

Land off Haden Way Willingham Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Wilbraham Associates Ltd

on behalf of
Manor Farm Developments (UK) Ltd

CA Project: 660655

CA Report: 16620

Event No: ECB4647

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 Willingham
 Cambridgeshire

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Haden Way
Location:	Willingham, Cambridgeshire
NGR:	TL 3989 6988
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	18-21 April 2016
Planning Reference:	S/2456/15/OL
Location of Archive:	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Facility
Site Code:	HWWC16

In April 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Haden Way, Willingham, Cambridgeshire. The fieldwork was undertaken to inform an outline planning application for the residential development of the site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of twelve trenches.

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record records no known archaeological remains within or immediately adjacent to the site, although prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval sites are recorded in the wider vicinity. A previous geophysical survey identified evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the site.

The evaluation identified two north-east/south-west orientated ditches. Pottery dating from the late 2nd to 4th century AD was recovered from the silted fill of one of these ditches. A further undated ditch was also recorded.

Medieval plough furrows, the remains of the open field system that once surrounded the settlement of Willingham, were encountered on a north-north-east/south-south-west alignment across the site. The evaluation also revealed two undated, but probable 20th-century tree throws associated with the sites former use as an orchard.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land off Haden Way, Willingham, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR: TL 3989 6988; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by Wilbraham Associates Ltd on behalf of Manor Farm Developments (UK) Ltd. The evaluation was undertaken to inform an outline planning application to South Cambridgeshire Council (SCC) for the residential development of the site (planning ref. S/2456/15/OL).
- 1.2 The scope for the evaluation, which comprised the excavation of twelve trenches, was outlined in a brief issued by Gemma Stewart, Assistant Archaeologist with Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCCHET 2016; the archaeological advisors to SCC).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015). It was monitored by CCCHET, including a site visit on the 19th April 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 2.05ha, and is located close to the centre of Willingham, a small village c. 11km to the north-west of Cambridge (Fig. 1). The site comprises a small pasture field bounded by modern housing to the north, the gardens of properties facing onto Station Road to the east, pasture fields to the south and Haden Road to the west (Fig. 4). Topographically, the site is located on the edge of The Fens, with the River Great Ouse dominating the landscape to the north of the village. The ground is generally flat and lies at c. 8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.5 The geology within the site comprises Jurassic mudstone of the Ampthill Clay and West Walton Clay Formations, overlain by Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel of the Second River Terrace Gravels (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the DBA prepared by Wilbraham Associates (2015). In brief, this concluded that there are no designated heritage assets within the site and the setting of those in the wider study area would not be affected by the proposed development. The following summary has been taken from the DBA, supplemented with information from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

2.2 The prehistoric landscape was dominated by the development of Willingham Mere, to the north of the modern village. The mere is thought to have developed as a tributary flowing northward into the River Great Ouse. Sediments dating to around 3512 – 3365 Cal BC at the base of the lake sequence suggest that the valley and tributary were dammed by alluvial material building up along the banks of the Great Ouse. Pollen analysis suggests that the Iron Age extent of the mere was characterised by alder carr, surrounded by extensive reed beds; the wider landscape appears to have been dominated by oak woodland and scrub.

2.3 An extensive system of cropmarks, extending from the Queen Holme complex in the east to Bridge Farm in the north to West Fen Road in the west, has been transcribed from aerial photography. At Spong Drove the cropmarks were found to represent the remains of Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement activity, dating mainly from the 4th century BC to the 1st century AD (CAU 2009). The Middle Iron Age dates from this settlement coincide with radiocarbon dates from the Willingham Mere (CAU 2010) sequence which are thought to correspond to deep water conditions. These mere deposits also contained large concentrations of cereal pollen, suggesting a double impact of deforestation and the establishment of arable field systems around the Queen Holme settlement. More broadly, the presence of cropmarks to the north of Willingham suggests that prehistoric settlement activity was broadly concentrated along the fen edge.

2.4 A substantial ring-work, Belsar's Hill, which has been provisionally dated to the Late Iron Age, survives to the east of the village. The presence of cropmarks, interpreted as the remains of seven probable Iron Age square barrows (HER 10935 & 10936), are located c. 1.3km north of the village.

Roman (AD 43-410)

- 2.5 A villa site has been recorded at West Fen Farm, coinciding with the western extent of cropmark features (HER 10982), along with a substantial 3rd century coin hoard (HER 05882). Romano-British building material was recovered from the area between the modern village and Belsar's Hill, but no associated structures have been identified. On the southern edge of the village, a pit containing Roman coins, pewter plates and other finds were recorded (HER 11162).

Early medieval (AD 410-1066)

- 2.6 Development-led archaeological investigation has identified a small Middle Saxon settlement at the core of the modern village. The settlement consisted of eight post-built timber halls (HER 11973b), uncovered on land to the west of High Street during the mid-1990s (CAM ARC 1997). Later work at 1 High Street revealed a post-built building and a series of delineating features which appear to show the inception of the medieval village plan in the Late Saxon period (CAM ARC 2007). Evaluations in the back-plots of properties fronting onto High Street and Over Lane (AS 2006) revealed low-level Saxon activity associated with the settlement hinterland, suggesting that settlement activity was concentrated in the northern end of the modern village.

Medieval (1066-1539)

- 2.7 Willingham is situated on the landward side of the Aldreth Causeway, connecting the Isle of Ely to the mainland. Ely is associated with the followers of Hereward the Wake, a resistance leader whose hagiography is recorded in the 13th-century *Gesta Herewardi*. The manuscript records battles between Hereward's Saxon force and the army of William I in the 1070s, centred on the Aldreth Causeway, culminating in Hereward's defeat and the Norman subjugation of Ely. The Domesday Survey records that the parish was owned by the Abbey of St Eltheldreda, Ely before and after the conquest.

- 2.8 The Church at Willingham dates mainly from the 14th century, although some earlier material remains incorporated into the structure (HER 05794).

Post-medieval and modern (1539-present)

- 2.9 The post-medieval settlement developed from this core, expanding to the south and west, with evaluations along Long Lane and Short Lane recovering pottery dating to the 16th and 17th centuries (CAU 2012).

2.10 The site has remained in agricultural use until the present day. A number of hedgerows, which were probably associated with 18th/19th-century Enclosure, are shown on historic maps of the area, but these were removed in the mid to late-20th century. The landscape around Willingham appears to have been given over to orchards at the end of the 19th century. Within the site itself an orchard was established at the beginning of the 20th century, which appears to have been largely removed by the mid-20th century.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the brief (CCCHET 2016, 3), 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;
- determine the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site through the assessment of bulk soil samples taken from any suitable archaeological deposits;
- determine the presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits;

3.2 Furthermore, it will investigate and determine the nature, date and extent of anomalies shown on the results of the geophysical survey of the site (Stratascan 2016).

3.3 In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable South Cambridge Council, as advised by CCCHET, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

- 3.4 The results of the evaluation, discussed below, will be assessed for their relevance towards contributing to the research themes detailed in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 12 trenches (each measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide totalling 360 linear metre; 3% of the proposed development area) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and, were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of metal finds (ferrous and non-ferrous).
- 4.4 Machine-bucket samples (c. 90 litres of soil/sample) were taken from soil horizons (i.e. topsoil, subsoil and buried soils) at both ends of each trench and hand-sorted to recover artefacts.
- 4.5 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Facility along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within

Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. EVALUATION RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The evaluation identified a ditch containing pottery dating from the late 2nd to 4th century AD as well as two undated ditches within Trenches 10, 7 and 9 respectively.
- 5.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Trenches 1 to 6, 8, 11 and 12. Furrows were located within all the evaluation trenches on a north-east/south-west orientation, except within Trench 10.

General stratigraphy

- 5.4 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified within all of the trenches. The geological substrate, which comprised mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional light grey lenses, was identified at an average depth of between 0.4 and 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by subsoil c. 0.28m in thickness, which comprised mid grey brown firm silty clay. This was in turn sealed by topsoil, averaging 0.35m in thickness. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate and were sealed by subsoil, with the exception of pit 1007, which cut the subsoil and sealed by topsoil.
- 5.5 Evidence for post-medieval agriculture in the form of the remains of plough scars were identified in the majority of the trenches.
- 5.6 Machine-bucket samples were taken from the subsoil and topsoil at both ends of each trench. Fragments of modern white china and a horse shoe were recovered from the topsoil which, with the exception of these finds, was devoid of material culture. No finds were recovered from the subsoil.



- 5.7 The results of the fieldwork broadly correlate with the preceding geophysical survey, identifying agricultural furrows across the site. However, the geophysical survey did not indicate the presence of the ditches revealed in Trenches 7, 9 and 10.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 5.8 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 1003 was located at the south-western end of Trench 10 (Fig. 5; section AA). It measured 0.74m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained mid yellow grey sandy silt fill 1004 from which a single sherd of 2nd to 4th century pottery was recovered. A soil sample (Sample 1) recovered from fill 1004 contained no charred plant remains and only a relatively small quantity of charcoal fragments. The assemblage may be representative of wind-blown hearth debris from settlement activity in the wider area. This feature was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.9 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 913 was located at the western end of Trench 9. It measured 0.47m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single mid grey brown sandy clay fill (913), indicative of gradual silting from which no dateable material was recovered. Although undated artefactually it is on a parallel alignment with ditch 1003, with which it is considered contemporary. Ditch 913 was separated from ditch 1003 by a c. 16m gap and the two ditches may have formed part of a putative field system. This feature was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Medieval to post-medieval (1066 – 1800)

- 5.10 Medieval furrows on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment were revealed within all of the trenches, with the exception of Trench 10. The furrows correspond with widely spaced parallel linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as the remains of past agricultural practices (Fig. 3). The furrows were regularly spaced and lay on average 6m to 8m apart. The furrows measured between 2m and 3.6m wide and, where excavated, measured up to 0.23m deep (Fig. 6). Finds recovered from the fills 504 and 1203 of furrows 503 and 1205 produced dates ranging from the 16th to 18th centuries.

Modern (1800–present)**Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 3)**

- 5.11 Tree-bole pit 1007 was irregular in plan, with uneven sides and base. It contained single fill 1008, from which no artefactual material was recovered. The pit was observed cutting the subsoil.
- 5.12 Pit 1005 was partially revealed within the western edge of the trench. It measured 1.03m wide and 0.13m deep and was filled by re-deposited natural 1006. The irregular nature of the feature is suggestive of a tree-bole.
- 5.13 Anomalies identified by the geophysical survey at the western end of Trench 9 and the northern end of Trench 10, interpreted as possible tree-boles, were identified as deposits of ash and charcoal, most likely relating to the removal of the former orchard during the late 20th century and the sites reversion to pasture.

Undated (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

- 5.14 Located at the south-eastern end of Trench 7 was north-east/south-west orientated ditch 704 was (Fig. 7). It was 0.7m wide and 0.48m in depth with a moderately steeply sloping sides and a broadly flat base. The initial fill 703 represents collapse along its western edge of the unstable sides soon after excavation. This was overlain by a natural accumulation of weathered material (709). This feature was not identified by the geophysical survey.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material from the evaluation was hand-recovered from three deposits (ditch and furrow fills) and as unstratified finds. The recovered material dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B.
- 6.2 The pottery has been recorded using methodologies adopted by Cotswold Archaeology for the analysis of pottery from trench evaluation or watching brief projects. Quantification is according to sherd count and weight (grams) sherds by fabric type for each context. A site-specific fabric and vessel form series is utilised, where possible cross-referenced published assemblages from the area. Fabric codes used for recording are defined in appendix B. Unless belonging to established

ware types where origins are sufficiently understood, the fabrics are defined based on primary/secondary inclusions (and inclusion size/sorting) and characteristics of firing.

Pottery

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 6.3 Two sherds dateable to this period were recorded from two deposits (appendix B). A bodysherd in oxidised fabric LOC OX, which was residual in fill 1203 (furrow 1205), is moderately abraded. The sherd from fill 1004 (ditch 1003) is large (87g), surviving to the full vessel profile, and unabraded. The coarse black-firing fabric (BSc) and the vessel form, a dish with bead and slightly up-angled flange, are reminiscent of Black-burnished wares and vessel styles dating to the late 2nd/3rd and 4th centuries. A broadly middle/late Roman dating is suggested on this basis.

Medieval (1066-1539)

- 6.4 Two medieval sherds (10g) were recorded from furrow fill 1203 in association with post-medieval material. It is a moderately abraded rimsherd in a hard wheel-thrown reduced sandy fabric (SCW). The rim, which is complex (internally thickened and with lightly scored oblique line decoration) suggests a vessel of large diameter (c. 300mm), probably a bowl. Broadly late medieval (14th or 15th centuries) dating is suggested.

Post-medieval to modern (1539-present)

- 6.5 Seven sherds (38g) dateable to the period after c. 1550/1600 were recorded, the majority unstratified. Most sherds are small and featureless (bodysherds).
- 6.6 Three body sherds in a clear-glazed red earthenware fabric (GRE) were recorded from furrow fills 504 and 1203. Broad dating across the 17th to 18th centuries is probable for this material. The unstratified finds comprised two sherds of refined whiteware (RWH), one of which featured transfer-printed decoration (TPW), and two sherds of porcelain (POR). A date range spanning the late 18th and 19th centuries is most likely.

Metal finds

- 6.7 Fill 1203 of furrow 1205 produced a heavily worn coin which is identifiable as a copper farthing of Charles II, dated 1675 or 1676. It has a diameter of 22mm and

the top of the king's head is visible on the obverse, with "BRITA", seated Britannia and last digit of the year (5 or 6) visible on reverse.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 A single environmental sample (34 litres of soil) was taken from ditch 1003 of Roman date within Trench 10 to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.2 Preliminary environmental results are recorded in Table 1 in Appendix C. Mollusc nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.3 The flot was of a moderate size with a high number of rooty material and modern seeds.
- 7.4 **Trench 10**
Sample 1 from fill 1004 within Romano-British ditch 1003 contained no charred plant remains and only a relatively small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. This assemblage may be representative of wind-blown hearth debris from settlement activity in the wider area. There is no suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- 7.5 The mollusc shells present in the sample included those of the open country species *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica*. They may be indicative of a well-established open landscape.



8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The trial trench evaluation has identified the presence of limited archaeological remains within the central area of the site. A putative north-east/south-west orientated field system was identified, dating from 2nd to fourth centuries AD. In addition medieval remains were present which contribute to the understanding of the development of Willingham and its agricultural hinterland. The evaluation results displayed a broad correspondence with the geophysical survey results, although the small number of archaeological features identified were not detected by the survey.

Roman (AD 43-410)

8.2 The earliest feature identified within the site comprised ditch 1003. A single sherd of unabraded 2nd to 4th century AD pottery was recovered from the single fill, 1004; which suggests a date in the middle to later Roman period for this feature. A sherd of moderately abraded Roman pottery was also recovered from fill 1203 of furrow 1205 and is considered to be residual within this context.

8.3 Although undated artefactually ditch 913 is dated to the Roman period based on its similar alignment and morphology to ditch 1003. The alignments of the ditches suggest a Romano-British field system aligned north-east/south-west.

No other features pre-dating the medieval period were identified during the evaluation.

Medieval (1066-1539)

8.4 The evaluation identified a series of furrows on a north-east/south-west alignment, located within the majority of the evaluation trenches. These represent partial elements of the former open field system and indicate that the area was used as arable land during the medieval period.

8.5 A small quantity of dating evidence was recovered from the fills of these features, with dates ranging from the 16th to 18th centuries. Based on these finds within the backfilled and silted furrows, it seems likely that elements of the ridge and furrow earthworks remained extant into the post-medieval period. Nineteenth-century ceramic land drains inserted into the bases of the ridge and furrow earthworks whilst they were still extant indicate that they may even have remained as visible earthworks into the modern period. A medieval date for the initial construction

earthworks is suggested by the spacing of the selions (individual strips) and the reversed S-shaped curve evident in their alignment (Taylor 1975, 82; Rackham 1986, 167-9). The furrows fit within the general alignment of the surrounding field systems depicted on current OS mapping. Based on morphological characteristics these field systems predominantly relate to Parliamentary Enclosures of the post-medieval period, with partial surviving elements of earlier medieval strip fields.

Post-medieval to modern (1539-present)

- 8.6 Evidence of a former 20th-century orchard, depicted on historic mapping, and its subsequent removal was identified within Trenches 9 and 10.

Undated

- 8.7 The evaluation also recorded an undated ditch within the centre of the site (Trench 7). The orientation of this ditch does not fit with the alignments of either the putative Romano-British or medieval field systems; however, it is broadly parallel to the current field system and may have formed one of the many sub-divisions within the 20th century orchard. Evidence for post-medieval agriculture in the form of plough scars were identified within the majority of the trenches.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Julian Newman, assisted by Alice Amabilino and Ralph Brown. The report was written by Julian Newman, with contributions from Jacky Somerville and Sarah Wyles, and the illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.



10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.1
1	102	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.4
1	103	Fill	104	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey silty clay, loose compaction with occasional mixed small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	>1	
1	104	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	>1	
1	105	Fill	106	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey silty clay, loose compaction with occasional mixed small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	2	
1	106	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	2	
1	107	Fill	108	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey silty clay, loose compaction with occasional mixed small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	2	
1	108	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	2	
1	109	Fill	110	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey silty clay, loose compaction with occasional mixed small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	>1.5	
1	110	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	>1.5	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.1
2	202	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.4
2	203	Fill	206	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction.	>2.5	1.2	0.06
2	204	Fill	206	Fill of furrow	Dark yellow brown, silty clay, loose compaction.	>2.5	2	0.1
2	205				Voided			
2	206	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow.	>2.5	2	0.1
2	207	Fill	209	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>2.5	1.1	
2	208	Fill	209	Fill of furrow	Dark yellow brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>2.5	2.2	
2	209	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>2.5	2.2	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.15
3	302	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.45
3	303	Fill	304	Fill of furrow	Dark brown grey, silty clay, occasional small stone inclusions	>3.6	2	
3	304	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>3.6	2	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3

4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.2
4	402	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.5
4	403	Fill	405	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction.	>1.8	1.15	0.16
4	404	Fill	405	Fill of furrow	Dark yellow brown, silty clay, loose compaction.	>1.8	1.75	0.18
4	405	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow, Shallow concave profile.	>1.8	2.4	0.18
4	406	Fill	407	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>1.8	1	
4	407	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	1	
4	408	Fill	409	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>1.8	1	
4	409	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	1	
4	410	Fill	411	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>1.8	>1.5	
4	411	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	>1.5	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.35
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.07
5	502	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.42
5	503	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Shallow concave profile.	>1.8	2.32	0.2
5	504	Fill	503	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, silty clay, loose compaction.	>1.8	0.32	0.2
5	505	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.4	
5	506	Fill	505	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.4	
5	507	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.6	
5	508	Fill	507	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.6	
5	509	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.5	
5	510	Fill	509	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.5	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.2
6	602	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.5
6	603	Fill	603	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey silty clay, loose, occasional small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>3	1.5	
6	604	Fill	603	Fill of furrow	Light brown orange, silty clay, loose, occasional small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>3	0.5	
6	605	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>3	2	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.1
7	702	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or			>0.4

					areas			
7	703	Fill	704	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional small stone inclusions	>2	0.7	0.38
7	704	Cut		Cut for ditch	East-west aligned linear, steep concave profile.	>2	1.15	0.38
7	705	Fill	706	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, sandy clay, moderate compaction, very occasional small stone inclusions	>2	2.32	0.23
7	706	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow, shallow curving profile	>2	2.32	0.23
7	707	Fill	708	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, sandy clay. Unexcavated	>2	3	
7	708	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>2	3	
7	709	Fill	710	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, sandy clay, moderate compaction.	>2	0.7	0.38
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.2
8	802	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.5
8	803	Fill	804	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, silty clay. Unexcavated	>2.2	1.6	
8	804	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>2.2	1.6	
8	805	Fill	806	Fill of furrow	Mid brown grey, silty clay. Unexcavated	>2.2	2.8	
8	806	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>2.2	2.8	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.28
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.12
9	902	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.4
9	903	Fill	905	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional small stone inclusions	>2	3.6	0.17
9	904	Fill	905	Fill of furrow	Mid grey brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional small stone inclusions	>2	0.8	0.03
9	905	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Shallow concave profile.	>2	3.6	0.17
9	906	Fill	908	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, sandy clay, occasional small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.8	
9	907	Fill	908	Fill of furrow	Mid grey brown, sandy clay, occasional small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.2	
9	908	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	3	
9	909	Fill	911	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, sandy clay, occasional small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.6	
9	910	Fill	911	Fill of furrow	Mid grey brown, sandy clay, occasional small stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	1	
9	911	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.6	
9	912	Fill	913	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional small stone inclusions	>2	0.47	0.19
9	913	Cut		Cut for ditch	North-east to south-west aligned ditch, moderately steep concave profile and base.	>2	0.47	0.19

10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.31
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.12
10	1002	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.43
10	1003	Cut		Cut for ditch	North-east to south-west aligned ditch, moderately steep sides, concave base.	>1	0.74	0.3
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow grey, sandy silt, loose compaction, very occasional small stone inclusions	>1	0.74	0.3
10	1005	Cut		Cut for pit	Irregular sub-circular, shallow concave profile	0.97	1.03	0.13
10	1006	Fill	1005	Fill of pit	Dark brown grey, sandy silt, loose compaction	0.97	1.03	0.13
10	1007	Cut		Cut for pit	Irregular sub-circular shape, irregular base	1.7	>0.44	0.23
10	1008	Fill	1006	Fill of pit	Dark brown grey, sandy silt, loose compaction	1.7	>0.44	0.23
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.1
11	1102	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.4
11	1103	Fill	1105	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>4.1	1.4	
11	1104	Fill	1105	Fill of furrow	Dark yellow brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>4.1	0.8	
11	1105	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>4.1	2.5	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, clayey silt, loose compaction			0.3
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, silty clay, loose, occasional mixed small stone inclusions			0.2
12	1202	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, occasional light grey lenses or areas			>0.5
12	1203	Fill	1105	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction.	>2	1.8	0.2
12	1204	Fill	1105	Fill of furrow	Dark yellow brown, silty clay, loose compaction.	>2	0.7	0.22
12	1205	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow.	>2	2.5	0.22
12	1206	Fill	1105	Fill of furrow	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>2	1.5	
12	1207	Fill	1105	Fill of furrow	Dark yellow brown, silty clay, loose compaction. Unexcavated	>2	1.5	
12	1208	Cut		Cut for furrow	North-north-east to south-south-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated	>2	1.5	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS*Table 1: Quantification of finds by context*

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
U/S	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined whiteware	RWH	1	2	-
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	1	1	
	Modern pottery	Porcelain	POR	2	3	
504	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	22	MC16-C18
1004	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	LOC BSc	1	87	LC2-C4
1203	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	LOC OX	2	17	LC17-C18
	Medieval pottery	Sandy coarseware	SCW	2	17	
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	2	10	
	Copper alloy coin	Farthing of Charles II (1660–85); 22mm diameter; top of the king's head visible on obverse; "BRITA", seated Britannia and last digit of the year (5 or 6) visible on reverse		1	5	

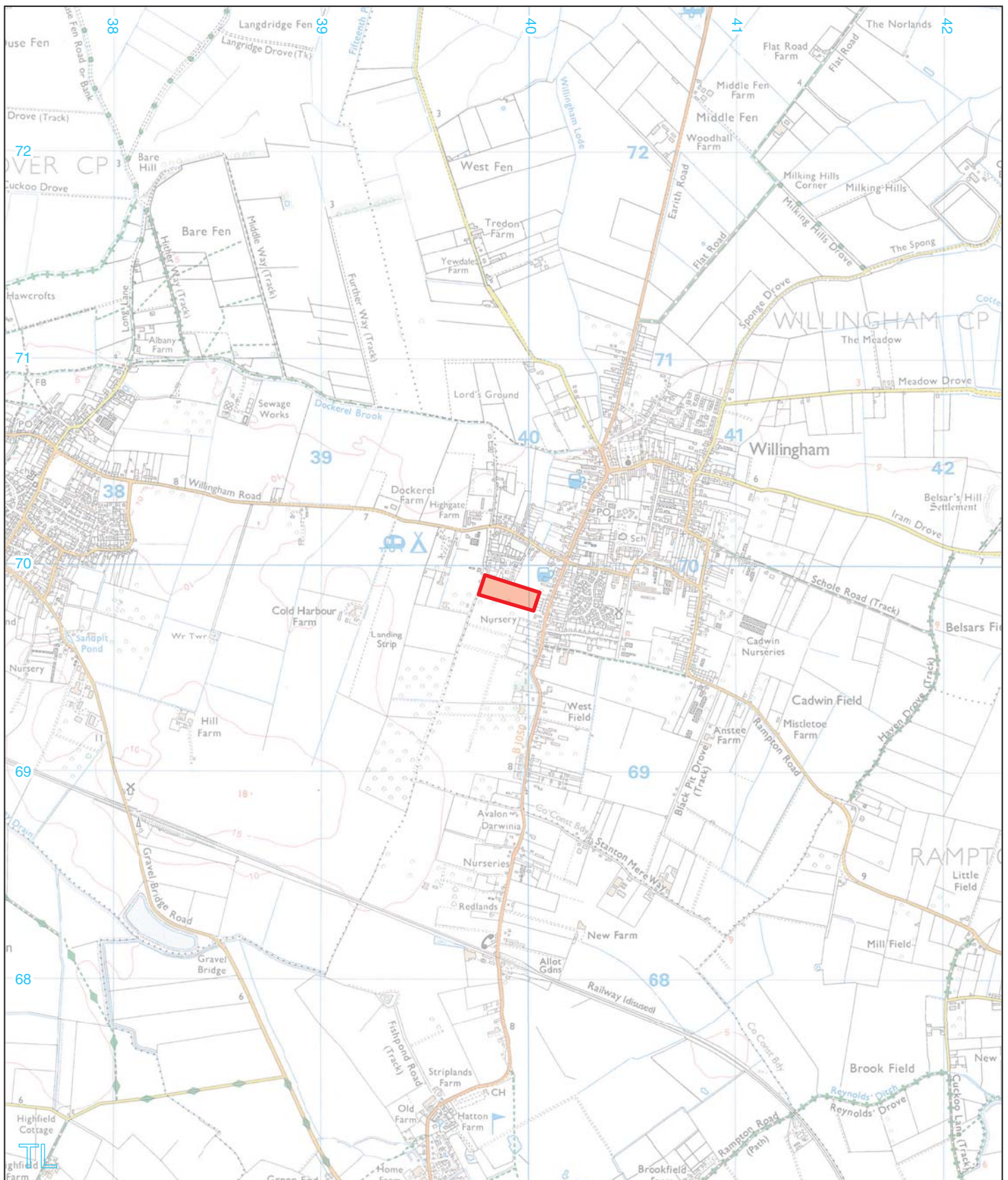
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE*Table 1: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains*

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 10 Romano-British Ditch										
1003	1004	1	34	50	75	-	-	-	*/**	Moll-t (*)

Key: Moll-t = land snails, * = 1-4 items; ** = 4-20 items; *** = 21-49 items; **** = 50-99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Haden Way, Willingham, Cambridgeshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2016 at Land off Haden Way, Willingham. The fieldwork was undertaken to inform an outline planning application for the residential development of the site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of twelve trenches. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record records no known archaeological remains within or immediately adjacent to the site, although prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval sites are recorded in the wider vicinity. A previous geophysical survey identified evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the site. The evaluation identified two north-east/south-west orientated ditches. Pottery dating from the late 2nd to 4th century AD was recovered from the silted fill of one of these ditches. A further undated ditch was also recorded. Medieval plough furrows, the remains of the open field system that once surrounded the settlement of Willingham, were encountered on a north-north-east/south-south-west alignment across the site. The evaluation also revealed two undated, but probable 20th-century tree throws associated with the sites former use as an orchard.	
Project dates	18th to 21st April 2016	
Project type	Archaeological evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land off Haden Way, Willingham, Cambridgeshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.05ha	
Site co-ordinates	TL 3989 6988	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle	
Project Supervisor	Julian Newman	
MONUMENT TYPE	Agricultural field systems	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Facility	Pottery and bone
Paper	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Facility	Site records
Digital	Cambridgeshire HER	Report, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land off Haden Way, Willingham, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 16620		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Haden Way, Willingham
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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- site boundary
 - evaluation trench
 - archaeological feature
 - furrow
 - modern
 - bioturbation
 - ⓑ ⓐ section location
- (features excavated are indicated by cut numbers)

Geophysics Key (Stratascan)

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
MIEVEVAL/POST-MIEVEVAL AGRICULTURE	
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to a former field boundary not present on available mapping
	Linear anomaly - related to a former field boundary present on available mapping
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Weak positive anomaly - likely related to tree boles
* * *	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
ⓐ	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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PROJECT TITLE
Land off Haden Way, Willingham
Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan with interpreted geophysics

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TL



- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern
- bioturbation



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Haden Way, Willingham
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan overlain onto
 processed gradiometer data

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APPROVED BY	SCC	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

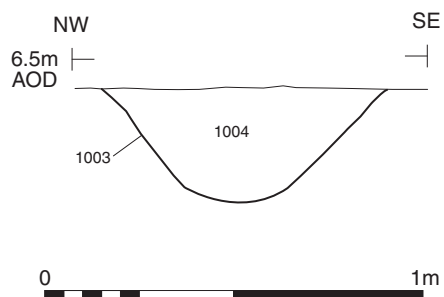
**General photograph of the site, looking
north-west**


<i>DRAWN BY</i>	SO	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	660655	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	LM	<i>DATE</i>	27/04/2016	4
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	SCC	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	N/A	



North-east looking photograph of ditch 1003 (scale 1m)

Section AA

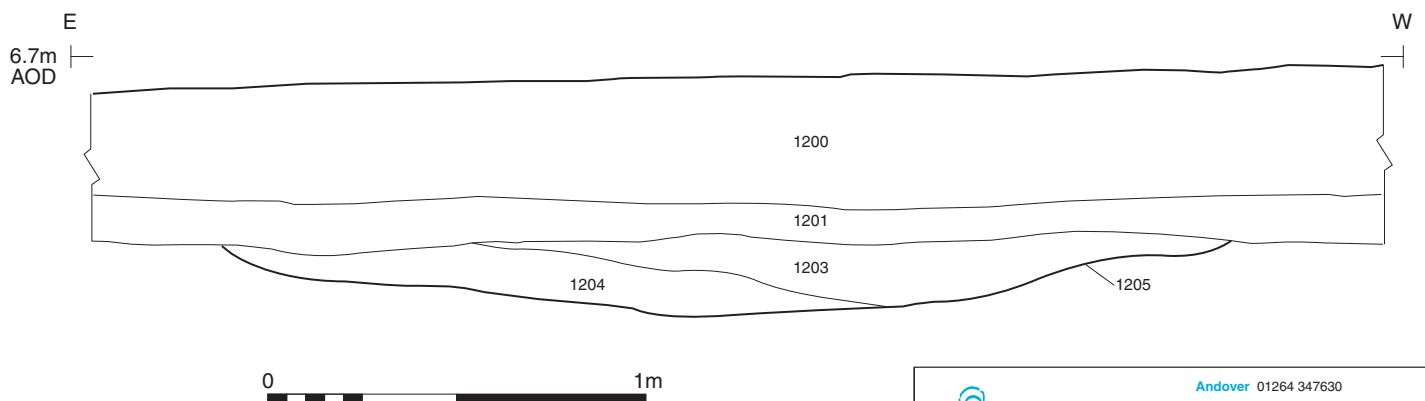


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	<p><i>PROJECT TITLE</i></p> <p>Land off Haden Way, Willingham Cambridgeshire</p> <p><i>FIGURE TITLE</i></p> <p>Ditch 1003, section and photograph</p>
<p><i>DRAWN BY</i> SO <i>PROJECT NO.</i> 660655 <i>FIGURE NO.</i></p> <p><i>CHECKED BY</i> LM <i>DATE</i> 27/04/2016 5</p> <p><i>APPROVED BY</i> SCC <i>SCALE@A4</i> 1:20</p>	



South-west looking photograph of trench 2 showing furrows in plan (scales 1m)

Section BB





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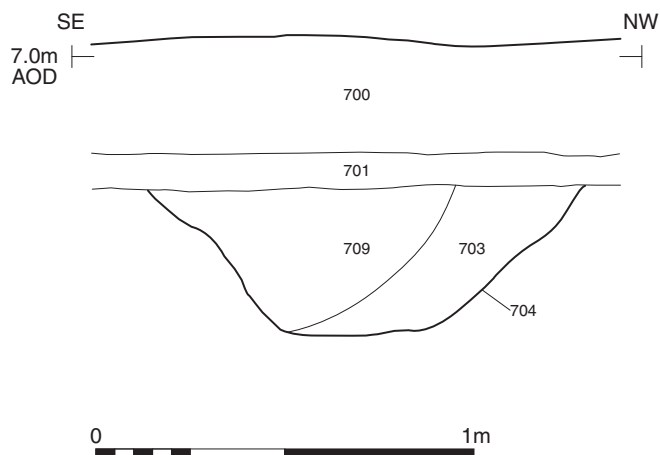
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2 and furrow 1205, photograph
 and section

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South-west looking photograph of ditch 704 (scale 1m)

Section CC




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PROJECT TITLE
**Land off Haden Way, Willingham
 Cambridgeshire**
 FIGURE TITLE
Ditch 704, section and photograph

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