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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Church Farm, Rectory Lane,
Southoe, Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y080/13

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land off Rectory Lane, Southoe, Cambridgeshire during January 2013. Fifteen trenches were excavated, targeting geophysical anomalies and cropmarks suggesting archaeological remains. Late Iron Age to Romano-British features were identified including a ring ditch, pits and ditches, with a number of undated ditches and land drains also recorded. Finds included Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, animal bone and a small amount of worked flint.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of TCI Renewables between 22nd and 31st January 2013. The CFA code and number for the project is COBA2/2085. The proposed development is for three wind turbines with associated tracks and infrastructure. All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (CFA 2013).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site lies within an area of open agricultural land to the immediate north-west of the village of Southoe. It is bounded by farmland to the north, west and south, and by the A1 to the east (TL 194 628, Fig. 1) The site is between 22 and 44m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD), and at the time of the fieldwork the ground cover was a mixture of recently planted rapeseed and protected headlands.

The underlying geology is mudstone (BGS 2007). The drift geology comprises river terrace deposits in the east and boulder clay in the west (BGS 1977).

The overlying soils belong to the Hanslope Association, which are typical calcareous pelosoils and consist of 'slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils' (SSEW 1983, 411d).

1.3 Previous Archaeological work and Historical Background

Documentary research of the site and the surrounding area show that there are no sites of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze-Age date recorded in the HER within the 500m buffer of the proposed development area. However there are a number of earthworks indicating possible enclosure or field system ditches which though undated may be Iron Age (e.g. MCB18783-90).

Finds of Roman date have been discovered by metal detectorists in the vicinity of the proposed development area (11338A and MCB16272) and a bronze Roman hairpin (00604A) was recovered from a feature now a children's playground at Southoe. It is possible that some of the as yet undated field systems and enclosures may be Romano-British.

There are significant medieval finds in the area surrounding the proposed development. A fragment of an early Saxon cruciform brooch was reported as having been discovered at Southoe (11338) and there is documentary evidence of medieval fishponds at The Old Rectory (00529) and a moat and the site of a medieval house (05854) at Southoe. Medieval or likely to be medieval earthworks in the area of the proposed development consist of ridge and furrow (11368-9, 11606 and MCB18763) and the sites of possible moats (MCB18796 and MCB19799).

St Leonard's Church (10334) at the centre of the village of Southoe is the most significant medieval monument in the vicinity of the proposed development area. It is a grade I listed building (54411) on the site of a late 12th-century church of which only the medieval plan, the piers of the chancel arch and the south doorway survive. The nave and chancel are principally 13th century, with later alterations. The South aisle and North chapel are late 15th or early 16th century.

There are a number of post-medieval buildings in the area listed grade II, these include farm buildings such as Lodge Farmhouse and Barn (54343-4), Highfield Farmhouse (54404) and domestic buildings such as Bell Cottage (54408), Corner House (54410) and the Old Rectory (54413).

There are also a number of undated cropmarks in the vicinity of the proposed development, these may date to the late prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, or post-medieval periods, with possible enclosures (MCB18783-9), field-system ditches (MCB18790, MCB18794) and ridge and furrow (MCB18799).

Two known sites are recorded in the Heritage Environment Record (HER). Within the boundary of the site; an enclosure (MCB18787) to the north of the proposed site access track, and some ditches to the south (MCB18790), are likely to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date (Palmer 2009). Previous work on the site includes desk-based research and a walkover survey (TCIR 2012), and a Geophysical Survey and Aerial Photographic Assessment (CFA 2012). Aerial photographs show evidence of possible field systems and enclosures, possibly of Romano-British or earlier date along with traces of ridge and furrow agriculture.

No intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area, though there has been some within the 500m buffer with a watching brief on the Grafham to Sapley reinforcement pipeline in 1994 (ECB1028) which other than some fragments of brick and tile, no archaeological remains were encountered. Test pits at Southoe Town Orchard Moat in 2001 (ECB8) revealed that archaeological remains existed at a depth to be unaffected by the construction of a children's playground.

1.4 Aims

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.'

The research objectives were informed by the relevant regional research assessments and frameworks (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook, Medleycot 2011 and Knight and Vyner 2012) and were to:

- investigate the evidence for and origins of the different phases of land use and enclosure within the area, including evidence for Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity;
- place the results of the investigation within the wider landscape context and contribute to an understanding of the pattern of land use, and;
- use the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation, and attempt to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Trial Trenching

All machining was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The ditches were targeted on geophysical anomalies and crop marks possibly indicating archaeological features as well as 'blank areas'.

Linear features (ditches and gullies) were sample excavated at a minimum of 10% of their length and a minimum of 1m per section at regular intervals. Intersections were investigated to establish relationships between features and pits and post holes were sampled at a minimum of 50%. Archaeological features were systematically scanned by metal detector prior to excavation and spoil routinely scanned for finds.

Environmental samples were taken from significant archaeological deposits in accordance with relevant guidelines (AES 1995, Dobney et al. 1992, Murphy and Wiltshire 1994 and EH 2011).

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to IfA standards (1994) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale.

All finds of pre-modern date were retained for analysis; modern finds were retained from stratigraphically critical deposits. All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (UKIC 2001 and IFA 2001).

A post-excavation Assessment was undertaken on all finds categories indicating proposals for further analysis and reporting. A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS and the OASIS reference will appear in the final report.

2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was be conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1994), English Heritage Guidance (EH 2005a, 2005b, 2006, 2007, 2008a and 2008b), relevant regional guidance (Gurney 2003) and CFA's standard methodology.

2.3 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited at the County Archaeology Store and will conform to current guidelines in MoRPHE guidelines (Brown 2011, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997, UKIC 1990 and EH 2006) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) event number (ECB3895), will appear on archived items and all related reports.

2.4 Monitoring

The trial trenching was monitored by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team who was informed in advance of the works taking place and visited the site during the fieldwork.

3. RESULTS

Fifteen trenches were excavated. Appendix 1 consists of a summary of contexts while figures 2-5 show the locations of trenches and figures 6-7 show plans and sections. Representative photographs form plates 1-6.

The topsoil (001) consisted of dark brown clay 0.2 to 0.4m thick across the site. This sealed a layer of orange-brown silty-clay subsoil (002) in most trenches. The natural geology consisted of a mix of grey boulder clay and orange/yellow gravel (003). A summary of the results of the trenching is presented below in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Summary of Results by Trench

Trench	Length	Target	Results
1	25m	Blank Area/discrete geophysical anomaly	Undated ditches and pits
2	25m	Blank Area	Blank
3	50m	Geophysical anomalies (ditch/ discrete)	IA Ditch/Gully
3a	10m	Geophysical anomaly (ring ditch / discrete)	Possible Hearth
4	25m	Blank Area	Blank / Field drains
5	25m	Geophysical anomalies (ditches)	Undated ditches
6	25m	Geophysical anomaly (Field Boundary)	Blank
7	25m	Geophysical anomaly (Field Boundary)	Modern ditch
8	25m	Blank Area	Blank/Field drain
8a	10m	Geophysical anomaly (ditch)	LIA Pit
9	50m (+10m)	Crop mark (enclosure) and geophysical anomaly (ditch?)	IA ditch and undated ditches and pits
10	25m	Blank Area	Blank
11	25m	Blank Area	Undated Ditch
12	25m	Geophysical anomalies (ditches)	Romano-British ditch
13	25m	Geophysical anomalies (ditches)	Blank/ Field drain

3.1 Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 6)

The natural geology in Trench 1 was recorded at a depth of 0.38m below the existing ground surface. Cut through the natural to the north of the trench was a small pit (020) measuring 0.8m in width by 0.34m in depth, and filled by a light brown silty clay (019) that contained small fragments of animal bone.

To the south of Pit 020 were two ditches (018) and (022) running north-west to south-east. Ditch 018 had steep sides with a flat base measuring 0.62m in width by 0.30m in depth and was filled by light-brown silty clay (017), while ditch 022 was of a similar shape and measured 0.7m in width by 0.34m in depth, and was filled by light brown silty clay (022). Overlying these features was a layer of subsoil (002) 0.14m in thick sealed by topsoil (001) 0.24m thick.

Apart from animal bone within one of the pits (020) there were no finds recovered.

3.2 Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 6)

The natural geology in Trench 2 was at a depth of 0.4m below the existing ground surface. No archaeological features were located in this trench and no finds were recovered, though a modern field drain running east to west was noted. Overlying the modern drain was a layer of subsoil (002) 0.16m thick sealed by a layer of topsoil (001) 0.24m thick.

3.3 Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 6)

The natural geology located 0.36m below the existing ground surface in Trench 3. A number of features cut the natural. Towards the north-east end of the trench were two small pits (011) and (013). Pit 013 (Plate 2) consisted of gradually sloping sides with a concave base measuring 0.5m in width by 0.16m in depth, and which contained large burnt stones. This feature was filled by brown-black silty clay (012) and has been interpreted as a possible hearth, perhaps associated with the ring gully to the north (005). To the south-west was a pit (011), a shallow feature with a flat base measuring 0.46m in width by 0.16m in depth and filled by grey-brown silty clay (010) and containing Iron Age pottery.

To the southeast of Pit 011 and towards the centre of the trench was a large steep sided east to west orientated ditch (007) measuring 1.4m in width by 0.5m in depth, and filled by a dark brown silty clay (006) containing Iron Age pottery. To the immediate southeast of this feature was a smaller ditch on a similar orientation (009). Ditch 009 measured 0.7m in width by 0.4m in depth and was filled by grey-brown silty clay (008). Overlying these features was a subsoil layer (002) 0.16m in depth, sealed by a topsoil layer (001) 0.2m thick.

3.4 Trench 3a (Figs 2 and 6)

The natural geology was identified at a depth of 0.42m below the existing ground surface in Trench 3a. Cutting the natural geology to the eastern end of the trench was a steep-sided north to south orientated ditch or gully (005) (Plate 1) 0.9m wide and 0.34m in deep, filled by a grey-brown silty clay (004) that contained fragments of Iron-Age pottery and animal bone. Overlying the ditch or gully (005) was a 0.12m thick layer of subsoil (002) sealed by topsoil (001) 0.3m in depth.

3.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

The natural geology in Trench 4 was recorded at a depth of 0.44m below the existing ground surface. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench, and no finds were recovered, though there were two north-east to south-west orientated field drains. Overlying these drains was a 0.1m thick layer of subsoil (002) sealed by topsoil (001) 0.34m thick.

3.6 Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 6)

The natural geology was at 0.4m below the existing ground surface in Trench 5. Cutting the natural were two large north-west to south-east orientated ditches, of which only one was excavated due to flooding. This ditch (016) consisted of shallow sides with a u-shaped base and measured 3m in width by 0.3m in depth and was filled

by blue-grey silty clay (015) 0.8m thick, overlain by a light-brown silty clay (014) 0.24m in depth. Overlying this feature was a 0.1m thick layer of subsoil (002) sealed by topsoil (001) 0.3m thick.

3.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

The natural geology was recorded at 0.4m below the existing ground surface in Trench 6. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench, and no finds recovered, though towards the centre of the trench was a large modern field drain. Overlying this drain was a layer of subsoil (002) 0.1m in depth, sealed by topsoil (001) 0.3m thick.

3.8 Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 7)

The natural geology was recorded at 0.55m below the existing ground surface in Trench 7. Cutting the natural at the western end of the trench was a steep-sided north to south orientated ditch (032) that measured 2.1m in width by 0.68m in depth, and which was filled by mid-brown silty clay (031). This ditch is likely to be modern as towards the base of the fill were a number of fragments of modern field drain. Overlying this ditch was a layer of subsoil (002) 0.15m in depth which was sealed by a layer of topsoil (001) 0.3m thick.

3.9 Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

The natural geology was at a depth of 0.4m below the existing ground surface in Trench 8. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench and no finds recovered, though two modern north to south running field drains were noted. Overlying these drains was subsoil (002) 0.1m thick, sealed by topsoil (001) 0.3m thick.

3.10 Trench 8a (Figs 3 and 7)

The natural geology was recorded at a depth of 0.3m below the existing ground surface in Trench 8a. Cutting the natural towards the centre of the trench was a large-steep sided pit (047, Plate 3) that measured 2.7m in width by 0.9m in depth and which had been truncated by two modern north to south orientated field drains. Pit 047 was filled by grey silty clay (046) which was overlain by black silty clay (045) from which late Iron-Age pottery and animal bone was recovered. Overlying this feature was a subsoil (002) 0.05m thick which, sealed by a topsoil (001) layer 0.2m thick.

3.11 Trench 9 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 9 was a 'T' shaped trench and the natural geology was reached at a depth of 0.7m below the existing ground surface. Cutting the natural were a number of small ditches and pits.

Towards the western end of the trench was a north-west to south-east orientation ditch (034) measuring 0.5m in width by 0.08m in depth and which was filled by an orange/brown silty clay (033). To the immediate east of Ditch 034 was a small pit (036) 0.74m in width by 0.16m in depth, filled by light-grey silty clay (035). No finds were recovered from these features.

To the east of Pit 036 was a shallow north-west to south-east orientated ditch (038, Plate 4) which measured 0.66m in width by 0.11m in depth and which was filled by grey-brown silty clay (037) that contained fragments of Iron-Age pottery. To the east of Ditch 038, and towards the eastern end of the trench was a small north-east to south-west orientated ditch/gully (044) that measured 0.36m in width by 0.14m in depth and which was filled by black silty clay (043) that contained roots throughout.

Cutting the natural geology at the northern end of the small north-south axis of the trench was a steep sided east-west orientated ditch (042, Plate 5) with a U-shaped base that measured 0.7m in width by 0.42m in depth and which was filled by grey-black silty clay (041) that contained sherds of Iron-Age pottery. To the immediate south of Ditch 042 and on a similar orientation was a shallow ditch (040), measuring 0.74m in width by 0.32m in depth and filled by grey silty clay (039). This ditch had been truncated by a modern north to south orientated field drain. Overlying these features was a layer of subsoil (002) 0.42m in depth which was sealed by a topsoil layer (001) 0.28m thick.

3.12 Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

The natural geology was located at a depth of 0.31m below the existing ground surface in Trench 10. No archaeological features were recorded and no finds were recovered.

Overlying the natural geology was a subsoil layer (002) 0.1m in depth which was sealed by topsoil (001) 0.21m thick.

3.13 Trench 11 (Figs 5 and 7)

The natural geology was reached at a depth of 0.3m below the existing ground surface in Trench 11. Cutting the natural at the western end of the trench was a shallow north to south orientated ditch (026) that measured 0.42m in width by 0.12m in depth and which was filled by mid-brown silty clay (025). Overlying Ditch 026 was subsoil (002) 0.1m in depth, sealed by a layer of topsoil (001) 0.3m thick.

3.14 Trench 12 (Figs 5 and 7)

The natural geology was recorded at a depth of 0.45m below the existing ground surface in Trench 12. Cutting the natural at the north-western end of the trench was a large steep-sided ditch (028, Plate 6) with a north to south orientation that measured 2.2m in width by < 0.8m (excavated) in depth and which was filled by a dark brown silty clay (027) from which Romano-British pottery was recovered. Ditch 028 was truncated by two modern east to west running field drains. Cutting the natural geology in the far southeast of the trench was a small pit (030) that measured 0.85m in width by 0.25m in depth and which was filled by mid-brown silty clay (029). Overlying these features was subsoil (002) 0.15m thick which was sealed by topsoil (001) 0.30m thick.

3.15 Trench 13 (Fig. 5)

The natural geology was recorded at a depth of 0.65m below the existing ground surface in Trench 13. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench and no

finds recovered, though a large modern north to south running field drain was noted towards the south-eastern end of the trench. Overlying this feature was subsoil (002) 0.25m thick, sealed by topsoil (001) 0.4m thick.

4. SPECIALIST REPORTS

4.1 Iron Age Pottery

by Matt Brudenell

The investigations yielded a small assemblage of later Iron Age pottery totalling 49 sherds (346g) with a relatively low mean sherd weight of 7.1g. The material was recovered from seven contexts relating to six features in Trenches 3, 3a, 8a and 9 (Table 4.1). With the exception of one possible wheel-turned sherd (25g), all the material was handmade and belongs to the region's later Iron Age tradition. The ceramics were in a good condition, though sherd sizes were small (76% measuring less than 4cm in size).

Feature	Context	Trench	No./wt. (g) sherds	Comments	Spot date
5	4	3a	19/60	All handmade including one rim sherd	350/300 BC-AD 43
7	6	3	8/21	All handmade including one rim sherd	350/300 BC-AD 43
11	10	3	1/15	Handmade, shell-tempered	350/300 BC-AD 43
38	37	9	5/11	All handmade including one rim sherd	350/300 BC-AD 43
42	41	9	3/8	All handmade body sherds	350/300 BC-AD 43
47	45	8a	10/177	Two grog-tempered sherds, one possibly wheel-made. Three partial vessel profiles including a handmade imitation of a rilled 'belgic' wheel-turned vessel	50 BC-AD 43
47	46	8a	3/54	All handmade, including one rim sherd and one base sherd	50 BC-AD 43
<i>TOTAL</i>	-	-	<i>49/346</i>	-	-

Table 4.1: Summary of feature assemblages

This assessment provides an overview of the Iron Age pottery, a summary of the material by feature, and a brief discussion of its dating and local affinities. All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described, and assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. This series follows that devised by JD Hill for Middle/late Iron Age pottery (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), with Late Iron 'belgic' vessels classified using Isobel Thompson's (1982) catalogue, and her

alphanumeric codes, prefixed with TH- to distinguish them. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held in the site archive.

Assemblage characteristics

The assemblage was predominately composed of sherds in shell and quartz sand tempered fabrics. Although ten fabric types were ultimately distinguished (Table 4.2), by weight 55% of the pottery had fossil shell as the principle inclusion, with a further 30% containing quartz sand. Both wares are typical of Middle/late Iron Age assemblages of the lower Ouse Valley in Cambridgeshire, as too were the three partial vessel profiles recovered. These comprised fragments of small ovoid jars with short weakly defined necks (Hill Form K and L) terminating in rounded, flattened or slightly expanded lips. All three were recovered from feature 047, context 045 - one displaying fingertip impressions on the rim-top; and one having horizontal combing across the exterior of the vessel. This latter form of decoration is common to Late Iron Age vessel in the region, and is normally associated with rilled wheel-turned pots of the early to mid first century AD. The example here, however, was handmade, and was probably an imitation of a wheel-made vessel. Indeed, the Late Iron Age date of this feature is confirmed by the presence of two grog-tempered sherds from context 045 (33g), one of which was possibly wheel-made.

The rest of the assemblage from the site was dominated by plain handmade body sherds, largely in shell tempered fabrics. These were probably sourced from local outcrops of Jurassic clay, with the sandy wares made from alluvial clays from the river valley. The chalk present in some sherds also suggests that glacial boulder clays were used for potting.

Fabric type	Fabric group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% fabric by weight	MNV
CHQ1	Chalk	6	14	4.0	1
G1*	Grog	1	25	7.2	-
G2*	Grog	1	8	2.3	-
Q1	Sand	10	75	21.7	-
Q2	Sand	5	25	7.2	2
Q3	Sand	5	7	2.0	-
S1	Shell	9	125	36.1	3
S2	Shell	8	17	4.9	1
S3	Shell	2	34	9.8	1
S4	Shell	2	16	4.6	-
TOTAL	-	49	346	99.8	8

MNV = minimum number of vessels, calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (7 rims, 1 base).

* indicates Late Iron Age fabric types.

Table 4.2: Quantification of Iron Age pottery

Pottery fabrics

Shell fabrics

S1: Common to abundant medium and coarse fossil shell (1-4mm), poorly sorted

S2: Common to abundant medium fossil shell (mainly 1-2mm), poorly sorted

S3: Sparse medium and coarse fossil shell (1-4mm), poorly sorted

S4: Common to abundant medium and coarse fossil shell (1-4mm), poorly sorted, with rare to sparse coarse limestone fragments (2-3mm)

Chalk fabrics

CHQ1: Sparse or moderate medium to coarse sub-rounded chalk (1-3mm); sparse to moderate calcareous flecks (<0.5mm) and sparse to moderate quartz sand (<0.25mm)

Sandy fabrics

Q1: Common quartz sand (<0.25mm) with rare sub-angular quartz grains up to 1mm. A hard, dense sandy fabric

Q2: Sparse to common quartz sand (<0.25mm). May contain sparse linear voids from burnt-out vegetable material or rare pieces of coarse crushed flint (2-4mm)

Q3: Moderate to common quartz sand (<0.25mm) with sparse to moderate calcareous flecks (<0.5mm)

Grog fabrics

G1: Common fine to medium grog (<1.5mm)

G2: Moderate fine to medium grog (<1.5mm) and moderate calcareous flecking (<0.5mm)

Discussion

The assemblage from Common Barn constitutes a small but fairly typical group of later Iron Age pottery from the lower Ouse valley, dominated by handmade sherds characteristic of the region's Middle Iron Age-type potting tradition, and a few grog-tempered sherds of definite Late Iron Age date. In the surrounding area, similar groups of pottery are well attested, particularly in the published excavations from Little Paxton Quarry immediately to the southeast (Jones 2011). These assemblages date to the period after c. 350/300 BC, and whilst some groups predate the introduction of wheel-made forms onto settlement sites at around c. 50 BC in this part of Cambridgeshire, locally, elements of the Middle Iron Age-type potting tradition persisted until at the least the Roman Conquest. The maximum currency of Middle Iron Age-type wares in the lower Ouse valley therefore rests between c. 350/300 BC - AD 43, which is why some authors prefer the term *later Iron Age*. Refining this chronological spectrum can be difficult, especially in small assemblages, which is the case for most of the feature groups from Common Barn. Here, however, it is clear that some of the pottery is of Late Iron Age origin, as feature 047 contained two grog-tempered sherds – one of which was possibly wheel-made – and a handmade imitation of a rilled wheel-made vessel. This material certainly post-dates c. 50 BC, and may well belong to the first half of the first century AD.

4.2 Romano-British Pottery

by Katie Anderson

A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the site, totalling seven sherds, weighing 38g and representing 0.1 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002). Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with unsourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together.

The pottery was recovered from two contexts. The fill (027) of Ditch 028 contained two sherds, comprising a shell-tempered body sherd, dating AD200-400 and a coarse sandy greyware body sherd (AD100-400). The remaining five sherds were recovered from the upper fill (045) of a large pit (047) and consisted of two moderately fine sandy greyware body sherds from a closed vessel, two grog-tempered body sherds and one sand and grog-tempered rim sherd, from a medium sized jar. This was the only diagnostic sherd in the assemblage and dated to AD 50-100.

Overall the size of the assemblage suggests that this was not a foci of activity during the Roman period. However, there was a presence, and the date of the material suggests that this might have spanned the duration of the Roman Period. The composition of the assemblage is indicative of a rural, domestic settlement, with locally made coarsewares identified.

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Date
027	2	9	AD200-400
045	5	29	AD50-100

Table 4.3 Romano-British pottery by context

4.3 Fired Clay

by Matt Brudenell

A total of 14 pieces of fired clay (132g) were recovered from features yielding Iron-Age pottery. The material derived from two contexts (004 and 008) in Trenches 3 and 3a, and was found in three distinct fabrics detailed below (Table 4.4). Feature 005, context 004 (Trench 3) yielded 13 pieces (127g) including two fragments with flattened surfaces, one of which was thick enough to suggest it may have belonged to the side of a triangular loom weight. The other pieces from this context were undiagnostic, as was the single fragment (5g) from feature 007, context 006 (Trench 3a).

Fabric	No. fragments	Wt. (g) fragments	Contexts	Comments
1	5	98	004 & 006	Two pieces context 004 with flat surfaces (82g), one of which could be the side of a triangular loom weight (61g)
2	3	12	004	Undiagnostic fragments
3	6	22	004	Undiagnostic fragments
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>132</i>		-

Table 4.4: Quantification of fired clay from Iron Age contexts with pottery

Fired Clay fabrics

Fabric 1

Sandy clay matrix with moderate to common medium to very coarse sub-rounded chalk (1-7mm), and sparse gravel inclusions, poorly sorted

Fabric 2

Dense sandy clay matrix with rare poorly sort coarse crushed flint (2-4mm)

Fabric 3

Corky, with a slightly sandy clay matrix with coarse sub-rounded voids, probably from leached calcareous inclusions

4.3 Worked Flint

By Martin Lightfoot

Ten pieces of flint weighing approximately 101g in total were recovered during trial trenching. The flints were rapidly scanned and catalogued with weight and comments recorded. The flints consisted of scrapers, unmodified flakes, retouched flakes and a flint chunk.

Trench	Context	Comments	Weight (g)
1	021	Broken discoidal scraper, 100% cream-coloured cortex 45x 30mm	10
		Irregular flake, some secondary working along one edge, 100% cream-coloured cortex 55 by 25mm	9
2	019	Small, retouched along two edges, almost triangular flake 100% cream-coloured cortex, 28 x 25mm	5
3	006	Secondary flake, 20% cortex remaining on dorsal surface, otherwise light brown in colour, triangular, 40 x 22mm, unworked	7
		Core rejuvenation flake 42 x 9mm, 100% cream-coloured cortex	<1
	008	Burnt flake, Pinkish-cream coloured cortex, unworked	17
3a	004	Small grey flint, unworked	<1
		Brownish-orange cortex, unworked	3
8a	045	Dark-grey Flint chunk, unworked, 5% brownish cortex	41
		Irregular yellow scraper, some retouching along one concave edge, 38 x 26mm	7
Total			101

Table 4.5: Flint catalogue

Raw Material

The flint ranged from dark grey to light brownish colour. Where present, cortex was mostly cream or yellow. None of the flint was derived from primary, mined sources it more likely originated from small nodules from local riverine sources or alluvial deposits. The single burnt flint is likely to have been incidentally burnt elsewhere and redeposited. There is no evidence that it was burnt in situ.

Technology and Dating

None of the flint is diagnostic of any period, and though prehistoric flints are commonly found on Iron Age and Romano-British sites and are usually interpreted as residual material, redeposited within later contexts as a result of agricultural or other activity.

Conclusion and recommendations

This small collection may indicate background prehistoric activity, most probably from the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods; this may be set within the general landscape evidence for activity during these periods. The collection should be re-examined for comparative purposes in the event of subsequent archaeological work on the site or in the area resulting in the recovery of a sizeable stratified, excavated flint assemblage. An attempt could then be made to consider the available evidence from the flints in the context of the wider landscape.

4.4 Faunal Remains

by Sean Bell

Methodology

The assemblage consisted of a total of 64 teeth and bone fragments, with the largest proportion (52 fragments), being recovered from Trench 8a. The assemblage was assessed to determine its general composition in terms of species and anatomical element and any general trends noted, including those of preservation and butchery.

Each fragment was assigned to one of the following anatomical categories: long bone; tooth or mandibular fragment; blade and other diagnostic elements (scapula, pelvis, astragalus, calcaneum); rib and vertebrae; and skull fragment (non-mandibular). Elements assigned to the long bone, blade and tooth/mandible categories were further characterised as being from those species considered to be large (horse-, cow-, or red deer-sized species) or medium (sheep/goat- or pig-sized) sized mammals. Those elements with clearly visible diagnostic features were noted. Shaft fragments of long bone were separated on the basis of animal size.

No attempt was made to differentiate the metapodials, or to separate sheep from goat. The results are summarised in Table 4.6 below.

Condition of the assemblage

The exterior surfaces of the fragments recovered from the fill (019) of a pit (20) Trench 1 and from the fill (004) of a ditch (005) in Trench 3a were degraded and pitted. As a result it was not possible to identify any potential butchery marks on these fragments. This degradation was considered to be the result of post-depositional processes and soil condition. These taphonomic processes had also resulted in the almost complete degradation of the exterior tooth enamel surface of a pair of cow teeth (*Bos*) recovered from the pit (004) along with a sheep (*Ovis aires*) metapodial fragment and other sheep fragments considered to be from the same individual. All of these exhibited an orange-brown staining to the exterior surfaces which was again considered to be post-depositional.

The two fragments recovered from Trench 3 were too small to be identified, but one fragment was completely black across its entire surface. This was interpreted as being the result of incidental burning, rather than any cooking process.

The fragments recovered from Pit 047 in Trench 8a (045 and 046) were in a much better condition indicating different taphonomic processes. Few fragments showed

extensive abrasions to the exterior surfaces. Three sheep long bone fragments (045) were noted as having potential carnivore gnawing marks. No clear evidence for butchery was noted on any of the material recovered from Trench 8a.

No significant new breaks in the material were noted.

Composition of the assemblage

All the fragments were identified as being from large- or medium-sized mammal species, in almost equal proportions. Most of these were assessed to be cow (*Bos*) or sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*). There were two horse teeth (*Equus caballus*) in the material from context 045, and a large fragment of distal humerus from context 046 which was identified as pig (*Sus scrofa*). Also recovered from context 045 were a complete astragalus and a complete calcaneum, both cow. These were considered as coming from a single individual. The proximal articulation of the calcaneum was unfused indicating an age at death of under three or three-and-a-half years, though the elements themselves indicated a large and robust individual.

Only one other fragment featured an unfused articulation. The sheep metapodial from context 004 was at the distal end, indicating an age at death of between 18 and 28 months.

Discussion

Due to the small size of the assemblage, it is not possible to identify anything but the most general trends. The assessment identified that the entire assemblage consists of horse/cow sized or sheep/pig sized animals, which is consistent with Iron Age assemblages. Many of the individuals appear to have been under three years of age at the time of death, and the bone surfaces of a small number of the shaft fragments indicate that the assemblage potentially includes some young and juvenile individuals.

The material from Trenches 2, 3 and 3a were clearly more detrimentally affected by post-depositional processes than those of Trench 8a. There is a lack of any small bone fragments, or examples of smaller mammalian and fish species. This may be due to taphonomy, but is probably a result of sample recovery bias.

Further analysis of the assemblage is not recommended due to its small size, and the lack of sufficient aging and butchery evidence. If further excavation of the site is undertaken, however, any further faunal remains will have to be assessed. It is recommended that during any subsequent excavation, any deposits containing faunal material have a proportion of the deposit sieved to determine the presence or absence of smaller bone fragments or species type.

Feature	Context	Long Bones			Teeth / Mandible			Blade etc.			Vert.	Skull	Ribs	
		Total	Large-sized	Medium-sized	No-ID	Total	Large-sized	Medium-sized	Total	Large-sized				Medium-sized
005	004	6		6		2	2							
007	006	2			2									
020	019	2		2										
047	045	25	11	14		6	4	2	3	2	1	2	2	8
	046	3		3		1	1		2	1	1			

Table 4.6: Summary of Faunal Remains

4.5 Environmental Sampling

by Mhairi Hastie

Methodology

One bulk soil sample taken from the fill of a large pit was retained during archaeological works at Common Barn, Cambridgeshire. The soil sample was processed through a system of flotation, the floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve, and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope; the remaining material (retent) in the tank was washed through a 1mm mesh and sorted for any archaeological significant remains.

The results are summarised in Tables 4.7 and 4.8 (below).

Results

Pottery: Three sherds of pottery and several small fragments of pottery and/or burnt clay were recovered from the sample.

Flint: A large amount of flint was recovered from the sample.

Bone Small fragments of both burnt and unburnt animal bone was present in the sample. The bone was very fragmentary and no greater than 1cm in diameter. Occasional fragments of large mammal teeth, possible cow or horse, were also recovered. A single fragment of what may be rodent bone was also present in the flot.

Snail shell: A small number of snail shells were present in the flot and fragments of snail shell were recovered from the retent.

Cereal remains: A low concentration of carbonised cereal grains (<50 grain) were recovered from the sample. The grains were

much abraded. In the occasional instance where identification was possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was identified. No chaff remains were recovered.

Weeds seeds: A small number of carbonised weed seeds, including fat hen / orache (*Chenopodium / Attriplex* spp.), cleavers (*Galium* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and a possible legume seed (*Vicia / Lathyrus* sp.) were recovered.

Wood charcoal: Small abraded fragments of wood charcoal were recovered from the samples. Initial scan of the charcoal suggests that it is small diameter wood such as hazel/alder or willow.

Discussion

The pit fill was dominated by flint fragments, the majority of which appeared to have been worked, along with a mixture of domestic debris including, pottery, animal bone and carbonised cereal grain.

The majority of the material was generally very fragmentary and abraded suggesting that it had undergone much movement prior to burial and may be remnants of midden material.

The presence of carbonised barley grains, within the pit fill, suggests that at least some food processing was being carried out on or near to the excavated area.

Although, only small amounts of weed seeds (wild taxa) were recovered they are principally indicative of waste places or cultivation areas and may have been growing as weeds in the barley crop.

The plant remains (grain and weed seeds) are all much abraded and not suitable for AMS dating.

Only small abraded fragments of wood charcoal were recovered from the fill and none of it is suitably large enough for AMS dating.

Recommendations

- The pottery, flints and other artefacts recovered from the sample should be added to any similar hand retrieved material from the site and sent to an appropriate specialist for analysis.

Sample number	Context	Context description	Flot. Vol. (ml)	Cereal grain	Weed seeds	Wood charcoal	Bone	Snail shell
001	046	Secondary fill of pit	20	++	+	++ (SF)	+	+

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
SF = small fragments * = sufficient charcoal for AMS dating

Table 4.7: Composition of flot

Sample number	Context	Context description	Retent vol (l)	Pottery	Burnt clay (poss)	Flint	Bone		Snail shell	Wood charcoal
							Unburnt	Burnt		
001	046	Secondary fill of pit	10	++	+	++++	+++	+	+(SF)	+(SF)

Key: += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
SF = small fragments * = sufficient charcoal for AMS dating

Table 4.8: Composition of retent

5. CONCLUSION

The results of the evaluation suggest that archaeological remains are preserved in areas of the site. The majority of geophysical anomalies identified as possible and probable archaeological features have been shown to be genuine and where dating evidence has been recovered dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

There were two foci of archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development; around trenches 3 and 3a (north of Turbine 2), which appears to be Iron Age in date and in the area of Trench 12 (access track) which provisionally appears to be Romano-British. In trench 3a the ditch identified from the geophysics appears likely to be a drip gully for a round house, with Iron Age pottery recovered from the fill, while other features in Trench 3 includes a possible hearth (013) providing further evidence for settlement from this period in this area.

Iron Age and Romano-British features were also recorded in trenches 8a and 9 confirming the likely presence of enclosures or field systems in this area identified from the geophysical survey and crop marks.

However, it may be noted that a number of the geophysical anomalies mooted as possible archaeological ditches of potential Iron Age or Romano-British date proved to be modern features once tested by the trenching, in particular large modern field drains in trenches 6, 7 and 13.

The trenches targeted on areas suggested to be blank from the geophysical survey and crop mark evidence were confirmed to be largely blank of archaeological features. Trenches 2, 4, 8 and 10 contained no archaeological features, while trenches 1 and 11 contained only unidentified features with no dating evidence, and may be regarded as representing areas of low archaeological potential.

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FIGURES 1 – 7



Key: **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
- Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

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
- Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- 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
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

- Rog Palmer Transcribed Cropmarks
- Rog Palmer Transcribed Rig and Furrow
- CFA Transcribed Cropmarks
- Evaluation Trenches

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Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title: Site Location and Trench Layout

Project: **Common Barn Wind Farm**

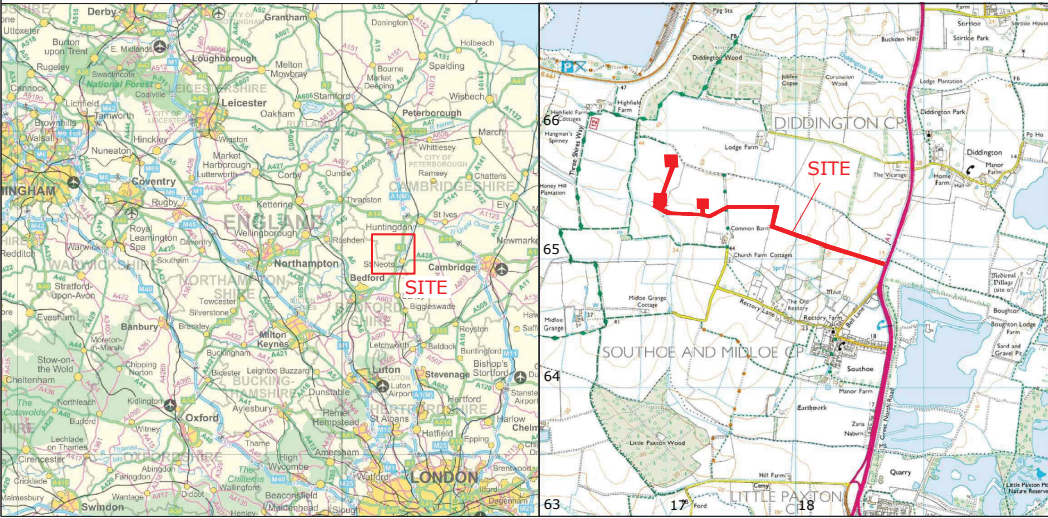
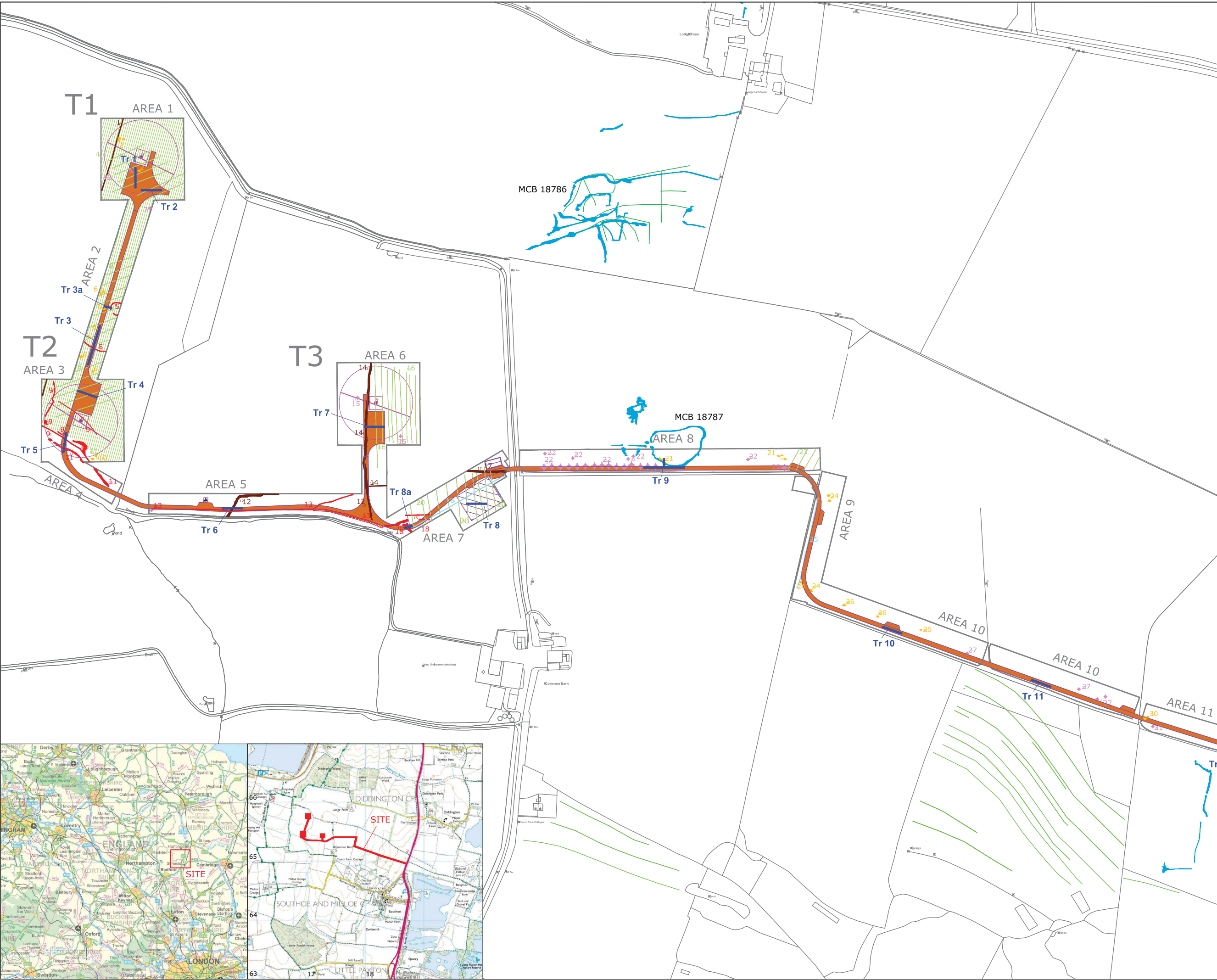
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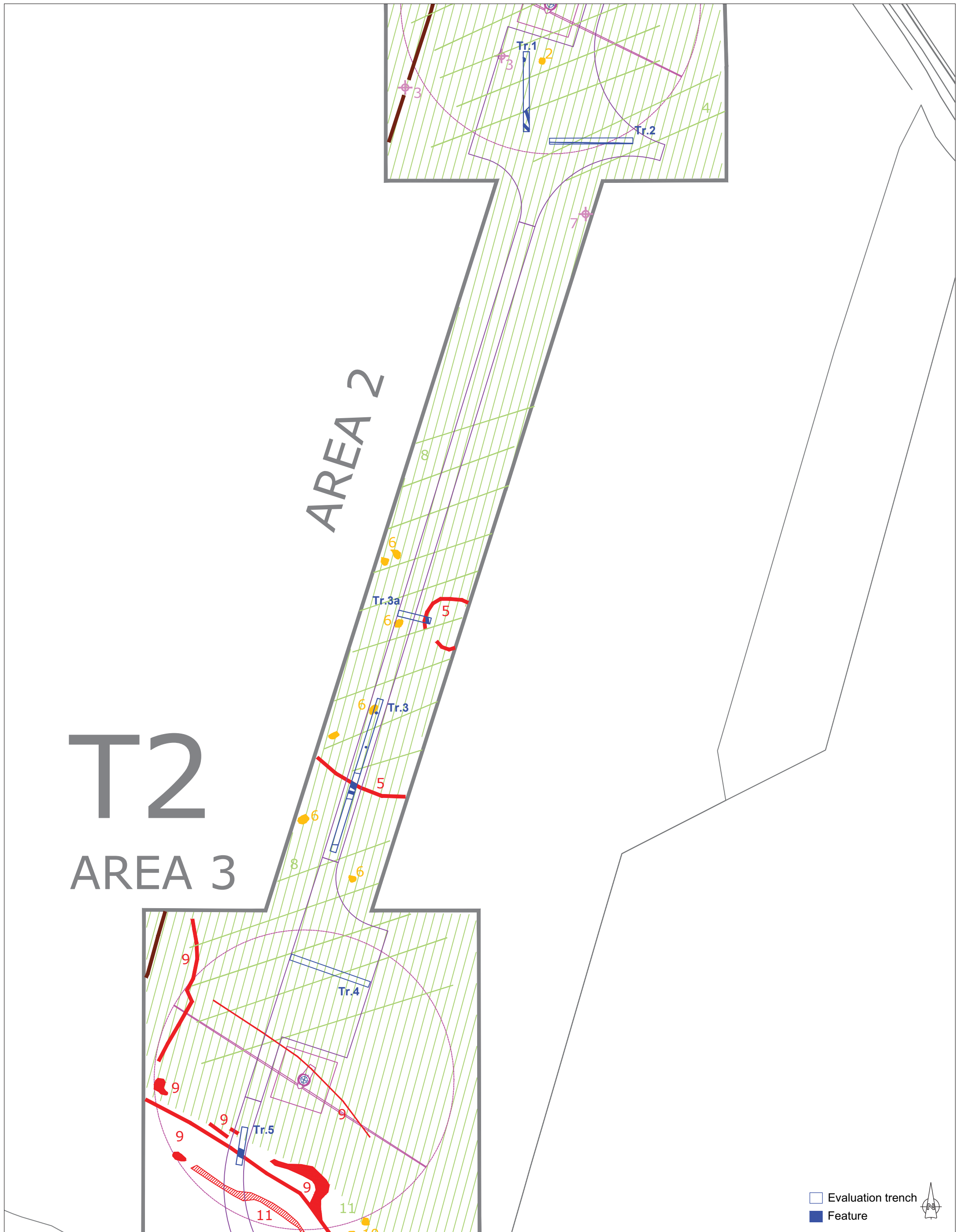
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T2

AREA 2

AREA 3

Evaluation trench
 Feature

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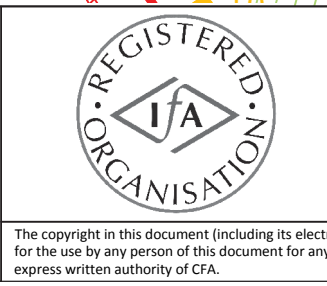


Fig. No: 2	Revision: A	Drawn by: GC	Checked: KH	Report No: Y080/13	Scale at A3: 1:1000
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AREA 6

AREA 5

AREA 7



Fig. No: 3	Revision: A	Checked: KH	Report No: Y080/13	Drawn by: GC	Scale at A3: 1:1000	Key: □ Evaluation trench ■ Feature	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk		The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.
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AREA 8

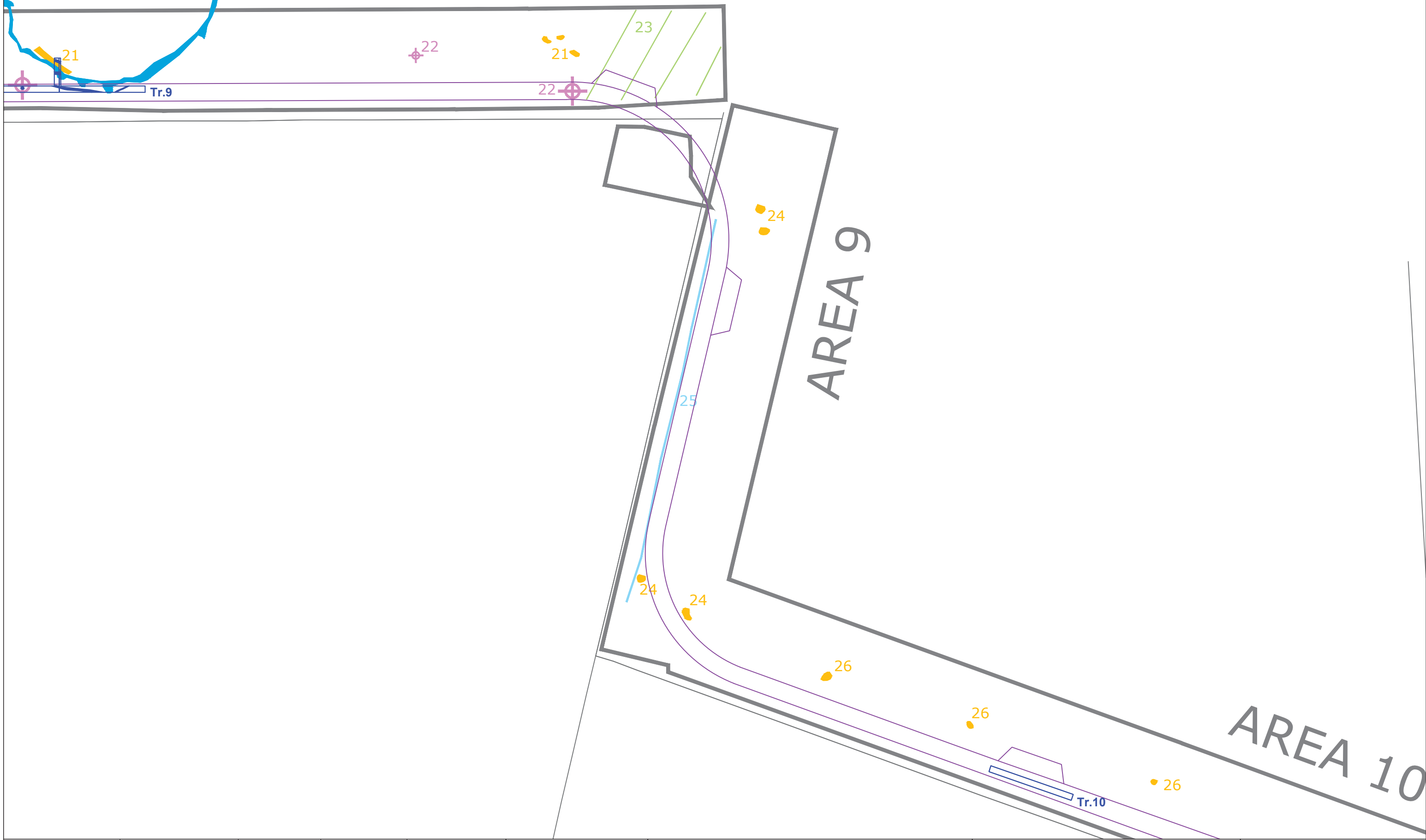






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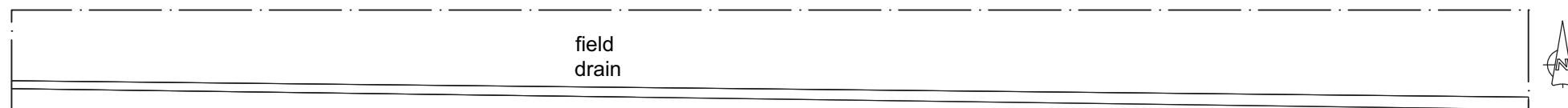


Fig. No: 5	Revision: A	Checked: KH	Report No: Y080/13	Drawn by: GC	Scale at A3: 1:1000	Key: □ Evaluation trench ■ Feature	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Clackheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>		<p>The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.</p>
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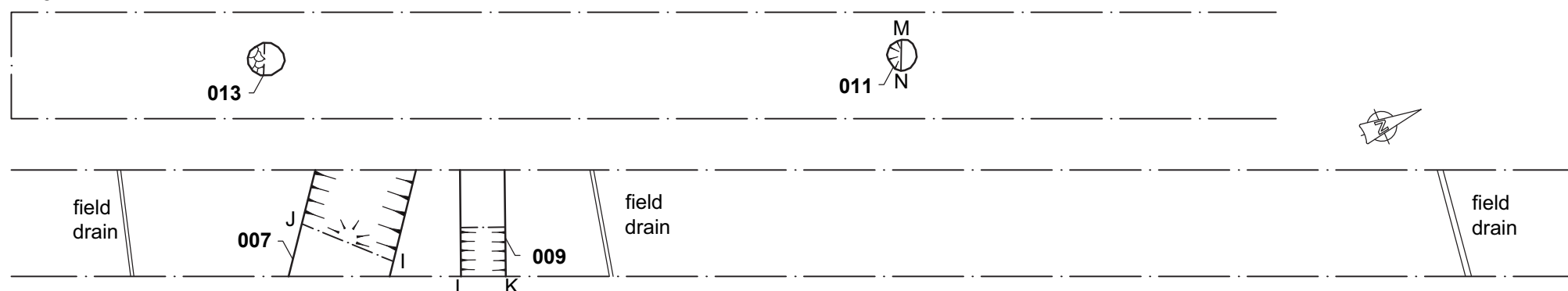
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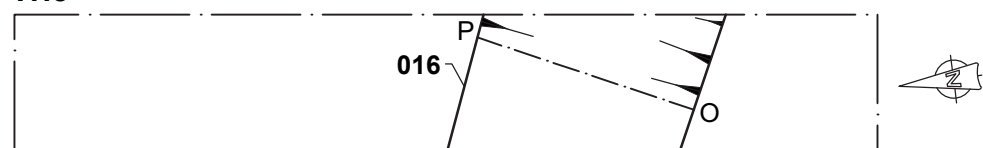
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Tr.3



Tr.5



Key:

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Fig. No: **6a** Revision: **A**

Title:
Plans of trenches 1, 2, 3a, 3 and 5

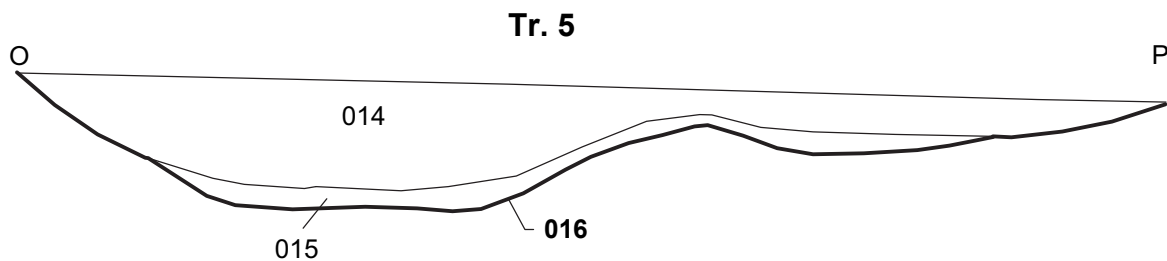
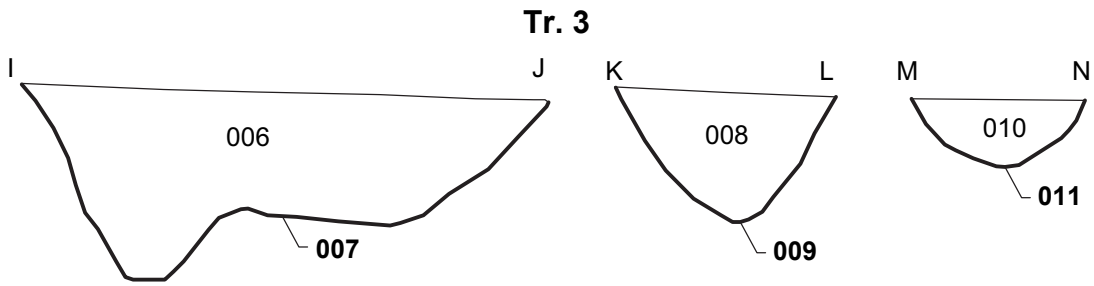
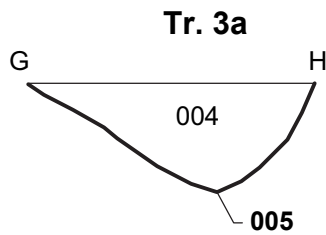
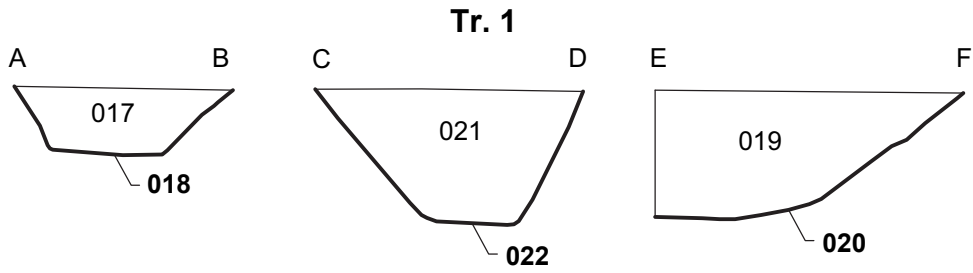
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**Church Farm, Rectory Lane,
 Southoe, Cambridgeshire,
 Archaeological Evaluation**

Client:
TCI Renewables

Scale at A3:
1:100



Drawn by: **GC** Checked: **KH** Report No: **Y080/13**



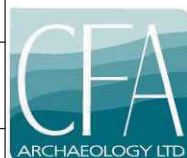
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Fig No: 6b Revision: 0 Client: TCI Renewables

Title: Sections of trenches 1, 2, 3a, 3 and 5

Project: Church Farm, Rectory Lane, Southoe, Cambridgeshire, Archaeological Evaluation



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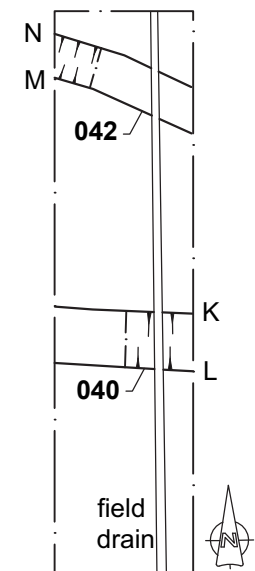
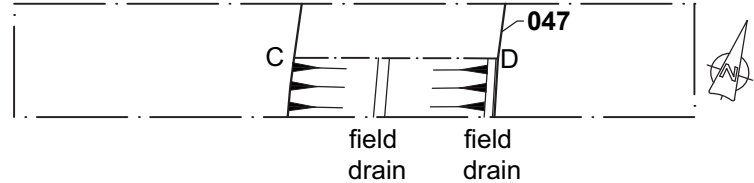
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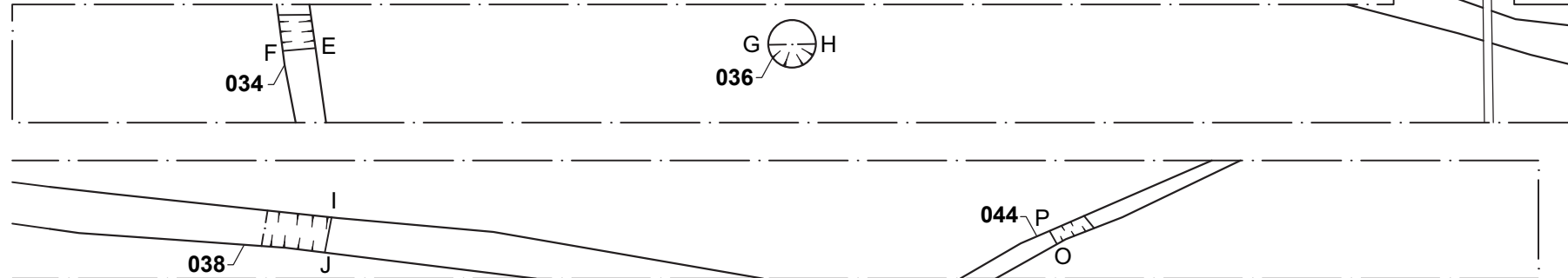
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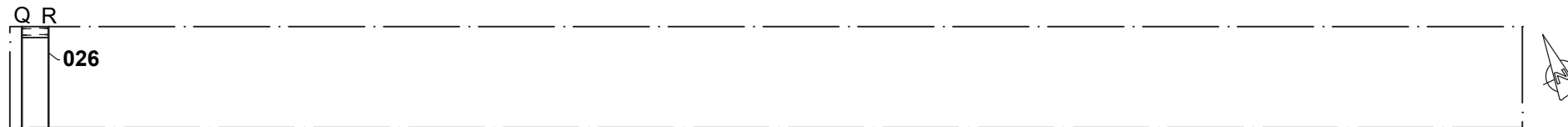
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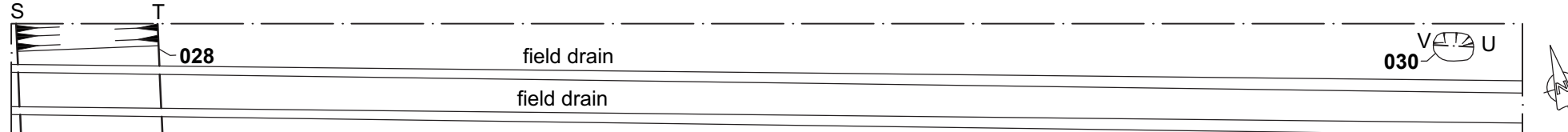
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Tr.11



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Fig. No: **7a** Revision: **A**

Title:
**Plans of trenches 7, 8a, 9,
 11 and 12**

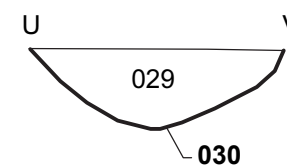
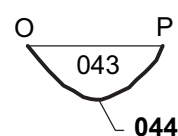
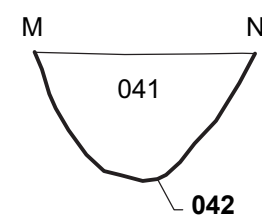
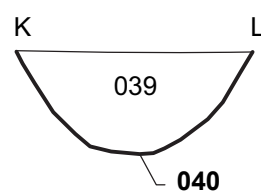
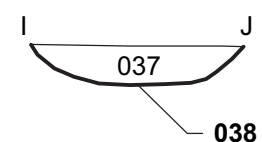
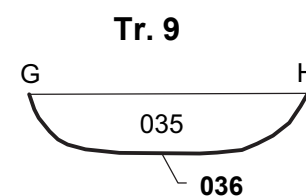
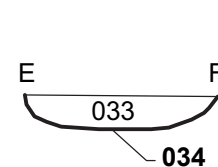
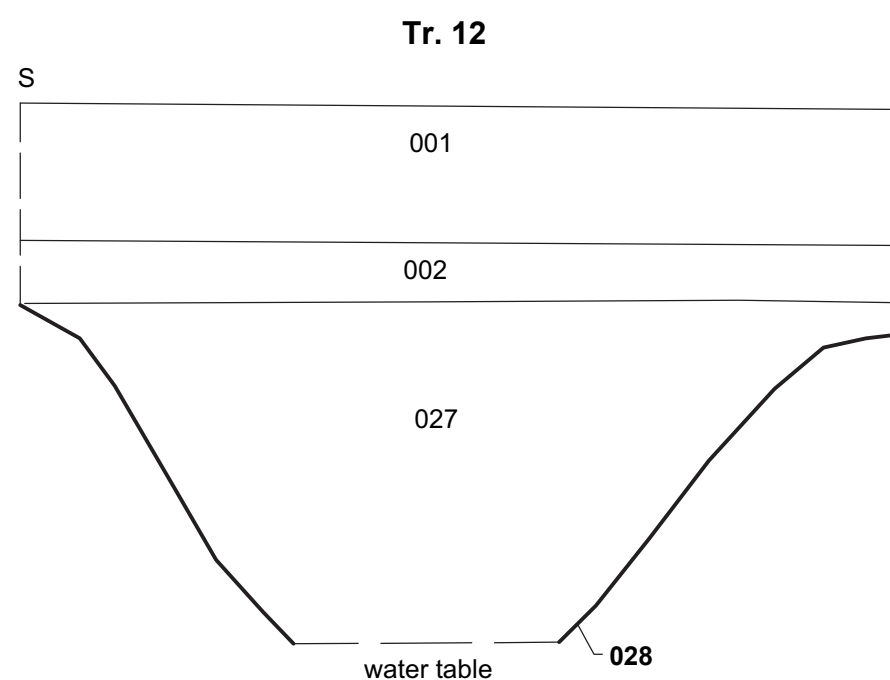
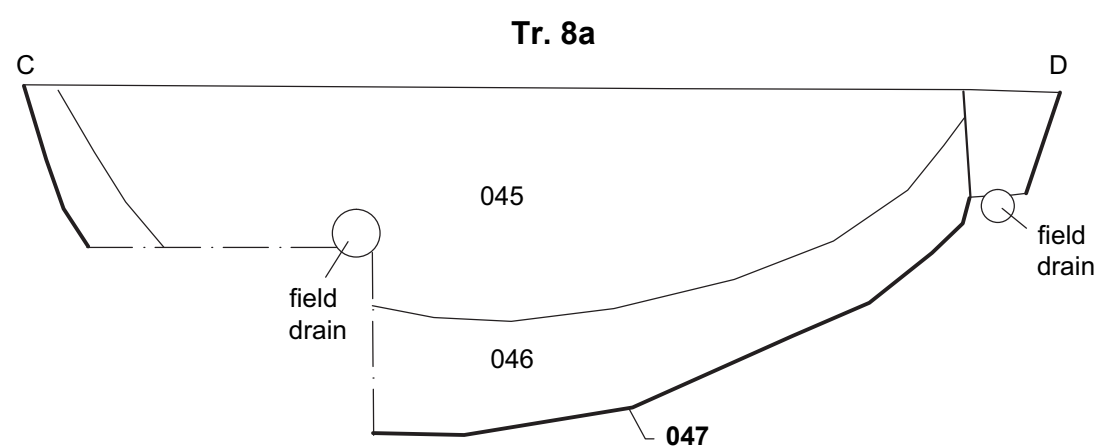
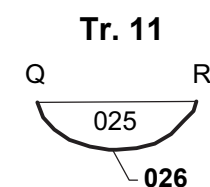
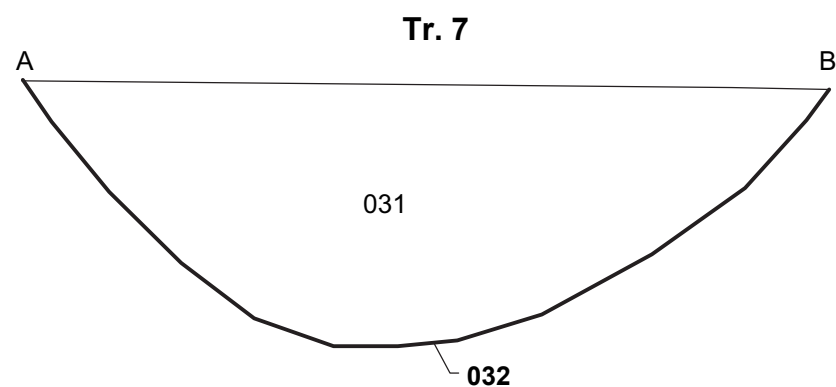
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Scale at A3:
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Fig. No: 7b Revision: A

Title:
 Sections of trenches 7, 8a,
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Client:
 TCI Renewables

Scale at A3:
 1:20



PLATES 1-6



Plate 1: Trench 3a, South facing section of gully 005.



Plate 2: Trench 3 pre-excavation shot of a possible hearth (013)



Plate 3: Trench 8a, South facing section of Pit 047



Plate 4: Trench 9, Southeast facing section of Ditch 038



Plate 5: Trench 9, East facing section of ditch 042.



Plate 6: Trench 12, South facing section of ditch 028.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Description
001	-	Site	Topsoil
002	-	Site	Colluvium/Subsoil
003	-	Site	Natural
004	3a	5	Fill of NW/SE ditch 005, Dark grey brown, Friable silty clay with Frequent charcoal flecks and crushed pottery. Possible roundhouse drip gully. Continues through Trench bulk
005	3a		Cut of NW/SE curvilinear ditch, possible roundhouse drip gully. 0.9m W x >1m L x 0.34m H
006	3	7	Fill of Ditch 007. Dark brown, friable silty clay. With frequent stones, flint and gravel.
007	3		Cut of SW/NE NE steep side with gentle break to concave base. SW side gradual with a gentle break to concave base. >1m L x 1.4m W x 0.5m H
008	3	9	Fill of ditch 007. Friable light grey brown, silty clay. Frequent flint, gravel and fragments of limestone
009	3		Cut of E/W linear ditch. Steep sided u-shaped base. >1m L x 0.7m W x 0.4 H. Continues through the bulk of Trench.
010	3	11	Fill of small pit 011. Dark grey brown, friable silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and small stones and gravel. Also included crushed/heavily degraded pottery and fire affected clay.
011	3		Cut of small pit. Circular with shallow sides and a flat base. 0.46m in diameter x 0.16 H
012	3	13	Fill of hearth, Mid brown black, soft silty clay. With frequent charcoal flecks and large fragments of limestone.
013	3		Cut of oval hearth. Gradual sloping sides to concave base, burnt stones to base. 0.5m diameter x 0.16m H
014	5	16	Upper fill of palaeochannel 016. Light brown Friable silty clay. >1.8m L x 3m W x 0.3m H
015	5	16	Primary fill of palaeochannel 016, Dark grey/blue, friable silty clay. With Gravel inclusions. >1.8m L x 3m W x 0.3m H
016	5		Linear cut of possible E/W palaeochannel. Shallow side to a concave base. >1.8m L x 3m W x 0.3m H
017	1	18	Fill of ditch 018. Friable, light brown silty clay. Frequent small stones and flint.
018	1		Cut of linear NW/SE ditch. Steep sides to a flat base. Continues through the SE bulk. Truncated by modern land drain to the NW. >1.8m L x 0.62m W x 0.30/0.12m H
019	1	20	Fill of pit 020. Friable, Light brown silty clay. Frequent stone and flint inclusions.
020	1		Cut of oval pit. Steep sides to a flat base. 1.1m Diameter x .034m H
021	1	22	Fill of ditch 022. Friable light brown, silty clay with mottled dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional Charcoal flecks and gravel. Similar fill to 023.
022	1		Linear cut of NW/SE ditch. steep sided with sharp break to flat base. >1m L x 0.7m W x 0.34m H. Continues through bulk of trench.
023	2	24	Fill of ditch 024. Friable, Light brown silty clay, with mottled grey brown silty clay. With frequent charcoal flecks and gravel. Similar fill to 021
024	2		Linear Cut of W/E ditch. steep sides to a sharp break to a flat base. >15m L x 0.63m W x 0.3m H. continues E/W through trench
025	11	26	Fill of gully 026. Soft mid brown silty clay, with frequent small stones.
026	11		Linear cut of NW/SE Gully. Moderate sloping sides to a u-shaped base. >1.8m L x 0.42m W x 0.12m H. continues NW/SE through trench.

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Description
027	12	28	Fill of ditch 028. Hard dark brown silty clay, with frequent stones.
028	12		Linear cut of N/S ditch. Steep sides to a u-shaped base. >1.8m L x 2.20m W x 0.80m H. Continues N/S through trench.
029	12	30	Fill of pit 030. Soft mid brown Silty clay.
030	12		Irregular cut of pit. Shallow sides with gradual break to a u-shaped base. 0.85m Diameter x 0.25m H.
031	7	32	Fill of ditch 032. Friable, mid brown silty clay, with stone inclusions. Contained modern drain pipe towards base.
032	7		Linear cut of N/S ditch. Steep sides with a gradual break to a u-shaped base. >1.8m L x 2.10m W x 0.68m H. continues N/S through trench
033	9	34	Fill of gully 034, Soft orange/brown silty clay.
034	9		Linear cut of N/s gully. shallow sides to a u-shaped base. >1.8m L x 0.5m W x 0.08m H. Continues N/S through Trench
035	9	36	Fill of pit 0.36. Soft grey-brown silty clay.
036	9		Irregular cut of pit. shallow sides to a u-shaped base. 0.74m diameter x 0.16m H
037	9	38	Fill of ditch 038. Soft grey-brown silty clay.
038	9		Linear cut of NW/SE ditch. Shallow sides with a u-shaped base. >1.8m L x 0.66m W x 0.11m H. Continues NW/SE through Trench. NW end truncated by land drain.
039	9	40	Fill of ditch 040. Friable, grey silty clay. With stone inclusions.
040	9		Linear cut of W/E ditch. Moderate sloping sides to a u-shaped base. >1.8m L x 0.74m W x 0.32m H. Continues W/E through trench.
041	9	42	Fill of ditch 042. Soft, grey-black silty clay.
042	9		Linear cut of E/W ditch. Steep sides to gradual break to flat base. >1.8m L x 0.7m W x 0.42m H. continues E/W through trench.
043	9	44	Fill of gully 044. Black silty clay.
044	9		Linear cut of NE/SW gully. Shallow sides with gradual break to a u-shaped base. >1.8m L x 0.36m W x 0.14m H. Continues NE/SW through trench.
045	8a	47	Upper fill of large pit 047. Soft, black silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and heavily degraded/crushed pottery. Two land drains cut through either side of the deposit.
046	8a		Primary fill of large pit 047. Soft, grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. 2.7m Diameter x 0.9m H. Continues N/S through trench.
047	8a		Oval cut of large pit. Steep sides to a gradual break of slope to a u-shaped base. 2.7m Diameter x 0.9m H. Continues N/S through trench

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1	South facing section of Round house ditch 005	North	Foggy
2	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 after topsoil removal.	South	Foggy
3	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 after topsoil removal. With ditch 018 in foreground	North	Foggy
4	Post excavation shot of Trench 2 after topsoil removal with ditch 024 in foreground	West	Foggy
5	Post excavation shot of Trench 2 after topsoil removal with ditch 024 in foreground	East	Foggy
6	Post excavation shot of Trench 3 after topsoil removal. With Hearth 013 in foreground	North	Foggy
7	Post excavation shot of Trench 3 after topsoil removal. With ditches 009 and 007 in foreground	South	Foggy
8	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3a after topsoil removal.	East	Foggy
9	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3a after topsoil removal. With Round house ditch 005	West	Foggy
10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 after topsoil removal.	South-east	Foggy
11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 after topsoil removal.	North-west	Foggy
12	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5 after topsoil removal. With palaeochannel 016	North-east	Foggy
13	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5 after topsoil removal. With palaeochannel 017	South-west	Foggy
14	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6 after topsoil removal.	West	Foggy
15	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6 after topsoil removal.	East	Foggy
16	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7 after topsoil removal. With Ditch 032 in the foreground	East	Foggy
17	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7 after topsoil removal.	West	Foggy
18	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8a after topsoil removal. With pit 047 in foreground	North-east	Foggy
19	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8a after topsoil removal. With pit 047 in foreground	South-west	Foggy
20	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8 after topsoil removal.	East	Foggy
21	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8 after topsoil removal.	West	Foggy
22	Post-excavation shot of Trench 13 after topsoil removal.	East	Overcast
23	Working shot of Trench 13 after topsoil removal.	West	Overcast
24	Post-excavation shot of Trench 12 after topsoil removal. With ditch 028 in foreground	East	Overcast
25	Working shot of Trench 12 after topsoil removal.	West	Overcast
26	Post-excavation shot of Trench 11 after topsoil removal.	East	Overcast
27	Working shot of Trench 11 after topsoil removal.	West	Overcast
28	Post-excavation shot of Trench 10 after topsoil removal.	East	Overcast
29	Working shot of Trench 10 after topsoil removal.	West	Overcast
30	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9 after topsoil removal. With Ditch 044 in foreground	East	Overcast
31	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9 after topsoil removal. With ditch 034 and pit 036 in foreground	West	Overcast
32	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9 after topsoil removal. With ditches 040 and 042 in the foreground.	South	Overcast
33	South facing section of small pit 011	North	Bright
34	South-East facing section of ditch 007	North-west	Bright
35	West facing section of ditch 009	East	Overcast
36	West facing section of palaeochannel 016	East	Overcast
37	South east facing section of ditch 018	North-west	Overcast

No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
38	North-West facing section of ditch 018	South-east	Overcast
39	South Facing Section of pit 020	North	Overcast
40	South-West Facing Section of Ditch022	North-east	Overcast
41	West Facing Section of ditch 024	East	Overcast
42	Post-excavation shot of hearth 013, Trench 3	West	Overcast
43	South Facing Section of large pit 047	North	Overcast
44	Oblique shot of North facing section of large pit 047	South-west	Overcast
45	Post-Excavation shot of field drain in Trench 13	East	Overcast
46	North-facing section of pit 030	East	Overcast
47	South-facing section of ditch 028	North	Overcast
48	South-facing section of ditch 029	North	Overcast
49	South-facing section of ditch 030	North	Overcast
50	South-west facing section of shallow gully 026	West	Overcast
51	East facing section of Ditch 042	North-east	Overcast
52	East facing section of Ditch 043	West	Overcast
53	West facing section of ditch 040 with a truncating land drain	East	Overcast
54	West facing section of ditch 040 with a truncating land drain	East	Overcast
55	South-East facing section of Ditch 038	North-west	Overcast
56	South-East facing section of Ditch 039	North-west	Overcast
57	Post-excavation of a burnt out Tree bole in Trench 9	South-west	Overcast
58	South Facing section of Ditch 036	West	Overcast
59	South Facing section of Ditch 036	North	Overcast
60	South Facing section of gully 034	North	Overcast
61	South Facing section of gully 034	North	Overcast
62	South Facing section of Ditch 032	North	Overcast
63	South Facing section of Ditch 032	North	Overcast
64	South Facing section of Ditch 032	North	Overcast

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Common Barn Wind Farm: Archaeological Evaluation

09 January 2013

DRAFT Written Scheme of Investigation

Planning Ref. 1200803FUL

Event Number ECB3895



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Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Proposed Trench Layout

Figure 3: Proposed Trench Layout

Introduction

This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation which details the standard procedures and approach to the project which will be employed by CFA Archaeology (CFA) and is a response to a brief for an archaeological investigation prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) dated 30 October 2012.

Project Background

The site is located at Church Farm near Southoe, Cambridgeshire at OS ref. TL 178 654, on agricultural land over several fields to the north and north-west of Southoe. The A1 highway forms the eastern boundary of the site. The site slopes uphill from the east and begins to plateau in the western limits.

The underlying geology is mudstone (BGS 2007). The drift geology includes river terrace deposits in the east and boulder clay in the west (BGS 1977).

The overlying soils belong to the Hanslope Association, which are typical calcareous pelosoils and consist of 'slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils' (SSEW 1983, 411d).

Known sites are recorded in the Heritage Environment Record (HER), within the boundary of the site; an enclosure (MB18787) to the north of the proposed site access track, and some ditches to the south (MBC18790), are likely to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date (Palmer 2009). Previous work on the site includes desk-based research and a walkover survey (TCIR 2012), and a Geophysical Survey and Aerial Photographic Assessment (CFA 2012). Aerial photographs show evidence of possible field systems and enclosures, possibly of Romano-British or earlier date along with traces of ridge and furrow agriculture. The geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of probable and possible archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development (figs 2-3).

Project Objectives

In accordance with the brief the objectives of the project are to determine the 'location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development'

The Research Objectives are to:

- To investigate the evidence for and origins of the different phases of land use and enclosure within the area, including evidence for Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity;
- To place the results of the investigation within the wider landscape context and contribute to an understanding of the pattern of land use;
- Using the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation, an attempt will be made to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events.

Research objectives will re-evaluated during the course of the project to reflect the nature and significance of findings, they will be informed by and will follow relevant regional research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycot 2011 and Knight et al. 2012).

Method Statement: Trenching

All machining will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The ditches are targeted on geophysical anomalies and crop marks possibly indicating archaeological features as well as ‘blank areas’.

Trench	Length	Target
Tr1	25m	Blank Area/discrete geophysical anomaly
Tr2	25m	Blank Area
Tr3	50m	Geophysical anomalies (ditch/ discrete)
T3a	10m	Geophysical anomaly (ring ditch / discrete)
Tr4	25m	Blank Area
Tr5	25m	Geophysical anomalies (ditches)
Tr6	25m	Geophysical anomaly (Field Boundary)
Tr7	25m	Geophysical anomaly (Field Boundary)
Tr8	25m	Blank Area
Tr8a	10m	Geophysical anomaly (ditch)
Tr9	50m (+10m)	Crop mark (enclosure) and geophysical anomaly (ditch?)
Tr10	25m	Blank Area
Tr11	25m	Blank Area
Tr12	25m	Geophysical anomalies (ditches)
Tr13	25m	Geophysical anomalies (ditches)

Excavation and Recording Strategy

Linear features (ditches and gullies) will be sample excavated at a minimum of 10% of their length and a minimum of 1m per section at regular intervals. Intersections will be investigated to establish relationships between features. Pits and post holes will be sampled at a minimum of 50%, and ovens, hearths and other significant industrial or domestic features will be recorded and left in situ unless otherwise agreed with CCCHET. Should burials be encountered then they will be recorded and left *in situ*. Archaeological features will be systematically scanned by metal detector prior to excavation and spoil routinely scanned for finds.

Environmental samples will be taken as necessary from significant archaeological deposits in accordance with relevant guidelines (AES 1995, Dobney et al. 1992, Murphy and Wiltshire 1994 and EH 2011). Generally samples will be undertaken from representative features and from securely stratified primary deposits along with any other deposits identified as showing palaeoenvironmental potential. This will be informed by the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site in conjunction with CFAs environmental specialists, the English Heritage scientific advisor and CCCHET.

All archaeological remains will be recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to IfA standards (1994) and CFA’s quality manuals. All features will be planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). All plans and sections will be related in height to the ordnance datum. The photographic record will consist of 35mm B&W film supplemented by digital photographs.

Finds Recovery and Post-excavation Strategy

All finds of pre-modern date will be retained for analysis; modern finds will be retained should they be from stratigraphically critical deposits or be intrinsically significant. All finds which come under the

purview of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the coroner and relevant procedures will be followed.

All finds will be treated in accordance with relevant guidance (UKIC 2001 and IFA 2001). Ferrous and non ferrous objects will be x-rayed as appropriate.

The report will describe the methods employed and outline the results in sufficient detail to enable the results to be interpreted without recourse to the site archive. It will include tabulations of contexts and finds by context. It will also include a non-technical summary and the results will be interpreted in relation to the archaeological and historical context of the surrounding area.

A post-excavation Assessment will be undertaken on all finds categories indicating proposals for further analysis and reporting. Work on the pottery will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant research framework (Knight *et al.* 2012). A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS and the OASIS reference will appear in the report.

Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work will be conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1994, 2010), English Heritage Guidance (EH 2005a, 2005b, 2006, 2007, 2008a and 2008b), relevant regional guidance (Gurney 2003) and CFA's standard methodology. The WSI, geophysical survey and aerial photographic assessment along with relevant sections of the Environmental Statement (TCIR2012) will be issued to site staff and will help inform the recording and interpretation of remains on site.

Monitoring

The archaeological work will be monitoring by CCCHET who will be informed in advance of the works taking place, updated as to progress and any significant archaeological discoveries. Contact numbers for the site will be forwarded to CCCHET and the client in advance of the work starting.

Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited at the County Archaeology Store and will conform to current guidelines in MoRPHE guidelines (Brown 2011, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997, UKIC 1990 and EH 2006) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) event number (ECB3895), will appear on archived items and all related reports.

Outreach

Should significant archaeological remains be encountered then appropriate avenues of publicity may be explored, with approval of the client and in consultation with CCCHET. This may include press releases or articles to local and national media, television, web-based and social media, an open day for visitors or presentations or talks of the excavated remains to local societies or interested local people. All public outreach events will be conducted following consultation with and approval by the client and CCCHET. Details of the project may also appear on CFA's website.

Welfare, H & S and Environmental Policy

CFA Archaeology promotes the welfare and development of all staff irrespective of their status as permanent or temporary employees. Health and Safety executive guidance is followed for the provision of welfare on site and in office environments. CFA is an equal opportunities employer.

Policy Statement:

It is the Company's policy, so far as is reasonably practicable to:

- provide and maintain plant and equipment and systems of work that are safe and without risks to health;
- make arrangements for ensuring safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances;
- provide such information, instruction, training and supervision as is necessary to ensure the health and safety at work of employees and visitors;
- maintain any place of work under the Company's control in a condition that is safe and without risks to health and to provide and maintain means of access to and egress from it that are safe and without such risks;
- provide and maintain a working environment for employees that is safe and without risks to health and is adequate as regards facilities and arrangements for their welfare at work;
- provide such protective equipment as is necessary for the health and safety at work of employees;
- encourage staff to set high standards of health and safety by personal example;
- monitor the effectiveness of health and safety provisions within the Company, and;
- keep the Health and Safety Policy under regular review and to duly circulate any amendments.

It is equally a duty under the Health and Safety at Work Act for everyone engaged in company activities to exercise responsibility and care in the prevention of injury and ill health to themselves and to others who may be affected by acts and omissions at work. Those who supervise work in the company premises and at field locations elsewhere have special obligations to ensure that they do not endanger the health and safety of other colleagues or visitors.

Prior to the start of site works a risk assessment will be carried out identifying risks to staff, visitors to the site and members of the public. Staff and visitors to the site will wear appropriate PPE at all times.

No person shall intentionally interfere with, or misuse anything provided by the Company in the interests of health, safety or welfare. CFA Archaeology's full Health and Safety policy and guidance is available on request.

CFA Archaeology is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and maintains an environmental policy which may be supplied on request.

Resources

Martin Lightfoot (BA MA MifA) is a Regional Manager for CFA. Martin has project managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the country including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects. Martin has IOSH *Managing Safely* and *Directing Safely* certificates, has undertaken English Heritage MoRPHE training, HSE Risk Assessment Training and IFA Archive best-practice training.

The Site Archaeologists for CFA will be selected from CFA's pool of staff, all of whom have appropriate experience. The project officer and supervisors will be first aiders and all site staff will have current CSCS cards (archaeological technician).

CFA's Graphic's Manager is Leanne Whitelaw BSc MifA, who is responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy and standing building survey.

List of Specialists

Osteoarchaeology / small finds	Sue Anderson BA MPhil PGDip MifA (CFA Archaeology)
Lithics	Torben Bjarke Ballin MA PhD MifA (Freelance)
Prehistoric pottery /briquetage	Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MifA
Prehistoric pottery	Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MifA (CFA Archaeology)
Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery	Matt Brudenell BA MA
Roman pottery	Katie Anderson BA MA
Saxon and Medieval pottery	Paul Blinkhorn
Samian	Felicity Wild
Querns	John Cruse
Conservation Laboratory (Lead Conservator)	The Scottish Conservation Studio (Will Murray BSc PGDip ACR)
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers
Palaeoenvironmental Scientist	Mike Cressey HND BA MSc PhD MifA (CFA Archaeology)
Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc AifA (CFA Archaeology)
Archaeozoology	Jennifer Thoms MA PhD FSA Scot
Soil Micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MifA
Mollusca and fish remains	Ruby Ceron-Carrasco MA PhD
Post-medieval pottery	Sue Anderson BA MPhil PGDip MifA (CFA Archaeology)
Palynology	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)
Ceramic Building Material	John Tibbles BA AIFA
Industrial and domestic waste analysis	David Starley BSc PhD

The above list is not exhaustive, should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered; appropriate specialists will be sort on the advice of the Regional English Heritage scientific Advisor. Cvs and examples of work for all specialists may be supplied on request.

Timetable

The envisaged start date for the fieldwork is the week commencing Monday 21 January, with an estimated programme of fieldwork lasting one week with four staff. Resources may be varied depending on the level and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

Quality Assurance

CFA works to the highest achievable standards across the range of its archaeological activities and employs best archaeological practices. CFA operates according to the appropriate codes and standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

A quality system has been produced to fulfil the requirements of best archaeological practice. This system comprises the Quality Policy, Quality Manual, project specific Quality Plans, and a series of Standard Operating Procedures, copies all of which may be supplied on request.

CFA staff are instructed in the requirements of the quality system. All staff working on projects are inducted in CFA working practices, including quality responsibilities. Every member of staff is made aware of their individual responsibilities within the project and within the Quality Plan. CFA ensures that all staff are qualified, experienced archaeologists, and that training is conducted in appropriate areas of CFA work procedures and in developing uses of new technologies. All staff are encouraged to apply for membership of the IfA, the recognised professional body for field archaeology, at an appropriate level and are encouraged and assisted through an appraisal system to maintain continuing professional development documentation.

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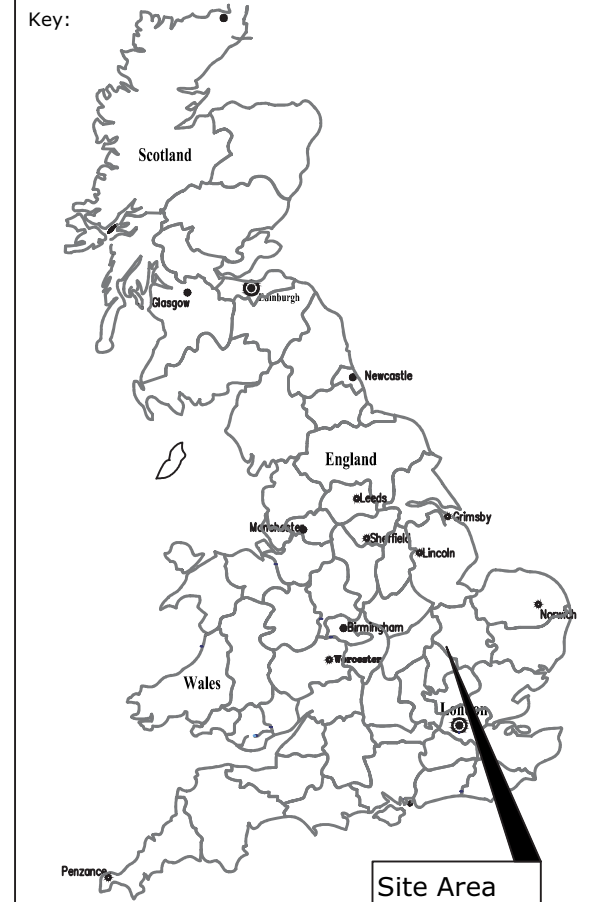
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Site centred on NGR TL 178 654

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Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title:
Site Location

Project:
Common Barn Wind Farm

Client:
TCI Renewables

Scale at A3:
 1:25000 0 1000m

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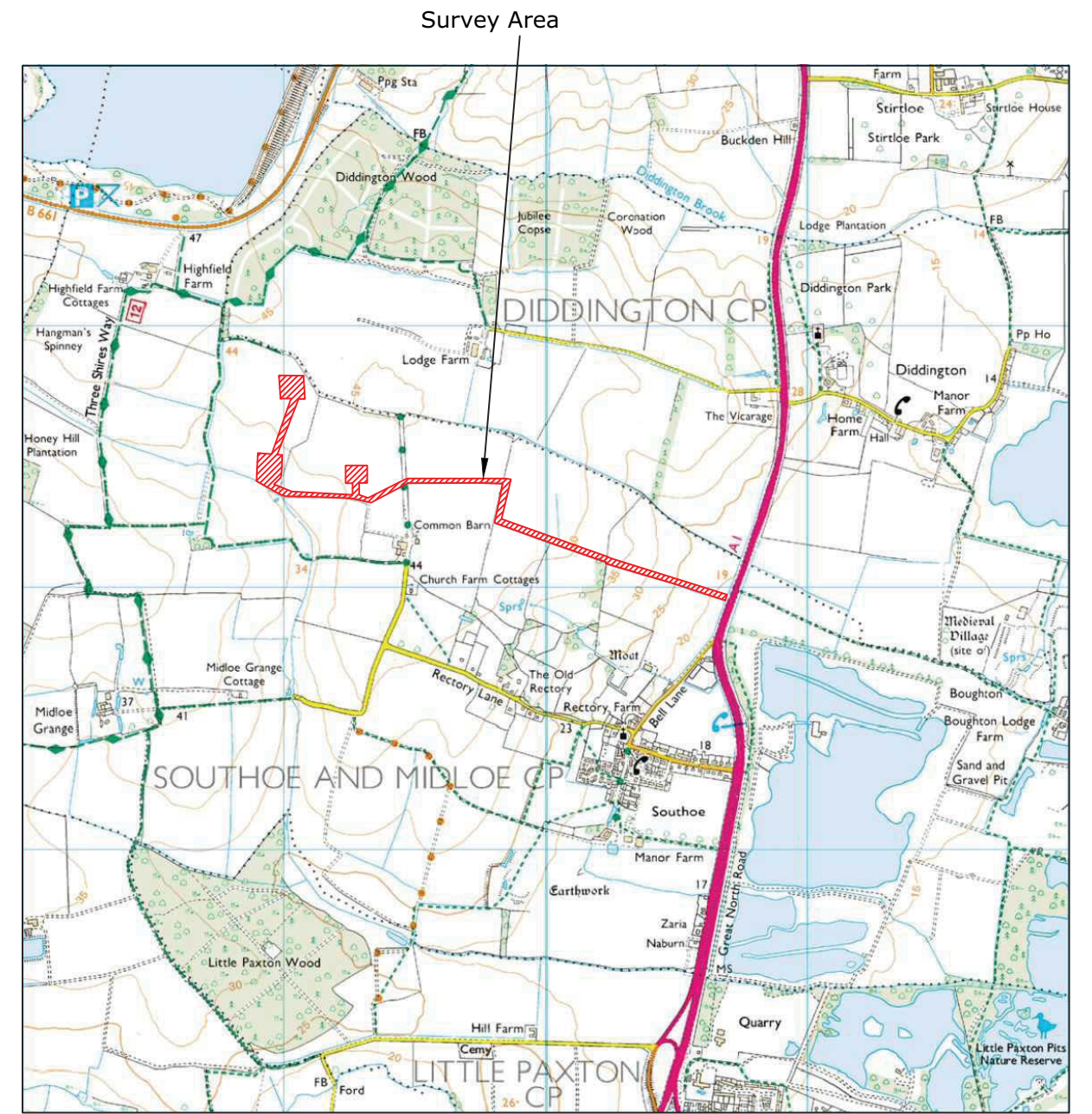
67

66

65

64

63Site



16

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20



Key:

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
- Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

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
- Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- 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
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

Transcribed Cropmarks

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Fig. No:	2	Revision:	A
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Title:
Proposed Trench Locations

Project:
Common Barn Wind Farm

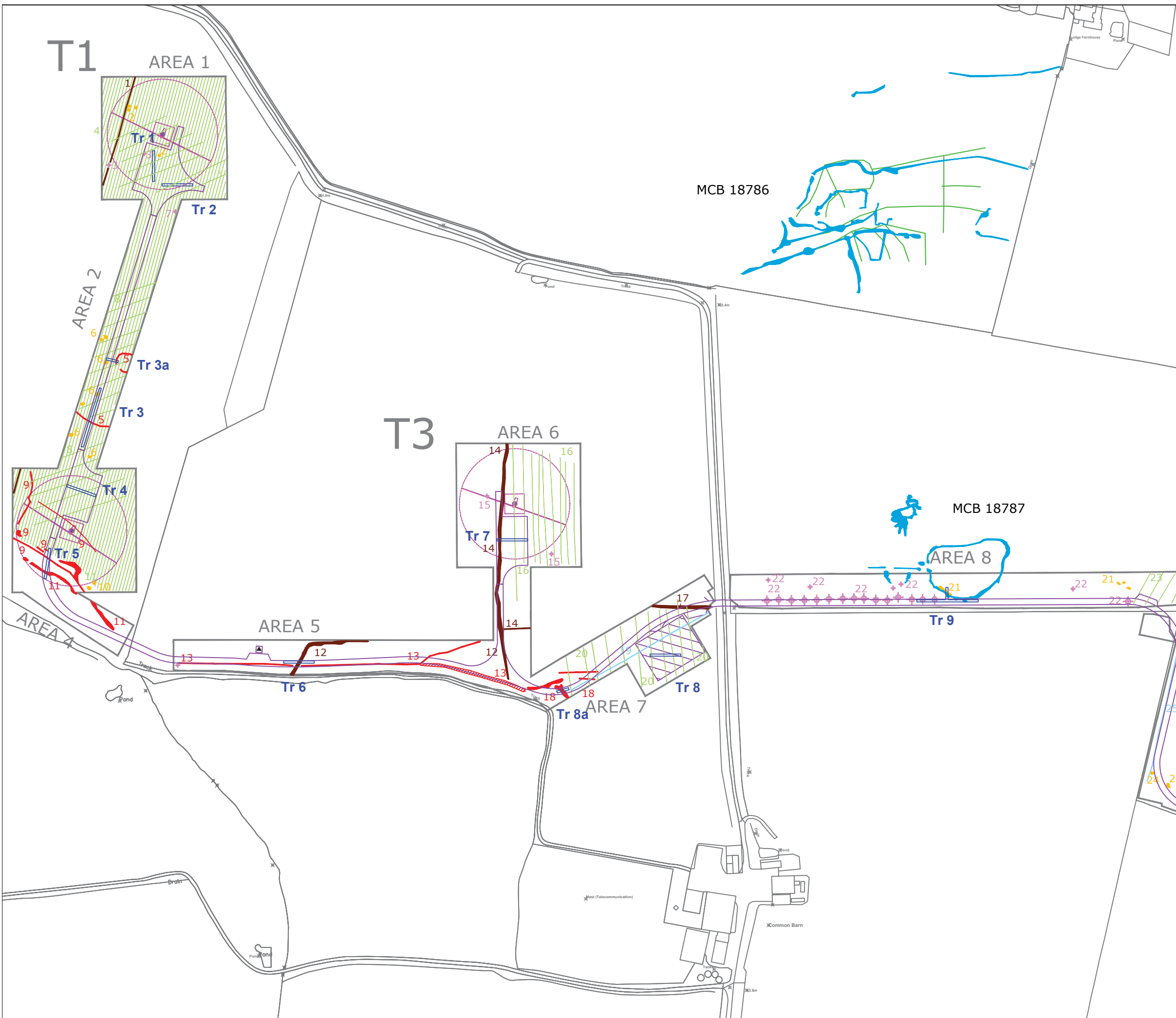
Client:
TCI Renewables

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SW	ML	WSI









Key:








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
-  Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary
-  Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

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
-  Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
-  Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES

-  Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
-  Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
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-  Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
-  Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
-  Scattered magnetic debris
-  Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

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Fig. No: 3

Revision: A

Title:
Proposed Trench Locations

Project:
Common Barn Wind Farm

Client:
TCI Renewables

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1:3000



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Drawn by:
SW

Checked:
ML

Report No:
WSI



Project Details		
Oasis Number	cfaarcha1-145388	
Project Title	Church Farm, Rectory Lane, Southoe, Cambridgeshire	
Short Description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land off Rectory Lane, Southoe, Cambridgeshire during January 2013. Fifteen trenches were excavated, targeting geophysical anomalies and cropmarks suggesting archaeological remains. Late Iron Age to Romano-British features were identified including a ring ditch, pits and ditches, with a number of undated ditches and land drains also recorded. Finds included Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, animal bone and a small amount of worked flint.	
Project Type	Field Evaluation	
Previous Work	No	
Future Work	N/A	
Monument type and period	Ring Ditch, LIA Pit, LIA	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Pot, LIA	
Project Locations		
County	Cambridgeshire	
Site address	Church Farm, Rectory Lane, Southoe, PE19 5YB	
NGR	TL 517455 265261	
Height OD	22-44m AOD	
Area of Site	-	
Land Use	Arable	
Project Creators		
Organisation	CFA Archaeology Ltd	
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire HER	
Project design originator	TCI Renewables	
Director/Manager	Martin Lightfoot	
Project Supervisor	Phil Mann	
Sponsor or funding body	TCI Renewables	
Project Timescale		
Start Date	22/01/2013	
End Date	31/01/2013	
Archives		
	Location	Content
Physical	Cambs arch store	Ceramics
Digital	Cambs arch store	Report, Photographs
Paper	Cambs arch store	Site Records
Bibliography		
Title	Church Farm, Rectory Lane, Southoe, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation	
Report Number	Y080/13	
Author(s)	Mann, P	
Date	2013	