Roman and Medieval Features at Woodstock, 63 Fowlmere Road, Heydon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Roman and Medieval Features at Woodstock, 63 Fowlmere Road, Heydon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 3rd and 5th April 2017, OA East conducted an evaluation at Woodstock, 63 Fowlmere Road, Heydon, Cambridgeshire (TL 4302 4051). The site is immediately adjacent to the southeastern end of the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as the Bran or Heydon Ditch, an Anglo-Saxon earthwork stretching for 5km northwest, one of four such monuments in Cambridgeshire.

Three trenches were opened totaling c. 46m in length. These revealed a metalled surface or possible track way of Roman date in Trenches 2 and 3, at the southwest of the evaluated area. To the northeast in Trench 2 was a pit and to the southeast in Trench 1 was a ditch, both of early medieval date. Much of the proposed development footprint is currently occupied by a 1960s bungalow which has probably truncated earlier deposits, considerable landscaping has occurred to the rear (southwest) of the site.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tom Phillips. The fieldwork was directed by Stuart Ladd. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Dave Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Denis Sami, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

1.1.1. Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by TC Property Development to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Woodstock, 63 Fowlmere Road, Heydon, Cambridgeshire, SG8 8PZ.

1.1.2. The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/3025/16/FL). A brief was set by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Stewart 2017) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition. A written scheme of investigation was produced by Oxford Archaeology setting out how the requirements would be implemented. This evaluation provides information to the Local Planning Authority that will allow a decision to be made as to what, if any, further archaeological requirements there may be in advance of development. The scope of any required future work would be the subject of a separate Brief and WSI.

1.2. Location, topography and geology

1.2.1. The site lies on the edge of a spur of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (or boulder clay) overlying Lewes Nodular Chalk (BGS 2017). The Diamicton observed within the trenches presented as blue-grey and brown clays with varying chalk and flint inclusions. A historic chalk pit is recorded immediately northwest of the site.

1.2.2. The spur sits at around 120-130m OD, with a relatively sharp descent to the chalk plains beginning immediately west of the site. The presence of a spring is suspected to the north of site, accounting for consistently wet ground there (Peter Jones, pers. comm.) within the Bran Ditch.

1.2.3. The northern part of the plot is on relatively flat ground (123mOD) with the modern bungalow cut into the hillside, which slopes steeply down to the southwest (117mOD).

1.3. Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1. Entries from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) within 500m are shown on Figure 1. Parts of this background are reproduced from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wiseman 2017).

Prehistoric

1.3.2. There are several ring ditches identified in aerial photographs nearby – presumably Bronze Age barrows. A cluster lies a kilometre to the east of the site (CHER 09727), as well as two isolated examples a kilometre to the north (CHER 09736 and 11448) and 350m to the northwest (CHER 09732).

1.3.3. A Middle Bronze Age palstave was found to the southeast of the village 900m from the site (CHER 03979).

1.3.4. An Iron Age saddle quern was found in a modern chalk pit, 400 metres northeast of the site by the Fowlmere Road.

1.3.5. A large rectilinear enclosure has been identified in aerial photographs, one kilometre west of the site. This may be prehistoric in origin, but may also be Roman or Medieval.

Roman

1.3.6. Roman activity within a kilometre radius of the development site is limited to a large Roman corn drying kiln, constructed of clunch (CHER 04139) found 300m northeast of the site. It has also been suggested this may have been a temple, based on the finds within it (Taylor 1997, 72; Malim 2006, 109). A rotary quern was found 800m southeast of the site (CHER 0382).

Saxon and Medieval

1.3.7. The village has Anglo-Saxon origins. The name probably means 'hay' valley or hedge/enclosed valley, referring to the valley east of the village spur, and is recorded in Domesday Book as Haindena and Haidenam (Reaney 1943, 374).

1.3.8. The site itself is bordered to the north by the southeastern end of the Bran Ditch, generally thought to be of Saxon construction, with two cemeteries (one Saxon and one possibly Roman) known along its northern reaches (e.g. Malim 1997; Reynolds 2009). Recent work at the northwestern end has also identified precursors of its line (though there is no evidence they reached this far southeast) and these are of probable Early Iron Age date (Ladd 2017). The Early Iron Age ditches have parallels throughout Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire to the southwest, while the later Bran Ditch is the westernmost and smallest of the four monumental Cambridgeshire Saxon Dykes. Their purposes may have evolved over time but they are suspected to be defensive or territorial markers, as well as forming routeways and a means of controlling trade. The Bran Ditch remains a bridleway and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1410907).

1.3.9. Strip Lynchetts are present across the hill slopes surrounding the village (e.g. CHER 09293, 09732, 09732A, 04044). One lynchet is included within in the designated area of the Bran Ditch Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Post-Medieval

1.3.10. Several former chalk pits lie in the area, with two recorded in the village, immediately northwest of the site (CHER MCB22612) and 400m to the north (CHER 04070).

1.3.11. There are several listed buildings within the village – mostly timber framed and plastered, with some still thatched. These date from the late 15th century through to the 18th century. Those near the development site include DCB 6169, 6911, 4780, 5023, 4779, 5473, 4778, as well as a timber framed barn (DCB 6275).

1.3.12. The first edition ordnance survey maps appear to indicate small cultivation plots on the site. It was used for allotments in the early 20th century (OS 25"

1892-1905). The site is currently residential, the bungalow having been constructed in the 1960s.

2. Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1. Aims

2.1.1. The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general extent, depth, significance and nature of any remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. Investigate the area immediately next to the southern terminus of the Bran Ditch, in particular: anything that could contribute to the understanding or dating of the Ditch.

2.2. Methodology

2.2.1. Three trenches were excavated using a wheeled JCB 3CX Eco with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket. In total 45m of trench 1.5m wide was excavated, representing approximately 1.7% of the c.3800 sqm land plot or 7.3% of the c.920 sqm proposed development.

2.2.2. Soil layers were separated and excavation stopped at the top of natural deposits or archaeological deposits, whichever came first.

2.2.3. The initial trench plan was modified on site due to the extents of the patio garden and landscaping on site and the requirement to avoid damaging the existing foul drains. Trench 3 was shortened but Trench 2 lengthened. Due to the depth of overburden, Trench 3 was stepped at its eastern end.

2.2.4. Soil layers were metal detected and a 90l sample from each trench was hand sorted to 'bucket sample' for finds. Obviously modern finds were discarded.

2.2.5. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand using trowel, mattock and shovel in units described in the Results section below. The site was planned by GPS with sections hand drawn at 1:20.

3. Results

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. Results are discussed in order of trench number.

3.2. Trench 1

3.2.1. Trench 1 was positioned at the front of the house, on flat ground in an 'island' within the tarmac driveway. It was 8.6m long, 1.5m wide and typically 0.65m deep. The natural geology was mixed blue-brown clay with chalk inclusions.

3.2.2. At its western end was a ditch (**3**, Plate 1), 1m wide, 0.4m deep with shallow sides gradually breaking to a concave base (Section 1). This was aligned west-southwest to east-northeast. It was filled with a gradually washed in grey-brown clay, arbitrarily divided into lower (4) and upper (5) fills. Finds came from throughout these fills, although several sherds of the same vessel came from the interface between the upper fill (5) and the subsoil (2).

3.2.3. Subsoil (2) consisted of a mid-brown clay with chalk inclusions 0.25m thick. Topsoil was 0.35-0.4m thick.

3.3. Trench 2

3.3.1. Trench 2 reached within 5m of the Bran Ditch scheduled area, 3-4m from the garden's edge. It followed the garden's northwest boundary, descending from northwest to southeast.

3.3.2. At the northeast end of the trench was a pit (**6**, Plate 2). This was approximately 0.8m in diameter, sub-circular in plan, only partially exposed by the trench. It had steep sides, curving to a near-flat base 0.6m deep (Section 2). It contained earlier medieval pottery and animal bone. The single uniform fill (9) was a very firm dark greyish-brown clay with moderate chalk inclusions.

3.3.3. Southwest of the centre of the trench was a shallow linear depression (**8**, Plate 3) up to 0.1m deep, sparsely lined with angular flints (9) forming a surface. This was aligned perpendicularly to the trench, but sloping to the southwest (Section 3). It was initially considered possible this might be a natural feature, however, Roman pottery was recovered from amongst the flints and the fill (10) overlying them was distinctly darker than the chalky natural clay either side prior to excavation. Furthermore, this appeared to continue in Trench 3, where it was thicker.

3.3.4. Two modern surface drains and a soakaway cut the south of the trench. Subsoil (2) was 0.15m thick, with 0.35m of topsoil (1).

3.4. Trench 3

3.4.1. A sunken track way (**11**) and metalled surface (12), probably a continuation from Trench 2, lay at the eastern end of Trench 3. The hollow was cut somewhat deeper than in Trench 2, however, much of this was machined out as its fill (13) resembled sterile subsoil and trenching began directly over it, through deep overburden. However, a small portion near the base was excavated by hand, and the sloped trench edge was also cut back by hand, retrieving finds from the upper fill.

3.4.2. This hollow (Section 4 and Plate 5) was clearly cut through a paler brown clay, which resembled the sub-soil but may in fact have been a different natural clay. This layer was also machined out, stopping on the top of a blue-brown clay similar to that in Trench 1. No other features were recorded cutting it.

3.4.3. Trackway **11** (= **8**) was recorded cutting some 0.6m deep and at least 2m wide (obliquely in section). At its base was a deposit of angular flints (12), again in much denser quantities than in the surrounding natural clays, containing Roman

pot sherds. A line of chalk lumps and flints appeared to represent this continuing up the side of the cut in section. The hollow was filled with an undifferentiated brown clay (13) containing medieval pottery. This fill was slightly darker than the layer into which the track was cut, but was indistinct from the subsoil (14).

3.4.4. The possible subsoil was sealed by c.0.25-0.3m of buried topsoil (15), containing fragments of tarmac and other modern material. This was buried under an overburden (16) of made ground – a mixture of topsoil and chalk (perhaps from the construction of the pond) up to 0.5m thick. A thin turf and topsoil (17) perhaps 0.1m thick covered the made ground.

3.5. Soil bucket sampling results

3.5.1. Only modern material was recovered (and then discarded) from the topsoil. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil (2) in Trench 2. The mixed modern overburden in Trench 3 was not sampled. The 20th century buried topsoil contained modern material only. The layer (14) thought to represent buried subsoil produced no finds.

3.6. Survival

3.6.1. Much of the site has been landscaped. The existing house was clearly cut into the hillside, with one basement room on the southwest side (Plate 5). Suspended, ventilated ground floors on its northern sides suggest some intrusion of foundations, albeit to an uncertain depth. The rooms on the northwest side have a floor level approximately 0.4m lower than the rest of the house (with floors at or below external ground level).

3.6.2. East of Trench 3 landscaping involving retaining walls and planting of trees suggest truncation. To the southeast, the artificial pond would clearly have truncated any remains in that area. The area immediately north and south of Trench 3 was evidently built-up rather than truncated. Northwest of Trench 2, the land drops away, truncated by an overgrown, disused track (shown on early Ordnance Survey maps).

3.7. Finds summary

3.7.1. A small assemblage (33 sherds weighing 0.316kg) of mostly early medieval pottery with some Roman material was recovered from subsoil and four features. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. A single fragment of fired clay and a residual worked flint flake were the only other artefacts.

3.7.2. Six specimens of animal bone were recovered from Pit **6**, Track **8** and Ditch **3**. Most were identified as horse and were in good condition, although fragmented. Three samples were taken (from Ditch **3**, Pit **6** and Track **8**), the plant remains are poorly preserved, although a few charred wheat grains were found in both Ditch **3**, Pit **6** and Track **8**. A single Common Mussel (an edible type) was recovered from Pit **6** in Trench 2.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Roman

4.1.1. The possible track (**8**, **11**) across the southwest of the evaluation area would appear to be of Roman date. It is clearly quite narrow, no more than two metres wide, although potentially wider immediately to the north of Trench 3. The track was aligned approximately northwest to southeast, perhaps becoming more south to north at its south end. The only other recorded Roman activity in the area was a Late Roman corn drying kiln (or temple) excavated in the 19th century (CHER 04139), and Samian ware sherds found on Fowlmere Road (Peter Jones, *pers. comm.*).

4.1.2. There is no evidence that this track influenced the later route of Bran Ditch, although given the similar orientation of both features it remains a possibility. It more likely represented a minor route from the lowlands into the area now beneath the village or to its north. The chalk hills to the north were crossed by numerous Roman tracks (e.g. at Muncey's Farm and Black Peak Farm; Ladd 2014 and 2017). Major routes also existed here, such as Ashwell Street to the north and the upland Icknield Way tracks, which may have passed close to the site, following the edge of the boulder clay plateau.

4.2. Medieval

4.2.1. The site lies at the junction of routes that would have been in use during the medieval period, namely the Bran Ditch and Fowlmere Road. Fowlmere Road forms the medieval spine of the village, with its houses dating back to the 15th or 16th centuries (e.g. Ash Cottage DCB4778; Walnut Tree Cottage, DCB5023). Ditch **3**, although of earlier Medieval date, is almost certainly related to those axes, and follows a similar alignment to the Bran Ditch. The place name Heydonbury (surviving in Heydonbury House) east of Fowlmere Road suggests a manorial centre (Reaney 1943, 374) distinct from the focus around Holy Trinity church in the south of the village. The ditch may be contemporary with the earlier development of that manor.

4.2.2. Although a small assemblage of pottery and animal bones came from Ditch **3** and Pit **6**, the site does not appear to have been intensively occupied. The average sherd weight for the medieval pottery is less than 7g and the animal bones are similarly fragmented suggesting they may derive from manuring. Similarly, the lack of finds from the overlying soil horizons (with only one pottery sherd from bucket sampling of the subsoil in Trench 2) and limited environmental remains supports the interpretation that there was a low level of activity on this site in the medieval period.

4.3. The Bran Ditch

4.3.1. A major aim of the evaluation was to examine the potential for improving the understanding of the Bran Ditch. Although preservation immediately south of the Ditch appears to be good, the few features uncovered were unlikely to contribute to this. The Roman track way did not necessarily inform the construction of the

Bran Ditch in any way. The early medieval features also add little, remaining consistent with the notion that the Ditch was used as a track way leading to Heydon (Heydonbury) by this point.

4.4. Potential

4.4.1. Features identified within the proposed development footprint have been sampled, dated and investigated. Although these may continue, surviving in pockets within the footprint, much is likely to have been truncated during the construction of the house. Areas closer to the Bran Ditch, between and northeast of Trenches 1 and 2 may preserve more archaeological remains, but they lie outside the current proposed development footprint.

Appendix A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Context	Category	Type	Description	Date
1,2	1	Layer	Topsoil	Garden topsoil	Modern
1,2	2	Layer	Subsoil	Clayey subsoil	Medieval+
1	3	Cut	Ditch	1m wide, 0.4m deep, rounded base	Early Medieval
1	4	Fill	Ditch	Lower subdivision. Mid greyish-brown clay.	Early Medieval
1	5	Fill	Ditch	=4 Upper subdivision, pot concentrated on surface	Early Medieval
2	6	Cut	Pit	0.8m dia sub-circular pit, 0.5m deep, rounded base	Early Medieval
2	7	Fill	Pit	Dark grey-brown clay, frequent chalk lumps and flecks.	Early Medieval
2	8	Cut	Hollow/track	=11? Shallow hollow of track	Roman C1-3
2	9	Fill/Layer	Hollow/track	=12? Sparse flint cobble metaling	Roman C1-3
2	10	Fill	Hollow/track	=13? Shallow fill over track. Mid-dark-brown clay, rare chalk flecks.	Post-C3 to Medieval?
3	11	Cut	Hollow/track	=8? Hollow way (c.0.7m deep). May cut subsoil (14).	Roman C1-3
3	12	Fill/Layer	Hollow/track	=9? Flint cobble metaling	Roman C1-3
3	13	Fill	Hollow/track	=10? Thick fill (?subsoil) over track. Mid-dark-brown clay, rare chalk flecks.	Post-C3 to Medieval?
3	14	Layer	Subsoil	Buried old subsoil	Medieval+
3	15	Layer	Topsoil	Buried old topsoil	1960s?
3	16	Layer	Made ground	Made ground, landscaping	1960s?
3	17	Layer	Turf	Modern turf layer	Modern

Table 1 Context inventory

Appendix B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher with Roman Pottery Identification by Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small-moderate assemblage (33 sherds weighing 0.316kg) of mostly early medieval pottery with some Roman material, recovered from subsoil and four features across three trenches. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at approximately 10g. The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.1.2 Feature **8**/**11**, described as a hollow way or track in Trenches 2 and 3, produced Roman pottery, including a Horningsea-type (oxidised with cream slip) storage jar rim of late AD 1st-3rd century date, which, alongside the other pottery recovered, suggests the feature may have gone out of use by the 4th century AD.

B.1.3 The bulk of the remainder of the assemblage is early medieval, with only a single sherd of high medieval material, recovered from Pit **6**, in Trench 2, found alongside pottery tentatively identified as Early Medieval Sandy ware (Fabric 13) and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval type ware. Ditch 3 in Trench 1 produced a slightly smaller assemblage of early medieval pottery, including Early Medieval Sandy ware (Fabric 13) sooted jar sherd and a single fragment from a St Neots vessel.

B.1.4 Overall, the assemblage indicates low levels of Roman activity within or close to the area of excavation, although no domestic features were identified and the material within the hollow way or track may have been redeposited. The early medieval-medieval features produced an assemblage that is domestic in nature, with sooted sherds indicating use in the preparation of food. The assemblage has been reworked and there is no primary deposition. The main period of occupation is from the early-mid 11th to early-mid 13th century, with only a small amount of earlier or later pottery, indicating that there was early medieval domestic activity close to the area evaluated. Should further work be undertaken, this assemblage should be recorded alongside any other material recovered. If no further work is undertaken, the catalogue (Table 2) acts as a full record of the assemblage.

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Sherd count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
1 & 2	2	-	Sandy Coarseware (dull red-brown fabric)	Body sherd	1	1	0.004	Uncertain date
1	4	3	Early Medieval ware	Body sherd, moderately abraded, fire clouded external surface	1	1	0.004	1050-1200
1	4	3	Developed St Neots	Body sherd, abraded	1	1	0.001	1050-1250
1	4	3	St Neots	Body sherd, moderately abraded	1	1	0.003	875-1100
1	5	3	Early Medieval Sandy ware (uncertain provenance)	Jar neck-body sherd, moderately abraded	1	1	0.022	1025-1225
1	5	3	Early Medieval Sandy ware (?Fabric 13)	Jar body sherd, moderately abraded and sooted	1	3	0.03	1025-1225
1	5	3	Early Medieval Sandy ware (?Fabric 13)	Body sherd, moderately abraded	2	4	0.038	1025-1225
1	5	3	Early Medieval Sandy ware (uncertain provenance)	Body sherd, moderately abraded, slightly sooted	1	1	0.018	1025-1225
2	7	6	Developed St Neots	Jar rim sherd, moderately abraded	1	1	0.005	1050-1250
2	7	6	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval type ware	Jar body sherd, moderately abraded, slightly sooted	1	3	0.031	1050-1200
2	7	6	Early Medieval Sandy ware (?Fabric 13)	Jar body sherd, incised wavy line decoration, moderately abraded and slightly sooted	2	3	0.018	1025-1225
2	7	6	Early Medieval Sandy ware (?Fabric 13)	Jar body sherd, incised wavy line decoration, moderately abraded and slightly sooted	2	3	0.013	1025-1225
2	7	6	Medieval Sandy Greyware (Fabric 20)	Body sherd, abraded	1	1	0.004	1150-1375
2	9=12	8=11	Sandy Greyware (mica)	Jar rim, moderately abraded	1	1	0.012	Mid-late 1st-3rd
3	12=9	11=8	Sandy Greyware (burnished)	Jar rolled undercut rim and body sherds	1	3	0.04	Mid-late 1st-3rd

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Sherd count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
3	13=10	11=8	Horningsea-type storage jar oxidised and cream slip	Storage jar rim	1	1	0.06	Late 1st-3rd century
3	13=10	11=8	Sandy Greyware (burnished)	Body sherd (X-fit with sherd in context 12)		2	0.003	Mid-late 1st-3rd
3	13=10	11=8	Coarse sandy ware with calcareous inclusions	Base angle	1	1	0.005	Mid 1st-4th century
3	13=10	11=8	Coarse Sandy Greyware with white quartz and occasional calcareous inclusions	Body sherd	1	1	0.005	Uncertain date
Total					**21**	**33**	**0.316**	

Table 2 Pottery Catalogue

B.2 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

B.2.1 A single patinated ?Neolithic flint flake (0.006kg) was recovered from Pit **6**. The flake is residual in an otherwise early medieval feature. No other prehistoric material was recovered.

B.3 Fired Clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a single fragment (0.005kg) of fired clay in a poorly mixed dull red and buff red fabric, quartz-tempered with common chalk inclusions and occasional grog, from Pit 6. Although not closely datable, the fired clay may be dated by association with medieval pottery recovered from the pit.

Appendix C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choilean

Introduction

C.1.1 Six specimens of animal bone weighing 185g were collected during the evaluation at 63 Fowlmere Rd, Heydon. The material came from two medieval features (a pit and a ditch)This context was dated to the Roman period and is the fill of Track **11**.

Methodology

C.1.2 Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and the OAE reference collection. Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

C.1.3 The surface condition of all bone was recorded as a 1 on the McKinley Scale (*Ibid*) where only minimal erosion is present. Fragmentation of all bone was high. The only identifiable species was equid and all remains were adult. Results are presented in Table 3, below.

Trench	Cut	Fill	Feature	Date	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Age
1	3	5	Ditch	Med	Med mammal	Long Bone	3	-
2	6	7	Pit	Med	Equid	Scapula	88	Adult
2	6	7	Pit	Med	Equid	Mandible	32	Adult
3	8	12	Track	Roman	Equid	Incisor	12	Adult
3	8	13	Track	Roman	Equid	M3	49	Adult
3	8	13	Track	Roman	Med mammal	Rib	1	-

Table 3 Summary of Faunal Remains

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 Three bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Woodstock, Heydon, Cambridgeshire to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from medieval and Roman features.

C.2.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.4 For this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25 specimens

Results

C.2.5 Preservation of plant remains is poor and the flots are mainly comprised of rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Charred wheat grains (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) are present in Sample 1, Fill 4 of Ditch **3** and Sample 2, Fill 7 of Pit **6**. Both of these features are thought to be medieval and the wheat grain morphology is consistent with free-threshing wheat that was common in this period. A charred pea (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) and a charred dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed were also recovered from Pit **6**. A single charred wheat grain from Fill 10 of Roman Surface/Track **8** has the appearance of a hulled wheat variety, spelt/emmer (*T. spelta/dicoccum*) which is also consistent with the presumed date of the deposit.

Sample	Context	Feature	Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Seeds
1	4	3	Ditch	18	10	#	0	0
2	7	6	Pit	19	30	##	#	#
5	10	8	Surface/track	20	50	#	0	0

Table 4 Environmental Samples

Discussion

C.2.6 Although poorly preserved, the recovery of a small quantity of charred grain, legumes and weed seeds indicates that there is some potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, particularly for the medieval period.

C.3 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

C.3.1 A single Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) was recovered from Pit **6** in Trench 2. The shell recovered is an edible example from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The mussel shell recovered is probably discarded food waste, most likely incorporated into the pit a relatively short time after it was eaten and, although not closely datable in itself, may be dated by association with medieval pottery recovered from the same pit.

Appendix D MAPS CONSULTED

1882 Ordnance Survey 6" Essex (1st Ed/Rev 1862-96) II.13 (includes: Chrishall; Great Chishill; Heydon) http://maps.nls.uk/view/104188238 [accessed 11/04/2017]
1903 Ordnance Survey 25" Cambridgeshire LIX.13 (includes: Chrishall; Great Chishill; Heydon) http://maps.nls.uk/view/114488221 [accessed 11/04/2017]
1924 Ordnance Survey 6" Essex nVI (includes: Barkway; Barley; Fowlmere; Great Chishill; Heydon; Little Chishill; Melbourn; Royston.)
http://maps.nls.uk/view/102342080 [accessed 11/04/2017]

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Appendix F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-282421
Project Name	Woodstock, 63 Fowlmere Road, Heydon

Start of Fieldwork	03/03/2017	End of Fieldwork	05/03/2017
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HEYBRN17	Planning App. No.	S/3025/16/FL
HER Number	ECB5086	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Trackway	Roman (43 to 410)	Bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Heydon
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	0.4ha
National Grid Ref	TL 4302 4051

Address (including Postcode)

Woodstock,
63 Fowlmere Road,
Heydon
Cambridgeshire
SG8 8PZ

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart (CCC HET)
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman (OA East)
Project Manager	Tom Philips (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Stuart Ladd (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC	ECB5086
Digital Archive	OA East	ECB5086
Paper Archive	CCC	ECB5086

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☐	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☐
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

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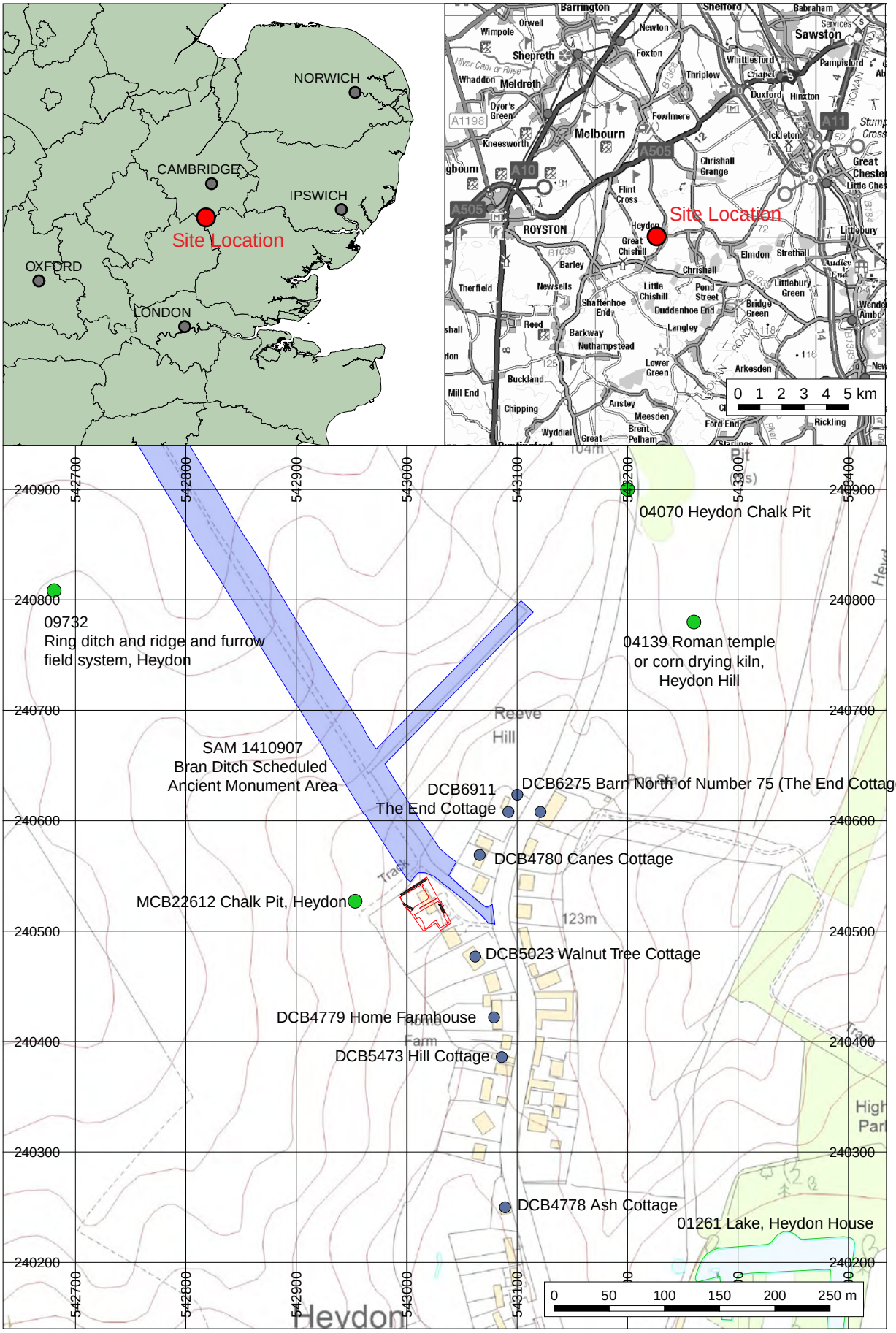

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red), with CHER entries (green) and listed buildings (blue).

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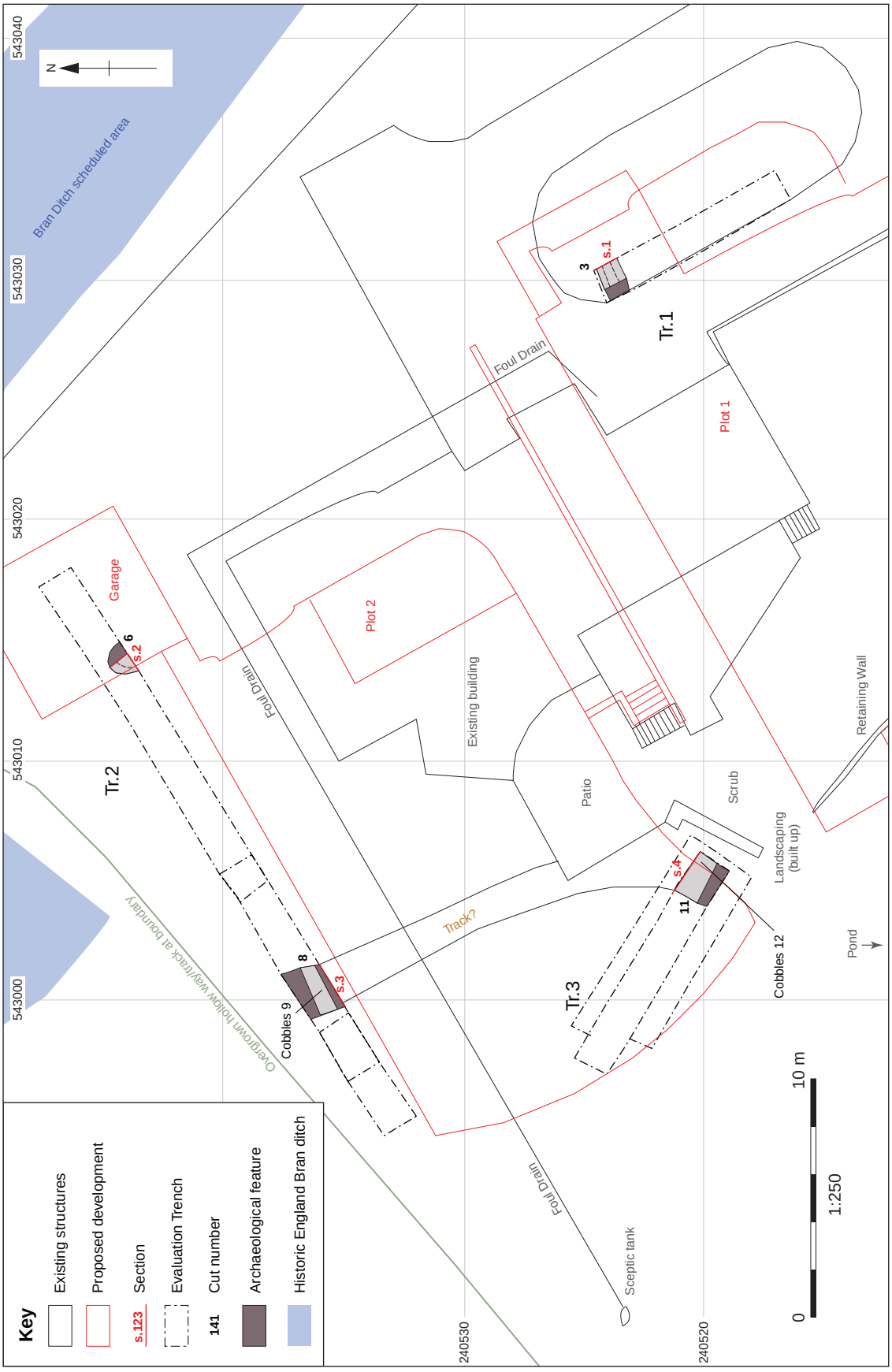

Figure 2: Trench plan showing existing structure and proposed development

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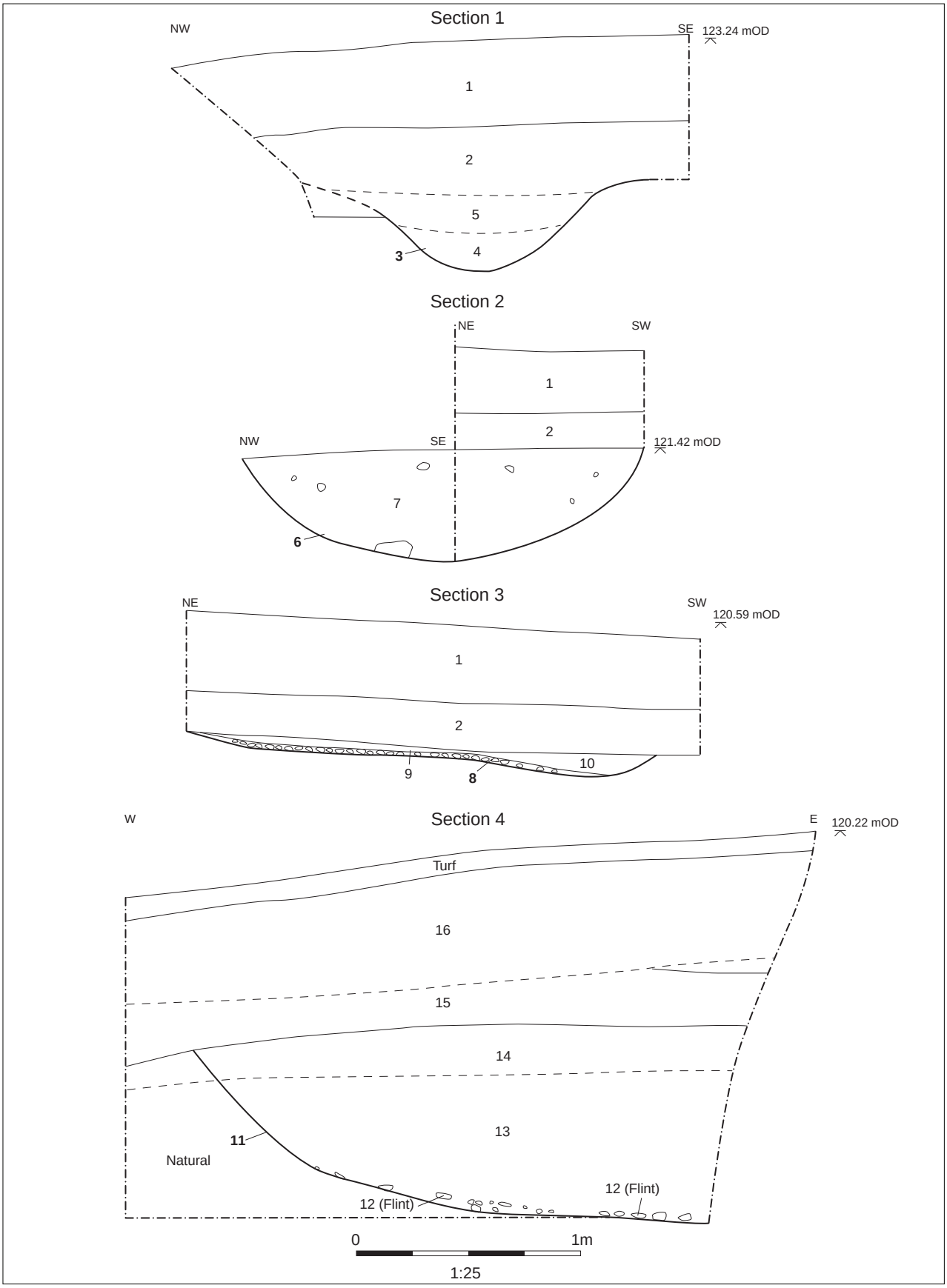

Figure 3: Sections

Plate 1: Ditch **3**, Trench 1. View north

Plate 2: Pit **6**, Trench 2. View northeast

Plate 3: Metalled surface 9 in Hollow **8**, Trench 2. View

Plate 4: Metalled surface 12 in Hollow **11**, showing modern overburden, Trench 3. View east.

Plate 5: Trenches 2 and 3, showing hill slope and existing

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