

# 19 SAXON DRIVE, BURWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1142 October 2016



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# October 2016

Site Code	ECB4809	NGR		TL 59045 66466
Planning Ref.	15/00675/FUL	OASIS		britanni1-262884
Approved By:			Date October 2016	



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#### Abstract

On 10th October 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on Land at 19 Saxon Drive, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 59045 66466), as part of a scheme of pre-planning archaeological works in advance of a housing development and associated works. A design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) required an evaluation comprising of a single trial trench measuring 15.00m x 1.80m.

Background research for the project indicated that there was a high probability of encountering archaeological remains dating to the Roman and Saxon Periods, as the site is located adjacent a site of a Roman settlement and Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (CHER 06764a and 06764). However, no archaeological features or finds were present in the trial trenching evaluation.



#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On 10th October 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on land at 19 Saxon Drive, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 59045 66466), as part of a scheme of pre-planning archaeological works in advance of a housing development and associated works. A design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Stewart, G. dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2016) required an evaluation comprising of a single trial trench measuring 15.00m x 1.80m.

#### 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the southern half of the historic village of Burwell, Cambridgeshire at an average height of c.14m AOD. Burwell is a fen edge settlement lying on the southeastern edge of the Fens, approximately 10km north-east of Cambridge.

The site covers an irregular area of 494m<sup>2</sup> to the rear of 19 Saxon Drive. The proposed development comprises one building and associated parking and landscaping.

The bedrock geology is described as Zig Zag chalk formation. This is a sedimentary rock formed in warm chalk seas during the Cretaceous period. No superficial deposits have been recorded at this location (BGS, 2016).

# 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (S 6.16.4; 2015)*.

# 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background utilises the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape



(<u>www.pastscape.orq.uk</u>), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 4). The CHER preferred reference has been used.

The site is located in the village of Burwell, 10km north-east of the city of Cambridge. It is first mentioned as *burcwell* in 1060 and then later as *Buruuella* in Domesday in 1086. The name derives from Old English and means 'spring or stream by the fort' (*burh* + *wella*) (Mills, 2003).

The most significant records concerning the site relate to a known Roman settlement and Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (CHER 06764a and 06764) located 26m to the north. The evidence for the Roman settlement comprised a large quarry pit backfilled with pottery, box and roof tiles and domestic waste material. The Saxon cemetery recorded 150 inhumations between 1925 and 1931, in shallow graves orientated east to west. There were no traces of coffins and finds were relatively sparse with 52 containing no grave goods at all, however four were richly furnished and 12 contained knives and a scramasax. The cemetery dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> century and seems to have contained predominately Christian inhumations.

#### 4.1 Prehistoric (814,000BC - 43AD)

Evidence for pre-historic activity in the 1km search area is well documented. Find spots record limited Palaeolithic (01775B), and Mesolithic (06477) activity.

A larger concentration of Bronze Age activity is noted 300 to 60mm south and south-west of the site and includes pits (MCB20331), a hoard (06769a) and a metal working site (MCB17444). This all indicates well established settlement activity.

A small Iron Age settlement is recorded 90m to the east (MCB17427) and comprised two large pits dating to the early to middle Iron Age and a group of smaller pits and postholes thought to be structures and fence lines. The dating suggests a certain level of settlement continuity from the Bronze Age.

# 4.2 Roman (43AD - 410AD)

A marked increase in activity is noted during the Roman period and the settlement identified to the north of the site (06764a) could extend to the proposed development area.



Finds scatters of Roman material are recorded to the south (06768, 06787, 06843 and 04663) and north-west (10953 and 06807) of the site suggesting widespread activity.

A dense concentration of features (11989) including a trackway and boundary ditched were uncovered during an excavation (ECB1435) at low road, 400m to the north-west.

The settlement location and outlying boundaries and track to the north-west suggest a small farming settlement or villa complex was present during the Roman period. This form of activity is common on fen edge sites and similar Roman activity is recorded in the nearby villages of Isleham, West Row and Beck Row.

# 4.3 Anglo-Saxon (410AD - 1066AD)

Burwell as a modern settlement has its origins in the Saxon period. The cemetery to the north of the site indicates a significant settlement in the 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> centuries. The village name also suggests that settlement was a *burh* or significant fortified settlement, however the location of this has yet to be positively identified, but might be under or close to the medieval castle to the south-west where two other Saxon find spots (CB14760 and 06768A) are recorded.

# 4.4 Medieval (1066AD – 1540AD)

Medieval activity is widely distributed across the search area. The remains of an unfinished 12<sup>th</sup> century castle is located 380m to the south-west (01775). This was constructed during the Anarchy period at the behest of King Stephen.

The medieval manor was located west of the castle and 400m south of the site (06493A) and St Mary's Church (Grade I; 48937) lies adjacent to it. The proximity of the castle, manor and church indicate the focus of medieval settlement activity was located around 400m south of the site.

The priory of St John (06864) and Burwell Hall (01122a) form a second focus of medieval activity around 500m west of the site and a scattering of earthworks and buildings are located 700m to the north-west (11380, 06733 and MCB17397)

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The closest record (06721) lies 200m to the north-west and relates to an unsubstantiated reference as to the location of the ruined Church of St Andrew.

# 4.5 Post-Medieval (1540AD - 1900AD)

Stevens Mill is a Grade II\* 18<sup>th</sup> century windmill (LB: 48963) and located 36m south of the site.

Eight further records are located within 250m of the site and relate to post-medieval buildings including another mill (06495), a Catholic Church (CB14872), two Inns (06476 and 06385) and a manor (06502). These tend to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries suggesting a significant period of building activity from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Given the above, the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains dating to the Roman and Saxon periods is **high**, based on the close proximity of 06764 and 06741a and the results of the excavation ECB615.

#### 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

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

# 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives outlined in the brief stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits,
- · the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon,
- the preservation of deposits within negative features,
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable

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deposits should also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

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

#### 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CCC HET Brief required an adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened. The precedent exists whereby a 5% sample of a site is deemed to constitute an adequate representative sample. In this case a 15m x 1.80m trench located on a north-east to south-west alignment over the proposed building footprint and extending to the access road, was a suitable sample area.

A professional metal detector was used to scan the machined spoil heaps and exposed surfaces. A programme of Bucket sampling was conducted where 90 litres of spoil was hand sorted from each soil horizon at both ends of the single trench. Demonstrably modern finds were not retained.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings. Appropriate photographs were taken.

# 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figure 6)

The trial trench, measuring  $15m \times 1.80m$  was located on a north-east to south-west alignment. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.48m. No archaeological features or finds were present in the trench.

Topsoil layer **1000** was present to a maximum depth of 0.24m. This layer overlay Subsoil layer **1001** which was a maximum of 0.23m thick to a depth of 0.45m.

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The results of the metal detecting survey and bucket sampling produced only modern find; Topsoil layer **1000** contained debris from modern garden use, including bricks, gravel, wooden boarder edges, garden waste, polybags and wire. No finds were present in Subsoil layer **1001**.

# 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 5)

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Topsoil layer **1000**, comprising a mid grey brown, firm clayey silt, with occasional small inclusions of chalk. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.24m.

Sealed by Topsoil **1000** was Subsoil layer **1001**, comprising a mid yellow-grey brown, compact clayey silt, with frequent small to medium inclusions of chalk. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.45m.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Natural geology **1002**, comprising of compact light grey white chalk.

#### 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background suggested that the site had a high potential of encountering archaeological remains dating to the Roman and Saxon Periods, as the site is located adjacent a site of a Roman settlement and Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (CHER 06764a and 06764). Unfortunately, no archaeological features were identified and no finds were recovered from the site. It is likely that no archaeology is present on the area of works.

#### 11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET). The digital archive with be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



# 12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr David Lock for commissioning the project.

We would also like to thank Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for her advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Matthew J. Baker of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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

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

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



# APPENDIX 1 - DEPOSIT TABLES

# Deposit Tables

# TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orienta	Orientation SW - NE		Height AOD 26.84m		Shot ID Sample Section 1
Sample Section No		Location			Facing	
1		NW Side, NE End		SE Facing		
Context No	Depth	Depth Deposit Desc		t Description		
1000	0.00 - 0	0.00 - 0.24m Topsoil		psoil: Mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt.		
1001	0.24 - 0	0.24 - 0.45m Subsoil		oil: mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt.		
1002	0.45m +	<ul> <li>Natural: Light grey white, compact, chalk.</li> </ul>				



#### APPENDIX 2 - OASIS FORM

OASIS FORM - Print view

hup://www.oasis.ac.uklfomlfprinLcfm

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

lis1: of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country I Log out

Printable version

#### OASIS ID: britanni1-262884

Project details

Project name 19 Saxon Drive, Burwell

Short description of Single Trench Archaeological Evaluation

the project

Project dates start: 19-09-2016 End: 19-10-2016

Previous/future No / No

work

P1161 -Contracting Unit No. Any associated

project reference oodes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1-General Residential

Monument type NONE None Significant Finds NONE None

"Targeted Trenches" Methods &

techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) Prompt National Planning Policy Framework- NPPF Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process

Project location

Country England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BURVVELL 19 Saxon Drive Site location

CB25 OHR Postcode study area 500 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 59047 66467 52.272887360463 0.331350727115 52 16 22 N 000 19 52 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 26m Max: 27m

Project creators

Name of Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Organisation

I of3 19/10/20161547



#### OASIS FORM - Print view

http://www.oasis.ac.uk/fonn/print.cfm

Project brief

Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Author y/advisory body

originator

Project design Matthew Adams

originator

Project Matthew Adams

director/manager

Project supervisor Matt Baker Developer Type of

sponsor/funding

body

Name of sponsor/funding

body

Lockmark Properties Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive

Exists?

Digital Archive

recipient

Cambridgeshire HER

Digital Archive ID ECB4809

Digital Contents

Digital Media available

"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

recipient

Paper Archive Cambridgeshire HER

Paper Archive ID EC84809 Paper Contents "none" "Context Paper Media

sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Pian", "Report", "Section", "Survey available

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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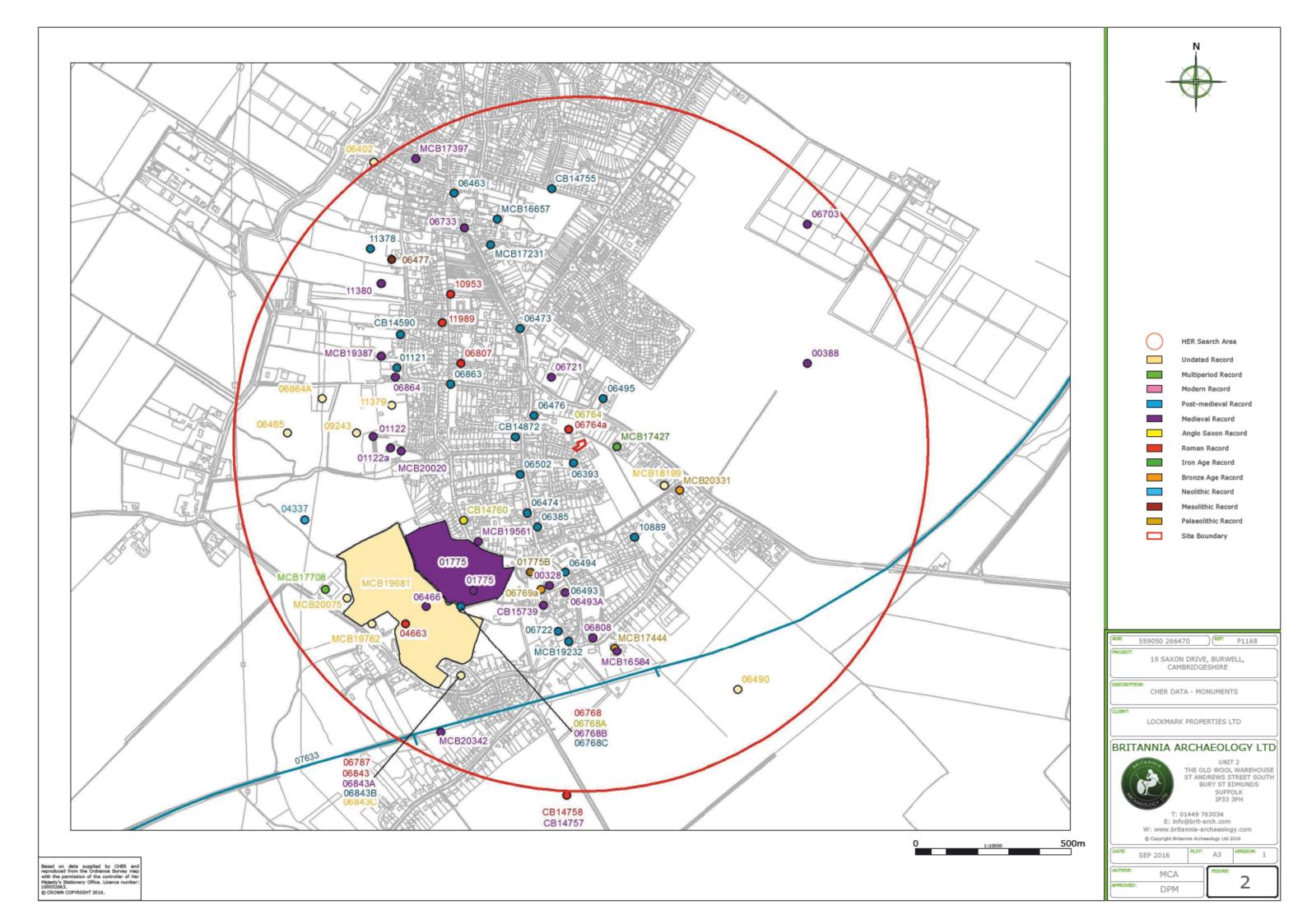
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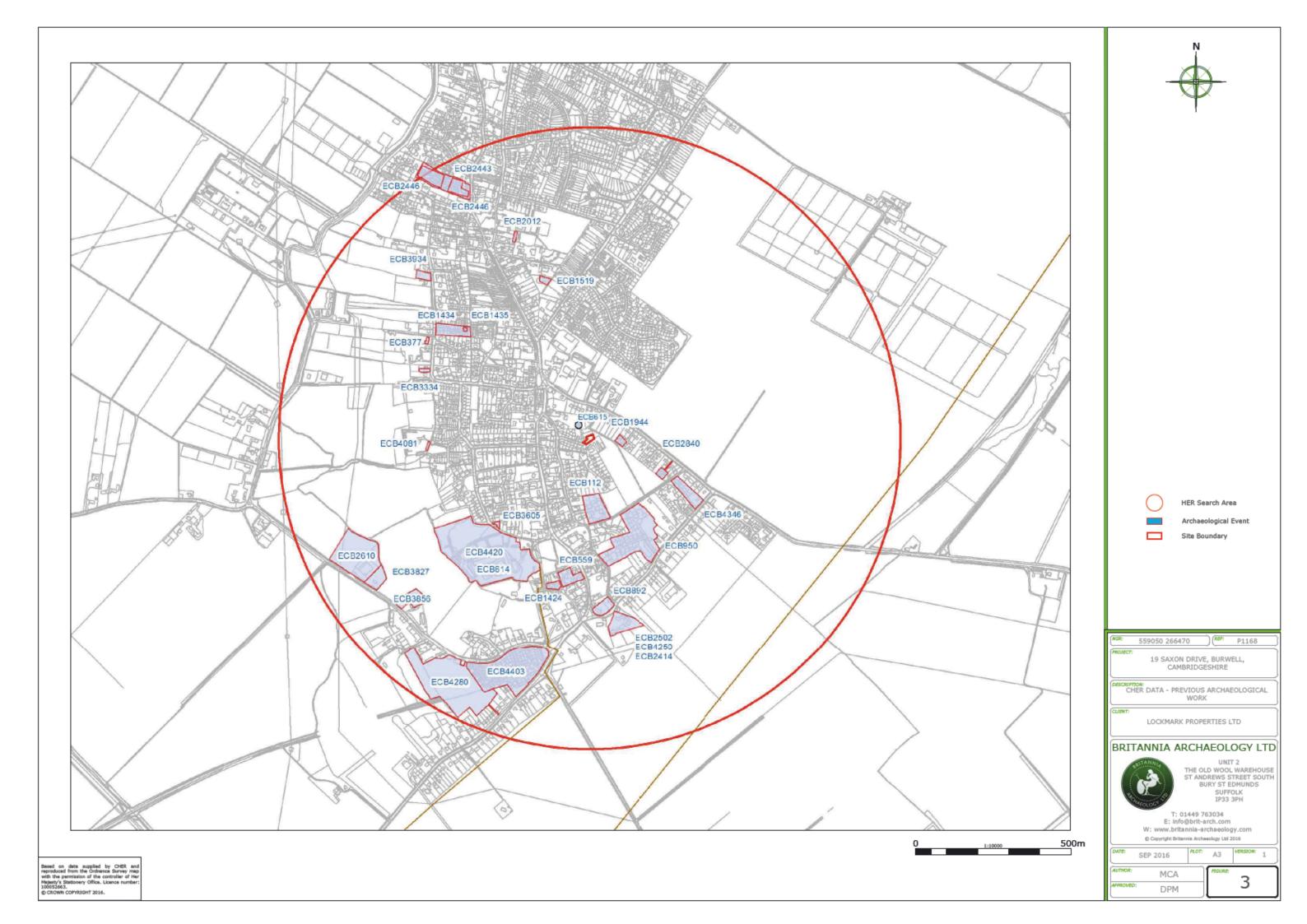
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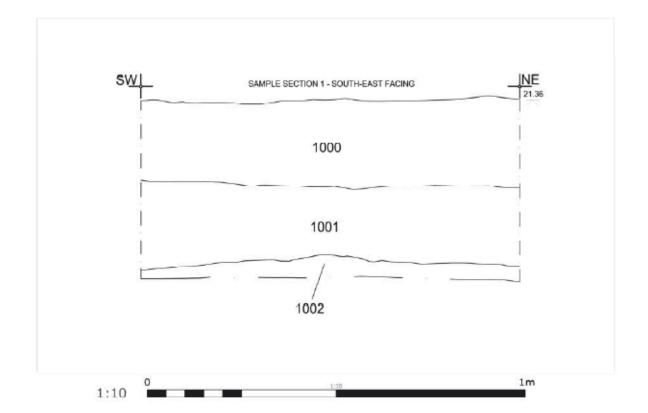














SAMPLE SECTION - VIEW NW



TRIAL TRENCH - VIEW NE



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