

Field End Witchford



Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2014

Client: CgMs Consulting

OA East Report No: 1653
OASIS No: oxfordar3-192638
NGR: TL 498 791

Field End, Witchford

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: October 2014

Report Number: 1653
Site Name: Field End, Witchford
HER Event No: ECB 4252
Date of Works: 18/8/2014 and 29/09/14 – 02/10/14
Client Name: CgMs Consulting
Client Ref: -
Planning Ref: -
Grid Ref: TL 498 791
Site Code: WDFDEN14
Finance Code: WDFDEN14
Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Deepstore
Accession No: -
Prepared by: Tom Phillips and Michael Green
Position: Project Officer/Supervisor
Date: October 2014
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Position: Project Manager
Date: October 2014
Signed: 

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
1.4 Geophysical Survey.....	9
1.5 Acknowledgements.....	9
2 Aims and Methodology.....	10
2.1 Aims.....	10
2.2 Methodology.....	10
3 Results.....	11
3.1 Introduction.....	11
3.2 Field A.....	11
3.3 Field B.....	12
3.4 Finds Summary.....	16
3.5 Environmental Summary.....	16
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	17
4.1 Introduction.....	17
4.2 The cemetery in trenches 9 and 18.....	17
4.3 Early – Middle Iron Age activity.....	17
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....	18
Appendix B. Finds Reports.....	26
B.1 Pottery.....	26
Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....	27
C.1 Environmental samples.....	27
C.2 Faunal Remains.....	28
Appendix D. Bibliography.....	29
Appendix E. OASIS Report Form.....	30

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)
- Fig. 2 Geophysical survey results with evaluation trenches superimposed (Museum of London Archaeology)
- Fig. 3 Plan of trenches
- Fig. 4 Detail of features in trench 6 and in trenches 9 and 18
- Fig. 5 Selected section drawings

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Pits **4** and **6** in trench 3, looking east. 1m scale
- Plate 2 Trench 6 looking south. 1m scale
- Plate 3 Group of cremations in trench 9 looking east. 1m scale
- Plate 4 Cremations in trench 18, looking east. Cremations in trench 9 can be seen covered in the foreground
- Plate 5 Test pit through layer (52) in trench 18. 1m scale

Summary

A trial trench evaluation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) at Field End, Witchford, Cambridgeshire (TL 498 791). Prior to fieldwork a geophysical survey had taken place, which showed that medieval ridge and furrow extended over the entire site. The fieldwork was conducted in two stages; trenches 1 – 3 in Field A were excavated on 18th August 2014 and trenches 4 – 18 were excavated in Field B between 29th September – 2nd October 2014.

Within Field A the only features were two pits in trench 3, one of which contained Early Iron Age pottery and a large assemblage of animal bone. In Field B there were two concentrations of archaeological activity. The most interesting was the discovery of a cemetery in trenches 9 and 18. Initially five cremation burials (plus a possible sixth cremation) and a single inhumation burial were identified in the centre of trench 9. Subsequently, trench 18 was excavated to determine the extent of the cemetery. A further five cremation burials were discovered in the western end of trench 18. The burials extended over an area of c. 6.5m east to west but no more than 3.5m north to south. The cremations appeared to be un-urned and no finds could be seen on the surface of any of them. Determining a date for the cemetery is difficult at this stage, although there is no reason why the cemetery could not be broadly contemporary with the small number of Early Iron Age features in the field.

Secondly, in trench 6 there was a small group of features comprising a large posthole, two further possible postholes and a tree throw, all containing a dark silty clay fill. In total eight sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this group of features.

Other features in Field B were isolated. A large hollow in trench 12 contained six sherds of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, while a tree throw in trench 5 contained two small sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. The only evidence for a field system or any form of land division were narrow undated ditches in trenches 4, 8, 10 and 17.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) at Field End, Witchford, Cambridgeshire (TL 498 791; Fig. 1). The site covers c. 5.1 ha on the northern side of Witchford, between Field End to the south and the A142 Witchford Bypass to the north. The area encompasses a small grass field in the east (Field A) and a larger arable field in the west (Field B). The site is proposed for development as a housing estate, with associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the site at Witchford comprises mudstones in the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, overlain by diamicton (formerly known as Chalky Boulder Clay) belonging to the Oadby Member (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The soil type is deep glacial till.
- 1.2.2 The evaluation area occupies part of a low 'island' which rises above alluvium covered Fens. The 'island', which extends north-east to Ely and west to Sutton, rises locally from 4m OD (at Catchwater Drain, c. 750m to the north) to 16m OD, approximately 0.5km to the west. Within the site the land slopes down from north to south. Modern ground level in trench 4, in the north-east corner of Field B, was c. 10.3m OD and in trench 14, in the north-west corner of Field B, it was c. 10.2m OD. Ground level dropped to c. 9.4m OD in trench 13 and to c. 8.9m OD in trench 6, both in the south of Field B.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A desk-based assessment has previously been prepared for the investigation area by CgMs Consulting (Thornton 2014), in order to determine the expected archaeological character of the site. This drew together the available archaeological, historic and land-use information, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The following summary is based on information within the desk-based assessment. Entries from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) are also referenced.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Evaluation and excavation at Stirling Way, 1.7km east of the site, revealed evidence for pre-Iron Age activity in the form of two late Neolithic/early Bronze Age Beaker pits, as well as later prehistoric land-use, represented by a Late Iron Age boundary ditch (Atkins 2011). Field walking along the Ely, Apes Hall and Soham Area Bypasses was undertaken in the 1980s by Ely And District Archaeological Society (ECB442). Part of the route ran along the northern boundary of the site. No Prehistoric finds or features were identified in the vicinity of the evaluation area during the fieldwalking.
- 1.3.3 Hall's extensive fieldwalking survey of the Isle of Ely found the main monuments of the prehistoric period to be barrows. The closest possible barrow to the current site is a cropmark site approximately 3km to the south at Wilburton (CHER 05827), while there are further possible examples 5km to the east in Ely (CHER 06136 and 07245). Excavated barrows also exist slightly further away, including well-documented examples approximately 10km south-west of the current site, close to the River Ouse between Earith and Haddenham (Evans and Hodder 2006) and along the fen edge at North Fen, Sutton (Connor 2009), a similar distance to the west-north-west.
- 1.3.4 A possible Iron Age double-ditched enclosure (CHER07155) and an Iron Age settlement (CHER07879), identified through aerial photographs, are both located 1.3km north-east of the site.

Roman

- 1.3.5 The only evidence of Romano-British activity near the site comprises a large Romano-British pottery scatter, c.1.4km south-east of the site (MCB17276), and excavation at Stirling Way, which revealed Iron Age/Roman settlement evidence, a very Late Iron Age to Roman mortuary enclosure, a Roman cremation and two 2nd century inhumations (Atkins 2011). The field walking along the bypass recovered no Roman artefacts or features.

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.6 There are no records indicating activity on or near the site in either the Saxon or Medieval periods, although the village of Witchford is known from records.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 1.3.7 A post-medieval ditch was found during evaluation at 7 Manor Court Road, c. 450m south-east of the site (MCB19676 and ECB3719; Phillips 2012). Post-medieval pits, ditches and boundaries were revealed during the fieldwork at Stirling Way (MCB18191 and ECB3008; Atkins 2011). An undated, although probably post-medieval/modern ditch, was found c. 1.5km south-east of the site, during evaluation at Lancaster Way Business Park (MCB18484). The current site appears to have remained agricultural land through the post-medieval and modern periods. Maps indicate there have been no changes to the site between 1840 and the present day, apart from the construction of the A142 which forms the northern boundary of the site (Thornton 2014).

1.4 Geophysical Survey

- 1.4.1 A magnetometry survey of the site was carried out by Museum of London Archaeology in April 2014 (ECB4170; Walford and Dindol 2014). It identified two furlongs of medieval to early post-medieval ride-and-furrow (Fig. 2). One furlong, with furrows aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, occupies the western half of Field B, while the other, with furrows aligned north-east to south-west, is present in Field A and the east of Field B. The headland between these furlongs is apparent as a band of 'empty' data, and survives on the ground as a very low, broad ridge (*ibid*, 2). The survey also identified two potential pits at the southern and western edge of the site.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The author would like to thank CgMs Consulting, who commissioned the archaeological evaluation. The site was excavated by the Lukas Barnes, Alexandra Cameron, Toby Knight, Pat Moan and the author. GPS survey was carried out by Dave Brown. Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team monitored the fieldwork. Illustrations were by Dave Brown and Gillian Greer.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation 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.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A total of eighteen trenches were machine excavated (Fig. 3). All trenches measured c. 30m long and 2.2m wide with the exception of trench 18, which measured 12.7m long. The trenches were distributed evenly across the subject site; certain trenches were positioned to investigate features identified in the geophysical survey.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by James Fairbairn and David Brown using a Leica GPS 1200 system.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Only one feature contained deposits that had the potential to provide evidence for micro- and macro-botanical remains. A single environmental sample was collected from this feature and submitted for environmental assessment. It was devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are discussed in field and trench order and then stratigraphically from the earliest to latest deposit or feature. Trenches and contexts are also summarised in Appendix A.

3.2 Field A

Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of Field A (Fig. 3). It measured 30m long, 2.1m wide and had an average depth of 0.6m to the natural clay geology and was devoid of archaeology.

3.2.2 Subsoil (2) measured 0.15-0.25m thick and was a light red brown soft clayey silt with occasional small flint and chalk inclusions.

3.2.3 Topsoil (1) measured 0.35-0.4m thick and was a mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.

Trench 2

3.2.4 Trench 2 was located in the east of Field A. It measured 30m long, 2.1m wide and had an average depth of 0.5m to the natural clay geology and was devoid of archaeology.

3.2.5 Subsoil (2) measured 0.1-0.15m thick and was sealed by topsoil (1) measuring 0.35-0.4m thick.

Trench 3

3.2.6 Trench 3 was located in the south-west of Field A. It measured 30m long, 2.1m wide and had an average depth of 0.5m to the natural clay geology and contained two pits (**4** and **6**).

3.2.7 Pit (**4**) was 2.3m in length and 1.2m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.42m (Fig. 5, section 1 and Plate 1). It was irregular in plan and had irregular sides and base and contained one fill (5). Fill (5) was a dark brown grey soft silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small unworked flints and chalk flecks. Finds comprised Early Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 28g; see Appendix B.1) and a large assemblage of animal bone (1205g). All the identifiable fragments were cattle and comprised portions of humerus, innominate and tibia, along with a mandible (see Appendix C.2).

3.2.8 Pit (**6**) was 0.75m in length and 0.7m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.17m. It was circular in plan and had concave sides and irregular base and contained one fill (7). Fill (7) was a mid brown grey soft silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small unworked flint inclusions.

3.2.9 Subsoil (2) measured 0.1-0.15m thick and was sealed by topsoil (1), which measured 0.35-0.4m thick.

3.3 Field B

Trench 4

- 3.3.1 Trench 4 was located in the north-east of Field B and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length with an average depth of 0.35m. The trench contained a narrow linear ditch (**10**), which was undated, as well as three furrows orientated east-north-east to west-south-west.
- 3.3.2 Ditch **10** was located in the north of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single fill.
- 3.3.3 Furrow **8** was located in the south of the trench, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained two small sherds (5g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery and a tiny struck flint flake of unknown date.
- 3.3.4 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.1 and 0.12m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.24 and 0.26m thick.

Trench 5

- 3.3.5 Trench 5 was located in the east of Field B and was orientated north to south. It measured 29m in length with an average depth of 0.38m. The trench contained a small tree throw (**12**).
- 3.3.6 Tree throw **12** was located in the north of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained two small sherds (2g) of Early Iron Age pottery and a single struck flint (39g) – a blade core of possible Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.
- 3.3.7 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.18 and 0.25m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring 0.2m thick.

Trench 6

- 3.3.8 Trench 6 was located in the south-east of Field B and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 29m in length with an average depth of 0.45m. The trench contained a small cluster of features in the north end (Fig. 4a and Plate 2) including a large posthole (**16**), two further postholes disappearing beyond the baulk (**18** and **20**) and a tree throw (**14**). All the features contained a similar dark greyish brown fill.
- 3.3.9 Tree throw **14** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained five sherds (14g) of Early Iron Age pottery.
- 3.3.10 Post hole **16** was circular in plan, measuring 0.47m wide and 0.46m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 5, section 5). The single fill contained Early Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 6g).
- 3.3.11 Features **18** and **20** were only partially visible within the trench and were interpreted as a further two postholes. Posthole **18** measured at least 0.27m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Posthole **20** measured at least 0.28m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The only find recovered from either was a single small sherd (1g) of Iron Age pottery from the single fill of posthole **18**.

- 3.3.12 In the south end of the trench the natural geology dropped away and became more gravelly. This natural depression (**22**) was filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay, presumably the remains of a relic topsoil.
- 3.3.13 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.15 and 0.2m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.25 and 0.3m thick.

Trench 7

- 3.3.14 Trench 7 was located in the east of Field B and was orientated east to west. It measured 29.5m in length with an average depth of 0.38m. The trench contained two furrows orientated east-north-east to west-south-west (**33** and **48**).
- 3.3.15 Furrows **33** and **48** measured between 1.35 and 2.25m wide and between 0.14 and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Both contained single small sherds of medieval Ely ware pottery (AD1150 – 1350); the sherd from furrow **48** was possibly from a jar.
- 3.3.16 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.15 and 0.17m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.21 and 0.23m thick.

Trench 8

- 3.3.17 Trench 8 was located in the north of Field B and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 30m in length with an average depth of 0.52m. The trench contained a narrow linear ditch (**24**), which was undated, as well as a tree throw (**26**). There were also two furrows, one at the east end aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and one at the west end aligned north-north-west to south-south-east.
- 3.3.18 Ditch **24** was located in the east of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained no finds.
- 3.3.19 Tree throw **26** was located in the west of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained a single sherd (3g) of pottery, which was not closely datable.
- 3.3.20 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.1 and 0.12m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.37 and 0.46m thick.

Trench 9

- 3.3.21 Trench 9 was located in the centre of Field B and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It was deliberately aligned on a low but extant headland between two fields of ridge and furrow (see geophysics plot in Fig. 2). It measured 29.5m in length with an average depth of 0.49m. The trench contained part of a small cemetery in the southern half of the trench (Fig. 4b), along with a posthole (**43**) and a furrow (**45**).
- 3.3.22 The burials appeared to truncate a layer of reddish brown silty clay (52), measuring 0.1m thick. This extended into trench 18 also and was interpreted as a relic subsoil (Fig. 5, section 22 and Plate 5).
- 3.3.23 In trench 9 there were a minimum of five cremation burials (marked in yellow in Fig. 4b) and one inhumation burial, all within an area measuring 3.5m north to south. A small sub-circular feature at the junction of trenches 9 and 18 (marked in red in Fig. 4b) may also have been a cremation although fragments of burnt bone were not visible on the surface. A further five cremation burials were identified in trench 18 (see 3.3.49 – 50). The cremations measured between 0.25 and 0.5m in diameter; they appeared to be un-urned and no finds were recovered from the surface of any them. The inhumation was

within a grave orientated roughly east to west with the skull identified at the eastern end. All burials were unexcavated and were re-buried with a covering of black plastic bags, followed by subsoil and further black plastic bags.

- 3.3.24 Posthole **43** was located directly to the north of the cremations. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.26m in diameter and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 3.3.25 Furrow **45** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and was only present in the south of the trench. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.04m deep with an almost imperceptible concave profile.
- 3.3.26 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.2 and 0.28m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.22 and 0.26m thick.

Trench 10

- 3.3.27 Trench 10 was located in the south of Field B and was orientated north to south. It measured 29.5m in length with an average depth of 0.5m. The trench contained two narrow linear ditches (**37** and **39**). The ditches truncated a layer (41), which sat in a natural depression. The base of the hollow was gravelly, as if formed by a shallow channel. A single partial cattle humerus (142g) was recovered from the very base of layer (41), along with a small sherd of pottery (2g), which was not closely datable.
- 3.3.28 Ditch **37** was located in the north of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 3.3.29 Ditch **39** extended roughly perpendicular to ditch **37**, aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 3.3.30 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.2 and 0.3m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.2 and 0.4m thick.

Trench 11

- 3.3.31 Trench 11 was located in the north of Field B and was orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. It measured 29.5m in length with an average depth of 0.49m. The trench contained no archaeological features.
- 3.3.32 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.16 and 0.26m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.28 and 0.36m thick.

Trench 12

- 3.3.33 Trench 12 was located in the west of Field B and was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 30m in length with an average depth of 0.45m. The trench contained a large natural hollow (**28** and **31**) and three furrows orientated north-north-west to south-south-east.
- 3.3.34 Hollow **28=31** was located in the south-western end of the trench. It measured 10.5m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, section 13). Its single fill contained six sherds (44g) of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery.
- 3.3.35 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.1 and 0.2m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.25 and 0.4m thick.

Trench 13

- 3.3.36 Trench 13 was located in the south of Field B and was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 30m in length with an average depth of 0.49m. The trench was positioned to investigate a feature at the south-east end, described in the geophysical survey as an 'Unidentified linear' anomaly. However, the feature was not present in the base of the trench; in fact no archaeological features were present in trench 13.
- 3.3.37 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.2 and 0.22m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.25 and 0.3m thick.

Trench 14

- 3.3.38 Trench 14 was located in the north of Field B and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 29.5m in length with an average depth of 0.42m. The trench contained no archaeological features.
- 3.3.39 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.16 and 0.2m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.2 and 0.26m thick.

Trench 15

- 3.3.40 Trench 15 was located in the west of Field B and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 29.6m in length with an average depth of 0.5m. The trench contained two furrows orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, one of which was excavated.
- 3.3.41 Furrow **50** was located in the east of the trench, measuring 2m wide and 0.21m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 3.3.42 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.19 and 0.23m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.26 and 0.37m thick.

Trench 16

- 3.3.43 Trench 16 was located in the south-west of Field B and was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 29.4m in length with an average depth of 0.45m. The trench contained no archaeological features.
- 3.3.44 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.16 and 0.2m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.24 and 0.3m thick.

Trench 17

- 3.3.45 Trench 17 was located in the west of Field B and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length with an average depth of 0.5m. The trench contained a natural hollow (**35**) and an undated linear ditch (**46**), both of which were truncated by a modern drain extending along the whole of the trench.
- 3.3.46 Hollow **35** was in the centre of the trench, measuring 8.5m wide and 0.6m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a greyish brown silty clay fill, which was almost alluvial in appearance. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.47 Linear ditch **46** was located in the south of the trench and was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 1m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained no finds.
- 3.3.48 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.1 and 0.2m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.25 and 0.33m thick.

Trench 18

- 3.3.49 Trench 18 was located in the centre of Field B and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 12.7m in length with an average depth of 0.41m. The trench was excavated as an additional trench to determine the extent of the small cemetery encountered in trench 9. A further five cremation burials were identified, along with a furrow in the eastern end of the trench, which was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west.
- 3.3.50 The five cremation burials were identified at the western end of trench 18, extending over an area of 4.5m from west to east (Fig. 5). The cremations measured between 0.25 and 0.5m in diameter; as in trench 9 they appeared to be un-urned and no finds were recovered from the surface of any of them. All burials were unexcavated and were re-buried with a covering of black plastic bags, followed by subsoil and further black plastic bags.
- 3.3.51 Subsoil (2) measured between 0.1 and 0.18m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (1), measuring between 0.25 and 0.3m thick.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 Very few finds were recovered during the evaluation. Pottery totalled 29 sherds (108g). With the exception of two small sherds of medieval pottery the assemblage dated to the Iron Age (27 sherds, 105g), with the majority dating to the Early Iron Age (see Appendix B.1). The only other finds recovered were two struck flints, an undated small flake from furrow 8 and a blade core of possible Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date from tree throw 12.

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 Only one feature contained deposits that had the potential to provide evidence for micro- and macro-botanical remains. The single bulk soil sample from fill 17 in posthole 16 (trench 6), was processed and assessed to determine the quality of preservation of plant remains. The sample was devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments (see Appendix C.1).
- 3.5.2 A total of 1367g of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation (see Appendix C.2). Twenty three fragments were recovered, of which five were identifiable to species. Contexts 13 & 19 contained no identifiable fragments. Fill 5 in pit 4 (trench 3) contained portions of cattle humerus, inominate and tibia, along with a mandible from an animal around 4 years of age at death. A single partial cattle humerus was recovered from layer (41) (trench 10).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation identified two discrete areas of archaeological interest; a cemetery in trenches 9 and 18 and a group of Early Iron Age features in trench 6. Otherwise features and finds were scarce, limited to undated narrow boundary ditches in trenches 4, 8, 10 and 17 and occasional sherds of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, recovered from a pit in trench 3, from tree throws in trenches 5 and 8 and from a large natural hollow in trench 12. The medieval ridge and furrow identified during the evaluation correlated with the layout established by the geophysical survey. The main findings are discussed below.

4.2 The cemetery in trenches 9 and 18

4.2.1 The cemetery identified in trenches 9 and 18 comprised of possibly eleven cremations and one inhumation burial (see Fig. 4b). The identification of the cremations (marked in yellow in Fig. 4b) was based on the presence of burnt bone on the surface. The inhumation was orientated roughly east to west and was identified by the presence of a human skull towards the eastern end of the grave cut. The western end of the grave cut was difficult to identify, possibly because it had been backfilled with re-deposited natural from the excavation of the grave. In total, the burials extended over an area c. 6.5m east to west and approximately 3.5m north to south.

4.2.2 The burials are clearly concentrated in a relatively small, tight, group. It is likely that the eastern and western extents of the burials have been located during the trial trenching, however, there may be further burials beyond the limits of evaluation trenches.

4.2.3 A date was not established for any of the burials during the evaluation, but the apparent lack of associated finds would make a date some time in the later prehistoric period most likely and there is no reason why the cemetery could not be broadly contemporary with the small number of Early Iron Age features in the field.

4.3 Early – Middle Iron Age activity

4.3.1 There was limited evidence of Early – Middle Iron Age activity across the site, principally in trench 6 but also within discrete features in trenches 3, 8 and 12, suggesting that a more tangible Iron Age presence exists locally.

4.3.2 The small group of features in trench 6 represents Early Iron Age activity on a limited scale. The large posthole (**16**) along with two further, possible postholes (**18** and **20**) provide evidence of a structure in this location. The paucity of finds suggest this was not a domestic structure and the lack of associated features in the surrounding trenches indicate the activity was very localised. Trench 6 was located in the lowest part of the site and the geology in the south of the trench contained a lot more gravel than anywhere else on site. If there was once a shallow channel here or if the water table is closer to the surface then the group of features may relate directly to water procurement or an activity which requires the use of water.

4.3.3 Early – Middle Iron Age pottery was also recovered from a pit in trench 3, from tree throws in trenches 5 and 8 and from a large natural hollow in trench 12. In total the assemblage is not large but these are all discrete features in a limited trench survey.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	30.0	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	30.0	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained pits (4) and (6) sealed by subsoil (2) and cut into natural clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	30.0	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	1.2	0.42	Cut of pit?	-	Early Iron Age
5	Fill	1.2	0.42	Fill of pit 4, dark brownish grey	Pot and	Early Iron Age

				silty clay	bone	
6	Cut	0.75	0.17	Cut of pit	-	Iron Age?
7	Fill	0.75	0.17	Fill of pit 6 , mid brownish grey silty clay	-	Iron Age?

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench 4 contained a narrow linear ditch (10) orientated NE-SW, which was undated. There were also three furrows orientated ENE-WSW.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
8	Cut	1.2	0.1	Furrow	-	-
9	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow 8 , dark greyish brown silty clay	Pot, flint	-
10	Cut	0.7	0.25	Ditch	-	-
11	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 10 , dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
The only feature was a small tree throw (12) in the north of the trench. It contained small fragments of animal bone, pottery and struck flint				Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	29	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
12	Cut	0.6	0.3	Tree throw	-	-
13	Fill	-	-	Fill of tree throw 12 , mid greyish brown silty clay	Pot, flint	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench 6 contained a small cluster of features including a large posthole (16), two further postholes disappearing beyond the baulk (18 and 20) and a tree throw (14). A few sherds of Early Iron Age pot recovered from 14, 16 and 18.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
14	Cut	0.8	0.18	Tree throw	-	Early Iron Age
15	Fill	-	-	Fill of tree throw 14, mid brownish grey silty clay	Pot	Early Iron Age
16	Cut	0.47	0.46	Post hole	-	Early Iron Age
17	Fill	-	-	Fill of posthole 16, dark greyish brown silty clay	Pot	Early Iron Age
18	Cut	0.27	0.45	Post hole	-	Early Iron Age
19	Fill	-	-	Fill of posthole 18, dark brownish grey silty clay	Pot, animal bone	Early Iron Age
20	Cut	0.28	0.27	Pit	-	-
21	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 20, mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
22	Cut	1.97	0.16	Natural hollow	-	-
23	Fill	-	-	Natural hollow, fill of 22, mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 7 contained two furrows orientated ENE-WSW (33 and 48).					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
33	Cut	1.35	0.14	Furrow	-	-
34	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow 33, mid greyish brown silty clay	Pot	medieval
48	Cut	2.25	0.14	Furrow	-	-
49	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow 48, mid greyish	Pot	medieval

				brown silty clay		
--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench 8 contained a narrow linear ditch (24) orientated NE-SW, which was undated, as well as a tree throw (26), which contained a single sherd of pottery. There were also two furrows, one at the east end aligned ENE-WSW and one at the west end aligned NNW-SSE.					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
24	Cut	0.4	0.1	Ditch	-	-
25	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 24 , dark brownish grey silty clay	-	-
26	Cut	1	0.2	Tree throw	-	-
27	Fill	-	-	Fill of tree throw 26 , dark brownish grey silty clay	Pot	Not closely datable

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench 9 contained a group of at least 5 un-urned cremation burials and one inhumation burial, concentrated in the southern half of the trench. All the burials were unexcavated. A posthole (43) and a furrow (45) were also identified.					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
42	Fill	-	-	Fill of posthole 43 , mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
43	Cut	0.26	0.16	Posthole	-	-
44	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow 45 , mid brown silty clay	-	-
45	Cut	1.1	0.04	Furrow	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench 10 contained two narrow linear ditches, one orientated NE-SW (37) and one orientated NW-SE (39). Both ditches were undated. The ditches truncated a layer (41), which sat in a natural depression. The base of the hollow was gravelly, as if formed by a shallow channel. Two fragments of animal bone and one sherd of pottery were recovered from the very base of layer (41).				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	29.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
37	Cut	0.4	0.1	Ditch	-	-
38	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 37, mid brownish grey sandy silt	-	-
39	Cut	0.35	0.1	Ditch	-	-
40	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 39, mid brownish grey sandy silt	-	-
41	Layer	-	0.2	Sitting in natural depression	Pot, bone	Not closely datable

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation	ESE-WNW	
Trench 11 contained no archaeological features.				Avg. depth (m)	0.49	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	29.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench 12 contained a large natural hollow (28 and 31), the fill of which contained six sherds of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery. There were also three furrows orientated NNW-SSE.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

28	Cut	10.5	0.4	Natural hollow	-	-
29	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of natural hollow 28 , mid blueish grey clay	-	-
30	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of natural hollow 28 , mid yellowish brown silty clay	Pot	Early Iron Age
31	Cut	1.25	0.2	Natural hollow	-	-
32	Fill	-	-	Fill of natural hollow 31 , mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench 13 contained no archaeological features.				Avg. depth (m)	0.49	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench 14 contained no archaeological features.				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	29.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 15						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench 15 contained two furrows orientated NNW-SSE, one of which was excavated (50).				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	29.6	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

50	Cut	2	0.21	Furrow	-	-
51	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow 50 , mid yellowish brown sandy clay	-	-

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench 16 contained no archaeological features.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	29.4	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench 17 contained a natural hollow (35) and an undated linear ditch (46), orientated north-west to south-east.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
35	Cut	8.5	0.6	Natural hollow	-	-
36	Fill	-	-	Fill of natural hollow 35 , light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
46	Cut	1	0.44	Ditch	-	-
47	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 46 , light brownish grey silty clay	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench 18 was an additional trench, opened to map the extent of cremation burials first identified in trench 9. A further five cremation burials were visible, extending 4.5m from the west of the trench. A furrow was identified in the east of the trench, orientated ENE-WSW.					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	12.7
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
52	Layer	-	0.1	Relic subsoil? Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher and Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery totalling 29 sherds (108g) was recovered during the evaluation (Table 1). With the exception of two small sherds of medieval pottery the assemblage dated to the Iron Age (27 sherds, 105g), with the majority dating to the Early Iron Age.

Context	Cut	Trench	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
5	4	3	7	28	Early Iron Age	Flint tempered
9	8	4	2	5	Middle Iron Age	Sandy fabric
13	12	5	2	2	Early Iron Age	
15	14	6	5	14	Early Iron Age	Flint tempered
17	16	6	2	6	Early Iron Age	Flint tempered
19	18	6	1	1	Iron Age	
27	26	8	1	3	Not closely datable	
30	28	12	6	44	Mixed Early and Middle Iron Age	Some flint tempered
34	33	7	1	1	Medieval, Ely ware	
41	-	10	1	2	Not closely datable	
49	48	7	1	2	Medieval, Ely ware	

Table 1: Summary of pottery

B.1.2 The Iron Age pottery comprised mainly flint tempered Early Iron Age wares. Pit **4** (fill **5**) in trench **3** contained 7 sherds (28g) including the pinched base from a flint tempered jar and a fragment from a small cup with fine flint tempering. Two residual sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (5g) were recovered from furrow **8** in trench **4**, while a mixed assemblage of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 44g) came from natural hollow **28** (fill **30**) in trench **12**.

B.1.3 The medieval pottery comprised two small abraded sherds of Ely ware (AD 1150 – 1350) from furrows **33** and **48** in trench **7**. The largest sherd, from furrow **48**, was probably a jar fragment.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.1.1 Only one feature contained deposits that had the potential to provide evidence for micro- and macro-botanical remains. The single bulk soil sample from fill 17 in posthole **16** (trench 6), was processed and assessed to determine the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The feature is thought to date to the Early Iron Age.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The total volume (eighteen litres) of the sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the sample was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flot was subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

Results

- C.1.3 The sample was devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments indicating that the feature had not been used for the disposal of food remains neither had charred material accumulated in the feature as so often happens with post holes in a domestic dwelling.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

C.2.1 A total of 1367g of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation. Twenty three fragments were recovered, of which five were identifiable to species. Contexts 13 & 19 contained no identifiable fragments. Context 5 contained portions of cattle humerus, inominate and tibia, along with a mandible from an animal around 4 years of age at death. A single partial cattle humerus was recovered from context 41. All elements were from adult animals and no evidence of butchery was observed.

Context	Cut	Trench	Weight (g)
5	4	3	1205
13	12	6	19
19	18	6	1
41	-	10	142

Table 2: Animal bone quantification

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-192638			
Project Name	Evaluation at Field End, Witchford, Cambridgeshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	18-08-2014	Finish	02-10-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WDFDEN14	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ECB 4252	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB4170 (Geophys survey)

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Cemetery	Uncertain	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Posthole	Iron Age -800 to 43	Animal bone	Uncertain
Furrow	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambs	Field End, Witchford	
Parish	Witchford		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	5.1 ha	National Grid Reference	TL 498 791

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Cambs. County Council Historic Environment Team
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Tom Phillips

Project Archives

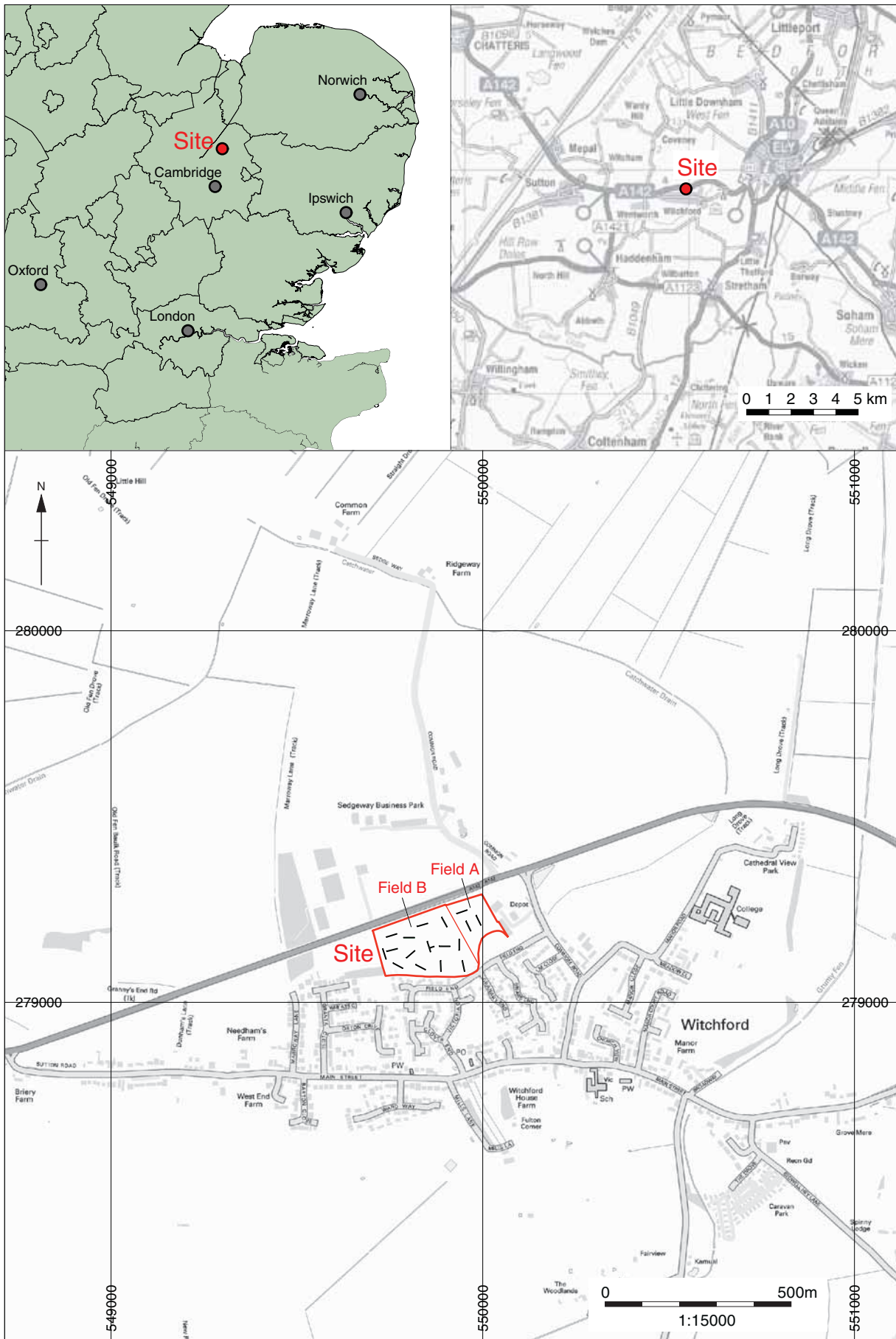
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Deepstore	OA East	Deepstore
WDFDEN 14	WDFDEN 14	WDFDEN 14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red).



Figure 2: Geophysical survey results with evaluation trenches superimposed (Museum of London Archaeology)



Figure 3: Plan of trenches. Scale 1:1250

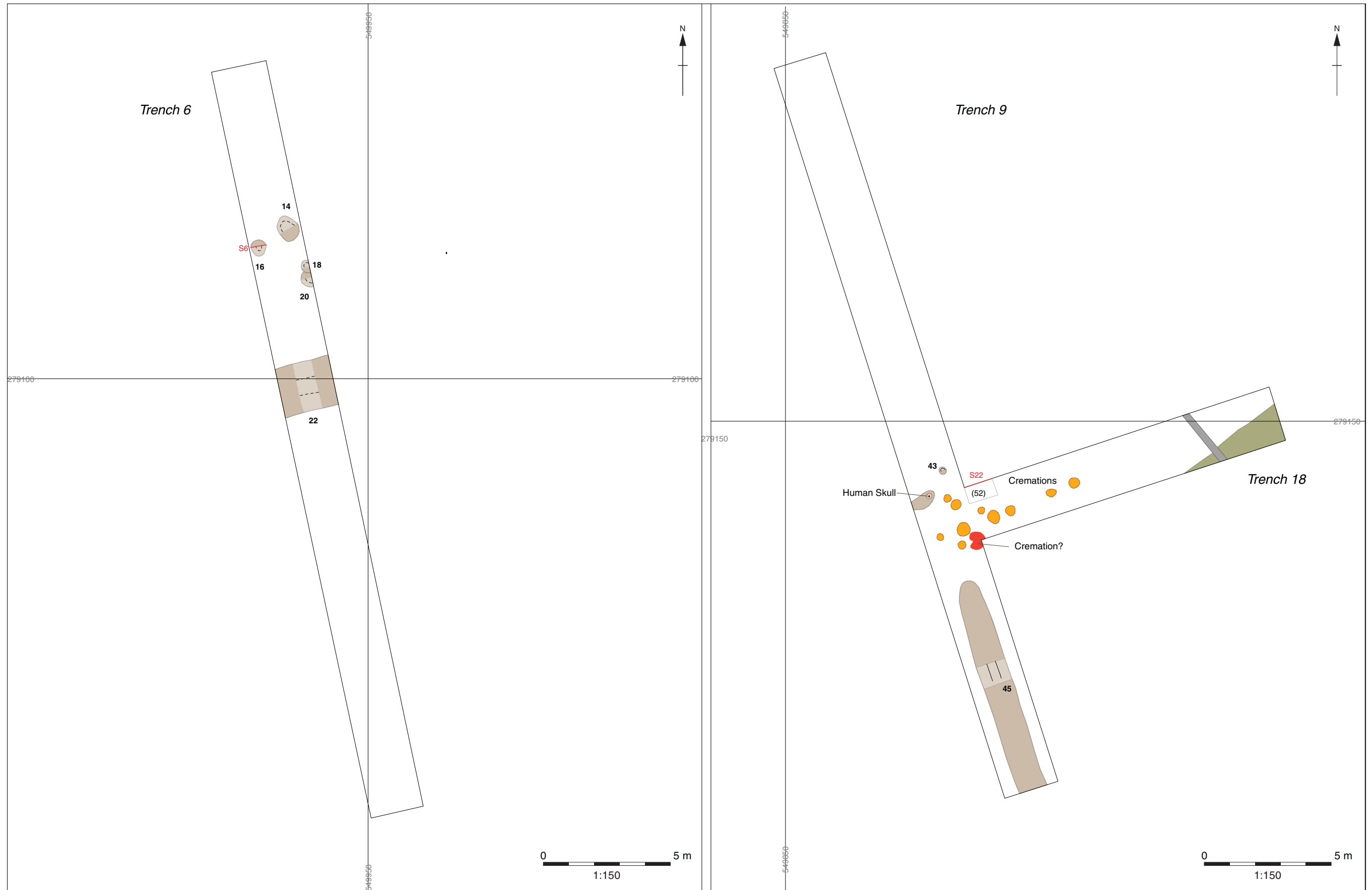


Figure 4: Detail of features in trench 6 and in trenches 9 and 18. Scale 1:150

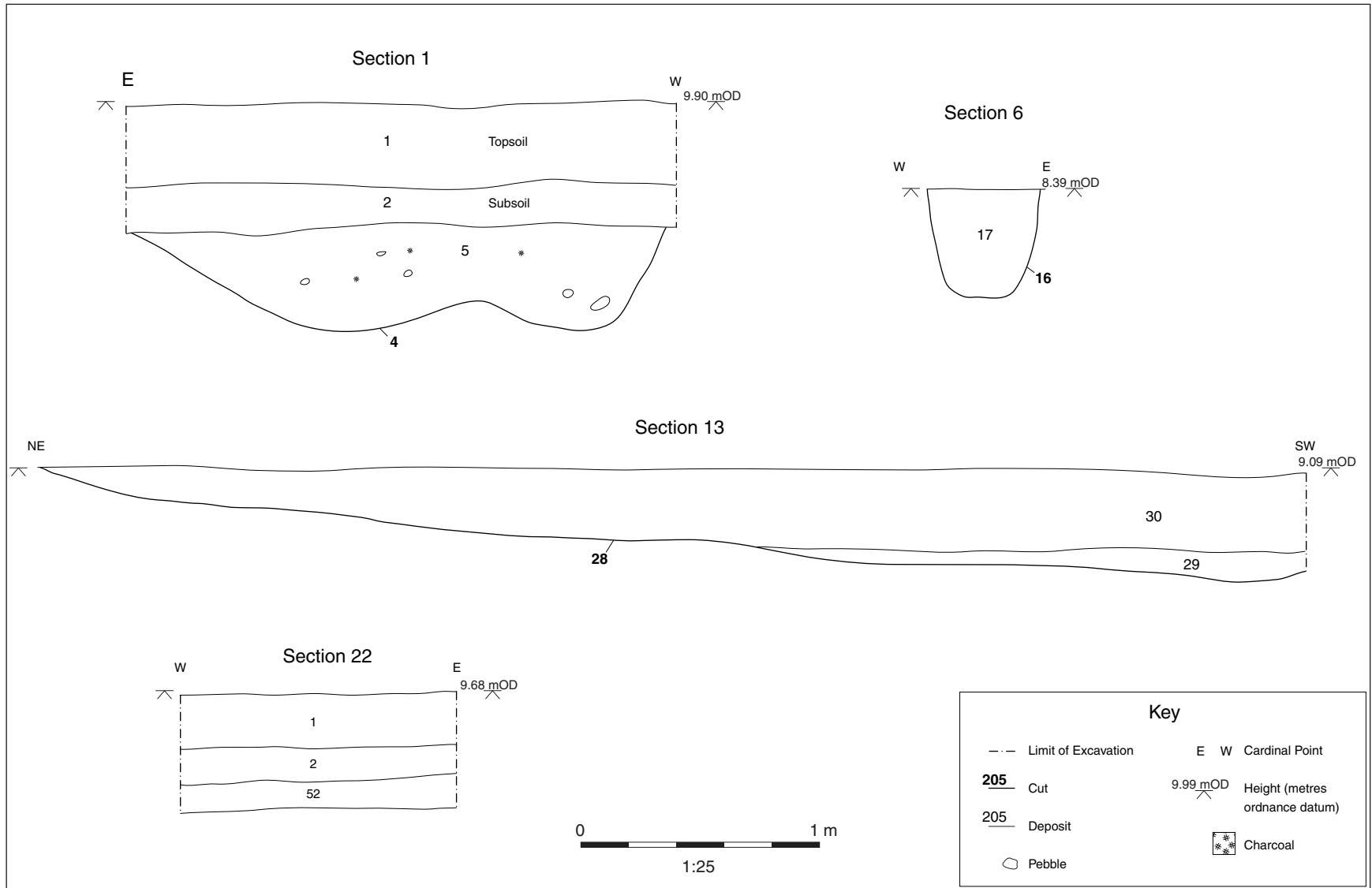


Figure 5: Selected section drawings



Plate 1: Pits 4 and 6 in trench 3, looking east. 1m scale



Plate 2: Trench 6 looking south. 1m scale



Plate 3: Group of cremations in trench 9 looking east. 1m scale



Plate 4: Cremations in trench 18, looking east. Cremations in trench 9 can be seen covered in the foreground



Plate 5: Test pit through layer (52) in trench 18. 1m scale



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