



LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1154

February 2017



LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr David Taylor,
c/o L Bevens Associates Architects Ltd
The Doghouse
10 Cricketers Way
Chatteris
Cambridgeshire
PE16 6UR

By:
Adam Leigh BA (Hons)
With contributions from Andy Fawcett (Pottery & CBM)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk,
IP33 3PH
T: 01449 763034
info@britannia-archaeology.com
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

Site Code	ECB 4943	NGR	TL 3907 8572
Planning Ref.	F/YR16/0663/0	OASIS	britanni1-274761
Approved By:	Martin Brook	Date	February 2017



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Abstract

On the 14th January 2017 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on land north of 5 Linden Drive, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3907 8572), as a condition of planning application reference F/YR16/0663/0, in advance of the erection of two dwellings. A design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened area. One trench measuring 20.00x1.80m was excavated to achieve this.

The archaeological background suggested that the site had a potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Post-medieval archaeology was encountered, which can tentatively be divided into five phases.

Phase I relates to the single archaeological feature on the site, Ditch 1004. The ditch runs parallel to Linden Drive, and matches up with the orientation of boundary ditches depicted on the 1887 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map.

The ditch is sealed by subsoil 1002, which is considered as phase II. This is associated with agricultural activity on the plot of land. Phase III relates to the demolition layer (1001) which overlay subsoil 1002 and contained post-medieval CBM and pottery. This layer relates to the demolition of post-medieval buildings, possibly some time before the construction of a shed in the timber yard that was the function of the site area in the 20th century.

Phase IV relates to the modern works associated with the aforementioned timber shed present on the site. This included concrete pads which were located in a linear sequence on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment between 3.00m and 4.00m apart. In addition to the concrete pads, a series of square postholes, two of which still contained the remains of wooden square posts, were present in the trench. They cut the ditch and appeared to cut the demolition layer and subsoil during excavation of the trench.

Phase V, the last phase of activity in the stratigraphic sequence, is represented by topsoil 1000, which contains modern debris and seems to have been disturbed fairly recently, subsequent to the demolition or deconstruction of the timber yard shed.

The site's stated potential for the discovery of archaeological features from the post-medieval period was fulfilled by ditch 1004, which was likely a boundary ditch for the demarcation of agricultural land. Located on the western side of the Chatteris, the area was an agricultural setting until the construction of the timber yard in the 20th Century, before the subsequent construction of housing in the 1980s and 1990s.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 14th January 2017 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on land north of 5 Linden Drive, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3907 8572), as a condition of planning application reference F/YR16/0663/0, in advance of the erection of two dwellings.

A design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Stewart, G., 16th January 2017) required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened area. One trench measuring 20.00x1.80m was excavated to achieve this.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located to the western area of the core of the village of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, which is located approximately 13km north-west of the cathedral city of Ely. The site lies south of Huntingdon Road and east of Linden Drive on a single parcel of land which is currently in use as gardens (Fig. 1). Chatteris itself is located on a fen island.

The bedrock geology is described West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation - Mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas, (BGS, 2017).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as March Gravels Member - Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by shorelines, (BGS, 2017).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local planning policy is the *Fenland Local Plan (1993; 2005 Edition)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)



(ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3). There are 92 monument entries, 37 events records and 145 listed building entries within the 1km search area.

The site is located in the town of Chatteris 16km west of the city of Ely, Cambridgeshire. Chatteris is first mentioned as Cæateric in 974 and then later as Cietriz in Domesday in 1086. The name may derive from Old English and mean 'raised strip or ridge of a man named Ceatta', however the first element may refer to the Celtic ced which means 'wood' (Mills, 2003).

Chatteris is situated on a fen island that was extensively settled and exploited during the Iron Age and Roman periods, therefore there is a potential for deposits of this date surviving within the development area.

There is only one Palaeolithic entry in the record, a primary flint flake (MCB19426) located 250m to the east of the development site. The Neolithic period is represented by four polished axe heads (03683, 12004, MCB15979, and MCB16699) located 250m north, 400m east, 850m and 500m to the north east respectively.

An evaluation in 2000 by CCC Archaeological Field Unit (MCB15323, MCB18461) north of Chatteris Parish Church and 550m to the north east of the site, revealed a Bronze Age ditch terminal, finds included large Bronze Age vessels associated with antler and a loom weight that were possibly related to burials. The subsequent area excavation in 2001 recorded seven broad periods of archaeology, including pits containing collared urns and Beaker ware, and three crouched inhumations of possible Bronze Age date excavated to the south of the site where nearby a pit containing late Beaker pottery was recorded. Further Bronze Age records (03697, 03777) are located 700m south of the site. 03697 refers to the discovery of a shield 24in in diameter decorated with concentric rings of close set knobs. The shield was also found with a socketed bronze spear-head with elongated leaf -shaped blade. The final record (03777) refers to the discovery of a bronze rapier on the floor of a dugout canoe which was found above natural clay and beneath a peat deposit.

The Iron Age is also represented to the north of Chatteris Parish Church and 550m to the south east of the site (MCB15323 and MCB18461) where Early Iron Age pits and Late Iron Age features were recorded. At New Road, located 600 m to the north-east of the current site, an evaluation (MCB17496) by CCC Archaeological Field Unit and subsequent excavation (ECB2211) recorded a multi-phased site which included Iron Age settlement activity.

A Roman coin (CB14730) was found at 21 New Road, 620m to the north-east. At the site to the north of Chatteris Parish Church (MCB18462) Roman activity was also recorded. Quarry pits, located 550m to the north-west, that were later re-used as rubbish pits containing Roman pottery were recorded during an evaluation at Womb Farm by Cambridge Archaeological Unit in 2009.



Anglo-Saxon activity was present at the evaluation and subsequent excavation site to the north of Chatteris Parish Church (MCB18463) where a timber framed structure was recorded.

A Medieval drainage pipe (MCB01508) was found at the site of the former St Mary's Abbey, 300m to the north-east. Various worked stones and brick have been found (MCB15351 and MCB15978), possibly from the former Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary (MCB03700, MCB03832) located 250m north east of the site, the Benedictine Nunnery was founded in 1006 and later dissolved in 1538. An earthwork survey and aerial photographic assessment have revealed extensive medieval agricultural remains at Manor Park (MCB08670, ECB573) lying 950m north-east of the site. Further Medieval agricultural remains were mapped around Chatteris during the Chatteris to Haddenham water scheme in 2007 (ECB2987). Adjacent to the site (ECB2406) four evaluation trenches were excavated revealing a number of pits, post-holes, ditches, gullies and large gravel extraction pits. The majority of features were dated to the post medieval period, with a few of medieval date.

The post medieval period in Chatteris like many towns sees an abundance of expansion and building activity. The most relevant records relating to the development site include the adjacent evaluation (ECB2406 described above) and an evaluation undertaken at 19 Victoria Street, 300m to the north east, (ECB3637) which revealed a series of insubstantial walls and between three and five articulated burials. Further nearby post medieval records are located 50m to the west (MCB21360, MCB21361 and MCB21362) which refer to the 19th century school, infant school and almshouses.

Modern records include the former route of The Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway line (03698) between March and St Ives that was opened in February 1848 and completely closed in 1967. An evaluation at 19A Station Street by Northamptonshire Archaeology (ECB2125) in 2005, 300m to the north revealed mid to late 20th century pits and trenches.

There are 145 listed building present within the 1km search, therefore a 100m search perimeter was located around the centre of the site revealing 1 entry. The building (47999), located 25m north of the site, is early 18th century cottage raised to two storey height in the 19th century. It is constructed from local brick and gault brick with a modern tile roof. The building is grade II listed.

Given the above, the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains dated to the medieval period is **moderate** and the post medieval period is **high**, based on the close proximity of ECB420.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CCC HET brief states that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample



of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied (Stewart, G. Brief, Section 3.1).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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 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: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CCC HET Brief required an adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains were potentially threatened. In this case, one 20.00x1.80m trench was deemed sufficient to investigate the site.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon. All excavation work thereafter was undertaken by hand.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 7)

The trench was located to cover a portion of the footprints of both proposed dwellings (Fig. 5-6).

8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 7)

The trench was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, broadly parallel to Linden Drive, and ran slightly to the south-west of the centre line of the site area. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.79m. The trench contained boundary ditch **1004**, which was dated to the post-medieval period. Six modern postholes and four concrete pads associated with a former shed from previous use of the site as a timber yard were also present.

Topsoil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.38m. One shard of clear glass, weighing 93g was recovered from topsoil 1000 by hand sieving, in addition to a modern iron bolt weighing 125g recovered through metal-detection. This layer overlay demolition layer **1001** which was a maximum of 0.13m thick to a depth of 0.50m. Three fragments of CBM weighing 1824g and one sherd of post-medieval pottery weighing 67g were recovered from this layer. Demolition layer 1001 overlay subsoil **1002**, which was present to a depth of 0.77m at a maximum thickness of 0.28m. Subsoil 1002 overlay the natural geology, **1003**.

Ditch **1004** was linear in plan along a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment with gently sloping sides and a flat base that appeared to be just below the water table. The ditch ran for the whole length of the trench and was 0.90m wide and 0.17m deep. The single fill of the ditch, **1005**, consisted of a compact mid grey-brown silty clay. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 10g, three sherds of CBM weighing 545g, and a shard of glass weighing 15g were found during excavation of the ditch slot.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 7)

The deposit model was consistent along the whole trench. At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil layer **1000**, comprising a loose, dark grey-brown silty sand, with moderately frequent angular flint gravel inclusions and modern debris. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.38m in sample section 1.

Sealed by topsoil **1000** was demolition layer **1001**, comprising a loose, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent angular flint gravel inclusions and demolition debris. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.50m in sample section 1.

Subsoil **1002**, sealed by demolition layer 1001, consisted of a compact, mid grey-brown silty clay and was present to a depth of 0.77m with a maximum thickness of 0.28m in sample section 1. This layer of subsoil is likely the remnants of the former agricultural subsoil which developed on the site when the land was under agricultural use in Phase I.



The final layer in the sequence was natural geology **1003** which consisted mostly of a loose, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent angular flint gravel inclusions, with patches of compact, mid yellow-brown silty clay.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background suggested that the site had a potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Post-medieval archaeology was encountered, which can tentatively be divided into six phases.

Phase I relates to the single archaeological feature on the site, Ditch **1004**. The ditch runs parallel to Linden Drive, and matches up with the orientation of boundary ditches depicted on the 1887 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 8). It contained post-medieval CBM and pottery.

The ditch is sealed by subsoil **1002**, the formation of which over a number of years (before the demolition event that resulted in 1001) is considered as phase II.

Phase III relates to the demolition layer (**1001**) which overlay subsoil 1002 and contained post-medieval CBM and pottery. This layer relates to the demolition of post-medieval buildings, possibly some time before the construction of a shed in the timber yard that was the function of the site area in the 20th century (*pers. comms.* passers-by and landowner). However, no buildings seem to be located on the site area on the 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map.

Phase IV consists of concrete pads associated with the aforementioned timber shed, which were encountered truncating 1001, 1002 and 1003. These pads were located in a linear sequence on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment between 3m and 4m apart. No other evidence of the building apart from the pads was encountered. It is worth noting that the 1953 3rd Ed. Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 8) depicts a building orientated parallel with the course of the modern Linden Drive, with a field boundary running parallel and adjacent to the building. This more than likely represents ditch **1004**, although the building, which is also present on the 1887 OS Map, is unlikely to represent a 20th Century building, and is therefore probably not associated with the concrete pads encountered in trench 1.

Additional early modern features have also been assigned to this phase. Six square postholes, two of which still contained the remains of wooden square posts. They cut the ditch and appeared to cut the demolition layer and subsoil during excavation of the trench.

Phase V, the last phase of activity in the stratigraphic sequence, is represented by topsoil **1000**, which contains modern debris and seems to have been disturbed fairly recently, subsequent to the demolition or deconstruction of the timber yard shed.



The site's stated potential for the discovery of archaeological features from the post-medieval period was fulfilled by ditch **1004**, which was likely a boundary ditch for the demarcation of agricultural land. Located on the western side of the Chatteris, the area was an agricultural setting until the construction of the timber yard in the 20th Century, before the subsequent construction of housing in the 1980s and 1990s.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Lee. Bevens of L. Bevens Associates Architects Ltd for commissioning the project and Mr David Taylor for funding the work.

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

The site was excavated by Adam Leigh and Matthew Adams of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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Historic England PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

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



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	SSE-NNW	11.32m	1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SW Side S End	ENE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.38m	Topsoil: Loose, dark grey-brown silty sand with moderately frequent angular flint gravel and modern debris	
1001	0.38-0.50m	Demolition Layer: Loose, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent angular flint gravel and frequent demolition debris	
1002	0.50-0.77m	Subsoil: Compact, mid grey-brown silty clay	
1003	0.77m +	Natural: Loose, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent angular gravel/some compact, mid yellow-brown silty clay.	

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Other
1004	Ditch (L1.02m+ x W0.90m x D0.16m), Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a flat base.	1005	Compact, mid grey-brown silty clay.	16 th -18 th C	



APPENDIX 2 – POTTERY REPORT

The Pottery and CBM from Land to the North of 5 Linden Drive, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: An assessment report (ECB 4943)

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of three sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 76g were recorded, alongside six fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a weight of 2342g, during the archaeological investigation north of Linden Drive.

The pottery and CBM fragments were retrieved from just two features, Demolition layer 1001 and Ditch 1005. This report sets out a methodology of work which is followed by an analysis of the pottery and CBM from each feature, and succeeded by an overall conclusion and recommendations for further work.

Methodology

The pottery and CBM has been recorded by fragment count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context have been rapidly scanned (where required, occasional fabric examination at x20 vision has also been undertaken). Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon those developed by both Norfolk and Suffolk County Council archaeology units which have also been utilised throughout East Anglia.

Where present, form types have been allocated plain descriptions. For instance, in the case of pottery the basic vessel type has been described, such as a bowl or a dish. The fragments of CBM have been treated in a similar fashion with the form type been depicted as roof tile or brick for example.

Demolition layer

Only a single sherd of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) was recovered from the layer (66g). The sherd displayed only slight abrasion and was a rim fragment from a large dish with a clear glaze that is dated from the 16th to 18th century.

Three pieces of CBM were recorded within the layer (1801g). The first of these is a curved roof tile fragment (257g) in a medium sandy fabric (Ms). The fragment has a depth of 14mm and is completely burnt. It is likely to be dated from the late medieval to post medieval period.

The second piece is small fragment of a white sandy brick (320g) with ferrous inclusions (Wsf_e). It exhibits only slight abrasion and has a depth of 65mm and is dated from the 18th to 19th century.



The final CBM example is also a brick fragment which is red and in a medium sandy fabric with calcite (Msc). This piece has the remains of lime based mortar attached to two sides and one surface, and its depth (50mm) and width (c 105mm) suggests that it may be a late brick category 1 (LB1) dated from the late medieval to early post-medieval period (Drury 1993, 165).

Ditch 1004

Two sherds of pottery were noted in Ditch fill 1005 (10g) which are both small fragments of Glazed red earthenware (GRE). The first is a rim fragment from a small bowl with an overall brown glaze over a cream/yellow underlay at the edge of the rim. The fabric is quite fine and is similar in style to fabrics for instance recorded at Kings Lynn dated from the 16th to 18th century (McCarthy & Brooks 1988, 416).

The second is a body sherd which is covered by a green glaze on one side however its fabric is not as fine as later products of this ceramic style, containing obvious large quartz, which indicates that is dated from around the 16th to perhaps the mid-17th century.

Two bricks were recorded within this fill both of which are in a medium sandy fabric with calcereous inclusions (Msc). The first example is in a red fabric (135g) with a depth of 55mm and possibly falls within Drury's late brick category 4 (1993, 165). The second (406g) also has a red fabric although with cream/off-white surfaces. It has a depth of 50mm and a width 102mm whose measurements are similar to Drury's late brick category 1 (1993, 165).

The combination CBM depth measurements as well as their fabric style indicates that these fragments are dated from the late medieval to early post-medieval period.

Conclusion

The evidence from Demolition layer 1001 is fragmentary and possibly of a mixed a nature. However neither the pottery or CBM fragments display any significant difference in terms of wear, and therefore suggest a date range spanning the 16th to 18th century. It should be noted that if the material is of a contemporary nature then it is more likely that the group is dated to around the 18th century.

Ditch fill 1005 contains early post-medieval pottery fabrics that are perhaps no later than the mid-17th century. This date sits well with the style and measurement of the two brick fabrics which also look no later than the early post-medieval period.

Although the pottery and CBM assemblages are quite small they nevertheless confirm post-medieval domestic activity within the immediate area which was previously also noted at an adjacent evaluation (ECB2406).



Recommendations

The fragments of pottery and ceramic building material have all been fully recorded therefore no further work on these materials will be required. However, the results of this analysis should be referred to at any further phase of archaeological investigation and examination of finds.

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APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: **britannia1-274761**

Project details

Project name	Land North of 5 Linden Drive, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	On the 14th February 2017 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on land north of 5 Linden Drive, Cambridgeshire, as a condition of a planning application, in advance of the erection of two dwellings. A design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened area. One trench measuring 20.00x1.80m was excavated to achieve this. The archaeological background suggested that the site had a potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site's stated potential for the discovery of archaeological features from the post-medieval period was fulfilled by ditch 1004, which was likely a boundary ditch for the demarcation of agricultural land. Located on the western side of the Chatteris, the area was an agricultural setting until the construction of the timber yard in the 20th Century, before the subsequent construction of housing in the 1980s and 1990s.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2017 End: 28-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR16/0663/0 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, 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 NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Postcode	PE16 6EA
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 3907 8572 52.451315775496 0.046720335945 52 27 04 N 000 02 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.77m Max: 0.82m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dan McConnell
Project director/manager	Dan McConnell
Project supervisor	Adam Leigh
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr David Taylor

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

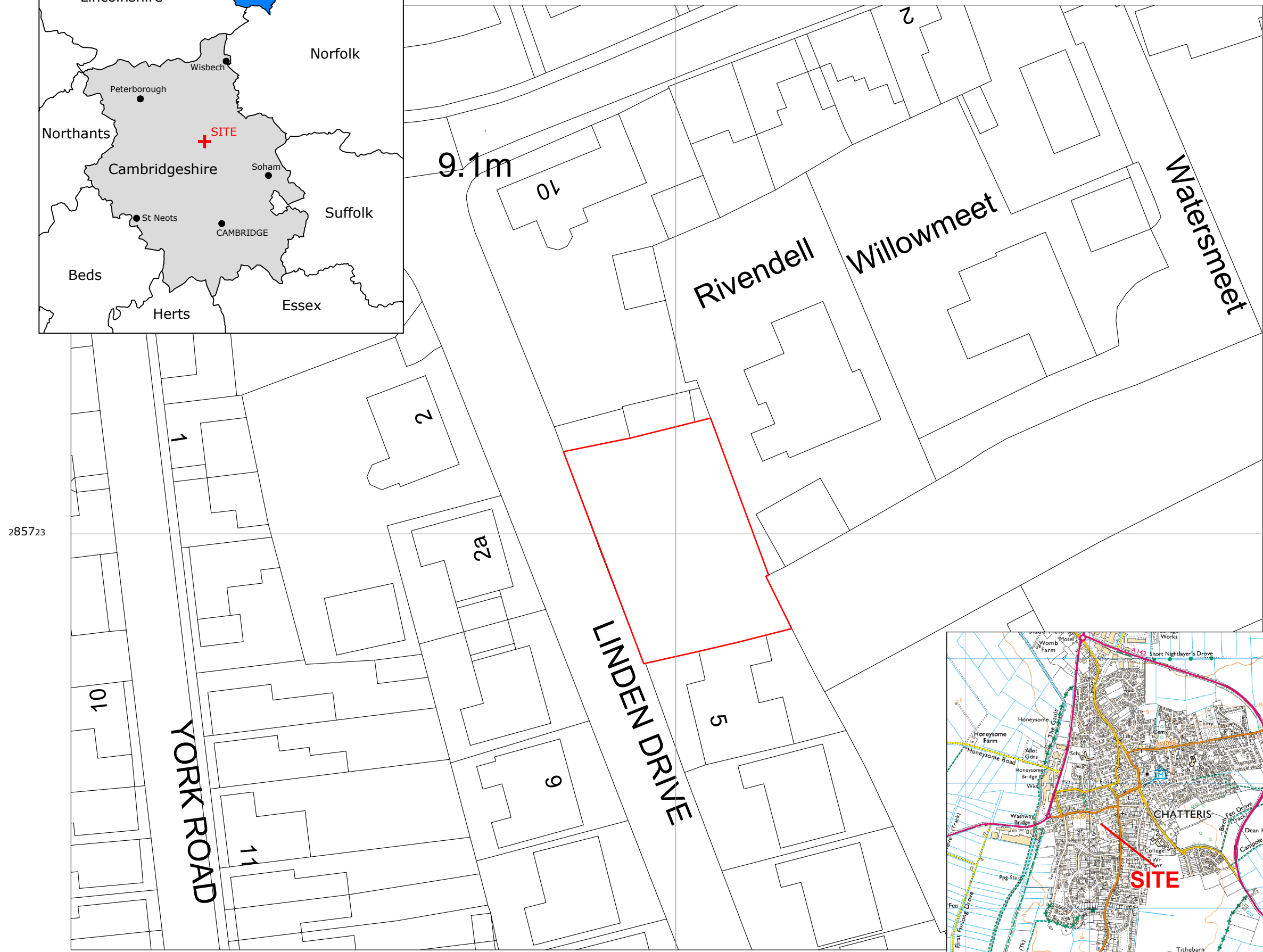
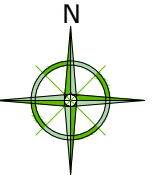
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North of 5 Linden Drive, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire



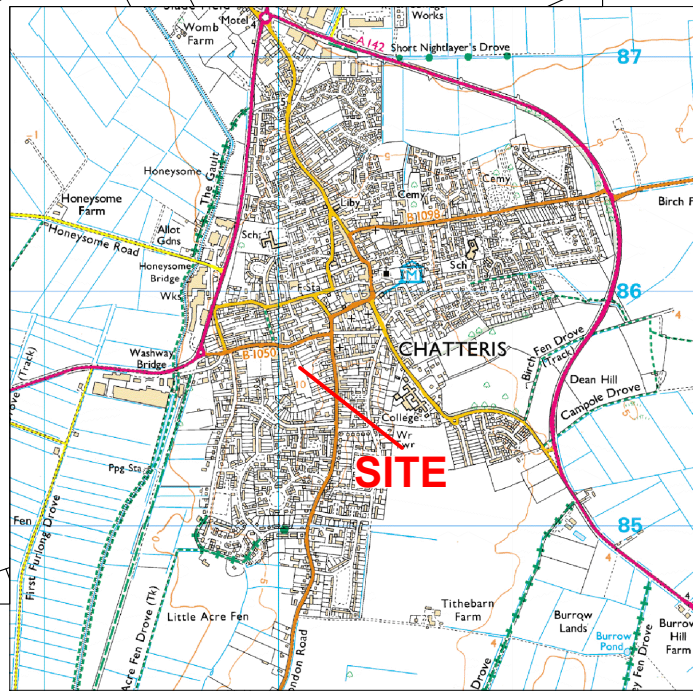
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Leigh, A.
Other bibliographic details	R1154
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology
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Description	A4 Bound report with A3 pull-out figures
Entered by	Adam Leigh (a.leigh@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	20 February 2017

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 Site Boundary



539075

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NGR: 539075 285723 REF: P1178

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: L BEVENS ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS LTD

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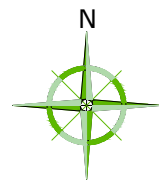
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ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
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DATE: FEB 2017 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 1



- Archaeological Event
- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary

NGR: 539075 285723 REF: P1178

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA: EVENTS

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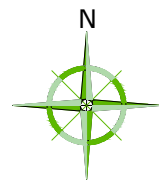
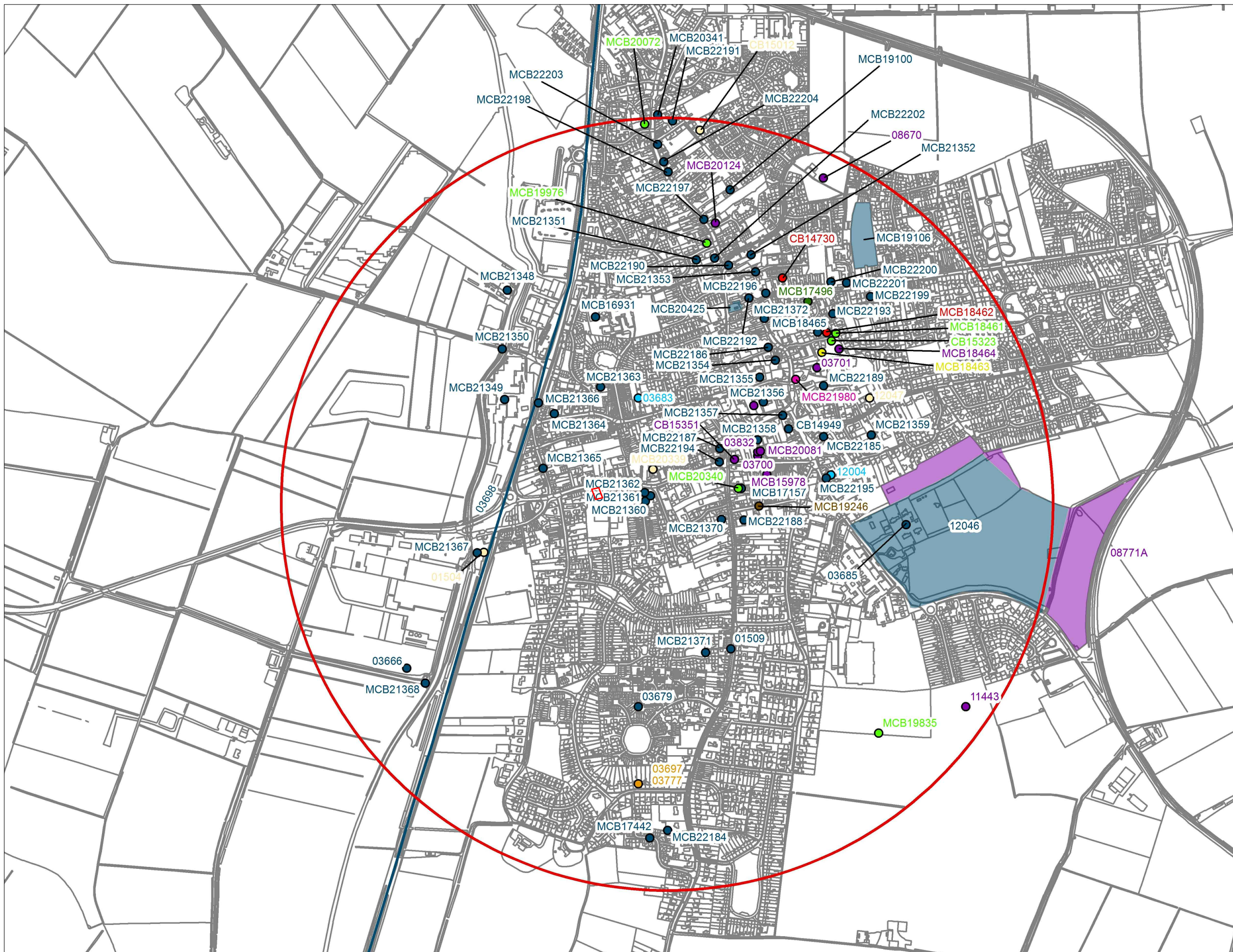
DATE: FEB 2017 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

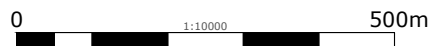
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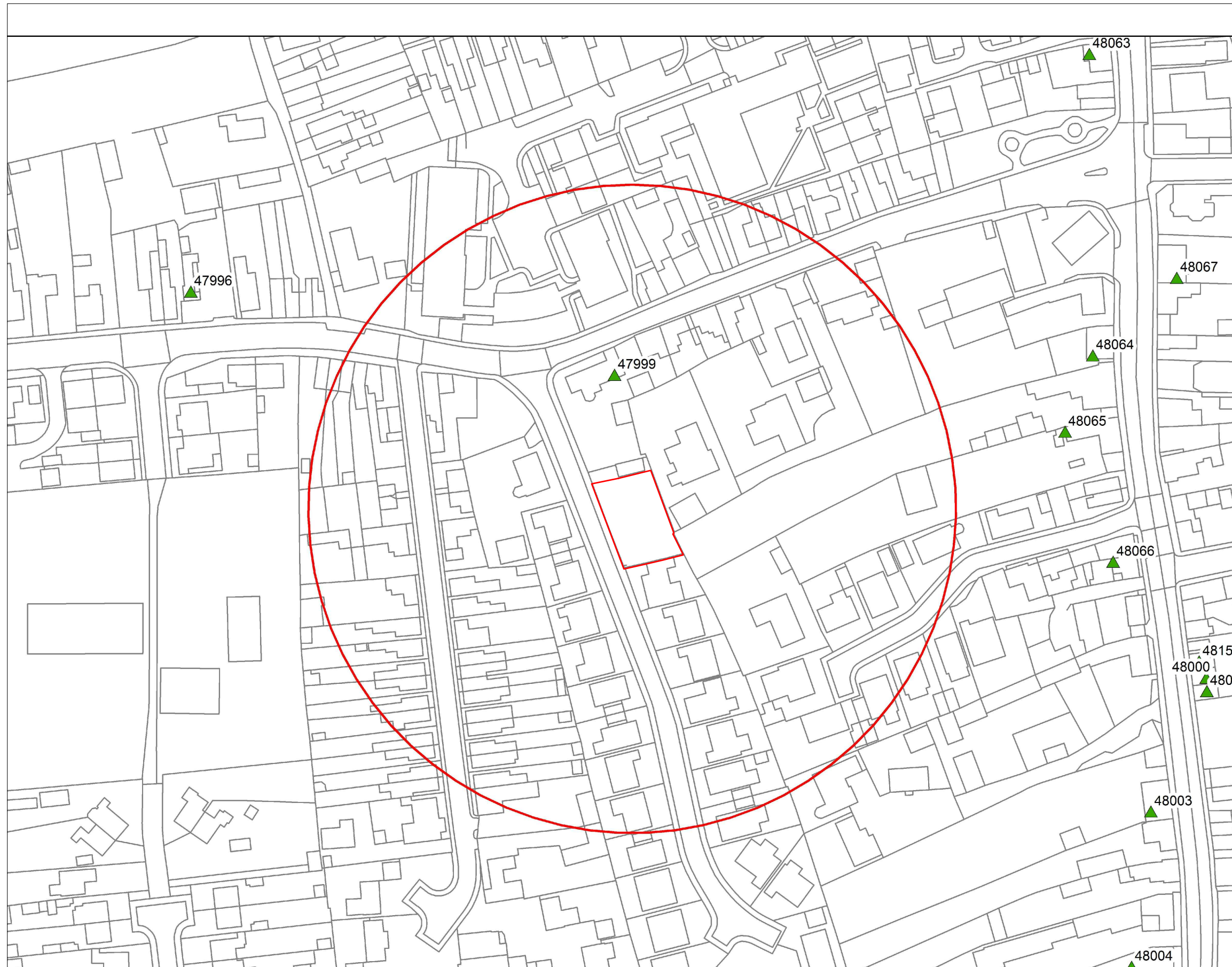
- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary






1:10000



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DATE: FEB 2017	PLOT: A3
AUTHOR: DPM	VERSION: 2
APPROVED: MB	3



-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II*
-  Grade II
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 539075 285723 REF: P1178

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA: LISTED BUILDINGS

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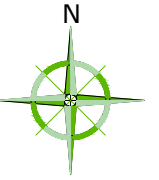
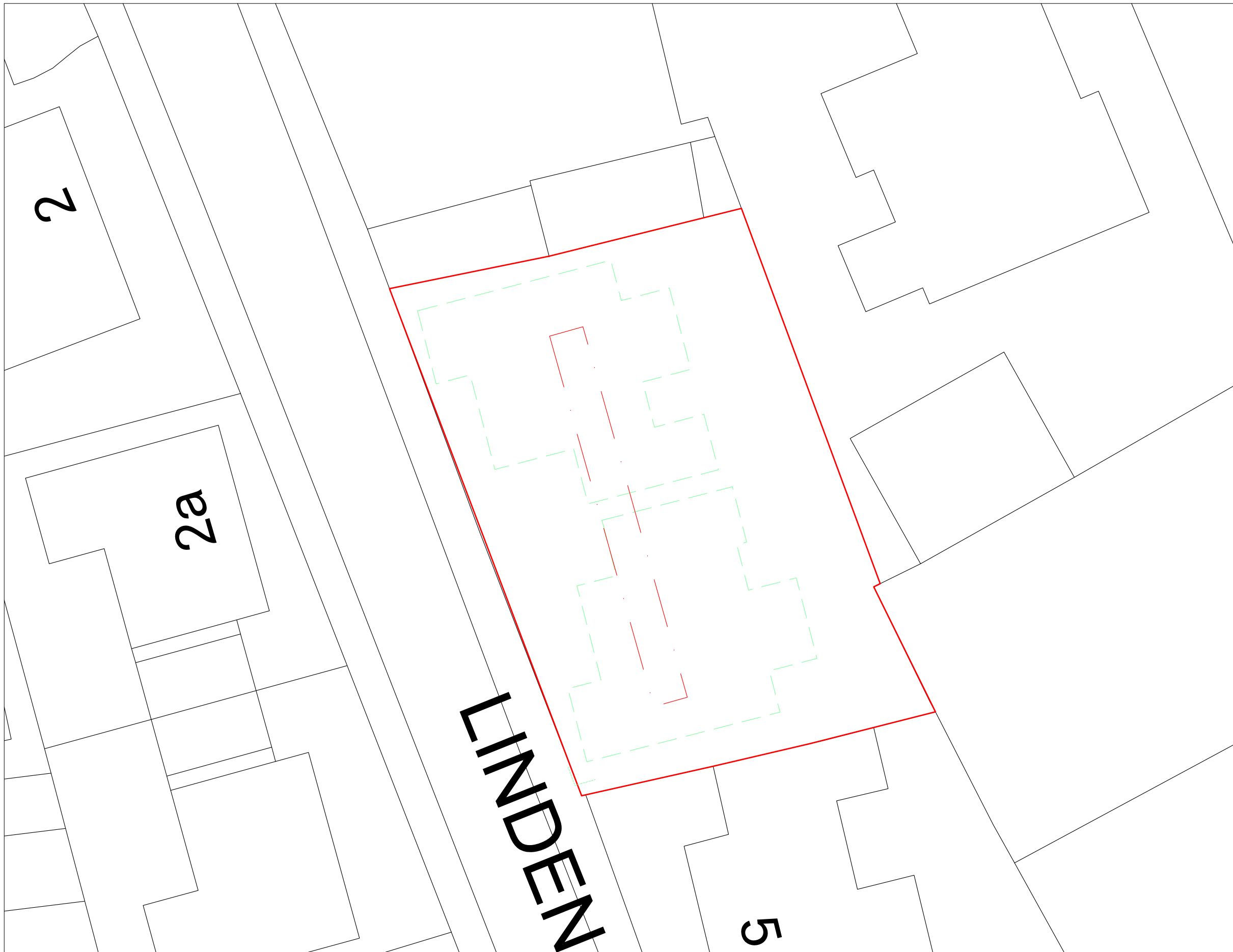
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FIGURE: 4

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-  Proposed House Footings
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 539075 285723 **REF:** P1178

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT: L BEVENS ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS LTD

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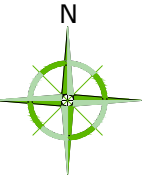
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DATE: FEB 2017 **PLOT:** A3 **VERSION:** 2

AUTHOR: DPM **FIGURE:** 5
APPROVED: MB

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-  Archaeological Feature
-  Concrete Pad
-  Modern Post
-  Proposed House Footings
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 539075 285723 REF: P1178

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE,
CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN AND FEATURE PLAN

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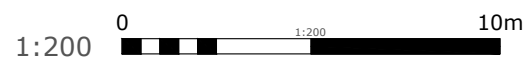
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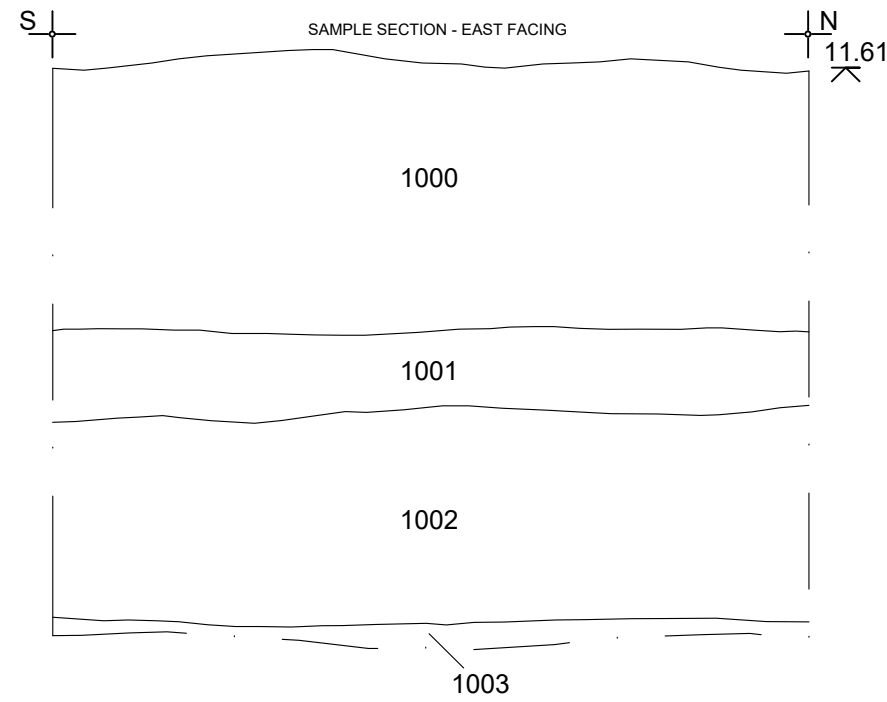
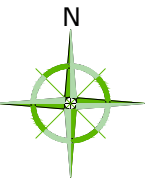
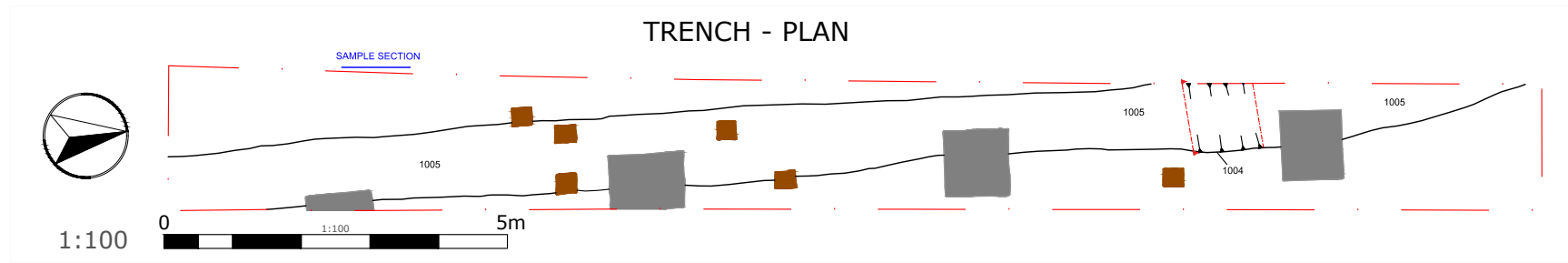
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FIGURE:
6



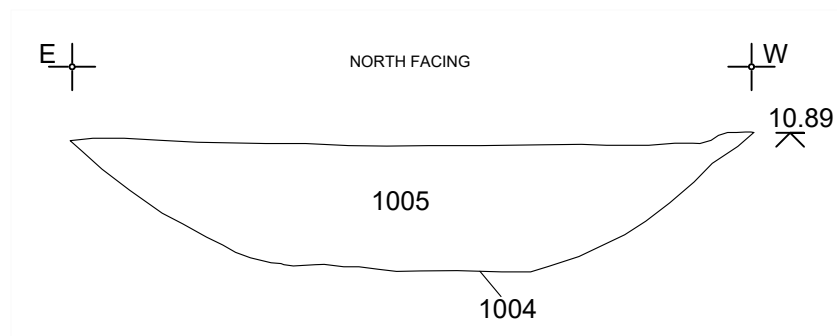
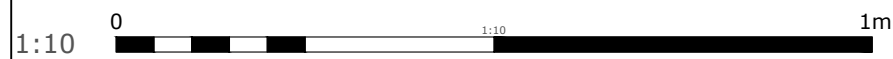
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DP 1: SAMPLE SECTION



DP 3: TRENCH



DP 2: FEATURE 1004

-  Sample Section
-  Section Line
-  Archaeological Features
-  Concrete Pad
-  Modern Post
-  Proposed House Footings
-  Trench

NGR: 539075 285723 REF: P1178

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN, SECTIONS, FEATURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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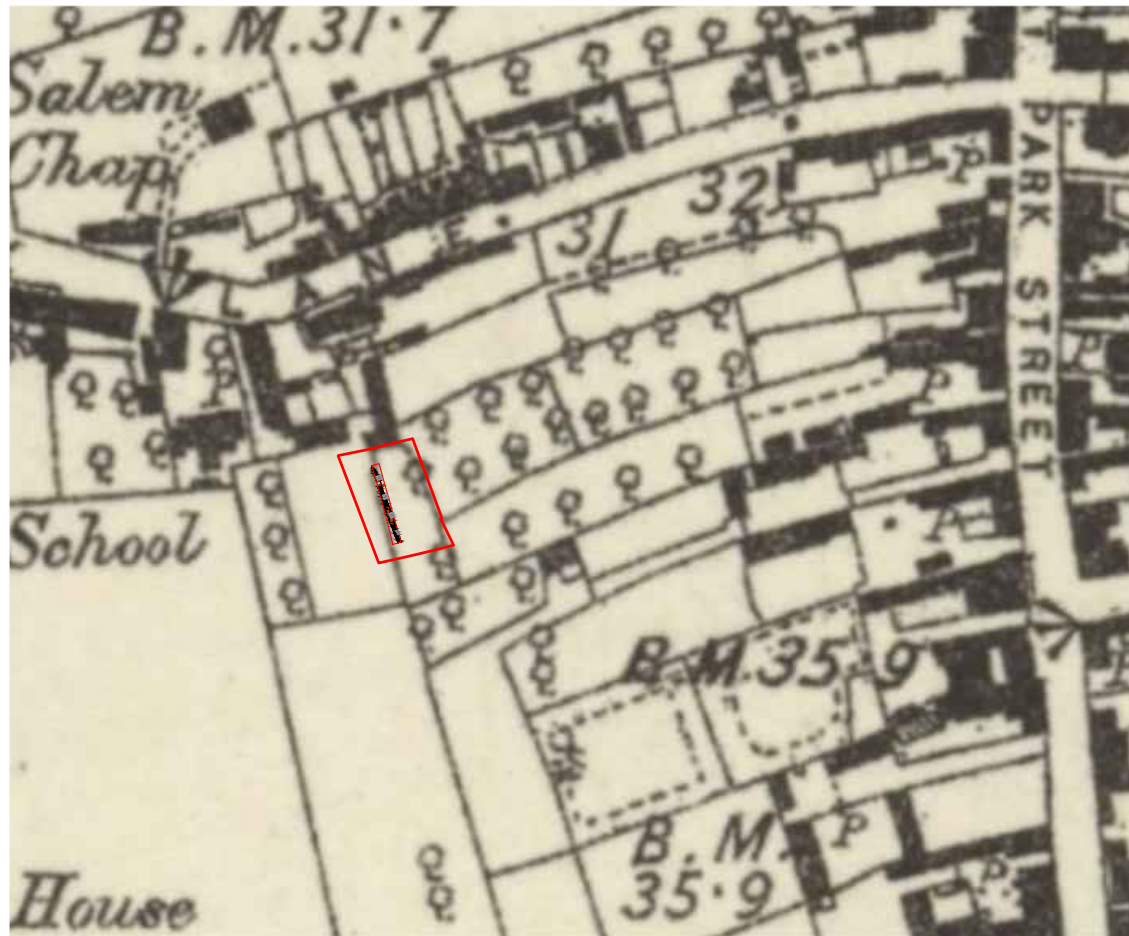
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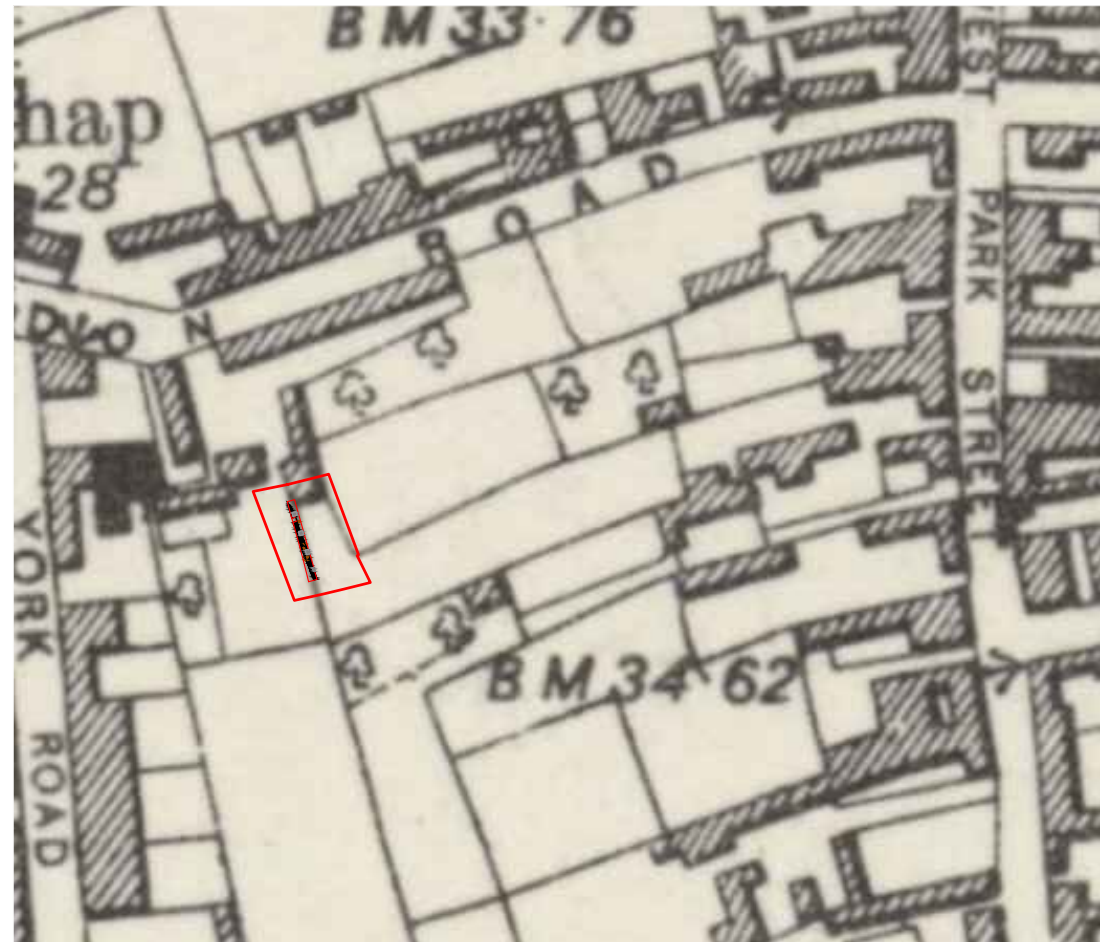
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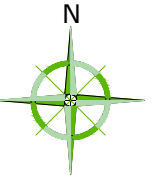
FIGURE: 7









OS 1ST EDITION: CAMBRIDGESHIRE XX.SE 1887



OS REVISED: CAMBRIDGESHIRE XX.SE 1953



-  Archaeological Features
-  Concrete Pad
-  Modern Post
-  Proposed House Footings
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 539075 285723 REF: P1178

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF 5 LINDEN DRIVE,
CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: OS MAP REGRESSION

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FIGURE: 8