# rchaeological

# Longholes Stud Cheveley



Archaeological Evaluation Report



March 2014

Client: Half of Fame Stud Ltd

OA East Report No: 1607

OASIS No:

NGR: TL 6772 6253



# **Longholes Stud, Cheveley**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: March 2014

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**Report Number:** 1607

Site Name: Longholes Stud, Cheveley

**HER Event No:** CHVLHS14

Date of Works: March 2014

**Client Name:** Hall of Fame Stud Ltd.

Client Ref:

Planning Ref: N/A

**Grid Ref:** TL 6772 6253

Site Code: CHVLHS14

**Finance Code:** CHVLHS14

Receiving Body: **CCC Stores** 

**Accession No:** 

Prepared by: Pat Moan

Position: Fieldwork Supervisor

Date: 11/03/14

Checked by: Richard Mortimer Position: Senior Project Manager

Date: 24/03/14

Signed:

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### Summary

On 10th March 2014, OA East carried out an evaluation on land at Longholes Stud, Cheveley (TL 6772 6253). In total, 12 trenches were excavated, totalling a length of 355 metres. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

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### 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Longholes Stud, Cheveley (TL 6772 6253).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief written by Dan McConnell (2014) of Cambridge County Council, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the south-facing slope of a shallow valley north of Cheveley. The land rises from around 70m AOD to 90m AOD. There is a small stream running parallel to the B1063 (Newmarket Road).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey records the bedrock around the site as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation. This is overlain by sand and gravel river terrace deposits (BGS: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html accessed 11/03/14).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The background below is taken from the specification written for the works (Mortimer 2013).

### **Prehistoric**

1.3.2 A possible henge and group of ring ditches have been identified in aerial photographs just over 1km south of the site (CHER 09022). Aerial photographs have also suggested five undated ring ditches on Warren Hill, 2km to the northwest (CHER 09021, 09070, 11174). Given their form and the high number of other such sites in the area, these are likely to date from the Middle Bronze Age.

### Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.3 There are Roman features reported immediately around the site. In 1936, a metalled road was discovered 50m from the Newmarket-Ashley Road (B1063), on the neighbouring Sandwich Stud. A Roman coin from the reign of Nero was found in association with it (CHER 08429). This road probably follows the course of the present Newmarket-Ashley Road, and may cross the site. On the line of this possible road, 2.2km east a Roman burial was excavated in 1972 (CHER 07468).
- 1.3.4 The project brief prepared by the Cambridgeshire County Council also notes that "a site currently under archaeological investigation that has revealed remains dating from the

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late Iron Age and early Roman periods". This site lies c. 3km to the southwest near Woodditton.

### Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.5 There is no recorded evidence for Early Saxon remains on the site. The closest finds from this period are 1.8 km to the southeast, where a metal detectorist unearthed a few pieces of Early Saxon of metalwork off Duchess Drive (CHER 11841).
- 1.3.6 The village of Cheveley is recorded in the Domesday Book. The site is just under a mile from the core of the medieval village. Between the two lies Cheveley Park (CHER 12235) on the south side of the valley, which effectively prevented development of the village toward the site. The Park was used as a deer park in the Middle Ages.
- 1.3.7 Just under one kilometre due south of the site, in Cheveley Park, is Cheveley Castle (CHER 01763). It was constructed in 1341, and dismantled some time before the late seventeenth century, when a brick house was established on the site (CHER 12335). All that remains of the Castle are the foundations and the large moat. The only building now on the site is a 19th century icehouse (CHER 01763a).

### 1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks are extended to James Midwood, who consulted and arranged the works on behalf of Hall of Fame Stud Ltd, who funded the works.
- 1.4.2 The author would like to thank Dan McConnel of Cambridgeshire County Council, who monitored the work on site. The site was managed by Richard Mortimer. Excavation and recording was carried out by the author and Michael Webster. Machine excavation was undertaken by Mervyn Lambert Plant Hire.

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### 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the proposed development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that 350 linear metres of trenching be excavated to the depth of geological horizons or the upper interface of archaeological features of deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 smartnet GPRS
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metaldetected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Weather conditions were sunny, with some cloud. Ground conditions were dry.

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### 3 Results

### 3.1 Trench Excavation

- 3.1.1 Upon arrival to set out the proposed trench design on site, fencing and other obstacles were within the field to be evaluated. Because of this, trenches had to be moved and split. Similarly, Trench 1 was located in a separate field containing horses to the west of the main field and thus had to be moved. The trenches excavated were kept as close to the original trench design as possible.
- 3.1.2 A total of twelve trenches were excavated across site (Fig. 1). Three trenches were 50m long, seven were 25m, one was 20m and another was 10m in length, totalling 355 linear metres excavated (just over a 5% sample of site).
- 3.1.3 Glacial ice cracks were recorded in Trenches 6, 7 and 9. On first inspection, the features appeared as medieval furrows in plan, but upon excavation they were found to be natural in formation. Nothing of archaeological significance was located in any of the trenches.
- 3.1.4 Scanning of the excavated subsoil and topsoil with a metal detector recovered no artefacts of interest. Similarly, no non-metal artefacts were found within these layers.

### 4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Longholes Stud, Cheveley uncovered no archaeological remains. This indicates the land has not seen significant habitation or human activity in the past that is now visible in the archaeological record.

### 4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

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# APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
nch devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying nalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a Grant Hatara.	Length (m)	20
Trench 2		
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a Gran radia.	Length (m)	45
Trench 3		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a shaik hadara.	Length (m)	50
Trench 4		
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a shaik hadalai.	Length (m)	50
Trench 5		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a Gran radia.	Length (m)	25
Trench 6		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural. Four glacial ice cracks were found in the trench.	Width (m)	1.8
a chair hatarai. I our giadar loc diadro word found in the deficit.	Length (m)	25
Trench 7		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural. Two glacial ice cracks were found in the trench.	Width (m)	1.8
a shall hatara. Two gladiar loo shadko word round in the fieldli.	Length (m)	25
		_

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Trench 8		
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a orialic flataral.	Length (m)	25
Trench 9		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural. One glacial ice crack was recorded in the trench.	Width (m)	1.8
a chair natural. One glacial loc crack was recorded in the trench.	Length (m)	25
Trench 10		·
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a chair natural.	Length (m)	25
Trench 11		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	25
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a chair natural.	Length (m)	0.31
Trench 12		·
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural.	Width (m)	1.8
a Grain Haturai.	Length (m)	10

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## APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Longholes Stud, McConnell, D 2014

Cheveley

Specification for Archaeological Trench Evaluation: Longholes Stud, Cheveley Mortimer, R & Wiseman, R 2014

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# APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project De	etails											
OASIS Num	nber ox	ofordar3-174787	,									
Project Nam	ne E	ngholes Stud, C	heveley									
Project Date	es (fieldw	ork) Start	10-03-2014			Finish	10-03-2014					
Previous Wo	ork (by O	A East)	No			Future	Woı	k No		-		
Project Refe	erence C	odes										
Site Code CHVLHS14				Planning App. No.								
HER No.	CHVLHS1	4		Related HER/OASIS No.								
Type of Proj	ect/Tech	niques Use	d									
Prompt		Direction from	ւ Local Planning	g Authority	- PPS 5							
Developmen	t Type	Rural Comme	rcial									
Please sel	ect all t	echniques	used:									
Aerial Photography - new  Annotated Sketch  Augering  Dendrochronological Survey  Documentary Search  Environmental Sampling			Gravity-C	Grab-Sampling Gravity-Core Laser Scanning Measured Survey Metal Detectors Phosphate Survey Photogrammetric Survey Photographic Survey			<ul> <li>☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey</li> <li>☐ Sample Trenches</li> <li>☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure</li> <li>☐ Targeted Trenches</li> <li>☐ Test Pits</li> <li>☐ Topographic Survey</li> <li>☐ Vibro-core</li> <li>☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)</li> </ul>					
Geophysica	l Survey		Rectified	l Photogra <sub>l</sub>	phy							
List feature type	es using th	ignificant Fi e NMR Mon ith their respect Period	ument Type	e Thesa	I <b>Urus</b> an			state '		)A Obje	ect type	)
		Select pe	eriod						Select pe	riod		
		Select pe	eriod						Select pe	riod		
Select period.			eriod		Select period							
Project Lo	ocation											
County	County Cambridgeshire Site Address (including postcode if possible)											
District East Cambridgeshire			Longholes Stud Cheveley									
Parish Cheveley					SUffolk							
HER	Cambride	eshire		,								
Study Area <sub>3ha</sub>				Nationa	l Grid Re	efer	ence	TL 6772	2 6253		_	



# **Project Originators**

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan McConnell
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Pat Moan

# Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
CHVLHS14	CHVLHS14	CHVLHS14

### **Archive Contents/Media**

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones			
Ceramics			
Environmental			
Glass			
Human Bones			
Industrial			
Leather			
Metal			
Stratigraphic			
Survey			
Textiles			
Wood			
Worked Bone			
Worked Stone/Lithic			
None	$\times$	X	$\boxtimes$
Other			

Digital Media	Paper Media
Database	Aerial Photos
<b>⊠</b> GIS	
Geophysics	Correspondence
	Diary
Illustrations	Drawing
Moving Image	Manuscript
Spreadsheets	□ Мар
Survey	Matrices
<b>▼</b> Text	Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	Misc.
	Research/Notes
	Plans
	⊠ Report
	Sections
	Survey

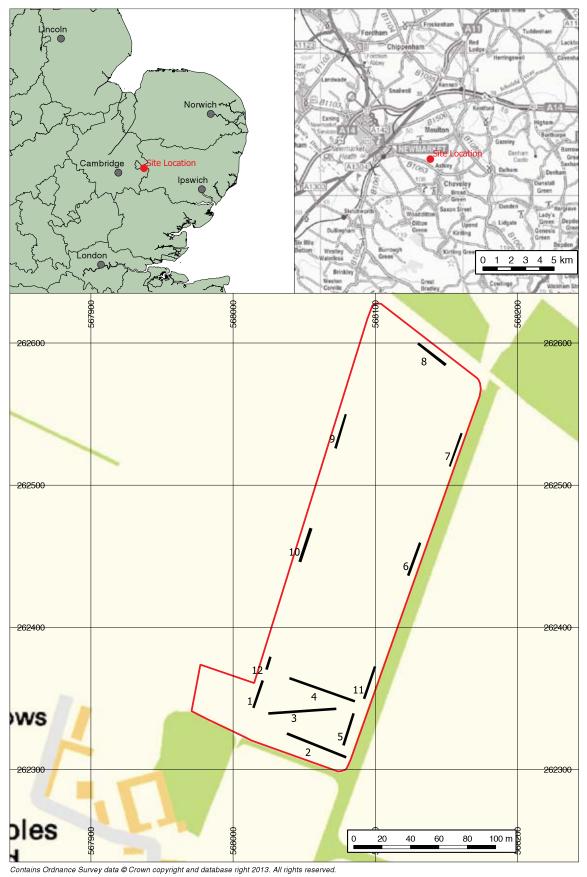


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)





Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north north-east



Plate 2: Trench 4, looking east south-east

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Plate 3: Trench 6 looking north north-east



Plate 4:Trench 9 looking south south-west

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