



Land East of The Silverings, 114 Main Road, Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire Archaeological Evaluation Report

February 2021

Client: Harmony Roofing

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Land East of The Silverings, 114 Main Road, Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

On the 12th of January 2021 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land east of The Silverings, 114 Main Road, Parson Drove (TF 38010 08730). A total of seven trenches, each measuring 20m in length and 1.8m wide, were excavated. No archaeological features were present. A dump of modern rubbish was uncovered at the north-west end of Trench 2, the location of which corresponds with an agricultural building shown on Ordnance survey maps into the middle of the 20th century.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Harmony Roofing for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Leanne Robinson-Zeki who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nick Gilmour. The fieldwork was directed by Kathryn Blackbourn, who was supported by Phil Hill. Survey and digitising was carried out by Tom Houghton and David Brown.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Harmony Roofing to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Land east of The Silverings, 114 Main Road, Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire (TF 38010 08730; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. F/YR19/0971/O) related to a proposed small residential development. A Brief (Robinson-Zeki 2020) was set by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) and supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Blackbourn 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by CHET following the results of the evaluation. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located east of the historic core of Parson Drove, on relatively level ground at a height of approximately 1-2m OD (Fig. 1). The site is currently an arable field and is bounded to the north by Main Road (on slightly higher ground), to the east by Silvers Lane and by residential dwellings to the west.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the site is mapped as West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation bedrock with sand and silt Tidal Flat superficial deposits (BGS map viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; accessed 13/01/2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, based on a 1km search (License No 20-4378) of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER; Fig 1).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Analysis of environmental evidence, notably foraminifera (single-celled organisms), has demonstrated that prior to the Iron Age the area around Parson Drove was dominated by tidal marsh, which was drained by a system of tidal creeks (Godwin 2001, 452). There is no evidence for finds or features dating to this period within 1km of the proposed development area.

Roman

- 1.3.3 Parson Drove saw an influx of activity during the Roman period. Three skeletons have been uncovered, alongside beads and pottery including samian ware, 1.1km to the west south-west of the site (CHER 03802a). Roman pottery sherds have also been found 330m to the south-east (CHER 06325).
- 1.3.4 A series of cropmarks thought to be Roman in date have been identified 1.1km south-west of the site comprising possible ring ditches, rectilinear enclosures, a field system

and possible trackway (CHER 03805; not illustrated). An excavation 600m to the west of the site revealed evidence for Roman rural settlement spanning the 1st to 3rd centuries AD (ECB 1330, 2131). The excavated remains included an enclosure with associated roundhouses, a trackway and several ditches and gullies containing dumps of briquetage associated with salt-working. An adjacent evaluation (ECB 3339) revealed a single ditch tentatively dated to the Roman period.

Medieval

- 1.3.5 The linear village plan of Parson Drove owes its layout to the late medieval/early post-medieval reclamation of land and reorganisation associated with the drainage of this part of the Cambridgeshire fenland.
- 1.3.6 Settlement remains dating to the medieval period are often situated on roddons (dried raised beds of former watercourses) which in Parson Drove roughly coincides with the modern-day Main Road. A medieval settlement has been identified 600m to the west of the site (ECB 1330, 2131) which originated in the 12th century but saw its peak in the 13th to 14th centuries. The site comprised two trackways, associated enclosures and a series of pits and ditches that were thought to be associated with salt production. An evaluation took place adjacent to this site (ECB 3339) which revealed six ditches dated to the medieval period, the most substantial of which had a horse burial placed in its uppermost fill.
- 1.3.7 Further medieval settlement was identified 700m to the east (ECB 3966) which comprised two phases of activity. Features dating to the mid 13th to 14th centuries included a ring gully and a number of pits. In the mid 14th to 15th century phase a single-bay roughly square domestic building with a possible internal hearth was constructed over the former ring gully. Postholes and pits were also identified dating to this phase.
- 1.3.8 The church of Emmanuel is located 800m to the west of the proposed development area and a watching brief (ECB 3970) undertaken here identified several pits, which in addition to medieval pottery recovered from the subsoil, suggests the presence of activity of a possible domestic nature in the area.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.9 A woad mill (CHER 05173) was located 850m east along Main Road and is thought to be one of the last of its kind to have remained in operation in England. Drainage ditches dating to the post-medieval period have been identified 1km to the west of the site (ECB 4390), which contained a small quantity of brick, clay pipe and a horseshoe.
- 1.3.10 Several buildings are recorded within 1km of the site that date to the post-medieval period, including Woadmills Farm (MCB 26613), a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (MCB 27099), a former blacksmiths workshop (MCB 27103), Inham House (MCB 27105), a former brewery (MCB 27106) and The Butchers Arms public house (MCB 27107).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To 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. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits;
- iv. To 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 All works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (Blackbourn 2020), approved by CHET, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

2.2.2 A total of seven trenches measuring 20m long and 1.8m wide were excavated across an area roughly measuring 3500m² (Fig. 2). Excavation was undertaken using a 14 tonne 360-type mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide ditching bucket. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Photographs were taken of all trenches using a DSLR camera.

2.2.4 Surveying was conducted using a Leica GS08 dGPS system fitted with "smart-net" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.5 The spoil heaps of every trench were metal detected by a competent detectorist, only very modern metalwork was recovered and this was discarded on site. Bucket sampling was also conducted with 50L of topsoil and 40L of subsoil from each trench sifted through to recover any finds, of which none were recovered.

2.2.6 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the evaluation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology, comprising a light mottled orange grey clay, was overlain by a light brown grey subsoil which measured between 0.3m and 0.78m thick (being thickest in Trench 2). This was overlain by a dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, which measured between 0.3m and 0.35m thick.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally poor with all trenches quickly filling with water once excavated, due to a high groundwater table.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 All seven trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

Trenches 1 to 3

3.3.2 Trenches 1 to 3 were located in the western part of the site at heights of between 1.3m to 1.55m OD, with each trench excavated to depths of between 0.9m to 1.13m.

3.3.3 At the north-west end of Trench 2, the 0.78m-thick subsoil (201) was cut by a modern rubbish pit (202). This was not further investigated but contained plastic, metal and screw top bottles, all of which were discarded on site (Plate 1). It was sealed beneath topsoil (200) which measured 0.35m thick.

Trenches 4 to 7

3.3.4 Trenches 4 to 7 lay in the eastern part of the site at heights of between 1.08m and 1.8m OD. They were excavated to depths of between 0.64m to 0.85m (Plates 2, 3 and 4), and were also found to be devoid of archaeology.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The seven trenches excavated provided a 5% sample of the proposed development area in order to adequately characterise any archaeological remains within the site. Although water ingress was an issue, any archaeological features present would have been easily discernible against the light mottled orange grey clay natural.

4.2 Conclusion

4.2.1 It is clear that the site lies away from the roddon, thought to partially follow the line of Main Road which runs through the village of Parson Drove and which is known to have been a focus of settlement throughout the Roman and medieval periods. The site itself contained no archaeological features, with only a modern rubbish dump being uncovered in one of the trenches (Trench 2). The latter appears to correspond with a rectangular structure, presumably an agricultural building, which is shown on Ordnance survey maps up until the late 1950s, but had disappeared by the late 1970s (viewable at <https://www.old-maps.co.uk>).

4.2.2 Despite Roman and medieval remains having been identified at sites to the east (ECB 3966) and west (ECB 1330, 2131, 3339), the absence of features and any non-modern finds suggests that the current site was not a focus of settlement or associated activity during these periods.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeology and the natural geology consisted of a light mottled orange grey clay						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil		
101	Layer	-	-	0.55	Subsoil		
Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology although a modern dump was noted at the north-west end of the trench. The natural geology consisted of a light mottled orange grey clay.						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil		
201	Layer	-	-	0.55	Subsoil		
202	Cut/fill	-	8	-	Modern rubbish dump		
Trench 3							
General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeology although a layer of clay was present between the topsoil and subsoil. The natural geology consisted of a light mottled orange grey clay						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1.13
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil		
301	Layer	-	-	0.78	Subsoil		
Trench 4							
General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology and the natural geology consisted of a light mottled orange grey clay						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil		
401	Layer	-	-	0.35	Subsoil		
Trench 5							
General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeology and the natural geology consisted of a light mottled orange grey clay						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	-	0.34	Topsoil		
501	Layer	-	-	0.3	Subsoil		
Trench 6							
General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology and the natural geology consisted of a light mottled orange grey clay						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil		
601	Layer	-	-	0.55	Subsoil		
Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeology and the natural geology consisted of a light mottled orange grey clay						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil		
701	Layer	-	-	0.3	Subsoil		

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blackbourn, K. 2020. *Land east of The Silverings, 114 Main Road, Parson Drove. Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished

Godwin, M. 2001. 'Foraminifera' in Lane, T., & Morris, E. (ed.). A millennium of saltmaking: prehistoric and Romano-British salt production. *Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Report Series No 4* (Heritage Lincolnshire: Heckington, Lincolnshire), 451-2

Robinson-Zeki, L. 2020. *Land east of The Silverings, 114 Main Road, Parson Drove. Archaeological Brief*.

APPENDIX C SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-414001		
Project Name	Land East of The Silverings, 114 Main Road, Parson Drive		
Start of Fieldwork	12/1/21	End of Fieldwork	12/1/21
Previous Work	no	Future Work	no

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PDRSMR20	Planning App. No.	F/YR19/0971/O
HER Number	ECB 6390	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Rural residential
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input 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
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	none	None
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Land east of The Silverings 114 Main Road Parson Drive PE13 4LA
District	Fenland	
Parish	Parson Drive	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area	3500m ²	
National Grid Ref	TF 38010 08730	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Leanne Robinson-Zeki
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Blackburn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	n/a	n/a
Digital Archive	OAE	PDRSMR20
Paper Archive	CHET	ECB 6390

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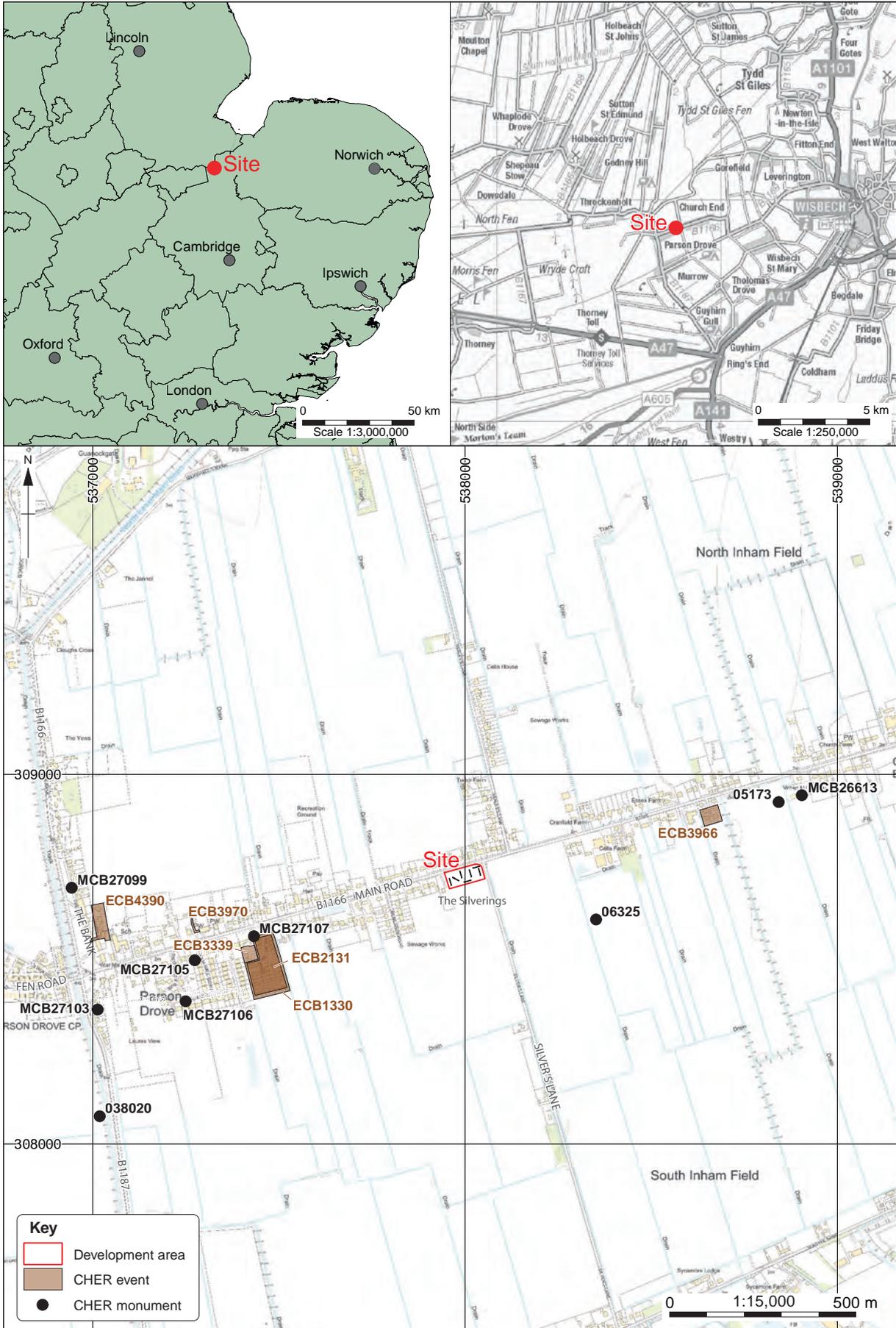
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GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets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

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location, with selected ChER entries

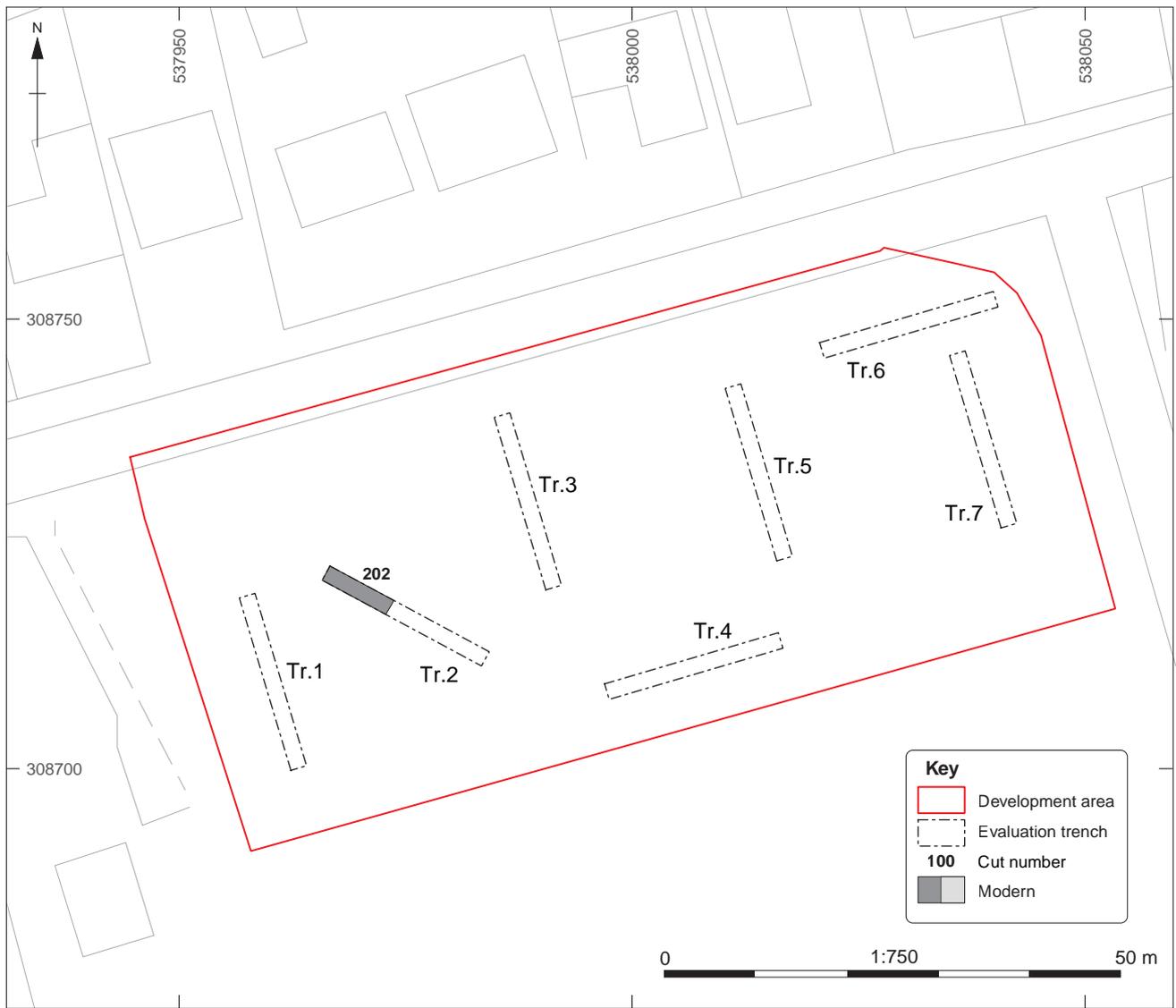


Figure 2: Trench plan

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Plate 1: Trench 2, looking north-west



Plate 2: Section of Trench 4, looking south south-east



Plate 3: Trench 6, looking west south-west



Plate 4: Trench 7, looking south south-east



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