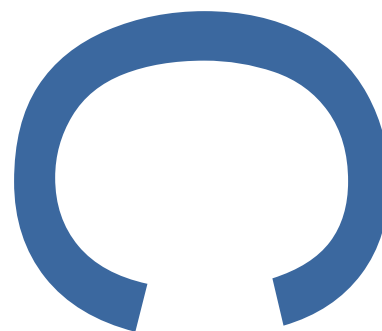


**LAND SOUTH OF CHURCH LANE,
PAPWORTH EVERARD:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION**



**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: SOUTH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

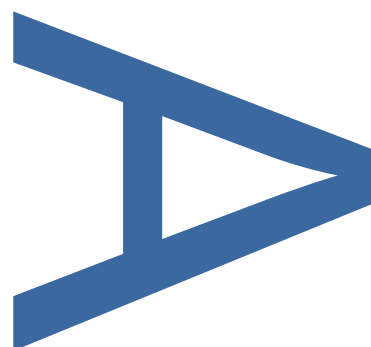


**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
S/0623/13/FL**

PCA REPORT NO: R12794

SITE CODE: ECB4857

FEBRUARY 2017



Land South of Church Lane, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire:

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Planning Reference: S/0623/13/FL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 528525 262775

Site Code: ECB4857

Report No. R12794

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
ABSTRACT	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	8
4 METHODOLOGY	10
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	12
6 THE FINDS EVIDENCE	21
7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS	24
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	25
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY	26
10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES	33
11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX	36
12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	39
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	27
FIGURE 2 TRENCH LOCATION	28
FIGURE 3 AREA OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL	29
FIGURE 4 TRENCH 1	30
FIGURE 5 TRENCHES 4	31
FIGURE 6 SELECTED SECTIONS	32
PLATE 1: THE WESTERN PLOT, VIEW NORTH-EAST	33
PLATE 2: THE EASTERN PLOT, VIEW SOUTH-EAST	33
PLATE 3: MACHINING THE WESTERN PLOT, VIEW NORTH-EAST	34
PLATE 4: TRENCH 1 PRE-EXCAVATION, VIEW SOUTH-EAST	34
PLATE 5: DITCH [121], TRENCH 1, VIEW NORTH-EAST	35
PLATE 6: DITCHES [146] AND [148], TRENCH 1, VIEW SOUTH-EAST	35

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land south of Church Lane, Papworth Everard Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 528525 262775) between the 30th of January and the 3rd of February 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of up to 66 dwellings and a childrens play area, as well as the conversion of the existing printworks into a brewhouse, bakery, community rooms and further office/residential space. The planned development will also entail significant amounts of landscaping and associated access work. The aim of the archaeological work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

As was anticipated prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, large portions of the site had been heavily affected by terracing associated with the prior use of the site by the Robert Ellis House hostel, workshops and the Papworth Industries printworks. This terracing had impacted the archaeological horizon across a large part of the western-most plot and the entirety of the eastern plot of land. This left a belt of land located close to the south-western and southern site limits of the western plot where the archaeological level and its overlying soil profiles survived. Within this belt, a high build-up of terracing deposits was observed to the north-east, downslope. Due to this, the trench in this location was unable to fully uncover the archaeological level, with only a small sondage being excavated down to the level of the natural to confirm the survival of the overlying subsoil, and hence the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. Upslope to the south-west where the ground was not built up or terraced away, a small concentration of boundary ditches were identified. These were mainly aligned roughly parallel to Church Lane, to the north and in some cases contained small assemblages of pottery dating to the Late Saxon and early medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land south of Church Lane, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire, CB23 3QW (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL528525 262775) between the 30th of January and the 3rd of February 2017 (Figure 1; Plates 1 & 2).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of up to 66 dwellings and a childrens play area, as well as the conversion of the existing printworks into a brewhouse, bakery, community rooms and further office/residential space. The planned development will also entail significant amounts of landscaping and associated access work. (Planning Reference S/0623/13/FL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2017) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2016) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 The WSI called for the excavation of thirteen 30 x 1.8m and four 15 x 1.8m long trial trenches. After on site discussion and agreement with the CCC HET representative a number of trenches were not excavated based on the predicted level of truncation in certain areas. Other trenches were adjusted or shortened due to the difficulty of access to parts of the site, and the presence within some trenches of asbestos. The trenches that were not excavated were Trenches 9, 13, 14, 16 and 17; Trench 8 was shortened significantly due to the presence of asbestos nearby.

- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The British Geological Survey identifies the superficial geology as Till, Mid-Pleistocene – Diamicton, superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These deposits are underlain by West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation (Undifferentiated – Mudstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 154 to 159 million years ago in the Jurassic period, in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey; Website 1). The natural was present on the site as (102), a mid-light grey clay, which contained frequent chalk fragments and flint. The natural was overlain by the subsoil, present on the site as (101), a mid-grey silty-clay. This in turn was overlain by the topsoil (100), a dark grey-brown silt. In many trenches the natural or subsoil was directly overlain by significant quantities of built-up ground. In two trenches (Trench 1 & 11), the built up ground deposits only partially truncated the underlying soil profiles, leaving a surviving 'ancient' topsoil (103/138), a mid-dark grey-brown silt.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is located near the historic core of the village of Papworth Everard, 16km west of Cambridge, 12km east of St Neots, just north of the A428. The site comprises two land blocks, the larger (westernmost) fronting the south side of Church Lane, covering an area of c.1.6 ha currently a derelict plot formerly occupied by Robert Ellis House, a hostel for single disabled people, the Tallyn Work Centre and their grounds. The land is broadly level at c.46 m AOD, and has been partially terraced. The smaller (easternmost) of the land blocks, c.0.3 ha in area, fronting the west side of Ermine street, lies at c. 39 m AOD, comprises the former Papworth Village Settlement Printworks, together with garages, areas of waste, overgrown and wooded land and areas under tarmac (parking and roadways). Upon excavation this area was also found to have been terraced.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Desk- Based Assessment compiled by Heritage Collective (Hulka 2013), the archaeological design brief (Thomas 2016) and the available 'grey literature' reports documenting the adjacent archaeological investigations.
- 3.1.2 The later prehistoric period saw widespread settlement of the area with evidence of prolonged occupation to the southeast of the modern village (MCB14572, 14640, 15304, 17513 and 17452), along with a well used Mid – Late Bronze Age funerary site beneath the alluvium in the valley to the southwest of the ridgeline (MCB18083). This site was excavated during the construction of the bypass and 41 cremations were recorded, some intercutting suggesting use over a considerable length of time. There was also evidence of pyres and in all; the site indicated a burial ground of an established community.
- 3.1.3 There is evidence for continued occupation of the ridge to the south of the subject site with Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age features (MCB 18551) Middle Iron Age cut features (MCB17572) a little higher up the ridge indicating the establishment of domestic dwellings Features of a similar date were recorded during work associated with the bypass, located on the higher part of the next ridge of high ground to the west (MCB15321, 18084, 18085).
- 3.1.4 To the south of the subject site, an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure was recorded through a series of investigations which revealed occupation throughout the Roman period but notes that 'the majority of contemporary activity seems to have taken place within the confines of the enclosure' (MCB15303, 18576 and 18579). Some parts of the enclosure were recorded as being re-cut during the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 3.1.5 The only Anglo-Saxon evidence on the HER is the re-cutting of the enclosure mentioned above (MCB17573). The focus of Anglo Saxon activity was likely to have been in the vicinity of St Peter's Church, to the west of the subject site. The focus of Anglo-Saxon occupation is thought to be close to the western side of the site.

- 3.1.6 Evidence relating to the medieval period indicates a widely populated landscape with evidence of medieval occupation to the south of the site (MCB3099) and moated sites to the northwest (MCB1327) and to the northeast (MCB1167). A moated windmill is postulated to the southeast of the site (MCB1328). The Church of St Peter is at least of medieval origins and it is likely that the medieval village grew organically from the Anglo-Saxon settlement which is believed to have been in the vicinity of the church. Investigations associated with the construction of the bypass indicated that much of the land surrounding the medieval village showed evidence of ridge and furrow.
- 3.1.7 Perhaps the most significant contribution this site potentially holds for understanding the village and its development is due to its location between the original village core (west of the village around the brook and the Church of St Andrew (HER 02468) and the post-medieval and modern core, focussed on the Great North Road (BHO 28-10-2016).
- 3.1.8 The principal feature in the immediate vicinity is the Roman road known as Ermine Street (15034), the line of which is now marked by the modern A1198. This linked Londinium (London) to Lindum Colonia (Lincoln) and on to Eboracum (York).
- 3.1.9 This potential to contain remains is, as is often the case, affected by modern land-use. Both parts of the site had been open pasture farmland until the 20th century, meaning that modern mechanised ploughing will not have truncated remains in the way it sometimes has in modern fields. However, other impacts have affected the potential for sub-surface remains. The print works and adjacent workshops adjacent to Ermine Street date from 1918. The land south of Church Lane was developed in the 1960s, when the extensive Robert Ellis House hostel and adjacent workshop premises were built. The land on this part of the site has been terraced to accommodate these buildings.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 The WSI called for the excavation of thirteen 30x1.8m and four 15x1.8m long trial trenches. After on site discussion and agreement with the CCC HET representative a number of trenches were not excavated, due to the predicted level of truncation in certain areas. Other trenches were adjusted or shortened due to the difficulty of access to parts of the site, because of the presence within some trenches of asbestos. The trenches that were not excavated were Trenches 9, 13, 14, 16 and 17; Trench 8 was shortened significantly due to the presence of asbestos nearby.
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 20-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 3). Topsoil, subsoil and built-up ground deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Where the level of the natural could not be reached, the trenches were excavated down to maximum safe depth, usually 1.20m. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.1.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated. Linear features were excavated using 1m slots, positioned to gain a full profile of the feature.

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are first split into feature type, and then described in numerical cut order. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified archaeological features dating to the medieval period; the pottery recovered includes material of late 9th to 12th or 13th century date.

5.2 Trench 1 (Plate 4)

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained six ditches; five were aligned north-east to south-west, with the remaining example being aligned north-west to south-east.

5.2.2 Ditch [115] was located to the south-east within the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east, carrying on out of the limits of excavation in both directions. It was narrow and shallow, measuring 0.45m wide by 0.18m deep, with a rounded profile. It contained a single fill (114), a mid-grey-brown silty-clay which contained no finds.

5.2.3 Ditch [117] was located centrally within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, carrying on out of the limits of excavation in both directions. It was moderately narrow and shallow, measuring 0.56m wide by 0.06m deep, with a rounded profile. It contained a single fill (116), a mid-brown-grey silty-clay which contained no finds.

5.2.4 Ditch [119] was located centrally within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, carrying on out of the limits of excavation in both directions. It was moderately narrow and shallow, measuring 0.60m wide by 0.21m deep, with a rounded profile. It contained a single fill (118), a mid-brown-grey silty-clay which contained a single sherd (4g) of St Neots-type ware pottery (875-1100AD) and a small quantity of animal bone.

5.2.5 Ditch [121] (Plate 5) was located centrally within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, carrying on out of the limits of excavation in both directions. It was moderately wide and deep, measuring 1.10m wide by

0.41m deep, with a rounded profile. It contained a single fill (120), a mid-brown-grey silty-clay which contained two sherds (9g) of St Neots-type ware pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

5.2.6 Ditch [146] (Plate 6) was located to the north-west within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, carrying on out of the limits of excavation in both directions. It was wide and shallow, measuring 1.39m wide by 0.18m deep, with a rounded profile. It had two fills; an upper fill (145), a 0.14m thick light grey-brown silty-clay which contained a single sherd (1g) of St Neots-type ware and a single sherd (>1g) of Early medieval sandy ware (1050 - 1200AD); a small amount of animal bone was also present. The lower fill (151) was a 0.05m thick mid-brown-grey clay which contained no finds. The ditch cut Ditch [148].

5.2.7 Ditch [148] (Plate 6) was located to the north-west within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, carrying on out of the limits of excavation in both directions. It was wide and shallow, measuring 1.55m wide by 0.22m deep, with a rounded profile. It had two fills; an upper fill (147), a 0.16m thick mid-dark brown-grey silty-clay which contained a single sherd (3g) of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware (1050 - 1300AD) and a lower fill (152), a 0.08m thick mid-light brown-grey clay which contained no finds. The ditch was cut by Ditch [146].

5.2.8 These features are likely to be boundary ditches, with the density of similarly aligned features within the trench reflecting the repeated reinstatement of a boundary line. The quantity of features within the trench suggests the boundary line represented by the ditches may have been active for a longer duration of time, although the small quantities of finds suggest the boundary line may not have defined an area of direct settlement. The proximity of the these ditches to the historic core of the village to the west, and the in general parallel alignment to the nearby Church Lane suggests that these boundaries may have related to smaller plots of land radiating off this route.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2 and 4	Plate 4, 5 and 6
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 45

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m	0.25m
Built-up Ground	(104)	-	0.45m
Subsoil	(103)	0.55m	0.56m
Natural	(102)	0.55+m	0.90+
Summary			
<p>Trench 1 was located at the south-western corner of the site area.</p> <p>Trench 1 contained six ditches; five were aligned north-east to south-west, with the remaining example being aligned north-west to south-east.</p> <p>Finds assemblages dating to the Late Saxon and early medieval period were recovered from the features in the trench.</p>			

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench did not contain any significant archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 2	Figures N/A	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 45-47	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Tarmac	(105)	-	0.10m
Rubble	(106)	0.35m	-
Rubble	(107)	-	0.20m
Built-Up Ground	(108)	0.45m	-
Built-Up Ground	(109)	0.65m	-
Built-Up Ground	(110)	0.70m	-
Rubble	(111)	-	0.75m
Built-Up Ground- possible basement	(112)	-	-
Subsoil	(101)	0.90m	0.75m
Natural	(102)	0.90+m	0.75+m
Summary			
<p>Trench 2 was located near the north-western corner of the site area.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and was heavily truncated by modern activity.</p>			

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 3		Figures 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE		Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 43-44	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)			
		NW End	SE End		
Topsoil	(100)	0.10m	0.10m		
Built-Up Ground	(113)	-	0.40m		
Natural	(102)	0.10+m	0.60+m		
Summary					
Trench 3 was located in the western part of the site area.					
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and was heavily truncated by terracing.					

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 contained two ditches; both of which were aligned north-east to south-west.

5.5.2 Ditch [144] was located centrally within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, carrying on out of the limit of excavation to the south-west and terminating within the trench to the north-east. It was moderately wide and shallow, measuring 0.70m wide by 0.18m deep, with a rounded profile. It contained a single fill (143), a mid-brown-grey silty-clay which contained no finds.

5.5.3 Ditch [156] was located to the north-east within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, carrying on out of the limit of excavation to the north-east and terminating within the trench to the south-west. It was moderately wide, measuring 0.65m. It contained an upper fill (155), a mid-brown-grey silty-clay which contained no finds. The feature could not be excavated due to onsite conditions.

5.5.4 These features are likely to be ditches defining the same boundary line. The gap in the boundary line between the two ditches may represent an entrance

into the plot. Although the two ditches did not produce finds assemblages, based on shared alignments, profiles and the similarity of the feature fills it is likely that these features also date broadly to the medieval period. As such they may relate to the same system of land division attested to by the features in Trench 1.

TRENCH 4		Figures 2 and 5		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW		Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 42-43	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)			
		NE End	SW End		
Topsoil	(100)	0.50m	0.55m		
Subsoil	(101)	0.90m	0.95m		
Natural	(102)	0.90+m	0.95+m		
Summary					
<p>Trench 4 was located near the southern boundary of the site area.</p> <p>Trench 4 contained two ditches; both of which were aligned north-east to south-west. No finds assemblages were recovered from the features in the trench, although the features are considered likely to be broadly medieval in date.</p>					

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 5		Figures N/A		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE		Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 42	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)			
		NW End	SE End		
Topsoil	(100)	0.20	0.10m		
Rubble	(122)	0.30	0.40m		
Built-Up Ground	(123)	-	0.50m		
Built-Up Ground	(124)	-	0.60m		
Redeposited Subsoil?	(157)	0.40m	1.00m		
Natural	(102)	0.50+m	1.02+m		
Summary					
<p>Trench 5 was located centrally within the site area.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and was heavily truncated by modern activity.</p>					

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 6	Figures N/A		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 42-43		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.10	0.10m	
Rubble	(126)	-	0.35m	
Built-Up Ground	(127)	0.85	0.50m	
Built-Up Ground	(128)	-	0.90+m	
Subsoil	(101)	-	-	
Natural	(102)	0.90+m	-	
Summary				
Trench 6 was located near the northern boundary of the site area.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and was heavily truncated by modern activity, although isolated pockets of subsoil did survive in places.				

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 The trench did not contain any significant archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 7	Figures N/A		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 40-42		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.40m	0.05m	
Rubble	(129)	-	0.35m	
Subsoil	(101)	-	-	
Built-Up Ground	(130)	0.80m	-	
Built-Up Ground	(131)	0.95+m	-	
Natural	(102)	-	0.50+m	
Summary				
Trench 7 was located near the northern boundary of the site area.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and was heavily truncated by modern activity, although isolated pockets of subsoil did survive in places. The excavation of the trench to the north-east was halted upon the discovery of deposits containing				

asbestos.

5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 8	Figures N/A	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 8m	Level (m OD): 40	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m	0.30m
Rubble	(132)	0.90m	0.90m
Built-Up Ground	(133)	0.90+m	0.90+m
Natural	(102)	-	-
Summary			
<p>Trench 8 was located centrally within the site area.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and was heavily truncated by modern activity. The excavation of the trench was halted prematurely upon the discovery of deposits containing asbestos.</p>			

5.10 Trench 9

5.10.1 The trench was not excavated due to site specific conditions.

5.11 Trench 10

5.11.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 10	Figures N/A	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 41	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.15m	0.20m
Redeposited Subsoil?	(101)	0.70m	0.70m
Built-Up Ground	(134)	1.20+m	-
Natural	(102)	-	0.72+m
Summary			
<p>Trench 10 was located centrally within the site area.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and was heavily truncated by modern activity.</p>			

5.12 Trench 11

5.12.1 The trench did not contain any significant archaeological features or deposits. Upon limited excavation, the subsoil was identified in the base of the trench; which suggests the archaeological potential of the area has not been removed by modern activity.

TRENCH 11		Figures N/A		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW		Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 39-41	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)			
		NE End	SW End		
Topsoil	(100)	0.20m	0.15m		
Rubble	(136)	0.60m	0.80m		
Tarmac Rubble	(137)	0.70m	1.00m		
Buried Former Topsoil	(138)	1.20m	1.25+m		
Subsoil	(101)	1.80m (in sondage)	-		
Natural	(102)	1.80+m (in sondage)	-		
Summary					
<p>Trench 11 was located to the east within the site area.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeological features. The original ground level within the trench had been heavily built-up, meaning that the archaeological level could not be reached across much of the trench. A small sondage was machine excavated to the level of the natural within the trench, in order to confirm the presence of surviving subsoil deposits. The presence of these deposits indicates that any potential archaeological features in this area of the site have not been truncated by modern terracing activity.</p>					

5.13 Trench 12

5.13.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 12		Figures N/A		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW		Length: 30m		Level (m OD): 38-39	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)			
		NE End	SW End		
Built-Up Ground	(153)	0.35m	0.35m		
Built-Up Ground	(154)	1.35m	1.35m		
Natural	(102)	1.35+m	1.35+m		

Summary

Trench 12 was located to the east within the site area.
 The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, the ground level having been heavily truncated and subsequently built up in the modern period.

5.14 Trench 13

5.14.1 The trench was not excavated due to site specific conditions.

5.15 Trench 14

5.15.1 The trench was not excavated due to site specific conditions.

5.16 Trench 15

5.16.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 15	Figures N/A		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 15m	Level (m OD): 38-39		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.10m	0.10m	
Built-Up Ground	(149)	0.70m	0.70m	
Built-Up Ground	(150)	0.90m	0.90+m	
Natural	(102)	1.00+m	-	
Summary				
Trench 15 was located to the east within the site area. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, the ground level having been heavily truncated and subsequently built up in the modern period.				

5.17 Trench 16

5.17.1 The trench was not excavated due to site specific conditions.

5.18 Trench 17

5.18.1 The trench was not excavated due to site specific conditions.

6 THE FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Medieval Pottery

By Berni Sudds

Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation amounting to 13 sherds, weighing 101g. The pottery includes material of late 9th to 12th or 13th century date and 18th to 19th century date.
- 6.1.2 Five sherds of St Neots-type ware were recovered, a ubiquitous find on Late Saxon sites in the vicinity, with Papworth Everard located firmly within the traditions core area of production (Hunter 1979). The Early Medieval Sandy wares are too small to be firmly identified, particularly as they exhibit few of the more diagnostic traits or inclusions of the known traditions of South Cambridgeshire. It is possible the sherd from ditch fill (145) is South Cambridgeshire Sooth Sandy Ware, containing fine sand with rare calcareous and flint inclusions, but weighing less than a gram, it is difficult to be conclusive. The fine sand and calcareous tempered sherd from ditch fill [147] is a very close match to HUNEMW/HUNFSW products from Huntingdon. This fabric is found in the major centres of Huntingdonshire, but with the exception of the villages on the fen edge, it is not a common find in the rural parishes of Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016, 148 and 159). The ware is not found in any quantity as far south as St Neots, appearing to be primarily confined to the Hinterland of Huntingdon, or marketed downstream to the fen edge. Papworth Everard lies 6 miles to the south of Huntingdon, however, conceivably falling within reach of local marketing.
- 6.1.3 The primary significance of the assemblage lies in providing dating evidence for the features on site. Given the small and fragmentary size of the assemblage and well-paralleled composition, no further analysis is recommended.

Context	Deposit type	Fabric	Form	SC	W	Date range of the pottery		Spot date
101	Subsoil	St Neots-type ware	Bowl, hammerhead rim	1	14	875	1200	1050 - 1200
		Early medieval shelly ware	Jar rim, slightly thickened, external bevel	1	6			
		Early medieval sandy ware	-	1	3			
118	Ditch fill	St Neots-type ware	Jar, everted rim	1	4	875	1100	875 - 1100
120	Ditch fill	St Neots-type ware	-	2	9	875	1100	875 - 1100
134	Made ground	Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	Cylindrical jar	1	14	1710	1900	1805 - 1900
		Refined white earthenware	Plates	3	46			
145	Ditch fill	St Neots-type ware	Bowl? Inturned rim.	1	1	875	1200	1050 - 1200
		Early medieval sandy ware	-	1	<1			
147	Ditch fill	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/ Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	-	1	3	1050	1300	1050 - 1300

Table 1: Catalogue of the post-Roman pottery. SC = Sherd count; W = Weight in grams.

6.2 Faunal Remains

By Karen Deighton

Introduction

- 6.2.1 A total of 19 bone fragments were recovered by hand from three ditch fills of medieval date during the course of evaluation. The ditches were located in trench I which lies in the south west portion of the site.

Preservation

- 6.2.2 Fragmentation was heavy (e.g. 10 fragments from context 120 belonged to a single bone) and was the result of both butchery consistent with chopping and fresh breaks. Canid gnawing was noted on one bone from context [118].

Context	Cut	Cattle	Chicken	indeterminate	Total
118	119	1	1	3	5
120	121	1			1

145	146			1	1
Total		2	1	4	7

Table 2: taxa by context

6.2.3 The assemblage possibly relates to rubbish disposal in boundary ditches, although with such a small assemblage any conclusions are tentative.

Recommendations

6.2.4 No further work is recommended on the current assemblage. However should further work be undertaken, the distribution of bone indicates it should take place in the south western portion of the site.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Medieval Activity

7.1.1 As was anticipated prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, large portions of the site had been heavily affected by terracing associated with the prior use of the site by the Robert Ellis House hostel, workshops and the Papworth Industries printworks. This terracing had severely impacted the archaeological horizon across a large part of the western-most plot and the entirety of the eastern plot of land. Within the area affected by this activity, only scattered pockets of subsoil remained, which suggests that the potential for surviving archaeological remains is very low.

7.1.2 This left a belt of land located close to the south-western and southern site limits of the western plot where the archaeological level and its overlying soil profiles survived. Within this belt, a high build-up of terracing deposits was observed to the north-east of the western-most plot, downslope. Due to this, the trench in this location was unable to fully uncover the archaeological level, with only a small sondage being excavated down to the level of the natural to confirm the survival of the overlying subsoil, and hence the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. Upslope to the south-west where the ground was not built up or terraced away, a small concentration of boundary ditches were identified. These were mainly aligned roughly parallel to Church Lane, to the north and in some cases contained small assemblages of the Late Saxon and early medieval pottery and animal bone. These are likely to relate to the subdivision of the land of this part of Papworth Everard into small plots within the historic core of the village, close by to the church to the north-west in this period.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Anne Johnson of Archaeology Collective for commissioning the work and Mick George Ltd. for operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his advice and for monitoring the work. The author would also like to thank the project team for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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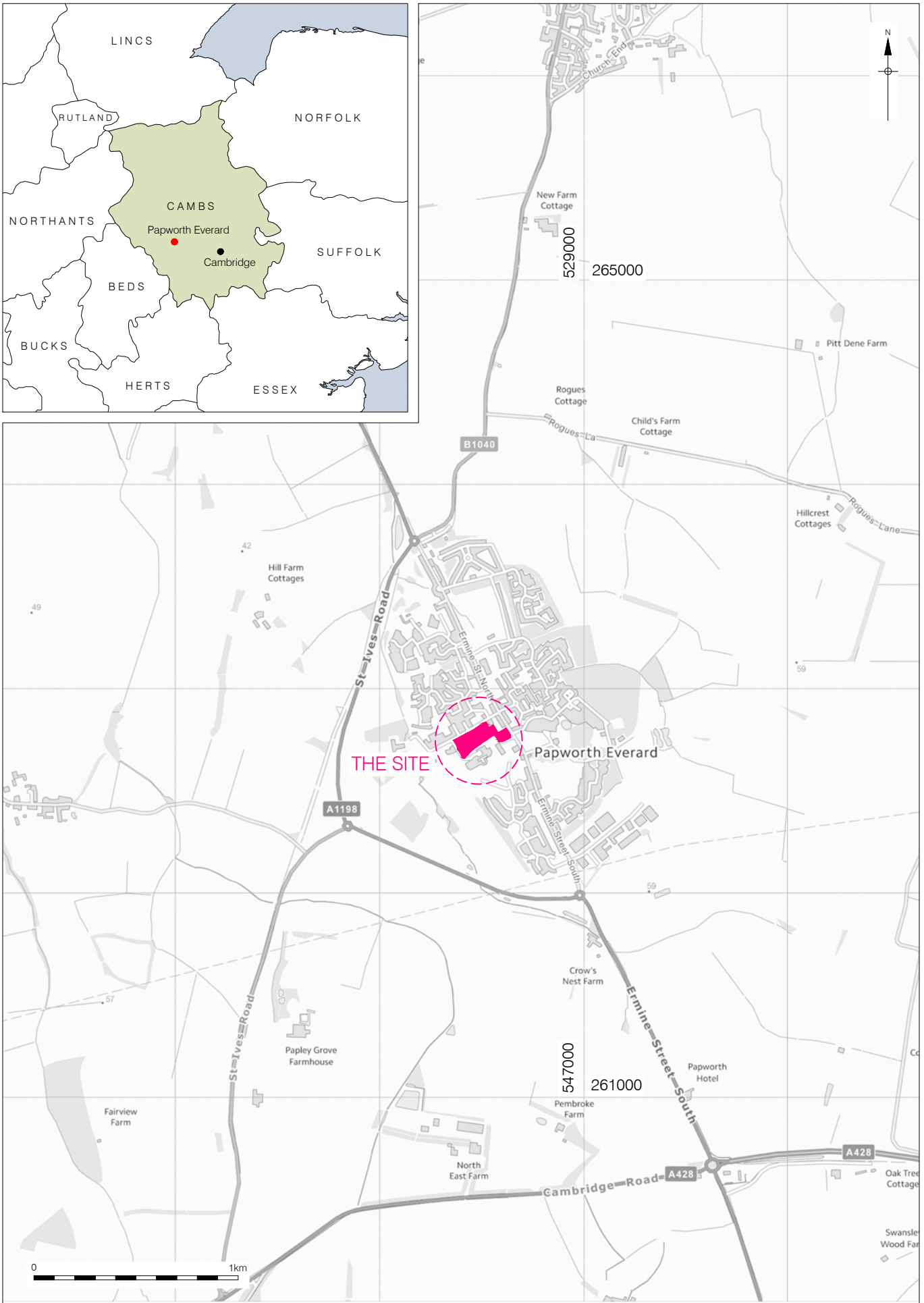
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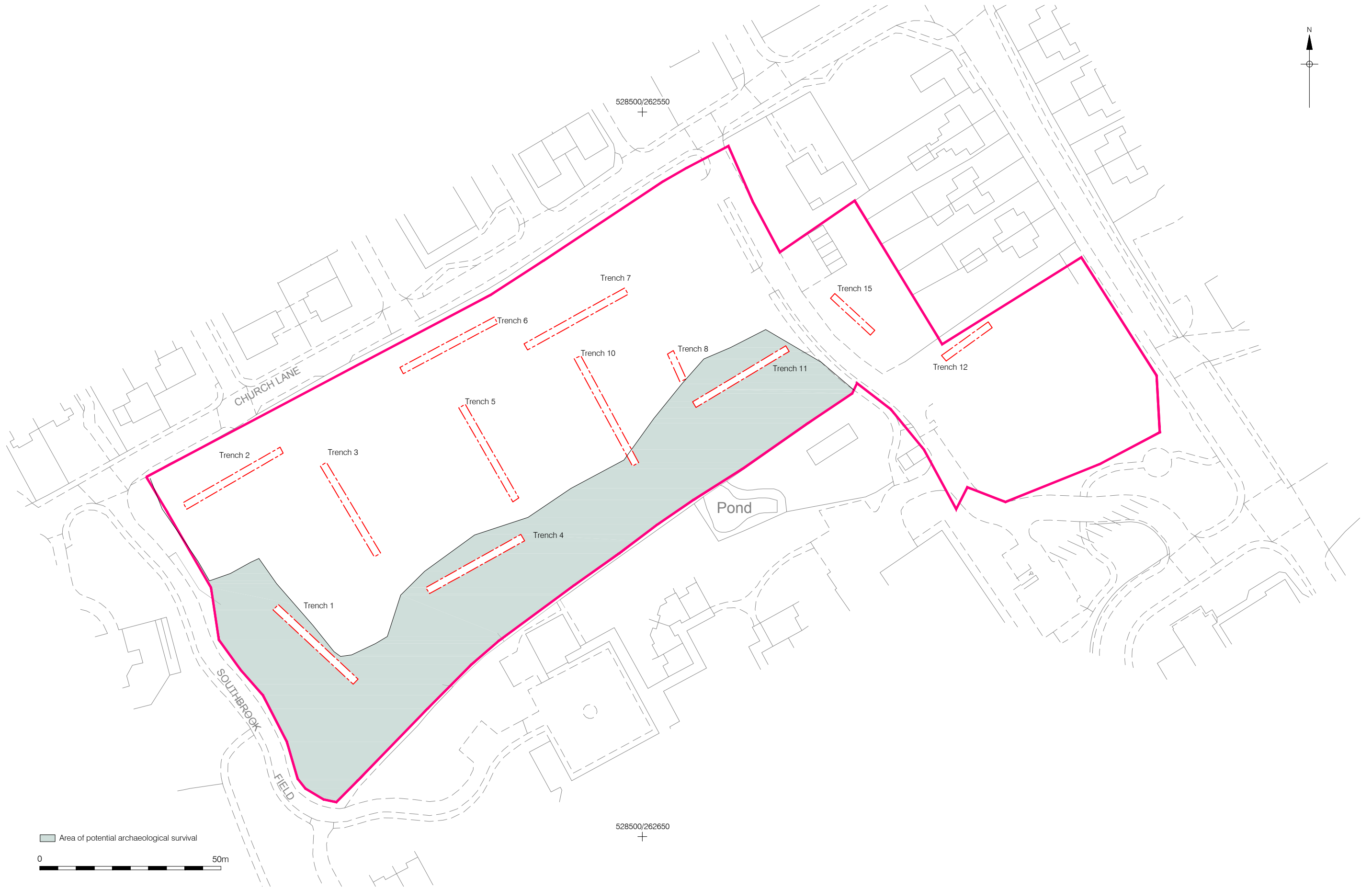
1) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Date accessed 09.02.17

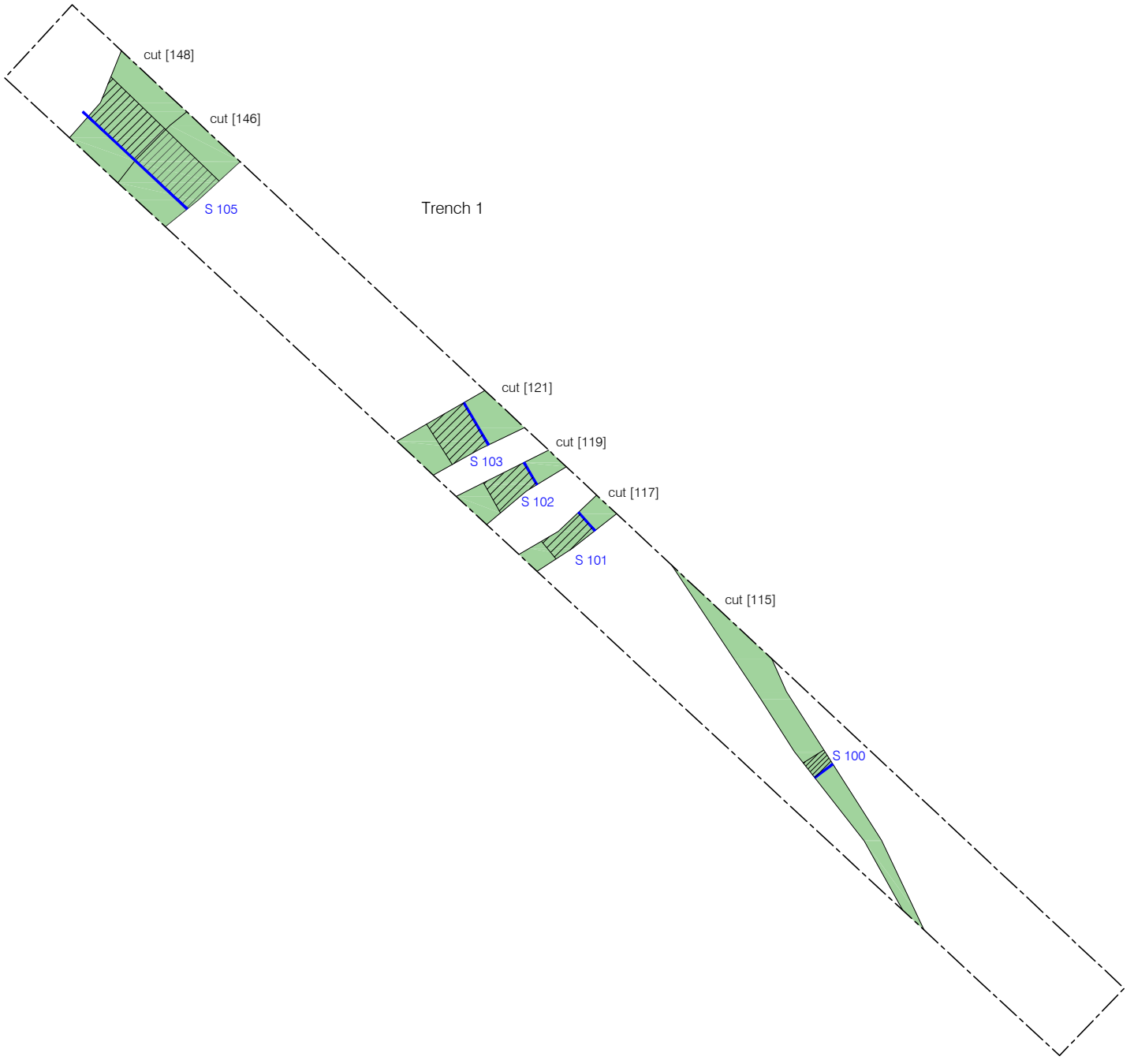


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 08/02/17 RM

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



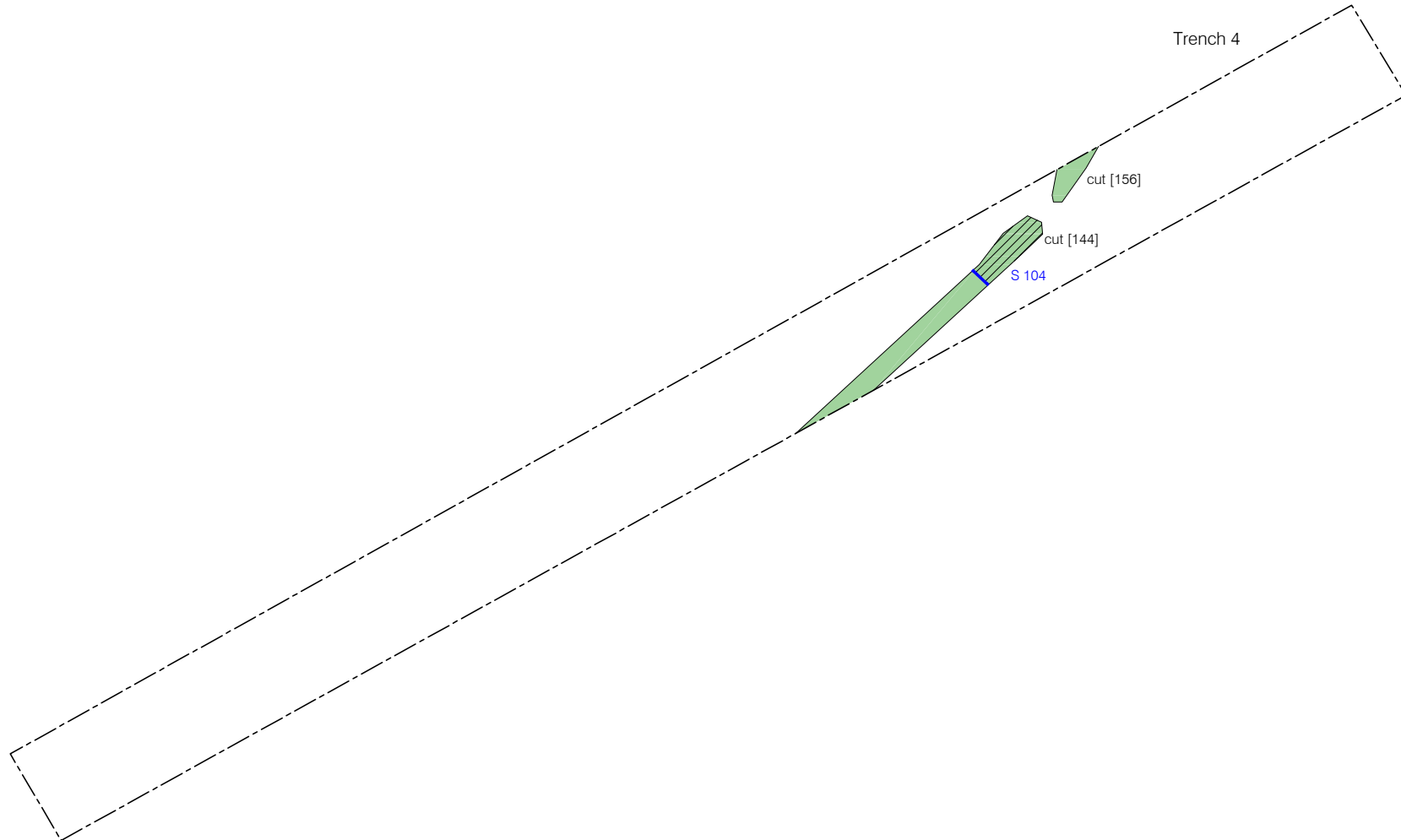




Archaeological feature
Excavated slot



Figure 4
Plan of Trench 1
1:125 at A4





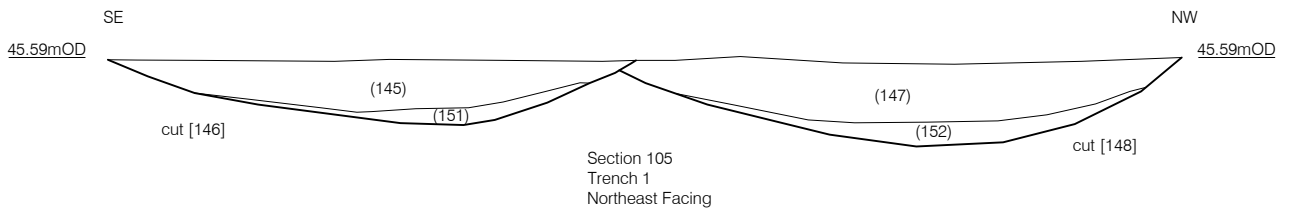
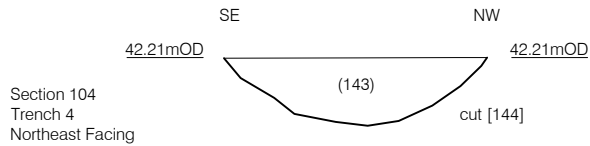
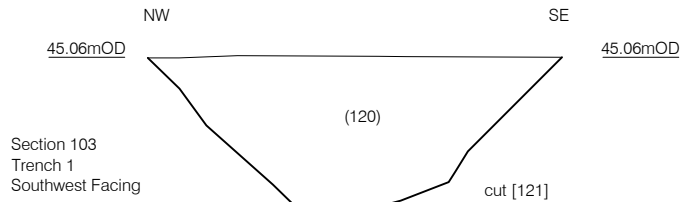
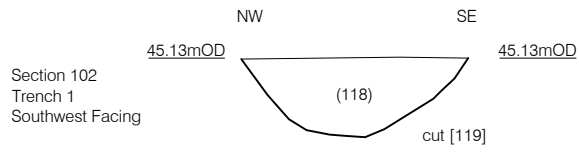
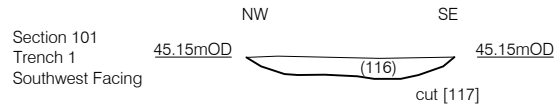
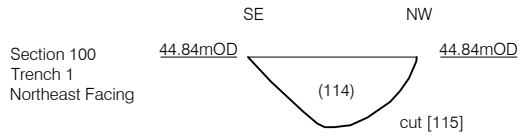
-  Archaeological feature
-  Excavated slot



Figure 5
Plan of Trench 4
1:125 at A4



10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: The western plot, view north-east



Plate 2: The eastern plot, view south-east



Plate 3: Machining the western plot, view north-east



Plate 4: Trench 1 pre-excitation, view south-east



Plate 5: Ditch [121], Trench 1, view north-east



Plate 6: Ditches [146] and [148], Trench 1, view south-east

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Trench	Cut	Type	Category
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil
102	0	0	Layer	Natural
103	1	0	Layer	Topsoil
104	1	0	Layer	Made up ground
105	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
106	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
107	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
108	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
109	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
110	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
111	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
112	2	0	Layer	Made up ground
113	3	0	Layer	Made up ground
114	1	115	Fill	Ditch
115	1	115	Cut	Ditch
116	1	117	Fill	Ditch
117	1	117	Cut	Ditch
118	1	119	Fill	Ditch
119	1	119	Cut	Ditch
120	1	121	Fill	Ditch
121	1	121	Cut	Ditch
122	5	0	Layer	Made up ground
123	5	0	Layer	Made up ground
124	5	0	Layer	Made up ground
125	5	0	Layer	Made up ground
126	6	0	Layer	Made up ground
127	6	0	Layer	Made up ground
128	6	0	Layer	Made up ground
129	7	0	Layer	Made up ground
130	7	0	Layer	Made up ground
131	7	0	Layer	Made up ground
132	8	0	Layer	Made up ground
133	8	0	Layer	Made up ground
134	10	0	Layer	Made up ground
135	10	0	Layer	Made up ground

136	11	0	Layer	Made up ground
137	11	0	Layer	Made up ground
138	11	0	Layer	Made up ground
139	0	0	VOID	VOID
140	0	0	VOID	VOID
141	0	0	VOID	VOID
142	0	0	VOID	VOID
143	4	144	Fill	Ditch
144	4	144	Cut	Ditch
145	1	146	Fill	Ditch
146	1	146	Cut	Ditch
147	1	148	Fill	Ditch
148	1	148	Cut	Ditch
149	15	0	Layer	Made up ground
150	15	0	Layer	Made up ground
151	1	146	Fill	Ditch
152	1	148	Fill	Ditch
153	12	0	Layer	Made up ground
154	12	0	Layer	Made up ground
155	4	156	Fill	Ditch
156	4	156	Cut	Ditch
157	5	0	Layer	Made up ground

12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-275888

Project details

Project name Land South of Church Lane, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire:
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Short description of the project This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land south of Church Lane, Papworth Everard Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 528525 262775) between the 30th of January and the 3rd of February 2017. As was anticipated prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, large portions of the site had been heavily affected by terracing associated with the prior use of the site by the Robert Ellis House hostel, workshops and the Papworth Industries printworks. This terracing had impacted the archaeological horizon across a large part of the western-most plot and the entirety of the eastern plot of land. This left a belt of land located close to the south-western and southern site limits of the western plot where the archaeological level and its overlying soil profiles survived. Within this belt, a high build-up of terracing deposits was observed to the north-east, downslope. Due to this, the trench in this location was unable to fully uncover the archaeological level, with only a small sondage being excavated down to the level of the natural to confirm the survival of the overlying subsoil, and hence the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. Upslope to the south-west where the ground was not built up or terraced away, a small concentration of boundary ditches were identified. These were mainly aligned roughly parallel to Church Lane, to the north and in some cases contained small assemblages of medieval 30X pottery (c 30xx-30xx). These are likely to relate to the subdivision of the land of this part of Papworth Everard into small plots 30Xx SOURCE MATERIAL 30X USE DBA 30X within the historic core of the village, close by to the church to the north in this period.

Project dates Start: 30-01-2017 End: 03-02-2017

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference ECB4857 - Sitecode

codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Current Land use Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and
?brownfield? sites)

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Medieval

Methods & "Sample Trenches"
techniques

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE PAPWORTH
EVERARD Land South of Church Lane, Papworth Everard,
Cambridgeshire

Postcode CB23 3QN

Study area 620 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 528525 262775 51.913557494214 0.222600894221 51 54 48 N
000 13 21 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0.1m Max: 1.8m

Project creators

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Organisation

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originator

Project design Mark Hinman
originator

Project Mark Hinman
director/manager

Project supervisor Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Type of Archaeological Consultancy
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Archaeology Collective
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive CCC County Archaeology Store
recipient

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Archive CCC County Archaeology Store
recipient

Digital Media "Database","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive CCC County Archaeology Store
recipient

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey
available","Unpublished Text"

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1

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