

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
2 CATTLE DYKE
GOREFIELD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

NGR: TF 4161 1192

on behalf of Mr C. Dawson



Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA & Calli Rouse BA PIFA

October 2009

ASC: 1213/GCD/2



Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	GCD	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1213
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-64442	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	ECB3272
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Gorefield		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Gorefield		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TF 4161 1192		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.2000 sq m.		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	The construction of 3 x detached houses and garages, with associated access routes and services		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	F/YR09/0224/F		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Fenland District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	September 2009		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr Christopher Dawson 14 Mill Road Emneth Wisbech Cambridgeshire PE14 8AE		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Mr Christopher Dawson		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Martin Cuthbert	<i>Date:</i>	5 th October 2009
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary.....	5
1. Introduction	5
2. Aims & Methods	9
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	10
4. Results.	12
5. Conclusions	20
6. Acknowledgements	21
7. Archive	21
8. References	22

Appendices:

1. Trench Summary Tables.....	23
2. List of Photographs.....	26
3. ASC OASIS Form	27

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan	7
3. Proposed development plan with trench locations	8
4. Extract from the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale map, 1887	8
5. Archaeological features	17
6. Plan of trench 1.....	18
7. Section of trench 1 and feature [104]	18
8. Section of feature [104]	18
9. Plan of trench 2.....	19
10. Section of trench 2 and feature [201]	19
11. Plan of trench 3.....	19
12. Section of trench 3 and feature [306]	19

Plates:

Cover:

1. Trench 1 general shot, looking north,.....	13
2. Trench 1 east facing section, looking west.....	14
3. East facing section through feature [104], looking north-northwest.....	14
4. Trench 2 general shot, looking west.....	14
5. Trench 2, south facing section, looking north.....	15
6. North facing section through ditch [201], looking south.....	15
7. Trench 3 general shot, looking east.....	15
8. Trench 3, south facing section, looking north.....	16
9. Posthole [305], 100% excavated, looking west-northwest.....	16
10. South facing section through feature [306], looking north.....	16



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In September 2009 ASC undertook an archaeological evaluation at 2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield, Cambridgeshire, prior to the construction of three properties on the site. Three trial trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new buildings. Two possible dykes, one backfilled in the late 18th century and the other backfilled in the 20th, were revealed, as well as an undated ditch and a modern posthole.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at 2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by Mr Christopher Dawson, and was carried out according to a brief (McConnell 2009) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Fenland District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice* (CAPCA), and a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse & Fell 2009). The relevant planning application reference is F/YR09/0224/F.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is situated in Gorefield in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). It is situated in the centre of the village, on the west side of Cattle Dyke and comprises a subrectangular plot covering c.2000 sq m (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the site comprise the *Wallasea 2 Association*, namely deep stoneless clayey soils over marine alluvium of the Terrington Beds (Soil Survey 1983, 813g). The underlying geology comprises Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995, 195). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of c.2m OD. The south

boundary of the site is defined by a stream, which drains into the *North Level Main Drain*, to the west of the village.

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The development proposal is for the construction of three detached houses, with detached garages and associated access and service routes (Fig. 3).

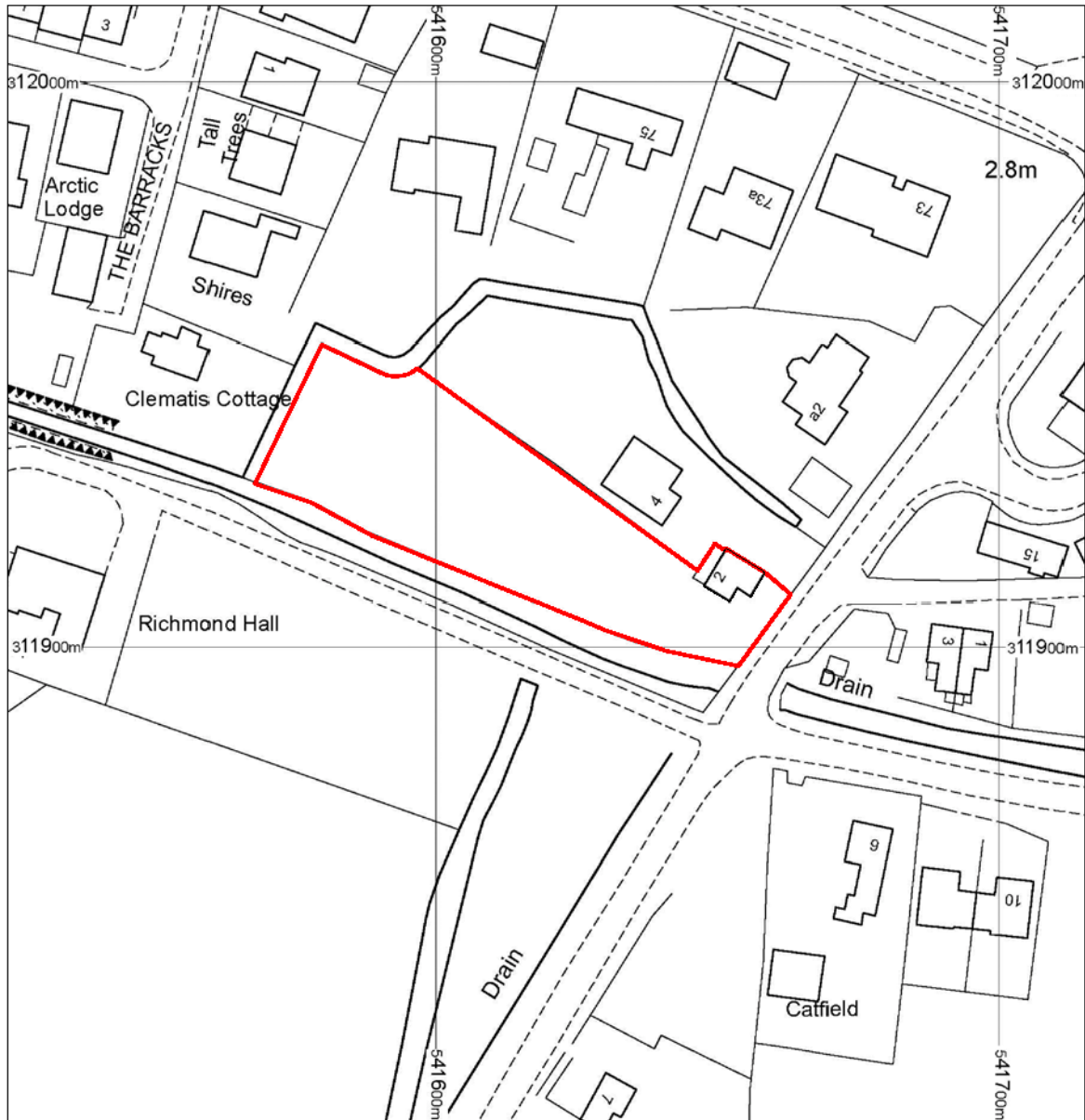


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)



Figure 3: Proposed development plan with trench locations (scale 1:500)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 2.5), which required:

- A programme of linear trial trenching and/or test pitting to sample the threatened available area
- The trenches to target the areas of greatest disturbance, namely the footprints of the proposed new houses and access route
- Three trial trenches, totalling *c.*45 linear metres to be excavated. A trench will be excavated within the footprints of both building plots and a third to be situated in the east part of the site, to test the footprint of the proposed drive.
- Agreed trench locations are shown in Fig. 3.

2.4 *Constraints*

The client informed ASC prior to the evaluation that the proposed driveway had already been constructed. The client also informed ASC that an application for a third house had been submitted. Therefore it was decided to locate the third trench within the footprint of this third house. The AA was informed of this prior to the evaluation commencing.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

HER = Historic Environment Record number

3.1 *Introduction*

The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the focus of attention lies in the Roman and medieval periods.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before AD43)

There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the area. The site is situated in the fens which is an internationally important area of wetland formed by successive phases of marine and freshwater inundation. The area is low lying, typically 1 to 2m above sea level but the site is situated on the southern periphery of a small 'island' of higher ground, which reaches to an elevation of c.3m OD (Hall 1996, 164).

3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

There is an increasing body of evidence to suggest that the fens were of importance during the Roman period (Malim 2005). There is currently little evidence for large scale occupation of this period in or around Gorefield, but finds have been made on the 'island', at a number of locations close to the site. Of most significance to the development site is a coin of Trajan (HER 3999), found c.100m north of the site. In addition, a cache of twenty unused Roman pottery vessels has been recorded 200m to the southwest of the site, suggesting the possible presence of a Roman pottery kiln in the area.

3.4 *Saxon and Medieval* (c.450-1500)

There is currently no evidence for Saxon period occupation in the area and the early development of the area is not understood in detail. The earliest use of the place name *Gorefield* is recorded in 1190 and the name later variously occurs as *Gordefelde* and *Gorefield*.

The area was of considerable importance during the medieval period, due to the presence of *Richmond Manor* (HER 011850) which is situated c.200m south of the development site. The manor was first recorded in 1390, but it is possible that it could be the 'messuage and 160 acres' held in 1344 by Sir John de Shardelow. The manor house survived until the 19th century and its surrounding moat was filled in during the mid/late 20th century.

There is only very limited evidence for settlement elsewhere in the area during this period. A scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery has been recorded c.0.5km northeast of the site, near Fitton Court Farm (HER 3964). This site is adjacent to the location of St Peter's Cross (HER 3966), which was erected during the medieval period. A hoard of medieval coins has also been recorded in the village, c.200m northwest of the development site (HER 16161).

3.5 *Post-Medieval and Modern* (1500-present)

The present village is largely post-medieval and modern and the majority of the buildings date from the 19th and 20th centuries. The church of St Paul's is situated c.200m north of the development site and was constructed in 1870 (HER 14841). The site of Richmond Manor (HER 11850) was redeveloped during the 19th century, when the medieval manor house was replaced by the present Richmond Hall Farm.

The first edition 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1887 and shows the development site as open ground. The north boundary of the site is shown as a footpath and the stream (above, section 1.5.2) is shown to the south (Fig. 4).

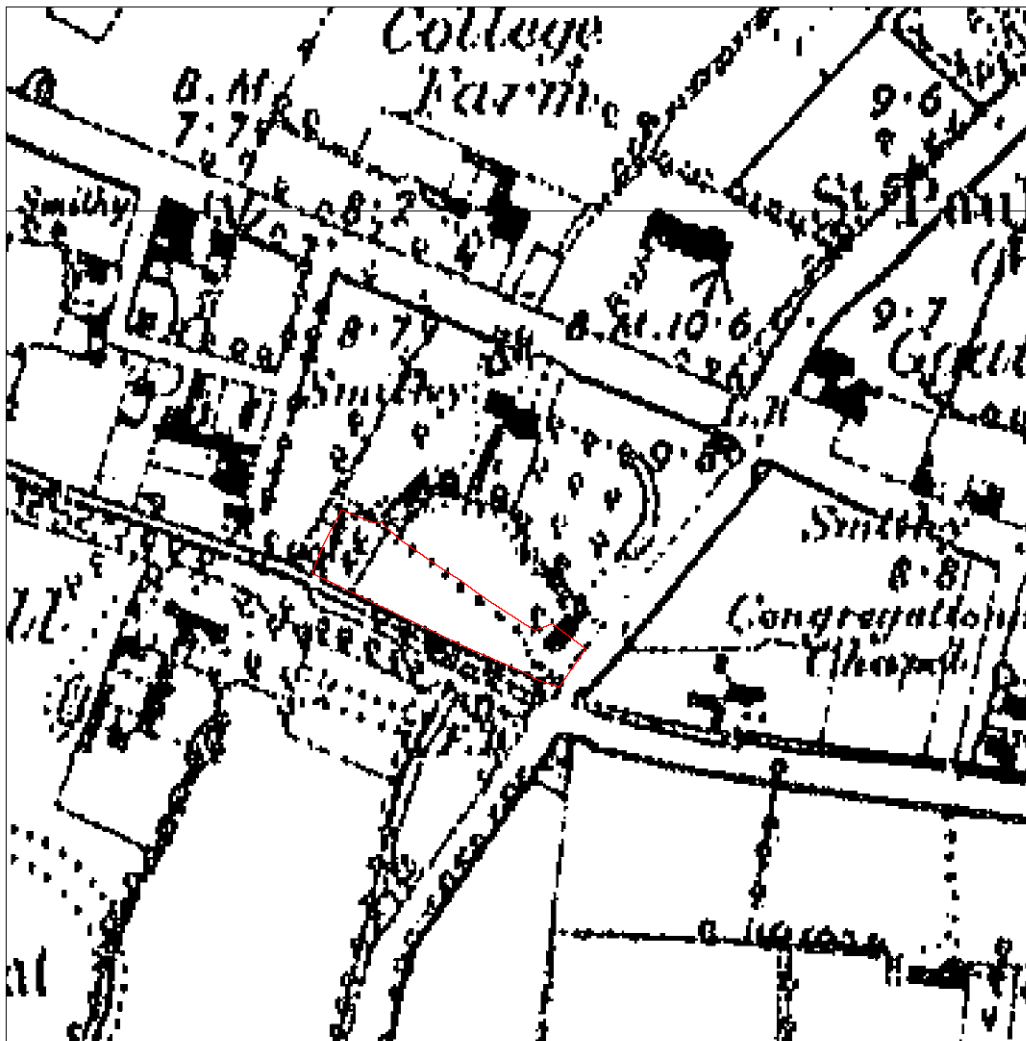


Figure 4: Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale map, 1887:
Showing site location (*not to scale*)

4 Results

4.1 General

Three trial trenches measuring c.15m in length x 1.60m in width were excavated by a 360° machine, targeting the proposed development areas (Fig. 3). Each trench was excavated to the first archaeological horizon. The evaluation findings are summarised below. Detailed descriptions of the trial trenches and their contents are provided in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figs 5-8: Plates 1-3)

Trench 1 measured 14.5m x 1.6m. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of dark brown silty clay topsoil (100) overlying 0.2m of mid brown silty clay subsoil (101). In turn this overlay two distinct alluvial deposits (102 & 103) consisting of silty sandy clays (Plate 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and the natural soils were not reached.

4.2.1 Feature [104] (Figs 7 & 8, Plate 3)

A possible ditch/dyke [104] was revealed running east-west across the trench, 2.5m from its north end. It measured c.3.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 2.2m below the current ground level, a small shovel test pit was excavated to determine the full depth but the base was not reached. The feature was filled by two distinct fills:

- The upper fill (106) consisted of dark brown, orange mottled highly compacted silty clay. The fill contained a large fragment of late 18th century brick, one piece of clay pipe stem and a large cattle bone.
- The lower fill (105) consisted of dark grey-black silty clay, most likely an organic water lain deposit. The dimensions of this fill are unclear.

4.2.2

No other archaeological remains were observed in the trench. The only other discovery was a recently excavated geological test pit. A visual inspection was made of the excavated spoil from the trench but no artefacts were observed.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figs 5, 9 & 10, Plates 4-6)

Trench 2 measured 15.7m in length x 1.6m in width. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of 400mm of dark brown silty clay topsoil (203). Overlying 3 distinct alluvial layers (204-206) consisting of silty sandy clays (Plate 5). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.0m and the natural soils were not reached.

4.3.1 Ditch (Fig.9 & 10, Plate 6)

A ditch [201] was revealed running northeast-southwest across the trench 1.7m from its east end. It measured 1.65m in width and 0.45m in depth. It was filled by light grey, orange mottled soft sandy clay (202). No archaeological finds were discovered within the fill.

4.3.2 No other archaeological remains were observed in the trench. A visual inspection was made of the excavated spoil from the trench but no artefacts were observed.

4.4 Trench 3 (Figs 5, 11 & 12, Plates 7-10)

Trench 3 measured 13.2m in length x 1.6m in width. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of 500mm of dark brown silty clay topsoil (300). Overlying 3 distinct alluvial layers (301-303) consisting of silty sandy clays (Plate 8). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and the natural soils were not reached.

4.4.1 Feature (Figs 11 & 12, Plates 7 & 10)

A large feature [306] was revealed *c.*5m from the west end of the trench which extended into the eastern trench bulk. A small test pit measuring 1m² was excavated within the fill of the feature to discover its full depth but this was not ascertained. The feature was filled with different silty clay layers (307-313) and contained 20th century pottery and brick.

4.4.2 Posthole (Fig 11, Plate 9)

A posthole [305] was revealed 6.5m from the west end of the trench. It was circular in plan and filled by dark brown very loose silty clay with frequent root inclusions (304). No archaeological remains were recovered from the fill of this feature.

4.4.3 No other archaeological remains were observed in the trench. A visual inspection was made of the excavated spoil from the trench but no artefacts were observed.



Plate 1: Trench 1 general shot, looking north



Plate 2: Trench 1, east facing section, looking west



Plate 3: East facing section through feature [104], looking north-northwest



Plate 4: Trench 2 general shot, looking west



Plate 5: Trench 2, south facing section, looking north.



Plate 6: North facing section through ditch [201], looking south



Plate 7: Trench 2 general shot, looking east



Plate 8: Trench 3, south facing section, looking north



Plate 9: Posthole [305], 100% excavated, looking west-northwest



Plate 10: South facing section through feature [306], looking north

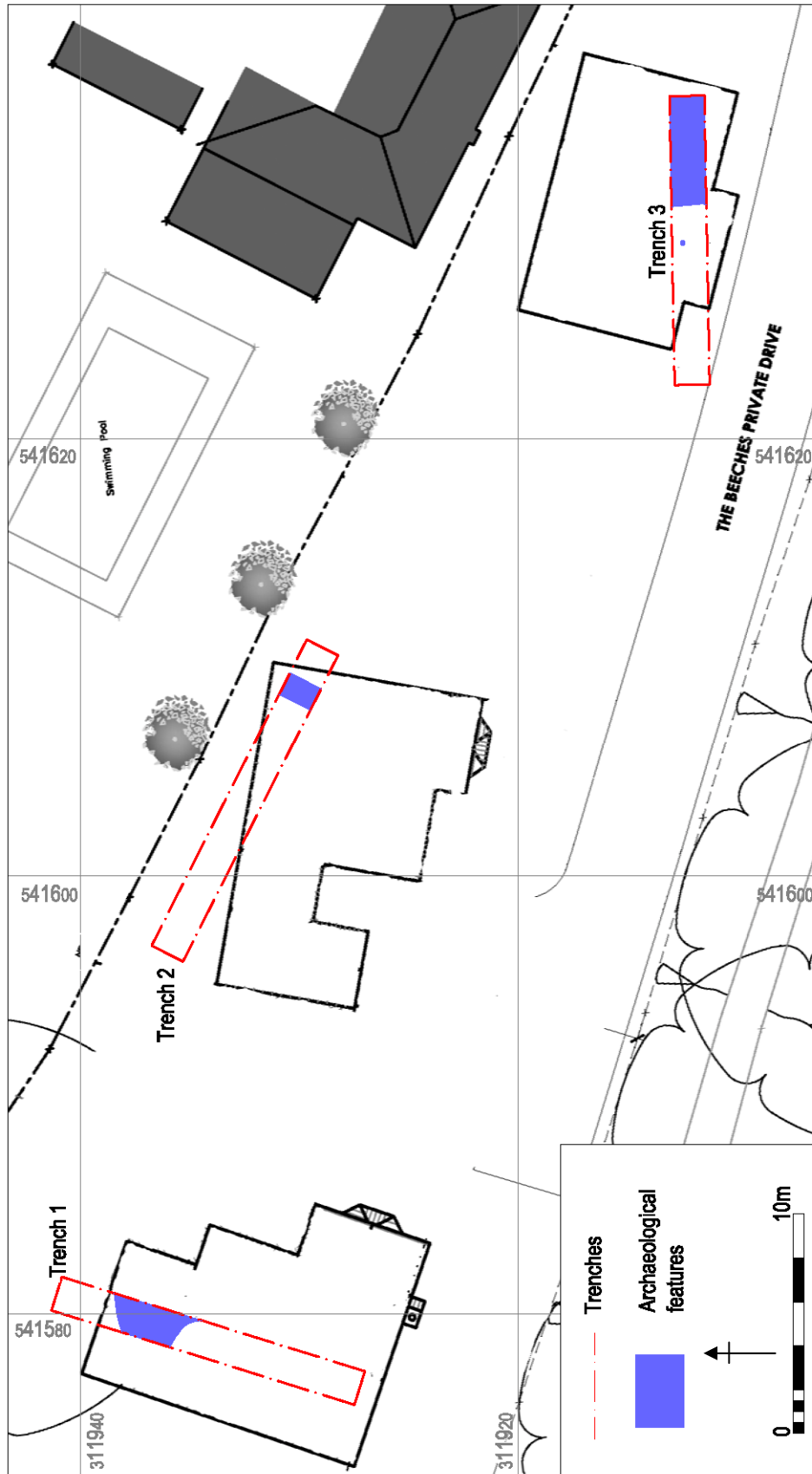


Figure 5: Archaeological features (scale 1:300)

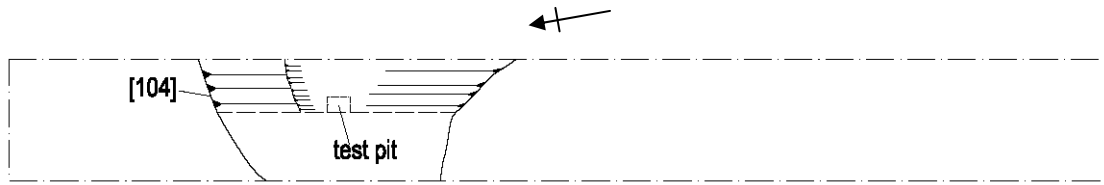


Figure 6: Plan of trench 1 (scale 1:100)

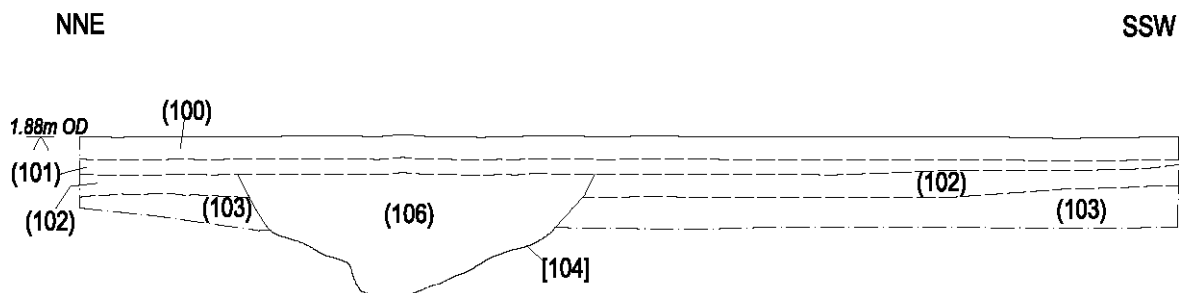


Figure 7: Section of trench 1 and feature [104] (scale 1:100)

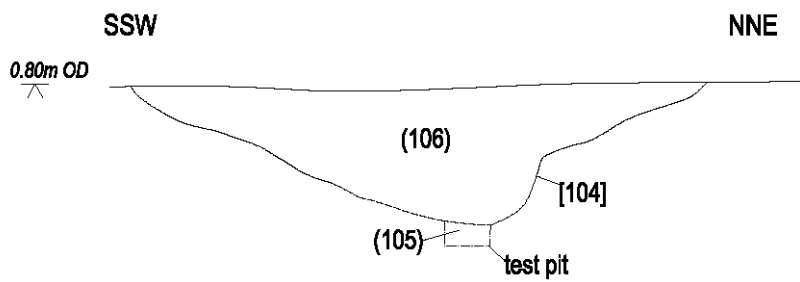


Figure 8: Section of feature [104] (scale 1:50)





Figure 9: Plan of trench 2 (scale 1:100)

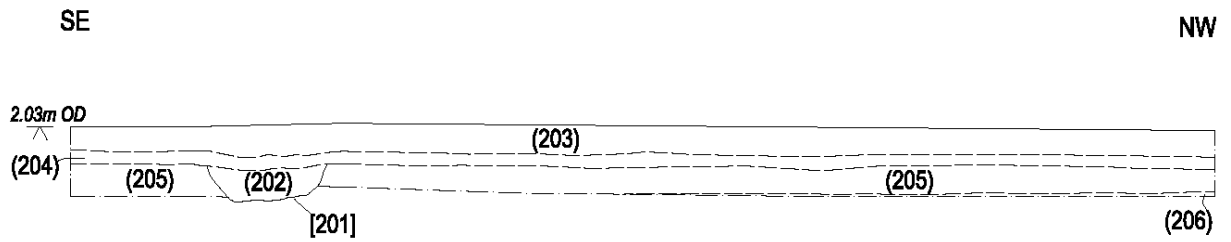


Figure 10: Section of trench 2 and feature [201] (scale 1:100)

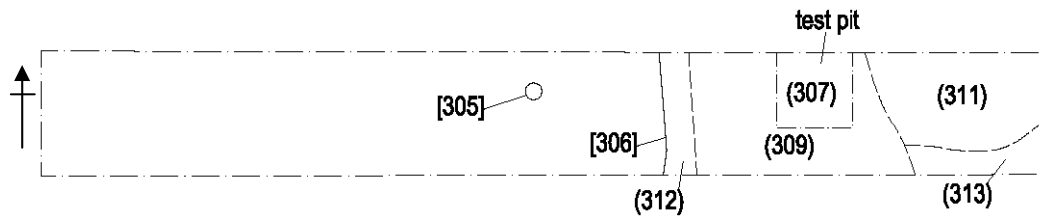


Figure 11: Plan of trench 3 (scale 1:100)

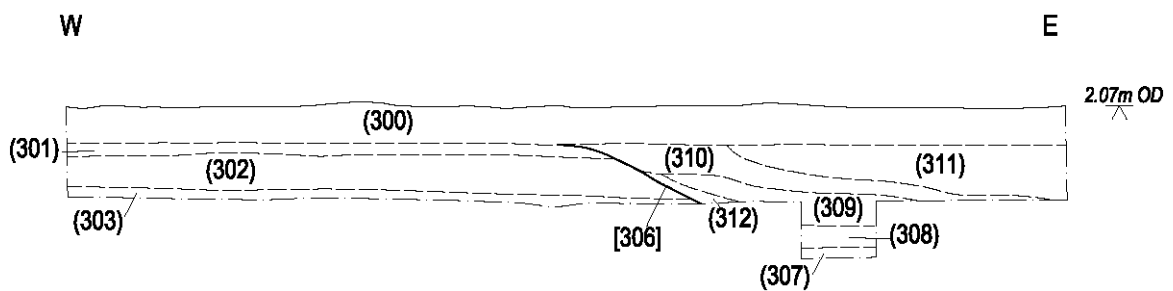


Figure 12: Section of trench 3 and feature [306] (scale 1:100)



5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Feature [104] revealed in trench 1, appears to be a large ditch or possible dyke. Fill (106) suggests deliberate backfill whilst fill (105) revealed at the base of the feature suggests a waterlain deposit most likely laid down during the time the feature was open. The fragment of brick discovered within fill (106) is just over 5.8cm thick (two and a quarter inches) which suggest a late 18th century date (Woodforde 1976, 85). This along with the discovery of one fragment of clay pipe stem implies backfill occurred around this time.
- 5.2 The ditch revealed within trench 2 is undated and its alignment does not coincide with any field boundaries on the recent or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4).
- 5.3 The large feature within trench 3 appears to be a ditch or possible dyke. Fills (308-313) suggest deliberate backfilling. A water lain deposit (307) similar to fill (105) was discovered at c. 0.1m OD. 20th century pottery and china were discovered in fills (308 & 311) suggesting the feature was backfilled around this period.
- 5.4 The fill of posthole [305] consisted of very dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions. The fill was very similar to the topsoil and is most likely a modern feature.
- 5.5 The differing alluvial silts revealed through all three trenches indicate different fenland landscapes. Sadly no dating evidence was recovered from these layers. The alluvial layer (302) was different to the other silts and could be the silts of a rodden that once ran across the site. (Gdaniec, 2009 *pers com*)
- 5.6 The Environment Agency, Fenland District Council and North Level Internal Drainage Board were all contacted to see if they could help in identifying the two large features discovered in trench 1 and trench 3. No information or cartographic evidence of any “extinct” dykes within this area was revealed. This does not mean that these two features are not dykes.
- 5.7 **Confidence rating**
On-site conditions for the archaeological works were good and the work took place in predominantly dry weather. Good co-operation was received from the contractors and a mid-high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the archaeological works.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Christopher Dawson. The writer is grateful to Mr Dawson for his assistance. The project was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the contractors. The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA and Calli Rouse BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and Calli Rouse and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Cambridgeshire County Store*.

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- McConnell D, 2009 *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation. Land South West of Magnolia, 2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield*. Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice
- Rouse C & Fell D. 2009 *2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield, Cambridgeshire: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC doc. ref. 1213/GCD/1.


Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Hall D, 1996 *The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech*. East Anglian Archaeology **79**.
- Malim T, 2005 *Stonea and the Roman Fens*. Tempus
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Woodforde J, 1976 *Bricks to Build a House*. London

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	14.5m	Width	1.6m	Depth	1.2m
	Levels					
	Trench base north			0.92m OD		
	Trench top north			1.88m OD		
	Trench base south			0.78m OD		
	Trench top south			2.11m OD		
	Feature [104] top			0.80m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NNE	41581 & 11941		SSW	41576 & 11928	
Orientation			North northeast-South southwest			
Reason for Trench			Pre development			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
100	Topsoil	Dark brown silty-clay	-	300mm	0mm	
101	Subsoil	Mid brown, orange mottling silty-sandy, clay	-	200mm	300mm	
106	Upper Fill	Fill of feature [104]. Dark brown-grey, with frequent orange mottling, firm-solid, silty clay.	3.8m N-S	1.6m	500mm	
105	Lower Fill	Fill of feature [104]. Black-grey alluvial organic deposit	300mm N-s	200mm<	2.0m	
104	Cut	Cut of feature, possible ditch or drainage dyke	3.8m N-S	-	unknown	
102	Layer	Light brown grey silty sandy clay, occasional orange banding. Alluvial deposit/ upcast from feature [104]	-	300mm	500mm	
103	Layer	Orange and yellow banded very fine sandy silty clay. Alluvial deposit.	-	400mm<	800mm	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	15.7m	Width	1.6m	Depth	900mm-1m
	Levels					
	Trench base east			1.16m OD		
	Trench top east			2.15m OD		
	Trench base west			0.92m OD		
	Trench top west			2.03m OD		
	Feature [201] top			1.19m OD		
	Feature [201] base			1.09m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	41596 & 11937		SE	41610 & 11930	
	Orientation			Northwest - Southeast		
Reason for Trench			Pre development			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
203	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay.	-	400mm	0mm	
204	Layer	Mid brown- beige, occasional orange mottling silty clay, firm-moderate. Alluvial deposit	-	200mm	400mm	
202	Fill	Fill of feature [201], light grey orange mottling clayey sand. soft	1.1m NE-SW	400mm	600mm	
201	Cut	Cut of feature, possible ditch	1.1m NE-SW		1.02m	
205	Layer	Mid brown – grey with occasional orange mottling, sandy clay, soft-moderate. Alluvial deposit	-	200mm	600mm	
206	Layer	Mid brown-grey occasional orange mottling, sandy clay. Alluvial deposit	-	100mm<	800mm	

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	13.2m	Width	1.6m	Depth	1.3m
	Levels					
	Trench base east			0.70m OD		
	Trench top east			2.07m OD		
	Trench base west			0.69m OD		
	Trench top west			2.10m OD		
	Feature [305] top			0.86m OD		
	Feature [305] base			0.79m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	41635 & 11912		W	41624 & 11912	
	Orientation			East - West		
Reason for Trench			Pre development			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
300	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	Unknown	500mm	0mm	
311	Fill	Fill of feature [306]. Mid brown silty clay. Moderate – firm. 20 th century pottery and brick.	4.5m<	700mm<	500mm	
310	Fill	Fill of feature [306]. Dark brown silty clay occasional charcoal and coal flecks. Moderate – Firm	6.5m<	280mm	500mm	
309	Fill	Fill of feature [306]. Orange sharp sandy clay- occasional charcoal. Soft – mod. Possible crushed brick.	Unknown	400mm	900mm	
313	Fill	Fill of feature [306]. Black dark grey silty clay. Plyable. Frequent small white shell fragments. Not seen in section only in plan. Underlies fill (309)	unknown	unknown	1.2m	
312	Fill	Fill of feature [306]. Mid – dark brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and orange mottling. Moderate	300mm	180mm	800mm	
308	Fill	Fill of feature [306]. Dark grey silty clay. Cess like. Soft. Occasional 20 th century pottery finds	Unknown	320mm	1.58m	
307	Fill	Fill of feature [306]. Dark grey black silty clay- organic layer. Soft		100mm<	1.9m	
306	Cut	Cut of large feature at eastern end of trench	7m<	1.5m<	unknown	
304	fill	Fill of posthole [305] dark brown silty clay, occasional rooting. soft	220mm	160mm	1.2m	
305	Cut	Cut of posthole	220mm	-	1.36m	
301	Layer	Band of grey orange mottled very sandy silt. Alluvial deposit	Unknown	180mm	500mm	
302	Layer	Mid brown grey orange mottling silty clay, soft-moderate. Rodden alluvial deposit.	Unknown	400mm	680mm	
303	Layer	Orange- brown grey silty clay – firm. Alluvial deposit	Unknown	100mm<	1.1m	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield, Cambridgeshire			SITE NO/CODE: 1213/GCD
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	√	√	Trench 1 general shot, 2x1m scale, looking north,
2	√	√	Trench 1 general shot, 2x1m scale, looking south,
3	√	√	Trench 1, east facing section, 1x2m & 1x1m scale, looking west
4	√	√	Trench 1, east facing section, 1x2m & 1x1m scale, looking west
5	√	√	Trench 2 general shot, 2x1m scale, looking east
6	√	√	Trench 2 general shot, 2x1m scale, looking west
7	√	√	Trench 2, south facing section, 2x1m scale, looking north.
8	√	√	Trench 3 general shot, 2x1m scale, looking east
9	√	√	Trench 3 general shot, 2x1m scale, looking west
10	√	√	Trench 3, south facing section, 1x2m & 1x1m scale, looking north
11	√	√	Posthole [305], 100% excavated, 0.2m scale, looking west-northwest
12	√	√	Feature [306], 2x1m scale, looking east-northeast.
13	√	√	North facing section through ditch [201], 1x1m, looking south
14	√	√	East facing section through feature [104], 2m scale, looking north-northwest
15	√	√	South facing section through feature [306] 1x2m & 1x1m, looking north
16	√	√	South facing section through feature [306] 1x2m & 1x1m, looking north
17		√	General site shot, looking northwest
18		√	General site shot, looking northwest
19		√	General site shot, looking northwest

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield, Cambridgeshire		
Short Description:	<i>In September 2009 ASC undertook an archaeological evaluation at 2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield, Cambridgeshire, prior to the construction of three properties on the site. Three trial trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new buildings. Two possible dykes, one backfilled in the late 18th century and the other backfilled in the mid 1900s, were revealed, as well as an undated ditch and a modern posthole.</i>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Waste ground	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	n/a
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TF 4161 1192
Site address: (with postcode if known)	2 Cattle Dyke, Gorefield, Wisbech, PE13 4NN		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	2000 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c.2m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Dan McConnell	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr C Dawson		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	07-09-2009	End date:	09-09-2009
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	n/a	none	
Paper:	Cambridge County Store		
Digital:	Cambridge County Store		
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:, 2 CATTLE DYKE, GOREFIELD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1213/GCD		
Author(s):	Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA & Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
Page nos	27	Date:	05-10-2009