



LAND OFF LYNN ROAD, CHETTI SHAM, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



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LAND OFF LYNN ROAD, CHETTISHAM, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

From the 20th to 22nd February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Oxbury Chartered Surveyors Ltd in advance of a residential development of up to 19 houses and associated infrastructure at Land off Lynn Road, Chettisham, Ely, Cambridgeshire (TL 5474 8256) (Fig. 1). Four 30.00m x 1.80m trenches, one 15.00m x 1.80m trench, and one 10.00m x 1.80m trench were excavated.

*The evaluation identified a possible phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity in the form of the droveway/trackway (**1003, 1005, 1007, 1009**) that runs east to west across the south side of the site through trenches 1 and 2. Although the excavated sections did not contain any dating evidence, a similar trackway was found in the field adjacent to the site during excavations. This trackway ran north from an area of known Late Iron Age and Roman settlement to the South (Thomas, A. 2017). The trackway from this site is on a different orientation but is likely from the same period.*

*The evaluation also identified a likely phase of Roman agricultural activity represented by the three linear features (**1014, 1016, 1018**) which given their similar widths and depths and that they are relatively evenly spaced are likely to be Roman lazy beds. The excavation in the fields adjacent to the site revealed similar features which were interpreted as Roman lazy beds and it is reasonable to think they would continue into this area. Unfortunately no dating evidence was found in these features.*

*The latest phase of activity that the evaluation identified was the recent modern use of the land for equestrian training which was represented by levelling layers **1012** and **1013** and surface layer **1011** for the Manège.*

The evaluation revealed activity possibly dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period in the form of a trackway and probable later Roman agricultural activity represented by lazy beds. Similar features were identified in the adjacent fields and these are likely continuations. Despite the moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval activity, no features from this period were encountered and the only evidence of later activity were levelling layers for the modern and extant Manège.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 20th to 22nd February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of The Havebury Housing Partnership in advance of a residential development of up to 19 houses and associated infrastructure at Land off Lynn Road, Chettisham, Ely, Cambridgeshire (TL 5474 8256). (Fig. 1)

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Thomas, A. 14th July 2017) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 4% of the threatened available area. Five 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and one 10.00m x 1.80m trench were considered suitable to achieve the sample. However due to the presence of extant modern brick stables and outbuildings on the site, it was agreed with CCC HET to reduce trench 6 to 15.00m x 1.80m.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located to the north of the historic city of Ely, on the west side of Lynn Road (Fig. 1). The site was previously used for keeping horses and has extant stables and outbuildings and a Manège

The bedrock geology is Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 152 to 157 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2017).

The superficial geology is Oadby Member - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BSG, 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 development framework is the *East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (S 6.16.4; 2015)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

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).

The HER search area revealed a landscape of multi-period occupation surrounding the application site.



Directly to the sites south-east during archaeological a geophysical survey (ECB3521) and resultant evaluation (MCB19588 & MCB19589/ECB3643 & ECB3530) at the 19th century High Flyers Farm (MCB23520) early through late Iron Age occupation remains were uncovered, including pitting and droveway/enclosure ditches containing a sizeable amount of pottery suggestive of domestic activity. After a small hiatus, the site then seems to have been reoccupied within the later Roman period with 3rd - 4th century pottery present within an enclosure system; in addition a late 4th century coin hoard was found, however no structural remains associated with the occupation debris were discovered. Within the same evaluation, a post-medieval brick kiln dating to the 18th-20th centuries was unearthed alongside contemporary field systems (MCB19590).

Surrounding the current application area and running off to its south-west and north-west, more multi-phase occupation evidence has been discovered. During geophysical survey and evaluation (ECB3853) some 380m north-west of the site a small early Roman domestic site on a small plateau was unearthed (MCB06141) formed of ditched enclosures, pits and a large pond feature (containing large quantities of crop processing waste) within a field system. Contemporary roof tile, floor tile and flue tile were recovered, and appear to have been re-used from an earlier higher-status building. A second area of occupation rests some 670m to the south-west of the site (MCB19983) in the form of a farmstead constructed during the middle Iron Age that continued in use into the early Roman period c. 2nd century AD.

A third settlement area was also discovered (MCB19984) some 900m to the sites south. Another small settlement site dating to the mid Iron Age through to early Roman periods, it contained boundary ditches, pits and roundhouse gullies – one dating to the early Roman period, the other to the east dated to the middle Iron Age. In addition a single isolated un-urned early Roman cremation burial was found. Of note within this evaluation area was an earlier middle Bronze Age boundary ditch running centrally through this area. A fourth area of occupation rests some 300m to the sites south-west (MCB19985). This comprised an early Neolithic pit and early Bronze Age pit, with two north-east orientated middle Bronze Age ditches alongside an Iron Age field system; close to these, an isolated inhumation burial was discovered. A concentration of post-medieval features are also present within this area correlating with the location of a building appearing on the First Edition OS map of 1888. Ridge and furrow is also present extending over this entire area. Flint scatters during other investigations have also been discovered within the area west of the current application area (07168 & 06137), as well as crop marks noted to the west along the Ely bypass (06145). It is possible these occupation areas extend further to the west across the bypass route, with Roman pottery scatters discovered during field walking (07167).

As a result of these evaluations, an as yet unpublished program of archaeological investigations was undertaken, revealing a series of Iron Age settlement enclosures and trackway running north from an area of Iron Age settlement to the south of the search area. This trackway seems to be the focus for an inhumation cemetery dating to the Saxon period.

Further settlement remains have been discovered just outside of the search area, some 1km south of the current site (ECB4413). This comprised multi-period occupancy dating from the early Neolithic through post-medieval periods. A geophysical survey some 750m



to the south of the current site revealed possible surviving archaeological linear features (ECB2244), nearby to this there is an indication of a Bronze Age funerary landscape (06136) in the form of a cropmark formed of a ring ditch containing a beaker burial of a child, some 900m to the south east of the current site.

Between ECB4413 and ECB3853 three additional areas have been subject to archaeological investigation (ECB947, ECB3973 & ECB4552), all of which provided negative results; these areas seem to represent a small blank corridor between settlement to the south, west and north-east of the current application site, with negative results from ECB2645 some 800m to the south-east also corroborating this evidence.

Some 800m to the north of the current application area is the church of St. Michael's and All Saints (CB14873). The fabric of the church dates to the 12th century, having been drastically restored during the 19th century. Around this church artefact scatters have been discovered during field walking for the Ely bypass works (07169) and as part of the Fenland Survey (10943), the former comprised medieval pottery fragments and post-medieval clay pipe, the latter being post-medieval kiln debris. Further field walking as part of the Ely bypass works revealed medieval through modern pottery scatters (07170) some 900m to the north-west of the site, another prehistoric flint scatter (07254). Further Fenland Survey field walking directly north of the core of Chettisham discovered a dark occupation layer containing Iron Age pottery sherds, bone and burnt stone possibly indicating the site of another settlement (10942) running under the 19th century Church Farm (MCB23519).

Within the core of the village of Chettisham, 600m to the north of the current site, archaeological monitoring works were undertaken during the laying of a new sewer (ECB954). Although no core settlement evidence was discovered during these works, it is suggestive that the road on which the sewer ran along may be of an early date and therefore never developed in the medieval period.

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 (Thomas, A. Brief, Section 3.1).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were 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:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features



- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

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. Five 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and one 10.00m x 1.80m trench were considered suitable to achieve the sample. However due to presence of extant modern brick stables and outbuildings on the site, it was agreed with CCC HET to reduce trench 6 to 15.00m x 1.80m.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand. The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3 - 10)

Four 30.00m x 1.80m, one 15.00m x 1.80m, and one 10.00m x 1.80m trenches were excavated across the site. Of these 6 trenches, 3 contained linear archaeological features. The remaining trenches contained modern land drains and levelling layers for the Manège still present on the site.

A metal detector was used to scan the site both prior and post excavation of the trenches along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds, which included modern nails, fencing pins and rubbish were encountered and were not retained.

Bucket sampling was carried out on all trenches but recovered only pieces of late post-medieval and modern bricks, and fragments of concrete and modern rubbish.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. The trench contained two archaeological features.



Gully **1003** (1.80m+ x 0.56m+ x 0.08m) was linear in plan on an east-west orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 1004, which was a mid grey-brown, compact silty clay with no inclusions and no finds. This gully runs parallel with gully 1005 in the same trench and is the same as gully 1009 in trench 2. It likely forms a drove way or trackway with gully 1005.

Gully **1005** (1.80m+ x 0.45m+ x 0.10m) was linear in plan on an east-west orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 1006, which was a mid grey-brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions and no finds. This gully runs parallel with gully 1003 and together they likely form a drove way or trackway. It is the same as gully 1007 in trench 2.

Top soil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.30m and overlay sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.55m and overlay natural geology **1002**.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 10.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. The trench contained two archaeological features.

Gully **1007** (1.80m+ x 0.39m+ x 0.05m) was linear in plan on an east-west orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 1008, which was a mid grey-brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions and no finds. This gully runs parallel with gully 1009 in the same trench and is a continuation of gully 1005 in trench 1. It likely forms a drove way or trackway with gully 1009.

Gully **1009** (1.80m+ x 0.40m+ x 0.04m) was linear in plan on an east-west orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 1010, which was a mid grey-brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions and no finds. This gully runs parallel with gully 1007 and together they likely form a drove way or trackway. It is the same as gully 1003 in trench 1.

Top soil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.39m and overlay sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.62m and overlay natural geology **1002**.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated north to south and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Top soil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.30m and overlay sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.58m and overlay natural geology **1002**.



8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.06m. The trench contained no archaeological features but the old (modern) fence line for the field was present. Active land drains were found in the trench and left intact by leaving areas of the trench higher. This trench cut through the Manège and the levelling layers and surface/footing for the Manège were present.

In sample section 4A levelling layer **1020** was present to a depth of 0.29m and overlay top soil layer **1000** which was present to a depth of 0.48m. Beneath top soil 1000 was sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.63m and overlay natural geology **1002**.

In sample section 4B Manège surface layer was present to a depth of 0.08m and overlay levelling layer **1013** which was present to a depth of 0.45m. Beneath this layer was top soil **1000** present to a depth of 0.61m and overlay sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 1.01m and overlay natural geology **1002**.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. The trench contained three linear archaeological features.

Gully **1014** (1.80m+ x 0.80m+ x 0.17m) was linear in plan on an east-west orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 1015, which was a mid grey-brown, compact silty clay.

Gully **1016** (1.80m+ x 0.67m+ x 0.13m) was linear in plan on an east-west orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 1017, which was a mid grey-brown, compact silty clay.

Gully **1018** (1.80m+ x 0.49m+ x 0.13m) was linear in plan on an east-west orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 1019, which was a mid grey-brown, compact silty clay.

These gullies run parallel to each other and are roughly evenly spaced and of a similar width and depth, which suggests they are possible Roman lazy beds.

Top soil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.23m and overlay sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.55m and overlay natural geology **1002**.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 15.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m. The trench contained no archaeological features. This trench cut through the Manège and levelling layers and the surface/footing for the Manège were present.



The Manège surface layer (footing) was present to a depth of 0.10m and overlay levelling layer **1012** which was present to a depth of 0.30m. Beneath this layer was top soil **1000** present to a depth of 0.52m and overlay sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.85m and overlay natural geology **1002**.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 4 - 6)

The deposit model varied across the site. It was consistent in trenches 1, 2, 3, and 5 but differed in trenches 4 and 6 which were in the area of the Manège at the north side of the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in trenches 1, 2, 3, and 5 was Top Soil **1000**. This comprised of a dark grey-brown loose silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.61m in Sample Section 4B. This layer contained fragments of post-medieval and modern bricks and also pieces of concrete and modern rubbish. In trenches 4 and 6 this layer was located below levelling layers 1012 and 1013.

Beneath top soil 1000 in all trenches was sub soil **1001**. This comprised of a mid orange-brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint block inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 1.01m in Sample Section 4B. This layer represented an agricultural sub soil.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in trenches 4 (SS4B) and 6 was Manège surface layer (footing) **1011** which comprised of a dark black-grey, friable sandy silt with frequent black gravel inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.10m in Sample Section 6 and it represented the footing for the horses to walk on in the Manège.

Beneath Manège surface layer 1011 in trench 6 was levelling layer **1012**. This comprised of a dark red-brown, friable sandy gravel with medium pieces of red brown stone and was present to a maximum depth of 0.30m in Sample Section 6. This layer represented a levelling layer for the Manège footing.

Beneath Manège surface layer 1011 in trench 4 (SS4B) was levelling layer **1013**. This comprised of a light yellow-brown, friable sandy gravel with large pieces of light yellow stone and was present to a maximum depth of 0.45m in Sample Section 4B. This layer represented a levelling layer for the Manège footing serving the same function as levelling layer 1012.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in the southeast end of trench 4 (SS4A) was levelling layer **1020** which comprised of a mid orange and brown mixed, friable sandy clay gravel with frequent small stone inclusions. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.29m in sample section 4A and represented a levelling layer associated with the construction of the Manège.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was Natural geology **1002**, comprising of a light orange-brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods, and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The evaluation identified a possible phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity in the form of the driveway/trackway (**1003, 1005, 1007, 1009**) that runs east to west across the south side of the site through trenches 1 and 2. Although the excavated sections did not contain any dating evidence, a similar trackway was found in the field adjacent to the site during excavations. This trackway ran north from an area of known Late Iron Age and Roman settlement to the South (Thomas, A. 2017). The trackway from this site is on a different orientation but is likely from the same period, however without dating evidence it is not possible to confirm this. Little remains of the trackway gullies as they were likely truncated by post-medieval agricultural activity.

The evaluation also identified a likely phase of Roman agricultural activity represented by the three linear features (**1014, 1016, 1018**) which given their similar widths and depths and that they are relatively evenly spaced are likely to be Roman lazy beds. Roman lazy beds are a system of cultivation based on ridges of soil upcast from spade dug parallel ditches and were possibly a precursor to Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Green, 1978). It has been suggested that they are similar in form to *pastinatio* trenches found in vineyards and therefore were possibly used to grow vines in Romano-Britain (Brown *et al*, 2001). The excavation in the fields adjacent to the site revealed similar features which were interpreted as Roman lazy beds and it is reasonable to think they would continue into this area. Unfortunately no dating evidence was found in any of the features so it is not possible to confirm a Roman date.

The latest phase of activity that the evaluation identified was the recent modern use of the land for equestrian training which was represented by levelling layers **1012** and **1013** and surface layer **1011** for the Manège.

The evaluation revealed activity possibly dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period in the form of a trackway and probable later Roman agricultural activity represented by lazy beds. Similar features were identified in the adjacent fields and these are likely continuations. Despite the moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval activity, no features from this period were encountered and the only evidence of later activity were levelling layers for the modern and extant Manège.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The site was excavated by Martin Brook, Dan McConnell, and Louisa Cunningham 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

TRENCH 1

| Trench No | Orientation | Height AOD | Shot ID |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|---------|
| 1 | NW-SE | 21.27m | DP3 |
| Sample Section No | Location | Facing | |
| 1 | NE Side, NW End | SW Facing | |
| Context No | Depth | Deposit Description | |
| 1000 | 0.00 – 0.30m | Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. | |
| 1001 | 0.30 – 0.55m | Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint blocks. | |
| 1002 | 0.55m+ | Natural: Light orange brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact, silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel. | |

Context Descriptions

| Feature Context | Feature Type & Description (m) | Layer/Fill Context | Layer/Fill Description | Finds /g (sherds or number) |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1003 | Gully (poss. Droveway) (1.80m+ x 0.56m x 0.08m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On an E-W orientation. | 1004 | Mid grey brown, compact silty clay. | None |
| 1005 | Gully (poss. droveway) (1.80m+ x 0.45m x 0.10m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On an E-W orientation. | 1006 | Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions. | None |

TRENCH 2

| Trench No | Orientation | Height AOD | Shot ID |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|---------|
| 2 | NW-SE | 21.28m | DP6 |
| Sample Section No | Location | Facing | |
| 2 | SW Side, NW End | NE Facing | |
| Context No | Depth | Deposit Description | |
| 1000 | 0.00 – 0.39m | Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. | |
| 1001 | 0.39 – 0.62m | Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint blocks. | |
| 1002 | 0.62m+ | Natural: Light orange brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact, silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel. | |

Context Descriptions

| Feature Context | Feature Type & Description (m) | Layer/Fill Context | Layer/Fill Description | Finds /g (sherds or number) |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1007 | Gully (poss. Droveway) (1.80m+ x 0.39m x 0.05m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On an E-W orientation. (same as 1003) | 1008 | Mid grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles inclusions. | None |



| | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|------|
| 1009 | Gully (poss. driveway) (1.80m+ x 0.40m x 0.04m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On an E-W orientation. (same as 1005) | 1010 | Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions. | None |
|------|--|------|---|------|

TRENCH 3

| Trench No | Orientation | Height AOD | Shot ID |
|-------------------|---------------|---|---------|
| 3 | N-S | | DP10 |
| Sample Section No | Location | Facing | |
| 3 | E Side, N End | W Facing | |
| Context No | Depth | Deposit Description | |
| 1000 | 0.00 – 0.30m | Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. | |
| 1001 | 0.30 – 0.58m | Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint blocks. | |
| 1002 | 0.58m+ | Natural: Light orange brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact, silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel. | |

TRENCH 4

| Trench No | Orientation | Height AOD | Shot ID |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|---------|
| 4 | NE-SW | | DP8 |
| Sample Section No | Location | Facing | |
| 4A | NW Side, SW End | SE Facing | |
| Context No | Depth | Deposit Description | |
| 1020 | 0.00 – 0.29m | Levelling Layer: Mid orange and brown, friable, sandy clay gravel with frequent small stone inclusions. | |
| 1000 | 0.29 – 0.48m | Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. | |
| 1001 | 0.48 – 0.63m | Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint blocks. | |
| 1002 | 0.63m+ | Natural: Light orange brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact, silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel. | |

| Trench No | Orientation | Height AOD | Shot ID |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|
| 4 | NE-SW | | DP15 |
| Sample Section No | Location | Facing | |
| 4B | NW Side, Middle of trench | SE Facing | |
| Context No | Depth | Deposit Description | |
| 1011 | 0.00 – 0.08m | Manege Surface: Dark black grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent black gravel inclusions. | |
| 1013 | 0.08 – 0.45m | Levelling layer: Light yellow brown, friable, sandy gravel with large pieces of light yellow stone. | |
| 1000 | 0.45 – 0.61m | Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. | |
| 1001 | 0.61 – 1.01m | Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint blocks. | |
| 1002 | 1.01m+ | Natural: Light orange brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact, silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel. | |



TRENCH 5

| Trench No | Orientation | Height AOD | Shot ID |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|---------|
| 5 | NE-SW | 21.18m | DP17 |
| Sample Section No | Location | Facing | |
| 5 | NW Side, SW End | SE Facing | |
| Context No | Depth | Deposit Description | |
| 1000 | 0.00 – 0.23m | Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. | |
| 1001 | 0.23 – 0.55m | Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint blocks. | |
| 1002 | 0.55m+ | Natural: Light orange brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact, silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel. | |

Context Descriptions

| Feature Context | Feature Type & Description (m) | Layer/Fill Context | Layer/Fill Description | Finds /g (sherds or number) |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1014 | Gully (poss. Roman lazy bed) (1.80m+ x 0.80m x 0.17m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a concave base. On an E-W orientation. | 1015 | Mid grey brown, compact silty clay. | None |
| 1016 | Gully (poss. Roman lazy bed) (1.80m+ x 0.67m x 0.13m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a concave base. On an E-W orientation. | 1017 | Mid grey brown, compact silty clay. | None |
| 1018 | Gully (poss. Roman lazy bed) (1.80m+ x 0.49m x 0.13m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On an E-W orientation. | 1019 | Mid grey brown, compact silty clay. | None |

TRENCH 6

| Trench No | Orientation | Height AOD | Shot ID |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| 6 | NW-SE | | DP14 |
| Sample Section No | Location | Facing | |
| 6 | SW Side, SE of trench | NE Facing | |
| Context No | Depth | Deposit Description | |
| 1011 | 0.00 – 0.10m | Manege Surface: Dark black grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent black gravel inclusions. | |
| 1012 | 0.10 – 0.30m | Levelling layer: Dark red-brown, friable sandy gravel with medium pieces of red-brown stone. | |
| 1000 | 0.30 – 0.52m | Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. | |
| 1001 | 0.52 – 0.85m | Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint blocks. | |
| 1002 | 0.85m+ | Natural: Light orange brown with frequent light grey/green patches, compact, silty clay with frequent clay lenses and sub-angular and angular flint gravel. | |



Appendix 2 OASIS Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: [britannia1-302151](#)

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | LAND OFF LYNN ROAD, CHETTISHAM, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE |
| Short description of the project | From the 20th to 22nd February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Oxbury Chartered Surveyors Ltd in advance of a residential development. The evaluation identified a possible phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity in the form of the droveway that runs east to west across the south side of the site. Although the excavated sections did not contain any dating evidence, a trackway was found in the field adjacent to the site during excavations. This trackway ran north from an area of known Late Iron Age and Roman settlement to the South. The evaluation also identified a likely phase of Roman agricultural activity represented by the three linear features which given their similar widths and depths and that they are relatively evenly spaced are likely to be Roman lazy beds. The excavation in the fields adjacent to the site revealed similar features which were interpreted as Roman lazy beds and it is reasonable to think they would continue into this area. Unfortunately no dating evidence was found in these features. The evaluation revealed activity possibly dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period in the form of a trackway and probable later Roman agricultural activity represented by lazy beds. Similar features were identified in the adjacent fields and these are likely continuations. Despite the moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval activity, no features from this period were encountered and the only evidence of later activity were levelling layers for the modern and extant Manège. |
| Project dates | Start: 20-02-2018 End: 22-02-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECB5311 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 15 - Other |
| Monument type | GULLY Iron Age |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| 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 EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELY LAND OFF LYNN ROAD,
CHETTISHAM, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Postcode CB6 1RY
Study area 7112 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 554733 282542 51.930590232604 0.261570507498 51 55 50 N 000 15 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

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 Louisa Cunningham
Type of sponsor/funding body developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Oxbury Chartered Surveyors Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Cambridge HER
Digital Archive ID ECB5311
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Cambridge HER
Paper Archive ID ECB5311
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land off Lynn Road, Chettisham, Ely, Cambridgeshire

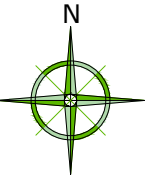
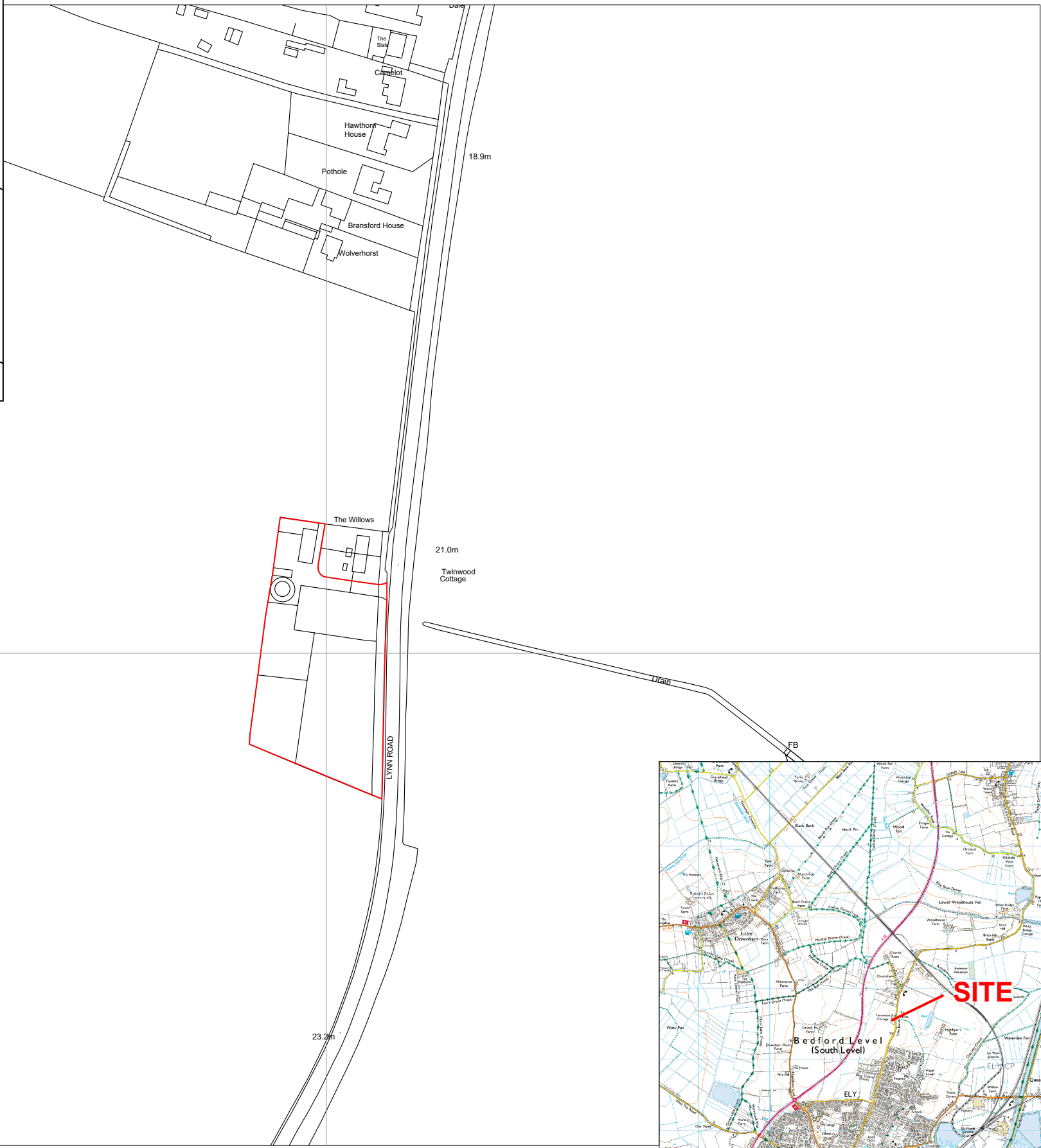
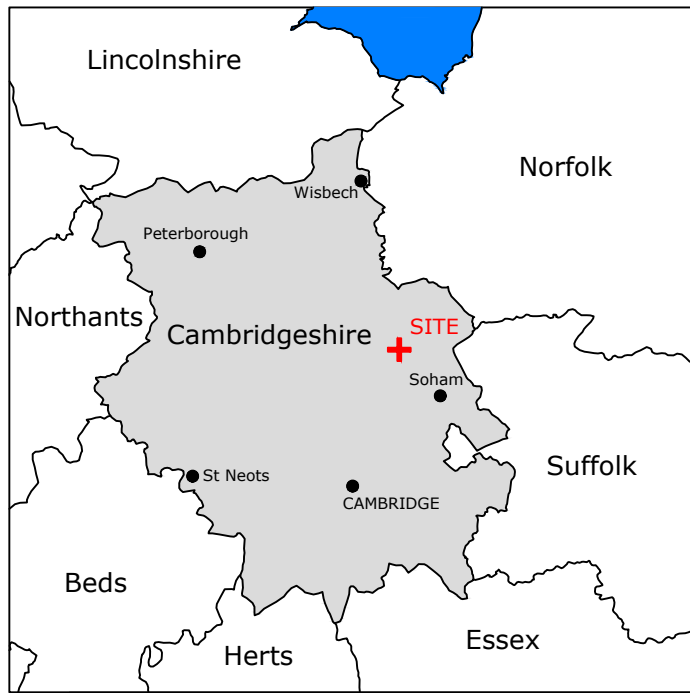


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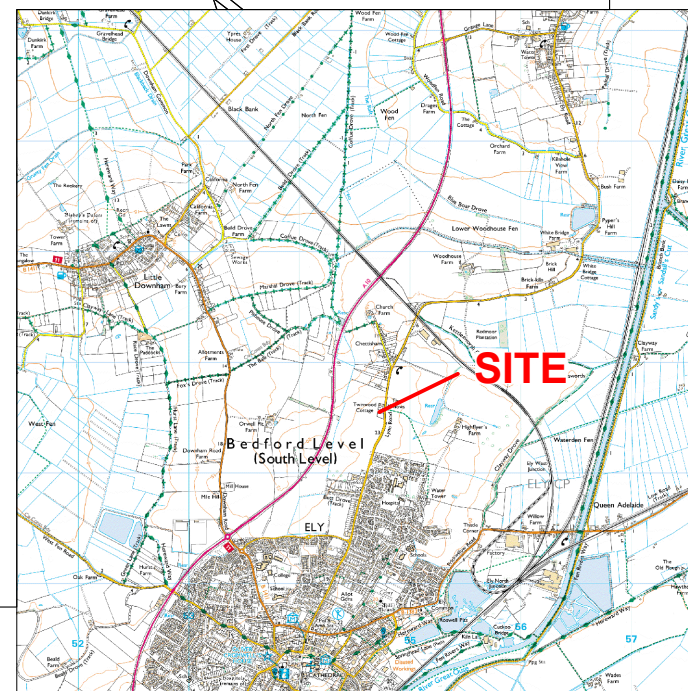
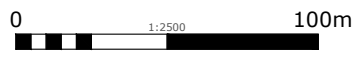


Site Boundary

282552

554743

1:2500



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PROJECT: LAND OFF LYNN ROAD, CHETTISHAM, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: OXBURY CHARTERED SURVEYORS

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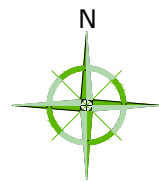
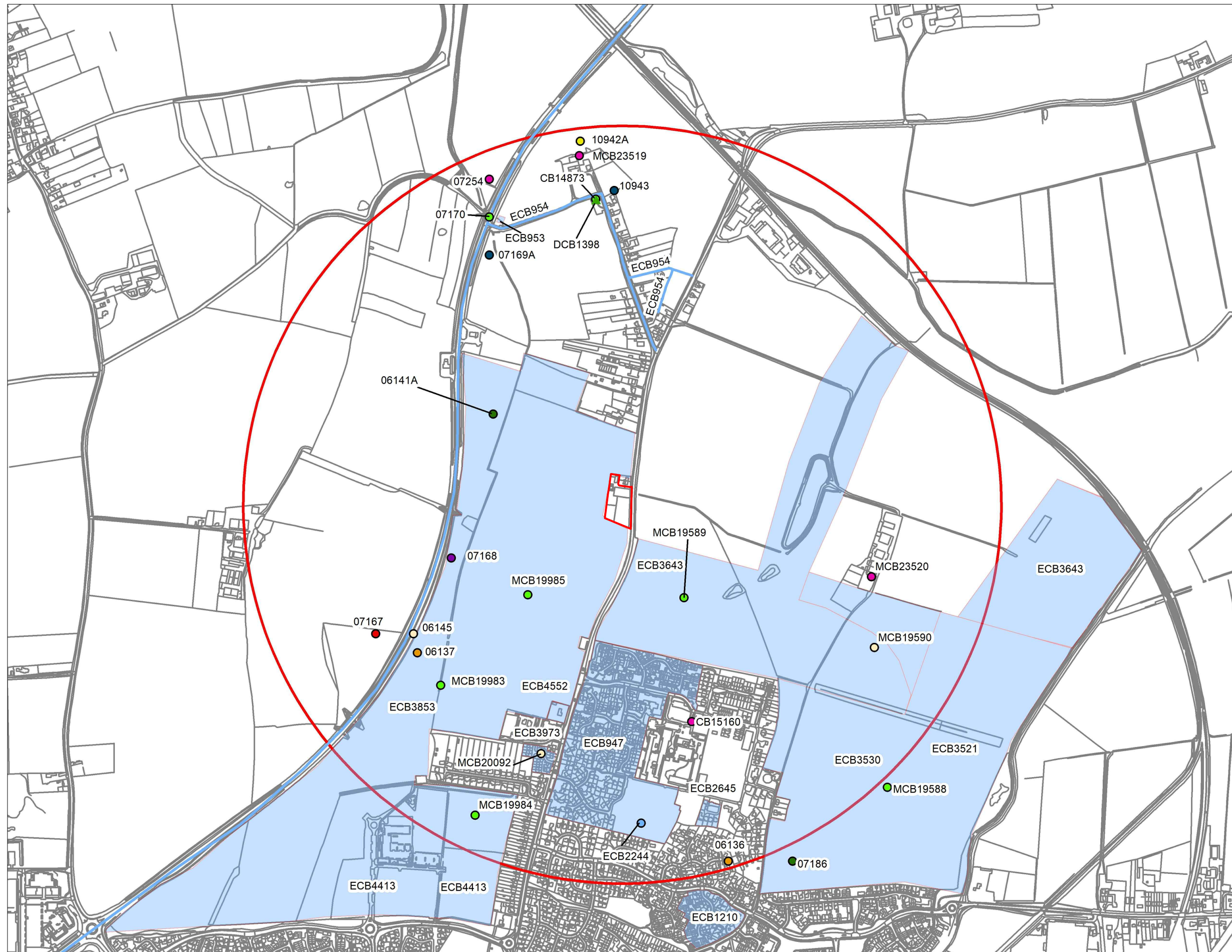
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AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

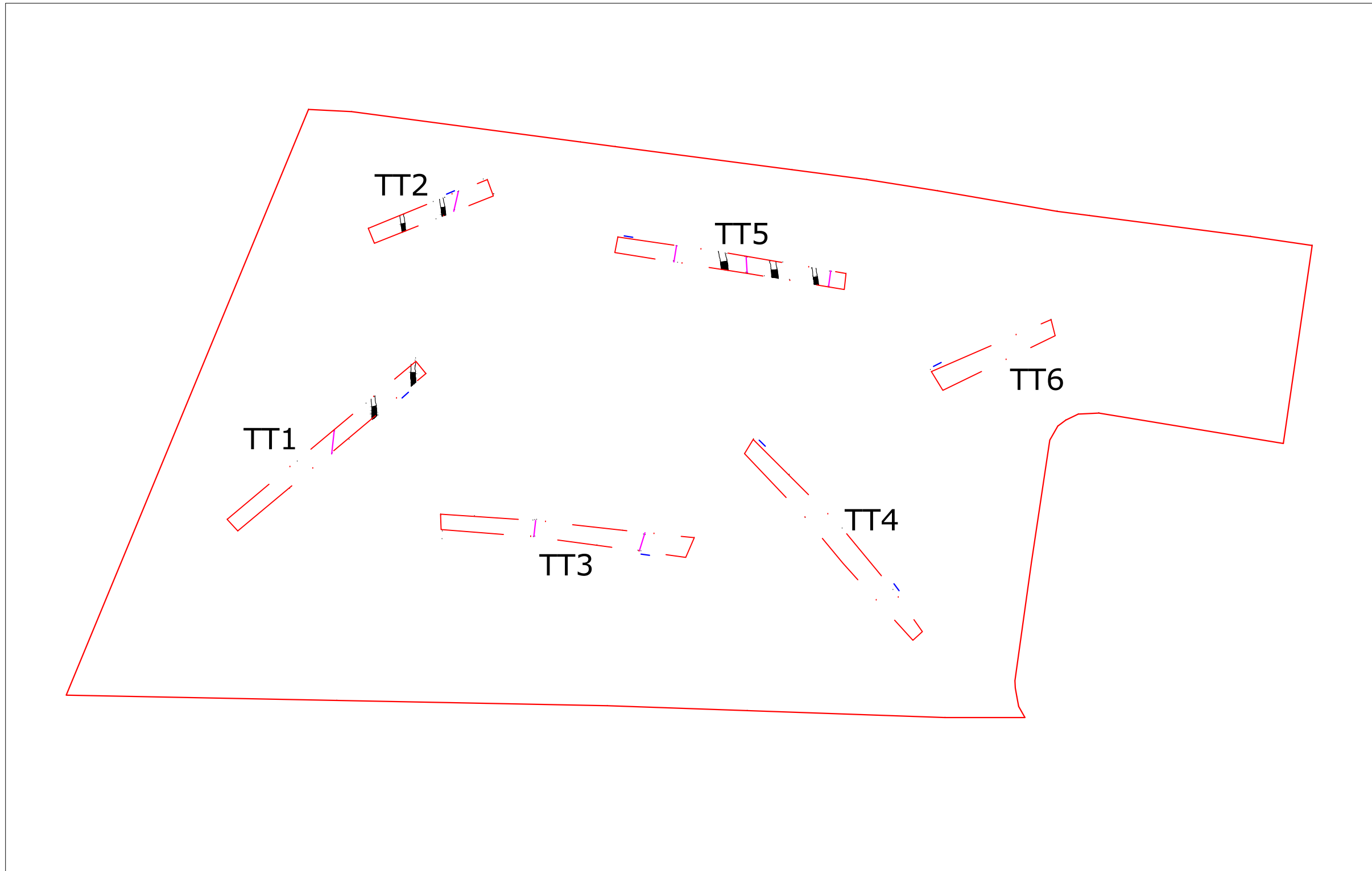
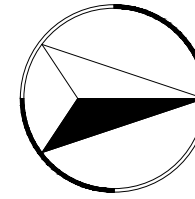
FIGURE: 1






- 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

| | |
|---|-------------------|
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| <i>PROJECT:</i> LAND OFF LYNN ROAD, CHETTISHAM, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE | |
| <i>DESCRIPTION:</i> CHER DATA: EVENTS & MONUMENTS | |
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| <i>AUTHOR:</i> DPM | <i>VERSION:</i> 1 |
| <i>APPROVED:</i> MB | 2 |

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-  Sample Section
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

1:500 0 1:500 30m

NGR: 554743 282552 REF: R1189

PROJECT: LAND OFF LYNN ROAD, CHETTISHAM, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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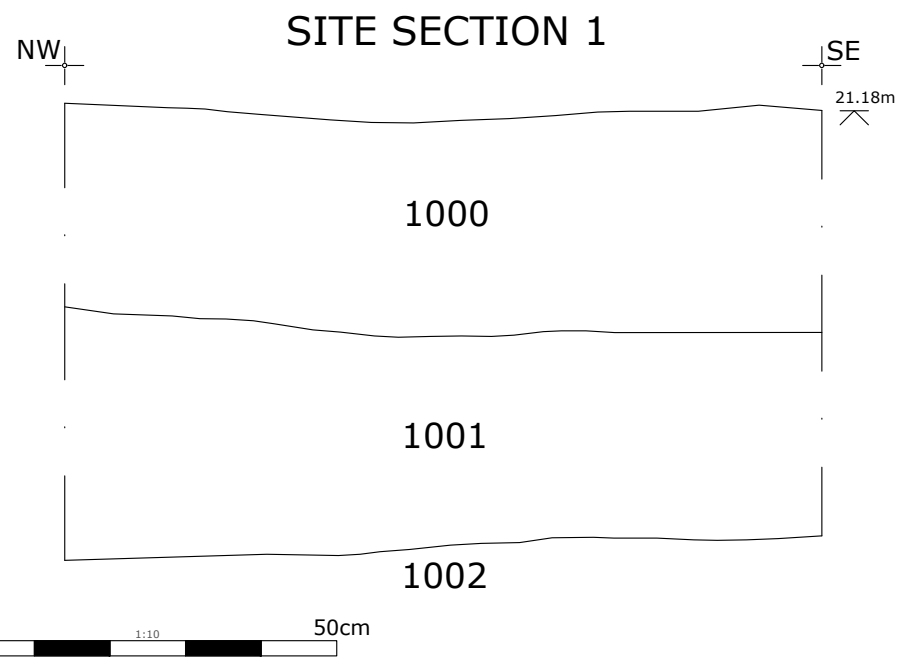
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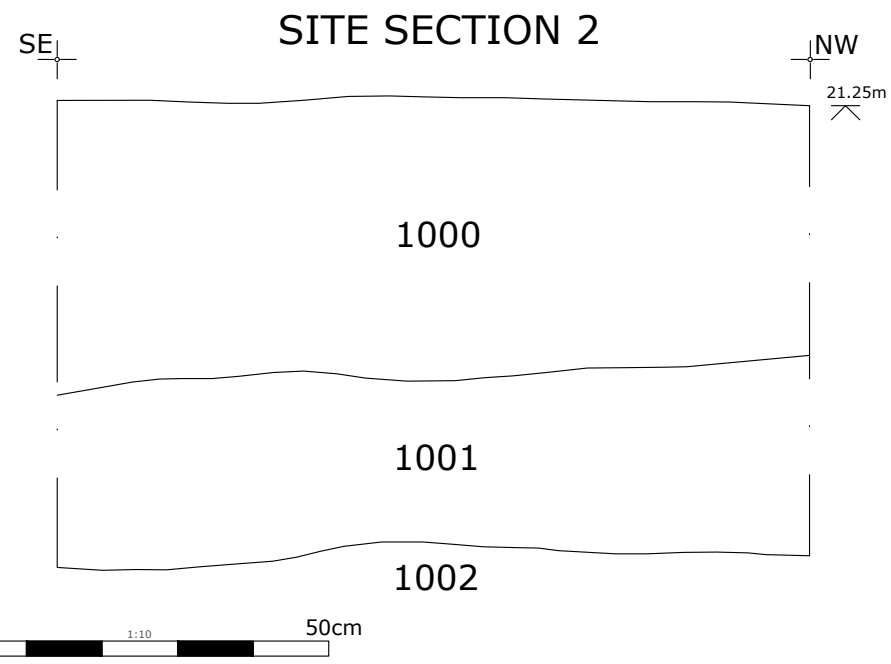
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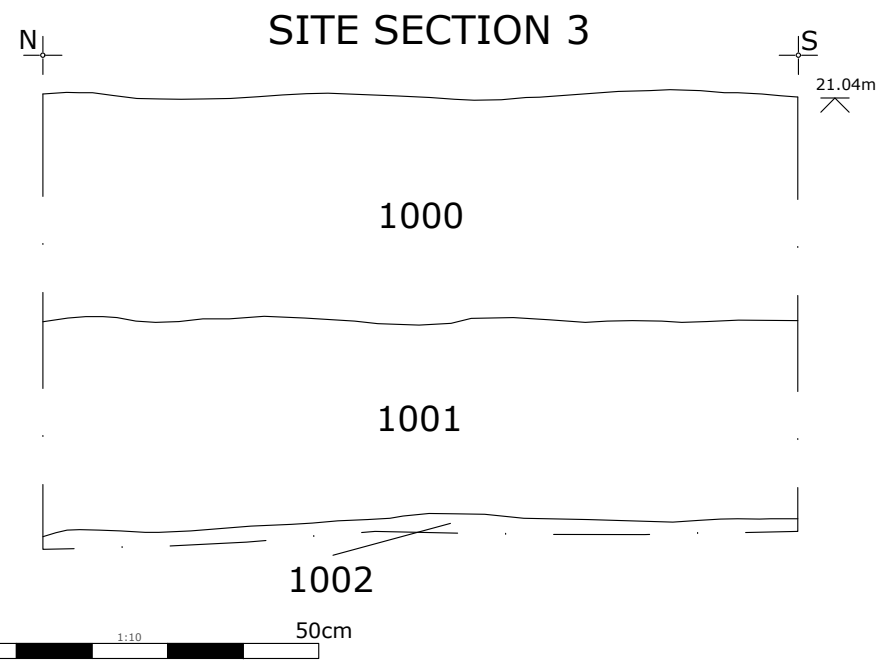
FIGURE: 3



DP 3 - SS1 - VIEW SE



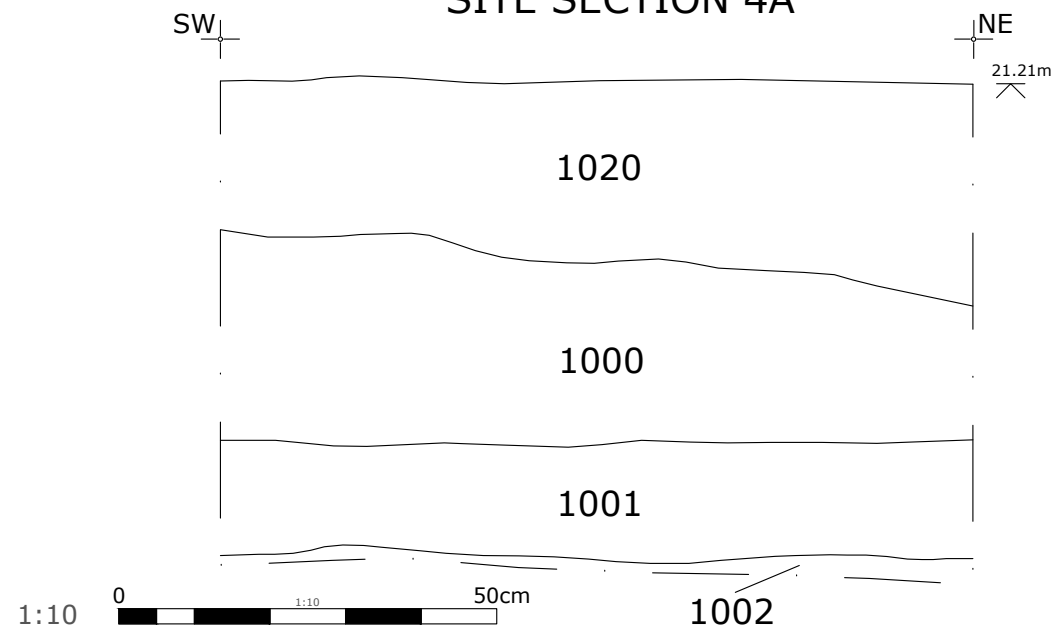
DP 6 - SS2 - VIEW SW



DP 10 - SS3 - VIEW E

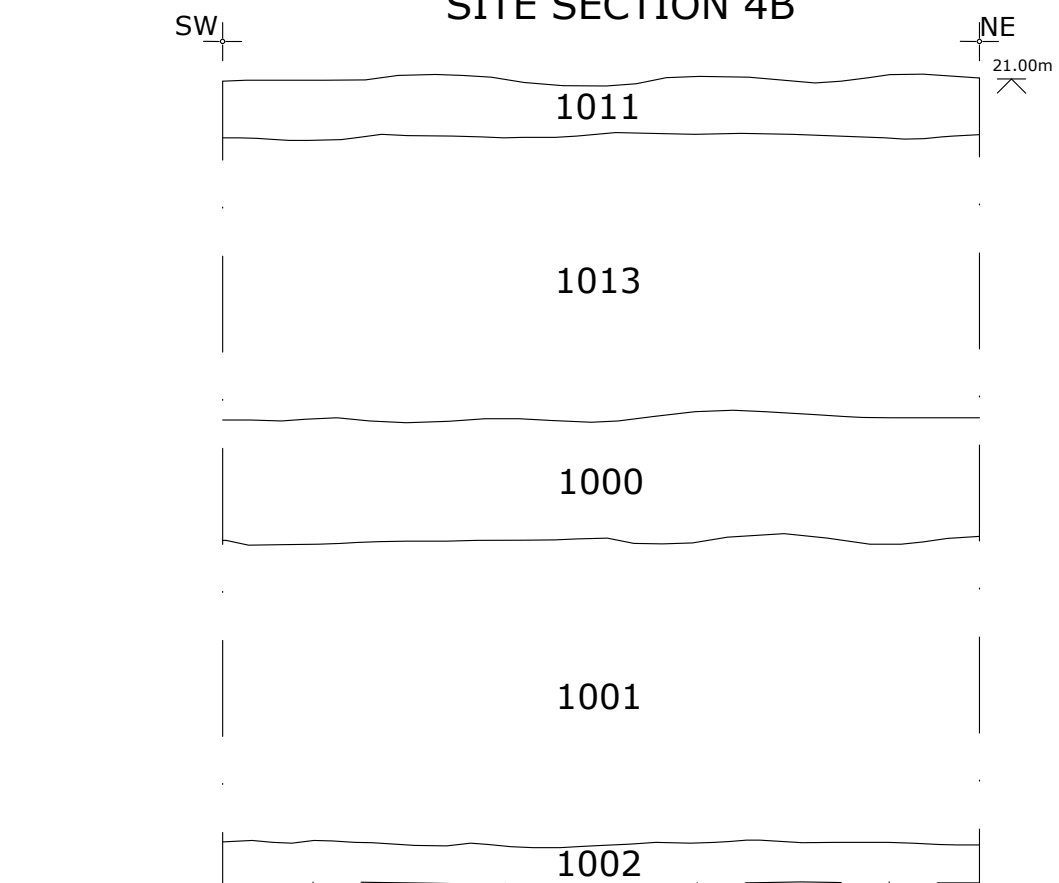
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SITE SECTION 4A



DP 8 - SS4A - VIEW NW

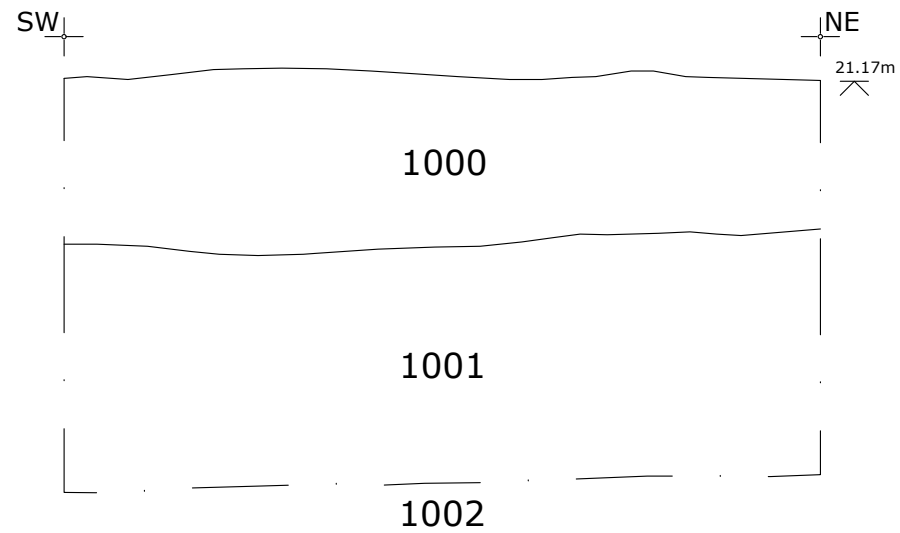
SITE SECTION 4B



DP 15 - SS4B - VIEW NW

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SITE SECTION 5

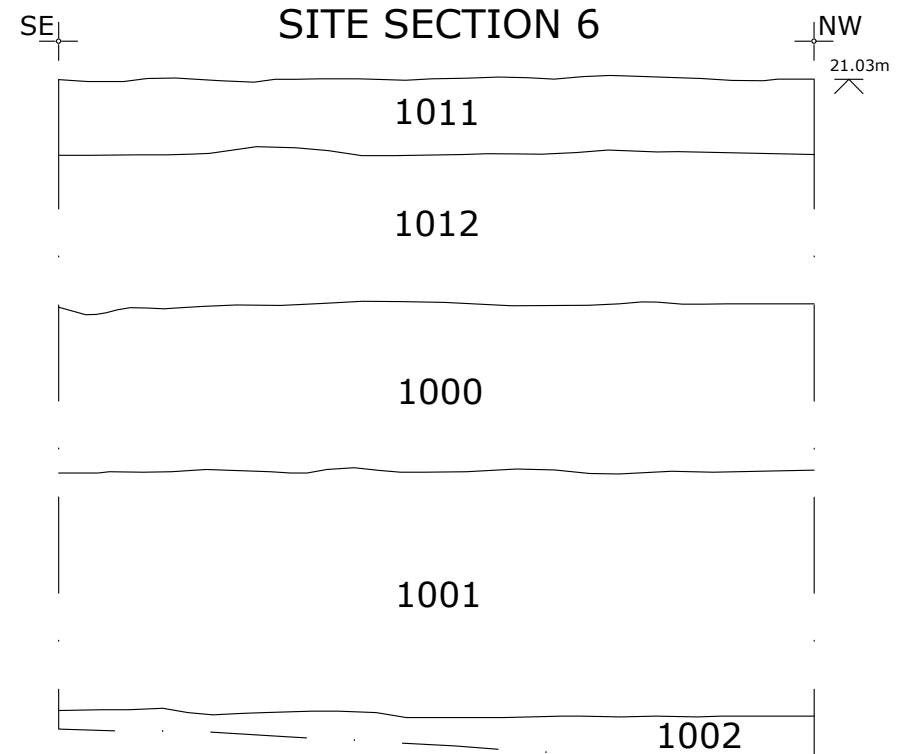


1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP 17 - SS5 - VIEW W

SITE SECTION 6



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP 14 - SS6 - VIEW SW

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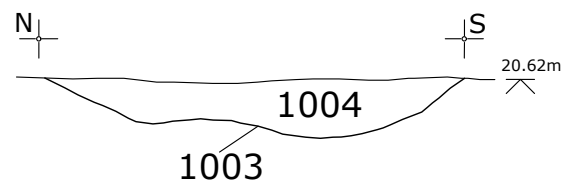
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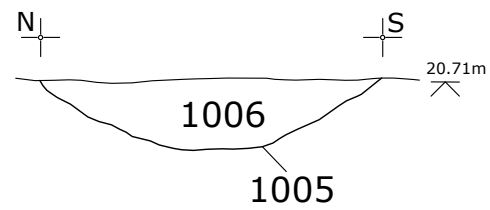
FIGURE: 6



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



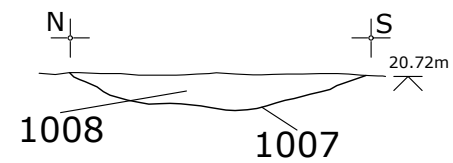
DP 1 - 1003 - VIEW E



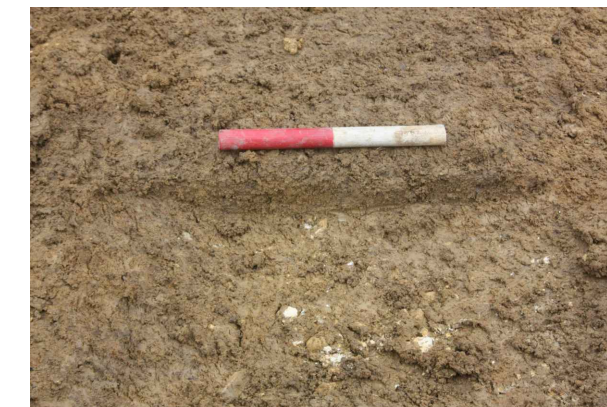
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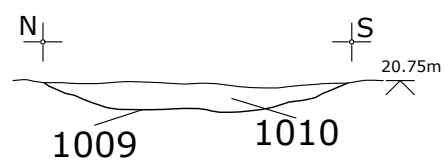
DP 2 - 1005 - VIEW E



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP 4 - 1007 - VIEW E



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP 5 - 1009 - VIEW E

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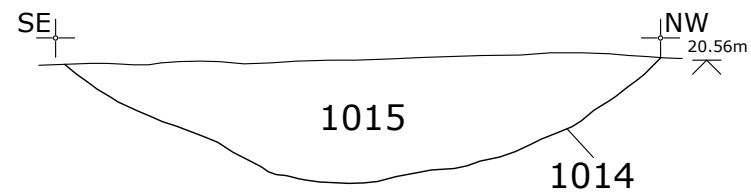
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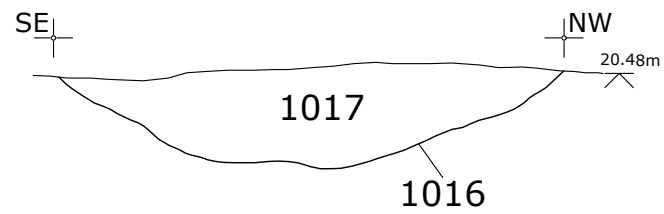
FIGURE: 7



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



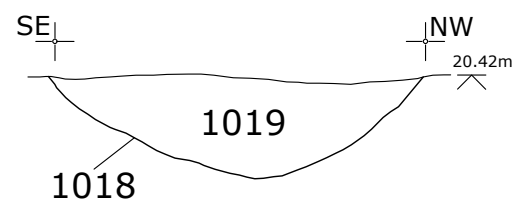
DP 18 - 1014 - VIEW W



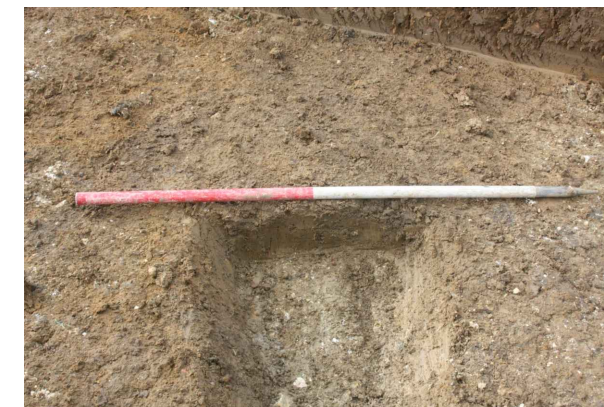
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DP 19 - 1015 - VIEW W



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

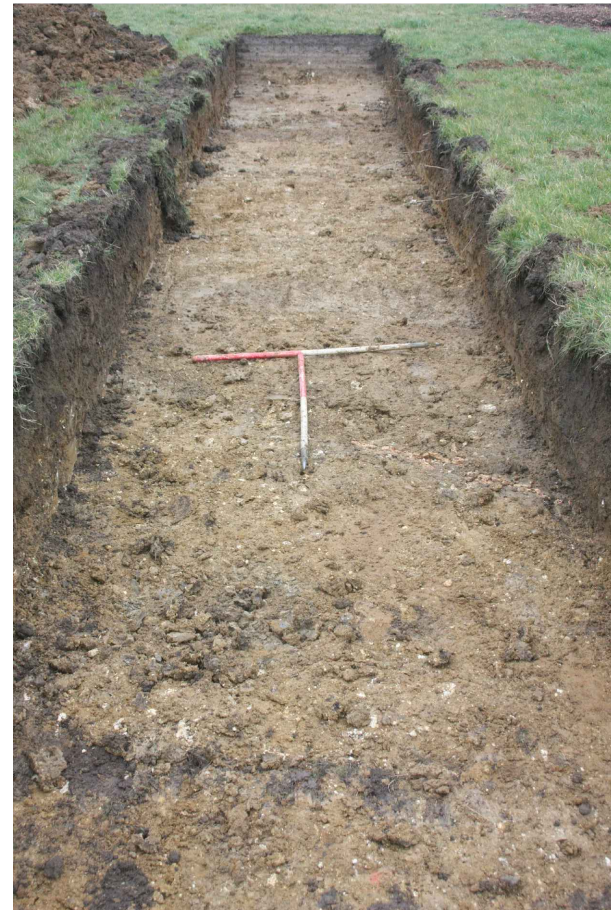


DP 20 - 1018 - VIEW W

| | | |
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DP 11 - TT1 - VIEW SE



DP 12 - TT2 - VIEW SE



DP 9 - TT3 - VIEW E



DP 7 - TT4 - VIEW NE

| | | | |
|---|---|---------|-------|
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DP 16 - TT5 - VIEW NW



DP 13 - TT6 - VIEW NW

| | | | |
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