Archaeological Test Pitting
Chalklands
Linton
Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



July 2013

Client: The Design Partnership, (Ely) Ltd and Burmor Construction

OA East Report No: 1489 OASIS No: oxfordar3-154204

NGR: TL 5646 4715



Archaeological Test Pitting at Chalklands, Linton, Cambridgeshire

Site Code: LINCHA13

CHER No. ECB3995

Date of Works: 26/6/13

Report No: 1489

Excavator: Stephen Morgan MA MSc AIFA

Client: The Design Partnership, (Ely) Ltd and Burmor Construction

Report Date: 1/7/13

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Summary

On the 26th of June 2013, OA East carried out archaeological test pitting at Chalklands, Linton (TL 5646 4715). The test pitting was carried out prior to the construction of new houses.

Two test trenches which were 5m long and 2m wide excavated. No archaeological features were observed in either of these trenches, however, the natural geology was not reached in one of them as it would have been too deep to be safe.

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1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.1.1 The natural geology consisted of chalk and clay.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The historic core of the village of Linton lies to the south of Chalklands, either side of the River Granta. Dense later prehistoric and Roman remains also lie to the south along the valley floor, as investigated most recently at Linton Village College.

This site lies higher up the valley side, on the chalk landscape. Although it is outside of the densest areas of known Iron Age and Romano-British remains to the south, the presence of crop-mark enclosures a short distance to the north (MCB 19603) might suggest continuity between the two areas of known remains that would encompass the site.

A small early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (CHER 6114, CHER 6124 and MCB17059) lies less than 200m to the south-east of the site. The full extent of this is not, however, known.

3 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The objective of this test pitting was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 3.1.2 The Brief required that two 5m by 1.6m trenches were excavated (Figs 1 and 2). This was carried out by a mechanical digger using a toothless bucket. As the width of the bucket was 2m the trenches were actually 5m by 2m.
- 3.1.3 The area of investigation was located by measuring off known points on an OS map.
- 3.1.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 3.1.5 Site conditions were dry and cloudy.

4 Results

4.1 Trenches

4.1.1 Trench 1

This north-south aligned trench was 5m long, 2m wide and 0.30m to 0.60m deep (Plate 1). The natural chalk and brown clay sloped from north to south. Above this was a light brown silty clay subsoil which was overlain by mid brown make-up deposit (1) in the north part of the trench and dark grey make-up deposit (7) in the south part of the trench. The uppermost deposit in this trench was a layer of tarmac.

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4.1.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-south and was 5m long, 2m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.20m (Plate 2). Natural chalk was not reached in this trench as to do so would have meant going beyond a safe depth and there was limited scope for stepping the trench to achieve this in a very small site. The lowest deposit observed in this trench was a dark grey clayey silt (2) which was overlain by a 0.50m deep mid grey clayey silt (3) and a 0.40m deep mid brown clayey silt (6). These deposits themselves were overlain by a 0.20m deep layer of mid grey silty clay (4), which contained chalk and brick fragments. A 0.30m deep gravel make-up layer (5) was found to overly deposit (4).

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 Deposits (3), (4), (5) and (6) in Trench 2 are likely to be make-up layers which were dumped in the area in order to build up the level of the ground. This would have been done to provide a level platform for the garages which previously occupied the site, thereby compensating for the effect of the local topography which naturally slopes from north to south. A vertical drop of approximately 1m was observed 2m to the south of this trench, in the driveway of no. 92 Chalklands, and it is likely that these make-up deposits are responsible for this discrepancy in ground level. It may, therefore, be the case that deposit (2) represents the remains of the previous topsoil layer on to which these make-up deposits were dumped.
- 5.1.2 As natural chalk was observed across the whole of Trench 1, representing perhaps 5% of the total impact area from the proposed new buildings, it was decided that further investigation below buried topsoil level in Trench 2 would not be necessary to conclude the evaluation.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1.1 The author would like to thank Burmor Construction and The Design Partnership who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Paul Spoerry.
- 6.1.2 The brief for archaeological works was written by Dan McConnell.

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APPENDIX A. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project De	etails										
OASIS Number oxfordar3-15420				204							
Project Nan	ological T	st Pitting at Chalklands, Linton, Cambridgeshire									
Project Date	Start	26-06-2013	26-06-2013 Finish			26-06-20	26-06-2013				
Previous Work (by OA East)					Future W			Work	ork Unknown		
Drainet Befr		Sadar									
Project Refe Site Code	LINCHA)		Planning App. No.						
HER No.	ECB3995				Relate						
Type of Pro	ject/Tec		nning con								
Please sel	ect all	techr	niques	used:							
Field Obser	vation (pe	riodic v	isits)	☐ Part Exc	cavation			Sal	Salvage Record		
Full Excavation (100%)					rvey			Sys	Systematic Field Walking		
☐ Full Survey ☐ Recorder					d Observation			☐ Sys	Systematic Metal Detector Survey		
Geophysical Survey					Operated Vehicle Survey			× Tes	▼ Test Pit Survey		
☐ Open-Area Excavation ☐ Salvage					Excavation			□Wa	☐ Watching Brief		
List feature typ	es using th	ne NN	IR Mon	nds & Their ument Type ive periods. If n	e Thesa	aurus an	_		ing the MDA Object type "none".		
Monument Period					Object			Period			
			Select per	iod					Select period		
Select period			iod					Select period			
Select period									Select period		
Project Lo	ocatioi	า									
County	Cambrio	Cambridgeshire				Site Address (including postcode if possible)					
District	South C	South Cambridgeshire				Chalklands					
Parish	Linton										
HER	Cambridgeshire HER										
Study Area	20m2					National Grid Reference TL 5646 4715					



Project Originators

Organisation		OA EAST								
Project Brief Originator		Dan McConnell								
		Paul Spo	Paul Spoerry							
		Paul Spo	Paul Spoerry							
			ephen Morgan							
Project Archives										
Physical Archive			Digital A	Archive		Paper Archive				
Cambridge County S	Store		OA East			Cambridgeshire County Store				
Archive Contents/Media										
Archive Content										
	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents		Digital Media		Paper Media			
Animal Bones					☐ Database		Aerial Photos			
Ceramics					GIS		▼ Context Sheet			
Environmental					Geophysics		▼ Correspondence			
Glass					▼ Images		Diary			
Human Bones					☐ Illustration	S	☐ Drawing			
Industrial					☐ Moving Im	age	Manuscript			
Leather					Spreadsh	eets	□ Мар			
Metal					Survey		Matrices			
Stratigraphic					☐ Text		Microfilm			
Survey					☐ Virtual Reality		☐ Misc.			
Textiles							Research/Notes			
Wood	Wood						☐ Photos			
Worked Bone							▼ Plans			
Worked Stone/Lithic [▼ Report			
None x							▼ Sections			
Other							Survey			
Notes:										

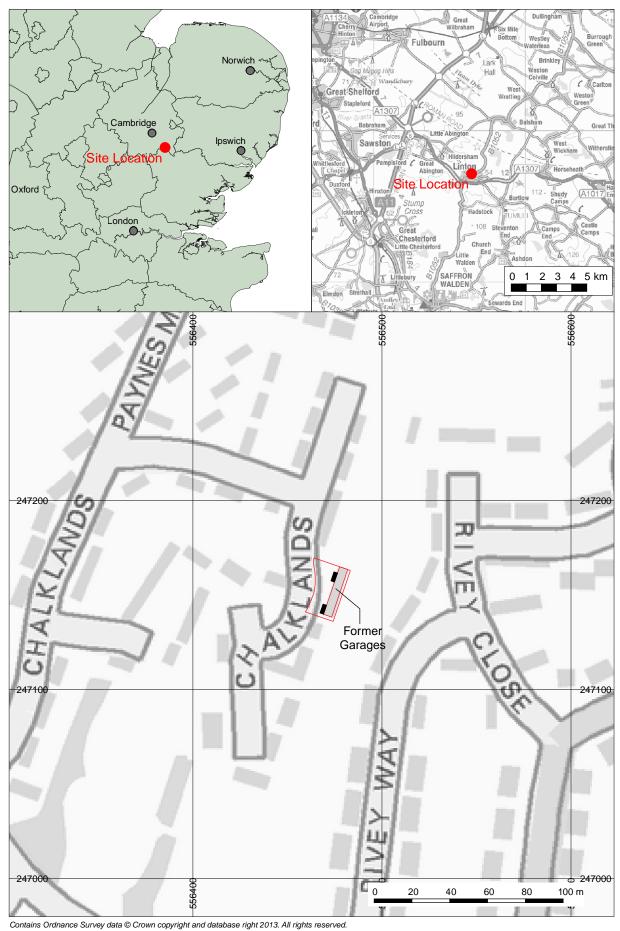


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (solid black) and development area (red)



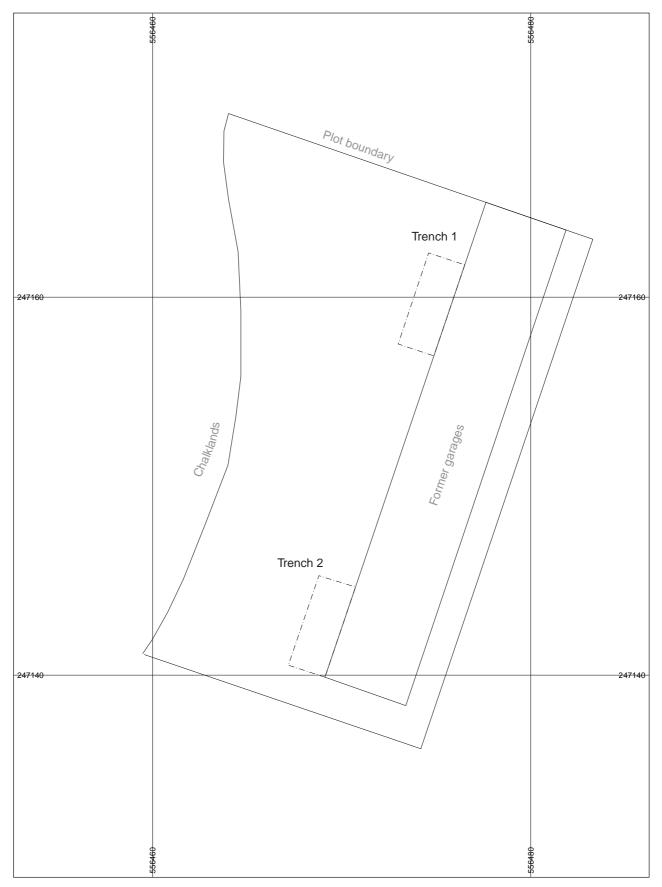


Figure 2: Trench location plan

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Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south



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