LAND AT CANTELUPE FARM
HASLINGFIELD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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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.

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Key Terms

Throughout this report the following abbreviations are used:

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
LPA	Local Planning Authority

Non-Technical Summary

This document reports on archaeological trial trenching undertaken in October 2010. The work was occasioned by the proposed diversion of electricity supply cables across land at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire.

The route of the diversion passes through a landscape containing numerous cropmarks indicative of significant Iron Age/Roman archaeological remains. Because of the high archaeological potential of the area, the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice office requested that an archaeological evaluation of the proposed route be carried out. This comprised the replotting of aerial photographic evidence followed by trial trenching.

The trial trenching comprised the excavation of fourteen 20m-long trenches which identified numerous archaeological features located mainly to the north of Cantelupe Farm Cottages. The majority of these features correspond with cropmarks identified by the aerial photographic assessment, although additional ditches and some possible pits and a posthole were also identified. The dating evidence comprised only six sherds of early/middle Iron Age pottery, although it is believed that the majority of the features are late Iron Age in date.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

The diversion and burial of overhead electricity cables is planned on land at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield. Due to the archaeological potential of the routes of the proposed diversions, the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) advised the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that a condition for a scheme of archaeological work should be placed on the planning consent.

CAPCA issued a brief (CAPCA 2010) outlining the requirements for an archaeological evaluation as the first stage of the work to address the condition.

The evaluation was to comprise reassessment and replotting of aerial photographic evidence of crop and soil marks for the area, followed by trial trenching of the route of the planned replacement cabling. The results of the evaluation were to be used to characterise the archaeological potential of the site and determine the need for any future investigation.

The aerial photographic reassessment has been completed and the report issued (Palmer 2010). An extract of the results of that report is provided in section 1.5 of this document.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Cantelupe Farm lies to the north-west of Haslingfield, and to the west of the River Cam (Figure 1). The cables to be diverted lie to the east of Cantelupe Farm buildings, running adjacent to Cantelupe Road and adjoining farm tracks.

Crossing east-west through the middle of the evaluation area is the route of a disused railway. Part of this route now accommodates the rails for a movable radio telescope.

The main length of the cable diversion scheme involves 33kV cables measuring approximately 1.84km in length and running from NGR TL4191/5479 in the north to TL4161/5340 in the south. The new cable is to be buried and replaces an existing power line that runs part underground and part overhead.

A shorter length (*c.*385m) of 11kV underground cable connecting to the farm is also to be laid to replace an existing overhead line.

The land in the area lies at a height of *c.*12m OD and comprises mainly open farm land. The geology of the area comprises River Terrace Gravels over Gault Clay.

1.3 Description of Proposed Groundworks

Ground disturbance for the cable works will principally comprise the excavation of a trench measuring *c.*0.5m wide, which will be excavated to accommodate the replacement cables. In addition, holes are to be bored to accommodate poles to support the new cable where it rejoins the existing overhead network.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The route of the cable diversion passes through a landscape containing numerous cropmarks indicative of significant Iron Age/Roman activity.

The CHER lists the following records of archaeological interest located in or near to the cable diversion route.

HER ref.	Description
04376	Finds of Mesolithic flint artefacts, Neolithic arrowhead, and a Bronze Age arrowhead
04724 (SM75)	Extensive settlement complex indicated by cropmarks
09643	Complex enclosure system indicated by cropmarks
09644	Enclosure indicated by cropmarks
09645	Enclosure system indicated by cropmarks
MCB18433 (ECB3157)	Late Iron Age/early Roman remains

An archaeological investigation (ECB3157), comprising the excavation of seven trial trenches north of Cantelupe Farm buildings, identified the southern fringes of a late Iron Age/early Roman field system associated with the scheduled monument (SM75) to the north.

1.5 Aerial Photograph Assessment

The aerial photograph assessment covered a study area comprising generally a 50m wide buffer from the line of the proposed cable diversion (Figure 2). The following description of the findings is taken from the full report (Palmer 2010).

1.5.1 Non-archaeological features

In the small triangular area in the eastern field north of the disused railway are what appear to be field drains. These may reflect the clayey nature of the subsoil and seem likely to have damaged archaeological ditches in that field.

Many photographs show soil differences in the fields abutting Bourn Brook. These may indicate slight alluvial deposits as the soil seems deeper close to the brook. It is thought that these differences are very slight and they appear on photographs as fairly diffuse spreads and so no attempt has been made to show these differences on the map. Among the soil differences are some slightly stronger lines that may indicate periglacial fissures.

An area of former coprolite extraction[1] – now reclaimed land – is shown in the southern part of the area. This extends east towards the River Cam and corresponds well with the areas of coprolite working shown by Grove (1976, 26-27). The depth of coprolite extraction is unknown but it is most probable that any archaeological features within that area were destroyed or severely damaged.

[1] The extraction of phosphatised clay nodules for fertilizer carried out principally during the mid to late 19th century

1.5.2 Archaeological features

Aerial photographs record a series of superimposed enclosures and other features that lie mostly north of the old railway line. These are likely to be of prehistoric and/or Roman date and similar sites are known in this part of Cambridgeshire.

North of the railway, these features have been well recorded in the central and east field (they extend north of the Study Area in the east field) but not in the western field where crops appear to have been equally responsive. This absence may be a real absence of archaeological presence in that field, or simply that aerial observers have concentrated on the more obvious features in the rest of the area. It is possible, therefore, that ditched features extend further west than the map shows and/or are of a slighter character than the ditches to the east.

In the central and eastern fields, the map shows many of these ditches in a more definite way than the photos suggest. On a map it is necessary that lines have hard edges but ditches of the largest enclosure (central to the NE long field) may be truncated – especially on its west side – as it has very diffuse edges in the photos that contrast with the more definite edges on the east side of that enclosure and most of the others.

The absence of archaeological features south of the railway may be a genuine absence unless the coprolite extraction was more extensive than can be seen on the photographs. The fact that areas of coprolite extraction and previous years' crop trials are visible indicates that crops are responding in the southern fields – yet only two lengths of 'probable ditch' have been identified there.

Early photographs show the ends of upstanding medieval ridge and furrow in grass fields that edged Bourn Brook on its north and south sides. These have now been levelled by later cultivation. There are also two fields east and west of Cantelupe Farm that held upstanding ridge and furrow until this was levelled after 1969. In the north-central field is a series of parallel lines (showing as ditches or deeper soil) that may also remain from medieval cultivation. It seems probable, therefore, that the whole Study Area was formerly used for ridge and furrow cultivation with furlongs aligned roughly perpendicular to the brook.

1.6 Project Objectives

The principal objective of the trial trenching was to determine whether archaeological remains were present on the route of the proposed cable diversion and, if so, to determine their extent, condition, nature and significance.

This information will be used in the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy for the archaeological remains, if present.

The findings of the trenching would also be used to complement the results of the aerial photograph assessment by confirming the interpretation and dating of identified crop and soil marks.

The broader objective of the project was to add to the knowledge and understanding of the origins and nature of settlement in the area and to produce an archive report that fully described the archaeological works.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the Project Design (Albion 2010) and is summarised below.

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

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 (2002/01)
I*f*A	*By-Laws and Code of Conduct*
	Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

2.2 Trial Trenching

A total of fourteen trial trenches, each measuring 1.9m wide and 20m long, were excavated along the length of the cable replacement scheme (Figure 3) during October 2010. This equates to 280 linear metres of trenching, representing a *c*.13% sample of the 2.23km cable diversion scheme.

The trenches were evenly spaced along the cable route where possible. The exception to this was a 150m length of the proposed scheme which passed in front of Cantelupe Farm Cottages where the land comprised narrow verges and gardens fronting a single track road. It was not possible to place trenches in this area as there was insufficient space to operate plant safely, or to stockpile soils without restricting use of the road.

Where applicable, trenches were targeted on probable archaeological features identified by the aerial photograph assessment where they were shown to cross the proposed cable route (Figure 3). A single trench was also placed in the area of probable coprolite extraction at the south end of the cable route in order to confirm its presence and date.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under the supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits, which were generally encountered at the same level as the undisturbed geological deposits. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts. Any potential archaeological features were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand, and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence.

3. RESULTS

The excavation and investigation of the fourteen trenches produced varied results. They are presented below in trench order within the lengths of the proposed cabling scheme, the locations of which are described within section 1.2 and shown in Figure 3.

3.1 33kV Cable Route to South of Cantelupe Farm Cottages

Trenches 1 to 5 were located within arable fields to the south of Cantelupe Farm Cottages, immediately to the west of Cantelupe Road. Trenches 1 and 2 exposed undisturbed chalky clay, whilst undisturbed silty clay was revealed in Trenches 3, 4 and 5.

Trench 1 (Figure 4) contained two N-S aligned, parallel ditches that are likely to represent earlier subdivisions of the field. Fragments of animal bone, post-medieval clay pipe and tile were recovered from the fill of ditch [104]. The south-western end of the trench contained two areas of disturbance that were considerably more irregular; they are likely to be the result of tree root disturbance. A modern, frogged Fletton brick fragment was recovered from feature [110]. No evidence for the coprolite extraction indicated by aerial photograph evidence was found in this trench.

Trenches 2 to 5 were devoid of archaeological features or deposits (Figure 5). They were generally 0.4m deep, with little subsoil.

3.2 11kV Cable Route from Cantelupe Farm Cottages to Cantelupe Farm

Trenches 6 and 7 were excavated around the edges of a paddock to the west of Cantelupe Farm (Figure 5). Both trenches were excavated to a depth of *c.* 0.45m, exposing undisturbed brown silty clay and modern field drains. No archaeological features or deposits of significance were present in either trench.

3.3 33kV Cable Route to North of Cantelupe Farm Cottages

Trenches 8 to 14 were excavated within arable fields to the north of Cantelupe Farm Cottages. Trenches 8 and 9 were located immediately to the west of a farm road. Both were approximately 0.45m deep and excavated onto undisturbed silty clay. Trench 8 (Figure 5) was devoid of archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 9 revealed a substantial N-S aligned ditch [904] (Figure 7). It was only partially exposed along the eastern side of the trench. Although poorly defined, excavation revealed that it was in excess of 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. The full depth of the ditch was not explored because it exceeded the safe-working depth (1.2m below ground level). It contained three largely sterile fills; however, the basal fill (907) produced six abraded sherds of early/middle Iron Age pottery, five from the same vessel. It is likely that the ditch forms part of a substantial Iron Age boundary.

Trenches 10 and 11 were excavated adjacent to a farm track that ran parallel to the radio-telescope railway. Trenches 12 to 14 were aligned alongside a drainage ditch that ran north from this track. All were excavated down to sandy

gravel that overlay Gault Clay. The trenches displayed a significant depth of subsoil, the development of which appeared to post-date the identified archaeological features.

Trench 10 (Figure 7) contained a single N-S aligned ditch [1004]. It was 1.2 wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered. This ditch corresponds with a crop/soil mark, the alignment of which may indicate a modern origin (Figure 6).

Trench 11 contained a NNW-SSE aligned ditch [1104] (Figure 8). Its sole fill was mid-brown silty clay that was devoid of finds.

Trench 12 contained two parallel ENE-WSW aligned ditches (Figure 8). Ditch [1204] was a large boundary ditch — 1.4m wide and 0.9m deep. It had a Y-shaped profile with sides that became very steep towards the base. Its upper fill contained fragments of abraded animal bone, whilst the two basal fills were sterile. Ditch [1208] was smaller — 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single, heavily leached fill contained no finds. It is likely that the larger, undated ditch [1204] correlates with the linear crop/soil mark that was targeted by the trench (Figure 6).

Trench 13 contained several archaeological features (Figure 9). Two ditches were identified at the northern end of the trench: [1304] was a shallow WNW-ESE aligned ditch/gulley; whilst [1306] was a substantial boundary ditch that was not bottomed as it extended beyond the safe working depth (1.2m below ground level). The fills of both ditches were heavily leached and sterile of finds. The alignment of the shallower ditch [1304] correlates best with the linear crop/soil mark located in this area (Figure 6).

A third ditch [1308] was located towards the middle of the trench. It was 0.8m wide by 0.3m deep and was aligned ENE-WSW. It did not produce any finds but is likely to have marked a boundary. This feature correlates well with the projected line of a nearby linear crop/soil mark (Figure 6).

The southern half of the trench contained a number of less well defined features. These included a possible pit [1310], a probable ditch terminus [1312] and a small posthole [1314]. All, bar the posthole, extended beyond the limits of the trench and thus their interpretation as archaeological features is tentative. No finds were recovered from any of the features.

Trench 14 contained a shallow NNE-SSW linear feature [1404] (Figure 9). It extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was 1.5m wide and less than 0.15m deep. Its sole stony, silty clay fill did not contain any finds. The shallow depth of this feature may suggest that it is not archaeological in origin. However, Trench 14 contained less than 0.1m of subsoil, significantly less that the adjacent trenches. Feature [1404] may, therefore, represent a prehistoric boundary ditch which has been truncated by modern ploughing. There was no evidence of a continuation of the identified adjacent linear crop/soil mark.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the evaluation demonstrate that the proposed cable trench passes through contrasting areas of archaeological significance. The five trenches along the 33kV cable route to the south of Cantelupe Farm Cottages, together with the two trenches along the 11kV spur to Cantelupe Farm, were largely devoid of archaeological evidence. The only archaeological features identified appear to be of modern origin and relate to agricultural activity.

No evidence for coprolite extraction was found in the southernmost trench as predicted by the aerial photograph assessment results. The nature of the underlying geology of the area, as observed in the trenches, suggests that it may be the transition from chalk to clay deposits that is responsible for some of the crop/soil mark variation rather than quarrying activity. The shallow depth of topsoil and relative lack of subsoil also suggest that any archaeological features may have been lost to ploughing. However, it is perhaps more likely that ancient settlement simply favoured the better draining gravel soils and easier access to water further to the north.

The results from the trenches along the proposed 33kV route to the north of Cantelupe Farm Cottages indicate that it passes through areas peripheral to the main foci of a significant late prehistoric settlement. The excavations confirmed that the majority of identified crop/soil marks that were targeted by the trenches survive as sub-surface archaeological features. These features were well preserved and most appear to have been protected by a substantial depth of subsoil. Although this investigation failed to date the majority of the features found in the trenches, it is likely that most are part of the extensive Iron Age/Roman field system and settlement associated with the nearby scheduled monument. This conclusion is supported by the recovery of six sherds of Iron Age pottery. The general paucity of finds from the excavated features supports the interpretation of the remains as peripheral to settlement foci.

The trial trenching has also demonstrated that more sub-surface archaeological features are present than are visible on aerial photographs. The fills of these features are largely similar to the adjacent ditches, but presumably do not show up as cropmarks due to their shallower depth or non-linear nature. It should also be noted that although all the excavated fills appeared to be sterile of ecofactual material, excavation ceased at the water-table (generally encountered at *c*. 1.2m below ground surface). Deposits below this level may contain better preserved organic material.

5. REFERENCES

Albion Archaeology 2010. *Land at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Project Design for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

CAPCA 2010. *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield.*

Grove, R., 1976. *The Cambridge Coprolite Mining Rush. Cambridge: Oleander Press.*

Palmer, R. 2010. *Land At Cantelupe Farm, Area Centred Tl419542, Cambridgeshire: Aerial Photographic Assessment*

6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 41745: Northing: 53427)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41727: Northing: 53419)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick.**	☑	☐
102	**Subsoil**	**Friable light brown grey clay silt 0.1m thick.**	☑	☐
103	**Natural**	**Firm light brown white silty clay Degraded chalk.**	☐	☐
104	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
105	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.3m thick.	☑	☑
106	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
107	Fill	Firm light brown grey clay silt Including frequent patches of degraded chalk. 0.2m thick.	☑	☐
108	**Treethrow**	**Assymetrical sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.45m, min length 3.m**	☑	☐
109	Fill	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.4m thick.	☑	☐
110	**Modern disturbance**	**Irregular NW-SE sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.25m, min depth 0.4m, min length 2.m Very irregular profile - area of modern disturbance.**	☑	☐
111	Backfill	Loose mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.4m thick.	☑	☑

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41844: Northing: 53552)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41836: Northing: 53534)*

Reason: To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt 0.3m thick.	☑	☐
202	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.1m thick.	☑	☐
203	Natural	Firm light grey brown silty clay Changes from degraded chalk at SSW end to a mid brown silty clay at NNE end.	☐	☐

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 41899: Northing: 53670)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41890: Northing: 53652)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
301	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick	☑	☐
302	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.1m thick	☑	☐
303	Natural	Mid brown silty clay occasional small chalk	☐	☐

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 41948: Northing: 53774)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41939: Northing: 53756)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
401	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt 0.3m thick	☑	☐
402	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.1m thick	☑	☐
403	Natural	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 42005: Northing: 53884)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41996: Northing: 53866)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
501	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick	☑	☐
502	Subsoil	0.15m thick	☑	☐
503	Natural	Mid brown silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 42175: Northing: 54097)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 42155: Northing: 54097)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
601	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silty clay occasional small stones 0.3m thick.	☑	☐
602	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
603	Natural	Firm mid brown silty clay Plus patches of whitish grey clay.	☐	☐

Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 42286: Northing: 54172)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 42274: Northing: 54155)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
701	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silty clay occasional small stones 0.35m thick	☑	☐
702	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional small stones Less than 0.1m thick	☑	☐
703	Natural	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 42090: Northing: 54180)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 42085: Northing: 54161)*

Reason: To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
801	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick.	☑	☐
802	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.1m thick.	☑	☐
803	Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones With patches of degraded chalk and patches of grey clay.	☐	☐

Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 42120: Northing: 54293)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 42115: Northing: 54274)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
901	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick.**	☑	☐
902	Subsoil	Firm dark yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.1m thick.	☑	☐
903	Natural		☐	☐
904	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 1.5m, min depth 0.8m, min length 20.m Only western side visible within trench. Not bottomed due to depth.**	☑	☐
905	Tertiary fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.4m thick.	☑	☐
906	Secondary fill	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.3m thick.	☑	☐
907	Primary fill	Firm light grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.1m thick.	☑	☑

Trench: **10**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.7 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 42117: Northing: 54378)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 42097: Northing: 54379)*

Reason: **To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench. Targeted on an area of cropmarks.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1001	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick.**	☑	☐
1002	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.4m thick.**	☑	☐
1003	**Natural**	**Firm mid brown silty gravel With frequent silty patches.**	☐	☐
1004	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.6m, min length 1.8m**	☑	☐
1005	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.6m thick. Included a lens of more gravelly material, slumped in from the western side.	☑	☐

Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41989: Northing: 54381)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41969: Northing: 54382)*

Reason: To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench. Targeted on an area of cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1101	Topsoil	Friable dark grey sandy silt occasional small stones 0.35m thick.	☑	☐
1102	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.35m thick.	☑	☐
1103	Natural	Firm mid brown sandy gravel With patches of sandy silt.	☐	☐
1104	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.8m	☑	☐
1105	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.5m thick.	☑	☐

Trench: 12

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.75 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41911: Northing: 54465)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41911: Northing: 54444)*

Reason: To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench. Targeted on an area of cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1201	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones 0.35m thick.**	☑	☐
1202	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones 0.35m-0.4m thick.**	☑	☐
1203	**Natural**	**Firm light yellow brown sandy gravel**	☐	☐
1204	**Ditch**	**Linear ENE-WSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.9m, min length 2.m Y-shaped profile becoming steeper towards base.**	☑	☐
1205	Primary fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	☑	☑
1206	Secondary fill	Firm mid brown silty sand frequent small-medium stones	☑	☐
1207	Tertiary fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy gravel frequent small stones	☑	☐
1208	**Ditch**	**Linear NNE-SSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1209	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.3m thick.	☑	☐

Trench: 13

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41913: Northing: 54586)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41913: Northing: 54566)*

Reason: To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench. Targeted on an area of cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1301	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.35m thick.**	☑	☐
1302	**Subsoil**	**Firm dark brown grey sandy silt <0.55m thick. Shallower at southern end of trench.**	☑	☐
1303	**Natural**	**Firm light yellow brown sandy gravel**	☐	☐
1304	**Ditch**	**Linear ESE-WNW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max diameter 0.8m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1305	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.08m thick.	☑	☐
1306	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: convex dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, min depth 0.7m, min length 2.m Y-shaped profile, becoming near vertical towards the base. Not bottomed due to depth.**	☑	☐
1307	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.7m thick.	☑	☐
1308	**Ditch**	**Linear ENE-WSW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.35m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1309	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones 0.35m thick.	☑	☐
1310	**Pit**	**Irregular sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.2m, min length 1.5m**	☑	☐
1311	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.65m thick.	☑	☐
1312	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1313	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.4m thick.	☑	☐
1314	**Posthole**	**Circular sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: min depth 0.25m, max diameter 0.4m**	☑	☐
1315	Backfill	Firm mid brown silty sand frequent small-medium stones 0.25m thick	☑	☐

Trench: 14

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41914: Northing: 54724)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 41914: Northing: 54704)*

Reason: To evaluate the proposed route of an electricity cable trench. Targeted on an area of cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1401	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silty sand frequent small stones 0.4m thick.	☑	☐
1402	Subsoil	Friable dark yellow brown sandy gravel <0.05m thick.	☑	☐
1403	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown sandy gravel	☐	☐
1404	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max diameter 0.15m, min length 20.m, min length 2.m Poorly defined. Western side of ditch not present within the majority of the trench.	☑	☐
1405	Fill	Compact mid brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones <0.15m thick.	☑	☐

7. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACTS ASSEMBLAGE

The evaluation produced a small finds assemblage, the majority of which is of post-medieval and later date (Table 1). The fill of ditch [904] contained six hand-made pottery sherds (28g) in a grog- and sand-tempered fabric type, datable to the early/middle Iron Age. All are abraded, undiagnostic body sherds, five of which derive from the same vessel.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Context	Spot date*	Finds Summary
1	104	Ditch	105	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (30g); clay pipe (5g); animal bone (8g)
	110	Modern feature	111	Modern	Fletton brick (484g)
9	904	Ditch	907	EMIA	Pottery (28g)
12	1204	Ditch	1205	Undated	Animal bone (211g)

***** spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

EMIA = early/middle Iron Age

Table 1: Artefact summary by trench and feature

8. APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: albionar1-85127

Project details

Project name	Land at Cantelupe farm, Haslingfield, Cambs
Short description of the project	Evaluation of an electricity cable trench diversion by fourteen 20m long trial trenches identified archaeological features associated with a nearby Late Iron Age/Roman settlement complex. The majority of these correspond with cropmarks identified in an earlier aerial photographic study, although additional ditches and some possible pits and a posthole were also identified. The only dating evidence was six sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery, although it is assumed that the majority of the features were late Iron Age in date.
Project dates	Start: 07-10-2010 End: 22-10-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CF1671 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3434 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	ENCLOSED FIELD SYSTEM Iron Age
Significant Finds	BODY SHERD Iron Age
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield
Study area	2.25 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TL 4189 5440 52.1691689968 0.07498722264860 52 10 09 N 000 04 29 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.55m Max: 16.48m

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	Ben Barker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	EDF

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB3434
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB3434
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB3434
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Section','Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report'

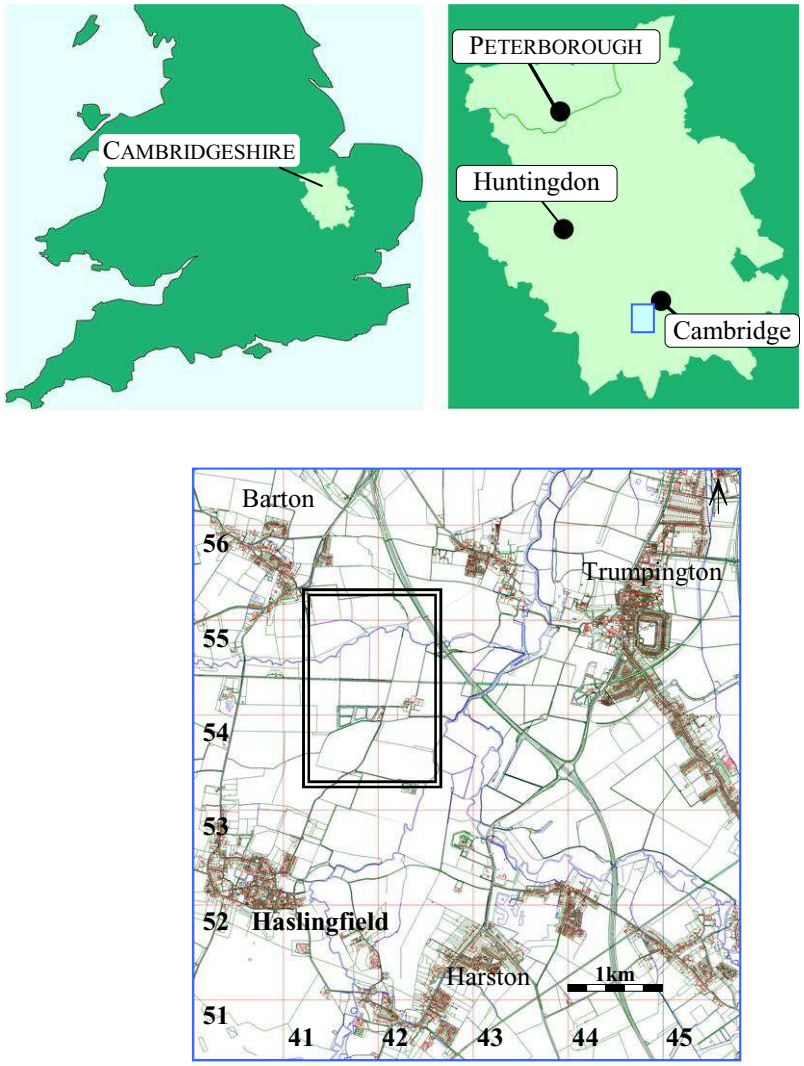


Figure 1: Site location plan

Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Albion Archaeology, Central Bedfordshire Council. OS Licence No. 100017358(LA). © Crown Copyright.

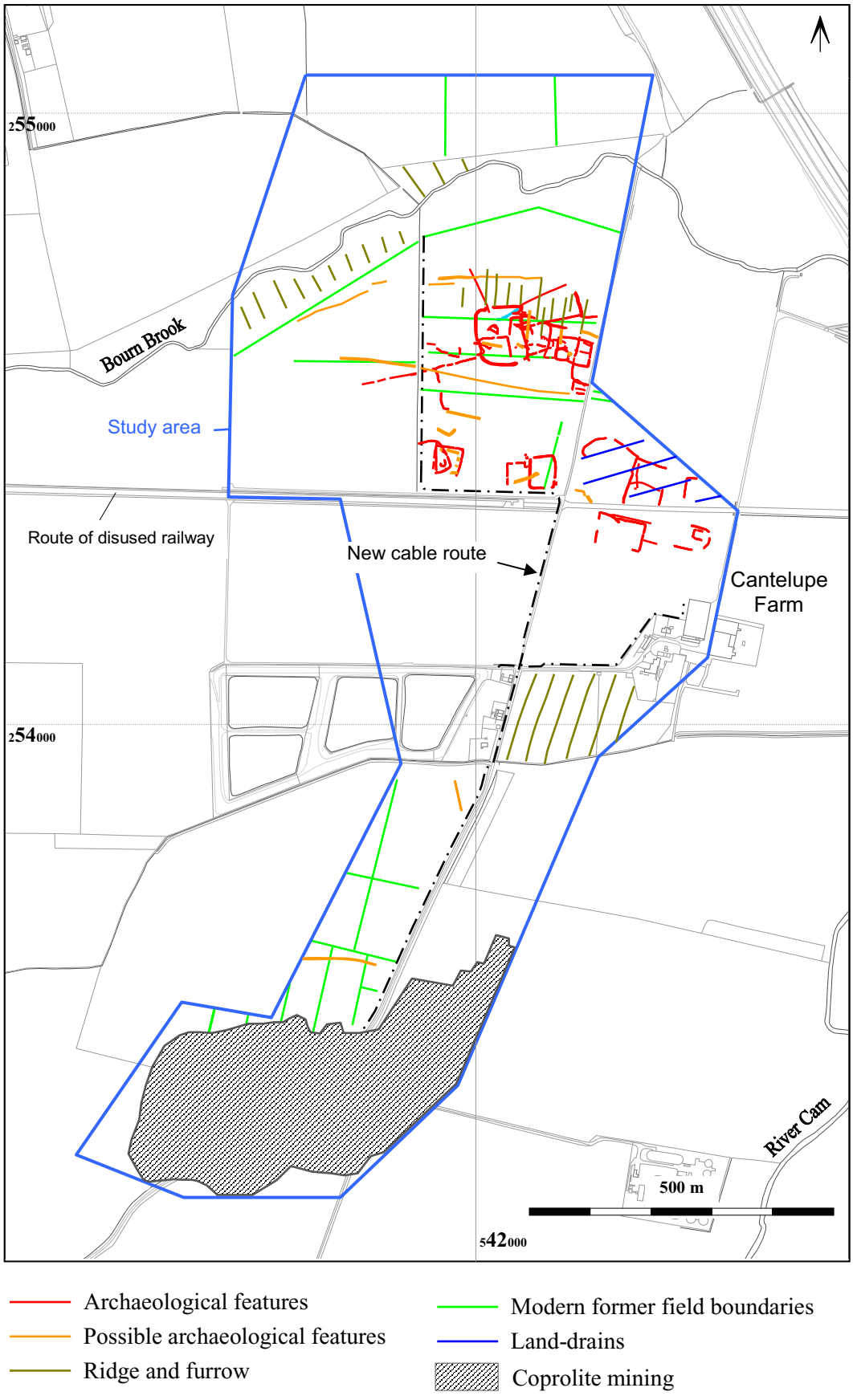


Figure 2: Aerial photograph assessment plot (after Palmer 2010)

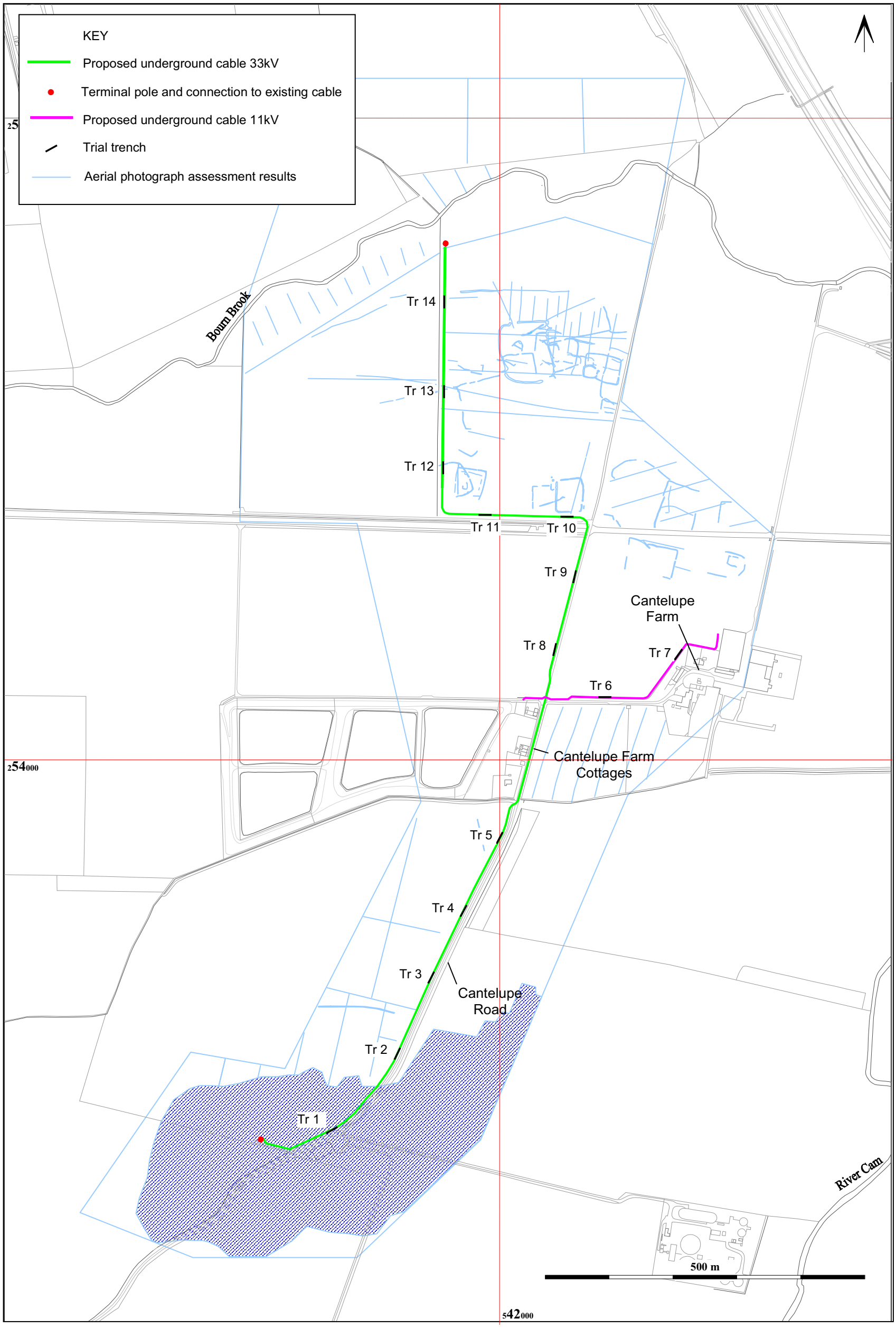
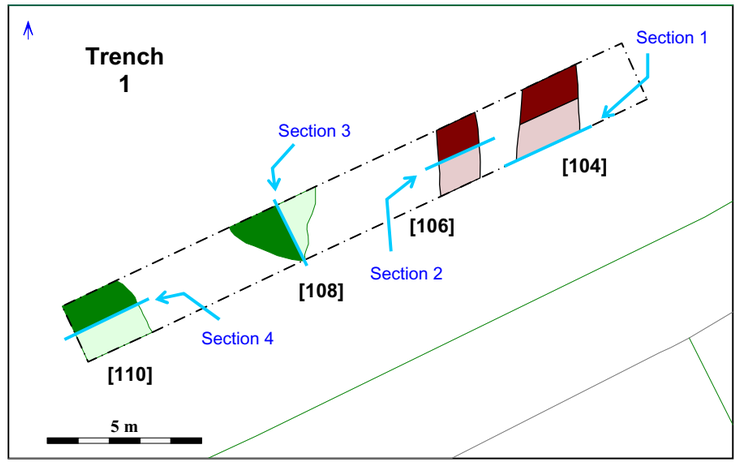
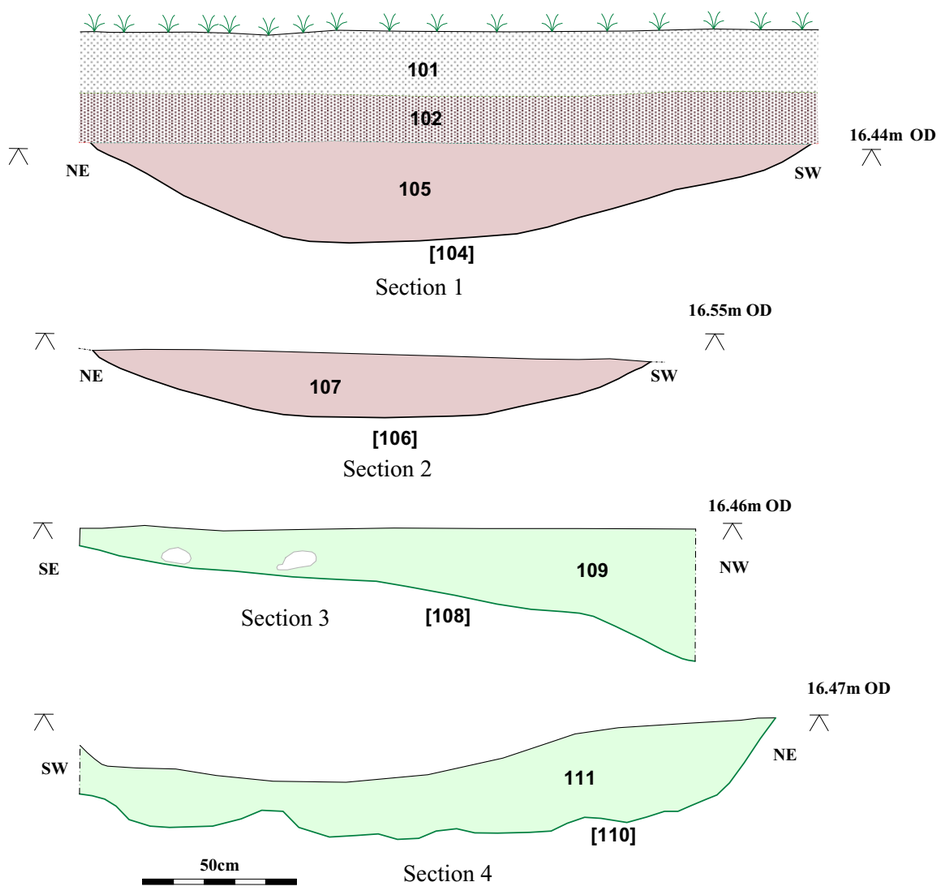


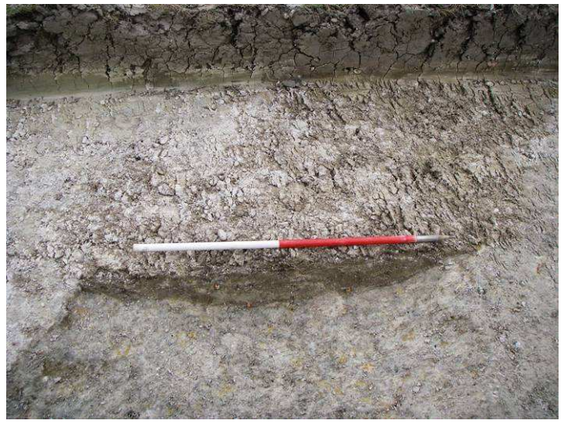
Figure 3: Trench location plan



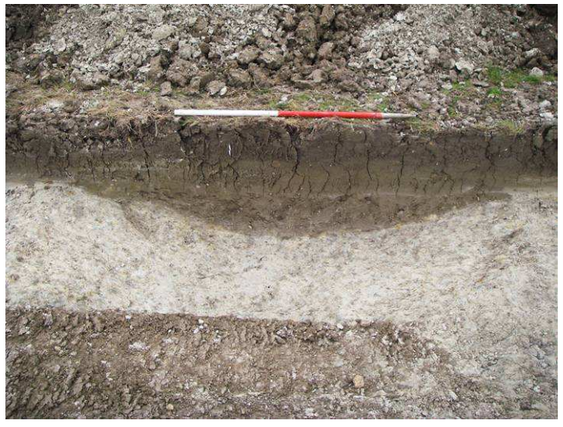
Edge of trench
Archaeological Feature
Archaeological Feature; excavated segment
Tree throw hole
Tree throw hole; excavated segment
Topsoil
Subsoil



Tree-throw holes [108] (top), and [110]. Scale 1m



Ditch [106] looking north. Scale 1m



Ditch [104] looking south. Scale 1m

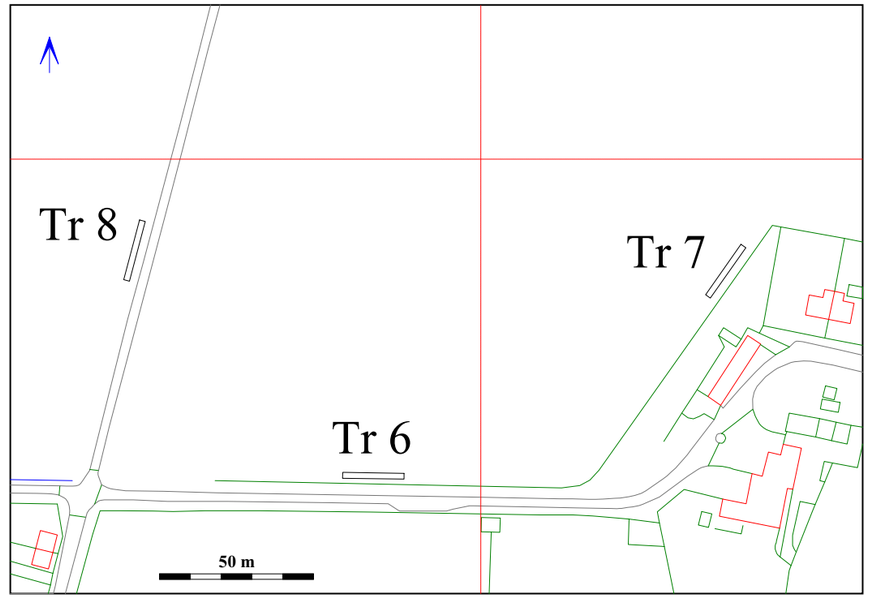
Figure 4: Trench 1 results

Trench 2. Looking south.
Scale 1m

Trench 4. Looking south.
Scale 1m

Trench 3. Looking south.
Scale 1m

Trench 5. Looking south.
Scale 1m



Trench 6. Looking east.
Scale 1m

Trench 7. Looking southwest.
Scale 1m

Trench 8. Looking south.
Scale 1m

Figure 5: Trenches 2-8 results

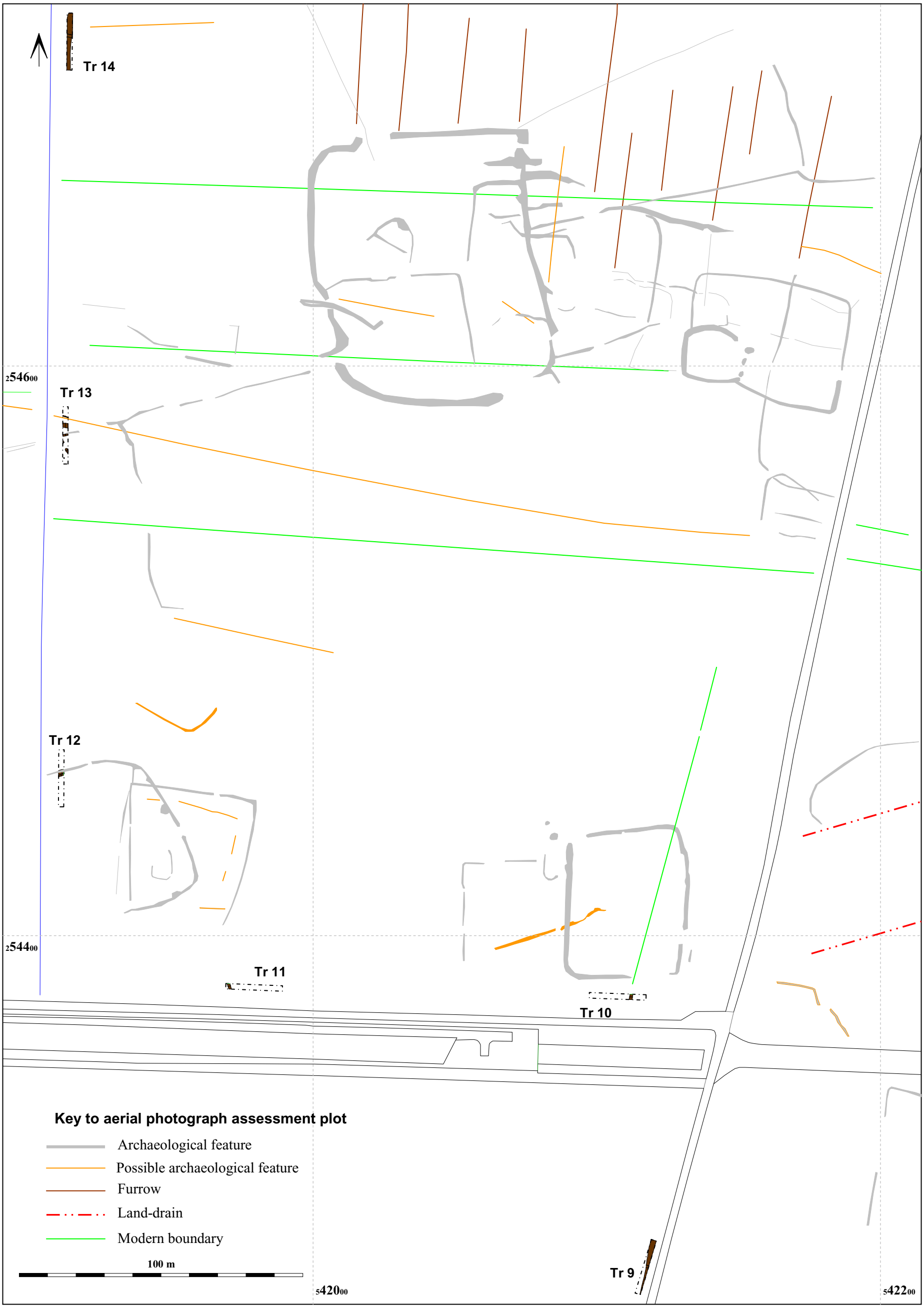
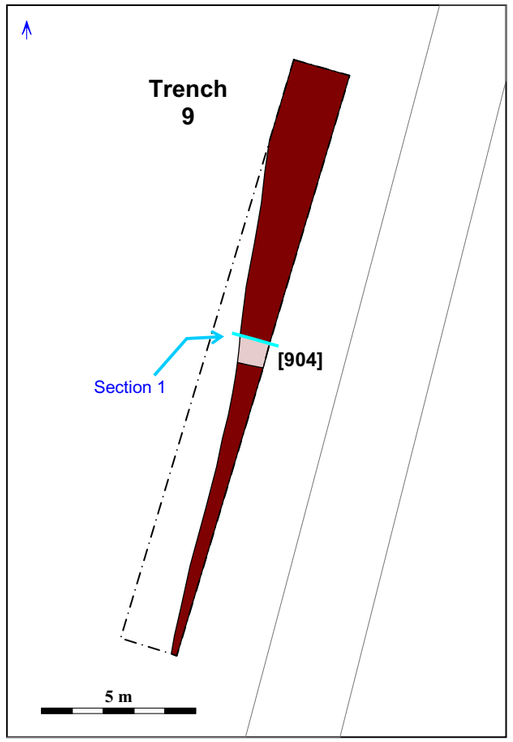
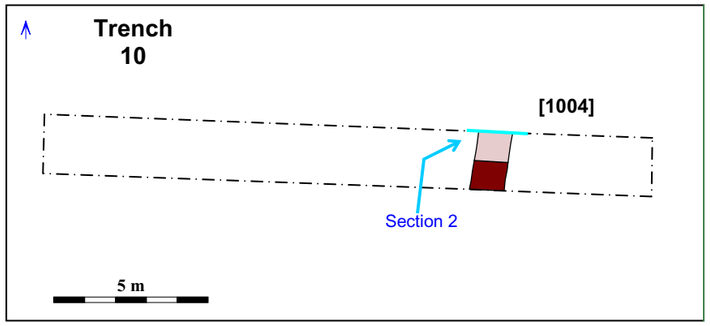
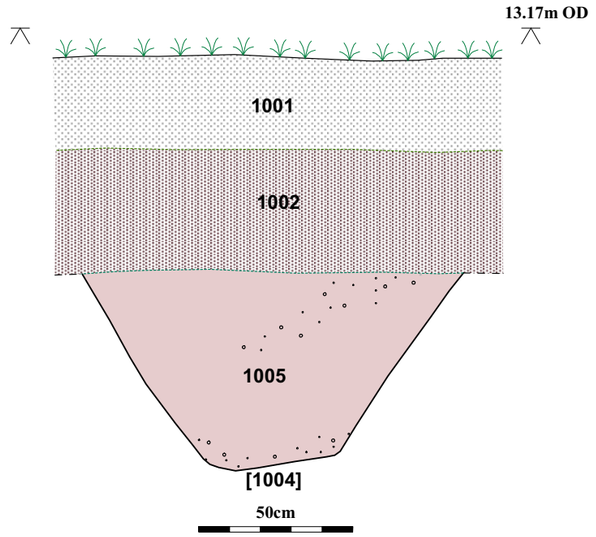


Figure 6: Trenches 9-14 results and aerial photograph assessment plot

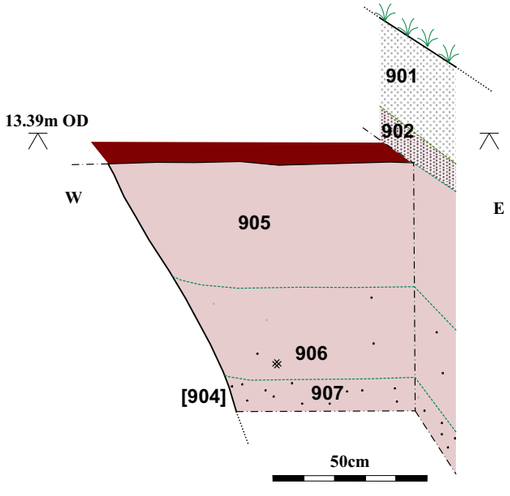


Edge of trench
Archaeological Feature
Archaeological Feature; excavated segment
Topsoil
Subsoil





Section 2

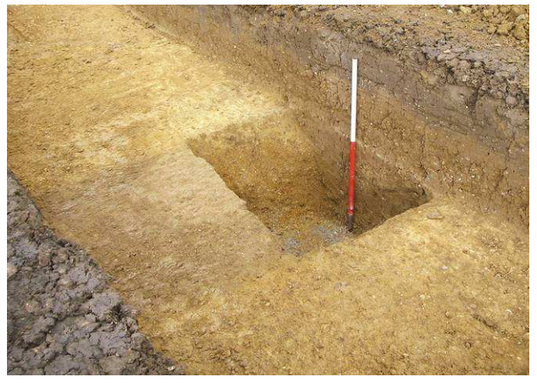


Section 1

Trench 9 pre-excavation. Looking south.
Scale 1m

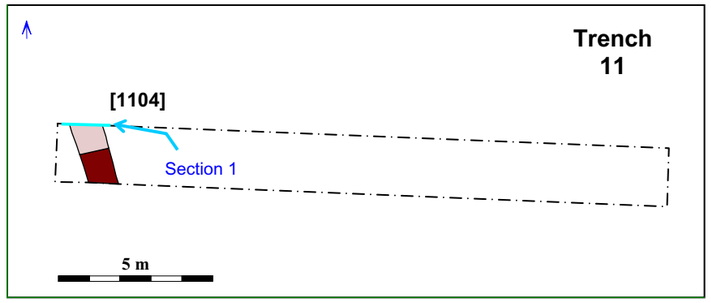
Trench 10 pre-excavation. Looking west.
Scale 1m

Ditch [904]. Looking south
Scale 1m

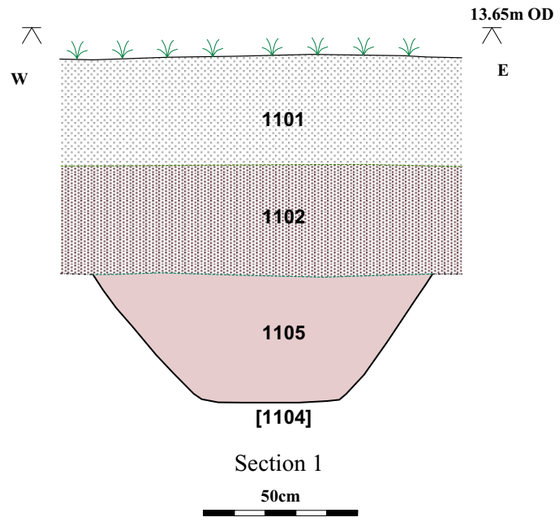


Ditch [1004]. Looking northwest.
Scale 1m

Figure 7: Trenches 9-10 results

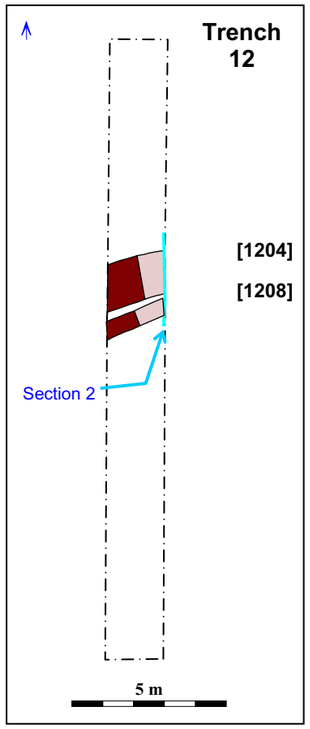


Edge of trench
Archaeological Feature
Archaeological Feature; excavated segment
Topsoil
Subsoil

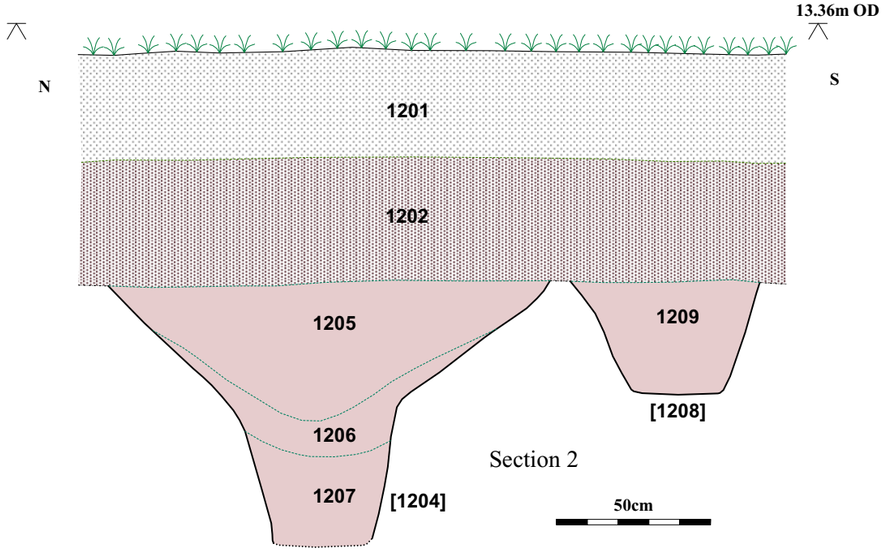


Ditch [1104]. Looking northwest.
Scale 1m

Trench 11 pre-excavation. Looking east.
Scale 1m

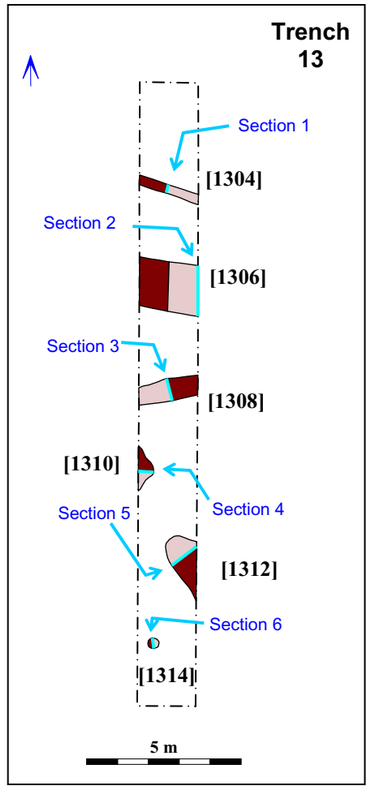


Trench 12 pre-excavation. Looking north.
Scale 1m



Ditches [1204] and [1208]. Looking south.
Scale 1m

Figure 8: Trenches11-12 results

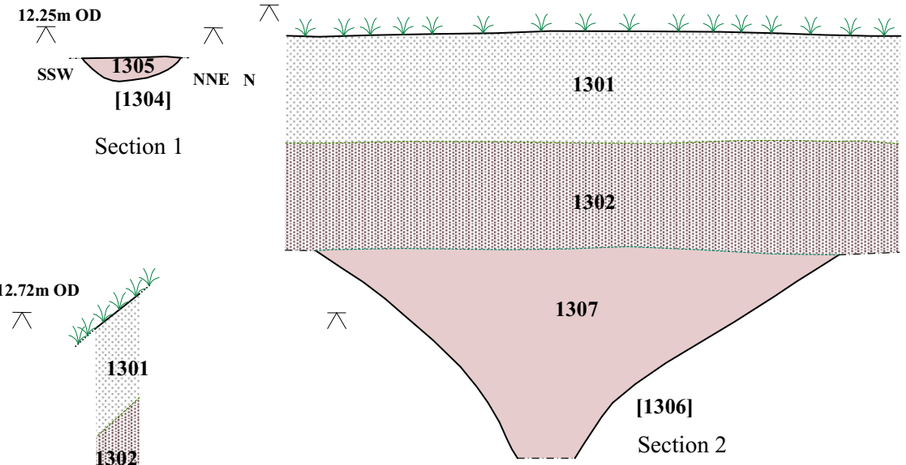


Edge of trench
Archaeological Feature
Archaeological Feature; excavated
Topsoil
Subsoil

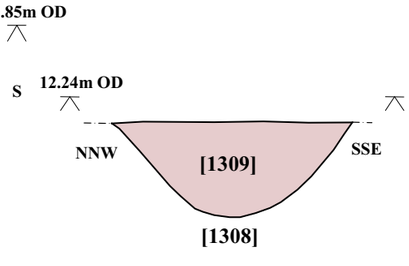
Trench 13 pre-excavation.
Looking north.
Scale 1m

Pit [1312].
Looking southeast.
Scale 1m

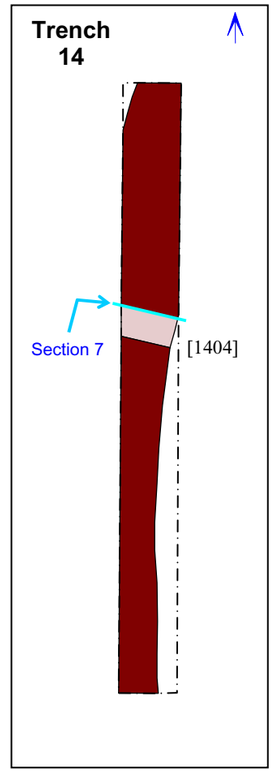
Posthole [1314].
Looking west.
Scale 1m



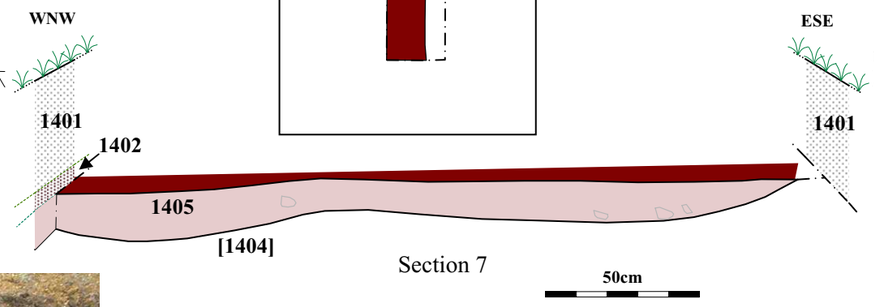
Ditch [1308].
Looking southwest.
Scale 1m



Ditch [1306].
Looking east.
Scale 1m



Trench 14 pre-excavation.
Looking south.
Scale 1m



Feature [1404].
Looking north.
Scale 1m

Figure 9: Trenches 13-14 results