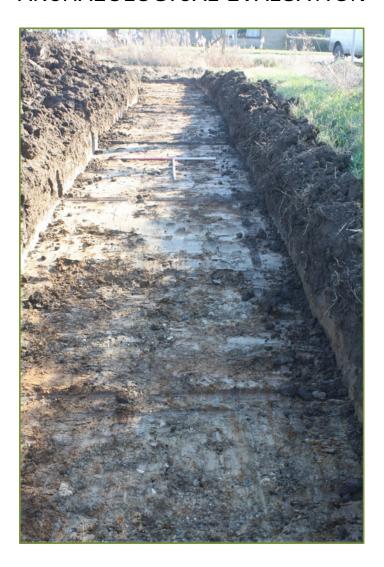


SCHOOL LANE, PYMOOR, DOWNHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1224 February 2019



SCHOOL LANE, PYMOOR, DOWNHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Project No.	P1263	Museum Acc.	-
Planning Ref.	16/01181/OUT	OASIS	britanni1-339146
Approved By:	M	Date	February 2019



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Abstract

On 25th February 2019 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at School Lane, Pymoor, Downham, Cambridgeshire ahead of the proposed erection of three detached dwellings. The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area.

The site had a low - moderate potential for finds and features from the early prehistoric period. There is a moderate potential for remains on the site relating to the post-medieval and modern periods. There was a low potential for all remaining periods.

Despite the potential for archaeological features, particularly from the medieval and post-medieval periods, none were identified during the evaluation.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On 25th February 2019 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at School Lane, Pymoor, Downham, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 4960 8637) on behalf of Dale Parsons ahead of the proposed erection of three detached dwellings.

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Stewart. G. 25th September 2018) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area.

Two trenches measuring 25.00m x 1.80m were located over the new building footprints and were excavated using a 360o tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located to the west of Straight Furlong, opposite the junction with Pymoor Lane in the south of the village of Pymoor. Residential properties are located north, east and south of the site.

2.1 Site Geology

The natural bedrock geology is described as Ampthill Clay Formation – Mudstone, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 157 to 164 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2019).

The superficial deposits are described as Oady Member Diamicton – a grey, weathering brown sand, gravel clay and silt with frequent chalk and flint fragments formed during the Anglian Stage some 478,000 to 424,000 years ago (BGS, 2019).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2018). The relevant local development framework is the East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (S 6.16.4; 2015).

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG July 2018)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 East Cambridgeshire Local Plan 6.16.4 (2015)

The local plan for East Cambridgeshire deals with the development on archaeological sites in section 6.16.4, this states the following:

Where permission for development is granted that would harm assets of archaeological interest, a programme of conservation appropriate to their significance should be undertaken. Their in-situ preservation is preferred, but where this is not feasible, provision should be made for a programme of archaeological excavation, recording and public presentation (where appropriate) to take place before development commences. The analysis, reporting and publication of the evidence should take place thereafter. This will be secured by a planning condition, the discharge of which will be agreed in conjunction with the County Council Historic Environment Team. All works will be guided by national planning policy, government advice and that issued by English Heritage.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2).

4.1 Prehistoric

Mesolithic and Bronze Age records are reported to the south east of the site.

Early Mesolithic to Bronze age finds were found approximately 500m to the south east (MCB23961) which included a Wide range of material from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. A total of 465 items were recovered from the site. The scatter consisted of waste blades, scrapers, cores, lead arrowheads, blades, microliths and one sherd of pottery. Further Bronze Age activity was noted at Frith Head Drove another 150m to the south east where a Bronze Age Rapier was recovered (07130). Finally a c. 35m circumference ring ditch has been identified 800m south east of the site and dated to the Bronze Age.

4.3 Post-medieval and Modern

The main settlement of Pymoor developed in this period with an increase in the number of dwellings represented by the number of buildings located in the village core dating to this period. The closest associated record (ECB23325) from to the site also dates from this period and relates to the site of a blacksmiths workshop illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. Further records nearby also relate to the site of Denmark Farm (MCB23326), Knife and Steel beer house (MCB23324) and the site of a Mission School Room (23328),

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Given the above, there was a **low - moderate** potential for finds and features from the early prehistoric period. There was a **moderate** potential for remains on the site relating to the post-medieval and modern periods. There was a **low** potential for all remaining periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CHET brief states that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied (Stewart, G. Brief, Section 3.1).

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

Two trenches measuring 25.00m x 1.80m were to be excavated to achieve these aims (Fig. 3).

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard* and *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, 2014 and *Standards for Field Archaeology* in the East of England, 2003.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct land use or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief required a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of the houses and associated works. The trenching will comprise two $25.00m \times 1.80m$ trenches.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 3).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4)

A professional metal detector was used to scan the trenches locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore was not retained.

Bucket sampling was undertaken at the end of each trench where 90L of each layer was hand sieved. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore was not retained.

8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was located in the north east end of the site. It was orientated northeast to southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m in sample section 1. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Plough soil 1000 was present to a depth of 0.33m. This overlay natural geology 1001.

8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was located at the south western end of site, was orientated northwest to southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m in sample section 1. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Plough soil 1000 was present to a depth of 0.35m. This overlay natural geology 1001.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 4)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Plough soil **1000**, which was present to a depth 0.35m in sample section 1. This comprised dark grey black, loose silty clay. This layer represents the current agricultural plough soil across the field.

Natural superficial geology **1002**, comprising light grey brown, very compact silty clay was present below Plough soil **1000**.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a low - moderate potential for finds and features from the early prehistoric period. There is a moderate potential for remains on the site relating to the post-medieval and modern periods. There was a low potential for all remaining periods.

The evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features within the trenches. A modern plough soil was encountered across the site. No sub soil was present. The lack of archaeological remains could be explained by the relative recent date that the land was turn over to agriculture after been reclaimed from the fen land in the post medieval period.

Conclusion

Despite the potential for archaeological features, particularly from the medieval and post-medieval periods, none were identified during the evaluation.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Dale Parsons for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Gemma Stewart of CCC HET for all her help and advice throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Matthew Selfe of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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English Heritage PastScape <u>www.pastscape.org.uk</u>

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation		Height AOD		Shot ID	
1	NE-SW		1.98m		1	
Sample Section No	Location			Facing		
1	NE end		SE side	side NW		
Context No	Depth Deposi		sit Description			
1000	0.00-0.35m		Plough Soil: Dark Grey Black, Loose, Silty Clay.			
1001	0.35m +		Natural Superficial Geology: Light grey brown, Very Compact			
			Silty Cla	ay.		

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation		Height AOD		Shot ID	
2	NW-SE		1.90m		3	
Sample Section No	Location		Facing			
2	SE end,		SW side	NE		
Context No	Depth Deposi		sit Description			
1000	0.00-0.33m Ploug		Plough	Plough Soil: Dark Grey Black, Loose, Silty Clay.		
1001	0.33m + Natural		ral Superficial Geology: Light grey brown, Very Compact			
			Silty Cla	ay.		



APPENDIX - 2 OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: **England**

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-339146

Project details

Project name SCHOOL LANE, PYMOOR, DOWNHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

of the project

Short description On 25th February 2019 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at School Lane, Pymoor, Downham, Cambridgeshire ahead of the proposed erection of three detached dwellings. The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. The site had a low - moderate potential for finds and features from the early prehistoric period. There is a moderate potential for remains on the site relating to the post-medieval and modern periods. There was a low potential for all remaining periods. Despite the potential for archaeological features, particularly from the medieval and postmedieval periods, none were identified during the evaluation.

Start: 25-01-2019 End: 25-01-2019 Project dates

Previous/future

No / Not known

Any associated ECB5804 - Sitecode project reference

codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type NONE None Significant Finds NONE None Methods & "Sample Trenches"

techniques Development

Rural residential

type Prompt

National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Position in the

planning process

Project location

Country England



Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE DOWNHAM SCHOOL LANE,

PYMOOR, DOWNHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Postcode CB6 2EU

Study area 1602 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 549600 286375 51.934177691403 0.254282761031 51 56 03 N 000 15 15 E

Height OD / Min: 0m Max: 0m

Depth

Project creators

Name of Britannia Archaeology Ltd Organisation

Project brief

Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

originator Project design

Dan McConnell originator

Project Dan McConnell

director/manager

Project Dan McConnell supervisor

Type of

sponsor/funding body

developer

Name of

sponsor/funding

body

Dale Parsons

Project archives

Physical Archive No

Exists?

Digital Archive Cambridge HER

recipient

Digital Archive ID ECB5804 Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media

"Images raster / digital photography", "Text", "GIS"

available

Paper Archive Cambridge HER

recipient

Paper Archive ID ECB5804

Paper Contents "none"

available

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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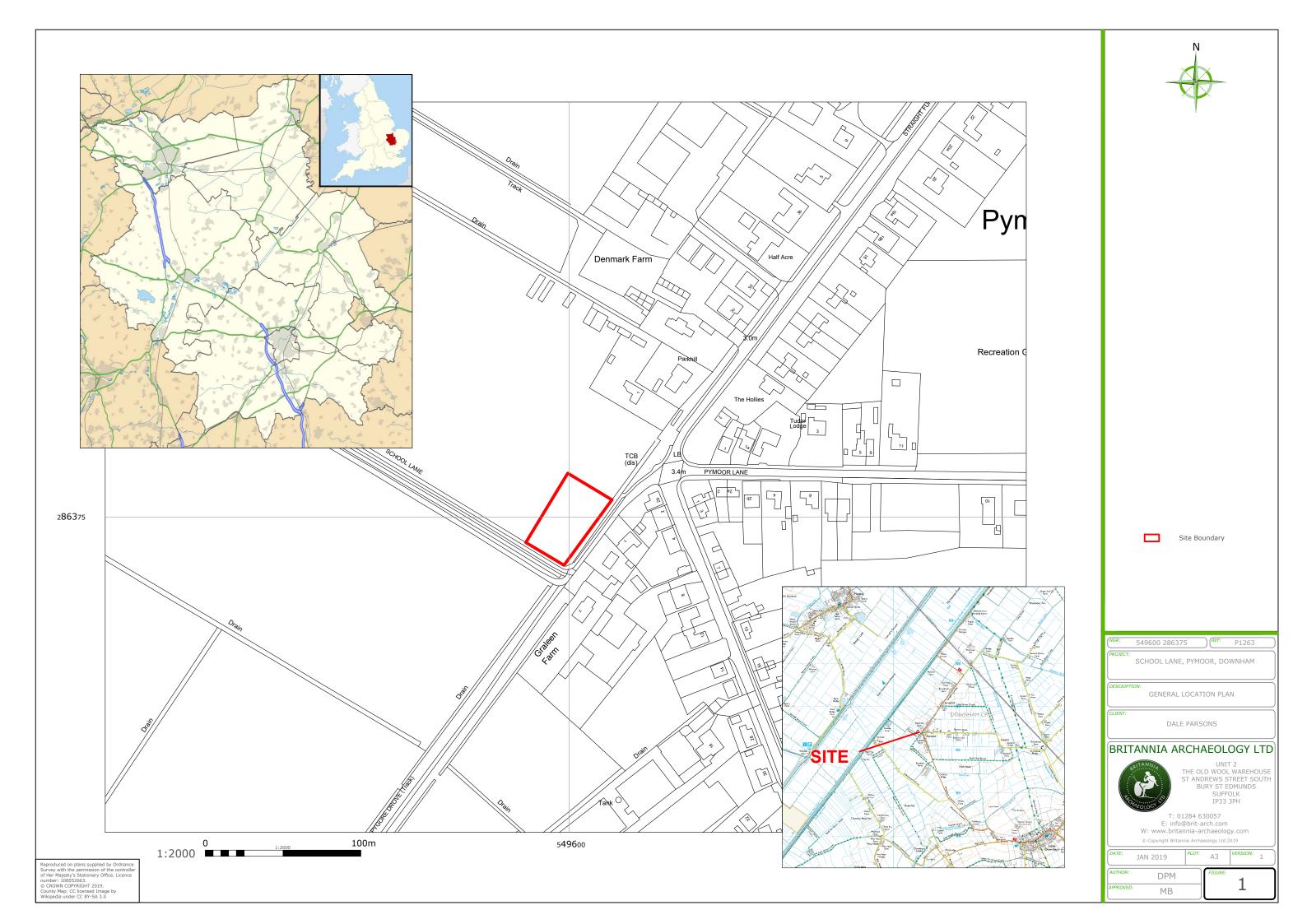
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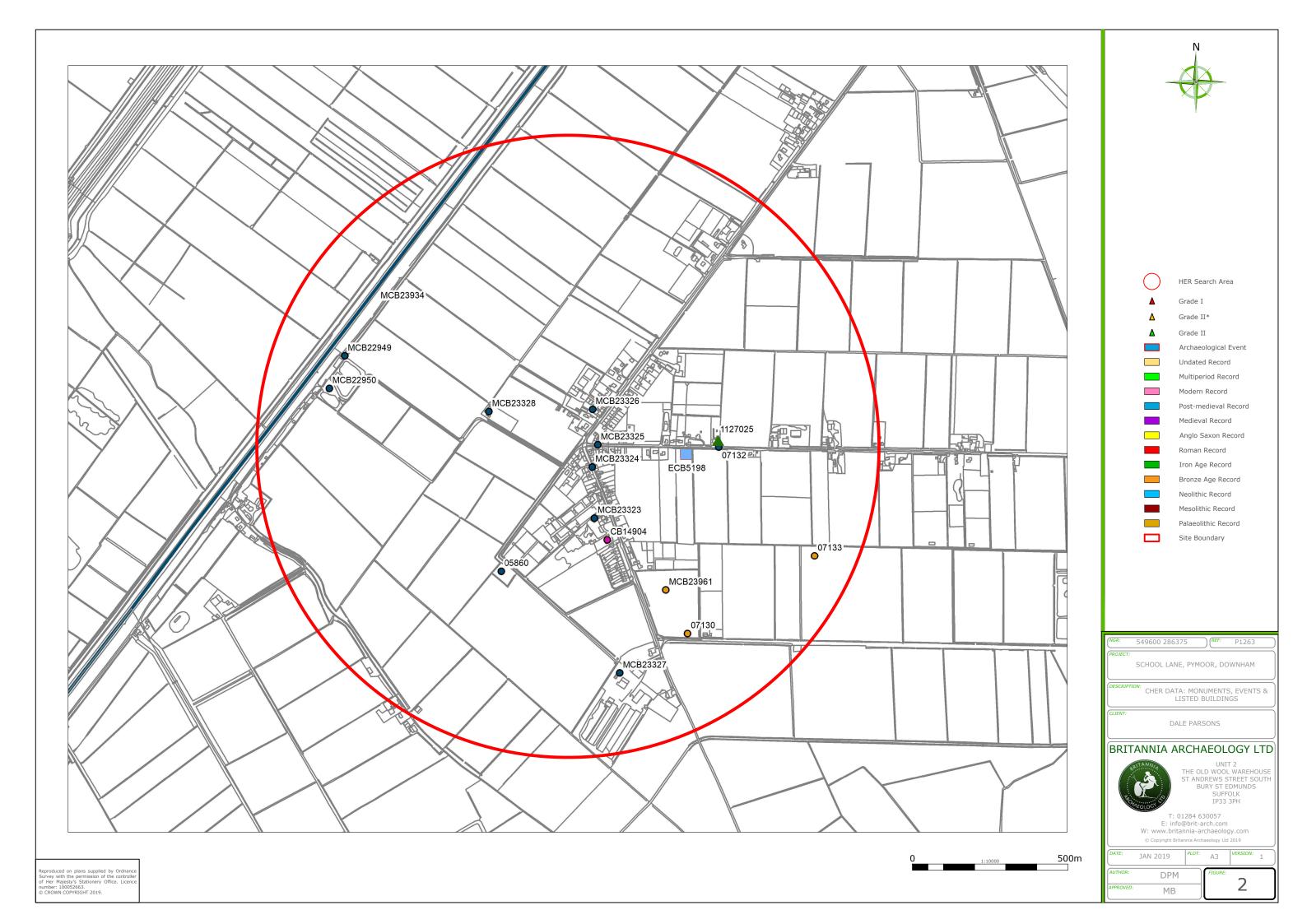
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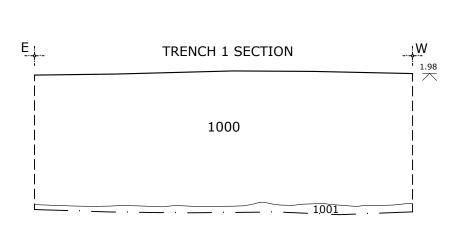
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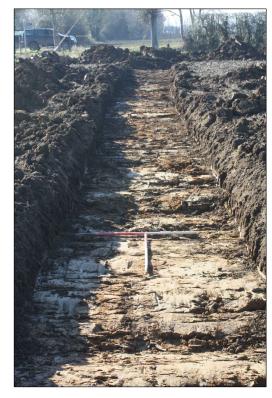








DP 2 - Sample Section - View NW



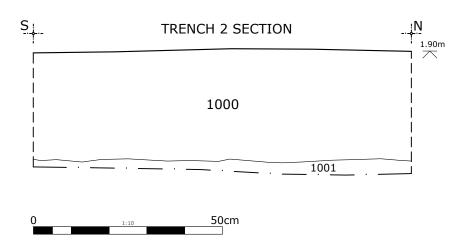
DP 1 - Trench 1 Post Excav - View NE

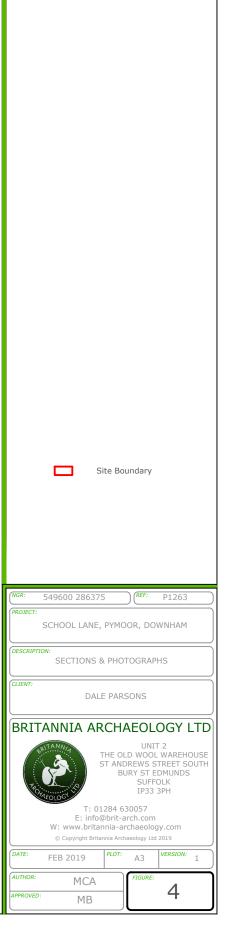


DP 3 - Trench 2 Post Excav - View NW



DP 2 - Sample Section - View NW





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