

Womb Farm, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

An Archaeological Evaluation.



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Non Technical Summary

A total of 23 trenches and 6 test pits were excavated which revealed the site has been utilised for intensive quarrying particularly in the post medieval and modern periods, but also during the Mid to Late Romano-British period. Apart from the multiphase quarrying, the only other archaeological activity dated to the post medieval period and comprised former field boundaries, furrows and possible planting beds.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) between the 17th and 27th February 2009 on land at Womb Farm, off Doddington Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, in advance of a proposed industrial development. Commissioned by Giffords, the evaluation aimed to establish the presence, date, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological remains. The evaluation was carried out and this report was written in accordance with an archaeological specification written by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2009) in response to a brief by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning Countryside Advice (CAPCA). It was approved and monitored by a Senior Archaeological Officer from CAPCA.

Location, topography and geology

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is centered on TL 3868 8700 and covers approximately 11 hectares of agricultural land. It borders Doddington Road to the northeast, the Fenland Way (A141) to the southeast, Fillenham's Drain to the southwest and agricultural land to the northwest. Chatteris town centre is located approximately 1km to the southeast (see Figure 1).

The site is located on a ridge or spur which slopes downwards from a height of 5.01m OD at Doddington Road, to 2.08m OD along the edge of Fillenham's Drain. Underlying geology is March Gravel (British Geological Survey 1995) which is interspersed with patches of blue/grey clay towards the base of the slope and yellowish/brown clays on the break of the ridge's slope.

Archaeological Background

Archaeology ranging from the prehistoric through to the post medieval period is known from the immediate vicinity of the PDA. This includes stray prehistoric finds such as a Neolithic polished axe (CHER 03675), stray worked flints (CHER 03672) found to the northwest, a flint axe (CHER 03686) to the northeast and a more extensive flint scatter (CHER 11036) to the southwest. Potential Iron Age/Roman cropmarks have been identified to the northwest, and slightly further afield to the east on another spur of the Chatteris gravel island; a 10 hectare site discovered during the Fenland Survey identified a large Iron Age settlement scatter. Further investigation of this site revealed a dense multi period settlement including a stone building dating to the Roman period (Evans 2003).

An evaluation just to the northwest (CHER CB15314) revealed low-level post medieval activity in the form of gravel quarries whilst another evaluation on land off Bridge Street (CHER 11898), just to the southeast, revealed post medieval field boundaries and evidence for ridge and furrow.

Despite the preponderance of post medieval archaeology within the immediate vicinity, the fact much of the PDA is sited upon a gravel spur or ridge suggests it could have been utilised extensively, especially prior to the draining of the Fens during the post medieval period, because any dry land within this low lying landscape would have been potentially desirable.

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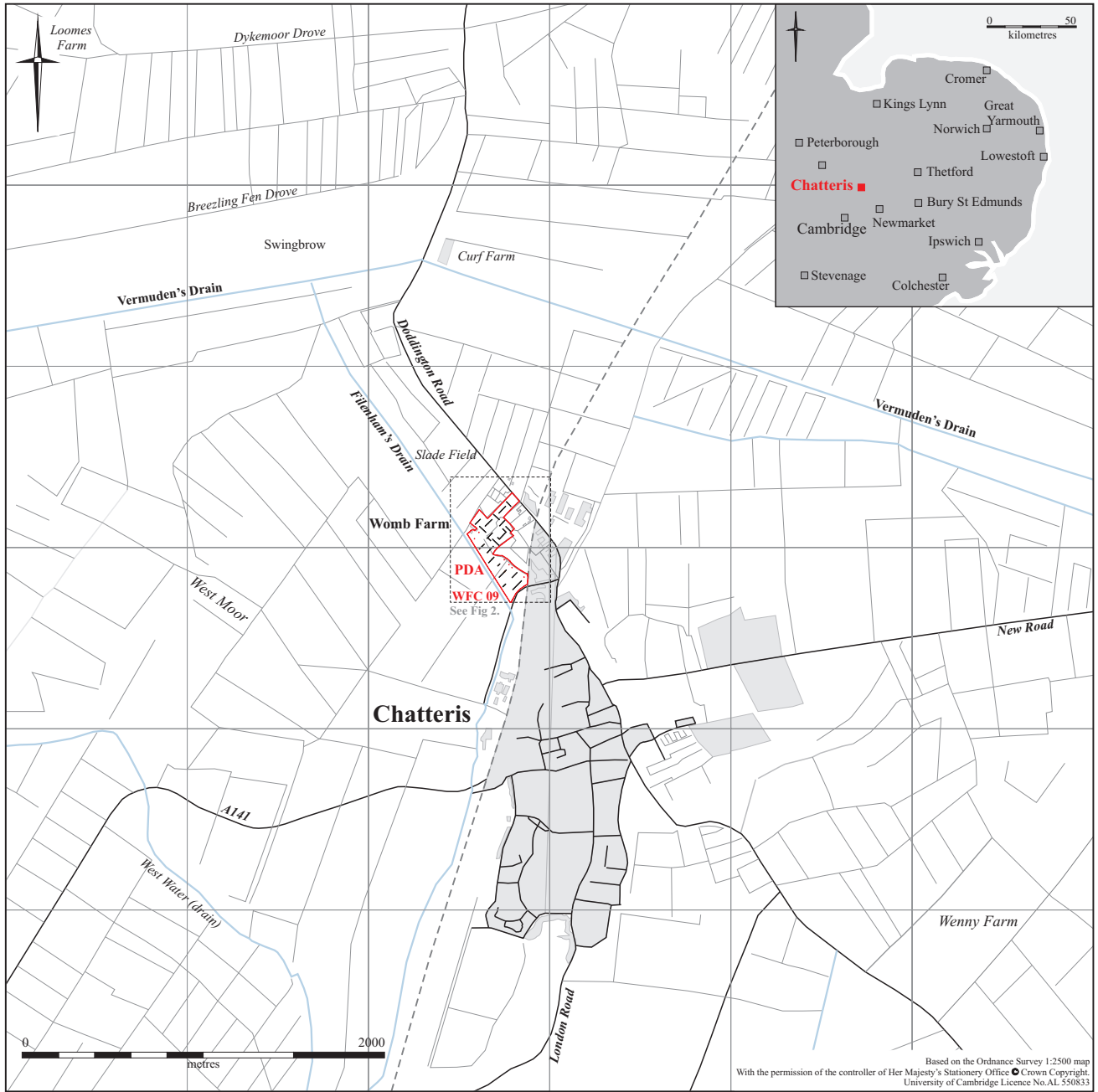


Figure 1. Location Map.

Methodology

Evaluation of the PDA was initially planned to include 25 trenches totalling 1215m in length (3% of the site). During excavation of the evaluation trenches however, the discovery of extensive 20th century quarrying led to an in-field decision, in consultation with CAPCA, to adapt the trench plan to replace some trenches with test pits in order to ascertain the depths and extent of the quarrying. Subsequently a total of 23 trenches (two of which were severely shortened) and six test pits were excavated, with a total trench length of 906.5m (2% of the site).

Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed under archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° machine using a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. At each end of all the trenches a 90 litre topsoil sample was sifted by hand for artefacts. Excavation of archaeological features was carried out using hand tools. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby feature numbers, F. were assigned to stratigraphic events, and numbers [fill] or [cut] to individual contexts. The trench plans were drawn at 1:50 and sections at 1:10. Bulk environmental samples were taken where appropriate and a digital photographic archive was also compiled. All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendation of SCAUM (Allen and Holt 2007). The site code was WFC 09 and CHER number was ECB 3061.

Archive

A total of 76 contexts were recorded from 20 different features, and artefacts including pot, animal bone and worked flint were recovered. A digital photographic archive was compiled. Each trench and test pit generated a datasheet detailing its general information. The documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with Appendix 6 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), and are being stored at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit offices.

Results

Test Pits

The six test pits were excavated in order to establish the depth and character of the substantial quarry pits present on parts of the site. Test Pits 1-4 (see Figure 2) showed a substantial quarry pit, probably dating to the mid 20th century that occupied much of the south-eastern corner of the PDA. The depth of the quarry pit varied but was upto 2.75m deep (see Figure 3a) and therefore would have completely removed any archaeology that had existed. Test Pits 5 and 6 revealed a second, shallower quarry in the north-western half of site, which recovered material again suggest dated to the mid 20th century. Despite being shallower the second quarry pit probably also truncated any archaeology that was present. The Test Pits are summarised in Table 1 below.



Figure 2. Site Plan.

Test Pit No.	Modern Ground Surface (OD)	Depth of Quarry Deposits (m)	Modern Finds Present
1	3.74	2.75	Yes
2	3.65	2.25	Yes
3	3.62	2	Yes
4	3.45	2.1	Yes
5	2.32	1.5	Yes
6	2.73	1.6	Yes

Table 1: showing Test Pit summary

Trenches

The 23 trenches were laid out on either a northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast alignment and totalled 906.5m in length. Three trenches, Trench 1, Trench 6 and Trench 11, were not excavated, but were replaced by Test pits 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 in order to determine the depth of the 20th century quarries located those areas of site. Trenches 3 and 7 were shortened due to the presence of the quarry pit and Test Pit 4 was excavated in place of the northeast end of Trench 7.

The underlying geology was varied, with March gravels predominating, but with most trenches showing some clay patches, whilst trenches, such as Trenches 4, 23 and 25 were almost exclusively clay.

The trenches showed this site has been utilised for intensive quarrying particularly in the post medieval and modern periods but also during Roman times. There was no evidence for prehistoric activity in any of the trenches, except for three pieces of residual, undiagnostic worked flint. Apart from quarrying, the only other archaeology present was dated post medieval and consisted of former field boundaries and furrows. Table 2 shows a brief summary of the trenches.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was not excavated and Test Pit 1 was machined instead.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 68.5m in length on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.4m deep and in the north-eastern two thirds of the trench this overlay a large 20th century quarry. In the south-western third it overlay blue/grey natural clay which had patches of yellow sands and gravels. No archaeology apart from the 20th century quarry and modern field drains was present.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 40m in length on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.39m deep and for 30m overlay a 20th Century quarry. Towards the southwest it overlay a mixture of March gravel and blue/grey natural clay. No archaeology apart from the 20th century quarry and modern field drains was present.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 22m in length on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.35m deep and subsoil was upto 0.14m deep, and these overlay blue/grey clay with pockets of yellow sands and gravel. No archaeology apart from modern field drains was present.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was 56m in length on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.35m deep and subsoil 0.20m deep and these overlay yellowish orange sand and gravel. A dense pattern of probable post medieval (c.18-19th century) strip quarries were present as were three treethrows. One of the quarry pits, F1, was excavated and recorded and the treethrows were test excavated but proved to contain no finds or evidence of use; no charcoal was visible in the fills.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was not excavated and Test Pits 2 and 3 were dug in its place.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was orientated northeast-southwest and originally planned as being 50m long. In light of the presence of a 20th century quarry pit the length was reduced to 17m; Test Pit 4 was machined to replace the northeast end of the trench. Topsoil was upto 0.35m deep and subsoil 0.9m deep which overlay mid yellow and orange sand and gravels. Aside from the 20th century quarry no archaeology was present.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was 44m in length on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.55m deep and subsoil upto 0.10m deep which overlay mid yellow and orange sand and gravels with patches of blue/grey clay. Two small, shallow, undated ditches, F3 and F4, were present towards the southwest end and F4 cut F3. Towards the northeast end a series of quarry pits were present. F2, F11, F15 and F20 (see Figure 4) were dated Mid to Late Roman (see Appendix 1), whilst several other pits were clearly post medieval and as such were not excavated.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was 50m long on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.56m deep and subsoil 0.20m which overlay yellow/orange sands and gravels. A very high percentage of the trench was taken up with a succession of post medieval strip quarries, several of which, F6, F9, F10, F18 and F19 were excavated. Also present were two quarry pits dated mid to late Roman, F7 and F8 (see Figure 3b and 4).

Trench 10

Trench 10 was 39m long on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.26m deep and subsoil 0.09m deep, which overlay yellow/orange sand and gravels and large



Figure 3a. Test Pit 1, showing depth of 20th Century quarry.



Figure 3b. Romano-British quarries F.7 and F.8.

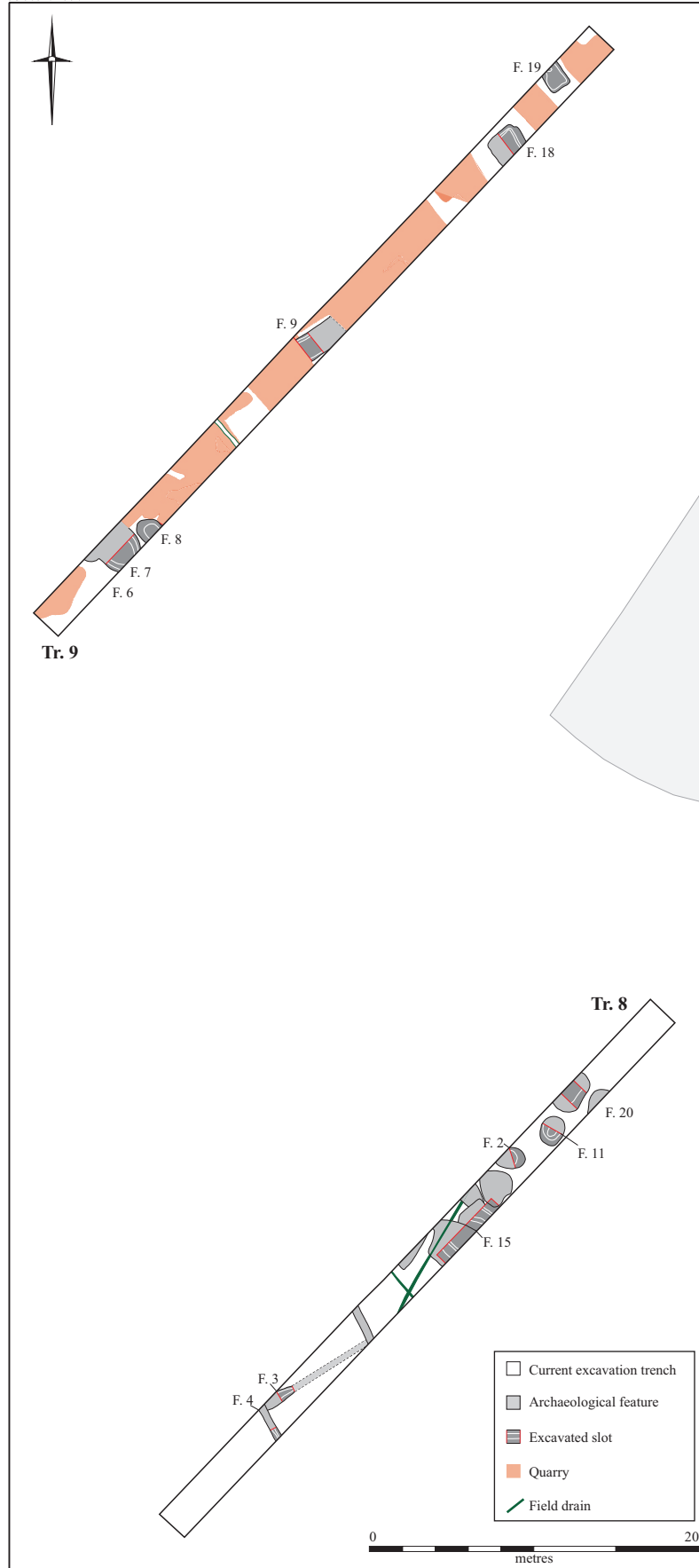


Figure 4. Test trenches 8 and 9.

patches of blue/grey clay. Two post medieval and a large 20th century quarry pit were present, none of which were excavated.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was not excavated, but replaced with Test Pits 5 and 6.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was 51m in length on a northwest-southeast alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.40m deep and subsoil upto 0.26m deep, which overlay yellow/orange sands and gravels. The trench was dominated by a series of large post medieval quarry pits, none of which were excavated.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was 23m in length on a northwest-southeast alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.28m deep and overlay an almost continuous post medieval quarry, with the only natural being present at the southeast end where it changed from sands and gravel to blue/grey clay.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was 47m in length on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.48m deep and subsoil upto 0.18m deep, which overlay yellow/orange sand and gravels. Most of the trench contained a succession of post medieval quarry pits, none of which were excavated.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was 49m in length on a northwest-southeast alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.50m deep with no appreciable subsoil present. This overlay orange/yellow gravels interspaced with patches of blue/grey clay. The trench rapidly filled with ground water and contained two post medieval ditches, one of which, F11, was also present in Trench 16.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was 39.5m in length on a northeast-southwest alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.26m deep and subsoil was upto 0.2m deep, which overlay orange sands and gravels with occasional patches of blue/grey clay. Three parallel post medieval gullies orientated east-west and including F12, a fairly substantial post medieval ditch, F11, orientated north-south and an undated ditch, F13, orientated northwest-southeast were present. The three parallel gullies were approximately 5m apart from each other and could represent possible planting beds.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was 14.5m in length on a northwest-southeast alignment. Topsoil was upto 0.32m deep and subsoil upto 0.17m deep which overlay orange/yellow sands and

gravels. The trench rapidly filled with ground water and was dominated by a series of post medieval quarry pits, none of which were excavated.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was 51.5m in length on a northeast-southwest orientation. Topsoil was 0.32m deep and subsoil (where it survived) was upto 0.17m deep. The vast majority of the trench was taken up with large, seemingly square cut, post medieval quarry pits, none of which were excavated. The trench rapidly filled with ground water.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was 27m in length on a northwest-southeast orientation. Topsoil was upto 0.40m deep and subsoil upto 0.15m deep, which overlay yellow/orange sands and gravel. The southeast half of the trench had several square cut post medieval quarry pits and the northwest half was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 20

Trench 20 was 55m in length on a northeast-southwest orientation. Topsoil was upto 0.35m deep and subsoil upto 0.20m deep, which overlay yellow/orange sands and gravel with occasional patches of blue/grey clay. A single large, rectangular post medieval quarry pit was present and not excavated.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was 37.5m in length on a northwest-southeast orientation. Topsoil was upto 0.40m deep and subsoil upto 0.31m deep, which overlay yellow/orange sand and gravels. Three fairly small post medieval quarries were present and not excavated.

Trench 22

Trench 22 was 43m in length on a northeast-southwest orientation. Topsoil was upto 0.38m deep and subsoil was upto 0.26m deep, which overlay yellow/orange sands and gravels mixed with patches of blue/grey clay. Several post medieval quarry pits were present and not excavated.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was 44m in length on a northwest-southeast orientation. Topsoil was upto 0.34m deep and subsoil upto 0.14m deep, which overlay a mixed sandy clayey gravel mix. three small, shallow post medieval ditches, including features F14 and F16, three furrows including F17, and several natural silt hollows/treethrows were present.

Trench 24

Trench 24 was 53m in length on a northeast-southwest orientation. Topsoil was upto 0.35m deep and subsoil upto 0.14m deep, which overlay orange sand and gravels. A substantial post medieval quarry occupied most of the middle of the trench and no other archaeology was present.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was 35m in length on a northwest-southeast orientation. Topsoil was upto 0.22m deep and subsoil was upto 0.20m deep, which overlay mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Several small post medieval ditches and furrows were present but not excavated.

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Quarrying Activity
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	NE-SW	68.5	0.6	Yes
3	NE-SW	40	0.39	Yes
4	NE-SW	22	0.47	No
5	NE-SW	56	0.6	Yes
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	NE-SW	17	0.41	Yes
8	NE-SW	44	0.65	Yes
9	NE-SW	50	0.65	Yes
10	NE-SW	39	0.35	Yes
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	NW-SE	51	0.56	Yes
13	NW-SE	23	0.7	Yes
14	NE-SW	47	0.6	Yes
15	NW-SE	49	0.5	No
16	NE-SW	39.5	0.43	No
17	NW-SE	14.5	0.49	Yes
18	NE-SW	51.5	0.49	Yes
19	NW-SE	27	0.55	Yes
20	NE-SW	55	0.55	Yes
21	NW-SE	37.5	0.67	Yes
22	NE-SW	43	0.61	Yes
23	NW-SE	44	0.48	No
24	NE-SW	53	0.42	Yes
25	NW-SE	35	0.42	No

Table 2: showing Trench summary

Bucket Sampling

A 90 litre bucket sample was taken and sifted by hand for artefacts from both ends of each excavated trench, with the exception of trenches where 20th century quarries were present as these were deemed too disturbed to offer any meaningful results. This gave a total of 35 bucket sampling points.

Of the 35 bucket sampling points, finds were recovered from only 13 of them. These consisted of tile, glass, pot, tobacco pipe, brick and burnt flint. With the exception of the burnt flint, all finds recovered from this process were deemed to be post medieval in date.

Discussion

The scale of post medieval and modern quarrying on this site is such, that potentially, any older archaeology that was present could have been either lost or severely damaged. Although the lack of residual finds in both the post medieval/modern quarry pits and the negative results of the bucket sampling do suggest this was an area that was not densely utilised prior to the post medieval period.

Several Roman quarry pits present in Trenches 8 and 9 do perhaps imply the presence of a nearby settlement. The quantity of pot recovered from them is certainly substantial enough to suggest they were used as dumps for domestic rubbish after the sand and gravel had been extracted. These pits appeared to be concentrated in a small area and, except for F15, were fairly insubstantial features implying occasional, informal quarrying perhaps associated with a small, nearby rural settlement. This is a view supported by the pottery evidence (see Appendix 1).

Post medieval quarrying on this site, however, appeared to be quite formalised and intensive, as the pits dating to this period were laid out in rows, and carefully dug in a generally rectangular shape with vertical edges and flat bases. Also the pits appear to clearly avoid any points where natural clay patches appear. Such large scale quarrying is commonly seen on the peripheries of fenland gravel islands. For instance, at Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire, a small town on a similar gravel island to that of Chatteris, dense numbers of rectangular quarry pits laid out in rows were observed around the northern periphery of the gravel island (Collins & Dickens 2009). At Swavesey many of the quarry pits were associated with road building and it is possible the same is true of the pits here at Womb Farm.

The modern phase of quarrying probably took place in the mid 20th century based on the finds recovered from them. These features appeared to have been excavated by machine and clearly covered a large area, although the purpose for this quarrying is not recorded.

Overall the results of this evaluation appear to match those of previous work in the immediate area (for instance CHER CB15314), and showed a low density of post medieval ditches with intensive quarrying activity. Although the presence of a small number of Roman features does imply earlier activity took place within the vicinity.

Acknowledgements

The work was commissioned by Giffords and the site was monitored by Andy Thomas (CAPCA). Emma Beadsmoore was project manager and thanks go to Lizzie Middleton and Nick Overton for assisting the author. Ian Forbes surveyed the test pits and trenches, Jane Matthews digitized the plans and Bryan Crossan prepared the graphics. The Roman pot report was compiled by Katie Anderson.

Appendix 1

Roman Pottery - Katie Anderson

A small assemblage, comprising 54 sherds of pottery and weighing 963g was recovered from the evaluation. All of the material was analysed and details of fabric, form, EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) and date were recorded, along with any other information deemed important.

Assemblage Composition

A limited range of vessel forms and fabrics were identified in this assemblage (see Table 3). Coarse sandy greywares dominated the assemblage, representing 79% of the total assemblage, with additional greywares from Horningsea and the Nene Valley, although these were represented by single sherds. Other fabrics present included two Nene Valley colour-coated sherds, five shell-tempered sherds, one black-slipped ware and one shell-tempered sherd. All of the fabrics can be considered as 'local' products.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Black-slipped	1	15
Coarse sandy greyware	43	571
Grog-tempered	1	10
Horningsea greyware	1	36
Nene Valley greyware	1	19
Nene Valley colour-coat	2	34
Shell-tempered	5	278
TOTAL	54	963

Table 3: All pottery by fabric

The majority of the assemblage was non-diagnostic, with the only identifiable forms comprising of 13 jars, and single examples of a bowl, flagon and a bowl/dish. The assemblage therefore appears typical of a small rural settlement.

Contextual Analysis

The material was recovered from six different features on the site, all of which were identified as Roman quarry pits. F20 contained the largest quantity of material, totalling 40 sherds, weighing 596g, thus representing 74% of the assemblage. This comprised mostly sandy greywares, and although this included a number of jars, there were few vessel fabrics or forms in this feature which allowed for more precise dating. Therefore the pottery from this feature is dated 2nd-4th century AD. F15 contained seven sherds weighing 102g, which included two sherds from the base of a Nene Valley colour-coated vessel, which showed signs of interior wear, as if common in vessels used for grinding. The exact form of this vessel was unclear; however, the fabric suggests a date of mid 2nd-4th century AD. Four sherds of pottery weighing 59g were collected from F1, which included a Nene Valley greyware sherd dating *c.*2nd-3rd century AD. F7 contained one greyware sherd from a beaded rim flagon, dating 2nd-3rd century AD, while two shell-tempered jars were recovered from F2 and F9.

Since all of the pottery was recovered from Roman quarry pits, it is possible that much of it is residual. However, the mean weight of the assemblage was relatively high at 17.8g, which suggests primary deposition for much of the pottery.

Overall the size of the assemblage, and the context in which all of the material was recovered, allows for very little discussion on the nature of the assemblage and consequent settlement. However, the pottery does give a probable date of 2nd-3rd century AD, and the fabrics and forms recovered are typical of a small rural site, which obtains most of its pottery from local sources. There was a mixture of finewares and coarsewares, although the latter dominated, as is typical for Roman rural sites.

Appendix 2 – Feature Descriptions

F1 Trench 5. Square, post medieval quarry. Cut [102] had very steep sides leading to an irregular base. Diameter was 1.6m and depth 0.49m. Fills [100-101] were backfill consisting of mid brown sandy silt mixed with some redeposited yellow sand.

F2 Trench 8. Oval, Roman quarry pit. Cut [106] had moderately steep sides leading to a slightly rounded base. Length was 1.8m, width 1.5m and depth 0.3m. Upper fill [103] was backfill consisting of mid brown sandy silt and lower fills [104-105] were redeposited yellow sand and gravel mixed with occasional patches of brownish grey silt. Contained pot.

F3 Trench 8. Oval, Roman quarry pit. Cut [108] had moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base. Length was 1.8m, width 1.2m and depth 0.28m. Fill [107] was mid brown sandy silt. Contained pot and animal bone.

F4 Trench 8. Truncated E-W orientated ditch that was cut by ditch F5. Cut [110] had moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base. Width was 0.65m and depth 0.10m. Fill [109] was greyish brown sandy silt.

F5 Trench 8. N-S orientated ditch that cut ditch F4. Cut [112] had moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base. Width was 0.45m and depth 0.03m. Fill was mid grey sandy silt.

F6 Trench 9. Post medieval strip quarry. Cut [115] had steep sides leading to a rounded base. Length was 2.02m, width 0.90m and depth 0.40m. Fills [116-118] were backfill consisting of mid yellowish grey sandy silt and dark brownish grey sandy silt. Contained pot.

F7 Trench 9. Sub circular, Roman quarry pit cut by similar feature F8. Cut [119] had moderately steep sides leading to a flattish base. Length was 1.7m width 1.45m and depth 0.34m. Fills [120-122] were backfill consisting of mid yellowish grey sandy silt and dark brownish grey sandy silt. Contained pot.

F8 Trench 9. Partially exposed Roman quarry pit that cuts similar feature F7. Cut [123] had moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. Visible length was 0.5m, width 0.27m and depth 0.30m. Fill [124] was mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt.

F9 Trench 9. Post medieval strip quarry that cut quarry F10. Cut [125] had very steep sides leading to a flat base. Width was 1.85m and depth was 0.7m. Fills [126-133] were backfill primarily consisting of dark greyish brown sandy silt and redeposited pale yellowish orange sand. Contained pot and animal bone.

F10 Trench 9. Partially exposed quarry pit cut by strip quarry F9. Cut [134] had moderately steep and the base was not seen. Visible length was 0.28m, width 0.15m and depth 0.24m. Fill [135] was mid greyish brown sandy silt.

F11 Trench 16. N-S orientated post medieval ditch that cuts gully F12. Cut [138] had steep sides leading to a flattish base. Width was 1.25m and depth 0.45m. Upper fill [136] was mid greyish brown clay silt and lower fill [137] was pale yellowish brown clay silt. Contained brick.

F12 Trench 16. E-W orientated post medieval gully that was cut by ditch F11. Cut [140] had moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base. Width was 0.6m and depth 0.15m. Fill [139] was mid grey sandy clay silt. Contained brick/tile.

F13 Trench 16. NW-SE orientated ditch. Cut [143] had steep sides leading to a flattish base. Width was 0.95m and depth 0.47m. Fills [141-142] were mid grey to mid greyish brown clay silt. Contained worked flint.

F14 Trench 23. NE-SW orientated post medieval ditch. Cut [145] had moderately steep sides leading to a slightly rounded base. Width was 0.60m and fill was 0.12m. Fill [144] was greyish black clay silt. Contained pot and residual worked flint.

F15 Trench 8. Partially exposed, probably circular, Roman quarry pit. Cut [159] had gently sloping sides leading a flat base. Exposed width was 5.2m and depth 0.9m. Fills [146-158] were primarily mid to dark greyish brown sandy silts with lenses of redeposited gravel and orangey brown silt. Contained pot and animal bone.

F16 Trench 23. NE-SW orientated post medieval ditch. Cut [161] had steep sides leading to a flattish base. Width was 0.74m and depth 0.21m. Fill [160] was mid greyish brown clay silt. Contained brick/tile.

F17 Trench 23. NE-SW orientated furrow. Cut [163] had moderately steep sides leading to a flattish base. Width was 0.90m and depth 0.13m. Fill [162] was mid brown clay silt.

F18 Trench 9. Partially exposed post medieval strip quarry. Cut [164] had very steep sides and the base was not reached. Visible length was 1.65m, width 1m and depth >0.87m. Fills [165-167] were primarily mid to dark brownish grey silty sand. Contained pot, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe and residual worked flint.

F19 Trench 9. Partially exposed post medieval quarry pit. Cut [168] had moderately steep sides leading to a broad flat base. Visible length was 1.62m, width 1.47m and depth 0.37m. Fills [169-171] were primarily mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with some redeposited yellowish sand. Contained pot.

F20 Trench 8. Partially exposed, probably oval Roman quarry pit. Cut [176] had moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. Visible length was 2m and depth 0.4m. Fills [172-175] were primarily mid brownish grey sandy silt. Contained pot and animal bone.

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