

# Northamptonshire Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation  
At Papworth Everard Business Park  
Plots 7, 9 and 10  
Cambridgeshire  
July 2006



Ian Fisher

October 2006

Report 06/107

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY  
OCTOBER 2006  
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT PAPWORTH EVERARD BUSINESS PARK  
PLOTS 7, 9 and 10  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
JULY 2006**

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**QUALITY CONTROL**

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Checked by	Pat Chapman		
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**OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England****OASIS ID: northamp3-22149****Project details**

Project name	Papworth Everard Business Park, Plots 7, 9 and 10
Short description of the project	A series of trial trenches were excavated. Ditches and gullies were found in several of the trenches, and the pottery recovered ranged in date from the Late Iron Age (1st century BC) through the early Roman period (1st century AD to early 2nd century AD). Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and modern disturbance were also identified.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Late Iron Age
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Business Park
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE PAPWORTH EVERARD Papworth Everard Business Park
Site coordinates	TR 2925 6244 51.3141630408 1.290070526180 51 18 50 N 001 17 24 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	John Samuels Consultants
Project director/manager	Adam Yates
Project supervisor	Ian Fisher
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Varrier Jones Foundation

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office
Paper Media available	'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Entered by andy chapman (achapman@northamptonshire.gov.uk)

Entered on 8 January 2007

# Contents

1	INTRODUCTION
2	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
4	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY
5	THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE
5.1	Plots 7 and 9
5.2	Plot 10
5.3	The Landscape Bund
6	THE FINDS
6.1	The pottery     Andy Chapman
6.2	Environmental evidence     Karen Deighton
6.3	Other finds     Tora Hylton
7	CONCLUSIONS
	BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Figures

Fig 1: Site location

Fig 2: Trench plan showing all features

Fig 3: Sections

## Plates

Plate 1: Comb decorated jar, from fill (1305) of ditch [1304]

Plate 2: Plain, open jar, from fill (1305) of ditch [1304]

Plate 3: Burnished, cordoned jar, fill (1003) of ditch [1002]

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT  
PAPWORTH EVERARD BUSINESS PARK, PLOTS 7, 9 AND 10  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
JULY 2006**

*ABSTRACT*

*Northamptonshire Archaeology excavated a series of trial trenches on 5ha of land to the south-east of Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants.*

*The areas examined comprised Plots 7, 9 and 10 together with an area designated for a Perimeter Landscaping Bund. Significant areas of Plot 9 were covered by more than 1.5m of modern overburden deriving from recent earthmoving operations, and could not be examined.*

*A number of ditches and shallow gullies, sealed by topsoil, were found in six of the trenches. Pottery recovered from four of the trenches dates from the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and extending through the first century AD to the early second century AD. The archaeological features were restricted to Plots 7 and 9 and the Perimeter landscaping Bund, Plot 10 was devoid of archaeological features.*

*Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was also identified together with a number of modern disturbances, the result of dumping on the site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted an evaluation of Plots 7, 9 and 10 and the landscaping bund at Papworth Business Park, this area being proposed for the expansion of Papworth Business Park, situated to the south-east of the village of Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire (Fig 1; NGR TL 2925 6244). The work was undertaken on behalf of the Varrier Jones Foundation through John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, at the request of Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office.

The proposed development area, comprising 5ha of land, is divided by Stirling Way, the main tarmac road through the Business Park and comprises four parcels of land. These are:

- Plot 7 – located north of Stirling Way and combined with Plot 9

- Plot 9 - located north of Stirling Way and combined with Plot 7
- Plot 10 – located south of Stirling Way
- The Perimeter Landscaping Bund – located at the eastern boundary of the Business Park

The trial trenching of the proposed development area follows a previous archaeological evaluation (SMR: ECB313) conducted in 1999, an area excavation on Plot 5, carried out by Archaeological Solutions from August to October 2004 and a trial trenching evaluation on Plot 6, carried out in 2006.

The evaluation of the currently proposed development area was designed to meet the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA 2006) and specification issued by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 2006). The evaluation of the proposed development area has been allocated the event number ECB2335 by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The archive generated through the evaluation of the site will be deposited in the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Store.

## **2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

The village of Papworth Everard is located 17.5km west of Cambridge and 10km south-east of Huntingdon. The site itself is located to the south-east of the village of Papworth Everard and 200m east of the Roman road, Ermine Street. The proposed development area comprises undulating made-up land, with a predominant slope/step running north-west to south-east following the line of a farm track that marks the extent of the recent dumping. Trenches 4-5 and 13-14 are located entirely outside the area of modern made-up ground.

The geology of the site comprises Boulder Clay overlying Jurassic Oxford Clay. The land was waste ground at the time of the evaluation and used as a soil storage area from the building of existing warehouses.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area was subject to a desk-based assessment and trial trenching in 1998 and 2000 and these indicated the remains of prehistoric settlement related enclosures and metal working activity and uncharacterised Roman land use.

Remnant medieval ridge and furrow is evident within the development area and may mask evidence of earlier archaeological land use (Fig 2). In Plot 5, to the south-west of the proposed development area, a late Bronze Age-Iron Age enclosed settlement was observed beneath the medieval ridge and furrow and excavated in 2004 (Newton forthcoming).

Immediately south-west of Plot 10, in Plot 8 there were a series of pits evident within enclosures, indicating an extensive area of activity not just confined to the settlement area observed in Plot 5 (Kasia Gdaniec *pers comm*). The proximity to Ermine Street suggests that activity continued into the Roman period.

### 4 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was undertaken in order to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Particular concerns were the degree of truncation of buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol, the preservation of deposits within negative features and general site formation processes (CAPCA 2006).

A total of 20 trenches, 50m long and 2m wide were envisaged, but due to excessive overburden only 14 of the 20 trenches were possible (Fig 2). Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under intensive archaeological supervision to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The nature of deeper deposits were to be clarified through sondages in the ends of the trenches and/or auger transects. The trenches were stripped of topsoil and overburden down to the first significant archaeological layer, or natural subsoil depending on which was encountered first. All archaeological recording was carried out in accordance with current standard procedures.

The work was undertaken in accordance with the specific requirements as issued by English Heritage (EH 2001 and 1999) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999) and laid out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney *et al* 2003). Reference was made to the documents *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997) and 2. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).



## 5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

All the trenches were 50m long and 2m wide. The natural clay lay at a depth of between 0.15m and 3m below ground level. The topsoil was between 0.25 and 0.35m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk. No buried soils (or palaeosols) were observed on site.

A number of linear gullies/ditches were observed which cut the natural clay but were overlain by topsoil and modern deposits/debris. Finds ranging from the later prehistoric to the Romano-British periods were recovered from the features. Features were not waterlogged and there were no ecofacts within the fills of the features.

Several parallel gullies were observed in trenches 4 and 14. These were investigated and interpreted as ridge and furrow. They were filled with orange brown clay with occasional small stone and chalk flecks.

A number of amorphous and linear features were investigated and found to be modern intrusions (wheel rutting and infilling of hollows from the stripping of the site prior to dumping). Modern overburden or dumping were present in trenches 7, 12, 15 & 20 and there was evidence of wheel rutting in trenches 8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19 & 20.

### 5.1 Plots 7 and 9: trenches 1, 2, 3, 6 to 12

Sondages excavated at the ends of trenches 7 and 8 demonstrated that there was over 2m of modern dumping in this area and, as a result, trenches 1, 2, 3, 6 & 9 were not excavated (Fig 2).

#### Trench 8

Two shallow gullies, which cut the natural clay, were revealed in this trench (Fig 2). The two gullies, [803] and [805] were on a similar north-east to south-west alignment. Both gullies had a U-shaped profile and measured between 0.65m and 0.50m wide and 0.17m and 0.13m deep. The fill of each was hard dark brown loamy clay (804) & (806). The gullies cut the natural clay, but were overlain by a makeup layer (801). No finds were recovered from either of them. The topsoil at the south-eastern end of the trench overlying the features was between 0.30 and 0.50m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk.

The trench was not fully excavated due to the depth of overburden at its north-western end. A sondage at the north-west end revealed natural at a depth of 2m below a makeup layer.

**Trench 10**

The area in which trench 10 was located had previously been stripped of topsoil down to natural to create a compound for the South Park residential development to the north. A thin layer of material (0.10-0.20m) was excavated in order to reveal natural.

Three ditches, [1002], [1006] and [1008] were revealed cutting the natural clay (Fig 2). Ditches [1006] and [1008] were aligned north-east to south-west, and ditch [1002] was orientated north-west to south-east. Ditch [1002] measured 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a rounded base filled by compact blue grey clay (1003), which contained pottery including a 'Belgic' jar rimsherd (Plate 3).

Ditch [1006] had steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.54m deep filled by compact brown grey clay (1007). Ditch [1008] measured 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep. It had steep sides with a curved base filled by grey brown clay (1009).

An amorphous feature, interpreted as having a modern origin was identified in between [1002] and [1006]. This had a shallow irregular profile [1004] filled by compact clay (1005).

A piece from a Bronze Age rapier was found in the vicinity of Trench 10 during a metal detector survey (see 6.2 below).

Crop marks indicate medieval ridge and furrow in the vicinity, but they did not appear to extend into the trench.

**Trench 11**

Trench 11 contained two gullies, orientated east to west [1103] and north-west to south-east [1105]. Gully [1103] measured 0.42m wide and 0.16m deep and gully [1105] measured 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep. Both were filled by medium brown orange loamy clay (1104) and (1106). The features contained no finds but were unlikely to be modern in origin, given their fills.. The topsoil was 0.30m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk but was only encountered in the south-west part of the trench.

**Trench 12**

The trench was excavated down to natural at a depth of 2m and revealed modern dumping. The natural at the west end of the trench had been disturbed by modern activity.

## 5.2 Plot 10: trenches 15 to 20

Plot 10 contained a modern dumping layer, although this was not as extensive as that found in Plot 7/9. Medieval ridge and furrow is documented in the area of trenches 15-17, orientated north-west to south-east, but none was identified in the evaluation.

### Trench 15

The trench was excavated down to a depth of 1.2m and modern makeup was still encountered. The topsoil overlying the makeup layer was between 0.20 and 0.50m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk.

### Trench 16

Like trench 15 this trench was excavated down to a depth of 1.2m where makeup was still identified (Fig 3 Section 14). Natural substrate was encountered 6m from the south-west end at 1.2m in depth. The topsoil was between 0.40 and 0.50m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk. This was overlying the makeup layer.

### Trench 17

A single butt end of a ditch [1702] orientated east to west was recorded. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.21m deep and was filled by dark brown loam clay (1703). The topsoil was between 0.50 and 0.60m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk.

A land drain orientated north-west to south-east was also identified.

### Trench 18

Three parallel linear features orientated north to south were recorded in the trench. The one investigated, [1805], had a shallow irregular profile, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered from the features, which are interpreted as modern furrows, their fills being similar to the topsoil, mid brown loamy clay. The topsoil was between 0.20 and 0.40m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk. This was overlying a makeup layer.

### Trenches 19 and 20

Neither of these trenches contained archaeological features. In a number of areas the underlying natural had been disturbed by modern activity. The topsoil was between 0.40 and 0.60m thick (overlying a makeup layer) and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small

stones and chalk. Both trenches were excavated down to natural substrate at a depth of 1.15m in the northern ends of the trenches and between 0.30 – 0.50m in the southern ends of the trenches.

### **5.3 The Perimeter Landscape Bund: trenches 4, 5, 13 and 14**

#### **Trench 4**

This trench was located beyond the modern made-up ground. A single linear feature [404] aligned north-west to south-east was recorded in the north-west part of the trench (Fig 2). It was steep-sided with a concave base, filled by orange brown loamy clay (405) (Fig 3 Section 4). A semicircular feature extended into the trench, either a pit or ditch terminal [408] measuring 0.95m wide and 0.24m deep, and was filled with orange brown loamy clay (409). This contained Romano-British pottery sherds dated to the first and second centuries AD

Five parallel linear features orientated approximately east to west were also observed in this trench. Two were sampled [402] and [413]. They measured 1.4m and 2.8m wide and were 0.40m and 0.10m deep, and filled with light orange brown loamy clay. They have been interpreted as furrow bases.

The topsoil was between 0.20 and 0.30m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk.

Documented cropmarks do correlate with features identified in the trench. Feature [412] was excavated. It measured 2.8m wide and 0.12m deep and had a bowl-shaped profile, no finds were recovered. It was identified as a furrow as were the other linear features in this trench due to similar fill and orientation to that of [412].

#### **Trench 5**

This trench was also located beyond the modern made-up ground. A linear feature [504] was orientated north to south, measuring 0.76m wide and 0.31m deep, with shallow curved sides with a rounded base (Fig 2). It was filled with brown orange loamy clay (505).

Another linear feature [508] was on the same north-south alignment as feature [504], and 0.3m to the north. It was 0.88m wide and 0.28m deep, with a fill of brown orange loamy clay (509) which contained Iron Age pottery. To the east of the two features there was a posthole [512], 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep. It was oval in shape with irregular shallow sides and a rounded base filled by light brown orange loamy clay (513). Ditch [515], masked by layer (514), had steep sides and a flat base, with a fill of firm brown orange loamy clay. Layer (514) comprised firm light brown loamy clay and measured 0.16m deep masking underlying features.

Features [502] and [506] were parallel north to south orientated ditches cutting layer (514). Feature [502] (Fig 3 Section 7) measured 1.95m wide and 0.72 deep with steep stepped sides with a flat bottom, and a fill of brown orange loamy clay (503) which included middle to late Iron Age pottery. Feature [506] was 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep, with steep sides and a curved base, and a fill of firm dark brown orange clayey silt (507).

It is possible that these features are part of a structure and that layer (514) was an occupational deposit.

The topsoil was between 0.40 and 0.50m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk.

### **Trench 13**

Four ditches, all aligned north-east to south-west, two gullies and a pit were recorded in trench 13. The ditches varied in size and profile. Ditch [1302] measured 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The fills comprised soft orange brown grey loamy clay (1318) overlain by a medium brown loamy clay (1303). This contained a substantial amount of later Iron Age pottery, and one Romano-British sherd, probably intrusive.

Ditch [1304] measured 2.2m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a gently curving base filled by brown orange loamy clay (1305). Ditch [1306] a 'V'-shaped ditch measured 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep, was filled with soft brown orange loamy clay (1307). Ditch [1314] measured 2.2m and 1.2m deep, and had fills of mottled brown orange loamy clay (1319) and overlain by a brown orange grey loamy clay (1315) which included Romano-British pottery.

A shallow gully [1308] was orientated north to south and measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep filled by brown loamy clay (1309).

A curvilinear gully [1310] measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep filled by compact mid brown orange loamy clay (1311), including greyware pottery sherds, was identified in the middle part of the trench.

A pit [1312] was also identified within the trench, measuring 1m wide and 0.2m deep, filled by compact brown orange loamy clay (1313) (Fig 3 Section 51).

The topsoil was between 0.40 and 0.50m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk.

Ridge and furrow was not identified despite being documented on aerial photographs of the area, where it is shown as being orientated north-west to south-east.

## **Trench 14**

Three parallel linear features orientated north to south recorded in the trench were interpreted as furrows. Two furrows [1402] and [1404] were investigated. They measured 1.04 m wide and 0.4m deep and had a bowl-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from the features.

A land drain was also identified in the north-west part of the trench running north to south.

The topsoil was between 0.30 and 0.40m thick and was composed of dark grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and chalk.

## **6 THE FINDS**

### **6.1 The pottery** by Andy Chapman

#### *Quantification and methodology*

The assemblage from the evaluation is small, with over a half of this coming from a single context and mainly from only two vessels. The aim of the pottery report is to characterise the broad nature, quality and date of the recovered material in order to provide sufficient evidence to contribute to the understanding and interpretation of the site at a level that will allow the determination of any necessary conditions to be applied to a planning consent.

Approximately 200 sherds of pottery, weighing 3317g, were recovered from three trenches (4, 5, and 13) in the bunding area and trench 10 in plot 7. The material is in good condition, and has a high average sherd weight of 15g, although this is heavily influenced by a single primary deposit that makes up 75% of the total assemblage, see below.

#### *The pottery*

A single context in trench 5, (503) the fill of linear gully [502], contained a small group of 17 handmade sherds, weighing 181g, in both shelly and sandy fabrics, including a body sherd from a thick-walled jar with shallow vertical grooves that might come from a scored ware jar of middle Iron Age character. A further sherd also has faint shallow grooves, although in this instance they may derive from irregular combing rather than scoring. This small group might therefore include at least some sherds dating to the late Iron Age, perhaps indicating that occupation commenced in the first century BC.

The bulk of the material comprises vessels characteristic of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age, the first half of the first century AD, although there are also small quantities of Roman pottery of the later first to early second centuries AD.

The later Iron Age pottery can be characterised by the substantial assemblage of well over 100 sherds, weighing nearly 2.5kg, from context (1305), the fill of a broad ditch [1304] in trench 13. This is a primary group containing many sherds from two vessels, and smaller quantities from further vessels. These comprise a handmade rounded coarseware jar, in a slightly sandy fabric, with a deep neck and a rolled rim, while the body is decorated with deeply incised horizontal combing (Plate 1); and a handmade plain open jar in a fabric containing sparse crushed shell (Plate 2). Other sherds from this context include a shelly hand-built jar with a flat-topped, internally chamfered rim and a wheel-finished jar with an everted rim in an oxidised fabric.

A smaller group from trench 10, 12 sherds weighing 134g, context (1003) the fill of ditch [1002], contains the rim and neck from a cordoned jar of classic “Belgic” form, with a black and burnished surface and a grogged fabric (Plate 3). This small group also includes a further comb decorated vessel and the base of a vessel in a fabric containing dense crushed shell.

Other broadly contemporary contexts include (507), fill of ditch [506], which contained thick-walled plain body sherds from a storage jar in a shelly fabric; context (509), fill of gully [508], which contains sherds from a small, thin-walled bowl with combed decoration, and contexts (1307) of ditch [1306] and (1313).

A number of small groups from trenches 4 and 13 contain Romano-British sherds, indicating that occupation continued to at least the later first and perhaps into the early second century AD. These include sherds from a jar with a thick, rolled rim in a coarse sandy fabric, and a single sherd from a thin-walled coarseware vessel, both from context (409) the fill of pit or ditch terminal [408] and, in particular, the base of a vessel in a fine soft silty fabric from context (1303) fill of ditch [1304], greyware sherds from context (1311), fill of curvilinear gully [1310], and a flanged rim in an oxidised fabric from context (1315) of ditch [1314].

## **6.2 Environmental evidence** by Karen Deighton

### ***Method***

Two samples were collected by hand during the course of evaluation. These were processed and the resulting flots and residues examined and any ecofacts recovered and identified were possible.

### ***Results***

#### Sample 1 (507)

90 snails were recovered including *Pupilla muscorum*, *Gyrus* sp, *Bithynia* sp and *Planorbis* sp.

Members of the *Bithynia* and *Planorbis* families are usually associated with freshwater.

#### Sample 2 (514)

Less than 10 extremely fragmented charcoal pieces were recovered. None of the examples could be identified.

The poor preservation of charred plant material within the two samples and the absence of other classes of environmental evidence is most probably due to alkaline soil conditions.

***Potential***

The scope of further work on the mollusca recovered is limited by the small range of taxa observed and the small number of samples collected. A reliable statement of environmental conditions could not be produced with such a restricted range of material.

**6.3 Other finds** by Tora Hylton

A small section from a Bronze Age rapier (double-edged blade) was recovered from topsoil deposits during fieldwork. The rapier was found by metal detector several metres south-east of Trench 10.

The blade fragment measures 50mm long, it has a centrally placed longitudinal rib, a lozenge-shaped cross-section and measures c.12-13mm wide. The piece is extremely worn and abraded, and much of the patina is missing. Blades of this type generally date to the Middle Bronze Age (1400-1000BC).

**7 CONCLUSIONS**

**7.1 Plot 7 and Plot 9**

Five evaluation trenches (trenches 7, 8 & 10-12) were excavated in this area. In addition, trenches 4 and 5 were located immediately adjacent to it. Although only trench 10 within Plot 10 itself had archaeological features, it should be borne in mind that Plot 5, containing later prehistoric occupation remains was located immediately adjacent to this trench and that trench 5, located within the perimeter landscape bund, also contained archaeology of middle to late Iron Age date, probably representing occupation. The find of a small section of a Bronze Age rapier a few metres south-east of Trench 10 may also be significant.

**7.2 Plot 10**

Six evaluation trenches (trenches 15-20) were excavated in this area. No archaeological remains were revealed and it seems likely that the area had been previously subject to ground reduction/levelling for soil storage.

**7.3 The Perimeter Landscaping Bund**



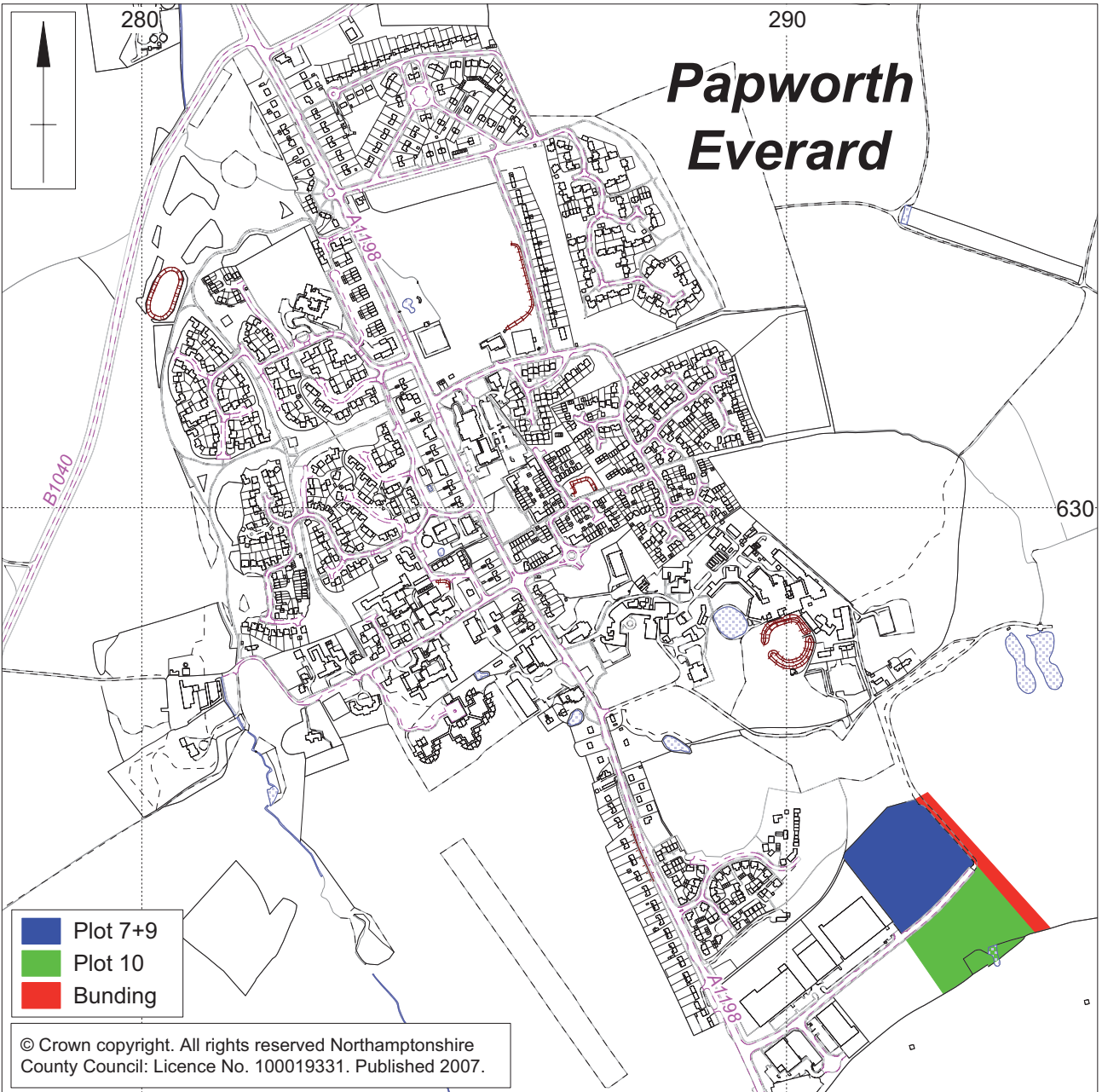
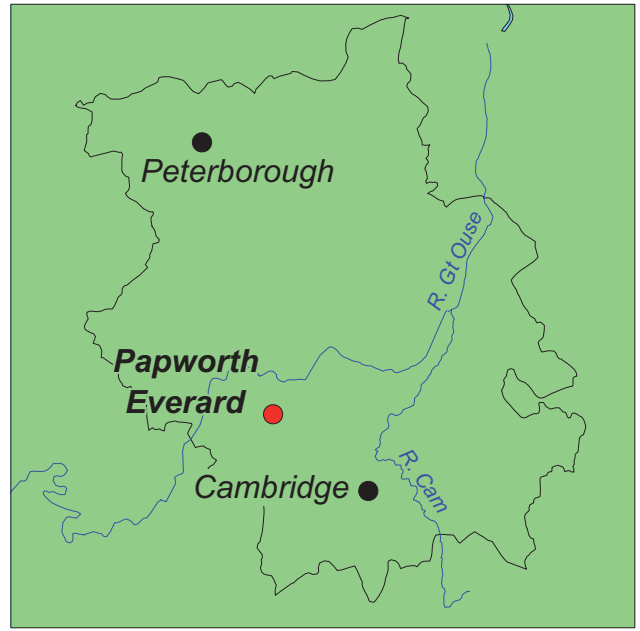
Four evaluation trenches (trenches 4, 5, 13 & 14) were excavated in this area. Trench 14 contained no archaeology. The other three trenches contained pottery remains probably representing occupation.

- 7.4 Overall, the evaluation has revealed a number of ditches and shallow gullies, some of which may be indicative of structures or of field boundaries dating from the middle Iron Age to the early Roman period (second century AD). The density of features and amount of pottery recovered indicates that activity on the site was associated with occupation rather than merely agricultural activity. However, no animal bone was recovered from the site. In this context it is perhaps worth noting that the animal bone at the nearby Site 5 excavation was poorly preserved (Newton forthcoming). There were a number of furrow bases indicating a later field system. Several amorphous features found in some of the trenches cut the natural and represent modern truncation when the land was stripped and used for dumping modern debris.

Given the depth of compacted material that is stored on Plot 7/9 for future perimeter bunding, it may be appropriate to undertake further investigative works in this area prior to development.

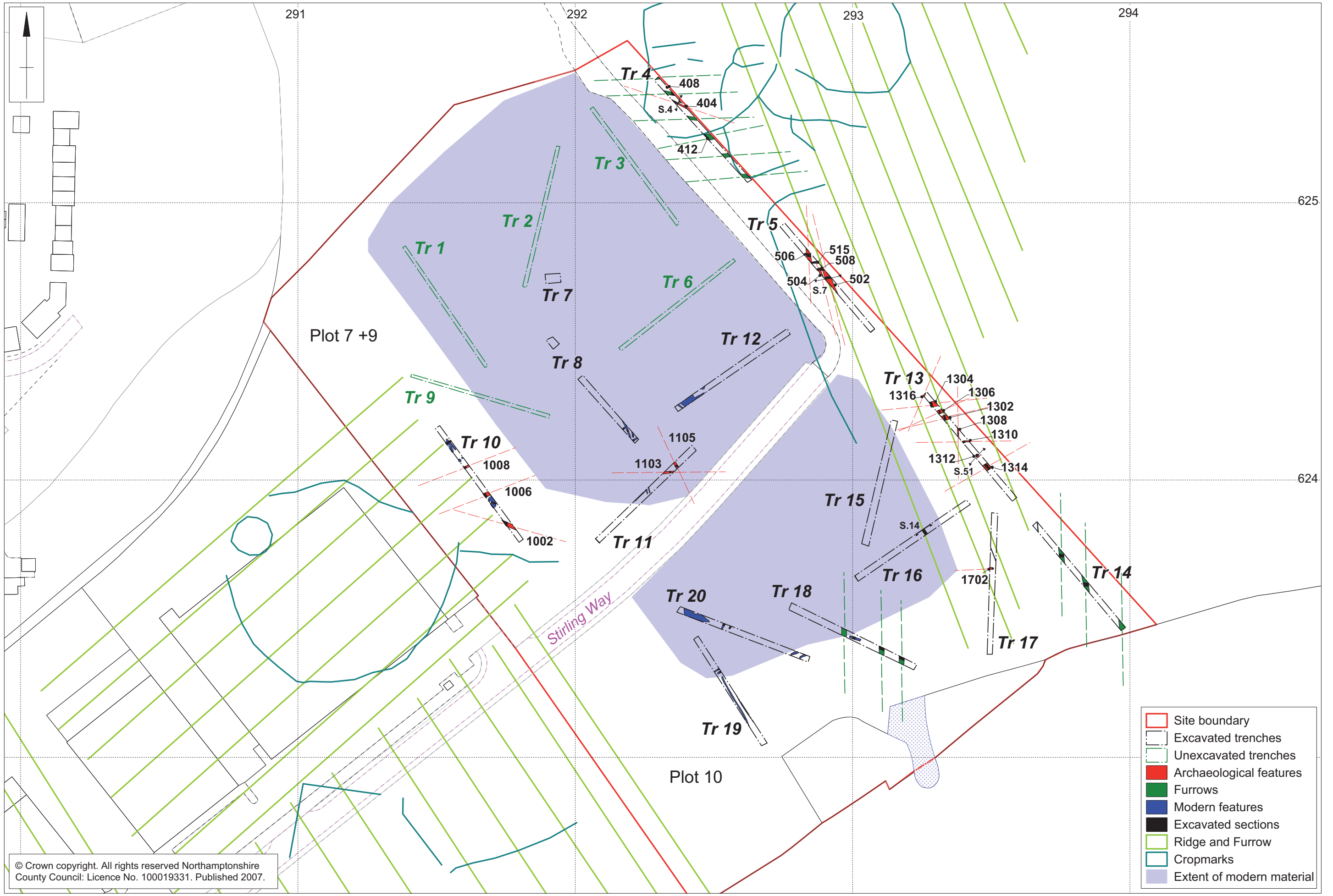
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Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1



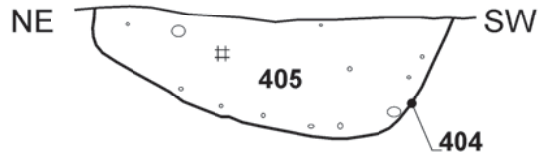
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Trench location Fig 2

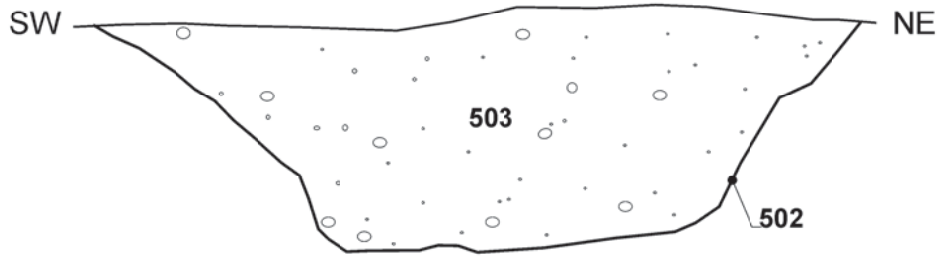
**Section 4 - Trench 4**

54.17mOD



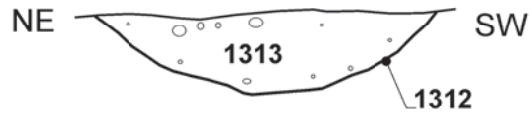
**Section 7 - Trench 5**

55.61mOD



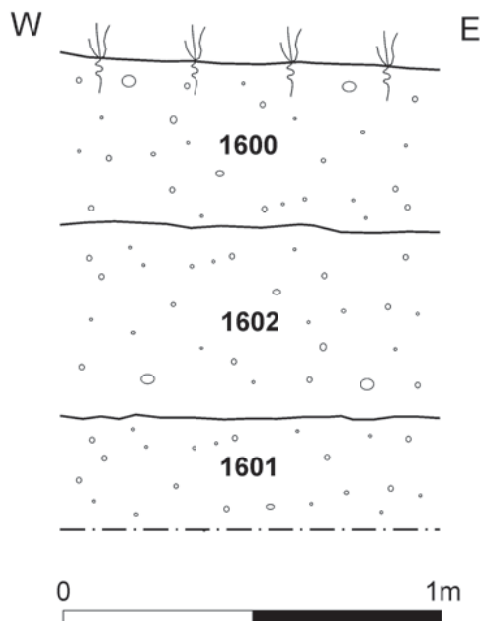
**Section 51 - Trench 13**

55.68mOD



**Section 14 - Trench 16**

53.81mOD





*Plate 1: Comb decorated jar, from fill (1305) of ditch [1304]*



*Plate 2: Plain, open jar, from fill (1305) of ditch [1304]*



*Plate 3: Burnished, cordoned jar, fill (1003) of ditch [1002]*