



**New England Stud, Heath Road,
Swaffham Bulbeck,
Cambridgeshire**

Client: KWA Architects (Cambridge) Ltd.

Date: October 2017

ECB 5207

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/82

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HER Information

Site Code: ECB 5207

Site Name: New England Stud, Heath Road

Report Number 2017/82

Planning Application No: 16/01318/FUM

Date of Fieldwork: 20th-22nd September 2017

Grid Reference: TL 5812 6150

Oasis Reference: 294015

Curatorial Officer: Gemma Stewart (CCC/HET)

Project Officer: Linzi Everett

Client/Funding Body: KWA Architects (Cambridge) Ltd.

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Linzi Everett
Date: October 2017
Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Managing Director
Date: October 2017

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at New England Stud, Heath Road, Swaffham Bulbeck as a condition on a planning application relating to a proposed new equine isolation unit. Twelve 20m long trenches were excavated, focussed on areas where development was most likely to impact on archaeological levels. In each case, up to 0.25m of topsoil sealed the natural subsoil within which there was evidence of considerable modern agricultural activity. Archaeological evidence was limited to one undated ditch in Trench 3 and single sherds of Iron Age and post medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil in Trench 6 and Trench 9 respectively.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) on land at New England Stud, Swaffham Bulbeck, Cambridgeshire (Figure 1) to assess the impact of a proposed equine isolation unit on potential heritage assets.

The project was required by a condition on planning application 16/01318/FUM, in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and was subject to a Brief produced by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC/HET, Appendix 1), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 14/07/2017. The project was carried out to a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by Rhodri Gardner, which had addressed the requirements of the Brief and had been approved by CCC/HET prior to commencement. The project was commissioned by KWA Architects (Cambridge) Ltd.

The aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.
- Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- Provide sufficient information for CCC/HET to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
- Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

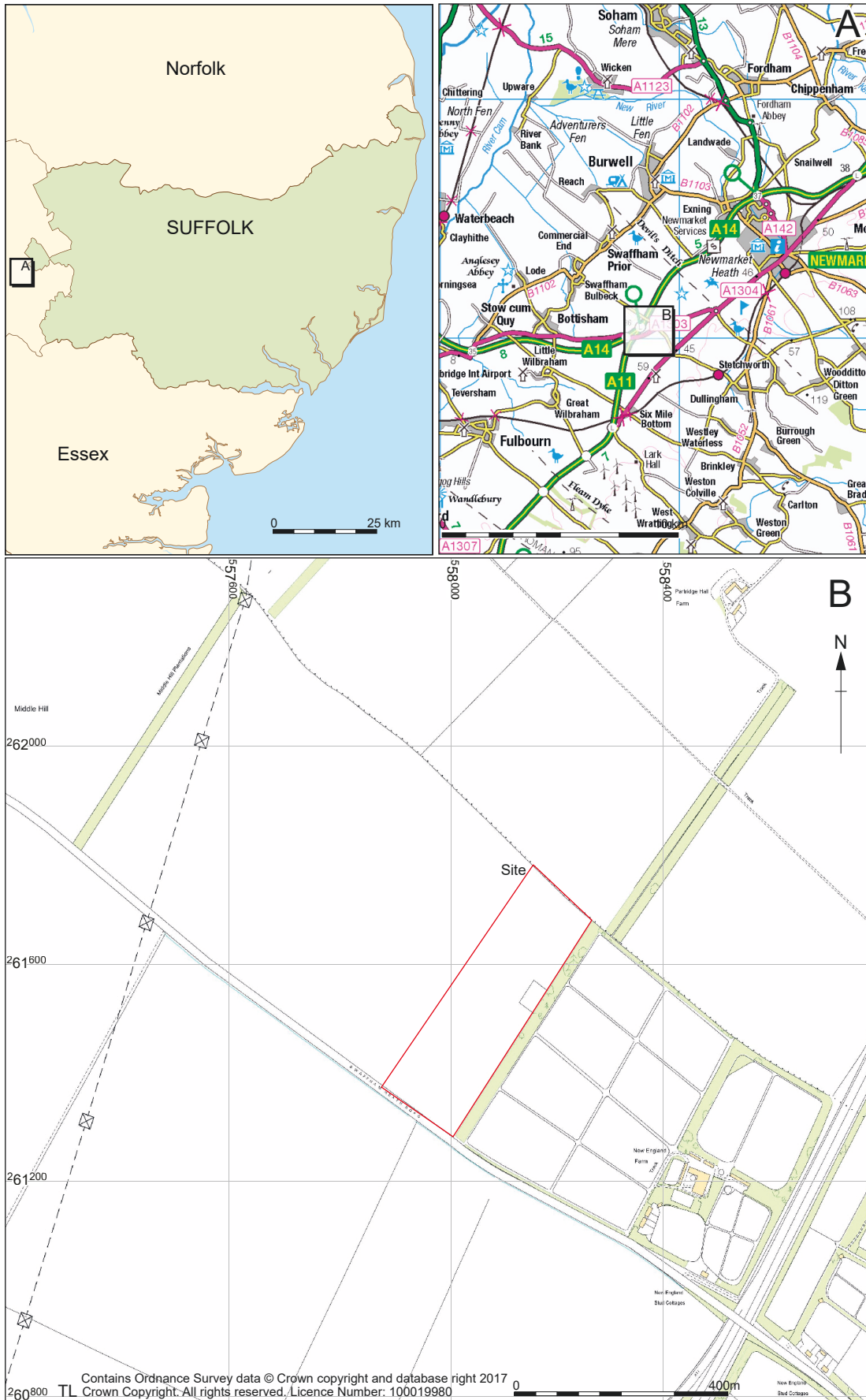


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red)

2. Geology and topography

The proposed development area is part of a generally flat arable field centred on grid reference TL 5812 6150, around 40m above Ordnance Datum. The site is bounded open farmland to the southeast and northeast and by Heath Road to the southwest.

The geology of the area is recorded as superficial deposits of Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk (British Geological Survey website, 2017).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of high potential for archaeological deposits, as described in the CCC/HET Brief (Appendix 1) and shown in the accompanying Historic Record Environment (HER) search. The Brief states that *'The development is situated to the south west of cropmark ring ditch and banks (Historic Environment reference 06461) and designated long barrow funerary mound (National Heritage List for England reference 1020842, HER DCB 323). To the north west of the application area archaeological investigations revealed a Bronze Age funerary barrow (06763), which included adult and juvenile skeletal remains. In addition, Iron Age occupation artefact evidence has been discovered in the vicinity (06763a) and to the south west of the development area is cropmark evidence of ring ditch (09252) and medieval and post medieval cultivation evidence visible as ridge and furrow (06689, 06694).'*

The HER search has identified 14 monument records, 4 fieldwork records, one listed building, 1 scheduled monument and 1 find spot record within 1km of the site. Entries range in date from the Neolithic to the modern period. The listed building record is New England Farm itself, c. 500m to the east of the proposed development site.

The scheduled monument (National Heritage List for England reference 1020842, HER DCB 323) lies approximately 1km to the north-east of the development site. This is recorded as a Neolithic long barrow, which is no longer visible as an earthwork, but cropmarks suggest well preserved evidence is still extant below ground. It is thought possible that this has a duplicate record under HER number 06485 (recorded as a 'long mound, 380yds to the northwest of Beacon Farm').

The other HER records are all even distributed around the development site, reinforcing the site's stated potential.

The four fieldwork records are: ECB822 – an early excavation by the Cambs Antiquarian Society in 1902 is recorded some 820m to the northwest of the site and yielded evidence of a Bronze Age settlement site; ECB1537 – this was an extensive programme of survey carried out surrounding the extensive Hare Park barrow group to the southeast of the present site. Some barrows were pinpointed but the location of others remained ambiguous (this also accounts for two monument records 06763 and 06763a); ECB555 – this record refers to excavation associated with the 'Dullingham to Swaffhams River Support Pipeline' in 1992. This runs along the Swaffham Heath Road adjacent to the site. The associated unpublished reports have not yet been examined. ECB 768 is the final fieldwork record produced in the HER search and records two undated ditches found approx. 1.1km to the southeast.

Other monument records include: 06676 which is a composite record associated with Partridge Hall Farm, 06728 and 06689 which record of buried evidence for ridge and furrow some 650m north and 750m south of the present site. 06461 is an area of good cropmark evidence for Bronze Age features including a ring ditch and bank/earthwork system that lies approx. 650m to the east of the site. Further evidence for ridge and furrow (albeit only bibliographical in nature) is recorded under 06694 at a point c. 900m to the south of the site. 09252 is a record of another ring ditch of unknown date, recorded c. 1km to the southwest. Two undated ditches were also recorded at CB15019 during archaeological work c. 800m to the west of the site. A further record of note is MCB23504 which is a record relating to a 'Beacon Farm' which is no longer extant, but is shown on the First Edition OS map some 650m to the southwest of the present site.

Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey six inch mapping (published 1886) available online (<http://maps.nls.uk>) shows that little appears to have changed.

4. Methodology

Twelve trenches, each measuring 20m by 1.6m wide, were excavated with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the direction of an experienced archaeologist (Figure 2). The topsoil and any overburden were removed to expose the natural strata below, with the upcast soil being examined and metal detected for finds. In addition, ninety litres of topsoil was separated and examined for finds.

Following excavation, the trenches were described and their soil profiles were cleaned by hand and recorded. Potential archaeological deposits were also cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded. All deposits were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). All recording was carried out using SACIC *pro forma* sheets with sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 on plastic drawing film. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera and the trenches and any archaeological deposits were located and heights above Ordnance Datum obtained using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+). A level measured on the topsoil at each trench end is recorded in Table 1, along with their average depths.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the CHET event number ECB 5207. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. 294015, Appendix 4) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

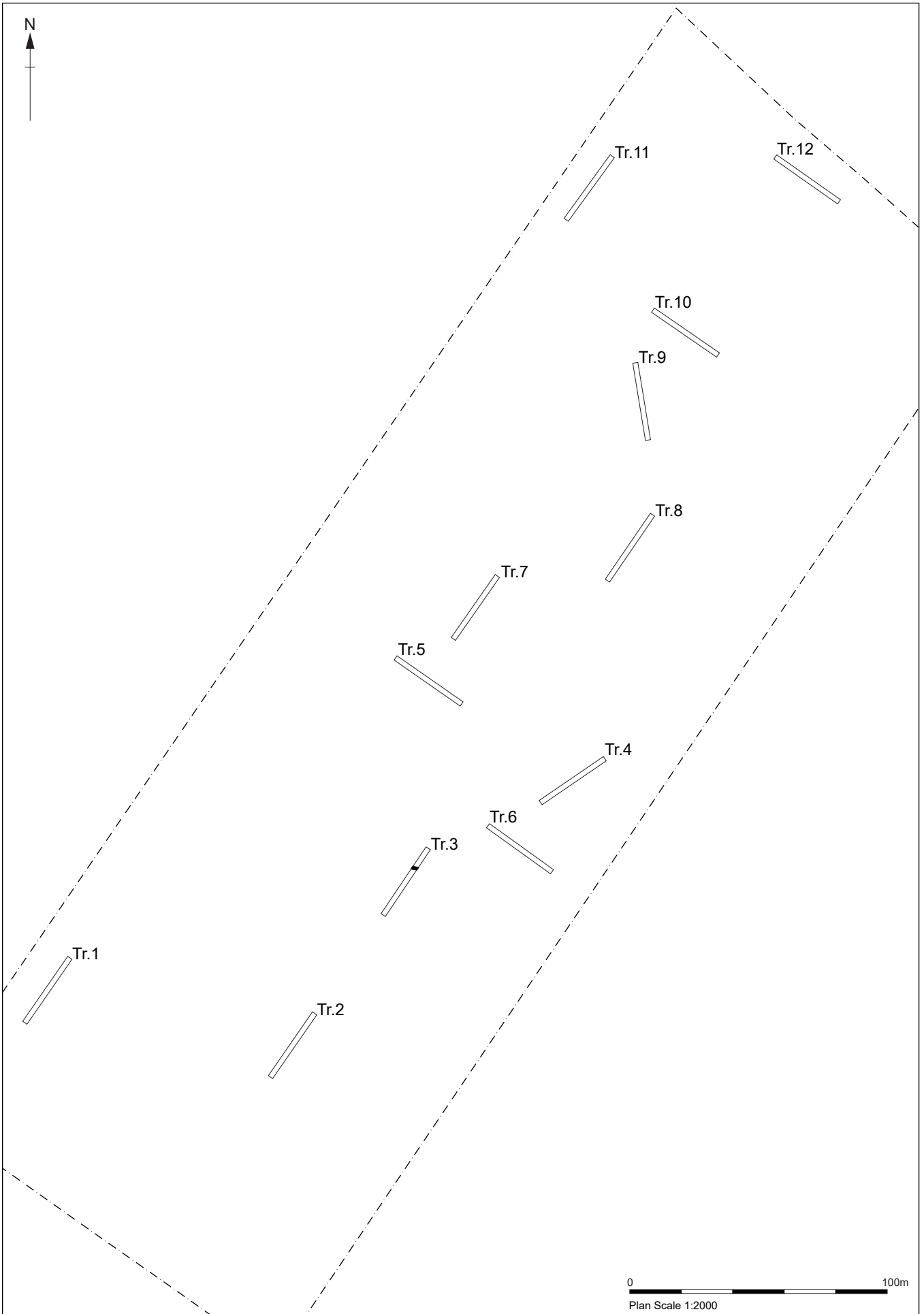


Figure 2. Trench location plan

5. Results

A uniform topsoil layer was removed from each trench, measuring between 0.2m and 0.3m thick. This dark brown loamy silty sand contained occasional small stones. In addition to a visual examination of the upcast spoil, 90 litres of topsoil was sorted at the end of each trench in order to retrieve finds. Whilst occasional fragments of modern plastic, twine and cartridge cases were recovered, only two trenches produced anything pre-modern. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 6 whilst a fragment of late medieval/post medieval brick and an abraded sherd of glazed post medieval redware were found in Trench 9.

The naturally occurring geological surface was a mid orangey brown silty sand, gravelly in places, with areas of gravelly chalk.

Trench 3 (Figure 3, Plate 1) was SW-NE aligned, with topsoil between 0.25m and 0.3m deep, lying directly over the natural geological surface. One feature was observed, 0003, a NW-SE aligned ditch 1.04m wide and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a generally flattish base. Two fills were recorded. The basal fill, 0005 was a compact-friable mid-dark orangey brown silty sand mixed with some chalk derived from the surrounding natural subsoil. 0004 was a compact dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and evidence of regular worm action. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Trench	Height (m OD)	Height (m OD)	Average depth
1	39.80 SW	39.95 NE	0.3m
2	39.86 SW	39.91 NE	0.3m
3	40.43 SW	40.47 NE	0.3m
4	40.08 SW	39.87 NE	0.4m
5	40.21 W	40.45 E	0.3m
6	40.29 W	40.12 E	0.3m
7	40.26 SW	40.44 NE	0.25m
8	40.12 SW	40.08 NE	0.4m
9	39.94 SE	39.91 NW	0.3m
10	39.87 W	39.29 E	0.3m
11	39.69 SW	39.48 NE	0.3m
12	39.19 W	39.12 E	0.25m

Table 1. Trench heights and average depths

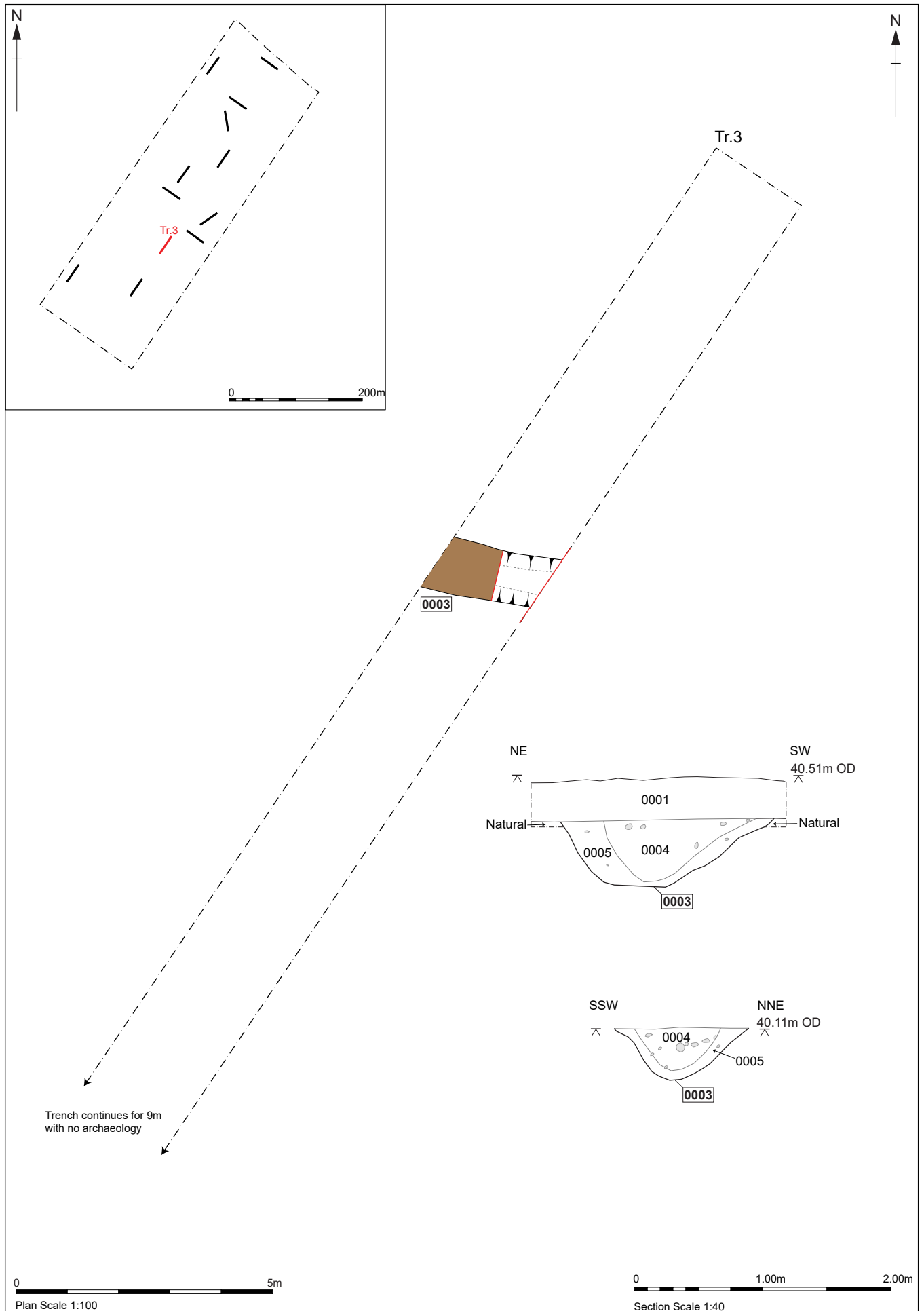


Figure 3. Trench 3 plan and sections

6. Finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

A small amount of artefactual evidence was recovered from the evaluation, as listed below:

Context	Pottery		CBM		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0006	3	3			Iron Age
0007	1	57	1	50	16th-18th century
Totals	4	60	1	50	

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Three very small joining body sherds weighing 3g in total were recovered from a topsoil deposit 0006 in Trench 6, towards the eastern edge of the site. The sherds are hand-made, with a buff external margin and reduced inner core. They are made in a dense medium sandy fabric with sparse larger quartz inclusions. Although relatively smooth, there is no identifiable surface treatment. The sherds are likely to be Iron Age in date.

A further, highly worn fragment of pottery belongs to the post-medieval period, and dates to the 16th-18th century. It is a large sherd from a fine Glazed red-earthenware bowl rim from topsoil 0007 (Trench 9). The size of the diameter suggests that it is probably from a large bowl or panchion suitable for use in the dairy.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

A single very abraded piece of ceramic building material was collected from the topsoil 0007 in Trench 9. It is made in a fabric composed of poorly mixed red and yellow clays which have inclusions of red and white grog. The size of the fragment suggests that it

probably is part of a brick. This type of fabric, sometimes with the addition of ferrous inclusions dates to the late medieval/early post-medieval period.

6.4 The small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

A single copper alloy object was recorded as a small find. It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low-powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 3. The date range of the object is from post-medieval to modern.

Condition

The overall condition of the copper alloy object is fair, with only a small amount of corrosion on the front and reverse.

The assemblage

Copper alloy

Complete discoidal button with flat front. The reverse has an integral wire attachment loop, bent flat. There are also traces of gilding on the reverse.
SF1000, unstratified, Trench 7.

Discussion

The button was recovered from the topsoil layer of Trench 7 during the metal detector survey and is likely to represent a casual loss.

7. Discussion

Despite of the potential for this site, the finds evidence from the evaluation is very sparse and was only recovered from three of the twelve trenches. One sherd of probable Iron Age date was identified in topsoil in Trench 6, whilst post-medieval artefacts were present in the topsoil in Trenches 7 and 9.

The evaluation exposed a single undated ditch with no associated finds evidence, sealed by a topsoil layer which was very shallow in places. In each trench, there was very sharp contact between the base of the plough soil and the natural subsoil beneath, with regular evidence of slightly deeper agricultural activity, such as furrows for potato

planting, present across the whole site.

Given the evidence for intense agricultural activity on a relatively thin topsoil, it is possible that some shallower features could have been ploughed out completely, however, the minimal artefactual evidence from the topsoil suggests that archaeology of any density has not been disturbed in this way. Recently, the field has been used as a place for the conversion of stable waste into a fertilizer for grazing paddocks. The process involves significant work by heavy machinery, including the use of large bladed buckets to scrape the final product from the surface of the field. There was evidence to suggest that such work had had some impact on the topsoil, particularly around Trenches 4 and 6 where the topsoil appeared to have been truncated and water had collected in deep wheel ruts.

8. Archive deposition

The full project archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market, Suffolk until its deposition with the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in accordance with their guidance document *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* (CCC/HET 2014).

9. Bibliography

BGS Website

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking NE



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking NE, with plough scars visible in the natural subsoil. 1m scale



Plate 3. Trench 3 soil profile, showing oblique section through ditch 0003. Looking SE. 1m scale



Plate 4. SSW-NNE section through ditch 0003. 1m scale

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team

Site: New England Stud, Heath Road, Swaffham Bulbeck

Planning Application: 16/01318/FUM

Client: Peter Stanley

Location: NGR TL 5812 6150

This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. Historic environment data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) is attached to this brief, but further contact with the CHER for specific information is recommended. Any response to this brief should follow Clfa Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 The site is located in the parish of Swaffham Bulbeck, to the west of the A14 and north of Swaffham Heath Road on Holywell Nodular Chalk formation and New Pit Chalk formation (undifferentiated) geology at roughly 40m AOD.
- 1.2 The development is situated to the south west of cropmark ring ditch and banks (Historic Environment Record reference 06461) and designated long barrow funerary mound (National Heritage List for England reference 1020842, HER DCB323). To the north west of the application area archaeological investigations revealed a Bronze Age funerary barrow (06763), which included adult and juvenile skeletal remains. In addition, Iron Age occupation artefact evidence has been discovered in the vicinity (06763a) and to the south west of the development area is cropmark evidence of ring ditch (09252) and medieval and post medieval cultivation evidence visible as ridge and furrow (06689, 06694).
- 1.3 The results of a CHER search are attached in map and pdf report format. Due to the large amount of data included in the area, this data can also be supplied in a GIS format (MapInfo TAB. or ESRI ArcGIS shapefile SHP.) at no further cost. If you would like to receive this data, please complete and return the attached GIS licence form (stating the responsible officer and which GIS format you require) to the CHER either by email or post; email and address details are included on the form.

Reproduction of spatial data by any other means is not recommended.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The development is for the change of use to equine use, construction of 3No. Dwellings and 2No. Stable blocks.

- 2.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. This brief deals solely with the evaluation phase.
- 2.3 The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including further consultation with information held in the CHER as necessary, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- 2.4 The required scheme shall include a field evaluation of the application area.

Non-intrusive methods

- 2.5 Aerial photographic assessment is not required for this site.
- 2.6 Geophysical survey is not required for this site.

Intrusive methods

- 2.7 The evaluation should include a programme of linear trial trenching, or test-pitting in confined areas, to adequately sample the development area. The following sample percentage is provided as a guide: **5%** with **1%** contingency for judgemental trench use, should this prove necessary in the field. Archaeological features within the trenches will be sufficiently excavated to conform to section 3.0 below.
- 2.8 The artefact contents of the ploughsoil and any lower soil horizons should be examined as part of the evaluation and the field data quantified and spatially illustrated within the report. If the field conditions are not conducive for fieldwalking, a bucket sampling or test pit programme should be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil is hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points should occur at each end of trenches that are less than 50m in length, or at trench ends and mid-point of 50m and longer trenches. Unstratified artefacts should be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.
- 2.9 The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is required. The detector should not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 2.10 **All** features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with CHET. Investigation slots through all linear features must be **no less than 1m in width**. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) is recommended to gain information from very deep deposits should be available in the staff tool kit.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

Character and Significance

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 The evaluation results will be used to:
- a) determine the character, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource,
 - b) define the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required.
- 3.3 The mitigation of construction impacts to archaeological remains identified during this evaluation will be outlined in a further design brief for archaeological investigation.

Environment, Economy and Industry

- 3.4 Particular study of the following should occur:
- i. presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
 - ii. the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
 - iii. palaeochannels
 - iv. site formation processes generally.
- 3.5 Buried soils and associated deposits should be inspected on site by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist whose advice should be sought as to whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site. If so, suitable samples should be taken from relevant deposits or features for assessment and inclusion in the report.
- 3.6 The assessment of the potential to inform on the general environmental and dietary evidence of the inhabitants of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid to:
- i. the retrieval of charred plant macro & microfossils, faunal remains and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features,
 - ii. the retrieval of plant macro & microfossils, insect, faunal remains, molluscs, pollen and other biological remains from waterlogged deposits located;
 - iii. 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.
- 3.7 The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.
- 3.8 The assessment of environmental & economic potential should follow advice in these and other guidance documents:
- Historic England, 2011, **Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)**.
 - Historic England, 2014, **Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice**.
 - Historic England, 2015, **Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record**
 - Historic England, 2004, **Human Bones from Archaeological Sites** A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports
- 3.9 The Project Manager & field team are also advised to consult the following guidance documents in order to provide an adequate strategy for the excavation, field treatment and conservation of any delicate organic materials:
- Historic England, 2012, **Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation**;
- Historic England, 2010, **Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood**.
- Historic England, 2008, **Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use**;
- Reference to other specialist investigation and assessment methodologies for artefact studies should also occur.
- 3.10 The Project Manager & field team are also advised to consult the following guidance documents in order to provide an adequate strategy for the excavation, field treatment and conservation of any delicate organic materials:
- Historic England, 2012, **Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation**;
- Historic England, 2008, **Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use**;

Historic England, 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*.

Reference to other specialist investigation and assessment methodologies should also occur.

- 3.11 The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

4.0 REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The evaluation must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the CHET officers, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Register of Archaeological Organisations is recommended. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to CHET within a specification of works, or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which must be prepared by the archaeological contractor undertaking the programme. The specification must conform to the guidance in Historic England's MoRPHE publication (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2006, reissued 2015*). This specification must:
- i. be supported by a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
 - ii. detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent.
 - iii. provide a timetable for the proposed works including a "safety" margin in the event of bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances that may effect this timetabling.
- 4.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (CIFA 2014),
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14).
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011), to define research objectives.
- 4.3 Care must be taken in dealing with **human remains** and the appropriate guidance issued by the Ministry of Justice should be followed. Environmental health regulations must also be followed. The CHET officer must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains can be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered, depending on the site circumstances and depths of cover soils. Where the reburial of revealed human remains would be considered detrimental to their survival, arrangements for their immediate excavation should be made to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. If removal is essential an exhumation licence should be requested from the MoJ.
- 4.4 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the **Treasure Act 1996** (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Finds Liaison Office of the Portable Antiquities Scheme at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team office. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork **should be immediately reported** to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Treasure Act¹.

¹ Please see <http://finds.org.uk/treasure> for further information.

- 4.5 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pastureland.
- 4.6 The archaeological project manager must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. The CHET officers bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 4.7 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and CHET in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to CHET before the commencement of works.

5.0 REPORTS

- 5.1 The evaluation report should include a comprehensive assessment of the regional context and present well described, illustrated (including site and artefact/deposit photos) and tabulated archaeological evidence. It should highlight any relevant research objectives published in themed national and regional research frameworks.
- 5.2 The evaluation report should refer to the CHER evidence submitted with the brief.
- 5.3 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. Constraints to the evaluation should be clearly shown and explained. An impact assessment should also be provided.
- 5.4 If any areas of analysis from Section 3 (above) are not considered appropriate for inclusion the report will detail justification for their exclusion.
- 5.5 One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to CHET within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time. This report should conform to the format contained within the document **HET Evaluation report guidance 2016** dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below. CfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) Annex 2.
- 5.6 CHET supports the national project: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the OASIS website²: The OASIS reference ID and completed Data Collection Form should be clearly presented in the relevant report. **Any report that does not contain this information will not be approved.**
- 5.7 Following acceptance, **one hard copy** of the approved evaluation report should be submitted to the **CHER**. The approved report in digital form should also be uploaded to the **OASIS** database within **two weeks** of approval.
Note: Project Managers must ensure that sub-contracted specialist reports are uploaded at this time (e.g. geophysics and AP reports, geoarchaeological assessment reports).

² <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>

6.0 ARCHIVE

- 6.1 The site archive specification should conform to the guidelines in MoRPHE (HE 2006, reissued 2015), eg section 2.5.3 and be deposited within the County's archaeological archive storage facility (see 6.3) on completion of site analysis and any ensuing publication.
- 6.2 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **Event number (ECB)** at the outset of the project. CHER use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. **The unique event number must be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project. It should be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form.**
- 6.3 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CHER before or during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility or another local registered depository need to be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report. The Project Manager should consult *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive into the County's Archaeological Archive Facility at this web link:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20011/archives_archaeology_and_museums/318/archaeology/2.
- 6.4 The current archive deposition cost is £75 per box (or minimum £50 per archive). This combined charge covers accessioning and uplift (£15) together with a fee to provide for the long term storage (£60). Further details of charges for the use of the County Archive Facility can be found in Section 5 of the guidelines.

7.0 MONITORING & COMMUNICATING CHANGES

- 7.1 CHET officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork, and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.
- 7.2 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of CHET. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate provision should be made for this eventuality. The project manager must inform CHET in writing **at least one week in advance** of the proposed start date for the project.
- 7.3 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to CHET for approval.
- 7.4 CHET should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.
- 7.5 The archaeological advisory and planning role of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Gemma Stewart

Historic Environment Team
Growth & Economy
Cambridgeshire County Council
SH1011 Shire Hall
Cambridge, CB3 0AP

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Data format: ESRI (UK) Shapefile format

MapInfo TAB. File format

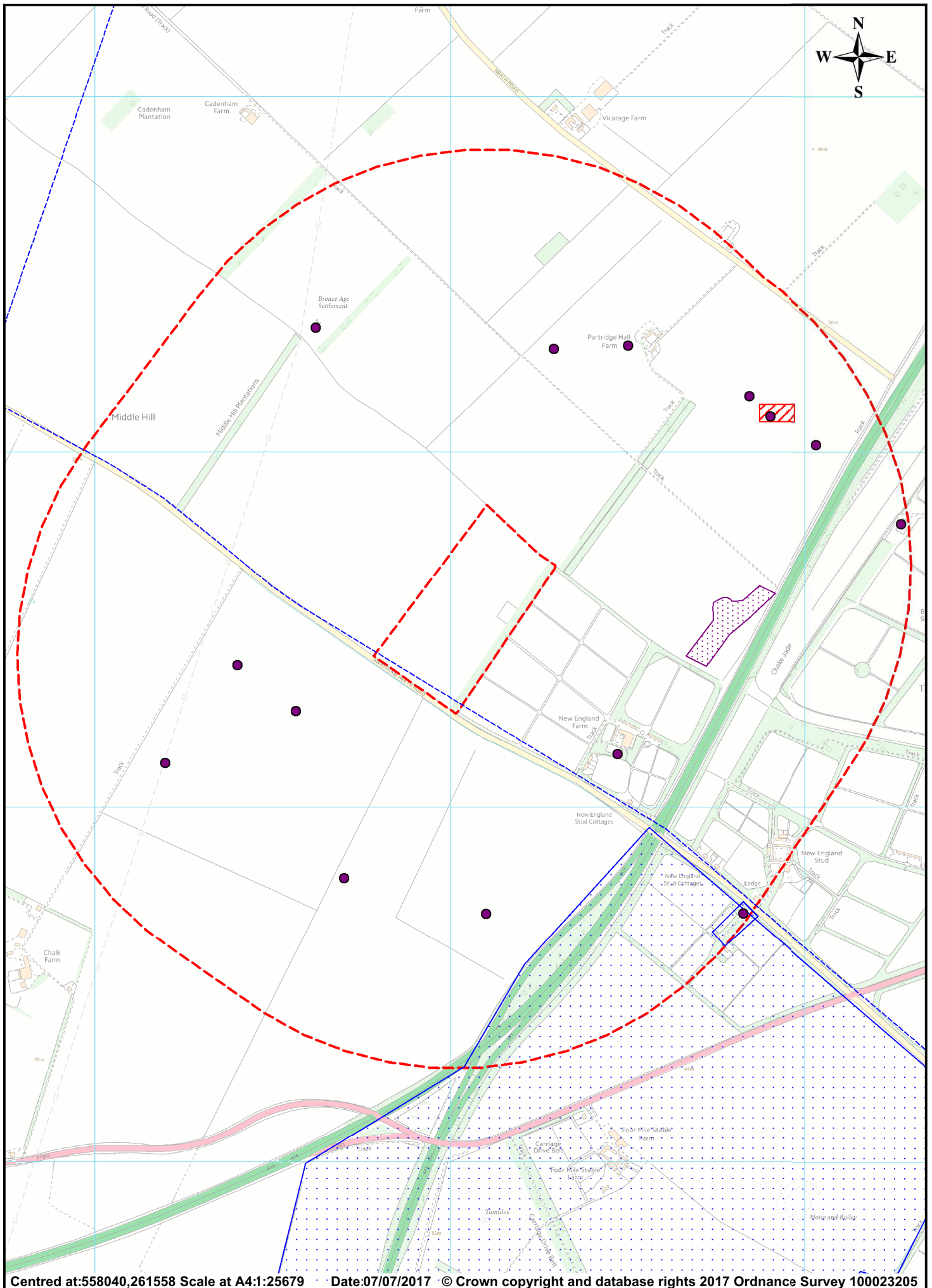
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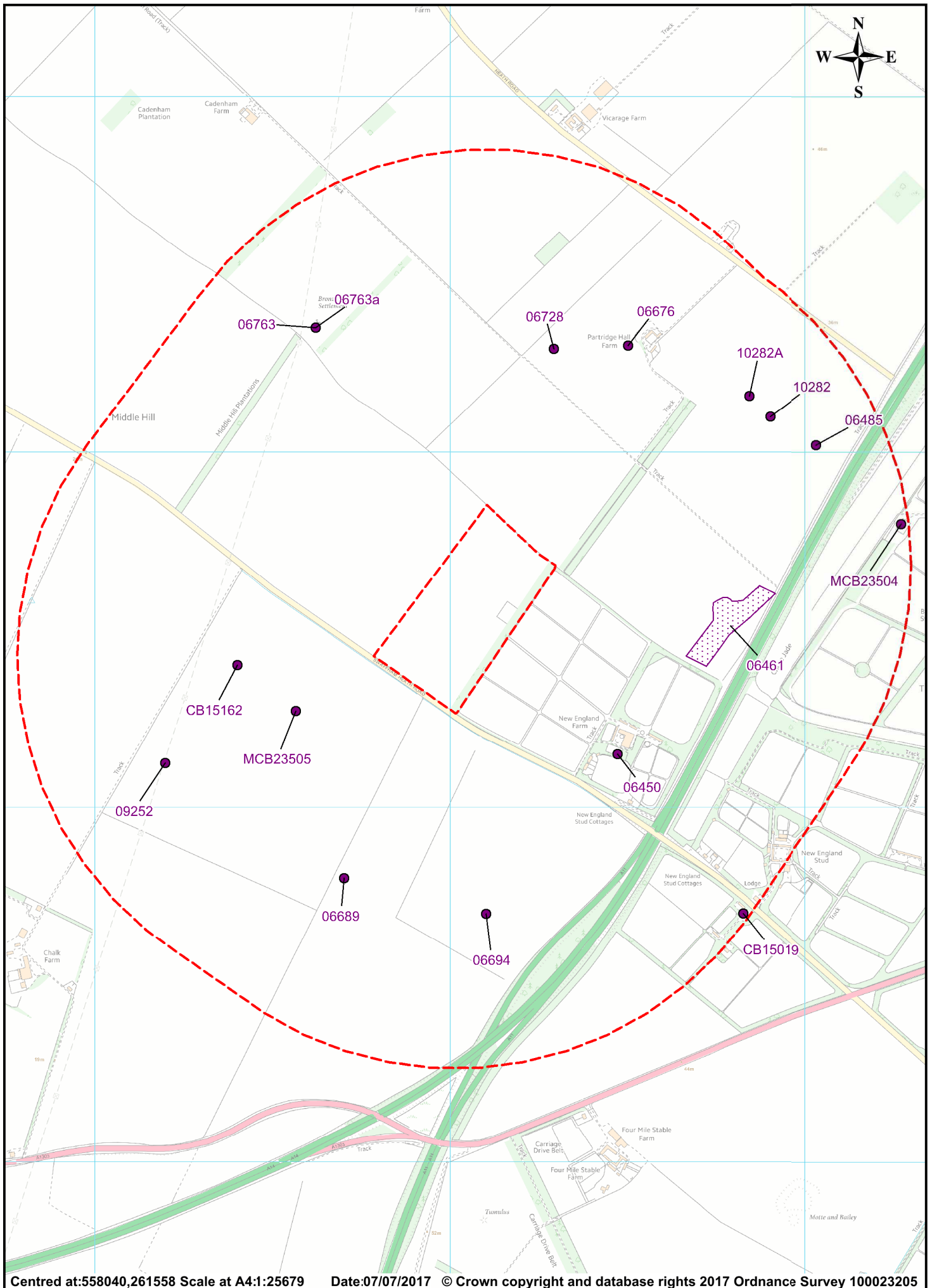
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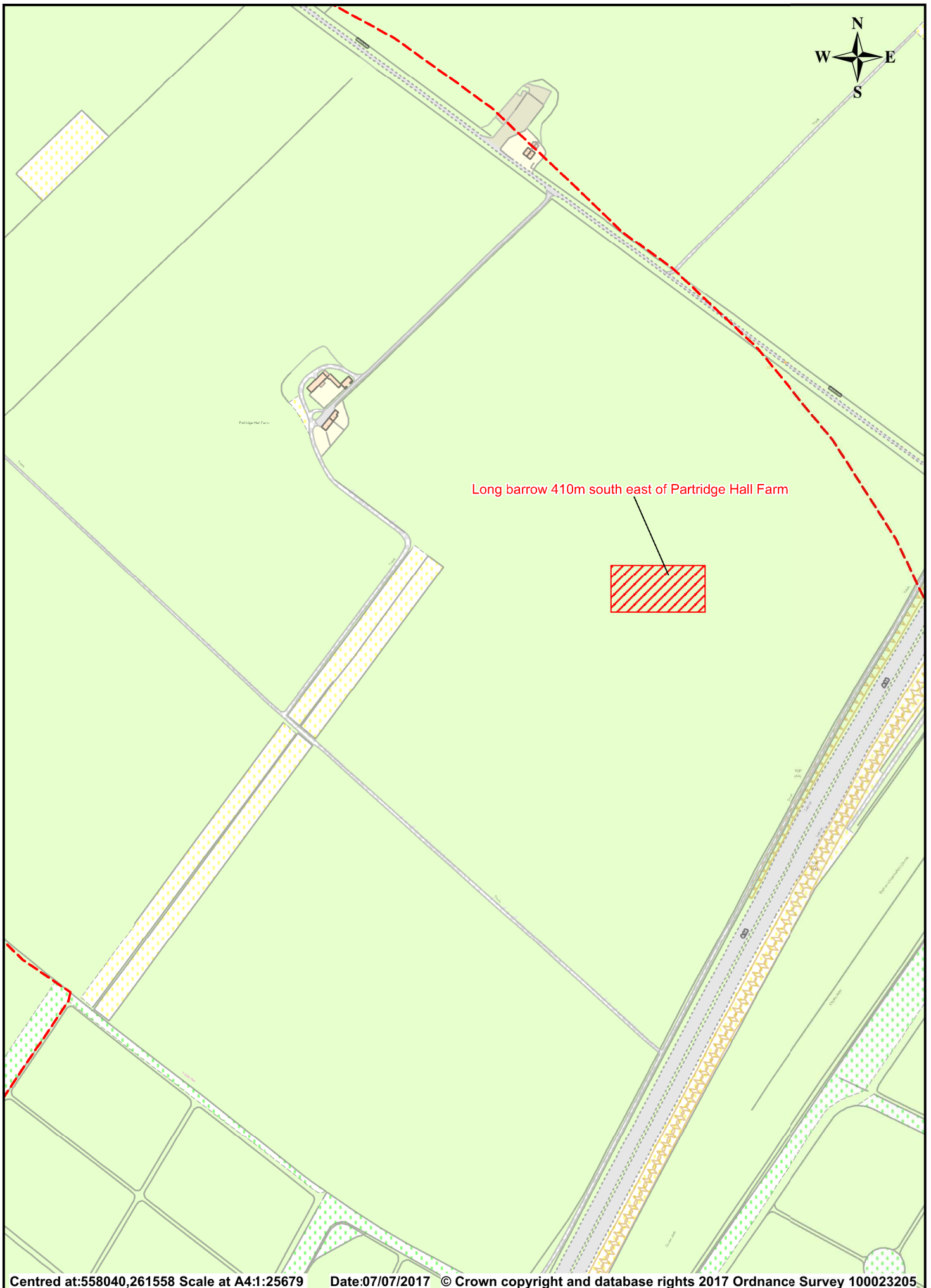
Name	Date	Signed

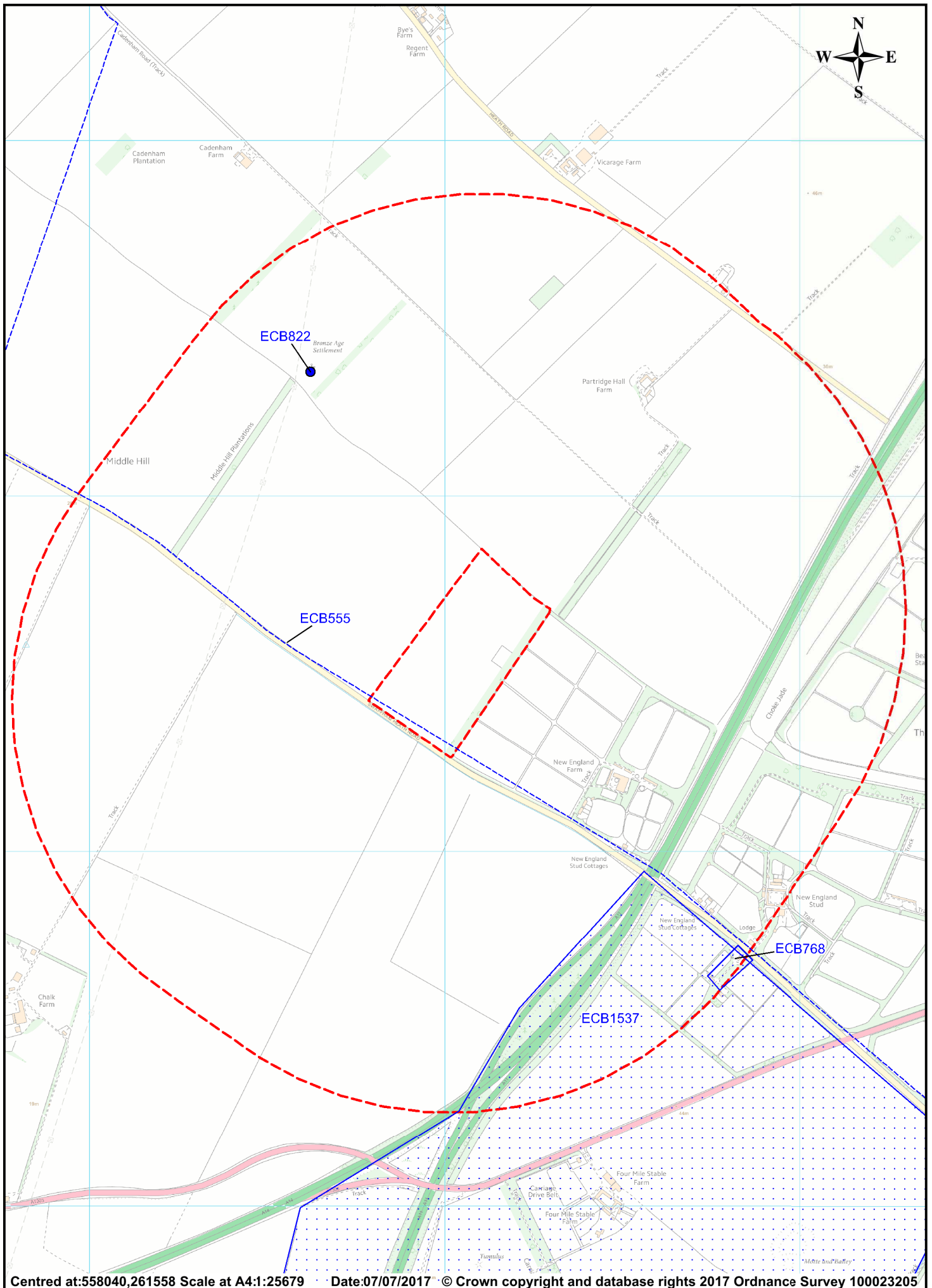
Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record



Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record







HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06450	New England Farm, Swaffham Bulbeck	Building

A house in white brick, thought to be contemporary with a clunch barn at the site. The barn is inscribed with the text 'Erected 1833'.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Farmhouse	19th century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD
Barn	19th century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Extant Building, Brick
Extant Building, Clunch

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Original Record Number - 06450	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5847 6115

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. New England Farm, includes a Class 1 house in white brick, presumably contemporary with a clunch built barn inscribed 'Erected 1833'. The Barn of six bays with wagon entrances in the second and fifth has slated half-hipped roof and external pilasters.C19.

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: RCHM 1972. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridgeshire. Volume II. North-East Cambridgeshire. , 108
- (2) Map: 1974. OS 1:10000 map.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06461	Cropmark ring ditch and banks, Swaffham Prior	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Ring Ditch	Bronze Age - 2500 BC? to 701 BC?
Bank (Earthwork)	Bronze Age - 2500 BC? to 701 BC?
Field System	Bronze Age - 2500 BC? to 701 BC?

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark
Cropmark
Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations

DCB85 Active SHINE
50

Cropmark ring ditch and banks, west of the
A14, Swaffham Prior

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)

Active

Original Record Number - 06461

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5878 6150

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

R2, Ring ditch with internal bank. Linear bank (presumably part of large scale field system visible on vertical APs)(A Spedding 22/11/1983, CUCAP AP AVE 66 used). Additional note: One ring ditch with squarish internal blob (? gravel / pit) at TL/5876/6156 adjacent to sinuous bank of unknown date running at right angles to the axis of the local furlong boundaries.(R Palmer 16/01/1989).

R3, Ploughed out ring ditch, 70ft in diameter, 400yds NE of New England Farm.

O1, Traces of an internal structure are visible on RAF APs. See RN 06462 for another, or the same ?, ring ditch.

Sources

(R1) Aerial Photograph: RAF APs, 27/03/1956, 58/1971/F22 0407 -0408

(R2) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, 25/03/1959 XS 2 - 4, 12/06/1968 AUP 73 - 74,23/03/1982 RC8-EA 74, 75 AZX 78, AUE 65, 66

(R3) Bibliographic reference: RCHM 1972. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridgeshire. Volume II. North-East Cambridgeshire. , 128

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06485	Long mound, NW of Beacon Farm, Swaffham Prior	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Long Mound Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Earthwork

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Original Record Number - 06485

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5903 6202

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Long mound lies 380yds NW of Beacon Farm on a low rise at 110ft above OD. It has been heavily ploughed and almost completely destroyed. The low mound is 150ft long and 40ft wide but it is only 9ins - 1ft high. It is orientated almost ENE - WSW and is surrounded by a shallow ditch now 25ft wide and up to 9ins deep.

O2, Ploughed out; no remains.

See RN 10282 - possibly the same site

Sources

(R2) Aerial Photograph: NMR APs

(1) Bibliographic reference: RCHM 1972. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridgeshire. Volume II. North-East Cambridgeshire. , 134

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06676	Partridge Hall Farm	Building

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Building	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Farmyard	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Barn	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Stable	19th century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Extant Building, Brick, Clunch, Slate
Extant Building, Brick, Clunch, Slate
Brick, Clunch
Extant Building, Brick, Clunch, Slate
Structure

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Original Record Number - 06676	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 585 623

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Partridge Hall Farm, consists of a pair of dwellings for labourers, and farm buildings established between enclosure inC19 (c 1810 and 1836) (OS Map). The Houses of one storey and attics and red brick walls and half-hipped tiled roofs, are much altered. The Farm Buildings are placed on two sides of yard otherwise enclosed by clunch walls. The clunch-built barn with slated half-hipped roof in six bays has opposing entrances, one with a lean-to porch and end compartments with a lean-to roof. In the south west gable is a clunch slab inscribed 'MA 1849'. The stables, earlier than the barn, have walls of clunch and brick with slated gabled roofs.

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: RCHM 1972. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridgeshire. Volume II. North-East Cambridgeshire. , 127 - 128
- (2) Map: 1974. OS 1:10000 map.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06689	Ridge and furrow, Chalk Farm, Swaffham Bulbeck	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Ridge And Furrow Medieval to 19th century - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Excavated Feature

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Original Record Number - 06689

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5770 6080

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. ENE of Chalk Farm. Revealed due to the laying of the North Sea gas pipeline. Curved earthen ridges, usually 1ft -2ft high, up to 30yds wide and as much as 700 yds long. They are usually curved in plan, often in the form of a reversed S. They have been interpreted as being boundaries between furlongs in Medieval and later open fields. All the cuts showed that these ridges were entirely made up of brown loamy soil with flecks of chalk in it and with no indication of stratification.

Sources

(1) Article in serial: Taylor, C.C. 1969. Archaeological Results from the North Sea Gas Pipeline in Cambridgeshire, 1968. PCAS 62: 29-34.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06694	Ridge and furrow, Swaffham Bulbeck	Monument
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Ridge And Furrow	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Earthwork
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
SHINE Candidate (Possible)		Active
Original Record Number - 06694		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 581 607	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
See RN 06693 for details.		
Sources		
(R1)	Bibliographic reference: RCHM 1972. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridgeshire. Volume II. North-East Cambridgeshire. , 114	
Finds - None recorded		
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06728	Headlands, Partridge Hall Farm, Swaffham Prior	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Ridge And Furrow Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Find

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Original Record Number - 06728

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5829 6229

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

R1, Remains of ancient headlands W of Partridge Hall Farm. Revealed by the laying of the N Sea gas pipeline. Curved earthen ridges, usually 1ft - 2ft high, up to 30yds wide and as much as 700yds long. They are usually curved in plan, often in the form of a reversed S. They have been interpreted as being boundaries between furlongs in Medieval and later open fields. All the cuts showed that these ridges were entirely made up of brown loamy soil with flecks of chalk in it and with no indication of stratification.

Sources

(R1) Article in serial: Taylor, C.C. 1969. Archaeological Results from the North Sea Gas Pipeline in Cambridgeshire, 1968. PCAS 62: 29-34. , p. 34

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06763	Bronze Age barrow, Swaffham Prior	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Settlement	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC
Inhumation	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC
Round Barrow	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Sub Surface Deposit
Sub Surface Deposit
Sub Surface Deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Original Record Number - 06763	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5762 6235

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

O1, BA settlement site discovered by CP Allix and T McKenny Hughes. It comprised a circular trench 68ft in diameter and 2ft - 3ft deep, which contained pot boilers, flints, hammerstones, animal bones and handmade pottery assigned to the late BA. The contracted skeleton of a woman was also found and a portion of a child's remains in another part of the trench. One or two fragments of pottery clearly referable to the early Iron Age possibly represent an overlap of cultures. There was no metal but one or two pieces of bone were stained green as with bronze. All finds were presented to CAAM by Allix's son.

R2, Sherds of Deverel-Rimbury culture found including one with an applied loop handle and another with finger-impressed shoulder from the silting of a circular trench 2ft - 3ft deep and 68ft in diameter.

R4, The site, once described as a settlement, is almost certainly a barrow.

Sources

- (R1) Bibliographic reference: Fox, C. 1923. The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region. , 47 - 48
- (R2) Bibliographic reference: Salzman L.F. (ed) 1938. The Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. Volume 1. Reprinted 1967, 282
- (R3) Map: 1960. OS 6 inch map.
- (R4) Bibliographic reference: RCHM 1972. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridgeshire. Volume II. North-East Cambridgeshire. , 128

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB4287	SHERD (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)
FCB4288	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)
FCB4289	POT BOILER (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)
FCB4290	HAMMERSTONE (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)
FCB4291	ANIMAL REMAINS (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)

Object Material

POTTERY
FLINT
STONE
STONE
BONE

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
06763a	Iron Age pottery, Swaffham Prior	Find Spot

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Unstratified Find

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Original Record Number - 06763a Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5762 6235

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. One or two fragments of pottery clearly referable to the early Iron Age (found on BA settlement site) possibly represent an overlap of cultures.

See also RN 06763 for BA settlement site.

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: Fox, C. 1923. The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region. , 47 - 48

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB4286 SHERD (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Object Material

POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ECB822 Excavation at Swaffham Prior, 1902 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
09252	Ring ditch, Swaffham Bulbeck	Monument

A ring ditch has been recorded from aerial photographs, lying centrally between furlong boundaries.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Ring Ditch Unknown date

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Original Record Number - 09252

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 571 611

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Ring ditch.(A Spedding 22/11/1983, CUCAP AP RC8-EA 74 used).One ring ditch lying centrally between furlong boundaries atTL/5719/6110. (R Palmer 16/01/1989).

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, 23/03/1982 RC8-EA 73, 74

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10282	Long barrow SE of Partridge Hall Farm, Swaffham Prior	Monument

Scheduled long barrow, the ditch and central area of which are visible as cropmarks.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Long Barrow Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations

DCB32	Active	Scheduled	1020842	Long barrow 410m south east of Partridge Hall Farm
3		Monument		

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Original Record Number - 10282	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 589 621

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1 & 2. Possible long barrow lying E - W at TL/5894/6212. Controlled sketch. (R Palmer 16/01/1989). 06485 is possibly the same site.

3. Scheduled in 2003, the long barrow is no longer visible as an earthwork, but ditch and central area are visible as cropmarks. The barrow is aligned east-west, and measures approximately 66m long and 30m wide.

4. The monument includes the buried remains of a long barrow situated 400m SE of Partridge Hall Farm and 350m north west of the A14 and the Beacon (Cesarwitch) Course. Although the mound of the barrow has been reduced by ploughing to the extent that it is no longer visible above ground, buried deposits, including the central burial area and encircling ditch survive. They were clearly visible as cropmarks on air photographs taken in 1970 and 1982, but by 199 only faint traces remained. The long barrow is aligned E - W and measures approximately 50m long and 14m wide.

It is thought that this long barrow may be the same as one recorded by the RCHM in 1972 about 130m to the SW. This long barrow stood 0.3m high, 50m long and 14m wide, with a ditch 8m wide and 0.2m deep. By 1981 it was no longer visible above ground. The barrow lies on a low chalk rise and is part of an extensive spread of prehistoric barrows across the chalk uplands of north Hertfordshire and south Cambridgeshire.

Sources

- (1) Aerial Photograph: NMR APs, TL5962/1
- (2) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, RC8-EA 75 - 76
- (3) Scheduling record: English Heritage 2003. Schedule of Ancient Monuments - 2003.
- (4) Unpublished document: National Monument Record Archaeological Item Data Set Printout.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10282A	Furlong boundary, Swaffham Prior	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Linear Feature Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Original Record Number - 10282A

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 588 621

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Furlong boundary to N of cropmark described in RN 10282.

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: NMR APs, TL5962/1

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB15019	New England Stud, Swaffham Bulbeck	Monument

Two undated ditches were recorded during an archaeological evaluation.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Ditch Unknown date

Building Materials/Evidence

Sub Surface Deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 58823 60701

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Two ditches aligned NE/SW were revealed, but remain undated.

Sources

(1) Unpublished report: Hatton, A. 2002. Undated ditches at New England Stud, Swaffham Bulbeck: An archaeological evaluation. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report B102

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ECB768 Evaluation at the New England Stud, Swaffham Bulbeck, 2002 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB15162	Searchlight site, Chalk Farm, Swaffham Bulbeck	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Searchlight Battery	World War II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD
Pillbox	World War II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Structure
Structure

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 574 614

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Searchlight site with pillbox (22, wood shuttered) at TL574614 - site not located on map.

Sources

(1) Unpublished report: Osborne, M. 20th Century Defences in Cambridgeshire.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MCB23504	Beacon Farm, Swaffham Prior	Monument
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Farm	19th century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	Documentary Evidence
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded		
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 5926 6179	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
1. Site of Beacon Farm on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. The farm buildings are no longer extant.		
Sources		
(1)	Verbal communication: Donnelly-Symes, B. 2017. Observations made from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1885).	
Finds - None recorded		
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MCB23505	Enclosure, Swaffham Bullbeck	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Enclosure Unknown date

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Probable)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5756 6127

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Site of a rectangular enclosure visible on aerial photography dated to 2009. The enclosure is roughly rectangular and measures 60m by 65m. Several possible linear cropmarks are visible within the enclosure.

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: 2009. Observations from 2009 Cambs Aerial Photographs.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Cambridgeshire County Council Designation Full Report

07/07/2017

DesigUID: DCB323 **Type:** Scheduled Monument **Status:** Active

NHLE ID **NHLE ID** **Legacy ID**
1020842 1020842 33382

Name: Long barrow 410m south east of Partridge Hall Farm

Grade: **Date Assigned:** 12/03/2003 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the buried remains of a long barrow 410m south east of Partridge Hall Farm. Although the mound of the barrow has been reduced by ploughing and is no longer visible above ground, buried deposits survive.

The encircling ditch, from which earth was dug in the construction of the mound, and the central burial area are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks (areas of enhanced growth resulting from higher levels of moisture retained by the underlying archaeological features). The barrow is aligned east-west and measures approximately 66m long and 30m wide.

The long barrow lies on a low chalk rise and is part of an extensive spread of prehistoric barrows across the chalk uplands of north Hertfordshire and south Cambridgeshire.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Long barrows were constructed as earthen or drystone mounds with flanking ditches and acted as funerary monuments during the Early and Middle Neolithic periods (3400-2400 BC). They represent the burial places of Britain's early farming communities and, as such, are amongst the oldest field monuments surviving visibly in the present landscape. Where investigated, long barrows appear to have been used for communal burial, often with only parts of the human remains having been selected for interment. Certain sites provide evidence for several phases of funerary monument preceding the barrow and, consequently, it is probable that long barrows acted as important ritual sites for local communities over a considerable period of time. Some 500 examples of long barrows and long cairns, their counterparts in the uplands, are recorded nationally. As one of the few types of Neolithic structure to survive as earthworks, and due to their comparative rarity, their considerable age and their longevity as a monument type, all long barrows are considered to be nationally important.

Although the long barrow 410m south east of Partridge Hall Farm is no longer visible as an earthwork, its buried remains survive and will contain a range of highly significant archaeological evidence. Buried soils underneath the mound will retain valuable archaeological information concerning land use in the area prior to the construction of the barrow. Organic deposits preserved in the ditch will provide information on environmental conditions (e.g. climate, flora and fauna) during and following its use as a funerary monument. The central burial area may preserve fragments of grave goods and/or skeletal material, which will provide further rare evidence relating to the Neolithic occupation of the area. The monument has additional importance as part of a formerly extensive barrow cemetery, now largely destroyed by ploughing.

Curatorial Notes

Designating Organisation: English Heritage

Location

Grid Reference: Centred TL 5892 6211 (100m by 50m)

Map sheet: TL56SE **Area (Ha):**

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

10282 Monument: Long barrow SE of Partridge Hall Farm, Swaffham Prior

Additional Information

Checked OK: Y

Cambridgeshire County Council HER - Fieldwork List with non-Archive Sources

07/07/2017



Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Parish	NGR
ECB822	Excavation at Swaffham Prior, 1902	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	1902	Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 5762 6235
Description	R1 - BA settlement site discovered by CP Allix and T McKenny Hughes. It comprised a circular trench 68ft in diameter and 2ft - 3ft deep, which contained pot boilers, flints, hammerstones, animal bones and handmade pottery assigned to the late BA. The contracted skeleton of a woman was also found and a portion of a child's remains in another part of the trench. One or two fragments of pottery clearly referable to the early IA possibly represent an overlap of cultures. There was no metal but one or two pieces of bone were stained green as with bronze. One or two fragments of pottery clearly referable to the early IA (found on BA settlement site) possibly represent an overlap of cultures. All finds were presented to CAAM by Allix's son.				
Sources:	Excavation archive: Allix, C. P. 1902. Swaffham Prior 1902.				Location: Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.
	(3) Map: 1960. OS 6 inch map.				Location:
ECB1537	Assessment at Hare Park, 1989	Tempus Reparatum	16/10/1989 - 10/11/1989	Bottisham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Burrough Green, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 58492 59510
Description	Fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching were carried out in the area of the Hare Park barrow group in advance of the possible building of a new settlement. It was hoped to establish an exact siting for each of the barrows in the group, thus ending the present confusion. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and the buried features of barrows B, C, D, E and O, showed a possible relationship between barrows C, D and E. It was not possible to locate barrows N, P, Q, R, V or W or the unscheduled barrows described in RN 06737 and RN 06837. Fieldwalking produced a relatively thin spread of flint artefacts dating entirely from late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and a very small quantity of Roman material, but very little pottery of other periods. Thirty one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts.				
Sources:	Unpublished report: Tempus Reparatum 26/07/1990. Archaeological Assessment at Hare Park Proposed New Settlement Cambridgeshire.			Tempus Reparatum Report 33007	Location: HER A-Z
ECB555	Excavation along Dullingham to Swaffhams River Support Pipeline, 1992	CCC AFU	01/04/1992 - 30/04/1992	Dullingham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 59048 62437
Description	In relation to the construction of the Dullingham to Swaffhams River Support Pipeline, field walking surveys, excavations, a geophysical survey and excavations was carried out.				
Sources:	(1) Unpublished report: Robinson, B. 1992. An Archaeological Investigation of Dullingham to Swaffhams Pipeline.	CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 065		Location: HER A-Z	
	(2) Unpublished report: Robinson, B. 1992. Romano-British Settlement at Whiteland Spring, Bottisham.				Location: HER Parish (Bottisham)

Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Parish	NGR
ECB768	Evaluation at the New England Stud, Swaffham Bulbeck, 2002	CCC AFU	20/06/2002 - 21/06/2002	Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 58801 60671
Description	Two ditches aligned NE/SW were revealed, but remain undated.				
Sources:	Unpublished report: Hatton, A. 2002. Undated ditches at New England Stud, Swaffham Bulbeck: An archaeological evaluation.		CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report B102	Location: HER A-Z	

Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description
0001		Topsoil	Layer	0001	Topsoil, dark brown loamy silty sand with occasional stones
0002	7	Finds		0001	Topsoil, Tr 7, metal detector find
0003	3	Ditch	Cut	0003	NW-SE aligned ditch 1.04m wide and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a generally flattish base
0004	3	Ditch	Fill	0004	Compact dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and regular worm action
0005	3	Ditch	Fill	0005	Compact-friable mid-dark orangey brown silty sand mixed with some chalk from surrounding natural subsoil
0006	6	Topsoil		0001	Topsoil, Tr 6. c.90L sorted
0007	9	Topsoil		0001	Topsoil, Tr 9. c.90L sorted

Appendix 3. Finds catalogues

Context	Pottery		CBM		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0006	3	3			Iron Age
0007	1	57	1	50	Pmed
Totals	4	60	1	50	

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Estimated no of vessels	Description	Condition	Date range
0006	IAQT	BODY	3	3	1	Hand-made sandy ware, buff external margin, reduced internally	A	Iron Age
0007	GRE	BOWL	1	57	1	Very worn rim from large bowl or panchion	AA	16th-18th C

Table 2. Pottery catalogue

Key: IAQT Iron Age quartz-tempered
GRE Glazed red earthenware

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Period
1000	0002	Button	Copper alloy	1	6	Complete discoidal button with flat front; corroded. The reverse has an integral wire attachment loop, bent flat. There are also traces of gilding on the reverse.	6	20	Post-med/Mod

Table 3. Small finds catalogue

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-294015

Project details

Project name	ECB 5207 New England Stud
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation in advance of new development.
Project dates	Start: 20-09-2017 End: 17-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 5207 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/01318/FUM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWAFFHAM BULBECK ECB 5207 New England Stud, Heath Road
Study area	1.37 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5812 6150 52.228532207986 0.315448901528 52 13 42 N 000 18 55 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39m Max: 41m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gemma Stewart
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett

Type of sponsor/funding body	Architect
Name of sponsor/funding body	KWA Architects (Cambridge) Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Archive ID	ECB 5207
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	ADHS
Digital Archive ID	ECB 5207
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB 5207
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Photograph","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2017/82 ECB 5207 New England Stud, Heath Road, Swaffham Bulbeck
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2017/82
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

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