

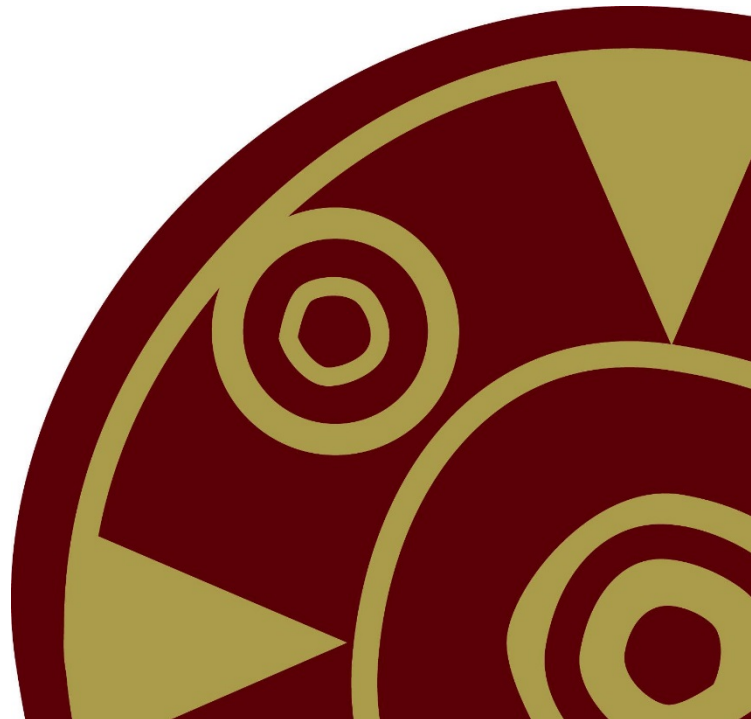


Three Blackbirds
36 Ditton Green,
Woodditton,
Cambridgeshire

Client:
Chestnut Group

Date:
November 2016

ECB 4836
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/085
Author: Simon Picard
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**Three Blackbirds, 36 Ditton Green,
Woodditton, Cambridgeshire
ECB 4836**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/085

Author: Simon Picard

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin and Ruth Beveridge

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Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: November/2016

HER Information

Site Code: ECB 4836
Site Name: Three Blackbirds, 36 Ditton Green
Report Number 2016/085
Planning Application No: 13/01129/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 31st October 2016
Grid Reference: TL 6590 5820
Oasis Reference: 265652
Curatorial Officer: Gemma Stewart (CHET)
Project Officer: Simon Picard
Client/Funding Body: Chestnut Group
Client Reference: NA

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Picard
Date: November 2016
Approved By: *****
Position: *****
Date: *****
Signed: *****

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

Appendix 1.	Brief
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Summary




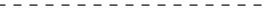







An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of the Three Blackbirds public house, Ditton Green, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire on 31st October 2016 as a condition on a planning application relating to the construction of a new guest annex along with the extension of the existing car park. The two trenches excavated, measuring 25m in total, identified a subsoil layer approximately 0.3m thick across the site which contained sherds of both medieval and post-medieval pottery. Three features were excavated, one of which contained early medieval pottery sherds. However, these were considered to be of natural derivation rather than the result of human intervention.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of the Three Blackbirds public house, 36 Ditton Green, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1) as a condition of planning application 13/01129/FUL, relating to the proposed construction of a new guest annexe and the extension of the current car park. The site is centred on grid reference TL 6590 5820 and is around 16m above Ordnance Datum. The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) which adheres to a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET, Appendix 1) and was commissioned and funded by the Chestnut Group.

2. Geology and topography

Ditton Green lies c.4km to the south of Newmarket and is one of three smaller settlements, the others being Little Ditton and Saxon Street, which along with the village itself form the parish of Woodditton. Although the parish extends into the town of Newmarket it is for the most part made up of farmland with Ditton Green occupying a plateau of high ground around the 115m contour. More locally, the site is a flat, grassed area to the rear of the Three Blackbirds public house bounded to the north by farmland, to the east and west by similar small plots and to the south by the properties fronting onto Ditton Green.

The geology of the area is recorded as superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation chalky till overlying Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation bedrock (BGS 2016) which presented onsite as mid orange clay.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record within a 1km radius of the site was carried out and supplied with the Brief (Appendix 1). With there being no evidence of any prehistoric or Roman activity recorded within a 1km radius of the site, with the exception of possible Iron Age pottery sherds within a finds scatter to the west (CB14717, Appendix 1), the earliest monument within the search radius is Devil's Ditch to the northwest (07801). This is a large, probable Saxon defensive ditch and bank earthwork which was probably constructed along an older boundary. Woodditton's Saxon origins are shown in Domesday where it is recorded as being within the Hundred

of Cheveley, and as being very large with a population of 35 households, including seventeen villagers, eleven smallholders and seven slaves, with a value of £22, twenty-six ploughlands and woodland for four hundred and fifty pigs. The larger part of the village was held by Lord William of Noyers with King William being the Tenant-in-chief with the remainder held by Wighen for Count Alan of Brittany (<http://opendomesday.org>). It is likely that woodland clearance took place during the Saxon period creating the greens and open fields of medieval Woodditton. As well as the scatter of pottery mentioned earlier, a moated site is recorded c.250m to the west of the site (01226) while almost 1km to the north of the site is St. Mary's Church (07374), largely medieval but with both post-medieval and Victorian alterations. Post-medieval parks are recorded to both the north at Vicarage Gardens and Church Hall farm (12258 and 12260 respectively) and the northwest at Camois Hall (12259) as well as a post-medieval farm complex (CB21410) to the southeast of the church, again Church Hall Farm. A later nineteenth century farm, Houghton Green Farm, is recorded to the east of the site (CB21406) while two nineteenth century chapels are recorded, one to the east northeast of the site (CB21407) and one to the west southwest (CB21412). To the northwest of the site, and also shown on historic mapping (<http://maps.nls.uk>), is a nineteenth century chalk pit (CB21411). Undated cropmarks to the west northwest (09132), southwest (09131) and south southeast (09160) suggest the presence of rectilinear enclosures while an undated ditch is recorded as being excavated during an evaluation to the southeast at Limes Farm (CB19547).

In total, ten buildings are recorded as Listed within the 1km search area, all of which are Grade II with the exception of St. Mary's Church (DCB1037) which is Grade I. Three of the buildings date to the nineteenth century; Church Hall Farm Cottages to the east of the church (DCB899) is now a single dwelling but was built as a row of farm workers' cottages in 1837. Approximately 300m to the north of the site is The Vicarage (DCB895) built in 1849 and The Limes farmhouse, to the south of Ditton Green. The remainder are all seventeenth century timber-framed buildings and include the Three Blackbirds itself (DCB1032).

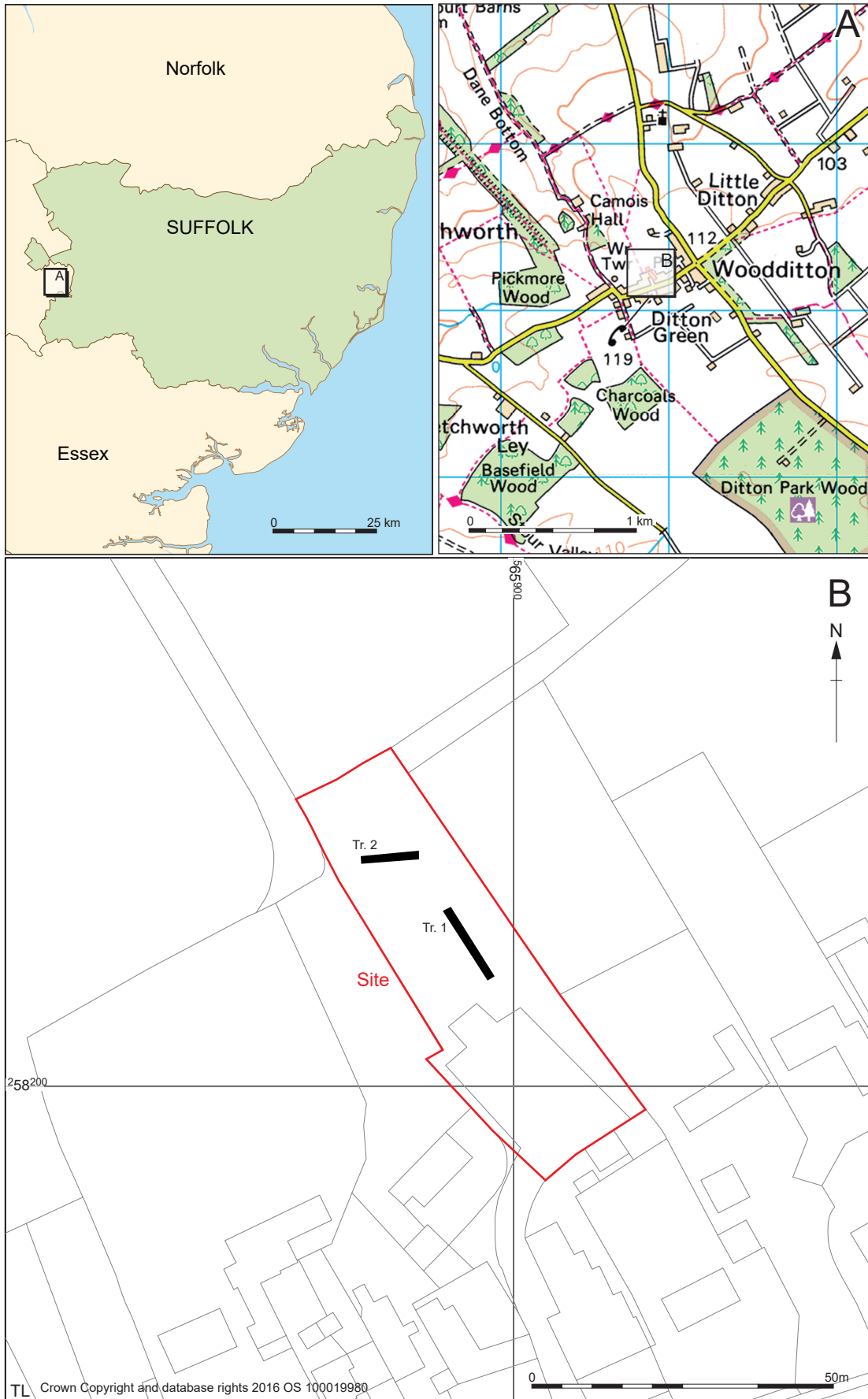


Figure 1. Location of site

4. Methodology

Two trenches, totalling 25m in length by 1.6m wide, were excavated with a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant observation and direction of an experienced archaeologist (Fig. 2). The topsoil and any overburden were removed to expose the natural strata below with the upcast soil being examined and metal detected for finds. In addition, ninety litres of each deposit was separated and examined for finds.

Following excavation, the trenches were described and their soil profiles were cleaned by hand and recorded. Potential archaeological deposits were also cleaned by hand, investigated and, if necessary, recorded. All deposits were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). All recording was carried out using SACIC *pro forma* sheets with all sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans drawn at a scale of 1:50, both on plastic drawing film. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera and the trenches and any archaeological deposits were located and heights above Ordnance Datum obtained using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+).

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the CHET event number ECB 4836. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-265652, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

5. Results

Trench 1

This trench was 15m long by 1.6m wide and was north northwest to south southeast orientated. The topsoil (context number 0001) was 0.25m thick and was dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt which contained occasional to moderate amounts of modern ceramic building material (CBM) and occasional small stones and chalk flecks with some gravel towards the top of the deposit. Subsoil in Trench 1 (0002) was 0.3m thick and was mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks and small

nodules and also occasional flecks and small fragments of both CBM and charcoal. No features were observed cutting the naturally derived mid orange clay.

Trench 2

This trench was 10m long and 1.6m wide and it was east west aligned. Due to the presence of overhead services the eastern end was moved 3m to the south of its original proposed location. The topsoil at this trench (0003) was 0.3m thick and was also dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt and contained occasional CBM, small stones and chalk flecks with some gravel towards the top of the deposit. The subsoil (0004) was 0.3m thick and was again mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks and small nodules and also occasional flecks and small fragments of both CBM and charcoal. The naturally derived stratum was again mid orange clay.

Three possible features were excavated in this trench, none of which were particularly convincing as human interventions. At the eastern end of the trench was the most likely archaeological deposit; a small sub-circular pit or posthole with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base (0005). It measured c.0.33m in diameter, was 0.11m deep and was filled with mid grey silty clay with very occasional small stones and occasional charcoal and chalk flecks but also displayed some root disturbance (0006). Towards the western end of the trench, and extending out of its southern edge was an irregularly shaped feature with steep slightly rounded sides and a flat base (0007). This was 0.79m long, 0.76m wide and up to 0.16m deep and was filled with mid brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks and occasional small stones (0008). Adjacent to this feature was 0009; this was oval, 1m long by 0.56m wide and 0.15m deep and was northeast southwest orientated with gradually sloping concave sides with a slightly rounded base. It was filled with mixed mid grey and mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional mixed stones and chalk and charcoal flecks (0010) but had indistinct edges and a very indistinct base. Both of these features are likely to represent root or animal disturbance rather than being incised features.

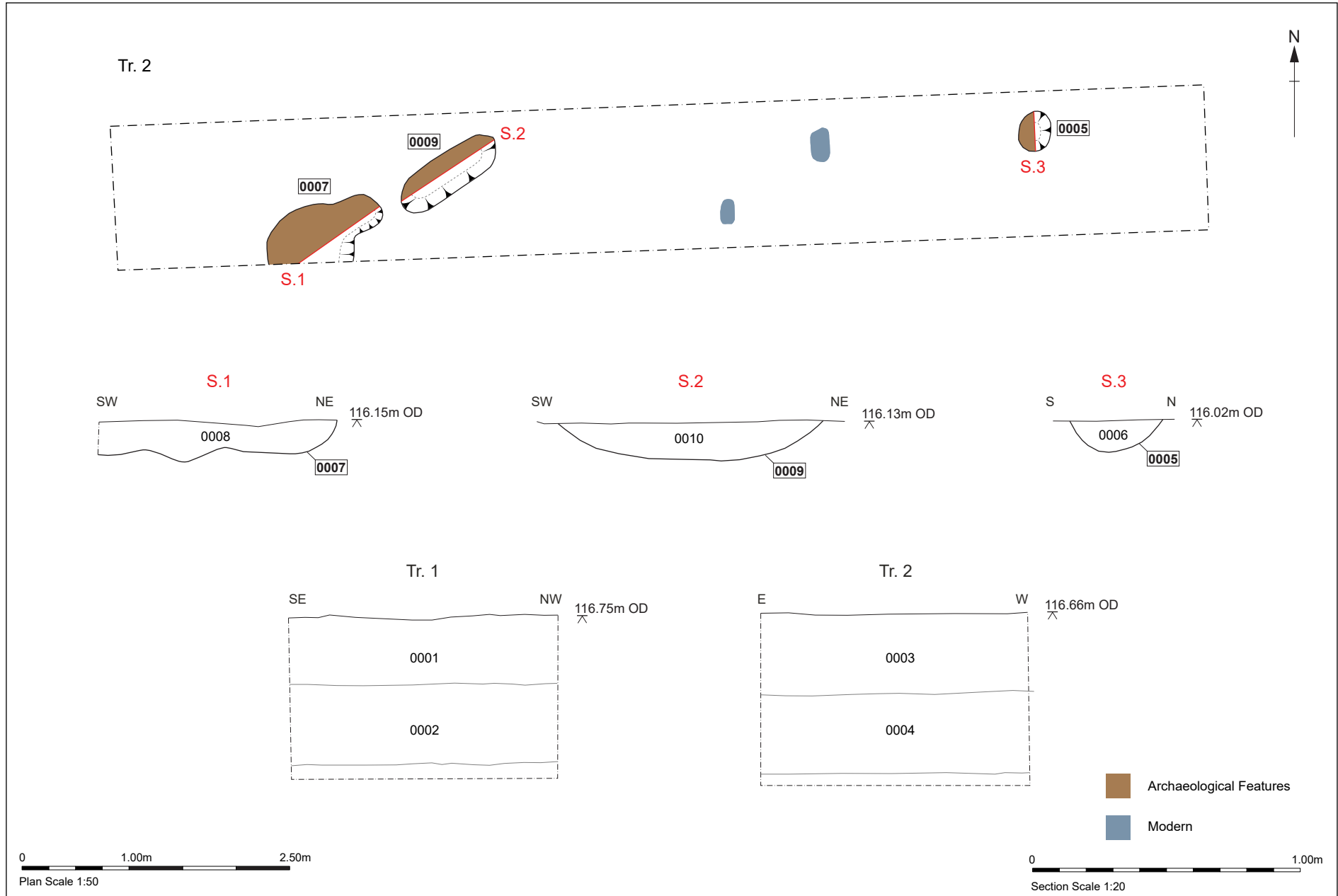


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections



Plate 1. Trench 1, 1m scale looking north northwest



Plate 2. Trench 1 soil profile, 1m scale looking west southwest



Plate 3. Trench 2 Pit 0005, 1m scale looking west



Plate 4. Trench 2, 1m scale looking west



Plate 5. Trench 2 Pit 0007, 1m scale looking northwest



Plate 6. Trench 2 Pit 0009, 1m scale looking northwest

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is also included as Appendix 3.

Context	Pottery		Fired Clay		P Med Glass Bottle		Burnt Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0002	11	61			1	1			1	1	2	1	Med/ Pmed
0004	8	62	1	2			1	2					Med/Pmed
0008	2	3											LSax/Emed
0010											1	9	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction and methodology

A total of 21 fragments of pottery weighing 126g was recovered from three contexts. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Features such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted as on the database (Appendix 4).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list), together with additional medieval and early post-medieval fabrics for Cambridgeshire described in Spoerry 2016.

Pottery by period

The ceramics from the evaluation date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. A breakdown of the pottery by major period is shown below (Table 2).

Description	Fabric code	Period	Date range	No	Wt (g)	ENV
St Neots type ware	SNTE	LS/EM	L9th-M12th C	2	3	1
Early medieval ware/?SCASS	EMW	EM	11th-12th C	1	2	1
Early medieval silty sandy orange	EMSSO?	EM	1150-1250	1	4	1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	Med	L12th-14th C	5	23	4
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	Med	12th-14th C	1	3	1
West Cambridgeshire	WCAMSW?	Med	1275-1400	1	6	1
East Anglian Redware	EAR	Med/LMed	1200-1500	2	5	2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	Pmed	16th-18th C	1	19	2
Post-medieval redware	PMRW	Pmed	16th-18th C	3	16	1
Iron-Glazed blackware (dark olive glaze)	IGBW	Pmed	16th-18th C	1	3	1
Yellow ware	YELW	Pmed	L18th-19th C	1	20	1
Refined white earthenware	REFW	Pmed	L18th-20th C	1	13	1
English stoneware (Staffordshire type)	ESWS	Pmed	17th-19th C	1	9	1
Total				21	126	17

Table 2. Breakdown of pottery by major period and fabric

Two small body sherds of St Neots-type ware were present in fill 0008 of pit 0007. In view of the fact that some of the fossiliferous limestone inclusions are over 2mm in length and that the inclusions are poorly sorted, it is probable that this is the Developed St Neots-type ware variant (Spoerry 137), dating from the second half of the 11th century.

Small quantities of hand-made early medieval wares were recorded as residual elements in layer 0004. A single sherd with a pale orange external margin and grey core feels sandy and rough to the touch. It has a fine silty matrix but with moderate rounded and sub-angular quartz inclusions, sparse ferrous inclusions, and rare chalk. It is coarser than South East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (SEFEN) and may be an early medieval silty sandy orange ware (Spoerry 145-6). A small finer body sherd is of a similar date.

Medieval coarsewares were found in deposit 0002 and layer 0004, once again residually. Only body sherds are present, apart from the flat-topped rim of a bowl which is almost flanged and is similar to a Colchester example, one of a type which is not common until after c.1250-75 (Cotter 98). A sherd of a West Cambridgeshire Sandy ware jug in deposit 0002, dating from the late 13th-14th century was provisionally

identified. Abraded redware body sherds were present in layer 0004 which have a wide date range.

Fragments of post-medieval glazed red earthenware were present in small amounts in layer 0004. A cylindrical rod of glazed red clay with a flared terminal from 0004 may be part of the handle of a skillet or frying pan. It has some resemblance to a ceramic candlestick, but the socket is not deep enough to accommodate a candle.

Sherds dating to the later part of the post-medieval period were present in both deposits 0002 and 0004. These include a Refined whiteware bowl or basin, the base of a Yellow ware bowl, and a sherd of Staffordshire stoneware. These date to the 19th century or later.

6.3 Fired clay

A single small fragment of fired clay weighing 2g was found in layer 0004. It is made in a fine orange fabric and contains moderate chalk fragments. This kind of fired clay fabric was commonly used for the construction of oven domes during the medieval period.

6.4 Post-medieval glass

A small fragment of brown vessel glass, possibly plastic, was found in deposit 0002.

6.5 Heat-altered flint

A small piece of cracked heat-affected flint of unknown date was present in layer 0004 with medieval and post-medieval pottery.

6.6 The small finds

Ruth Beveridge

A single complete silver coin was recovered from the evaluation (SF1001). It was metal detected and represents a casual loss.

The coin is a George V silver sixpence dating from 1916. On the obverse: bust facing left, inscription: GEORGIUS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX. On the reverse: Lion

standing above crown and the date 1916. The inscription reads: FID: DEF: IND: IMP: SIXPENCE. It is identical to no. 4014 in Mitchell and Reeds, 1991, 316.
SF 1001, topsoil layer 0001

6.7 Faunal remains

A single, very small and light fragment of animal bone was found in deposit 0002. It weighs less than a gram and is not diagnostic.

6.8 Shell

Small amounts of oyster shell were present in 0002 and 0010. These have been quantified but will not be retained for the archive.

6.9 Discussion of material evidence

The small quantities of artefactual material present in the subsoil 0002 in Trench 1 include several sherds of medieval pottery together with later post-medieval ceramics dating to the nineteenth century, and a fragment of modern glass. The subsoil deposit 0004 in Trench 2 also contained pottery dating to the nineteenth century, together with four fragments of medieval date. Two small sherds of St Neots-type ware identified in fill 0008 of feature 0007 in Trench 2 may belong to the early medieval period rather than being Late Saxon. A fragment of fired clay of probable medieval date was also identified in subsoil deposit 0004.

The finds assemblage provides some evidence of background medieval activity which may date as early as the 11th century continuing into the 12th-14th century. There is no datable evidence of other activity in the finds until the post-medieval period.

7. Conclusions

No evidence of any features or deposits relating to the pub itself were uncovered by this evaluation. It would seem that, although the historic maps show a persistent property boundary enclosing the site within the curtilage of the Three Blackbirds, the proposed development area was actually outside the rear yard of the public house. This is perhaps to be expected with the rear of the current car park being approximately 40m from the rear of the pub buildings and 75m from the road. Given the topography around the site it is more likely that the build-up of overburden present is due to cultivation rather than any colluvial activity. The small assemblage of medieval pottery within the

subsoil is more likely to be a result of manuring of the land in cultivation rather than a demonstration of settlement on the proposed development area. The unconvincing features excavated in Trench 2 probably represent tree disturbance rather than human intervention.

8. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter, Romy McIntosh and Simon Picard and directed by Simon Picard.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. The finds were processed by Jonathan van Jennians and finds analysis was undertaken by Richenda Goffin and Ruth Beveridge. The specialists finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin with a contribution from Ruth Beveridge.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

BGS, 1st November 2016, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

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BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team

Site: Three Blackbirds, 36 Ditton Green, Woodditton

Planning Application: 13/01129/FUL

Company: Chestnut Inns Ltd

Location: NGR TL 6590 5820

This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. Historic environment data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) is attached to this brief, but further contact with the CHER for specific information is recommended. Any response to this brief should follow ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 The development is located within the medieval core of Ditton Green on Lowestoft formation geology at roughly 117m AOD.
- 1.2 The site is situated to the rear of 17th century Grade II listed building (Historic Environment Record reference DCB1032). Approximately 200m to the west is medieval moated site (01226). Archaeological evidence is widespread in the area, particularly in areas where there are chalk exposures (*i.e.* not sealed by the Boulder Clay). Here the north-east to south-west chalk mass is covered with barrows and field evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is known from the flints scatters in ploughed fields. In addition, to the north west is designated Devil's Ditch/Dyke (07801) with cropmark evidence of enclosures and occupation to the north west (09132) with south west (09131, 09159) and south (09160).
- 1.3 The results of a CHER search are attached in map and pdf report format. Due to the large amount of data included in the area, this data can also be supplied in a GIS format (MapInfo TAB. or ESRI ArcGIS shapefile SHP.) at no further cost. If you would like to receive this data, please complete and return the attached GIS licence form (stating the responsible officer and which GIS format you require) to the CHER either by email or post; email and address details are included on the form.
Reproduction of spatial data by any other means is not recommended.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The development is for the erection of a new guest accommodation annexe to land at rear of public house. This will comprise 9 rooms with en suite bathrooms for guests and the extension and upgrading of existing car park.

- 2.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. This brief deals solely with the evaluation phase.
- 2.3 The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including further consultation with information held in the CHER as necessary, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- 2.4 The required scheme shall include a field evaluation of the application area.

Non-intrusive methods

- 2.5 Aerial photographic assessment is not required for this site.
- 2.6 Geophysical survey is not required for this site.

Intrusive methods

- 2.7 The evaluation should include a programme of linear trial trenching, or test-pitting in confined areas, to adequately sample the development area. The following sample percentage is provided as a guide: **5%** with contingency for judgemental trench use, should this prove necessary in the field. Archaeological features within the trenches will be sufficiently excavated to conform to section 3.0 below.
- 2.8 The artefact contents of the ploughsoil and any lower soil horizons should be examined as part of the evaluation and the field data quantified and spatially illustrated within the report. If the field conditions are not conducive for fieldwalking, a bucket sampling or test pit programme should be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil is hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points should occur at each end of trenches that are less than 50m in length, or at trench ends and mid-point of 50m and longer trenches. Unstratified artefacts should be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.
- 2.9 The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is required. The detector should not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 2.10 **All** features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with CHET. Investigation slots through all linear features must be **no less than 1m in width**. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) is recommended to gain information from very deep deposits should be available in the staff tool kit.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

Character and Significance

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 The evaluation results will be used to:
a) determine the character, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource,
b) define the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required.
- 3.3 The mitigation of construction impacts to archaeological remains identified during this evaluation will be outlined in a further design brief for archaeological investigation.

Environment, Economy and Industry

- 3.4 Particular study of the following should occur:
- i. presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
 - ii. the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
 - iii. palaeochannels
 - iv. site formation processes generally.
- 3.5 Buried soils and associated deposits should be inspected on site by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist whose advice should be sought as to whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site. If so, suitable samples should be taken from relevant deposits or features for assessment and inclusion in the report.
- 3.6 The assessment of the potential to inform on the general environmental and dietary evidence of the inhabitants of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid to:
- i. the retrieval of charred plant macro & microfossils, faunal remains and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features,
 - ii. the retrieval of plant macro & microfossils, insect, faunal remains, molluscs, pollen and other biological remains from waterlogged deposits located;
 - iii. 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 The assessment of environmental & economic potential should follow advice in these and other guidance documents:
- Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*.
 - Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;
 - Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;
 - Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.
- 3.9 The Project Manager & field team are also advised to consult the following guidance documents in order to provide an adequate strategy for the excavation, field treatment and conservation of any delicate organic materials:
- Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*;
 - Historic England, 2008, *Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use*;
 - Historic England, 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*.
- Reference to other specialist investigation and assessment methodologies should also occur.
- 3.10 The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

4.0 REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The evaluation must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the CHET officers, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Register of Archaeological Organisations is recommended. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to CHET within a specification of works, or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which must be prepared by the archaeological contractor undertaking the programme. The specification must conform to the guidance in Historic England's MoRPHE publication (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2006, reissued 2015*). This specification must:
- i. be supported by a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
 - ii. detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent.
 - iii. provide a timetable for the proposed works including a "safety" margin in the event of bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances that may effect this timetabling.
- 4.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (CIfA 2014),
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14).
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011), to define research objectives.
- 4.3 Care must be taken in dealing with **human remains** and the appropriate guidance issued by the Ministry of Justice should be followed. Environmental health regulations must also be followed. The CHET officer must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains can be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered, depending on the site circumstances and depths of cover soils. Where the reburial of revealed human remains would be considered detrimental to their survival, arrangements for their immediate excavation should be made to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. If removal is essential an exhumation licence should be requested from the MoJ.
- 4.4 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the **Treasure Act 1996** (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Finds Liaison Office of the Portable Antiquities Scheme at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team office. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork **should be immediately reported** to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Treasure Act¹.
- 4.5 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pastureland.
- 4.6 The archaeological project manager must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. The CHET officers bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

¹ Please see <http://finds.org.uk/treasure> for further information.

- 4.7 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and CHET in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to CHET before the commencement of works.

5.0 REPORTS

- 5.1 The evaluation report should include a comprehensive assessment of the regional context and present well described, illustrated (including site and artefact/deposit photos) and tabulated archaeological evidence. It should highlight any relevant research objectives published in themed national and regional research frameworks.
- 5.2 The evaluation report should refer to the CHER evidence submitted with the brief.
- 5.3 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. Constraints to the evaluation should be clearly shown and explained. An impact assessment should also be provided.
- 5.4 If any areas of analysis from Section 3 (above) are not considered appropriate for inclusion the report will detail justification for their exclusion.
- 5.5 One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to CHET within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time. This report should conform to the format contained within the document **HET Evaluation report guidance 2016** dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below. CfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) Annex 2.
- 5.6 CHET supports the national project: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the OASIS website²: The OASIS reference ID and completed Data Collection Form should be clearly presented in the relevant report. **Any report that does not contain this information will not be approved.**
- 5.7 Following acceptance, **one hard copy** of the approved evaluation report should be submitted to the **CHER**. The approved report in digital form should also be uploaded to the **OASIS** database within **two weeks** of approval.
Note: Project Managers must ensure that sub-contracted specialist reports are uploaded at this time (e.g. geophysics and AP reports, geoarchaeological assessment reports).

6.0 ARCHIVE

- 6.1 The site archive specification should conform to the guidelines in MoRPHE (HE 2006, reissued 2015), eg section 2.5.3 and be deposited within the County's archaeological archive storage facility (see 6.3) on completion of site analysis and any ensuing publication.
- 6.2 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **Event number (ECB)** at the outset of the project. CHER use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. **The unique event number must be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project. It should be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form.**

² <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>

6.3 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CHER before or during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility or another local registered depository need to be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report. The Project Manager should consult *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive into the County Archive Facility at this web link:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20011/archives_archaeology_and_museums/318/archaeology/2 .

6.4 The current archive deposition cost is £75 per box (or minimum £50 per archive). This combined charge covers accessioning and uplift (£15) together with a fee to provide for the long term storage (£60). Further details of charges for the use of the County Archive Facility can be found in Section 5 of the guidelines.

7.0 MONITORING & COMMUNICATING CHANGES

7.1 CHET officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork, and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.

7.2 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of CHET. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate provision should be made for this eventuality. The project manager must inform CHET in writing **at least one week in advance** of the proposed start date for the project.

7.3 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to CHET for approval.

7.4 CHET should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

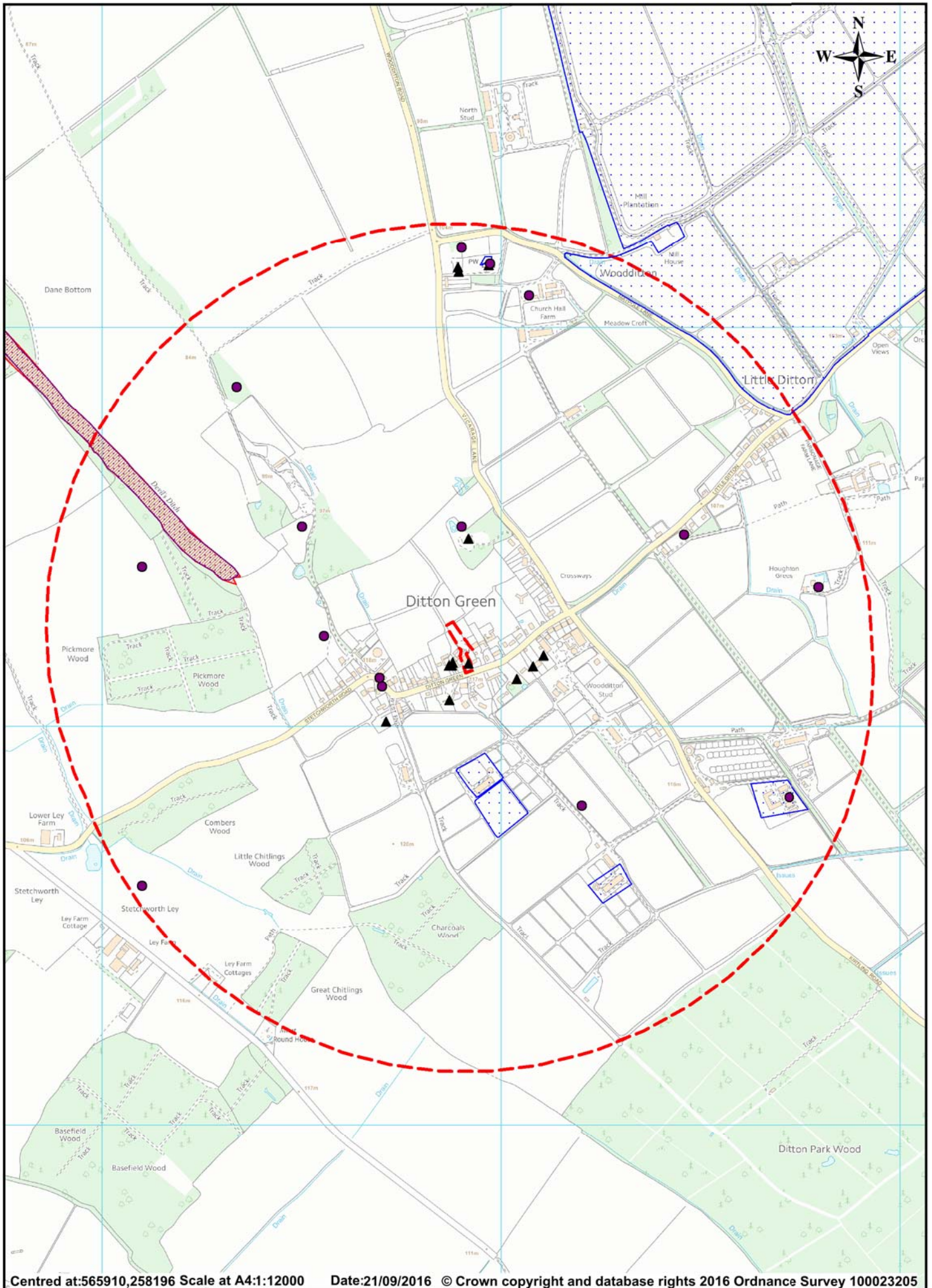
7.5 The archaeological advisory and planning role of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

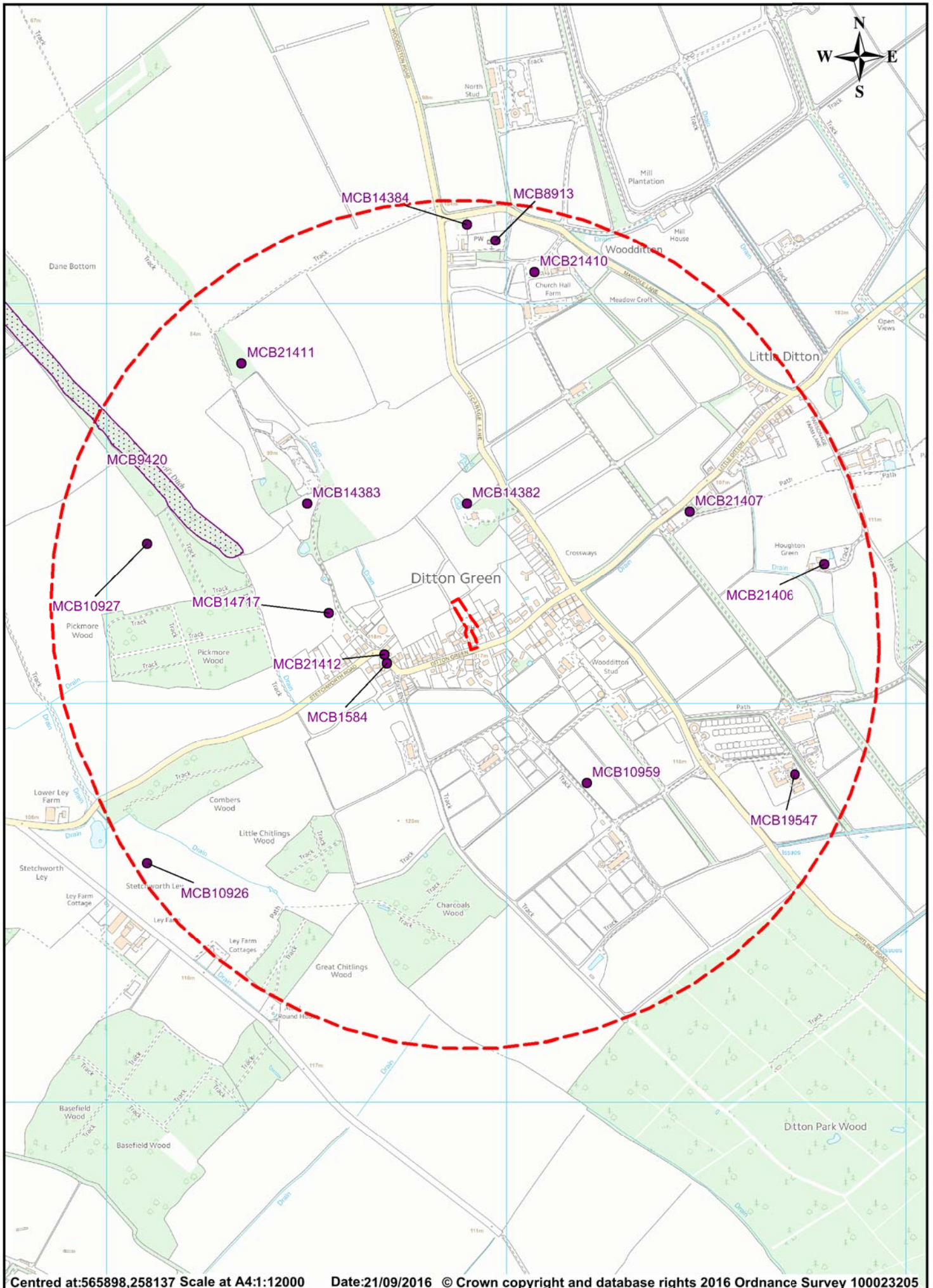
As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

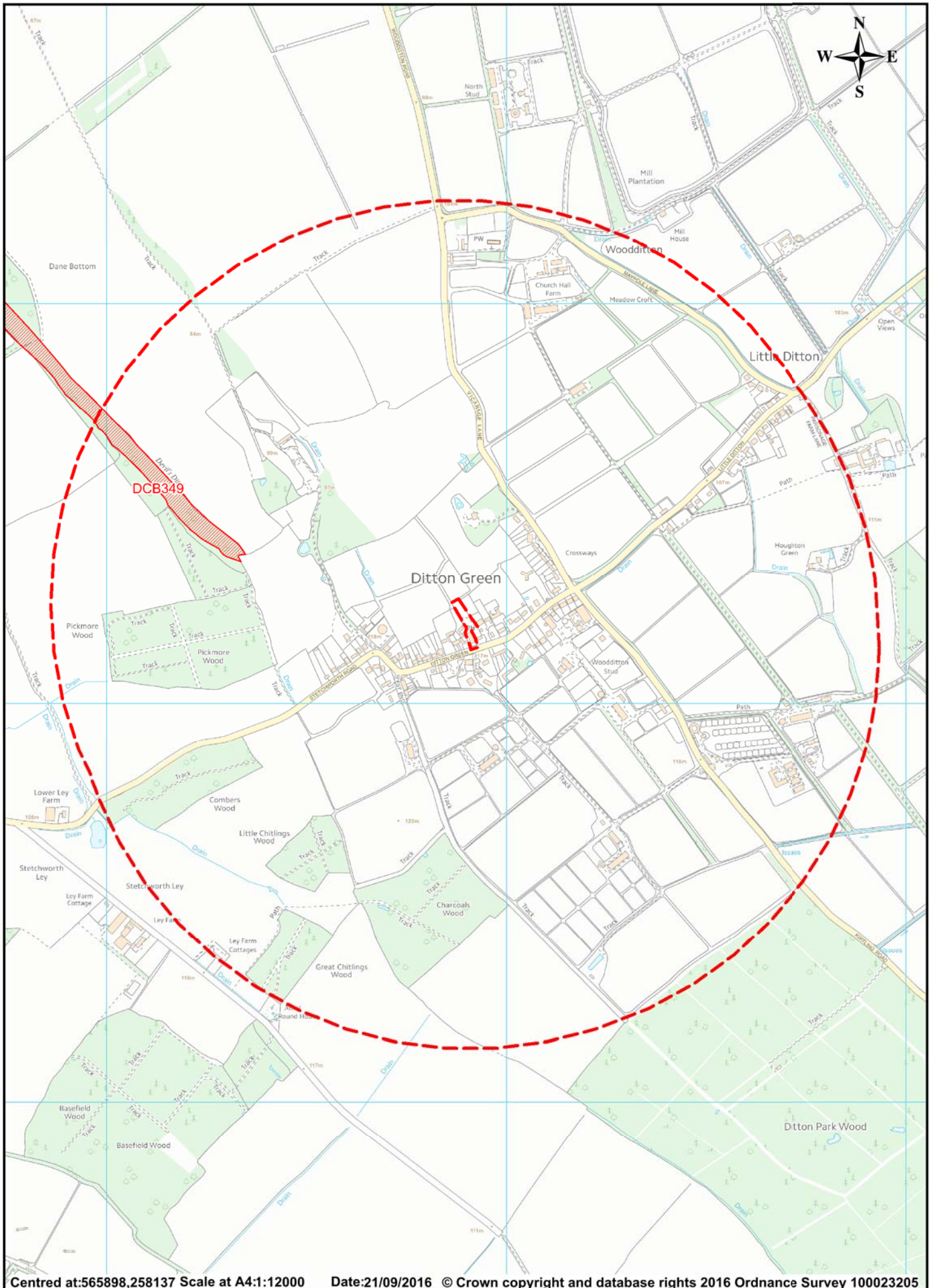
Gemma Stewart

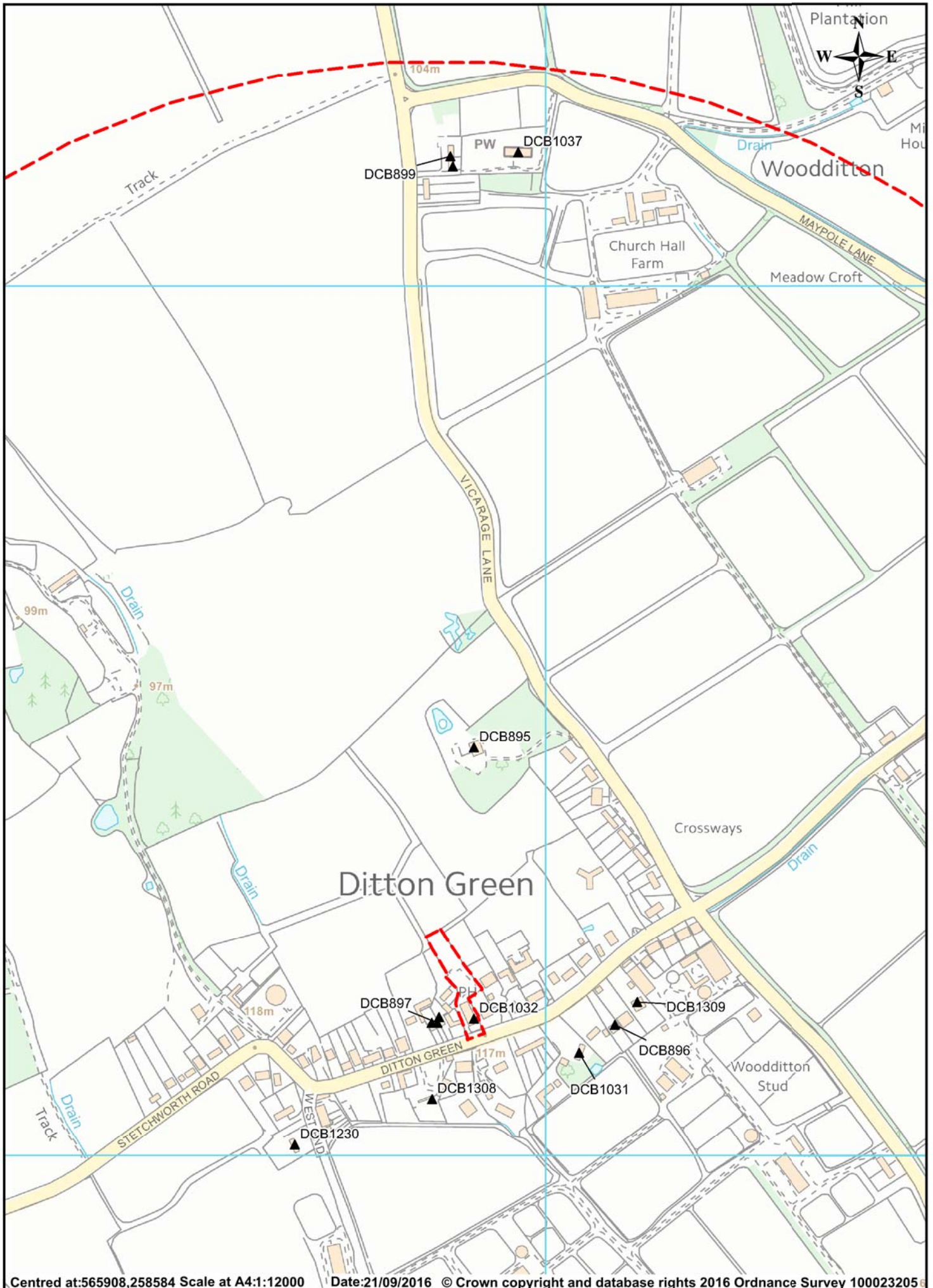
Historic Environment Team
Growth & Economy
Cambridgeshire County Council
SH1011 Shire Hall
Cambridge, CB3 0AP

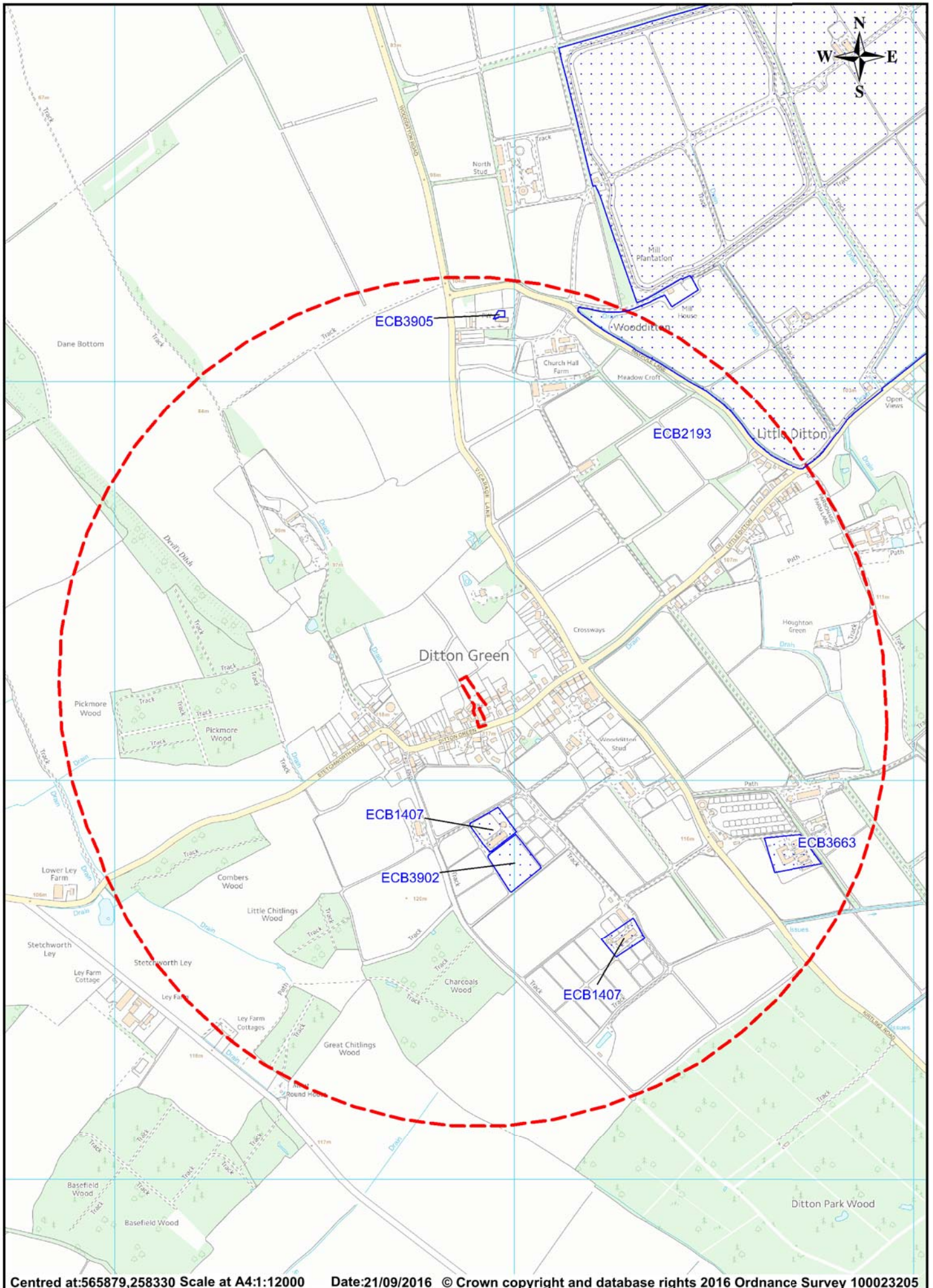
Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record











Appendix 2 - Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001		Deposit Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional to moderate modern cbm and occasional small stones, chalk flecks and gravel higher up. Topsoil in Trench 1.	No		No	1
0002		Deposit Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional cbm and charcoal flecks and small fragments. Subsoil in Trench 1.	Yes		No	1
0002		Deposit Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional cbm and charcoal flecks and small fragments. Subsoil in Trench 1.	Yes		No	1
0003		Deposit Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional to moderate modern cbm and occasional small stones, chalk flecks and gravel higher up. Topsoil in Trench 2.	No		No	2
0004		Deposit Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional cbm and charcoal flecks and small fragments. Subsoil in Trench 2.	Yes		No	2
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Sub-circular and shallow with gradually sloping concave sides and a concave base. Possible small pit or posthole	No		No	2
0006	0005	Pit Fill	Mid grey silty clay with very occasional small stones and occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.	No		No	2
0007	0007	Pit Cut	Irregularly shaped with steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Unconvincing pit, probably a treebole.	No		No	2
0008	0007	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks and occasional small stones.	Yes		No	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0009	0009	Pit Cut	Oval and aligned SW-NE with gradually sloping concave sides and a slightly rounded base. Unconvincing possible pit, probably bioturbation.	No		No	2
0010	0009	Pit Fill	Mixed mid grey and mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional mixed stones and chalk and charcoal flecks.	Yes		No	2

Appendix 3. Catalogue of pottery

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	Abrasion	Sooting	Burnt	Residue	Illustrate	Comments	Fabric spotdate
0002	PM	REFW	BOWL		1	13	1						Collared rim of small modern mixing bowl	L18th-20th C
0002	MED	MCW	BOWL		1	12	1						Flat topped rim, fine silty fab w moderate quartz	L12th-14th C
0002	MED	MCW	BODY		1	2	1						Fine fab w sp quartz	L12th-14th C
0002	MED	MCW	BODY		1	5	1						Reduced, fine fab w coarse quartz	112th-14th C
0002	MED	MCW	BODY		2	4	1						Small base sherds, joining	L12th-14th C
0002	MED	MCWG	BODY		1	3	1						Wide external rilling	112th-14th C
0002	MED	WCAMSW?	JUG?		1	6	1						Oxid sandy ware, fine fab w sp flint & carb voids	1275-1400
0002	PMED	PMRW	BODY		3	16	1	AAA					Laminated body sherds, 1 w remains of ext surface	16th-18th C
0004	PMED	YELW	BOWL		1	20	1						Base sherd	L18th-19th C
0004	PMED	ESWS	BODY		1	9	1						Manganese glaze	L17th-M18th C
0004	PMED	IGBW	BODY		1	3	1	A					Worn ext glaze	16th-18th C
0004	PMED	GRE	SKIL/PIP?		1	19	1						Irreg cylind rod of red clay w ld gl ?handle	16th-18th C
0004	MED	EMW ?SCASS	BODY		1	2	1						H/made, sandy w sparse iron oxide	1050-1225
0004	MED	EMSSO?	BODY		1	4	1						Sandy w flint chalk & ?shell. Buff marg & grey core	1150-1250
0004	MED	EAR	BODY		1	3	1						Fully oxid w some white slip & ld gl	1200-1500
0004	MED	EAR	BODY		1	2	1						No slip, just abraded ld glaze	1200-1500
0008	LS/MED	STNE	BODY		2	3	1						Probaby Developed variant	850-1150

Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		PMed Glass Bottle		Worked Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0002	8	46	3	17			1	1			1	1	2	1	L18th-20th C
0004	8	63			1	2			1	2					L18th-20th C
0008	2	3													850-1150
0010													1	9	

Appendix 5. Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS D: suffolka1 265652

Project details

Project name	Three Blackbirds, 36 Ditton Green
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of the Three Blackbirds public house, Ditton Green, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire on 31st October 2016 as a condition on a planning application relating to the construction of a new guest annex along with the extension of the existing car park. The two trenches excavated, measuring 25m in total, identified a subsoil layer approximately 0.3m thick across the site which contained sherds of both medieval and post-medieval pottery. Three features were excavated, one of which containing early medieval pottery sherds. However, these were considered to be of natural derivation rather than the result of human intervention, consequently no environmental samples were collected.
Project dates	Start: 31-10-2016 End: 31-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4836 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT/DISTURBANCE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT/DISTURBANCE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT/DISTURBANCE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	P Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	•sample Trenches•
Development type	Rural commercial
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 WOODDITTON Three Blackbirds, 36 Ditton Green
Postcode	CBS 9SQ

Study area 620 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 6590 5820 52.196591142131 0.427650556844 52 1147 N 000 25 39 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 16m Max: 16m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Gemma Stewart
 Project director/manager John Craven
 Project supervisor Simon Picard
 Type of sponsor/funding body Client
 Name of sponsor/funding body Chestnut Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER
 Physical Archive ID ECB 4836
 Physical Contents ceramics, "Glass", "Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER
 Digital Archive ID ECB 4836
 Digital Contents "stratigraphic", "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER
 Paper Archive ID ECB 4836
 Paper Contents "stratigraphic"
 Paper Media available "context sheet", "correspondence", "Drawing", "Report", "section", "unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Three Blackbirds, Ditton Green, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Picard, S.
 Other bibliographic details 2016/085
 Date 2016
 Issuer or publisher Suffolk Archaeology CIC

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Entered by	Simon Picard (simon.picard@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	11November2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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