



# Lot 1, Avenue Farm, Padgetts Lane, Fenton, Cambridgeshire Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2020

**Client: Mr A. Augstein**

Issue No: 1

Report No: 2474

NGR: TL 31830 79595





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## Lot 1, Avenue Farm, Padgetts Lane, Fenton

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Rona Booth BA PhD PCIfA*

*With illustrations by David Brown BA*

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## Summary

On 16th November 2020 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation on Lot 1, Avenue Farm, Padgetts Lane, Fenton, Cambridgeshire (TL 31830 79595). The work was carried out as a planning condition in advance of a residential development.

A total of three trial trenches totalling 50m in length were excavated. Two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) placed in the north-western and central parts of the site contained no archaeological features. Trench 3, placed in the south-eastern part of the site, contained a substantial deposit of modern demolition material and a septic tank.

All three trenches revealed a layer of demolition rubble associated with the removal of a building that was once located in the south-eastern part of the site. This rubble was evidently spread across the field, probably to level the ground which sloped slightly from west to east.

The results of the evaluation demonstrate a lack of activity prior to occupation of the site during the modern period, during which time it was used to grow sugar beet and then turned over to pasture.

## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank Mr David Mead of Partners in Planning and Architecture Ltd for commissioning this project on behalf of Mr A. Augstein. Thanks are also extended to Leanne Robinson Zeki who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Rona Booth, who was supported by Phil Hill. Survey was carried out by Thomas Houghton and the illustrations were produced by David Brown. Thanks are also extended to the OA East staff that prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of work**

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Mr David Mead of Partners in Planning and Architecture Ltd, on behalf of Mr A. Augstein to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Lot 1, Avenue Farm, Padgetts Lane, Fenton, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1; TL 31830 79595). The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, due to its location west of the Grade II listed Fenton House and adjacent to the known location of the shrunken medieval settlement of Fenton.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 19/02003/FULTDC) relating to the development of two residential properties on the site. A Brief (Robinson Zeki 2020) was set by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team and supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Kwiatkowska 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.

### **1.2 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.2.1 The site lies in the historic village of Fenton, which is located south-east of Warboys in the district of Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. The area of proposed development consists of a relatively flat field lain to pasture, at a height of 20m OD.
- 1.2.2 The development area is located on the boundary of two bedrock geologies of West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation Mudstone and Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey 2014, British Geological Survey Online Viewer, accessed 05/03/2020).

### **1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 1.3.1 A number of archaeological sites are known within the vicinity of the site recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) which are shown on Figure 1. Aerial photographs taken by English Heritage (now Historic England) in 2011 revealed cropmarks of late prehistoric enclosures and concentric ring ditches c.850m east of the development area (MCB 19526). Cropmarks of a Roman ladder settlement (MCB 27649) were recognised c.900m west of the development area.
- 1.3.2 The site lies in the historic village of Fenton. The proposed development area is located to the west of the Grade II listed Fenton House (formerly "Manor House" – CHER 03561) and adjacent to the known location of the shrunken medieval settlement of Fenton (CHER 01634), which has produced pottery sherds ranging from 11th to 17th century. Medieval fishponds (CHER 03591) are located c.400m east of the site.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Kwiatkowska 2020) were as follows:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
- iv. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site.

2.2.2 A total of two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) measuring 20m by 1.8m and one trench (Trench 3) measuring 10m by 1.8m were excavated, representing a 5% sample of the 0.2ha development area.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator to the upper interface of archaeological features/deposits or the uppermost geological horizon. A toothless ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil and subsoil in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. The position of the trenches is shown in Fig. 2.

2.2.5 A modern deposit was encountered in Trench 3 which was excavated by machine to establish its depth and check for any earlier deposits that may have been masked by it.

2.2.6 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and other deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.

2.2.7 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector.

2.2.8 Bucket samples of excavated soil were taken from the ends of each trench, to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil above the archaeological level. These samples were hand sorted on site for the purposes of finds retrieval. Only modern artefacts were recovered in this way from the topsoil (bricks, iron, glass and plastic piping) which were not retained.

2.2.9 No environmental samples were taken from this site.

2.2.10 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS Leica GS08 fitted with smartNET, with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

- 2.2.11 The site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2.12 A paper register of all trenches, features, and photographs was kept.
- 2.2.13 All layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 2.2.14 All site drawings include the following information: site name, site code, scale, section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.
- 2.2.15 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs in RAW and JPEG formats.
- 2.2.16 Photographs include both general trench shots and closer views of the trench stratigraphy. Photographs include a scale, north arrow and site code. Photograph details were recorded in a dedicated register, and photograph numbers were listed on corresponding context sheets.

## **3 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Introduction and presentation of results**

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of deposits can be found in Appendix A. Figure 2 provides an overall plan of the results of the evaluation.

### **3.2 General soils and ground conditions**

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of Ampthill clay was overlain by a silty clay subsoil (2), up to 0.66m thick. A demolition deposit (3), which contained brick, tile and associated rubble was present at the interface between the topsoil (1) and the subsoil (2) in some areas of the trenches. This was in turn overlain by a shallow layer of clayey silt topsoil (1), up to 0.36m thick. In places, some of the rubble had made its way down into dips and hollows in the subsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, although the eastern side of the site remained wet throughout.

### **3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits**

3.3.1 No archaeological cut features dating to before the modern period were present in any of the trenches.

### **3.4 Trench 1**

3.4.1 Trench 1 (Plate 1) was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and lay in the north-western part of the site. It measured 20m by 1.8m and was devoid of archaeology. A modern demolition deposit (3) overlay the subsoil in the central part of the trench. This demolition material was more intermittent towards each end of the trench.

### **3.5 Trench 2**

3.5.1 Trench 2 (Plate 2) was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and occupied the central area of the site. It measured 20m by 1.8m and was devoid of archaeology. A demolition deposit (3) was present along almost the entirety of its length, although not at a consistent depth (Plate 3).

### **3.6 Trench 3**

3.6.1 Trench 3 (Plate 4) was orientated south-west to north-east and lay towards the south-eastern end of the site. It measured 10m by 1.8m and contained modern rubbish pit (6) which produced brick and tile, rusted iron, and glass from its dark grey silty clay fill (5). None of this material was retained. At the eastern end of the trench, the top of a disused septic tank and an associated waste pipe was revealed during the mechanical stripping of the trench. A post 1960s plastic pipe was revealed at the same level as the disused septic tank.

3.6.2 The demolition deposit (3) observed in Trenches 1 and 2 was also revealed by Trench 3 very close to the surface. It overlay the area occupied by the disused septic tank at the eastern end of the trench and was observed to have been cut by the modern rubbish pit (6) at its western end. This layer was also cut by a modern drain that extended across the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment.

### **3.7 Finds summary**

3.7.1 No finds, other than the modern material excavated from Trench 3 was recovered.

## **4 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Reliability of field investigation**

4.1.1 Site conditions were good, and the results of the evaluation can be considered reliable.

### **4.2 Evaluation objectives and results**

4.2.1 The results of the evaluation were successful in meeting the aims and objectives of the work as set out in section 2.1.1.

4.2.2 It was established that no archaeological features were present, other than a modern dump of rubbish in Trench 3 and a modern demolition material (3) spread intermittently across the site.

4.2.3 The modern features and deposits revealed within Trench 3 were investigated by the mechanical excavator to confirm they did not mask any earlier archaeological features.

4.2.4 The depths of all the deposits were fully recorded (Appendix A) to provide sufficient information to construct a mitigation strategy should one be required.

### **4.3 Interpretation**

4.3.1 The demolition layer (3) is likely to have originated from the pulling down of a building that once stood in the south-eastern part of the site. The disused septic tank was possibly associated with this building.

4.3.2 The rubbish dump (6) that cut into the demolition layer in Trench 3 appears to post-date the demolition of the building.

### **4.4 Significance**

4.4.1 The results provide evidence that a building of post-medieval or modern date was pulled down nearby to the site and the demolition material was distributed across it to level out the slight incline, to fill in small hollows and to cover the septic tank. The land was then turned over to pasture, although at some point it was used to grow sugar beet (Mr A. Augstein pers. comm.).

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, overlying a demolition deposit and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.71
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.12	Demolition layer	-	-
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, overlying a demolition deposit and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.84
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.66	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.28	Demolition layer	-	-
4	-	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench consists of topsoil, overlying a demolition deposit and natural clay geology. A modern rubbish dump and septic tank were also present. These were overlain by the topsoil and demolition layer.					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.19	Demolition layer	-	-
4	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
5	Fill		0.72	Modern dump	-	-
6	Cut		0.72	Modern dump	-	-

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## APPENDIX B      BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kwiatkowska, M, 2020. *Lot1, Avenue Farm, Padgett's Lane, Fenton, Cambridgeshire*, Written Scheme of Investigation, OA East (unpublished)

Robinson Zeki, L. 2020. *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Lot 1, Avenue Farm, Padgetts Lane*. Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team, dated 21st February 2020



## APPENDIX A OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-408315		
Project Name	Lot 1, Avenue Farm, Padgetts Lane, Fenton, Cambridgeshire		
Start of Fieldwork	16th November 2020	End of Fieldwork	16th November 2020
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Not known

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PIDPAD20	Planning App. No.	19/02003/FULTDC
HER Number	ECB6208	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Septic tank	Modern (1901 to present)	none	None

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Lot 1, Avenue Farm Padgett's Lane Fenton Huntingdon PE28 2FT
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Pidley-cum-Fenton	
HER office	CHET	
Size of Study Area	2038m <sup>2</sup>	
National Grid Ref	TL 31830 79595	

### Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska
Project Manager	Patrick Moan
Project Supervisor	Rona Booth

## Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	n/a	n/a
Digital Archive	OA East	PIDPAD20
Paper Archive	CCC stores	ECB6208

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

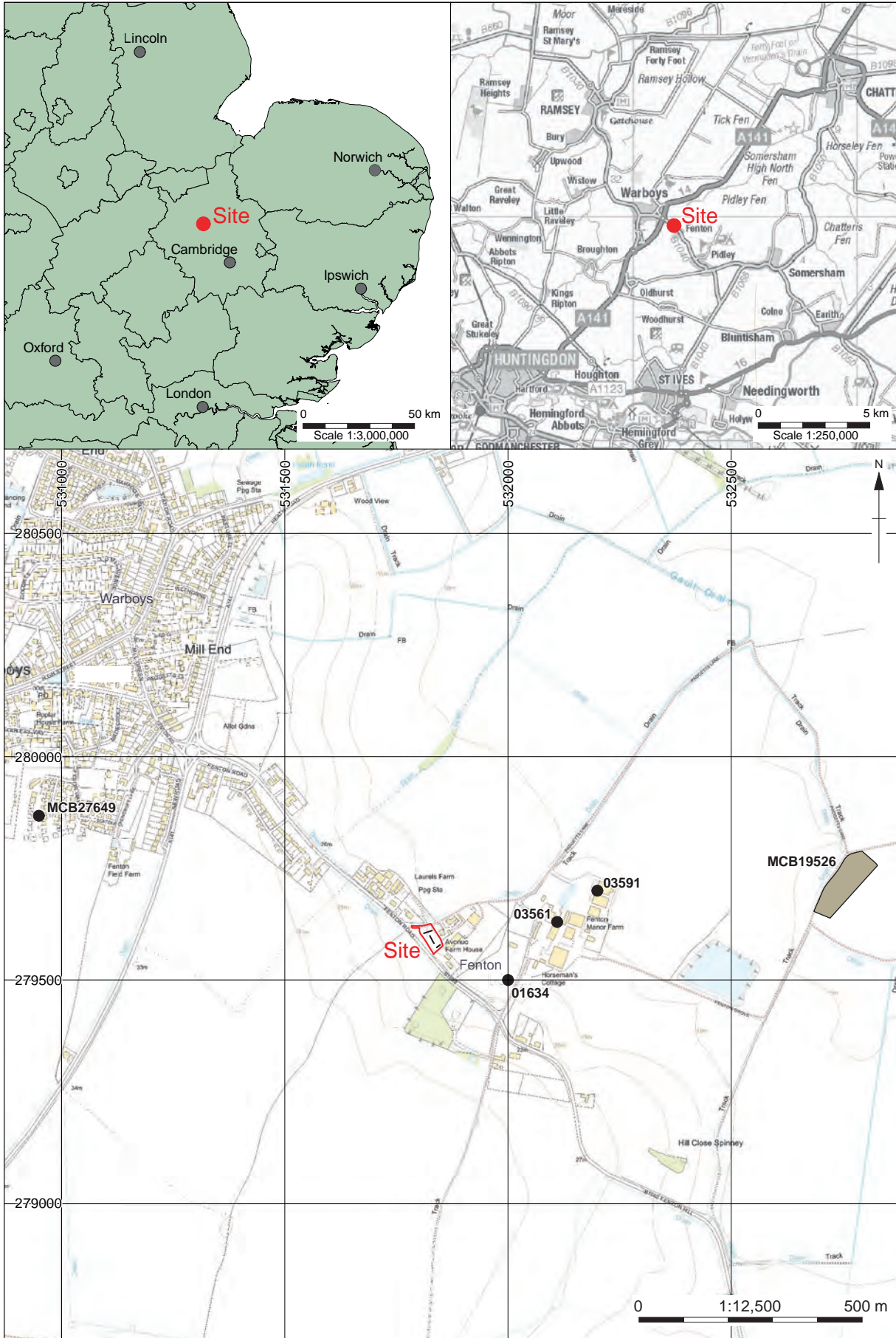
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Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red) and HER entries mentioned in the text

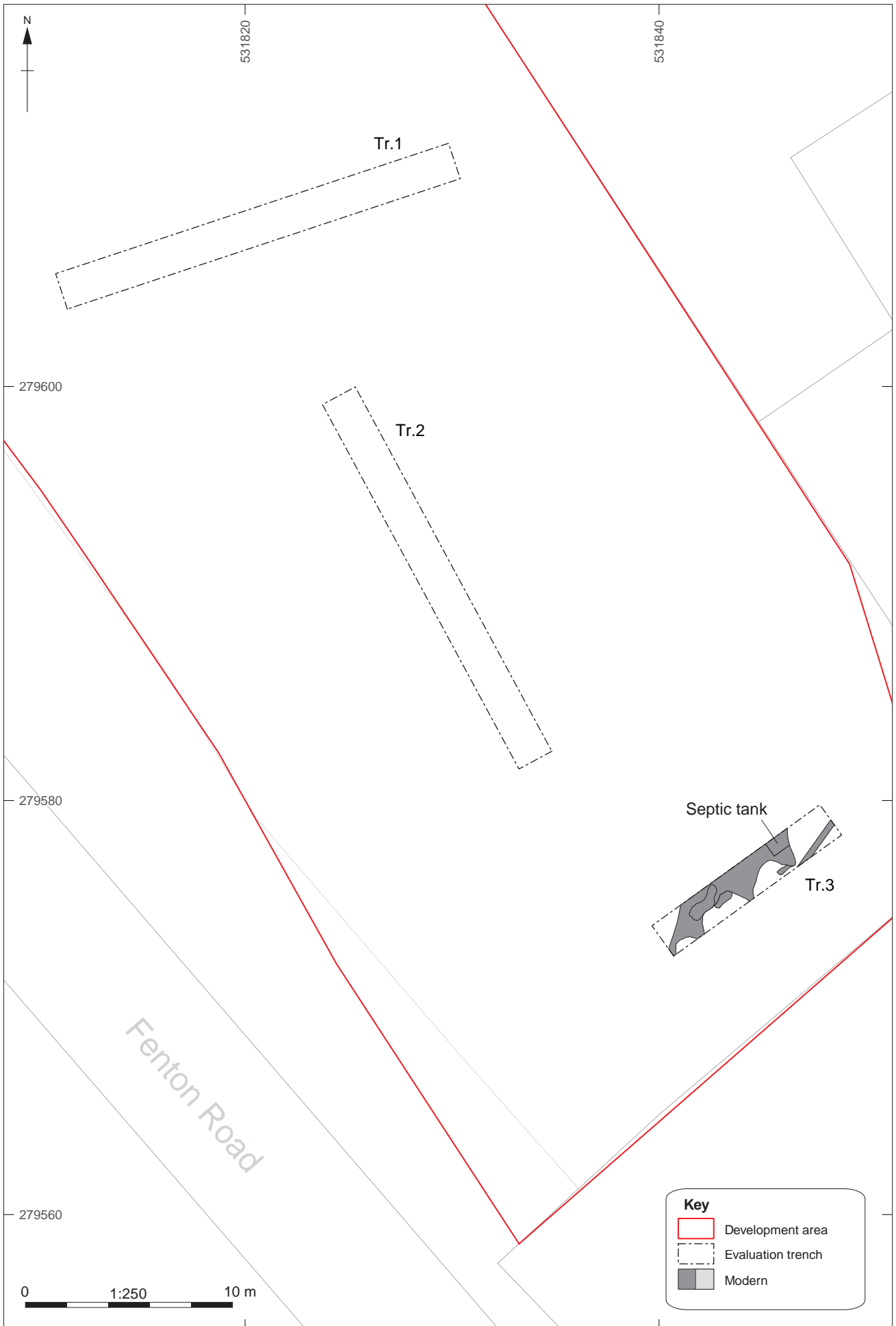


Figure 2: Trench plan

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Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-north-east



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 3: Baulk section in Trench 2, looking west-south-west



Plate 4: Trench 3, looking north-east after exposing the septic tank at the eastern-most end of the trench



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