

**34 NEWMARKET ROAD, BURWELL,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB25 0AE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

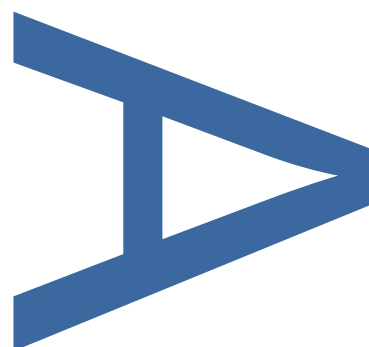
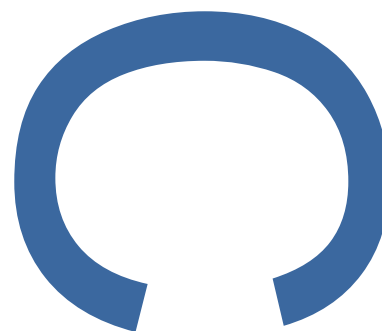
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:  
16/01390/FUL**

**PCA REPORT NO: 12856**

**SITE CODE: ECB5035**

**MAY 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## **Land at 34 Newmarket Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire:**

### **An Archaeological Evaluation**

**Local Planning Authority:** Cambridge City Council

**Planning Reference:** 16/01390/FUL

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 5912 6647

**Site Code:** ECB5035

**Report No.** R12856

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**May 2017**

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*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 34 Newmarket Lane (NGR TG 5912 6647) between the 18th and 19th April 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Audus & Peachey Carpentry & Joinery in advance of residential redevelopment of the site. The aim of the work was to characterize the archaeological potential of the proposed development area which was to be achieved with the use of four 10m long trial trenches.*

*The evaluation identified three undated but similarly formed post-holes within Trench 3, along with a wide and flat furrow visible within Trenches 2 and 4 which traversed the site in a northeast to southwest orientation. Several abraded post-medieval finds were recovered from the furrow.*

*Although undated, the post-holes are likely to be linked with the Iron Age settlement activity previously excavated immediately to the south-east of the site at 36-42 Newmarket Road (MCB17427), they did not appear to form an obvious pattern and were possibly component parts of fence-lines of a similar type excavated to the south east. The lack of further features on the present site is useful in further defining the extents of the possible Iron Age settlement.*

*The wide and shallow undated furrow, parallel with the modern plot, is likely to be medieval to post-medieval in date and may have operated as a previous plot boundary and/or with a drainage function. Little further can be suggested for such a relatively common archaeological feature.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at 34 Newmarket Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire, CB25 0AE (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NGR TL 5912 6647) between the 18th and 19th April 2017 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Audus & Peachey Carpentry & Joinery in advance of residential redevelopment of the site. The proposed development (650 m<sup>2</sup>) was to consist of a proposed dwelling with integral garage, parking, access road and associated site works (Planning Reference 16/01390/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mary Anne Slater of PCA (Mary Anne Slater 2017).
- 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 A total of four 10m trial trenches were excavated and recorded. Three undated post-holes and an undated but probable medieval to post-medieval furrow were recorded on the site.
- 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 the Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The bedrock geology is Zig Zag Chalk Formation - Chalk, formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS; Website 1).

2.1.2 There are no superficial deposits recorded for this area

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 Burwell lies on the northern slope of a ridge of high ground which slopes towards the Upware and the Fens.

2.2.2 The site is relatively flat at approximately 19m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General**

3.1.1 The archaeological background has been taken from the brief (Gdaniec 2017) and a search of the Cambridgeshire HER.

#### **3.2 Prehistoric**

3.2.1 Excavations immediately next to the site at 36-42 Newmarket Road revealed an Iron Age settlement (MCB17427). Features included two large pits of early-middle Iron Age date, which contained a pierced pine marten mandible and several near complete pottery vessels. A few smaller pits and numerous postholes were also found, which may indicate the presence of structures and fences.

3.2.2 Excavations at Isaacson Road, Burwell revealed evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (ECB4346). The presence of hammer slag in many of the Iron Age postholes suggests that iron working was being carried out near the site during the early to middle Iron Age. Two pieces of worked flint were also recovered that appeared to be of an earlier Neolithic date.

#### **3.3 Roman**

3.3.1 Approximately 85m to the north of Saxon Drive is a possible Roman settlement found during excavations of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the 1920s (CHER 06764a). Beneath the graves was found a large quarry pit which contained sherds of Roman pottery, box and roof tiles, burnt stone, animal bones and traces of wood and charcoal, suggesting a substantial Roman building nearby.

3.3.2 Another possible area of Roman settlement lies in the vicinity of Burwell Castle (CHER 04663, 06807). Ploughing has produced large quantities of Roman pottery, including box and roof tiles. A lead vat was found in this area in 1977, along with Roman pottery, roof tiles and part of a glass bowl (CHER 06787).

#### **3.4 Saxon**

3.4.1 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery lies north of Burwell Church (CHER 06764). Between 1854 and 1929 at least 137 inhumations of both sexes and varying

ages were found on the site. The majority were discovered during excavations by T.C. Lethbridge during the 1920s. Most of the inhumations were in shallow graves, oriented east-west. There were four richly furnished burials, with the grave goods mostly consisting of iron chains, bone or bronze pins, iron buckles and bead. The cemetery probably dates from the late 6th-7th centuries and seems to have been predominantly Christian.

### **3.5 Medieval**

3.5.1 To the south-east of Newmarket Road lies Burwell Castle (CHER 01775). The site contains the earthworks of the 12th century castle and was also the site of a 13th century chapel. The castle was constructed by Stephen as an attempt to contain the rebellion of Earl Geoffrey de Mandeville in AD 1143. Burwell Castle was constructed partly on land already occupied by Burwell village and traces of the crofts and two houses were found during excavations of the motte in 1935.

3.5.2 Excavations at the site of Burwell castle also revealed features relating to a manor belonging to Ramsey Abbey which was later established on the site (CHER 01775). A series of fishponds run to the north-west of the castle, following the stream course which flows through the southern arm of the moat from the springs to the east. The fishponds were probably related to the later manor on the site.

3.5.3 The archaeological investigations at Isaacson Road also uncovered evidence of medieval industrial activity (MCB17444). This included five limekilns with a series of large contemporary quarry pits and a post-built windmill. The limekilns seem to have been discontinued in the mid-late 12th century and the windmill was built and demolished sometime in the 13th century.

### **3.6 Post-Medieval**

3.6.1 The investigations at Isaacson Road revealed that the site was quarried for clunch during the post-medieval period (CHER 10889). Ordnance Survey maps also show lime kilns in this area



## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation and Sampling**

(Plate 1)

- 4.1.1 A total of 40m of linear trenching was opened using a mechanical excavator within the 650m site which equated to approximately 5% of the site. The trenches were targeted on the footprints of the proposed buildings, in the areas most likely to be impacted by development. Due to a decision taken in the field Trench 2 had to be split, with the south eastern end located slightly further north.
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a JCB excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. 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 Bucket-testing at the ends of the trial trenches was undertaken in order to recover finds by hand from the topsoil. Several small abraded recent and later

post-medieval finds of no archaeological significance were recovered from this hand-sorting of the topsoil and from the furrow [104]=[106]. They were noted but due to their recent date were not retained for inspection.

- 4.1.7 Discrete features were at least 50% excavated. On account of the lack of dating, the three uncovered post-holes were then 100% excavated.

## **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 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 and black and white photographs were taken of archaeological features and deposits.

- 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 (ClfA 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. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or north to south depending on the alignment of the trench.

5.1.2 The evaluation identified three undated post-holes within Trench 3 and an undated furrow which traversed Trenches 2 and 4.

### 5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 produced no archaeological features or finds.

<b>TRENCH 1</b>	<b>Figure 2-3</b>	<b>Plate n/a</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 10m	Level of Natural (m OD): 21.63-21.53	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	100	0.00-0.17	0.00-0.20
Subsoil	101	0.17-0.21	0.20-0.31
Natural	102	0.21-0.38	0.31-0.40
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 1 was located in the southwest and centre of the development area, and produced no archaeological features or finds			

### 5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 contained a furrow [104], located towards the southwestern end of the trench. (Plate 2)

5.3.2 A southwest to northeast aligned furrow [104] was located towards the northwestern end of the trench. Furrow [104] was linear in plan with a relatively wide and shallow profile. It measured 1.43m wide and 0.13m deep, and had concave sides and a flat base, extending beyond the limit of excavation in each direction. It contained a single fill (103) of firm light grey silt. Several finds of recent and Post-medieval date were recovered from the deposit. The same furrow was observed to the north in Trench 4, where it was attributed [106].

<b>TRENCH 2</b>	<b>Figure 2-3</b>		<b>Plate 2 and 4</b>	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 10m	Level of Natural (m OD): 21.62-21.57		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>N End</b>	<b>S End</b>	
Topsoil	100	0.00-0.31	0.00-0.32	
Subsoil	101	0.31-0.42	0.32-0.38	
Natural	102	0.42-0.53	0.35-0.40	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 2 was located centrally within the plot and contained a single furrow.				

## 5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 contained three post-holes [108], [110] and [112]. Post-holes [108] and [110] were located at the north-eastern end of the trench and post-hole [112] at the south-western.

5.4.2 Post-hole [108] had a circular shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.22m diameter x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill (107) of light grey silt, and contained no finds.

5.4.3 Post-hole [110] (see Plate 2) was located immediately adjacent to Pit [108]. Post-hole [110] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.22m diameter x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill (109) which was a light grey silt, and contained no finds.

5.4.4 Post-hole [112] (see Plate 4) was located at the opposite end of the trench and was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.21m diameter x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill (111) which was a light grey silt, and contained no finds.

<b>TRENCH 3</b>	<b>Figure 2-4</b>		<b>Plate 3-4</b>	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 21.68-21.62		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>W End</b>	<b>E End</b>	
Topsoil	100	0.00-0.26	0.00-0.31	

Subsoil	101	0.26-0.33	0.31-0.48
Natural	102	0.33-0.46	0.48+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 3 was located at the southwestern end of the development area immediately to the south of Trench 2. Trench 3 contained three post-holes.			

## 5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 contained a single furrow [106], located towards the southwestern end of the trench.

5.5.2 A south-west to northeast aligned furrow [106] was located towards the southwestern end of the trench. Furrow [106] was linear in plan with a relatively wide and shallow profile. It measured 1.70m wide and 0.20m deep, and had concave sides and a flat base, extending beyond the limit of excavation in each direction. It contained a single fill (105) of firm light grey silt. Several sherds of recent and later post-medieval pot were recovered from the fill. The same furrow was observed to the south in Trench 2, where it was attributed [104].

<b>TRENCH 4</b>	<b>Figure 2-4</b>	<b>Plate n/a</b>	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 21.81-21.68	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
		<b>N End</b>	<b>S End</b>
Topsoil	100	0.36	0.35
Subsoil	101	0.11	0.16
Natural	102	0.47+	0.51+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 4 was located centrally within the development area immediately to the south of Trench 3. Trench 4 contained a single furrow.			

## **6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1.1 The archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation were likely to represent two phases of activity. Firstly three post-holes may be located on the periphery of an Iron Age settlement and secondly a late post-medieval furrow or former plot boundary.
- 6.1.2 Of most interest were the three post-holes ([108], [110] and [112]), uncovered within Trench 3. Although undated they had a similar form, being circular in plan with near vertical or steeply sloping sides and a roughly flat base. Due to their similar form they were considered to be contemporary. Two were located towards the northern end of Trench 3 and could conceivably be a part of a fence-line or rudimentary structure, and a third was located towards the southern end of the trench, and may have been more isolated, although this was difficult to determine within the trial trench.
- 6.1.3 Although undated it is possible that the post-holes represent a continuation of the Iron Age settlement activity observed immediately to the south east at 36-42 Newmarket Road, Burwell undertaken in 2005 (MCB17427), although due to the lack of dating evidence this can only be a posited.
- 6.1.4 The site located adjacent to the current development at 36-42 Newmarket Road (MCB17427), also contained similar evidence of posts fence-lines and possible structures. Two large pits of early to middle Iron Age date contained a range of finds which may have been deliberately placed. This type of activity was absent from the present site, usefully indicating that current development was located beyond the main focus of settlement and helping further to define the site at 36-42 Newmarket Road in relation to the regional framework (Medleycott 2011).
- 6.1.5 A post-medieval furrow [104]=[106], traversed Trenches 2 and 4 and was of late post-medieval date. The furrow was on a parallel alignment to the edges of the modern development plot, on a north -west to south-east orientation. A small assemblage of late post-medieval finds recovered from the furrow were small and abraded and of no archaeological significance other than to signify the late infilling of this feature.

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Audus & Peachey Carpentry & Joinery for commissioning the work. The author would also like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project and Charlotte Faiers of PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Medleycott, M. 2011 Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework or the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 24

### **8.2 Websites**

1) British Geological Survey (Date accessed 31/04/2017)

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

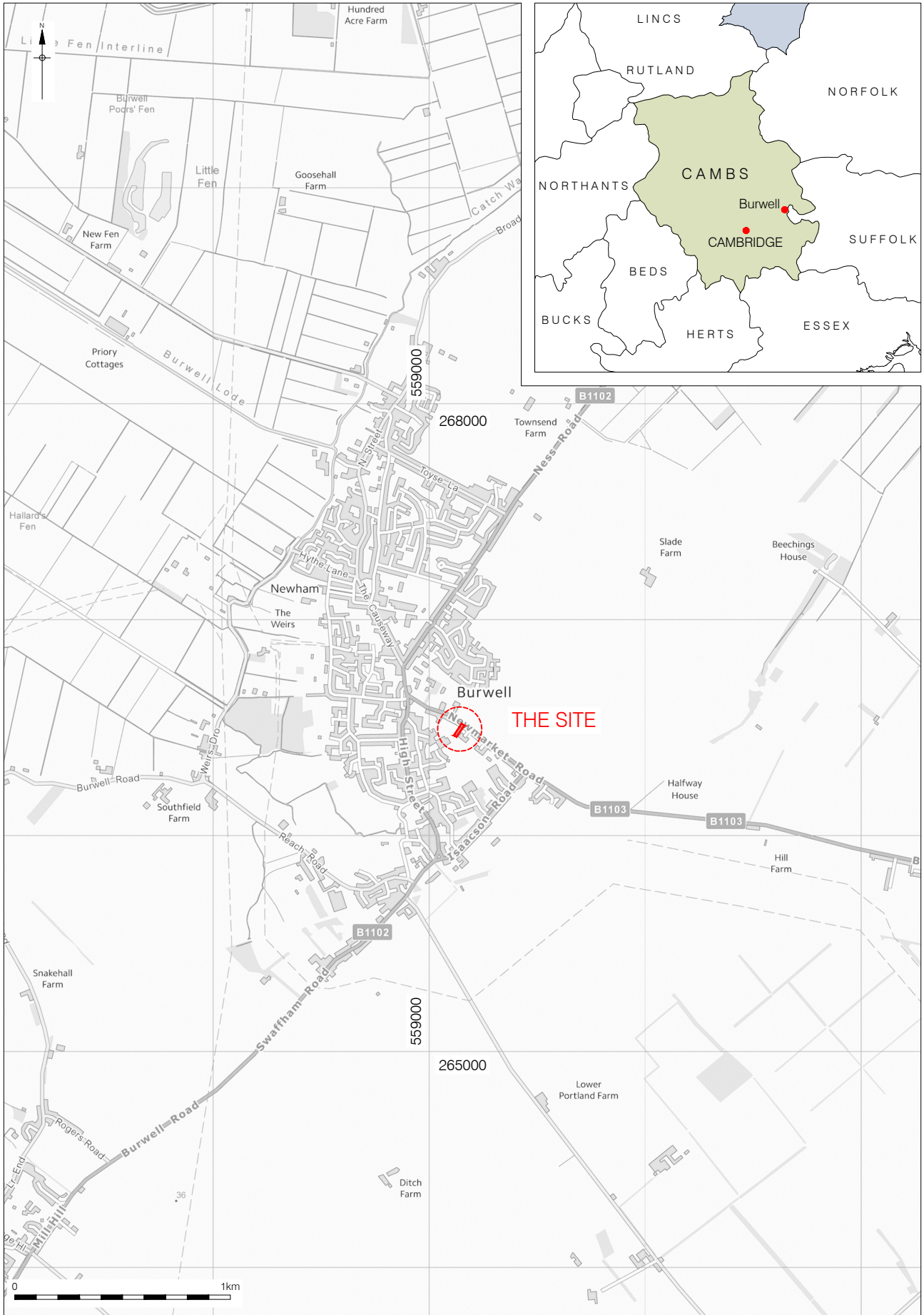
2) British History Online (Date accessed 31/04/2016)

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[www.oldmapsonline.org](http://www.oldmapsonline.org)

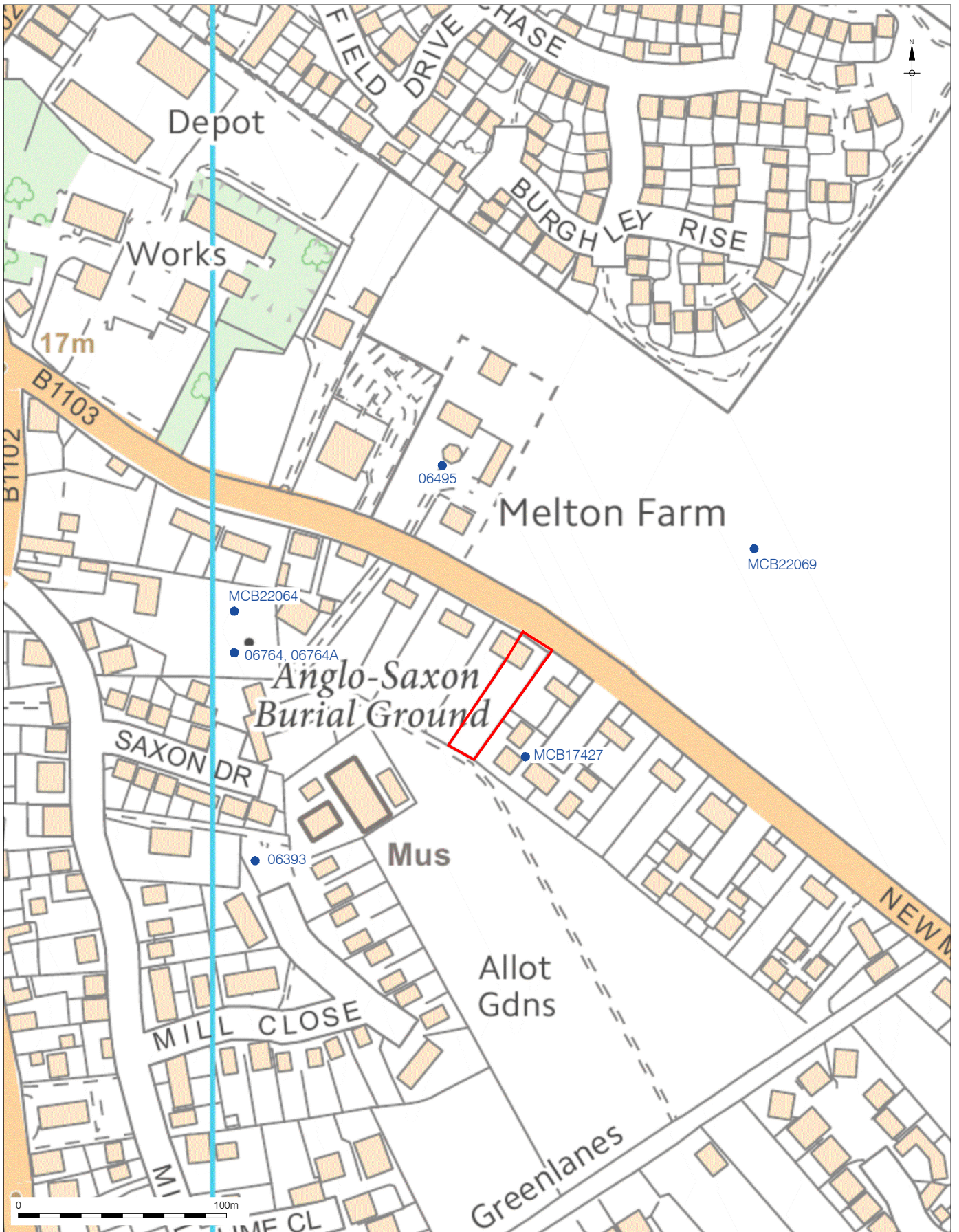




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 26/04/17 CF

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





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 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2017  
 28/04/17 JB

Figure 2  
 HER locations showing nearby sites  
 1:2,500 at A4

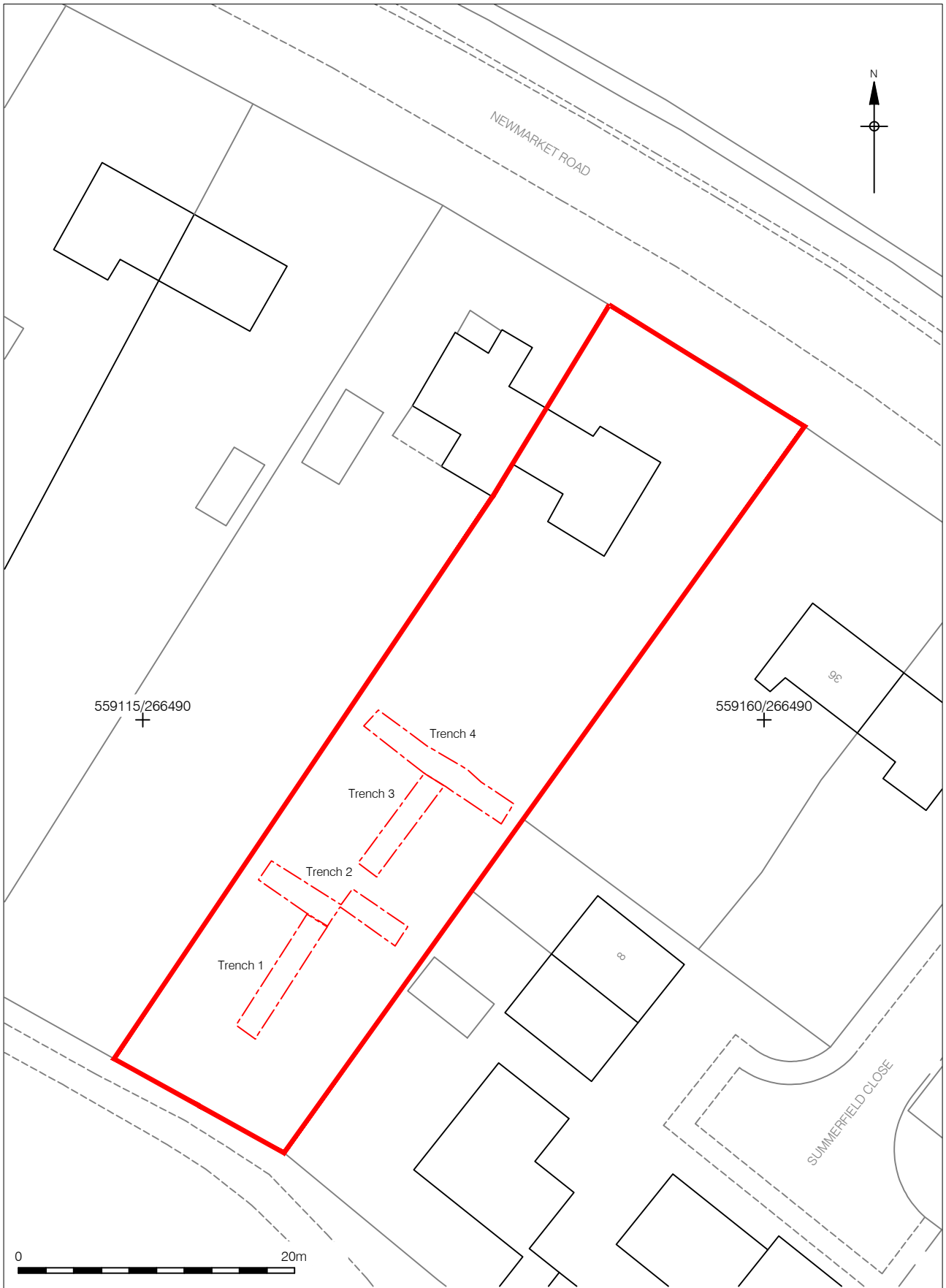


Figure 3  
Trench Location  
1:400 at A4

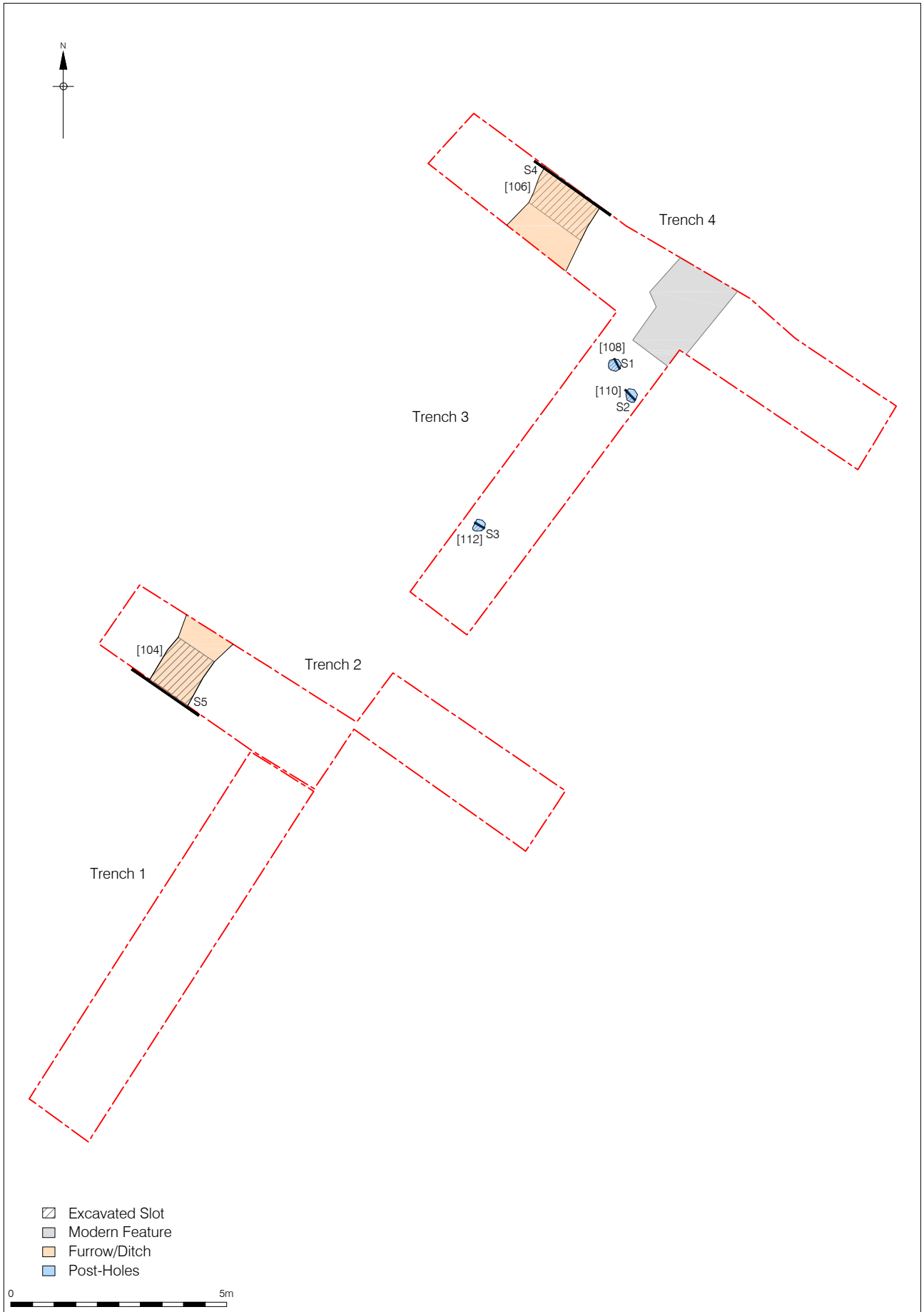
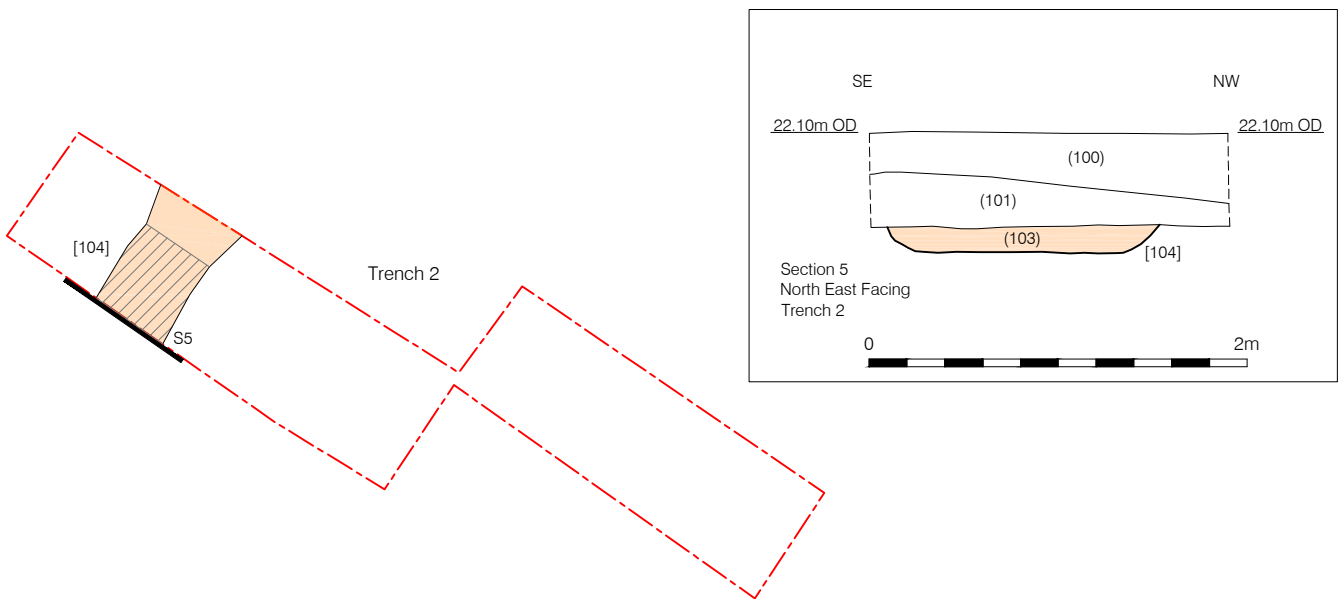
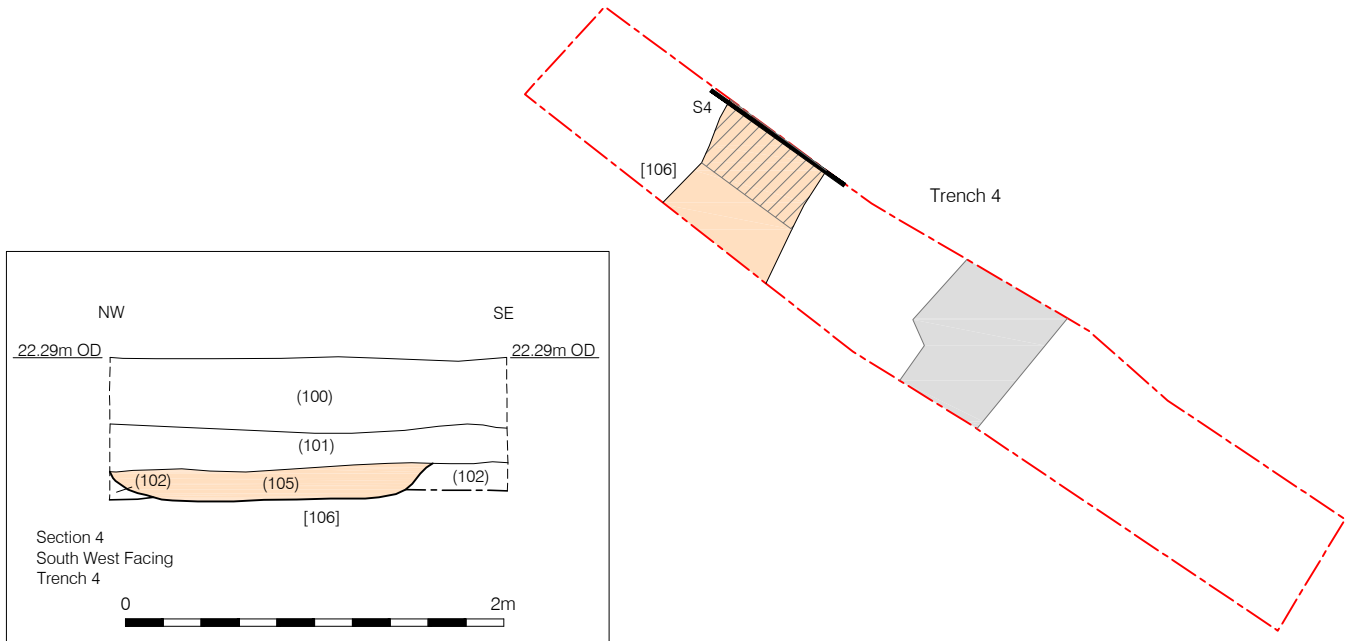





Figure 4  
 Trench Plan  
 1:125 at A4



-  Excavated Slot
-  Modern Feature
-  Furrow/Ditch

0 5m

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Figure 5  
Trenches 2 and 4 and Sections  
1:100 and 1:40 at A4

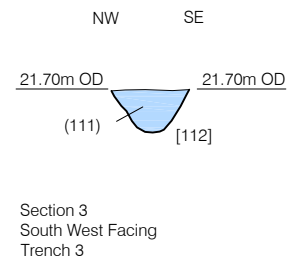
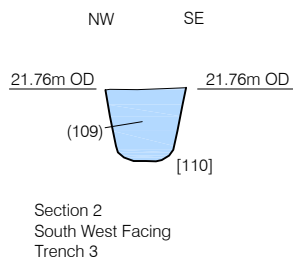
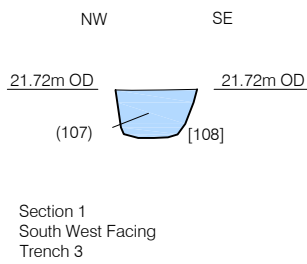
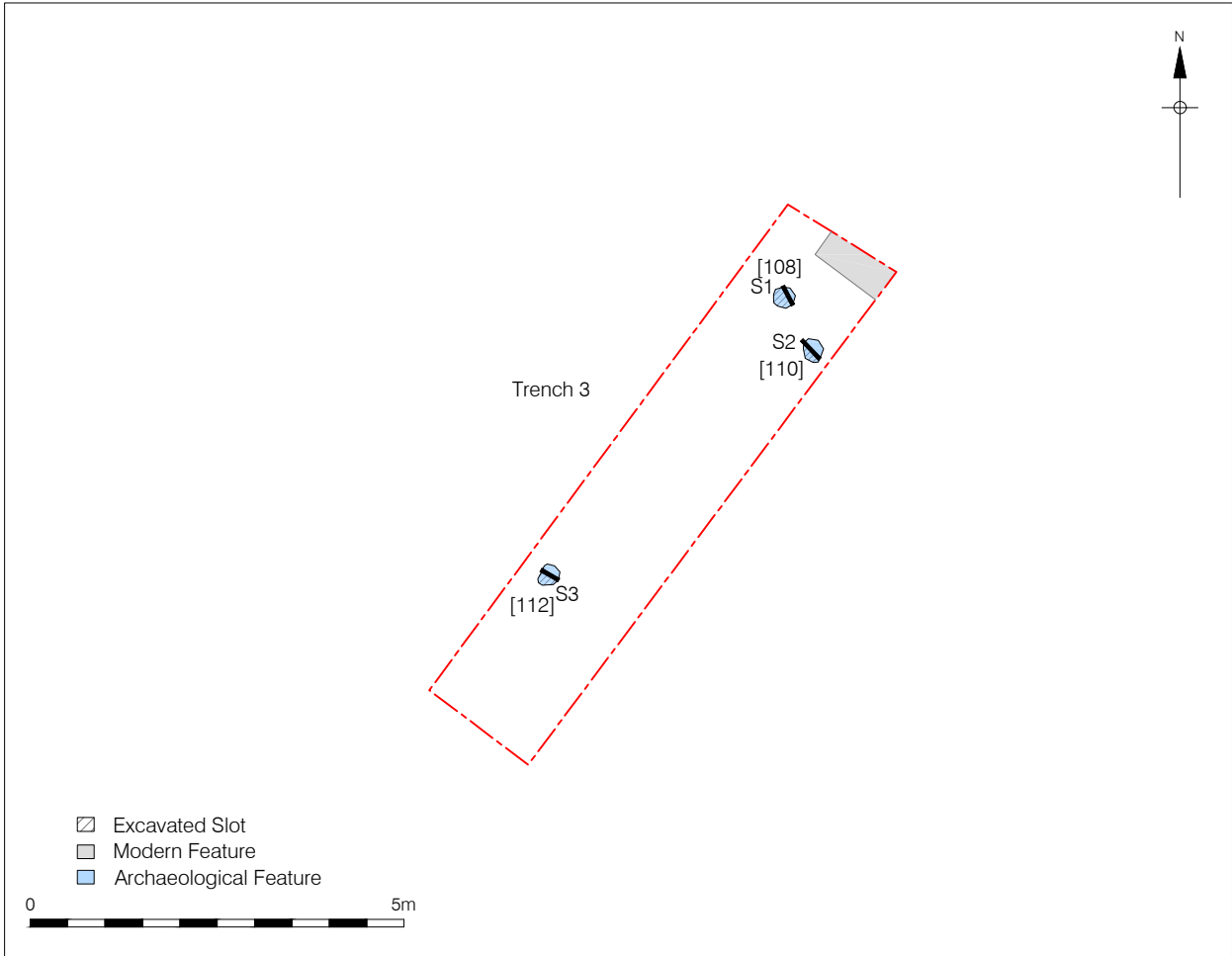


Figure 6  
Plan of Trench 3 and Sections 1-3  
1:100 and 1:20 at A4



**9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: The site view northeast



Plate 2: Furrow [104], view southwest





Plate 3: Post-hole [108] and [110], view northeast



Plate 4: Post-hole [112], view northwest

## 10 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	103	Cut	Pit
104	1	103	Fill	Pit
105	1	105	Cut	Treethrow
106	1	105	Fill	Treethrow
107	6	107	Cut	Ditch
108	6	107	Fill	Ditch
109	6	109	Cut	Treethrow
110	6	109	Fill	Treethrow
111	6	111	Cut	Ditch
112	6	111	Fill	Ditch

## 11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-283369

#### Project details

Project name Land at 34 Newmarket Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire

Short description of the project The evaluation identified three undated but similarly formed post-holes within Trench 3, along with a wide and flat furrow which traversed the site in a northeast to southwest orientation, visible within Trenches 2 and 4. Although undated, the post-holes are likely to be linked with the Iron Age settlement activity previously excavated immediately to the south east of the site at 36-42 Newmarket Road (MCB17427), they did not appear to form an obvious pattern and were possibly component parts of fence-lines of a similar type excavated to the south east. The lack of further features on the present site is useful in further defining the extents of the possible Iron Age settlement. The wide and shallow undated furrow, as it matches the orientation of the plot is likely to be medieval to post-medieval in date and may have operated as a previous plot boundary and/or with a drainage function. Little further can be suggested for such a relatively common archaeological feature.

Project dates Start: 18-04-2017 End: 19-04-2017

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes ECB5035 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type POST-HOLES None

Monument type FURROWS None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"

Development type    Housing estate  
Prompt                Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)  
Position    in    the    Not known / Not recorded  
planning process

---

Project location

Country                England  
Site location           CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BURWELL Land at 34  
Newmarket Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire  
Postcode                CB25 0AE  
Study area                650 Square metres  
Site coordinates        TL 5912 6647 52.272893123448 0.33242123462 52 16 22 N 000 19 56  
E Point  
Height OD / Depth    Min: 21m Max: 22m

---

Project creators

Name                    of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Organisation

Project                brief Cambridgeshire County Council  
originator

Project                design Mary-Anne Slater  
originator

Project                    Mark Hinman  
director/manager

Project supervisor    Clare Jackson

Type                    of Audus and peachey  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name                    of Audus and Peachey  
sponsor/funding  
body

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Project archives

Physical    Archive    CCC County Archaeology Store

recipient

Physical Contents "other"

Digital Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store  
recipient

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"  
available

Paper Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store  
recipient

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Unpublished Text"  
available

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#### Project bibliography

1

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