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LAND AT 7 DOCK ROAD, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO. ECB4036

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NGR: TL 3912 8683	Report No: 4429	
District: Fenland	Site Code: AS 1634	
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5315	
Signed:	Date: 18 October 2013 (Revised 02/12/2013)	

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OASIS SUMMARY**Project details**

Project name	7 Dock Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire
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Between the 11th and 14th October 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological evaluation of land at 7 Dock Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3912 8683). The evaluation was commissioned by Lee Bevens, architect, on behalf of Bev Mottram and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development of three dwellings (Fenland Planning Ref. F/YR13/0034/O).

The site lies within an area where medieval settlement/ activity may be present, and it was deemed important to identify if this extended into the current development area.

The site also lies within an area of locally higher ground close to the Slade Lode Bridge which formerly crossed the New Leame waterway between Chatteris and March. The main medieval settlement lay further south, but investigations at Cox's Lane by HAT in 2003 revealed evidence of medieval activity south of Dock Road (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (MCB15741). This suggests that the line of the route to March which became the High Street was settled during this period. However, the evaluation trenches at No. 7 Dock Road revealed no medieval archaeology suggesting that medieval settlement did not extend this far on the eastern side of the High Street.

Only early modern/ modern features and layers were revealed during the evaluation.

Project dates (fieldwork)	11/10/2013 – 14/10/2013		
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Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
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P. number	5315	Site code	AS 1634
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Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation
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Site status	-
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Current land use	Vacant dwellings and outbuildings
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Planned development	Residential
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Main features (+dates)	Re-cut ditch, post holes
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Significant finds (+dates)	Modern (19 th C)
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Project location

County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Chatteris
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HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)
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Post code (if known)	-
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Area of site	1797m ²
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NGR:	TL 3912 8683
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Height AOD (max/ min)	c.4m AOD
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Project creators

Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Kasia Gdaniec)
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Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow
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Funded by	Bev Mottram
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Full title	Land at 7 Dock Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation
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Authors	Barlow, G. and Thompson, P. (Edited by Mustchin, A. R. R.)
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Report no.	4429
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Date (of report)	October 2013 (Revised 02/12/2013)
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LAND AT 7 DOCK ROAD, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

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The site also lies within an area of locally higher ground close to the Slade Lode Bridge which formerly crossed the New Leame waterway between Chatteris and March. The main medieval settlement lay further south, but investigations at Cox's Lane by HAT in 2003 revealed evidence of medieval activity south of Dock Road (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (MCB15741). This suggests that the line of the route to March which became the High Street was settled during this period. However, the evaluation trenches at No. 7 Dock Road revealed no medieval archaeology suggesting that medieval settlement did not extend this far on the eastern side of the High Street.

Only early modern/ modern features and layers were revealed during the evaluation. Although a buried soil (L1004) was preserved in the rear, north-eastern, half of the site it contained finds of post-medieval/ modern (late 19th – 20th century) date. At the front of the site (Trench 3), nearest Dock Road, this buried soil was absent suggesting that some ground reduction had taken place and this may have removed any archaeological remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Between the 11th and 14th October 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological evaluation of land at 7 Dock Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3912 8683; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Lee Bevens, architect, on behalf of Bev Mottram and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development of three dwellings (Fenland Planning Ref. F/YR13/0034/O).*

1.2 *The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Kasia Gdaniec 29 April 2013), and a specification compiled by AS (10 September 2013), and approved by CCC HET. The documents *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003) and*

the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1994, revised 2008) were used for guidance.

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The town of Chatteris is situated within the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire, approximately 10km south-west of the market town of March and 15km north-west of the cathedral city of Ely. The site is located at the northern end of the town, c. 370m south of the junction of the modern A141 and A142. The site comprises a sub-rectangular plot at the junction of Dock Road and Lode Way (Fig. 2), containing a detached dwelling (No. 7 Dock Road) and two blocks of associated outbuildings. The house and northernmost block of outbuildings first appear on the OS map of 1886 (Fig. 5), although the latter have undergone more recent additions/

modifications (Plate 4). Prior to the archaeological works, the undeveloped areas of the site comprised neglected garden/ scrub (Plates 2 and 4).

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, geology and soils

3.1.1 The Extensive Urban Survey for Chatteris (www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk) describes it as 'a large island in the fens'. The fenland drainage system lies close to the town, with Vermuyden's drain running c. 2km north-east of Chatteris and the Old Bedford River approximately 6km to the south-east. The site is located close to the Slade Lode Bridge, which formerly crossed the New Leame waterway between Chatteris and March, at a height of c. 5m AOD. However, an earlier archaeological evaluation to the north of the site (CHER ECB127) revealed evidence of past flooding.

3.1.2 The solid geology of Chatteris comprises Upper Jurassic Ampthill or Kimmeridge Clay overlain by drift deposits of chalky boulder clay with some peat, silt, sand and river gravels (British Geological Survey 1978). The local soils are largely unsurveyed due to their urban setting. The surrounding soils are of the Waterstock Association, comprising deep permeable loamy soils variably affected by groundwater.

3.2 Archaeological and historical background

3.2.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British finds have been made in the surrounding area, including to the north of the church (CHER 15323) and at 15 High Street, where evidence suggested local Romano-British settlement. St Mary's Abbey was founded at Chatteris in 1016 and the 1086 Domesday Survey indicates a reasonable sized settlement (Martin 1992). Medieval occupation is likely to have been focused around the Abbey, close to Park Street, where architectural fragments have been found. Two manors, one belonging to Ramsey Abbey and the other to Ely are also documented in the Domesday Survey (*ibid.*). A church is recorded in the town from 1080, given to St Mary's Abbey by the Bishop of Ely, which burnt down around 1310. The current Parish Church of St Peter's and St Paul's, dating from the 14th century, probably succeeded a Saxo-Norman church on the same site (CHER 03701).

3.2.2 An archaeological evaluation of pasture land c. 35m north-east of the site found no archaeological remains, and no evidence of development in the last century (CHER ECB127). Encountered alluvial deposits did attest to past flooding of the area however. An archaeological evaluation conducted by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (2003) at Cox's Lane/ Chapel Lane, c. 115m south-west of the site, identified deeply stratified late medieval and post-medieval soil horizons with further sporadic phases of alluvial encroachment (CHER CB15741). Evidence suggested settlement activity along the line of the High Street (the route to March) from the late medieval period; no earlier 'domestic' evidence was recorded. An evaluation of land at Bridge Street, c. 165m to the north-west of the site, recorded a shallow Iron Age feature, medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval property boundary ditches/ evidence of cultivation (CHER 11898). Four pieces of worked

stone including two possible columns, thought to derive from the Abbey of St Mary, were found c. 165m to the east of the site (CHER 01528).

3.2.3 The 1819 Enclosure map of Chatteris shows the site within open land belonging to John Merry (Fig. 4). The First Edition OS map (1886) shows the site fronting Fen Road with the Slade Lode Bridge to the immediate south-west (Fig. 5). Two buildings depicted on this map appear to relate to the current house and northernmost block of outbuildings. Little alteration to the site is indicated by the 1903 and 1938 OS maps (Figs. 6-7), although a greater level of development is depicted to the south.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The trial trench evaluation provided for a c. 5% sample of the 1797m² development area. Three 2m-wide trenches were excavated (Fig. 2). The trenches varied in length between 12m and 23m.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample Section 1A: Southwest end, northwest facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 4.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate medium and small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and brick fragments. The brick fragments were similar to material forming Modern Layer L1022 (Sample Section 1B) and possibly derived from the reworking of the adjacent outbuildings.
0.24 – 0.39m	L1014	Modern layer. Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints.
0.39 – 0.44m	L1015	Modern layer. Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt.
0.44 – 0.49m	L1003	Modern layer. Firm, pale brownish orange sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints.
0.49 – 0.65m	L1004	Buried soil. Very firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints.
0.65m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Firm, mottled, pale orange brown/ pale grey blue/ brown orange silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

<i>Sample section 1B: Northwest end, northwest facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 4.14m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1027	Concrete pad. Pale grey concrete edged with red brick.
0.23 – 0.45m	L1022	Modern layer. Pale yellow and red bricks in a matrix of friable pale orangey yellow silty sand. Foundation layer for overlying Concrete L1027.
0.45 – 0.70m	L1031	Modern layer. Firm, dark brownish grey charcoal rich silty sand with moderate very small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
0.70 – 0.85m	L1030	Modern layer. Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints.
0.85 – 0.91m	L1004	Buried soil. As above.
0.91m+	L1001	Natural deposits. AS above.

<i>Sample section 1C: Southeast end, northeast facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 3.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.16 – 0.21m	L1002	Modern layer. Firm, Small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and stones in a matrix of pale greyish yellow coarse sand.
0.21 – 0.26m	L1029	Modern layer. Firm, pale orangey yellow, gritty, coarse sand.
0.26 – 0.34m	L1022	Modern layer. As above.
0.34 – 0.62m	L1030	Modern layer. As above.
0.62 – 0.69m	L1004	Buried soil. As above.
0.69m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained a recut ditch (F1016 and F1018) and seven postholes (F1005, F1007, F1010, F1012, F1020, F1023 and F1025). The single fills of Ditch F1018 (L1019) and Posthole F1020 (L1021) and the uppermost (secondary) fill of Posthole F1007 (L1009) yielded 19th century CBM (see Peachey (Appendix 2)). The only other find was a single fragment (1g) of plastic from the fill of Posthole F1025 (L1026). Bar Ditch F1018 which truncated Ditch Fill F1017 to the north-west and Buried Soil L1004 to the south-east (Fig. 3), all features in this trench were cut into Natural L1001. Excluding Ditch Fill L1017, the uppermost or single fills of all features in this trench were sealed by modern (19th century and later) layers.

Posthole F1005 (0.40 x 0.30+ x 0.08m¹) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The surviving cut may have only represented the basal portion of the feature. The single fill of F1005 (L1006) comprised firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks. F1005 was cut into Natural L1001 and its fill was sealed by modern (19th century and later) material.

Posthole F1007 (0.60 x 0.55 x 0.23m) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its primary fill (L1008) comprised firm, mid blue grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. The secondary (uppermost) fill of this feature (L1009) comprised firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks. L1009 contained 19th century CBM (13g). F1007 was cut into Natural L1001 and its uppermost fill was sealed by modern (19th century and later) material.

Posthole F1010 (0.48 x 0.46 x 0.12m) was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1011) comprised compact, dark brownish grey silty

¹ Feature dimensions are given as: *length x width x depth*

clay with frequent charcoal flecks. L1011 contained no finds. F1010 was cut into Natural L1001 and its fill was sealed by modern (post-19th century) material.

Posthole F1012 (0.64 x 0.52 x 0.25m) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill (L1013) comprised compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. L1013 contained no finds. F1010 was cut into Natural L1001 and its fill was sealed by modern (19th century and later) material.

Ditch F1016 (2.50+ x 1.08 x 0.18m) was linear in plan (orientated north-east/ south-west) with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was partially recut to the south-east by Ditch F1018. The single fill of L1016 (L1017) comprised compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. L1017 contained no finds. To the north-west, F1016 was cut into Natural L1001. Any possible relationship with Buried Soil L1004 (to the south-east) was obscured by Recut F1018 (Fig. 3).

Ditch F1018 (2.50+ x 0.94 x 0.18m) was linear in plan (orientated north-east/ south-west) with steep sides and a flattish base. It recut the south-eastern edge of Ditch F1016, truncating Ditch Fill L1017. The single fill of Ditch F1018 (L1019) comprised compact, mid grey brown silty clay. L1019 contained 19th century CBM (4g). To the south-east, F1018 cut Buried Soil L1004 (see Sample Section 1B; Fig. 3). Fill L1019 was sealed by modern (19th century and later) material.

Large Posthole F1020 (0.80 x 0.60 x 0.54m) appeared sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. The north-western portion of this feature was obscured by the trench edge (Fig. 3). Its fill (L1021) comprised firm, dark blue grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments, occasional wood fragments and occasional CBM flecks. It contained 19th century CBM (2159g). F1020 was cut into Natural L1001 and its fill was sealed by modern (19th century and later) material.

Posthole F1023 (0.16 x 0.15 x 0.07m) was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1024) comprised firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional CBM flecks. L1024 contained no finds. F1023 was cut into Natural L1001 and its fill was sealed by modern (19th century and later) material.

Posthole F1025 (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.19m) was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1026) comprised firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional CBM flecks. L1026 contained a fragment of plastic (1g). F1025 was cut into Natural L1001 and its fill was sealed by modern (19th century and later) material.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 2A: Northeast end, southeast facing.</i>		
<i>0.00 = 4.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.19 – 0.25m	L1014	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.25 – 0.38m	L1028	Modern layer. Friable, very dark grey brown charcoal rich silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flints.
0.38 – 0.51m	L1022	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.51 – 0.71m	L1004	Buried soil. As Trench 1.
0.71m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 2B: Southwest end, southeast facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 4.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.17 – 0.24m	L1014	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.35m	L1015	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.35 – 0.42m	L1003	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.42 – 0.59m	L1004	Buried soil. As Trench 1.
0.59m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

Description: A modern service (drain) trench, orientated north-west/ south-east, was present in Trench 2. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 3A: Northeast end, southeast facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 4.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.14 – 0.20m	L1014	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.27m	L1015	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.27 – 0.43m	L1035	Modern layer. Red brick rubble in a matrix of firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt.
0.43 – 0.64m	L1034	Modern layer. Pale yellow brick rubble in a matrix of friable, pale yellow grey silty sand.
0.64m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 3B: Southwest end, southeast facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 4.17m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.25 – 0.32m	L1014	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.32 – 0.38m	L1015	Modern layer. As Trench 1.
0.38 – 0.55m	L1036	Redeposited soil stratigraphically sealing Soakaway F1032. Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.59m+	L1033	Fill of Soakaway F1032. Firm, pale yellow grey sandy gravel and CBM.

Description: A large soakaway of possible 19th/ 20th century date (F1032) was present at the south-western end of Trench 3. Soakaway F1032 was cut into Natural L1001 and its fill (L1033) was sealed by redeposited Soil L1036. One sherd (13g) of 19th/ 20th century pottery was recovered from the surface of Fill L1033 (see Thompson (Appendix 2)); this feature was not excavated. No further features or finds were present within Trench 3.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 Bar waterlogging of basal deposits (see Plates), it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost material encountered across the majority of the site. Concrete Pad L1027 was uppermost in Sample Section 1B (close to the northernmost block of outbuildings). L1000 comprised friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate medium and small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and brick fragments (0.14m to 0.25m thick). L1000 and L1027 sealed various, sequential layers of modern (19th century and later) material. Modern Layer L1030 (Trench 1) yielded 1 sherd (1g) of 19th/ 20th century pottery (see Thompson (Appendix 2)). In Trenches 1 and 2 the modern layers sealed Buried Soil L1004, a very firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints (0.06m to 0.20m thick); L1004 was not present in Trench 3. L1004 yielded two sherds (47g) of 19th/ 20th century pottery (see Thompson (Appendix 2)).

7.2 Natural L1001 was the basal material encountered in all three trenches and was present at a depth of 0.55m to 0.91m (below current surface level). L1001 comprised firm, mottled, pale orange brown/ pale grey blue/ brown orange silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 A summary of the excavated features is presented in Table 1.

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1005	Posthole	-
	F1007	Posthole	19 th century
	F1010	Posthole	-
	F1012	Posthole	-
	F1016	Ditch	?19 th century
	F1018	Ditch	19 th century
	F1020	Posthole	19 th century
	F1023	Posthole	-
	F1025	Posthole	?Modern

Table 1: Excavated features

8.2 The site occupies an area of locally high ground (c. 4m AOD) on the fen island of Chatteris, close to the Slade Lode Bridge, which formerly crossed the New Leame waterway between Chatteris and March. Although north of the principle medieval settlement, the site had potential for archaeological evidence related to the medieval occupation of Chatteris. Previous archaeological investigations at Cox's Lane, to the south of Dock Road revealed evidence of medieval activity (CHER MCB15741), suggesting that the route to March (now the High Street) was settled during this period.

8.3 The earliest datable features encountered at the site (Ditch F1018 and Postholes F1007 and F1020) yielded 19th century CBM, probably related to the construction and use of the nearby dwelling (No. 7 Dock Road) and associated outbuildings, the earliest cartographic record of which is the 1886 OS map (Fig. 5). The recovered brick was of 18th/ 19th century form, although the pantile, as ubiquitous in the assemblage as brick, was typical of the 19th century (see Peachey

(Appendix 2)). Ditch F1018 truncated the fill of Ditch F1016 (L1017) and both features were aligned north-east/ south-west, suggesting that they served a similar function and were of a broadly similar date. Ditch F1018 also truncated Buried Soil L1004 which was dated to the 19th/ 20th century; the two sherds (47g) of pottery from L1004 may be intrusive however.

8.4 The fill of Posthole F1025 yielded a single fragment (1g) of plastic although this may be intrusive from the overlying (modern) layers. Although the remaining features were devoid of firmly datable material, they were not intercut and displayed similar stratigraphic relationships, tentatively suggesting that they too were 19th-century in date.

8.5 Several of the modern layers encountered across the site contained substantial fragments of CBM (see Peachey (Appendix 2)) possibly derived from 20th century maintenance/ remodelling of the nearby outbuildings. Layer L1022, for example, comprised 19th century CBM that had been redeposited to form a foundation layer for Concrete Slab L1027 (Sample Section 1B). These layers may also have served to level the site. Towards the south of the site, nearest Dock Road (Trench 3), Buried Soil L1004 was absent suggesting post-19th century ground reduction and subsequent build up in this area. Such activity might also have resulted in the loss of archaeological evidence.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Based on the excavated evidence, two broad phases of activity are suggested for the site. The earlier phase (19th century) was characterised by the cut features in Trench 1 and appears to relate to the construction and/ or early use of the nearby dwelling and outbuildings. Buried Soil L1004 and Soakaway F1032 (Trench 3) may have (tentatively) belonged to this initial phase. The second phase of activity (19th century and later) comprises modern layers overlying the cut features and appears to relate to the subsequent remodelling of the site (ground reduction and levelling) and, possibly, the maintenance/ remodelling of the extant outbuildings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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www.heritagegateway.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1003			Modern layer (Gravel Layer)			132		Glass (1) - 1g Slag - 35g
1004			Buried Soil	Late 19th- 20th	(2) 48g	16		Coal - 2g Leather - 3g Slag (2) - 11g
1007	1009	1	Fill of Posthole			13		
1015		1	Modern layer (Charcoal Layer)			116		Coal - 1g Slate - 1g
1018	1019	1	Fill of Ditch			4		
1020	1021	1	Fill of Posthole			2159		
1022		2	Layer of Brick			1145		Slag - 134g
1025	1026	1	Fill of Post Hole					Plastic - 1g
1027	1028	2	Concrete Pad			155		
1030				19th-20th	(1) 1g			Charcoal - 1g
1031		1	Modern layer			463		
1032	1033	3	Fill of Soakaway	19th-20th	(1) 10g	362		
1034		3	Modern layer			3270		
1035		3	Brick Layer			2103		

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered four abraded ceramic fragments (61g) of early modern to modern date (Table 2).

Key:

SP: Sewage Pipe

TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

RWE: Factory made refined white earthenware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Type	Quantity	Date
-	1004	Buried soil	1x1g RWE 1x46g SP	Late 19 th -20 th
-	1030	Modern layer	1x1g RWE	19 th -20 th
1032	1033	Soakaway	1x13g TPW	19 th -20 th

Table 2: Quantification of Pottery

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 36 fragments (10106g) of 19th century CBM that probably originated from a former house and/ or outbuildings in the vicinity. The CBM was predominantly comprised of red brick and pantile (Table 3) manufactured locally in a moderately calcareous fabric.

CBM Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Brick	14	9180
Floor Brick	3	803
Pantile	17	868
Pegtile	2	101
<i>Total</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>10106</i>

Table 3: Quantification of CBM

The red brick included a single complete example in Modern layer L1034, with other fragments ubiquitous in the modern layers and features that contained CBM. The brick has dimensions of 220 x 100 x 60mm with a flat base and slightly irregular faces and arrises, typical of those produced in the area between the 18th and late 19th centuries. The floor brick also in Modern layer L1034 was of comparable manufacture, but 40mm thick with the upper surface worn smooth. The pantile, as ubiquitous in the assemblage as the brick, was very highly fired with a slightly angular profile at one end, typical of 19th century roof tile. Overall the CBM assemblage is of very limited merit.

PLATES



1: General view along Dock Road (site entrance to left)



2: General view of site from Trench 1 (looking south-east)



3: General view of site from Trench 1 (looking south)



4: General view of site from Trench 1 (looking north-east)



5: Sample Section 1B (looking south-west)



6: Sample Section 1A (looking south-east)



7: Trench 1, post-excavation (looking south-east)



8: Ditches F1016 (left) and F1018 (right), Trench 1 (looking south)



9: Posthole F1020, Trench 1 (looking north-west)



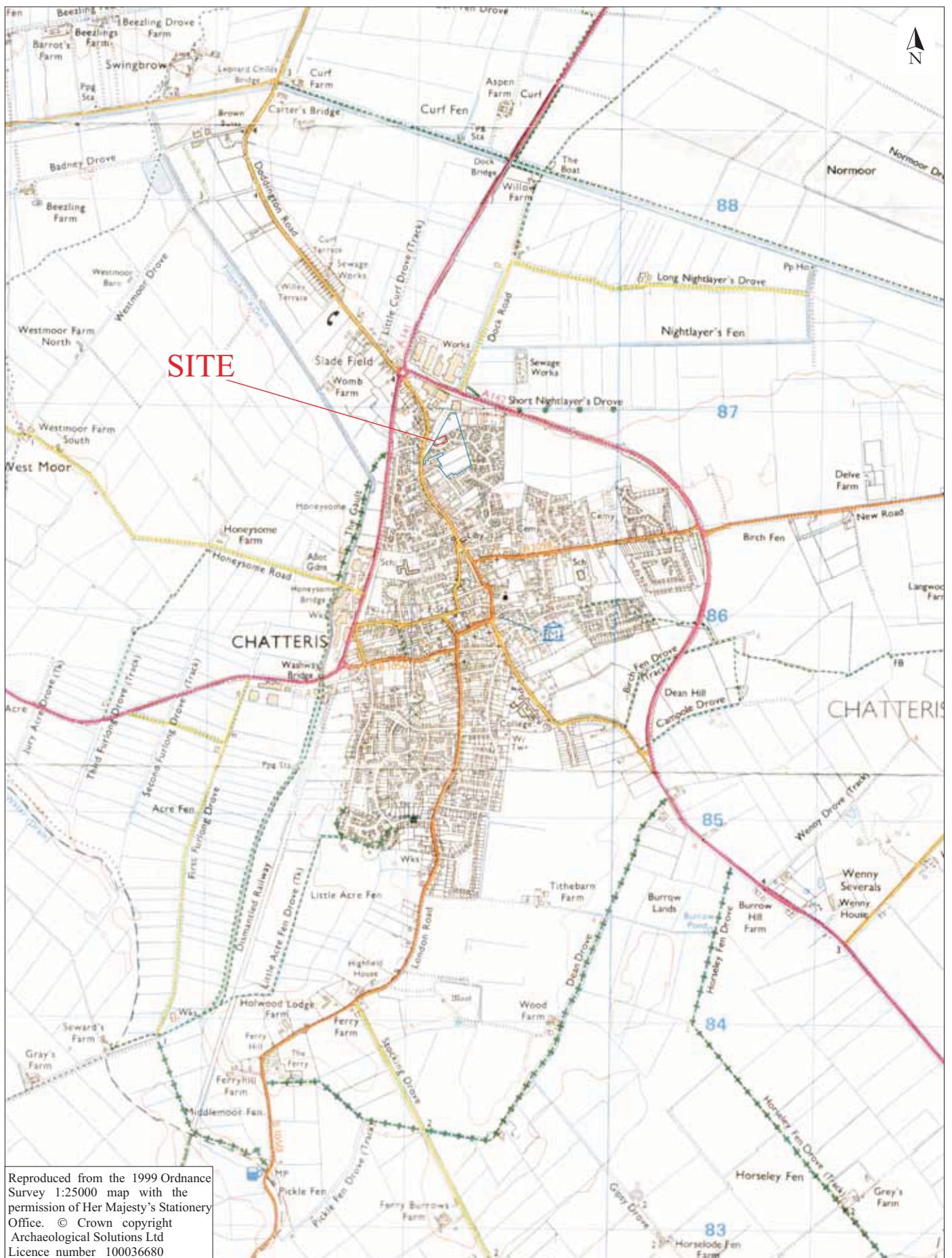
10: Postholes F1010 (left) and F1012 (right), Trench 1 (looking north-west)



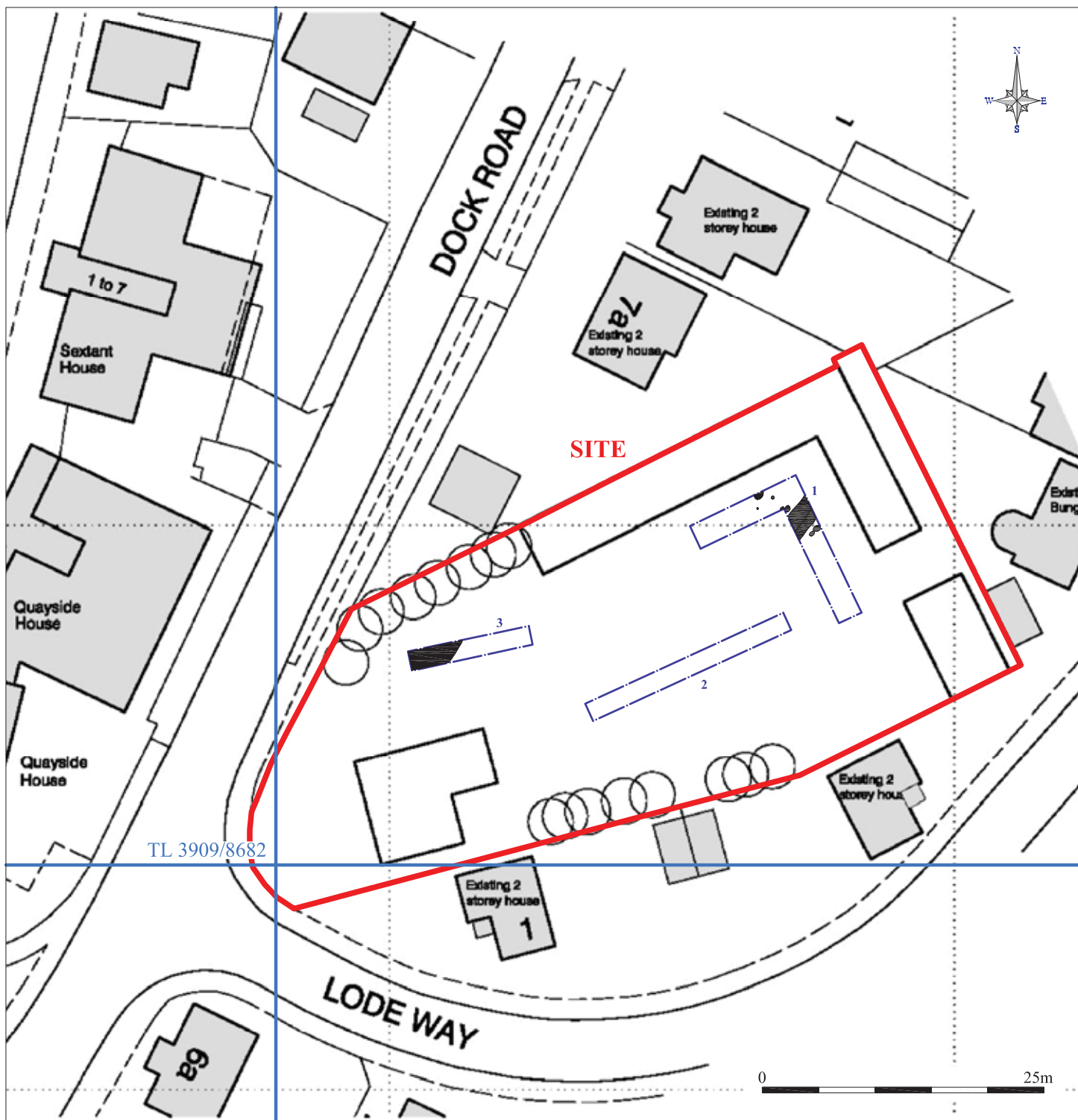
11: Sample Section 2A (looking north-west)



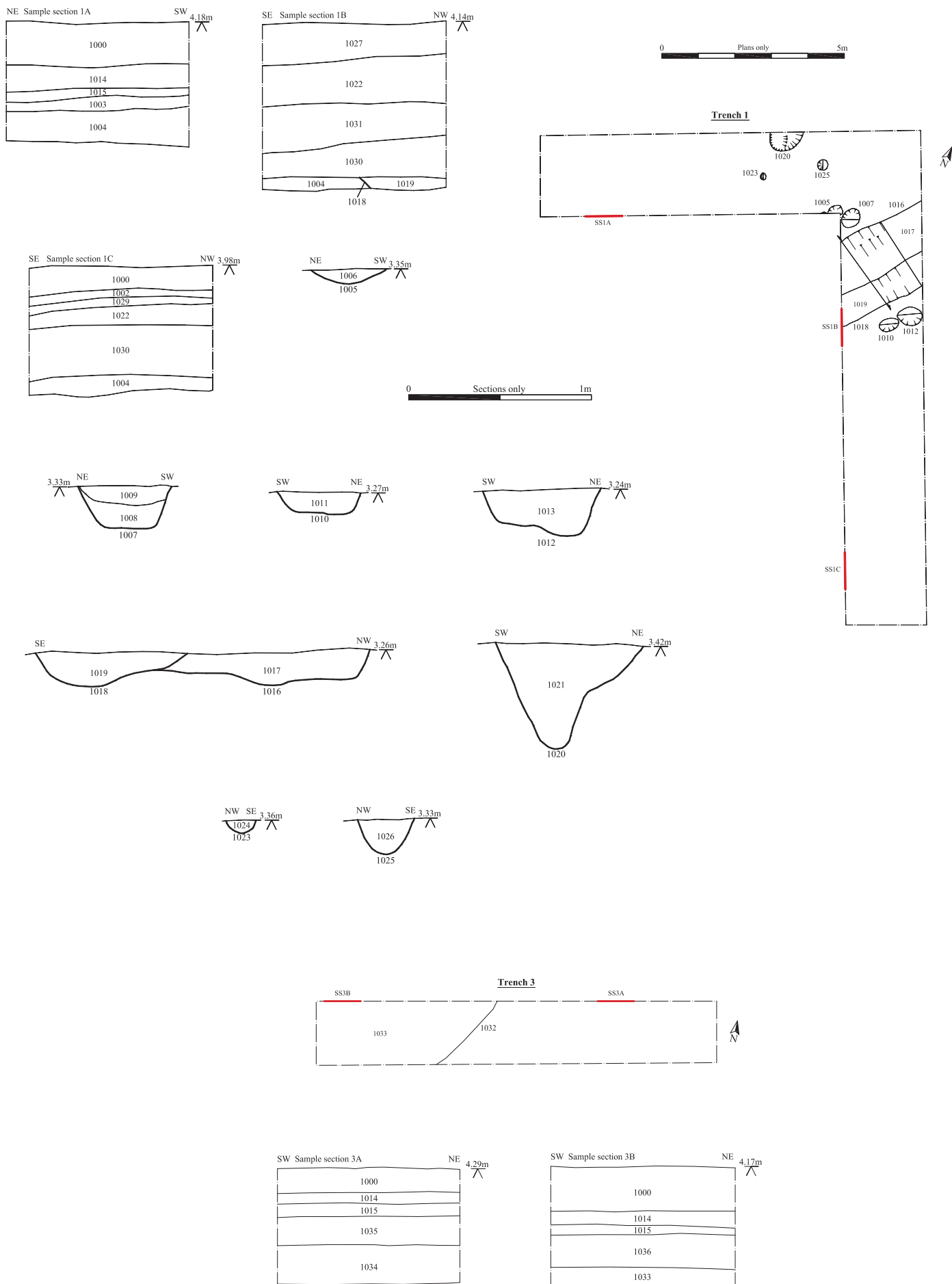
12: Sample Section 3A (looking north)



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



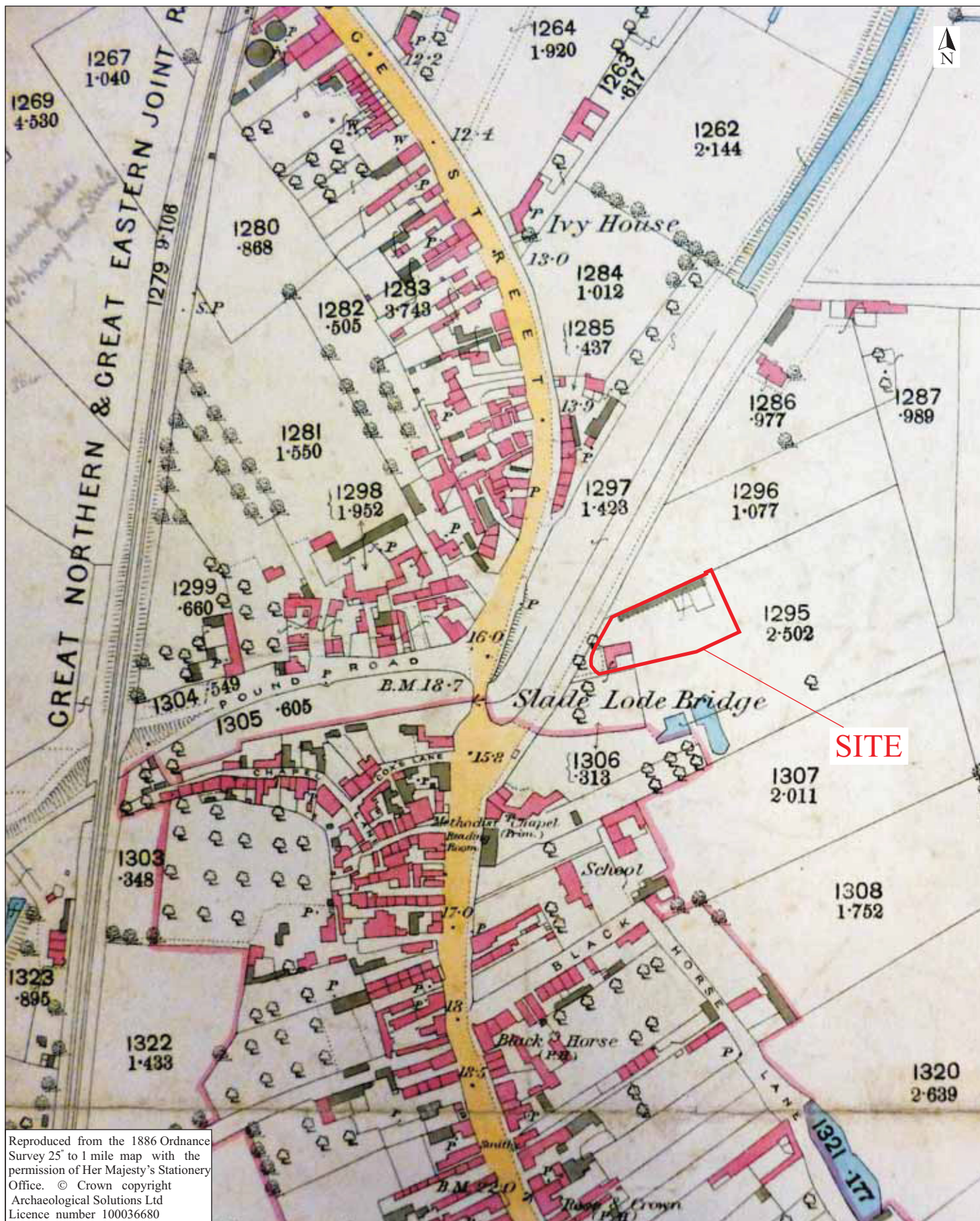
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

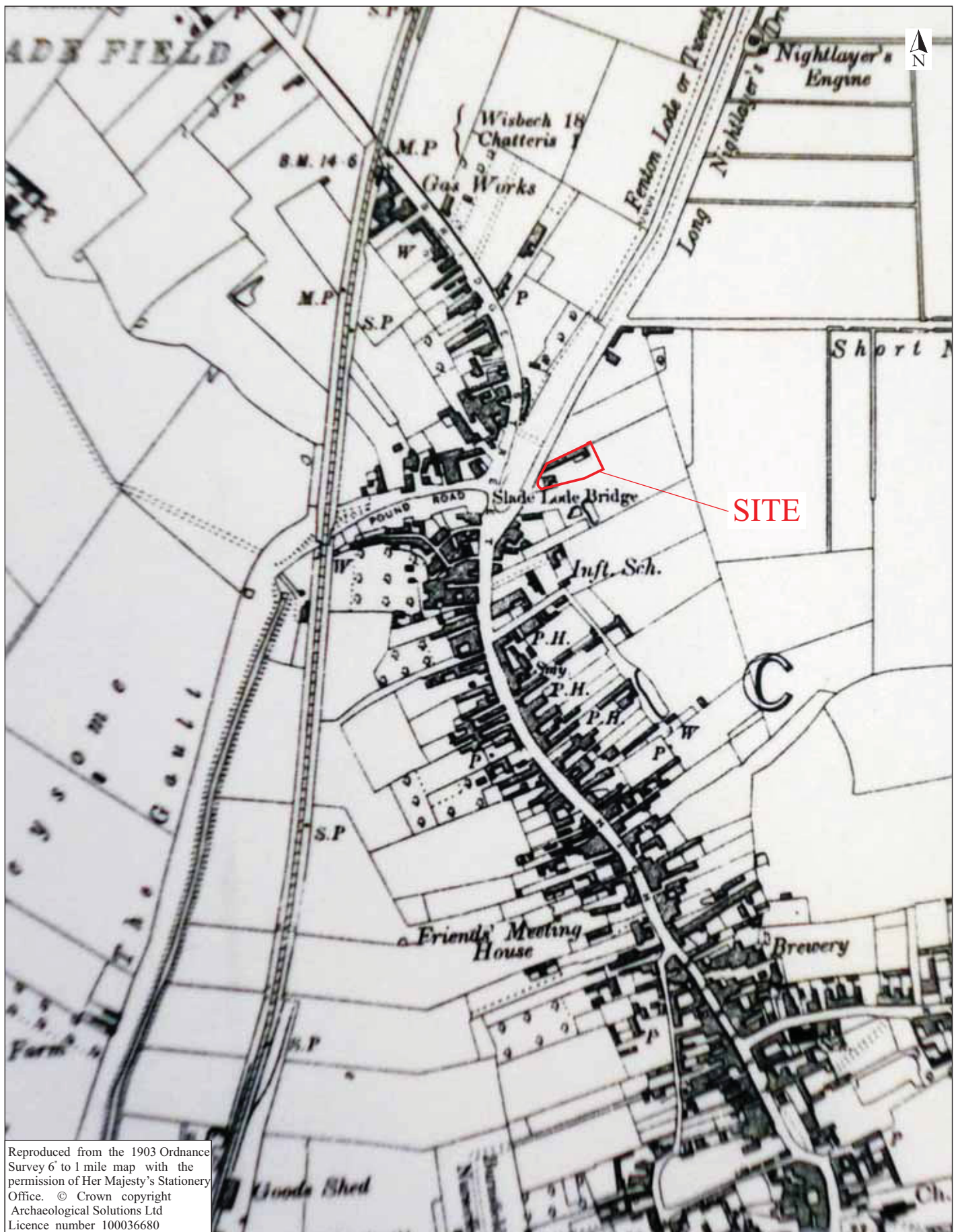


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 Fig. 4 Enclosure map of Chatteris, 1819
 Not to scale



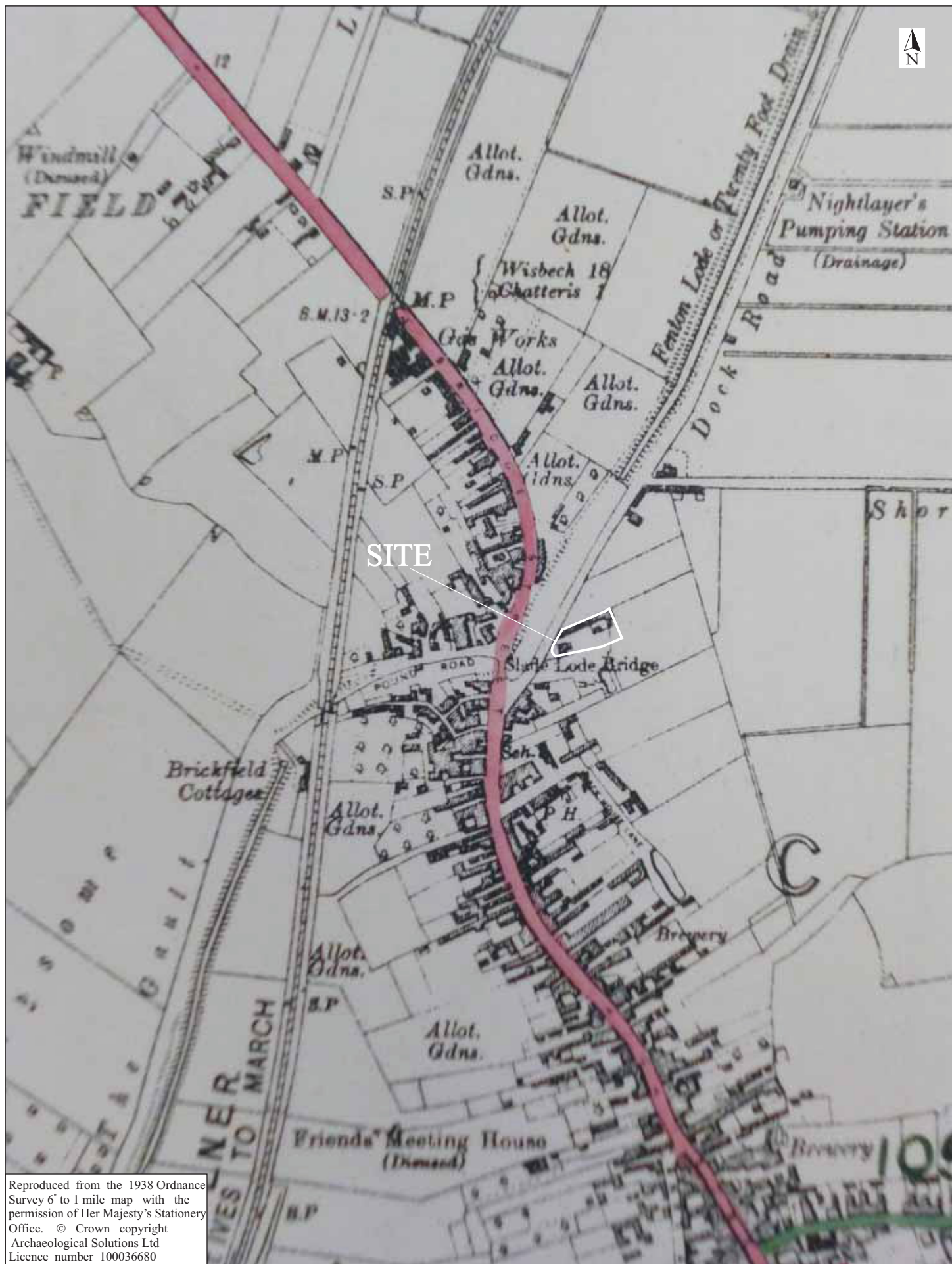
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1886
Not to scale



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<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 6 OS map, 1903</p> <p>Not to scale</p>
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 Fig. 7 OS map, 1938
 Not to scale