



65 PETTITTS LANE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





65 PETTITTS LANE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared for:

Matt Hare
Carter Jonas LLP
One Station Square
Cambridge
CB1 2GA

On Behalf of:

Dyason Developments Ltd

By:

Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse

St Andrews Street South

Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk

IP33 3PH


T: 01284 630057

info@brit-arch.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

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Site Code	ECB5532	NGR	TL 3811 6261
Project No.	P1251		
Planning Ref.	S/4554/17/OL	OASIS	britanni1-327781
Approved By:		Date	October 2018



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Abstract

From the 26th to 28th September 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Dyason Developments Ltd as a condition of outline application (S/4554/17/OL), with all matters reserved apart from access for construction of up to 10 dwelling houses & associated infrastructure & works at 65 Pettitts Lane, Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire (TL 3811 6261).

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low.

The evaluation encountered a single archaeological feature, Ditch 1003, in Trench 1. No finds were recovered but the ditch appears to correlate with an old field boundary visible on the 1887 OS map but is gone by the 1902 OS map. Given this information a likely date for the ditch is late post-medieval and it represents an old boundary from when the site was in use as agricultural land.

The small sherds of high medieval pottery indicate the possibility of nearby medieval agricultural activity but might just be residual and brought to the site during manuring or in dumps of post-medieval/modern waste.

Despite the moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, only one feature was found which is likely post-medieval in date.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 26th to 28th September 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Matt Hare of Carter Jonas LLP as a condition of outline application (S/4554/17/OL), with all matters reserved apart from access for construction of up to 10 dwelling houses & associated infrastructure & works at 65 Pettitts Lane, Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire (TL 3811 6261) (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Stewart. G. 25th May 2018) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. This comprised three trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m located over the new building footprints and access road. Due to onsite restrictions caused by trees and hedges along the site boundaries two trenches were reduced in length, and the third trench was moved slightly to avoid trees and extended to make up the metres lost from the other two trenches.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located off Pettitts Lane in the north of the village of Dry Drayton which lies approximately 11.00 km northwest of the city of Cambridge. Residential properties are located to the south and west of the site. Agricultural fields are located to the sites north and east.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is described as Gault Formation - Mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 101 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas. (BSG, 2018).

The superficial deposits are recorded as 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, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be 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 *South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework – Development Control Policies (2007)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape



(www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

4.1 *Romano-British*

Material dating to the Roman period has been located 750m south of the site at Dry Drayton Manor (00275). Excavations in May 1979 of the earthworks derived Roman material (including pottery) suggesting a site within this area. Further Roman finds have been found north-west of the site (03479). A scatter of Roman pottery was collected from a building site and included a fragment of Nene Valley ware, shell tempered rim, and most of a narrow rimmed jar.

4.2 *Saxon and Medieval*

The current village of Dry Drayton had its beginnings in the Saxon period. Anglo Saxon burials have been discovered on the periphery of the search area (01465). The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul's (00250) is located approximately 700m south of the site. The origins of the nave, aisles and tower seem to originate in a comprehensive rebuilding in the late 13th century. Excavations at Dry Drayton manor (00275) found gravel pits of suspected 11th – 12th century date which had been utilised as rubbish dumps. Across the area of the manor are find spots of medieval date including limestone blocks, roof slates and large quantities of pottery.

The closest record to the site (MCB21179), located 200m to the north-west indicates areas of ridge and furrow on an east-west alignment noted as earthworks on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Ridge and furrow can have quite a wide date range but is generally accepted as beginning in the medieval period.

4.3 *Post-medieval and Modern*

The post medieval period marks the expansion of Dry Drayton into a form more similar to the current form of the village. Honey Hill Cottage (MCB19420) located 100m south east of the site is typical of the kind of buildings from this period. The cottage dates from the 17th or 18th century is timber framed and plaster rendered with a gabled reed thatch roof.

4.4 *Archaeological Potential*

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at the site was likely to relate to medieval and post-medieval periods.

Therefore, there was a **low** potential for remains on the site relating to the Roman period. The potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village was considered **moderate**, while archaeology relating to remaining periods was considered **low**.

No previous archaeological field work had been undertaken on this site.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CHET 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 were potentially threatened was to be studied (Stewart, G. Brief, Section 3.1).

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving were undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

All aspects of the trial trenching were undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

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).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- 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

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief required a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of the houses and associated works. The trenching was originally to be



comprised of three 30.00m x 1.80m trenches. Due to onsite restrictions caused by trees and hedges along the site boundaries two trenches were reduced in length, and the third trench was moved slightly to avoid trees and extended to make up the metres lost from the other two trenches.

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 (Fig. 4).

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. 4 - 8)

Three trenches were excavated across the site. One archaeological feature was encountered in trench 1, and an intact subsoil was present in all trenches. Several modern land drains were encountered across the trenches.

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 fragments from agricultural machinery were encountered and were not retained.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 19.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.78m. The trench contained one ditch and two modern land drains.

Bucket sampling of subsoil **1001** produced two body sherds of grey sandy medieval coarseware with a date of mid 12th-14th century (6g), two fragments of post-medieval brick (49g), and a small quantity of fragmentary animal bone (51g). Bucket Sampling of topsoil **1000** produced no finds other than pieces of modern rubbish.

Ditch **1003** (1.00m+ x 0.97m x 0.26m) was present throughout the length of the trench along the northwest edge. It was on a similar orientation as the trench but towards the southwest edge it began to extend beyond the northwest trench edge. It contained a single fill, **1004**, which comprised of a mid grey brown, very compact clay with occasional small-medium stone and flint inclusions. No finds were present to aid with dating the ditch, however it appears to match an old field boundary visible on the 1886 OS map which is then gone by 1902. This suggests a late post-medieval date. There is a slight discrepancy between the location of this ditch on the OS map and its location in the ground by c.10m but this is likely due to a margin of error when the OS survey was undertaken as ditch **1003** is on the same alignment as the ditch on the map and appears to be of the correct width (fig.8).

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.26m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.68m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.



8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 26.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m. The trench contained no archaeological features, and two land drains.

Bucket sampling of topsoil **1000** produced one fragment of modern brick (10g) (Fawcett, 2018). No finds were found in subsoil **1001**.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.51m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 40.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m. The trench contained no archaeological features, and two land drains.

Bucket sampling of topsoil **1000** produced one sherd of glazed red earthenware (7g) of 16th-18th century date, four sherds of transfer printed ware (66g) of 18th century to modern date, three fragments of post-medieval brick, one clay pipe stem (3g) of 19th-early 20th century date, a piece of modern concrete (231g), and three iron nails (23g). Bucket sampling of subsoil **1001** produced two small joining body sherds of medieval pottery (5g) dating from the mid/late 12th to 14th century (Fawcett, 2018).

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.33m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.62m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Topsoil layer **1000**. This comprised of a dark black brown, firm silt clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.33m in sample section 3. This layer contained fragments of post-medieval to modern CBM and pottery, as well as iron nails and clay pipe, and modern rubbish. It is broadly dated from the 16th to 20th century.

Beneath Topsoil layer **1000** was Subsoil **1001**. This comprised of a mid grey brown, compact silt clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions and occasional chalk inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.68m in Sample Section 1, with a thickness of 0.42m. This layer likely represents a former agricultural subsoil. Fragments of post-medieval CBM, animal bone, and sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this layer giving it a date of mid 12th to 14th century.



At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was Natural Geology **1002**, comprising a mid yellow brown/grey, very compact clay and chalk with frequent small-large chalk nodules and moderate small-medium flint inclusions.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low.

The evaluation encountered a single archaeological feature, Ditch **1003**, in Trench 1. No finds were recovered but the ditch appears to correlate with an old field boundary visible on the 1887 OS map but is gone by the 1902 OS map. Given this information a likely date for the ditch is late post-medieval and it represents an old boundary from when the site was in use as agricultural land.

The small sherds of high medieval pottery indicate the possibility of nearby medieval agricultural activity but might just be residual and brought to the site during manuring or in dumps of post-medieval/modern waste.

Despite the moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, only one feature was found which is likely post-medieval in date.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made 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 Matt Hare of Carter Jonas LLP for commissioning the work and Dyason Developments Ltd for funding the project.

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

The site was excavated by Louisa Cunningham of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

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



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NE-SW	42.70m	DP4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SE Side, SW End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.26m	Top Soil: Dark black brown, firm silt clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.26 – 0.68m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silt clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions and occasional chalk inclusions	
1002	0.68m+	Natural: Mid yellow brown/grey, compact clay and chalk with frequent small-large chalk nodules and moderate small-medium flint inclusions	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.97m x 0.26m) Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NE-SW orientation.	1004	Mid grey brown, very compact clay with occasional small-medium stone and flint inclusions	-	-

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE-SW	43.12m	DP7
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	NW Side, SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00 – 0.20m	Top Soil: Dark black brown, firm silt clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.20 – 0.51m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silt clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions and occasional chalk inclusions	
1002	0.51m+	Natural: Mid yellow brown/grey, compact clay and chalk with frequent small-large chalk nodules and moderate small-medium flint inclusions	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NW-SE	42.68m	DP6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	SW Side, NW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.33m	Top Soil: Dark black brown, firm silt clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.33 – 0.62m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silt clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions and occasional chalk inclusions	
1002	0.62m+	Natural: Mid yellow brown/grey, compact clay and chalk with frequent small-large chalk nodules and moderate small-medium flint inclusions	



APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CONCORDANCE

FEATURE CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	Type	Trial Trench	SPOT DATE	Pot No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	Other
None	1001	Subsoil	1	M12th-14th C	2	6	2	49	Animal bone 8@51g
None	1000	Topsoil	2				1	10	
None	1000	Topsoil	3	16th-20th C	5	73	3	101	Clay pipe 1@3g, Fe Nails 3@23g, Concrete 1@231g
None	1001	Subsoil	3	M/L12th-14th?+ C	2	5			
Total					9	84	6	160	Animal bone 8@51g , Clay pipe 1@3g , Fe Nails 3@23g , Concrete 1@231g



APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

A summary of finds from the bucket sampling at 65 Pettitts Lane, Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire (ECB 5532). [04/10/18: 09.05]

Andy Fawcett

Trench 1

The subsoil (1001) in Trench 1 contained a total of twelve finds with a weight of 106g. These are made up of two body sherds of grey sandy medieval coarseware (6g) dated from the mid 12th to 14th century, two fragments of post-medieval brick (49g), which are in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions, and finally a small quantity of fragmentary animal bone (51g).

Trench 2

The topsoil (1000) in Trench 2 contained a single oxidised modern brick fragment (10g).

Trench 3

The topsoil in Trench 3 (1000) held five sherds of pottery (73g). These consisted of a single body sherd of glazed red earthenware (7g) dated from the 16th to 18th century, as well as four sherds of transfer printed ware (66g) dated from the late 18th to the modern period. The latter group is made up of sherds that belonged to a cup, plate and teapot. Also present within this context are three very worn fragments of post-medieval brick (101g), these are all oxidised and in medium sandy fabrics with flint and calcite fillers. Finally, also noted was a single small stem section of clay tobacco pipe (3g), dated from the late 19th to early 20th century (D. McConnell, pers.com), a modern concrete fragment (231g) and three iron nails (23g).

Two small joining body sherds of medieval pottery (5g) were retrieved from the subsoil (1001) within this trench. The sherds are oxidised and contain solely ill-sorted quartz, and are dated from the mid/late 12th to 14th century, or possibly a little later.

Summary

The majority of the finds associated with the top and subsoil contexts (recovered from three trenches, as a result of the bucket sampling strategy) are dated from the late post-medieval to modern period.

Four body sherds of pottery (retrieved from Trenches 1 and 3) are the only finds that can be classed as older, and these are all dated to the high medieval period. Although these sherds hint at some form of nearby medieval activity, it is more likely that they ended up within the trial trenched area as a result of either manuring, or were already residual in the contents of later post-medieval/modern dumped material.



APPENDIX 3 – 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: britanni1-327781

Project details

Project name	65 PETTITTS LANE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Short description of the project	From the 26th to 28th September 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Dyason Developments Ltd as a condition of outline application (S/4554/17/OL), with all matters reserved apart from access for construction of up to 10 dwelling houses and associated infrastructure and works at 65 Pettitts Lane, Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire (TL 3811 6261). The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low. The evaluation encountered a single archaeological feature, Ditch 1003, in Trench 1. No finds were recovered but the ditch appears to correlate with an old field boundary visible on the 1887 OS map but is gone by the 1902 OS map. Given this information a likely date for the ditch is late post-medieval and it represents an old boundary from when the site was in use as agricultural land. The small sherds of high medieval pottery indicate the possibility of nearby medieval agricultural activity but might just be residual and brought to the site during manuring or in dumps of post-medieval/modern waste. Despite the moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, only one feature was found which is likely post-medieval in date.
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2018 End: 28-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1251 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5532 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
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 SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DRY DRAYTON 65 PETTITTS LANE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Postcode CB23 8DQ
Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 3811 6261 52.243903780884 0.02309576815 52 14 38 N 000 01 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 42.02m Max: 42.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Louisa Cunningham
Type of sponsor/funding body client
Name of sponsor/funding body Carter Jonas on behalf of Dyason Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient CCCAS
Physical Archive ID ECB5532
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient CCCAS
Digital Archive ID ECB5532
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient CCCAS
Paper Archive ID ECB5532
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

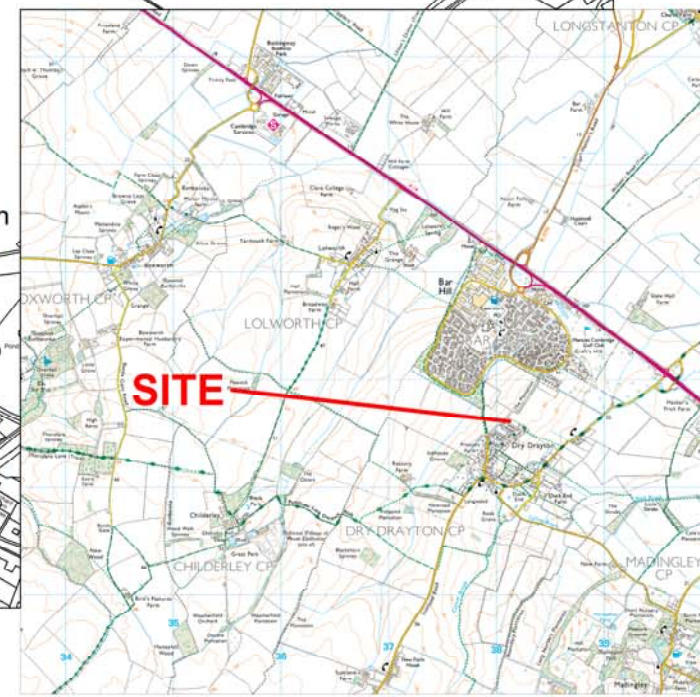
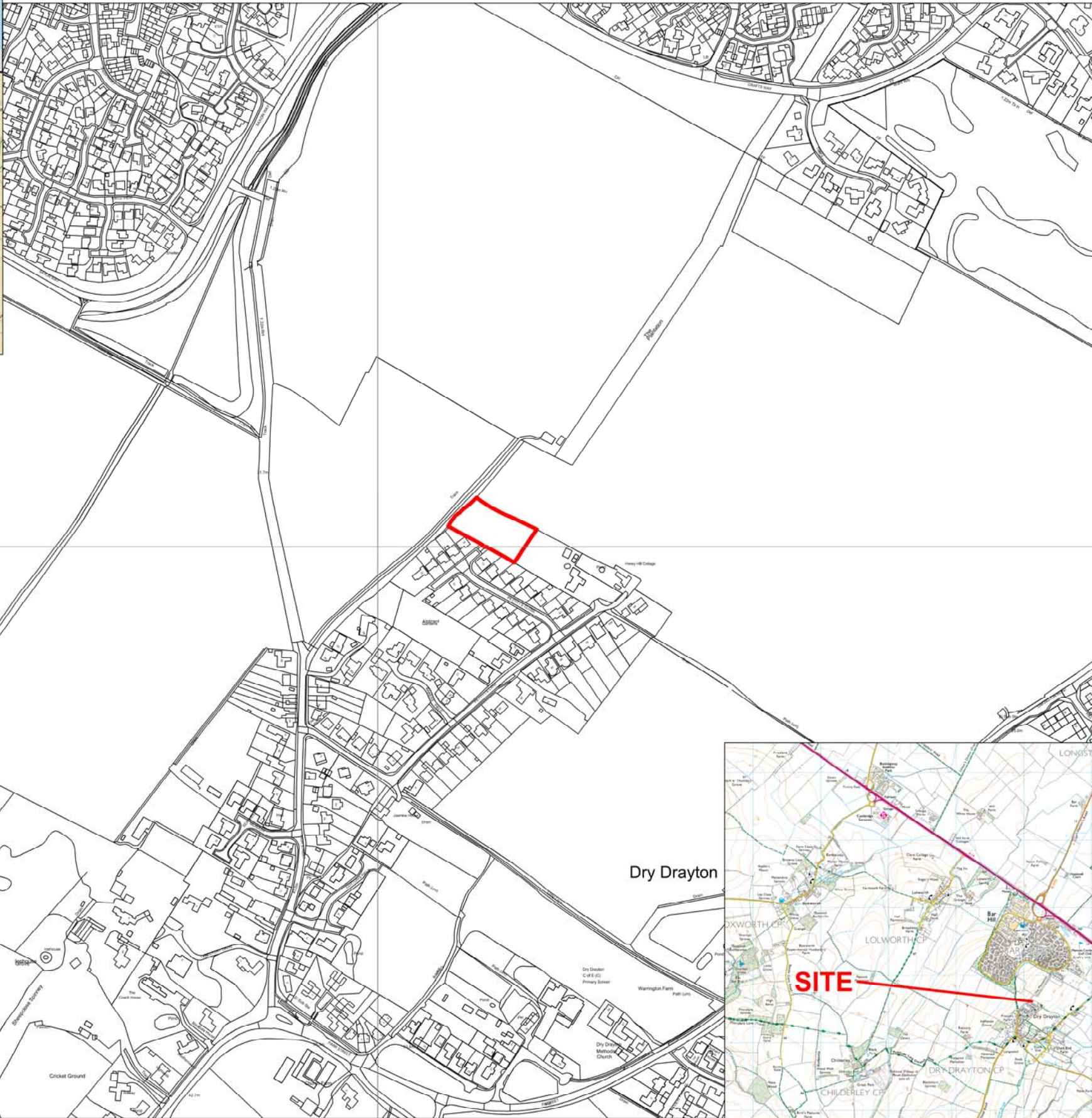
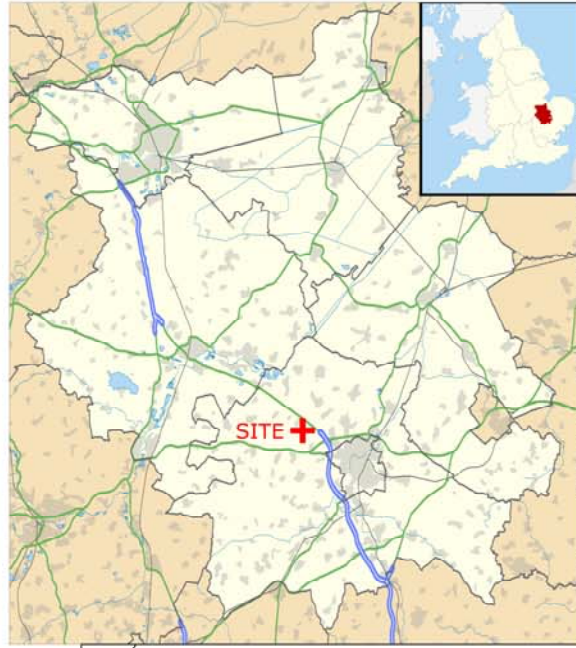


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 Site Boundary





NGR:	538120 262620	REF:	R1209
PROJECT:	LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	OCT 2018	FLOT:	A3
VERSION:	3		

AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	1
APPROVED:	DPM		

1:5000 0 1:5000 300m 538000

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-  HER Search Area
-  Monument Record
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Site Boundary

WGR: 538120 262620 REF: R1209

PROJECT: LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA: MONUMENTS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

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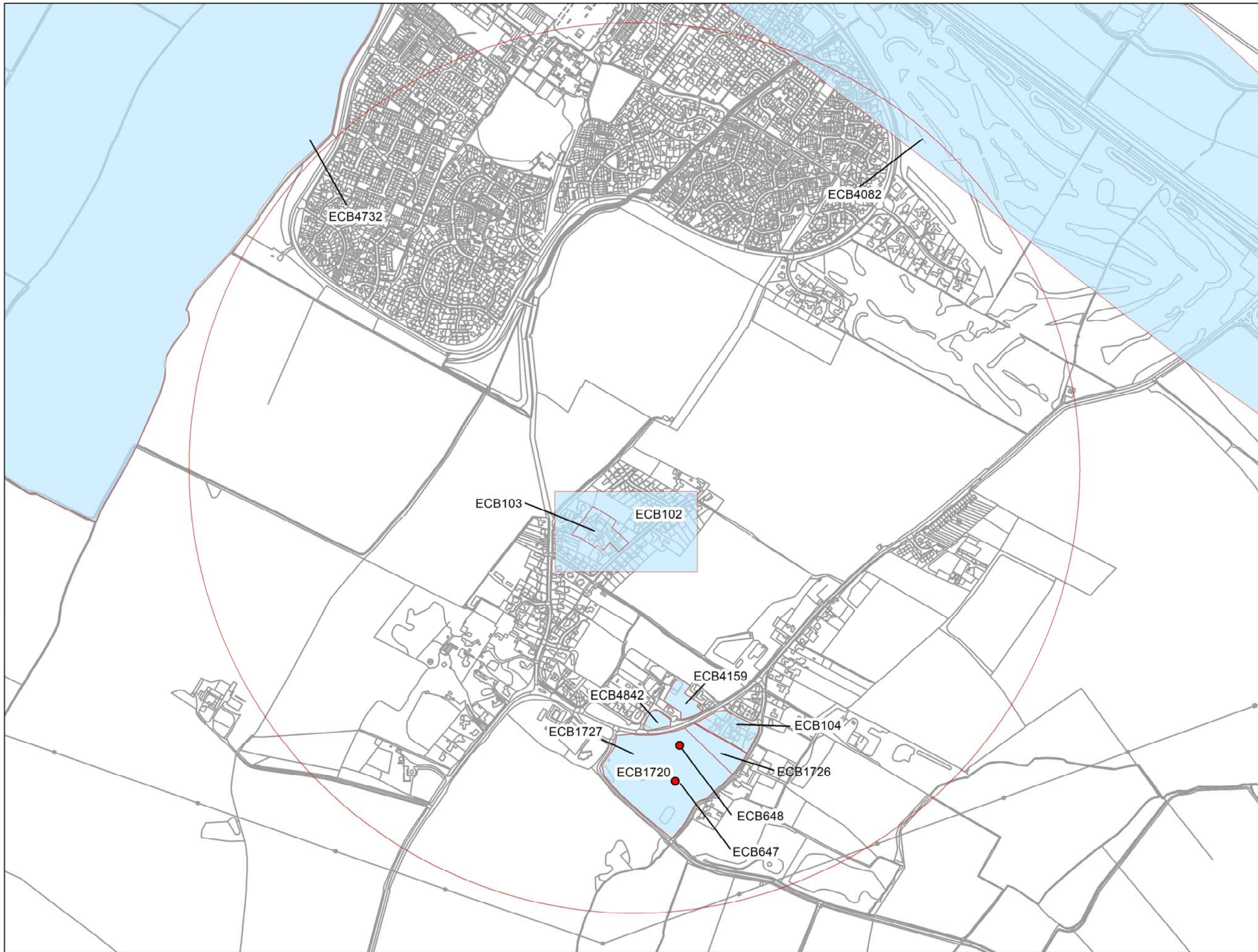
DATE: OCT 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 3

AUTHOR: MJB FIGURE: 2

APPROVED: DPM

1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

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-  HER Search Area
-  Event
-  Event Area
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 538120 262620 REF: R1209

PROJECT: LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA: EVENTS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
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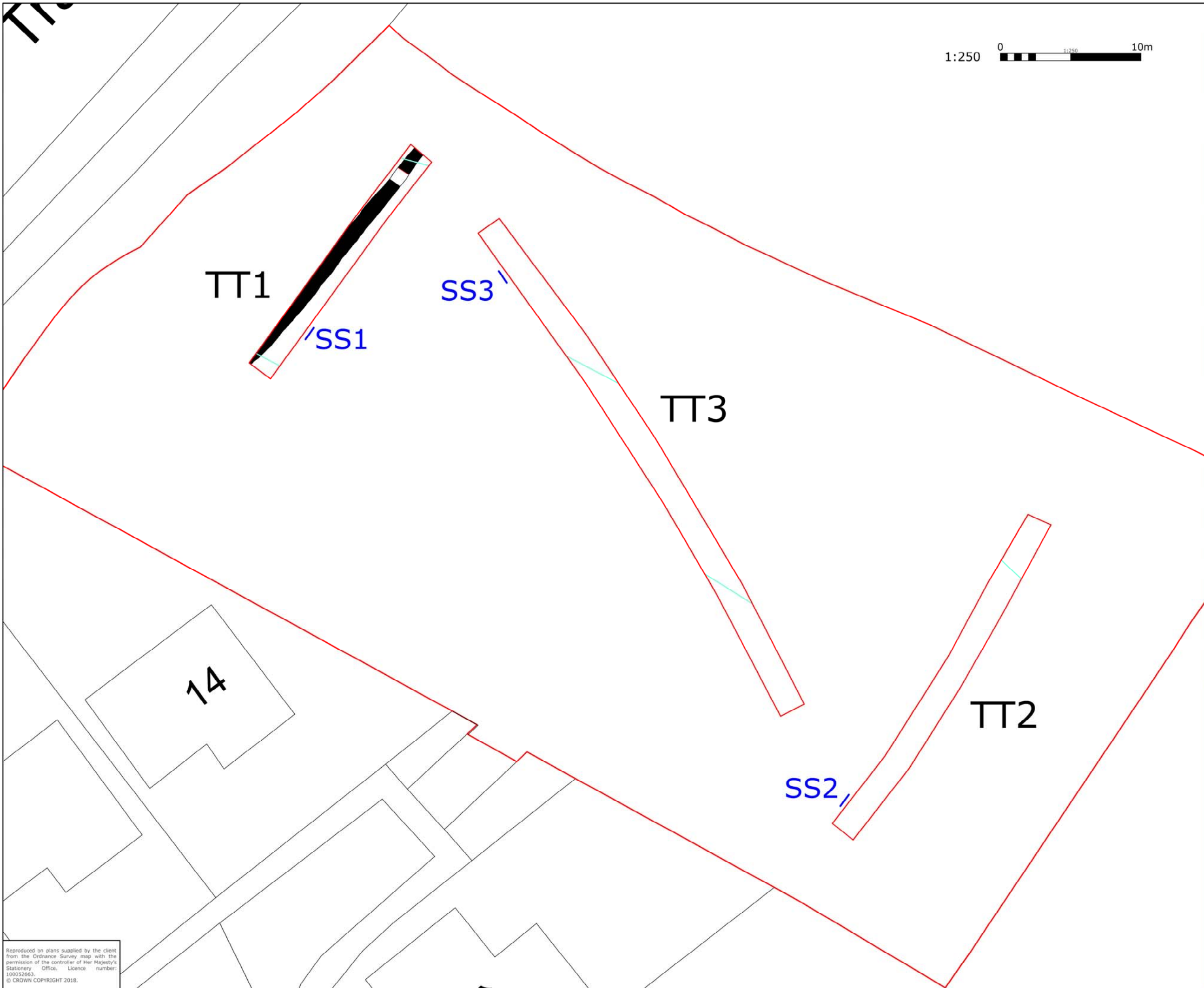
DATE: OCT 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 3

AUTHOR: MJB FIGURE: 3

APPROVED: DPM

1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

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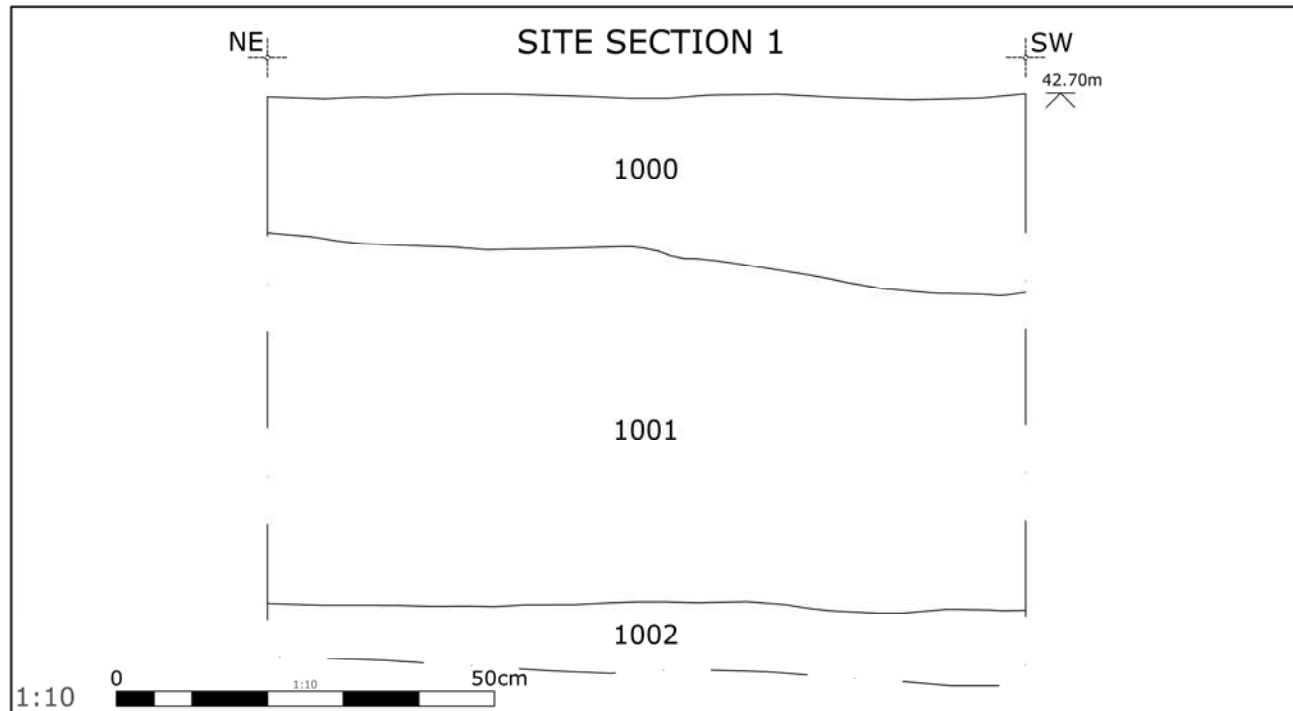
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1:250 0 1:250 10m

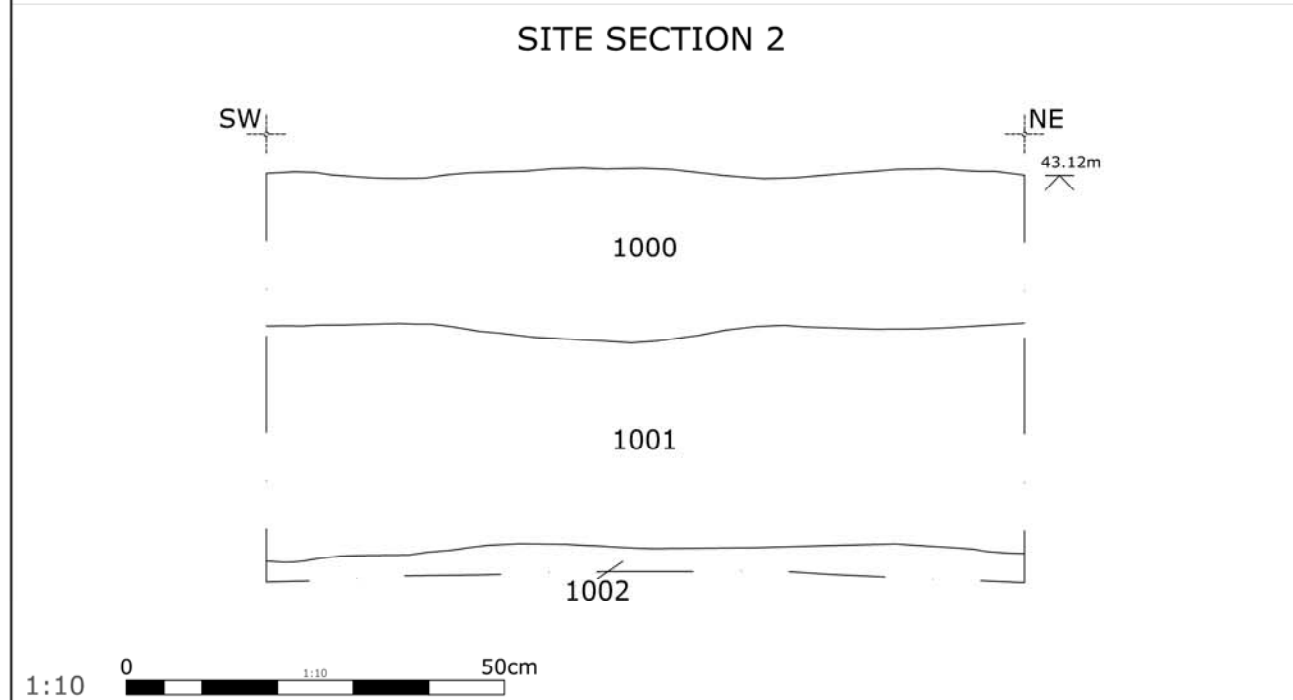
- Sample Section
- Excavated Feature
- Land Drain
- Trench
- Site Boundary

(NGR): 538120 262620	(REF): R1209	
PROJECT: LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH & FEATURE LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT: CARTER JONAS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD		
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DATE: OCT 2018	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	4	
APPROVED: MB		

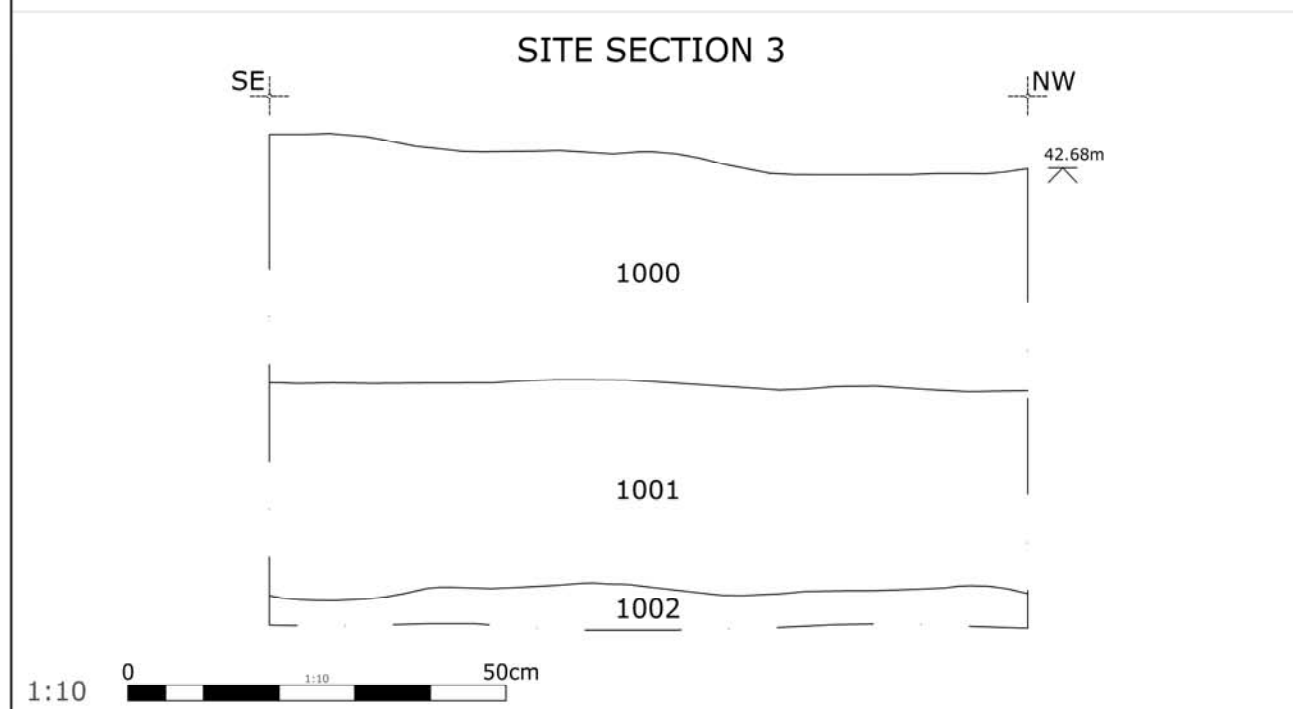
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DP4 - SS1 - VIEW SE



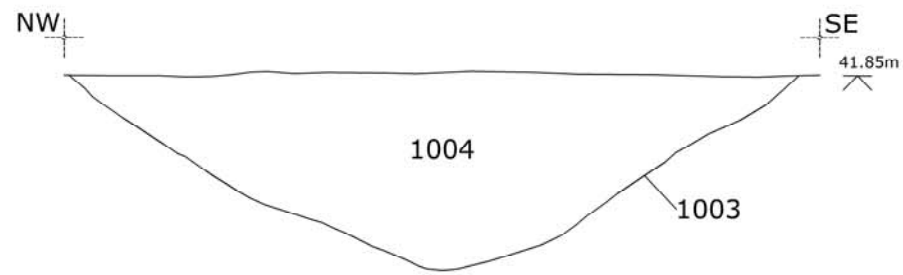
DP6 - SS2 - VIEW NW



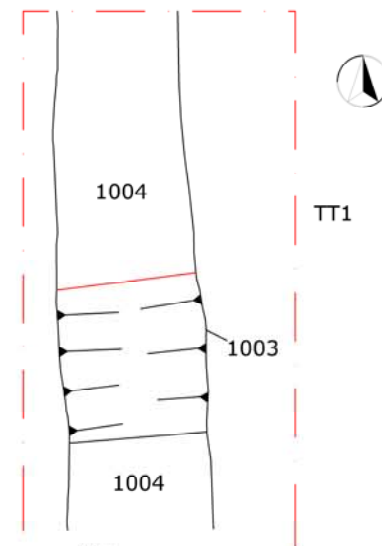
DP7 - SS3 - VIEW SW

NGR:	538120 262620	REF:	R1209
PROJECT:	LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS		
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DATE:	OCT 2018	FLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	5

DITCH 1003 SECTION



DP2 - DITCH 1003 - VIEW NE



NGR: 538120 262620 REF: R1209

PROJECT: LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: FEATURE SECTION/PLAN & PHOTOGRAPH

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

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DATE: OCT 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 6

APPROVED: MB



DP3 - TT1 - VIEW SW



DP1 - TT2 - VIEW NE



DP5 - TT3 - VIEW SE

NGR:	538120 262620	REF:	R1209
PROJECT:	LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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DATE:	OCT 2018	FLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	7
APPROVED:	MB		



1:500 0 1:500 30m



Track

TT1

SS1

SS3

TT3

TT2

SS2

14

12

22

15

-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 538120 262620 REF: R1209

PROJECT: LAND AT 65 PETTITT'S CLOSE, DRY DRAYTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: MAP REGRESSION OVER OS 6 INCH ENGLAND & WALES 1886

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
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DATE: OCT 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB **FIGURE: 8**

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