



LAND AT 27 SOUTH PARK STREET, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1063

August 2014



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CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

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Abstract

In August 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 27 South Park Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for a single trial trench to evaluate the plot.

Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was most likely to be encountered with a particular potential for remains of the abbey to be present on site.

Despite the potential, no archaeological finds or features older than those from the modern period were present in the evaluation trench. A modern brick wall, brick floor, well, rubbish pit and live water service pipe were recorded.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 4th August 2014, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 27 South Park Street Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3925 8571), in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (McConnell, D. dated 24th June 2014) requiring the excavation of a single trench measuring 1.80 x 5.60m. The aim of this investigation was to evaluate the land in advance of the construction of 2, two storey, two bed dwellings including the demolition of an existing front boundary wall and ancillary works (Figures 1 and 2).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in Chatteris, Cambridgeshire at an average height of c.9.0m AOD, within what is believed to be the walls of the Benedictine Abbey of Chatteris that dates from the 11th to 16th century AD (HER No. MCB4530). Foundation walls and medieval stonework, including carved tracery, have been found in the immediate vicinity (HER No MCB15978). Recent archaeological works to the north of the site (on Victoria Street) uncovered the burial ground associated with the abbey.

The bedrock is described as West Walton and Ampthill Clay Formation undifferentiated mudstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. Siliciclastic sediments comprising fragments or clasts of silicate minerals were deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel (BGS, 2014).

The superficial geology is described as March Gravels formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by shoreline environments where sediments were deposited forming beaches and barrier islands (BGS, 2014).

2.1 Site Visit 21.07.14

A site visit was undertaken by the author to assess the access, health and safety and overall ground conditions. Access was gained from South Park Street; the site is currently behind Heras fencing. The previous lean-to building had been semi-demolished, the outside wall of which was present to the east of the trench (See Figure 1).

DP1



Site Shot, Looking north-east towards Number 27 South Park Street.

DP2



Site Shot, Looking North-West Towards Number 23 South Park Street.

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

This archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, in consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET), following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is, Fenland Council's Fenland Local Plan (1993; 2005 Edition).



3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 *Fenland Local Plan (1993; 2005 Edition)*

Fenland Council are currently producing a new local plan to replace the existing 1993 Local Plan. The draft Fenland Communities Development Plan (draft Core Strategy) was consulted upon in July-September 2011 and the document is being amended to reflect the comments and bring it into line with the NPPF.

The Fenland Local Plan states that it is important to protect the rich archaeological heritage where necessary to do so, and elsewhere to permit investigation before development takes place. Development which would result in the loss of important archaeological sites will be resisted and where development can be permitted conditions will be imposed on planning permissions to allow for the proper recording of sites before the development takes place.

The relevant sections on Archaeology and Planning state the following:

E6 – Planning permission will not normally be granted for a development which would adversely affect the preservation or setting of an ancient monument or other important archaeological site. The local planning authority will normally require all planning applications for development on sites of recognised or suspected archaeological importance to be accompanied by an archaeological evaluation.

E7 – Where there is no over-riding case for the preservation of an archaeological site and planning permission is granted for its development, that development will be conditional



upon the developer making satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains. Such excavation and recording will be carried out before development commences in accordance with a project brief prepared by the local planning authority with advice from County Archaeologists. Where appropriate provision shall be made for the sealing and preservation of archaeologically significant layers prior to construction.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background is taken from a detailed search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), This includes GIS spatial data to determine the precise proximity of existing records relating to archaeological finds, events and listed buildings present within 1km of the proposed development. The search (Figures 3 and 4) returned 47 monuments, 26 events and 105 listed buildings, it was therefore decided to reduce the listed building search to a 250m search radius around the centre of the site. This new radius returned 35 listed buildings.

4.1 Palaeolithic

The Palaeolithic period is represented by a single flint flake (MCB19246) found at South Park Street in 1960, 45m to the east.

4.2 Neolithic

The Neolithic period is slightly better represented by a number of individual find spots. A Dolomite axe (03683) was found 383m to the north-west, and a polished Neolithic flint hand axe (12004) was found 242m to the east. A polished Neolithic axe (MCB15979) was also found in the garden of 3 Delve Terrace, New Road, Chatteris, 975m to the north-east, nearby one further polished Neolithic stone axe head (MCB16699) is recorded 970m to the north-east.

4.3 Bronze Age

The Bronze Age is represented by two records in the search radius, the first being a decorated middle to late Bronze Age shield and a looped spearhead (03697), the second is a Bronze Age rapier found on the floor of a canoe (03777) both are recorded at the same spot 774m to the south-west.

4.4 Iron Age

The Iron Age is represented with more tangible evidence that includes a settlement and burials (MCB17496, ECB2211) recorded during an evaluation in 2006, 551m to the north-east. Iron Age pits and ditches were also recorded to the north of Chatteris parish Church (MCB18461, ECB123, ECB3219) during an evaluation in 2000 and subsequent excavation in 2004, 506m to the north-east. An Iron Age settlement (MCB19835, ECB3740) that contained pits, ditches, gullies, post-holes and a possible post-built structure was recorded



at Cromwell Community College excavation in 2012, 697m to the south-east. Flint implements described as 'Prehistoric' (08771B) were also recovered during fieldwalking along the Chatteris bypass 894m to the south-east.

4.5 Roman

The Roman period is also sparsely represented in the search radius. A Roman coin (CB14730) was found at 21 New Road, Chatteris, 594m to the north of site, Roman ditches and a drain were also recorded to the north of Chatteris Parish Church (MCB18462, ECB123, ECB3219) during an evaluation (2000) and subsequent excavation in 2004, 506m to the north-east.

4.6 Anglo-Saxon

Anglo-Saxon records number one return, rubbish pits, post-holes and a possible structure were recorded to the north of Chatteris Parish Church (MCB18463, ECB123, ECB3219) during an evaluation in 2000 and subsequent excavation in 2004, 506m to the north-east.

4.7 Medieval

The medieval period is well represented in the record. A medieval red brick drainage pipe (01508) was found 258m to the north. The site of the 11th century Chatteris Abbey (03700, ECB126) is located 141m to the north of the site. St Peter's and St Paul's 14th century Church (03701, DCB1592, ECB549) is located 406m to the north-east. The Benedictine Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary (03832, ECB126) located 129m to the north was founded by Ednoth the bishop of Dorchester (1006-16), with the collaboration of his sister Aelfwen, the buildings of which burnt down in 1306-10. Fourteen nuns habited the site in 1379, and thirteen in 1535-6, it was dissolved in 1538. Fragments of moulded stone and carved tracery (MCB15798) probable remains from Chatteris Nunnery have been found 99m to the north-east. Medieval burials (MCB20081, ECB3637) have been located at 19 Victoria Street on the site of Chatteris Abbey, 144m to the north.

Extensive medieval ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded at Manor Park (08670, ECB2987, ECB573) 873m to the north-east, medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (08771A, ECB442) were noted during fieldwalking along the Chatteris bypass 894m to the south-east. Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (08911) have been recorded on air photographs 981m to the south-east and to the west of Chatteris cricket ground 783m to the south-east (11443). Medieval stonework (CB15351) was found at 3 West Park, Chatteris, 116m to the north of site. Extraction and rubbish pits were recorded to the north of Chatteris parish Church (MCB18464, ECB123, ECB3219) during an evaluation in 2000 and subsequent excavation in 2004, 506m to the north-east. Two medieval pits containing 12th to 14th century pottery (MCB19976, ECB3924) were recorded during an evaluation in 2013 by Britannia Archaeology Ltd, 680m to the north-west. An evaluation of land west of 32 West Park Street (ECB2406) revealed medieval and post-medieval pits ditches and gullies, 105m to the west.



4.8 Post-Medieval

The post-medieval period is best represented in the record. A jug (01509) was found in a wall of a house at 34 London Road 376m to the south, and a smock drainage windmill (03666) is recorded 967m to the south-west. The site of a post-medieval windmill (03679) at 2 Blackmill Road has been ascertained through documentary research located, 589m to the south-west. A listed icehouse (03685) is located 430m to the east of the site. The Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway (03698) ran between March and St Ives was opened in 1848 and closed in 1967, it runs on a south-west to north-east course, 585m to the west of site. Post-medieval building foundations (08771, ECB442) were noted during fieldwalking along the Chatteris bypass 894m to the south-east. A 19th century Manor House park and garden (12046) is located 546m to the east. A post-medieval iron sword (CB14729) was found during metal detecting 963m to the east. Emmanuel United Reformed Church (CB14949, DCB1599) is a listed building erected in 1838 and located 228m to the north-east. Post-medieval quarrying (MCB16931, ECB2174) was revealed during an evaluation at Kingsfield School in 2004, 613m to the north-west. The General Baptist Church (MCB17157) was built in 1835 and is present 40m to the north of the site. Post-medieval extraction pits (MCB17442, ECB2362) were recorded during an evaluation in 2006, 868m to the south. A structure and abattoir (MCB18465) were recorded during an evaluation in 2000 and subsequent excavation in 2004, 495m to the north-east. Post-medieval yard remains (MCB19100, ECB3286) were recorded during an evaluation in 2009 814m to the north of the site. Meeks Cemetery (MCB19106) was created in 1850; it lies 793m to the north-east. The Parochial Cemetery (MCB19107) on New Road was created in 1856, recorded 1046m to the north-east. A post-medieval building (MCB19976, ECB3924) was recorded during an evaluation in 2013 by Britannia Archaeology Ltd, 680m to the north-west. A post-medieval structure and abattoir (MCB18465, ECB123, and ECB3219) were recorded during an evaluation in 2000 and subsequent excavation in 2004, 506m to the north-east. An evaluation at Station Road Business Park (ECB1999) revealed a substantial levelling layer associated with the construction of the 19th century railway, 595m to the north-west. The Post Office in Park Street (DCB1554) is a late eighteenth century Grade II Listed Building located 213m to the north. An evaluation at 91 High Street, Chatteris (ECB2941) revealed a gully, postholes and brick foundations dating from the nineteenth century, located 805m to the north. Number 6 Park Street (DCB1556) is a Grade II Listed mid-nineteenth century house located 248m to the north-east. Number 14 Park Street (DCB1557) is a Grade II Listed mid-nineteenth century house and shop. Two Station Road (DCB1561) is a Grade II Listed mid nineteenth century house located 192m to the north. Number 10 Station Road (DCB1562) was built around 1800; it is present 229m to the north-west. Two Wenny Road (DCB1567) is a Grade II Listed house dating from around 1830; it is present 202m to the north-east. An eighteenth century Grade II Listed 'L' Plan House (DCB1569) is present at Numbers 26 and 28 West Park Street, 65m to the north-west. Number 1 Wood Street (DCB1570) is an eighteenth century Grade II Listed building located 161m to the east. Ten Huntingdon Road (DCB1582) is an early-eighteenth century Grade II Listed cottage located 202m to the west. Numbers 11 and 13 London Road (DCB1583) are a pair of eighteenth century Grade II Listed cottages located 57m to the south. Thirty-nine London Road (DCB1584) is a mid-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house located 204m to the south. Sixteen London Road (DCB1585) is a Grade II Listed mid nineteenth century



house, present 148m to the south-west. Numbers 12A and 12C East Park Street (DCB1601) comprise a mid-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house and shop, 221m to the north-east. Eight London Road (DCB1730) is a mid-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house, 100m to the south-west. Numbers 4 and 6 Station Road (DCB1742) are two early-eighteenth century Grade II Listed cottages present 196m to the north-west. Seven West Park Street (DCB1751) is a mid-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house, located 75m to the north. Number 32 West Park Street (DCB2021) was built around 1800 and is a Grade II Listed house, 63m to the north-west. Located 101m to the east is 6 South Park Street (DCB2022), a mid-nineteenth century double pile Grade II Listed house. Number 8 Park Street (DCB2030) is a mid-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house located 215m to the north-east. Recorded 136m to the south are numbers 31 to 31C London Road (DCB2038), a late-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house. Numbers 4, 6 and 8 East Park Street (DCB1600) are a row of Grade II Listed mid-nineteenth century shops and cottages, 231m to the north-east. Nineteen East Park Street (DCB1603) is an early-eighteenth century Grade II Listed cottage located 159m to the east. Number 6 Wenny Road (DCB2027) is an early-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house, recorded 215m to the east. Ten East Park Street (DCB2098) is a Grade II Listed mid-nineteenth century house located 228m to the north-east. Number 14 East Park Street (DCB2099) is a mid-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house recorded 213m to the north-east. Thirty-three Park Street (DCB2103) is a mid-nineteenth century Grade II listed house and shop, 192m to the north. Number 4 Park Street (DCB2104) is a Grade II Listed mid-nineteenth century house located 223m to the north-east. An early-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house is located 213m to the east at numbers 4 and 4A Wenny Road (DCB2107). Number 14 West Park Street (DCB2108) is a late-eighteenth century Grade II Listed house, recorded 149m to the north-west. Twenty-two London Road (DCB1586) is a mid-nineteenth century Grade II Listed house located 216m to the south-west. Number 20 Park Street (DCB2105) is a Grade II Listed House built around 1840; it is present 168m to the north. Number 30 West Park Street (DCB2109) is a Grade II Listed early-nineteenth century house present 48m to the west of the site. Nine London Road (DCB2154) is a Grade II Listed early-eighteenth century cottage, recorded 52m to the south.

4.9 Modern

Modern activity is also relatively sparse within the record, starting with an evaluation at 48-56 New Road Chatteris (ECB1160) revealed only modern levelling layers, 695m to the north-east. At 9 Bridge Street, an evaluation (ECB1879) revealed the presence of modern overburden and Victorian rubbish pits, 1008m to the north-west. An Evaluation at 19A Station Road (ECB2125) revealed only pits and trenches of mid to late 20th century, 332m to the north-west.

4.10 Undated and Negative Archaeological Records

Undated and negative archaeological records are more numerous and include the following. An undated fragment of building stone (01504) was recovered 678m to the west. A circular enclosure (09481) has been recorded on RAF air photographs 882m west that is 60m in diameter with an entrance on the southern side. Vicarage Gardens (12047) is an area of undated parkland present 428m to the north-east. An undated drainage



ditch and field boundary (CB15012, ECB759) was recorded during an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2002, 978m to the north. A geophysical survey and desk-based assessment (ECB129) revealed only anomalies likely to be of natural origin 520m to the north-east. An evaluation on land at north-west of St Martin's Road (ECB128) 493m to the north-east, revealed only features of natural origin. Air photographic assessment (ECB3131) at Womb Farm Chatteris was undertaken over 8.5 hectares in 2009, identifying no features of pre-medieval date, however quarrying activity was prevalent, centred 1503m to the north-west. Archaeological monitoring undertaken 449m to the north-east at The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Chatteris (ECB3115) revealed no finds, features or deposits. A programme of test pitting was undertaken at Furrowfields, Chatteris (ECB3415) no archaeological features or finds were recorded at the site located 891m to the north-east.

The highest potential for remains on the proposed development comes from the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was a good chance that remains relating to Chatteris Abbey could have been revealed.

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 (McConnell, D. Brief, Section 3.1).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief (McConnell, D. Section 3.4) state 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 deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land 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: *e.g.* 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 the excavation of one trial trench measuring 5.60 x 1.80m in advance of the construction of the proposed dwellings and ancillary works.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Figures 1, 5 and 6).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, a drawn plan and section drawings, appropriate photographs were also taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The trench was located near to the South Park Street frontage and ran to the centre of the plot (south to north orientation). It was positioned to target the potential presence of the abbey's boundary wall, which is thought to be located near to South Park Street, and also to determine whether any burials were present, due to the sites close proximity to those recovered 144m to the north. Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m below the ground level exposing the full stratigraphic sequence. Superficial deposits sloped up gently from north to south of the trench. A brick wall, brick floor, well, rubbish pit and a live water main pipe were recorded, all of which dated from the modern period (Figure 6). No other finds or features were present.

Modern Brick Wall 1000 was partly extant running along the eastern boundary of the trench; it had been partially demolished and is recorded in Sample Section 1. It was 4.85m long and 0.53m wide, and survives to a height of five courses. The modern bricks (0.09 x 0.09 x 0.20m) were laid in English bond and light white yellow concrete mortar was used to bind the masonry that formed a lean-to, adjoining the western side of Number 27 South Park Street.

Abutting the lean-to and located in the southern third of the trench was Brick Floor 1004, made using the same bricks and mortar. This appears to be an associated outbuilding that lay directly on top of modern well. It is likely that the lean-to and floor were built at approximately the same time.

The modern well was located in the southern third of the trench, it was capped with eight bricks and the shaft was also built in brick, it reached a depth of c.3m from the top of the capping. It was cut into Levelling Layer 1000.



Below the levelling layers was one modern pit that lay at a depth of 8.50m. It was filled with modern ceramic building material and appears to have been truncated by the later levelling layers (1002 and 1001). It was recorded running below the bulk to the west.

A live modern water pipe was also recorded within the trench; it is made from plastic and runs to a stop tap located on the tarmac path in the plot's entrance. This water pipe feeds Number 27 South Park Street.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the trench, full sample sections were recorded (Figure 5 and Appendix 1).

At the top of the sequence to the south of the trench was Modern Brick Floor 1004, it comprised one course of modern bricks laid on bed (see Sample Section 1). To the east of the trench (Sample Section 2) was extant Brick Wall 1000 that comprised five courses, the top of which were laid in English bond.

Below 1000 and 1004 was Levelling Layer 1001, comprising light yellow orange friable and loose silt sand and clay with frequent modern hardcore rubble crush incorporated within the deposit to level the floor to a maximum thickness of 0.52m in Section 1 and 0.40m in Section 2.

Redeposited Superficial Geology 1002 was present below 1001; a dark blue grey, very compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint gravel stones, modern ceramic building material (CBM) was present within this layer, 0.80m thick in Sample Section 1 and 0.48m thick in Sample Section 2.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Superficial Geology 1003, a mid yellow orange, compact sandy clay with occasional flint gravel stone patches, this was encountered from 8.49m to 8.47m AOD.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Despite the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains, and in particular those relating to the former abbey, only modern features were encountered. These comprise an extant brick lean-to, a brick floor, a well, a truncated rubbish pit and one live water pipe.

The most recent phase of activity on site is the extant remains of the building, Brick Wall 1000 and Brick Floor 1004. The brick floor was laid partially over Levelling Layers 1002 and also directly on top of the modern well that cut both levelling layers. These levelling layers truncated the modern rubbish pit located in the base of the trench.

The lack of archaeological remains from older than the modern period is due to the amount of truncation (particularly Levelling Layers 1001 and 1002) that occurred on site



in the recent past. The paucity of results may also in part be due to the small size of the plot that is reflected in the 5.60 x 1.80m trench used to investigate 5% of the total area. It is possible that archaeological remains do survive within the plot in areas that have been less truncated by modern activity.



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APPENDIX 1 – SAMPLE SECTION TABLES

Sample Section 1

Trench No 1	Orientation N-S	Height aOD 9.67m	Shot No DP 1
Sample Section No 1	Location South End	Facing North Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1004	0.00 – 0.09m	Modern Brick Floor. One course of red modern bricks, with light white yellow concrete mortar	
1001	0.09 – 0.52m	Levelling Layer. Light yellow orange, friable and loose silt sand and clay, with frequent Modern hardcore brick rubble	
1002	0.52 – 1.17m	Redeposited Superficial Geology. Dark blue grey, very compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint gravel stones, modern CBM present within	
1003	1.17m +	Superficial Geology. Mid yellow orange compact sandy clay with occasional flint gravel stone patches	

Sample Section 2

Trench No 1	Orientation N-S	Height AOD 9.97m	Shot No DP 2
Sample Section No 2	Location East Side	Facing West Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.40m	Modern Brick Wall. Five courses of red modern bricks, with light white yellow concrete mortar	
1001	0.40 – 0.94m	Levelling Layer. Light yellow orange, friable and loose silt sand and clay, with frequent modern hardcore brick rubble	
1002	0.94 – 1.50m	Redeposited Superficial Geology. Dark blue grey, very compact silty clay with sub-angular flint gravel stones, modern CBM present within	
1003	1.50m +	Superficial Geology. Mid yellow orange compact sandy clay with occasional flint gravel stone patches	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

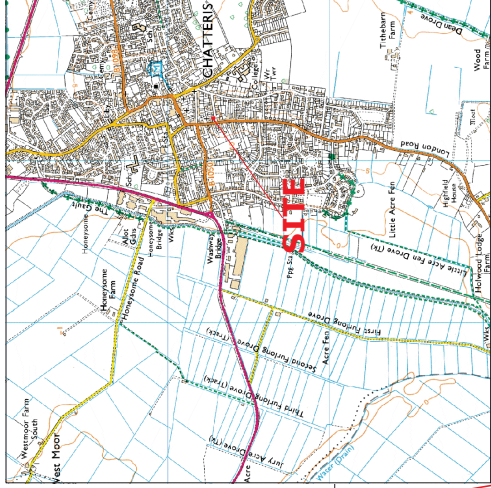
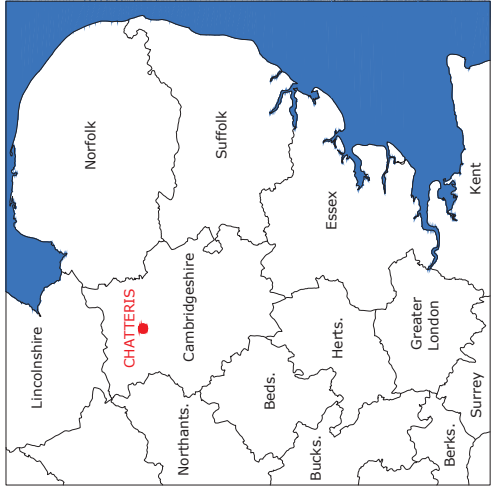
OASIS ID: britanni1-184261

Project details

Project name	Land at 27 South Park Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire; Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	In August 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 27 South Park Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for a single trial trench to evaluate the plot. Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was most likely to be encountered with a particular potential for remains of the abbey to be present on site. Despite the potential, no archaeological finds or features older than those from the modern period were present in the evaluation trench. A modern brick wall, brick floor, well, rubbish pit and live water service pipe were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2014 End: 04-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P1067 - Contracting Unit No. R1063 - Contracting Unit No. ECB2427 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BRICK WALL Modern
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND CHATTERIS Land at 27 South Park Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 3925 8571 52.4511799569 0.0493634208812 52 27 04 N 000 02 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 9.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/ District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Timothy Schofield
Project director/manager	Timothy Schofield
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Peter Petrou
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"



Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Unpublished Text", "Survey", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/ manuscript)
Title	Land at 27 South Park Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire; Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.P
Other bibliographic details	R1063
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Stowmarket
Description	A4 Bound Report with A3 fold-out figures.



	Sample Section Locations
	Modern Water Pipe
	Modern Rubbish Pit
	Modern Well
	Trial Trench Location
	Site Boundary

NGR: TL 39268 85726
REPORT NUMBER: 1063

PROJECT:
LAND AT 27 SOUTH PARK STREET,
CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE



CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION:

EXISTING SITE & TRENCH
LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

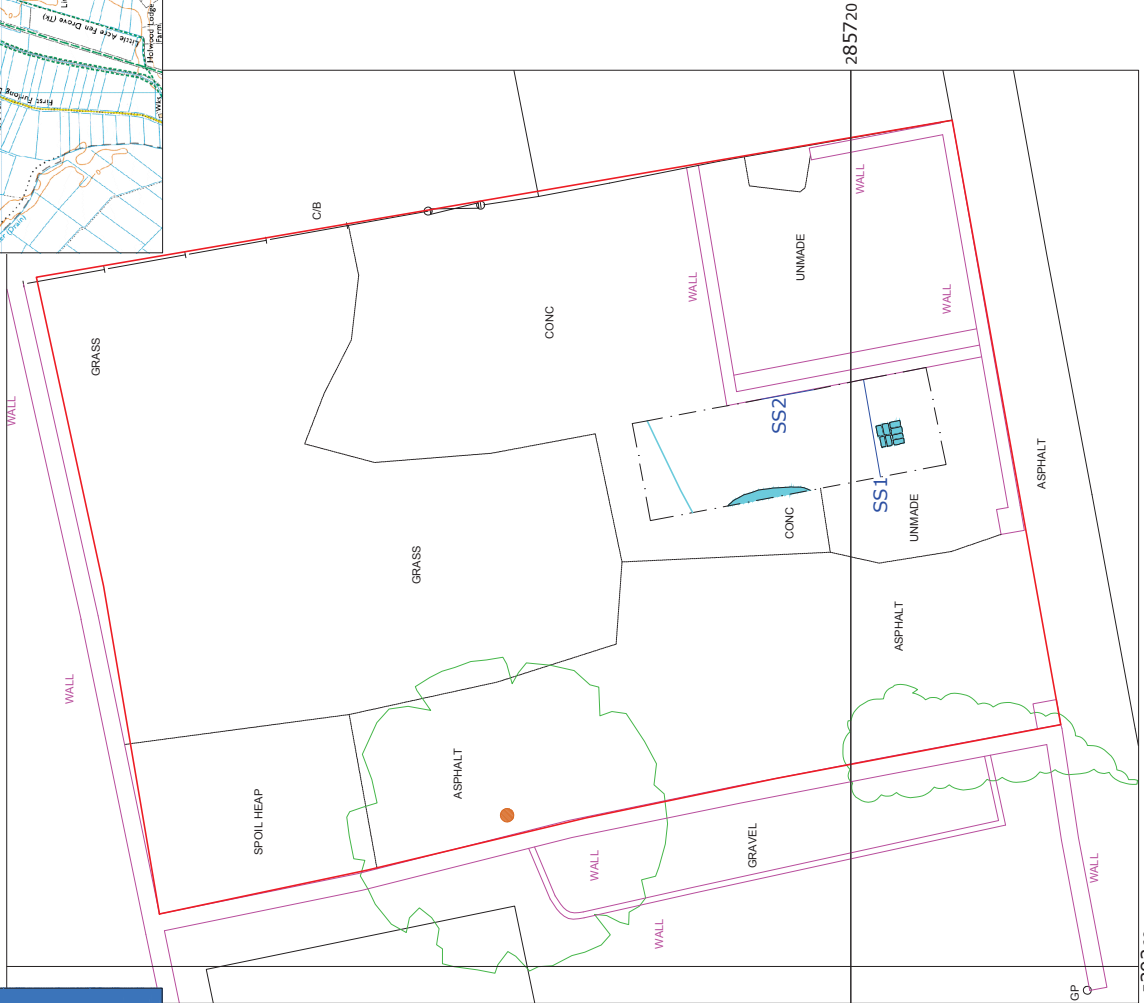


115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

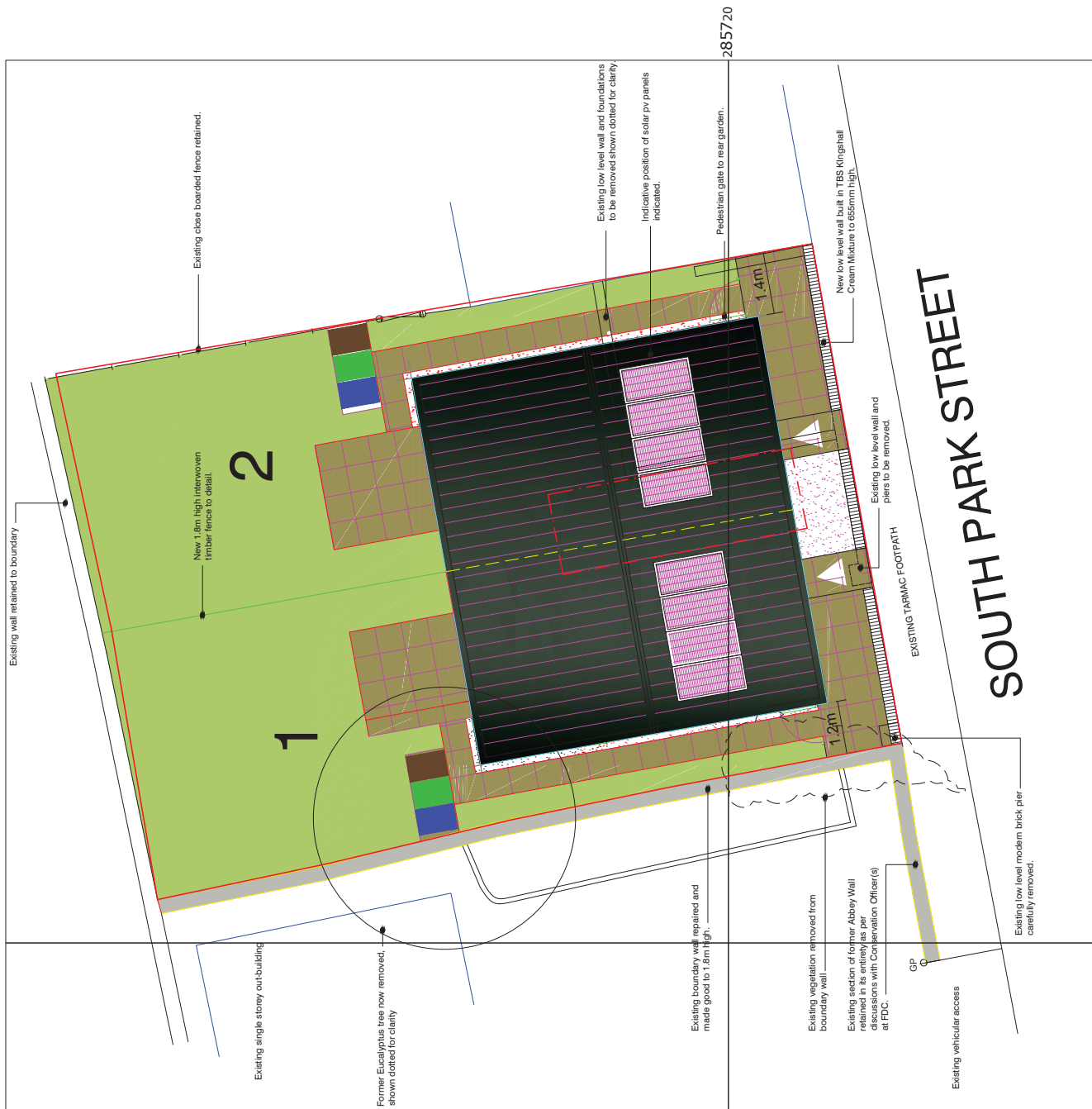
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SCALE: 1:100
0 4m






PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2014	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 01






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	Trial Trench Location
	Site Boundary
NGR: TL 39268 85726	REPORT NUMBER: 1063
LAND AT 27 SOUTH PARK STREET, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
CLIENT:	
DESCRIPTION:	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & TRENCH LOCATION PLAN
PROJECT: BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
	
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SCALE: 1:100	
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2014	AUTHOR: TPS FIGURE: 02



	Listed Building Record
	250m LB Search Radius
	Site Boundary

NGR:		REPORT NUMBER:
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PROJECT: LAND AT 27 SOUTH PARK STREET,
CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

LISTED BUILDING SEARCH PLAN

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SCALE:
1:2500

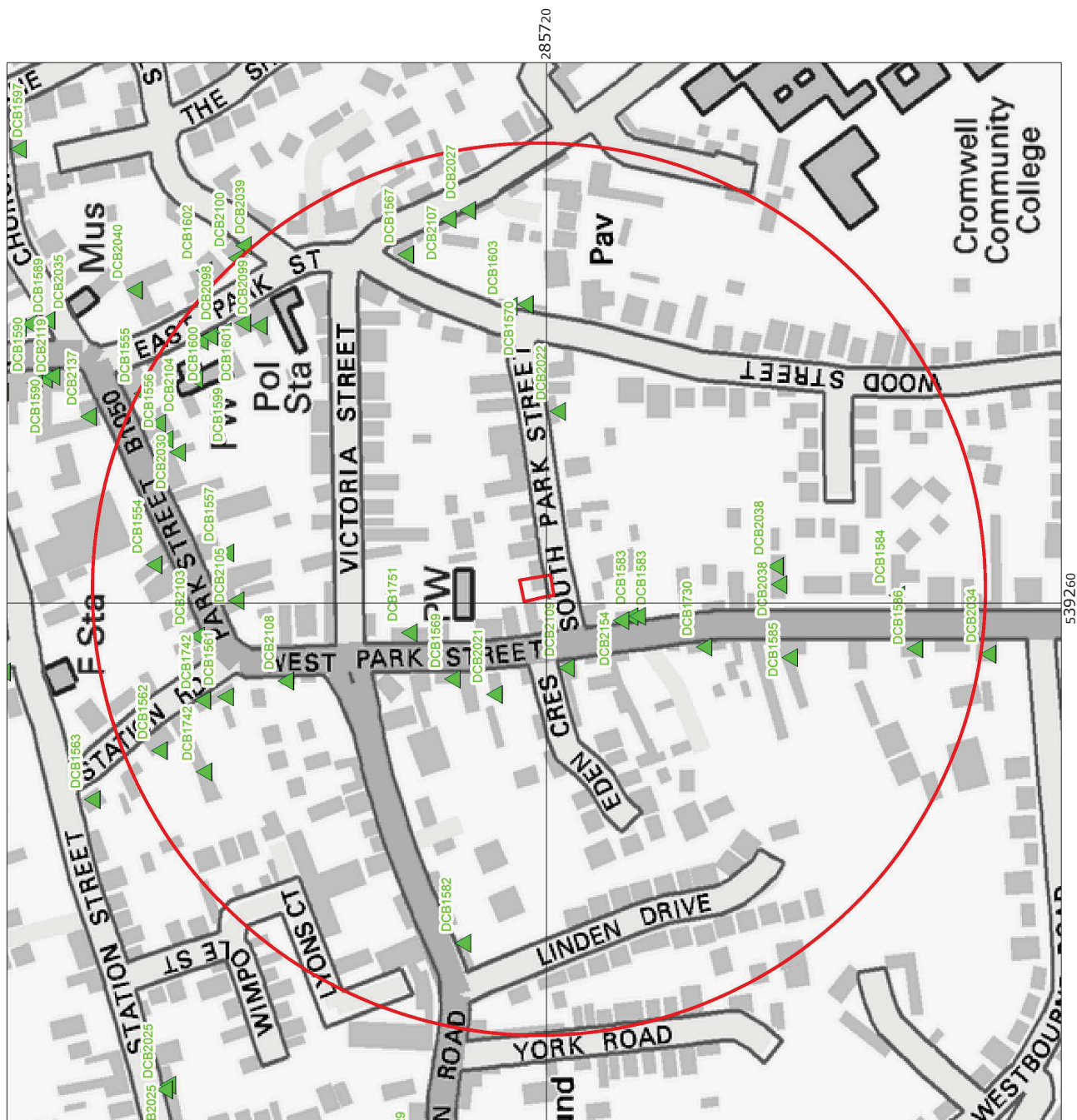


A horizontal scale bar with a black and white alternating pattern. It is marked with '0' at the left end and '100m' at the right end.

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
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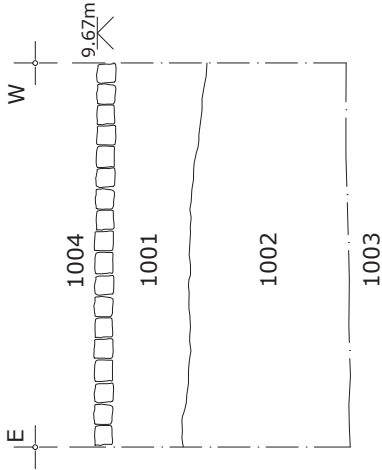
PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
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DATE:	AUG 2014	AUTHOR:	TPS	FIGURE:	04
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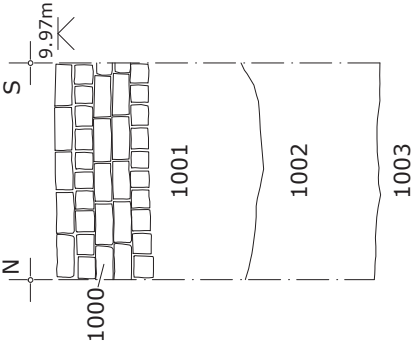
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Sample Section 1



DP1 Sample Section 1, Post-excavation, Looking S

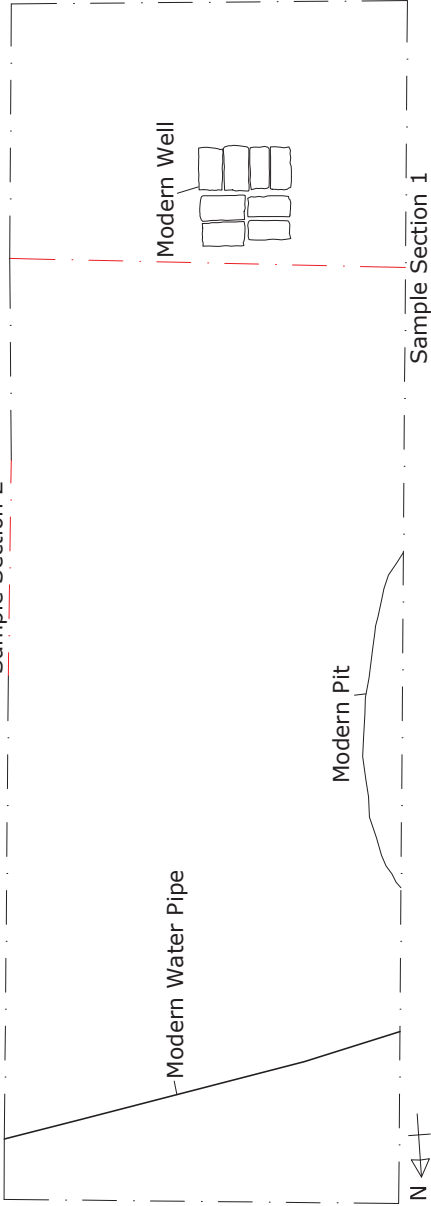
Sample Section 2



DP2 Sample Section 2, Post-excavation, Looking E

NGR:	TL 39268 85726	REPORT NUMBER:	1063
PROJECT:	LAND AT 27 SOUTH PARK STREET, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
CLIENT:			
DESCRIPTION:	SAMPLE SECTIONS & DIGITAL PHOTOS		
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SCALE:	1:25		
PLOT:	A3	APPROVED:	MCA
DATE:	AUG 2014	AUTHOR:	TPS
		VERSION:	01
		FIGURE:	05

Plan of Trial Trench 1



Sample Section 2



DP3 Trial Trench 1, Post-excavation, Looking S



DP4 Modern Well, Post-excavation, Looking N



DP5 Water Pipe, Post-excavation, Looking NE

NGR:	TL 39268 85726	REPORT NUMBER:	1063
PROJECT:	LAND AT 27 SOUTH PARK STREET, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
CLIENT:			
DESCRIPTION:	POST-EXCAVATION TRENCH PLAN & DIGITAL PHOTOS		
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SCALE:	1:25		
PLOT:	A3	APPROVED:	MCA
DATE:	AUG 2014	AUTHOR:	TPS
		VERSION:	01
		FIGURE:	06