

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

**TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT CHRISTCHURCH MEMORIAL HALL, 11 CHURCH ROAD AND LAND
SOUTHEAST OF THE PADDOCKS, GREEN LANE, CHRISTCHURCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

Planning References: F/YR12/0630/F, F/YR14/0023/F

NGRs: TL 4937 9651 and TL 4945 9648

AAL Site Codes: CHCR 15 and CHGL 15

CHER Event Numbers: ECB 4553 (CHCR15) and ECB 4554 (CHGL15)

Museum Accession Numbers: ECB 4553 (CHCR15) and ECB 4554 (CHGL15)

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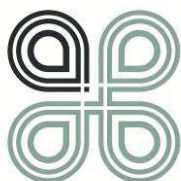


Report prepared for Peter Humphrey Associates

By

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Cover image: View from CHGL15 looking towards CHCR15, looking east

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Associates to undertake an evaluation by trial trenching on land off Church Road and land off Green Lane, Christchurch, Cambridgeshire, to support a planning application for residential development.
- The development sites lie in areas of high archaeological potential, with cropmarks of probable later prehistoric and Roman date extending across a large area around the village. Further prehistoric activity in the area is represented by an assemblage of eight flint flakes recorded c.650m to the southwest of the site.
- There is extensive evidence of Roman activity surrounding the village, and this includes a complex of cropmarks, indicative of Roman field systems and possible settlement features; a coin hoard found approximately 600m to the northwest of the site; and cropmarks of a possible Roman settlement recorded 20m to the west of the Green Lane site. In addition, a possible moated enclosure of unknown date is indicated on the Green Lane site from aerial photographs.
- The three evaluation trenches excavated on the Church Road site (CHCR 15) revealed significant evidence for modern truncation and disturbance, as a result of the construction and subsequent demolition of the buildings that until recently occupied the site.
- Three evaluation trenches excavated on the Green Lane site (CHGL 15), revealed six linear features of an unknown date. Two of these were interpreted as probable furrows, the remaining features are likely to represent small scale drainage and/or boundary features. Dating evidence was only recovered from the topsoil and comprised a small group of post-medieval to modern material and a single sherd of Roman pottery.
- The Church Road site can be considered to have a negligible archaeological potential, having largely been truncated by phases of construction and agricultural activity. The potential of the site on Green Lane is rather higher with a number of undated cut features relating to probable agricultural activity, the date of which are as yet unconfirmed.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Associates to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Church Road and land off Green Lane, Christchurch, Cambridgeshire, to support planning application for residential development.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (CIfA 2014), the English Heritage document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (English Heritage 2006), 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England' (Medlycott 2011), a brief previously provided for each site by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (Gdaniec 2015a and 2015b) and a specification produced by this company (AAL 2015).
- 1.3 The archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council under accession numbers ECB 4553 (CHCR15) and ECB 4554 (CHGL15).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Christchurch is located in the administrative district of Fenland District Council, approximately 37km north-northeast of Cambridge. The proposed development areas comprise a broadly L-shaped block of land on the south side of Church Road, centred on NGR TL 4937 9651, and a sub-rectangular block of land to the west of Green Lane, centred on NGR TL 4945 9648 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The local geology comprises bedrock deposits of Ampthill Clay overlain by superficial deposits of Tidal Flats Deposits of clay and silt (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the 'Erection of 9 x 2-storey dwellings comprising of: 2 x 2-bed, 3 x 3-bed and 4 x 4-bed dwellings with garages involving demolition of existing hall and buildings' (Reference F/YR12/0630/F) on land at Church Lane, Christchurch, and for 'Erection of 1 x 2-storey 3-bed and 1 x 2-storey 4-bed dwellings with attached double garages, and a 1.2m high (max height) front boundary metal fence' (F/YR14/0023/F). Permission was granted subject to conditions, including for the undertaking of a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of development.
- 3.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by this company (AAL 2015), in response to design briefs from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Gdaniec 2015a, 2015b). The results of this work are intended to inform the decision on the need, design and extent of any subsequent archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of development.
- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 HER searches were undertaken for both areas of the site, and indicated that the development site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of high archaeological interest and potential. The results of this research are summarised below.
- 4.2 Prehistoric activity in the area is represented by eight flint flakes recorded c.650m to the southwest of the site (HE ref: 06003). Cropmark evidence is also recorded nearby.
- 4.3 There is extensive evidence of Roman activity surrounding the village, including a complex of cropmarks, indicative of Roman field systems and possible settlement features, where a coin hoard containing coins of Constantine was found in 1844, approximately 600m to the northwest of the site (HE ref: 06004). Cropmarks of a possible Roman settlement have also been recorded 20m to the west of the Green Lane site (HE ref: 00145).
- 4.4 Aerial photographs have identified a subrectangular cropmark feature on the Green Lane site, which has been tentatively interpreted as a moated enclosure, but this interpretation has not been tested by excavation, and its date and function remain uncertain (HE ref: 00195).
- 4.5 The Church Road site lies c.75m to the east of the village's 19th century church, the Church of Christ, which is a red brick structure constructed in 1862 (HE ref: 17244).
- 4.6 Previous evaluations on Church Road to the northwest of the site identified a series of undated ditches running east to west cut into a roddon that dominated the site. Though no dateable finds were recovered from the site, it is considered likely that these features are Romano-British in date (Bailey and Spoerry 2006).
- 4.7 The Church Road site was previously occupied by Christ Church Village Hall in the northern half of the site, as well as the remains of a modern steel framed shed, situated at the east end of the site, and a cart shed, situated at the south end of the site, associated with the sites former agricultural uses. These structures were removed in 2015, prior to the archaeological work commencing (Peter Humphrey Associates Ltd 2015).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 Trenching strategies were agreed for both sites, comprising two 20m x 1.6m trenches and one 30m x 1.6m trench on land off Church Lane, and three 20m x 1.6m trenches on land off Green Lane (Figure 2). The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of four working days between the 8th and the 11th of February 2016.
- 5.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS unit receiving RTK corrections. A JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 10cm in depth. Where hard standing or concrete was present, a toothed bucket was utilised to carefully remove or break up this layer to expose further deposits. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant horizon was exposed with all further excavation was carried out by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Representative sections of each trench were drawn to scale in plan (at 1:50) and in section (at scale 1:20) with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing.

Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with all photographs referenced with an identification board, scales and a directional arrow as appropriate.

- 5.4 All finds of all classes were collected, other than obviously modern material from modern overburden contexts. The spoil from the excavated trenches was examined and scanned using a metal detector, which was not set to discriminate against iron, for further artefact recovery. In addition to this, nine buckets of topsoil and subsoils were hand sorted at each end of the trenches in order to characterise the presence/absence and nature of artefact remains in these horizons. Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number. All finds were processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL, prior to assessment by approved specialists.
- 5.5 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these has been included in Appendices 3 and 4. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. pit [103]).

6.0 CHCR 15 Results

- 6.1 The stratigraphic sequence proved to be broadly consistent across the site, comprising a modern ground surface made up of multiple layers of hardcore and concrete, overlying a mixture of compact dark grey sand and compact light orange sand, which have been interpreted as variants of the natural geology on the site.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.2 Trench 1 was located to the northeast of site, aligned roughly northeast to southwest, and measured 20m by 1.6m. It contained a 0.44m thick layer of made ground comprising loose grey gravel, loose yellow rubble, aggregate and building rubble, 100, overlying a layer of compact grey sand, 101, into which pit [103] was cut. Layer 101 has been interpreted as a possible subsoil layer and in turn overlay a compact yellowish grey sand, 102, which represents the natural geology of the site.
- 6.3 At the southwest end of this trench there was a sub-circular pit, [103] which measured 1.4m wide x 1m long x 0.33m deep and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west. It contained a single fill of dark grey silty sand, 104, which contained occasional fragments of ceramic building material which were too small to provide further information on date. This feature was truncated to the southwest by a northeast to southwest aligned modern land drain.

Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 6.4 Trench 2 was located towards the centre of the site and was aligned roughly north to south, measuring 30m long by 1.6m wide. It contained a 0.44m thick layer of made ground comprising loose grey gravel, 200, overlying loose yellow rubble and aggregate, 201.
- 6.5 At the north end of the trench, layer 201 sealed a tarmac layer, 202, which in turn overlay a 13m long spread of loose light yellow rubble which was 0.25m thick, 203. This deposit then sealed a 0.33m thick layer of loose, very dark grey, silty sand with frequent brick fragments and occasional fragments of mortar, 204, and a 0.1m thick layer of soft, dark grey sand with very occasional brick fragments, 205. These layers have been interpreted as dumped deposits of demolition rubble, associated with the clearance of the previous buildings from the site, and a

series of levelling deposits. These deposits sealed a 0.2m thick layer of mid grey sand, 217, interpreted as the natural geology (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Southeast-facing section showing made ground layers in Trench 2, scales 2 x 1m

- 6.6 In the centre and south end of this trench layer 201 sealed a 0.2m thick layer of loose, mid orange brown, medium sized gravel, 221, which sealed modern postholes, [208] and [210], and square brick structures, 212 and 215, which were located towards the centre of the trench.
- 6.7 Posthole [208] measured 0.25m long x 0.18m wide and [210] measured 0.3m long x 0.18m wide. Both contained degraded wooden posts, 207 and 209.
- 6.8 Square, brick structure, 212, was four courses high and a single course wide. It measured 0.8m wide x 0.91m long and was constructed of hard red bricks bonded with cement, with each brick measuring approximately 0.25m long x 0.11m wide x 0.1m high. The structure was filled by a loose, dark grey brown, silty sand with occasional brick fragments, 211, and was situated within construction cut [213], which measured 0.8m wide x 0.91m long (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Northwest-facing section of structure, 212, scales 2 x 1m

- 6.9 A modern, square, brick structure two courses wide, 215, was recorded to the south of structure 211 and measured 0.21m high x 1.3m long x 0.22m wide. It was also constructed of hard red bricks bonded with cement and contained a loose, dark grey brown, silty sand fill with occasional brick fragments, 214. The structure was situated within construction cut [216], which measured 1.3m long x 0.22m wide.
- 6.10 At the southern end of Trench 2 was a sub-circular feature, 219, which measured 0.5m long x 0.44m wide x 0.10m deep with an irregular profile and contained a single fill of dark grey silty sand, 219, from which no dating evidence was recovered. This feature has been interpreted as a probable tree throw.

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

- 6.11 Trench 3 was located at the south end of the site, measured 20m long and 1.6m wide and was aligned roughly northeast to southwest. It contained a 0.25m thick layer of concrete with light yellow aggregate, 308, at the southwest end of the trench. This overlay a 0.25m thick layer of made ground comprising loose grey gravel, loose yellow rubble, aggregate and building rubble, 300, which in turn sealed a 0.2m thick layer of compact dark brown sandy silt, interpreted as another layer of made ground or possibly a buried soil horizon. Beneath these deposits was a compact, mid yellow orange sand 302, interpreted as the underlying geology.
- 6.12 At the northeast end of this trench was a northwest to southeast oriented, modern breeze block wall, 303, made up of a concrete base which measured 0.8m wide x 0.1m thick and a single course of cement bonded breeze blocks which each measured approximately 0.4m long x 0.22m wide x 0.2m high. This structure has been interpreted as representing the foundations of a modern barn that previously existed in this area of the site.
- 6.13 To the southwest of this feature was a northeast to southwest oriented, curvilinear gully, [304], which measured 1.8m long x 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep and contained a single fill of very dark grey silty sand, 305, from which no dating evidence was recovered.

- 6.14 Stratigraphically earlier than structure 303 and gully [304] was a spread of very dark brown grey silty sand, 306, which measured 4m long x 1m wide x 0.12m deep and contained occasional small fragments of modern brick. All these are likely to be structural features associated with the former buildings that occupied the site.
- 6.15 At the southwest end of the trench was the remains of a modern brick structure, 307, which sat within construction cut [309], which measured 0.8m wide. Structure 307, was two courses wide and four courses high and measured 1.65m long x 0.35m wide on a northwest to southeast orientation before turning 90 degrees to the northeast and continuing for a further 1.2m. It was constructed of three courses of hard, red, frogged bricks bonded with cement. Each brick measured approximately 0.25m long x 0.11m wide x 0.1m high. Wall 307 was sealed by a compact, very dark brown, grey silty sand with occasional brick fragments, 310.

7.0 CHGL 15 Results

- 7.1 The stratigraphic sequence proved to be ubiquitous across the site, comprising a 0.36 to 0.4m thick friable, very dark brown, sandy silt topsoil layer (100, 200 and 300), sealing a 0.1m to 0.15m thick friable, very dark brownish orange, silty sand subsoil layer (101, 201 and 301). This in turn overlay a compact, light orange, sand layer, interpreted as the natural geology. Residual finds of ceramic building material and pottery were recovered from all topsoil and subsoil contexts, and are largely of a post-medieval date. A single abraded body sherd of Roman shell-tempered ware was also recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1, 100. All three trenches measured 20m long and 1.6m wide.

Trench 1 (Figure 6)

- 7.2 Trench 1 was located at the northeast end of the site, and was aligned roughly northwest to southeast, running parallel to Green Lane. It contained two broadly east-west oriented linear features, [103] and [105].
- 7.3 Towards the northwest end of the trench, linear feature [103] measured 1.12m wide x 0.12m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown silty sand, 104. To the centre of the trench, linear feature [105] measured 1.18m wide x 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown silty sand, 106. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features and based on their wide, shallow profile they have been interpreted as the remains of possible furrows.



Plate 3: Northwest-facing section of linear feature [103], scale 0.5m

Trench 2 (Figure 7)

- 7.4 Trench 2 was located in the northwest part of the site, and was aligned roughly northeast to southwest. Three undated linear features were recorded in this trench.
- 7.5 In the northeast half of the trench was a northwest to southeast oriented gully, [203] which measured 0.52m wide x 0.33m deep and contained a single undated fill of dark brown silty sand, 204.
- 7.6 In the centre of the trench was a northeast to southwest orientated gully, [205], which measured 0.5m wide x 0.12m deep and contained a single undated fill of dark brown silty sand, 206.
- 7.7 At the southwest end of the trench was a north-south oriented curvilinear ditch, [207], which measured 0.92m wide x 0.28m deep and contained a single undated fill of dark brown silty sand, 208 (Plate 4).



Plate 4: South-facing section of ditch [207], scales 0.4m and 0.2m

7.8 No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features in Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figure 7)

7.9 Trench 3 was located in the southeastern half of the site and was aligned roughly northeast to southwest. It contained a single northwest to southeast oriented steep sided gully, [303] which measured 0.54m wide x 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown silty sand, 304, from which no dating evidence was recovered. Its profile is suggestive of the cut for a ceramic land drain, although no ceramic pipe was recovered from the feature.



Plate 5: Northwest-facing section of gully [303], scales 1m and 0.4m

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The three evaluation trenches excavated on the Church Road site (CHCR 15) revealed features and deposits of limited archaeological potential, exposing only layers of modern made ground and demolition rubble, as well as evidence of the truncation caused to the site by the construction and demolition of the former Christ Church Village Hall in the north end of the site, and by agricultural and modern structures in the centre and southern half of the site. This suggests that there is a strong possibility that the previous phases of construction on the site have had a significant impact upon any underlying archaeological resource.
- 8.2 The three evaluation trenches excavated on the Green Lane site (CHGL 15) revealed six linear features of an unknown date which are possibly indicative of drainage gullies or of agricultural activity on the site. Two wide shallow parallel features in Trench 1 are likely to be furrows, the interpretation of the remaining features is less clear, but they are likely to represent drainage/boundary features of an uncertain date. How these features relate to the subrectangular enclosure cropmark previously identified on the site is unclear, but this feature could not be confidently identified either as a visible earthwork on site or as one of the excavated features. As such the nature and extent of the archaeological activity represented is unclear. Dating evidence was also very sparse, with no finds from any of the features and only a small group of post-medieval to modern finds from the topsoil, and one Roman sherd.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Peter Humphrey Associates for this commission.

11.0 References

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Appendix 1: Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

Pottery

Four sherds of pottery weighing 66g were recovered from topsoil in Trenches 1–3. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table 2.

Description	Fabric	Date Range	No.	Weight (g)	Eve	MNV
Roman shelly ware	RBSH	Roman	1	36		1
Coarse blackware	CBW	17 th century	1	8		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	19 th –20 th century	1	18		1
Porcelain	PORC	19 th –20 th century	1	4	0.03	1
Total			4	66	0.03	4

Table 1: Pottery quantification by fabric.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). A full quantification by context and fabric is available in the archive (MS Access database). All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001), and form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

An abraded body sherd of shell-tempered ware was found in topsoil 100. The surfaces are brownish red and the core reduced to a dark grey. The shell is fairly coarse and includes at least one fragment of punctate brachiopod, a fossil which is found in both Late Saxon St Neot's type ware, and Roman shelly wares from Harrold (Beds) and Haddon (Cambs). All of these fabrics tend to have finer shell tempering than was present in this sherd, however. The sherd is abraded, but there are traces of horizontal rilling, which tends to be a feature of Roman South Midlands shell-tempered wares, rather than Late Saxon or later types. Haddon wares are early Roman, whilst Harrold was producing pottery throughout the Roman period (although it is more commonly dated to the 3rd/4th centuries). The sherd is not closely dateable within the period as a result.

Topsoil 200 contained an abraded base fragment of a coarse Midlands blackware bowl (17th century), and a rimsherd of a refined whiteware bowl with a blue willow pattern border (19th/20th century).

A rimsherd of a plain white porcelain dish or plate (160mm diameter; 19th/20th c.) was recovered from topsoil 300.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Eight fragments (231g) of CBM were recovered from three contexts representing topsoil and subsoil in Trenches 2 and 3 (Table 3).

Two fragments of pantile in fine sandy fabrics with sparse ferrous inclusions were recovered from topsoil 200. From subsoil 201, there were three fragments representing a field drain in a fine sandy red-firing fabric, a press-moulded fragment of ?roof tile in a fine sand, calcareous and grog-tempered fabric, and an abraded piece of mixed white/red coarse brick. All fragments were post-medieval or modern in date.

Another fragment of similar coarse brick was found in topsoil 301, along with a larger fragment of a fine sandy brick with grog inclusions, and an abraded fragment of brick with abundant large rounded voids,

probably due to leaching of chalk or another calcareous inclusion. Again, all fragments were of post-medieval date.

References

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1

MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occ. Paper 2

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Notes	Decoration	Spot date
100	RBSH	1	36			thick, wheelmade, oxid surfaces - punctate brachiopod		Roman
200	CBW	1	8	bowl		pale pink fabric, not v gritty	black glaze int	17 th century
200	REFW	1	18	bowl?	everted	rim edge scalloped, not measurable, but thick, prob large vessel	blue willow pattern border	19 th /20 th century
300	PORC	1	4	dish/plate	plain			19 th /20 th century

Table 2: Pottery Catalogue

Context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	thickness	comments	Date
200	fsfe	PAN	1	50		14	sooted underside	pmed
200	fsfe	PAN?	1	3	+		flake	pmed
201	fs	FD	1	18		15		pmed
201	fscg	RT?	1	22		10	press-moulded, nib	L.19 th -20 th century
201	wfxg	B	1	18	+			pmed
301	fsg	B	1	88	++		sanded base & side	pmed
301	wfxg	B	1	9	+			pmed
301	fsvg	B	1	23	+		abundant voids - leached calc	pmed
Totals			8	231				

Table 3: CBM Catalogue

Appendix 2: Metal Finds

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A single metal artefact was recovered during evaluation trenching at Christchurch, Cambridgeshire.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually at x2 magnification to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 4.

Assemblage

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	Weight (g)	Comments
301	Fe	Pin	396x20x18	Modern	258	Ferric structural supporting pin/stay with circular button terminal at one end and a threaded terminal at the other. The threaded terminal has a corroded washer and square 3/4 inch nut still in place.

Table 4: Metal finds

Discussion

The assemblage contained a single modern metal find and as such little more can be noted other than its presence.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended and the object is suitable for discard.

Appendix 3: CHCR 15 Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Compact Hard-core layers comprising loose coarse mid grey gravel, 0.1m thick, loose yellow rubble and aggregate, 0.04m thick, and building rubble, 0.3m thick; seals 101	Modern ground surface made up of multiple layers of hard-core and concrete
101	Layer	Compact dark grey sand; sealed by 100	Possible subsoil layer
102	Layer	Compact yellowish grey sand ; sealed by 100	Natural geology
103	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, with concave sides and a concave base, 1.4m wide x 1m long to LOE x 0.33m deep; filled by 104, cut into 101/102	Cut of possible pit [103]
104	Fill	Compact dark grey silty sand with occasional CBM fragments, 0.33m thick; sealed by 100, fill of [103]	Natural silting within pit [103], highly contaminated by adjacent land drains

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose mid grey coarse gravel, 0.04m thick; seals 101	Modern ground surface / layer of made ground
201	Layer	loose yellow rubble and aggregate, 0.2m thick; sealed by 100, seals 102	Modern ground surface / layer of made ground
202	Layer	Compact black tarmac, 0.2m thick; sealed by 201, seals 203	Modern ground surface / layer of made ground
203	Layer	loose light yellow rubble, 0.25m thick; sealed by 202, seals 204	Made ground, possibly a dump deposit of demolition rubble used as a levelling deposit across the site
204	Layer	Loose very dark grey silty sand with frequent brick fragments and occasional lumps of mortar, 0.33m thick; sealed by 203, seals 205	Made ground, possibly a dump deposit of demolition rubble possibly related to the demolition of previous buildings that occupied the site and subsequent levelling.
205	Layer	Soft dark grey sand with very occasional brick fragments, 0.1m thick, sealed by 204, seals 217	Made ground, possibly a dump deposit of demolition rubble used as a levelling deposit across the site
206	Void	Void	Void
207	Fill	Degrading wooden stake, 0.25m long x 0.18m wide; sealed by 221, fill of [208]	Modern wooden stake within post hole [208]
208	Cut	NW-SE oriented rectangular shape in plan with vertical sides and unknown base, 0.25m long x 0.18m wide; filled by 207, cut into 217	Cut of modern posthole [208]
209	Fill	Degrading wooden stake, 0.3m long x 0.18m wide; sealed by 221, fill of [210]	Modern wooden stake within post hole [210]
210	Cut	NW-SE oriented rectangular shape in plan with vertical sides and unknown base, 0.3m long x 0.18m wide; filled by 210, cut into 217	Cut of modern posthole [210]
211	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional brick fragments, sealed by 221, fill of 212	Probable backfill within structure 212

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
212	Masonry	Square brick structure 1 course wide measuring 0.8m wide x 0.91m long and constructed of hard red frogged bricks bonded with cement. Each brick measured approximately 0.25m long x 0.11m wide x 0.1m high	Modern structure, possibly used as a service access panel
213	Cut	NW-SE oriented square shape in plan, 0.8m wide x 0.91m long x unknown depth; filled by 212, cut into 217	Construction cut for structure 212
214	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional brick fragments, sealed by 221, fill of 214	Probable backfill within structure 215
215	Masonry	Square brick structure 2 courses wide measuring 0.21m high x 1.3m long x 0.22m wide and constructed of hard red frogged bricks bonded with cement. Each brick measured approximately 0.25m long x 0.11m wide x 0.1m high	Modern structure, possibly used as a service access panel
216	Cut	NW-SE oriented square shape in plan, 1.3m wide x 1.1m long x unknown depth; filled by 216, cut into 217	Construction cut for structure 215
217	Layer	Soft mid to dark grey sand, sealed and 205,	Natural geology
218	Layer	Soft mid yellow sand; sealed by 221	Natural geology
219	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep sides and an irregular base, 0.5m long x 0.44m wide x 0.10m deep; filled by 220, cut into 218	Cut of probable tree throw
220	Fill	Compact dark grey silty sand, 0.1m thick, sealed by 221, fill of [219]	Natural silting within tree throw [219]
221	Layer	Loose mid orange brown medium gravel, 0.2m thick, sealed by 201, seals 211 and 214	Modern ground surface / layer of made ground

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Compact Hard-core layer comprising loose yellow rubble and aggregate, and building rubble, 0.25m thick; seals 301	Modern ground surface / layer of made ground
301	Layer	Compact dark brown silty sand, 0.2m thick; sealed by 300, seals 306	Layer of made ground, possibly a buried soil horizon
302	Layer	Compact mid yellow orange sand; sealed by 306	Natural geology
303	Masonry	NW-SE oriented breeze block wall made up of a concrete base measuring 0.8m wide x 0.1m thick and a single course of cement bonded breeze blocks measuring 0.4m long x 0.22m wide x 0.2m high; sealed by 301, seals 306	Modern breeze block structure, most likely related to foundations of a barn that existed in this area of the site.
304	Cut	NE-SW oriented curvilinear with moderately steep sides and a flat base, 1.8m long x 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep; filled by 305, cut into 302	Cut of gully [304], probably a modern drain
305	Fill	Friable very dark grey silty sand, 0.5m thick; sealed by 301, cut into 306	Natural silting within gully [304]
306	Layer	Compact very dark brown grey silty sand with occasional brick fragments, 0.12m deep x 4m long x 1m wide; sealed by 303, cut by [304] seals 302	Modern spread beneath structure 303, possibly a levelling deposit
307	Masonry	NW-SE oriented turning 90degrees to NE-SW oriented modern brick structure 2 courses wide and 4 courses high in situ, measuring 1.65m long x 0.35m	Remains of a modern brick structure

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		wide (NW-SE) and 1.2m long x 0.35m wide (NE-SW). Constructed hard red frogged bricks bonded with cement. Each brick measured approximately 0.25m long x 0.11m wide x 0.1m high	
308	Layer	Hard concrete layer with light yellow aggregate, 0.25m thick; seals 300 to the southwest of the trench	Modern ground surface
309	Cut	NW-SE and NE-SW orientated linear, 0.2m wide around structure 307; filled by 307 and 310, cut into 302	Construction cut for wall 307
310	Fill	Compact very dark brown grey silty sand with occasional brick fragments, 0.2m wide; sealed by 307, fill of 309	Construction fill surrounding wall 307

Appendix 4: CHGL 15 Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable very dark brown sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material fragments, 0.4m thick; seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable very dark brown orange silty sand, 0.1m thick; sealed by 100, seals 102	Subsoil
102	Layer	Compact light orange sand; sealed by 101	Natural geology
103	Cut	E-W orientated linear with moderately steep sides and a concaved base, 1.12m wide x 0.12m deep, filled by 104, cut into 102	Cut of E-W oriented liner [103], possibly a furrow
104	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand; 0.12m thick; sealed by 101, fill of [105]	Natural silting within [103]
105	Cut	E-W orientated linear with moderately steep sides and an uneven slightly concaved base, 1.18m wide x 0.22m deep; filled by 106, cut into 102	Cut of NE-SW oriented liner [105], possibly a furrow
106	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand; 0.22m thick; sealed by 101, fill of [105]	Natural silting within [105]

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable very dark brown sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material fragments, 0.42m thick; seals 201	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable very dark brown orange silty sand, 0.14m thick; sealed by 200, seals 202	Subsoil
202	Layer	Compact light orange sand; sealed by 201	Natural geology
203	Cut	NW-SE orientated linear with vertical sides and a concaved base, 0.54m wide x 0.22m deep; filled by 204, cut into 202	Cut of NW-SE oriented gully [203], continues into Trench 3 as [303]
204	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand, 0.22m thick; sealed by 201, fill of [203]	Natural silting within gully [203], same as 304
205	Cut	NE-SE orientated linear with moderately steep sides and a concaved base, 0.5m wide x 0.12m deep; filled by 206, cut into 202	Cut of NE-SW orientated gully [205]
206	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand, 0.12m thick; sealed by 201, fill of [205]	Natural silting within gully [205]
207	Cut	N-S oriented curvilinear with steep concaved sides and a concaved base, 0.92m wide x 0.28m deep; filled by 208, cut into 202	Cut of NE-SW orientated curvilinear ditch [207]
208	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand, 0.28m thick; sealed by 201, fill of [207]	Natural silting within linear [207]

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Friable very dark brown sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material fragments, 0.36m thick; seals 301	Topsoil
301	Layer	Friable very dark brown orange silty sand, 0.15m thick; sealed by 300, seals 302	Subsoil
302	Layer	Compact light orange sand; sealed by 301	Natural geology

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
303	Cut	NW-SE orientated linear with steep vertical sides and a flat base, 0.52m wide x 0.33m deep; filled by 304, cut into 302	Cut of NW-SE oriented gully [303], continues into Trench 2 as [202]
304	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand, 0.33m thick; sealed by 301, fill of [303]	Natural silting within gully [303], same as 204

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Form

OASIS ID: allenarc1-247882

Project details

Project name

Trial trenching at 11 Church Road and land off Green Lane, Christchurch

Short description of the project

Trial trenching on land off Church Road exposed significant disturbance by recent building, and off Green Lane exposed six undated linear features

Project dates

Start: 08-02-2016 End: 11-02-2016

Previous/future work

No / No

Any associated project reference codes

F/YR12/0630/F - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes

F/YR14/0023/F - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes

ECB 4553 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes

ECB 4554 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes

CHCR 15 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes

CHGL 15 - Sitecode

Type of project

Field evaluation

Current Land use

Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Current Land use

Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type

DITCHES Uncertain

Significant Finds

NONE None

Methods & techniques

"Sample Trenches"

Development type

Rural residential

Prompt

Planning condition

Position in the planning process

After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country
England
Site location
CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND CHRISTCHURCH 11 Church Road and The Paddocks, Christchurch

Study area
0.7 Hectares

Site coordinates
TL 4937 9651 52.54553031573 0.203032692065 52 32 43 N 000 12 10 E Point

Site coordinates
TL 4945 9648 52.545238772715 0.204198141904 52 32 42 N 000 12 15 E Point

Height OD / Depth
Min: 2m Max: 3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation
Allen Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator
City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist

Project design originator
AAL

Project director/manager
Chris Clay

Project supervisor
Feenagh Johnson

Type of sponsor/funding body
Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body
Peter Humphrey Associates

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient
Cambridgeshire County Store

Physical Contents
"Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient
Cambridgeshire County Store

Digital Contents
"none"

Digital Media available
"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient
Cambridgeshire County Store

Paper Contents
"none"

Paper Media available
"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title

Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching on land at Christchurch Memorial Hall, 11 Church Road and Land Southeast of The Paddocks, Green Lane, Christchurch, Cambridgeshire

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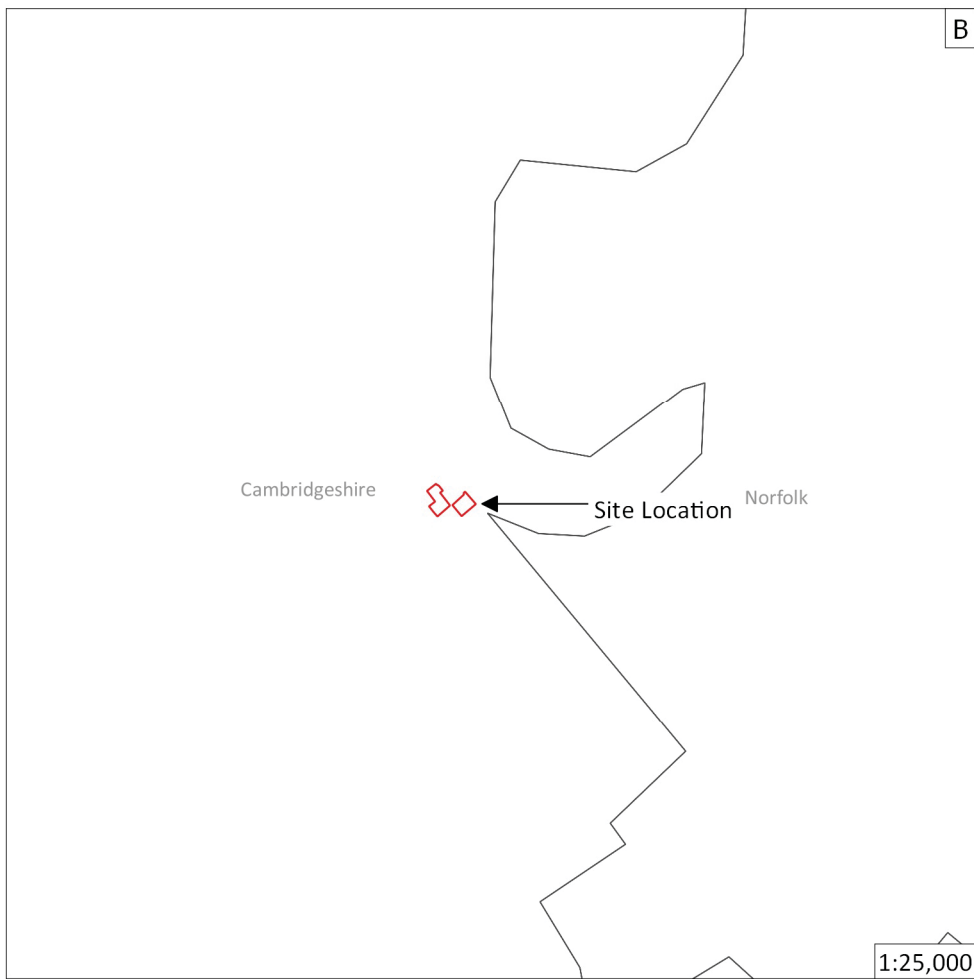
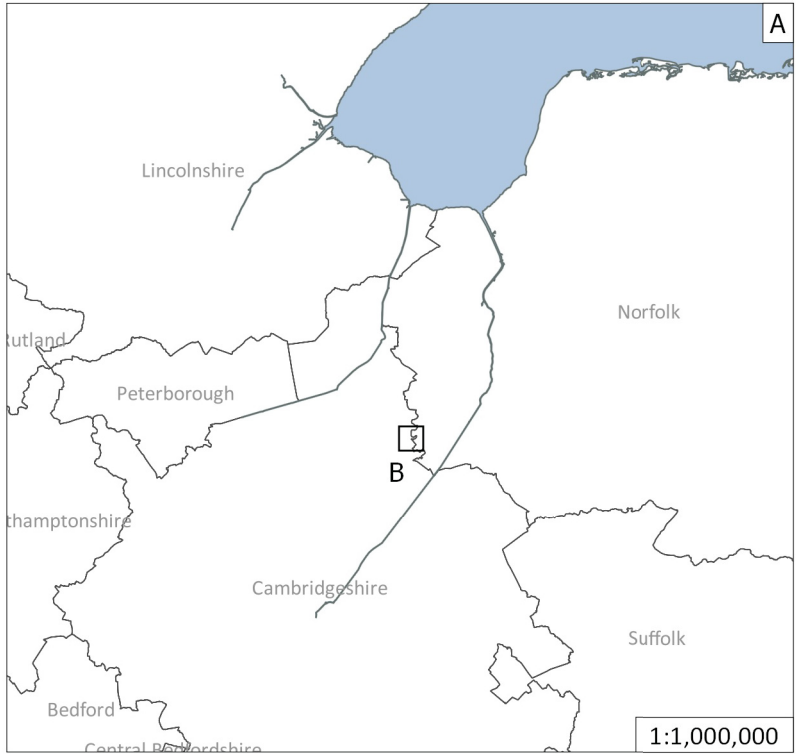


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	CHGL15 CHCR15
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	F Johnson
Date	15/02/2016

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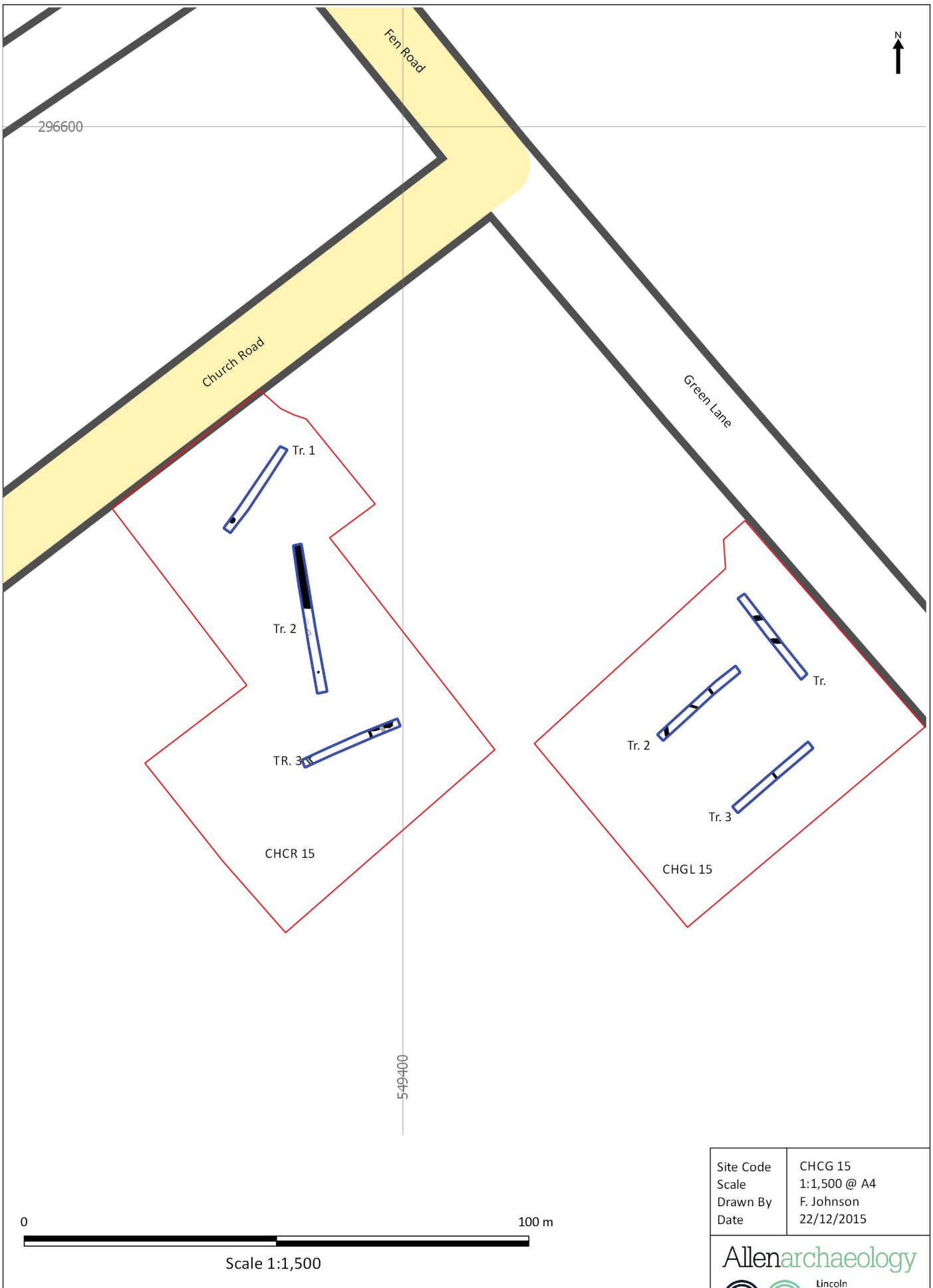


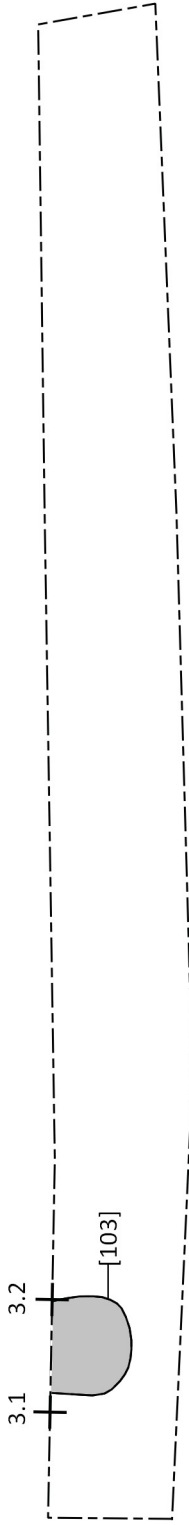
Figure 2: Trench locations (TR) in blue with archaeological features in black and modern masonry in grey. Sites outlined in red

Site Code	CHCG 15
Scale	1:1,500 @ A4
Drawn By	F. Johnson
Date	22/12/2015

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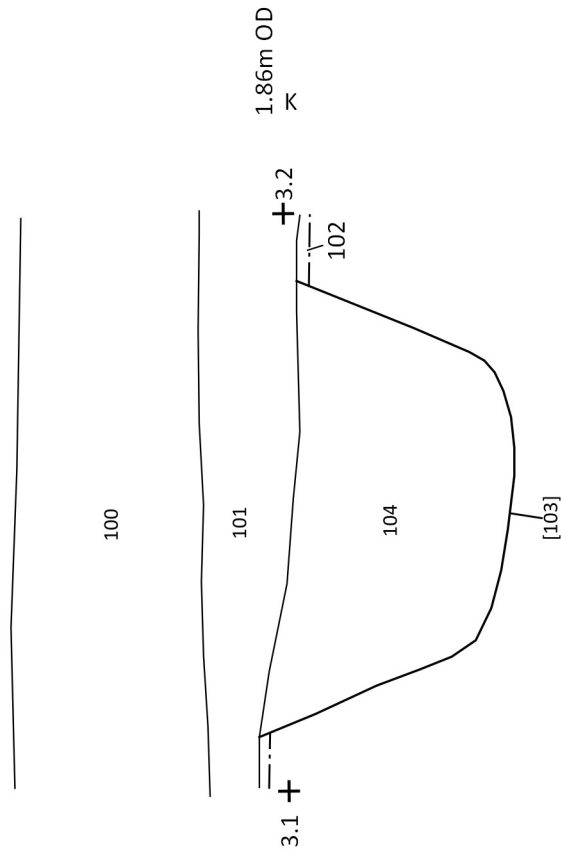
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Scale 1:100

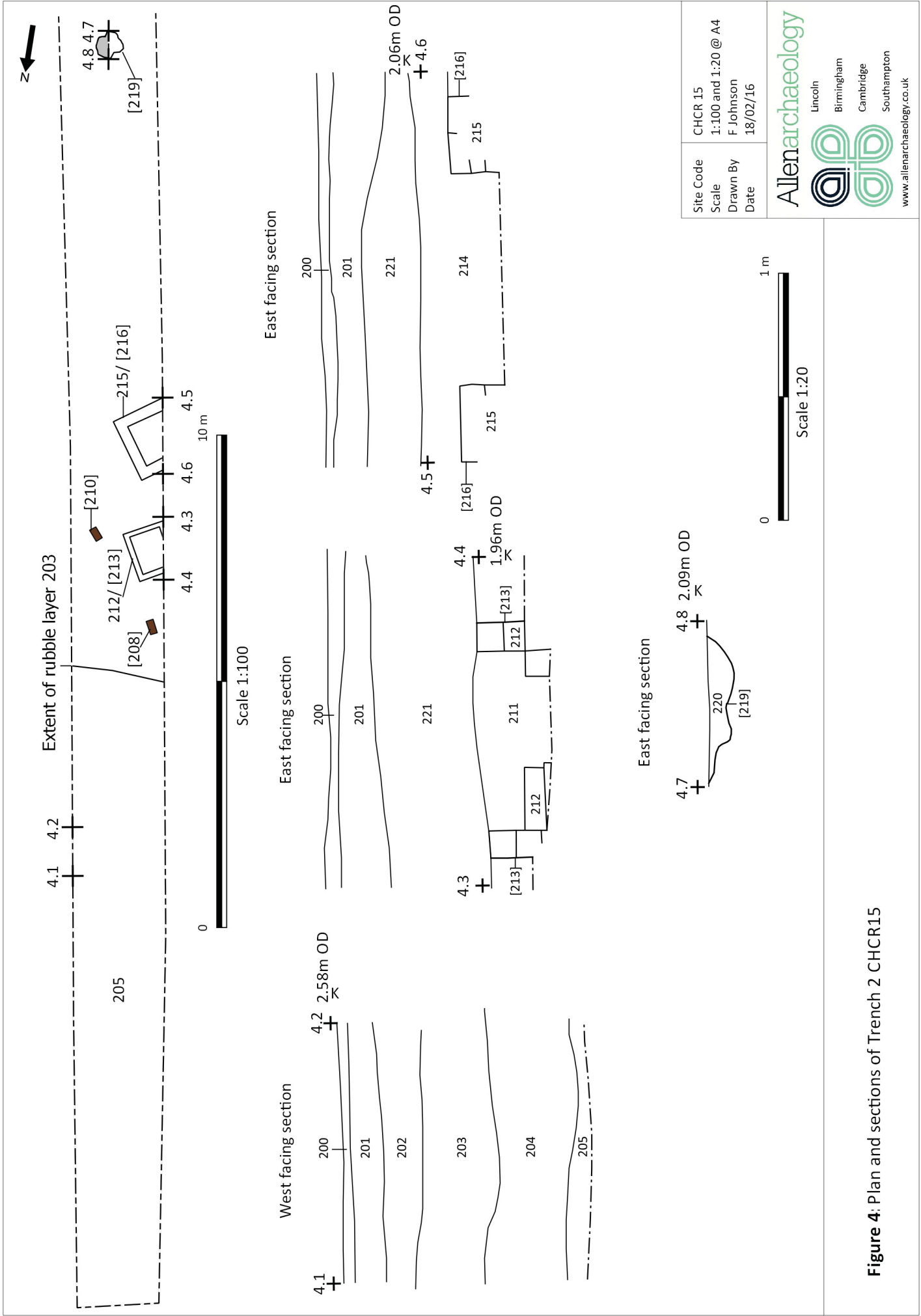
Southeast facing section




Scale 1:20

Site Code
CHCR 15
Scale
1:100 and 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By
F Johnson
Date
16/02/16

Figure 3: Plan and section of Trench 1 CHCR15



Site Code	CHCR 15
Scale	1:100 and 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	18/02/16



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Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 2 CHCR15

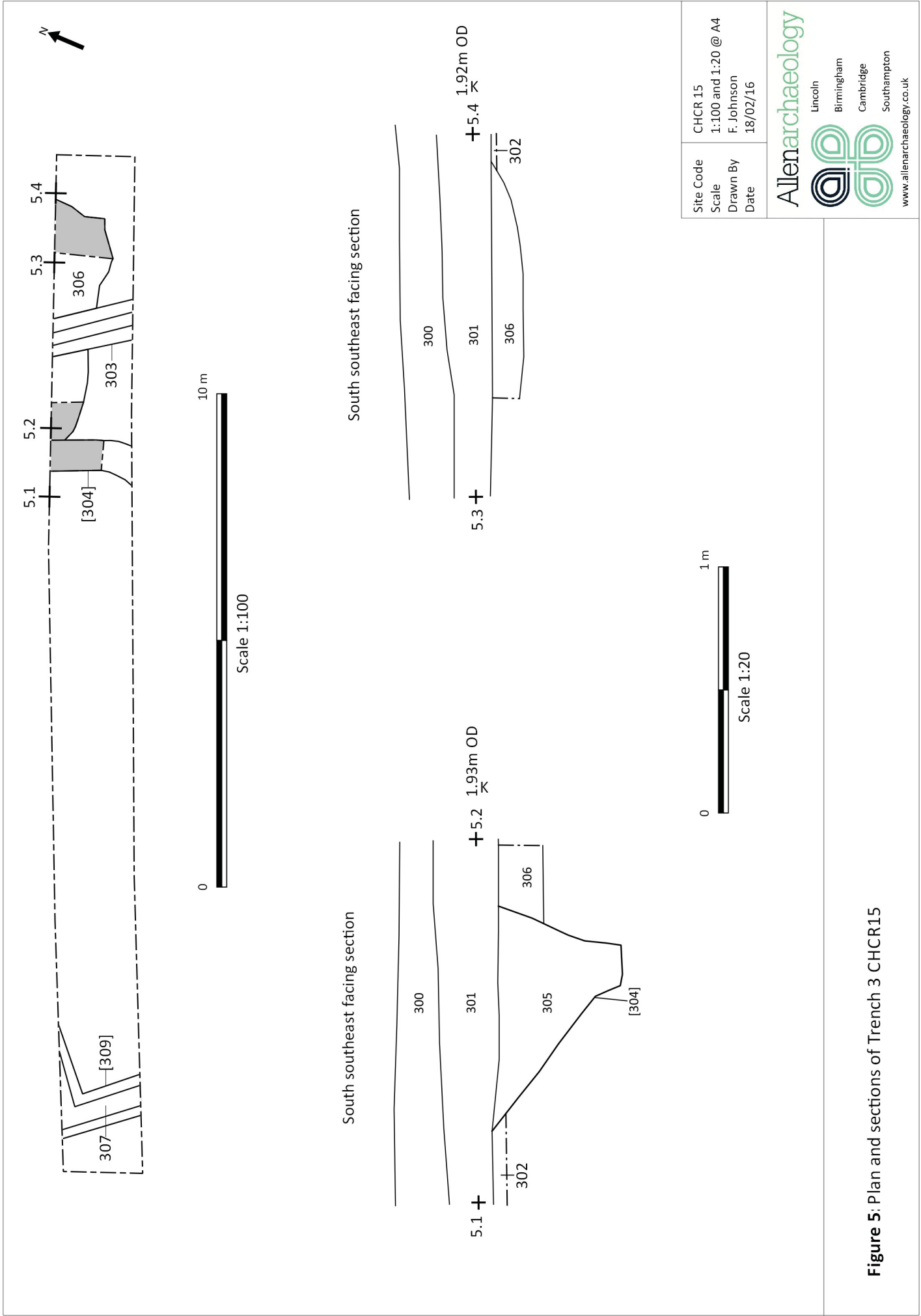


Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 3 CHCR15

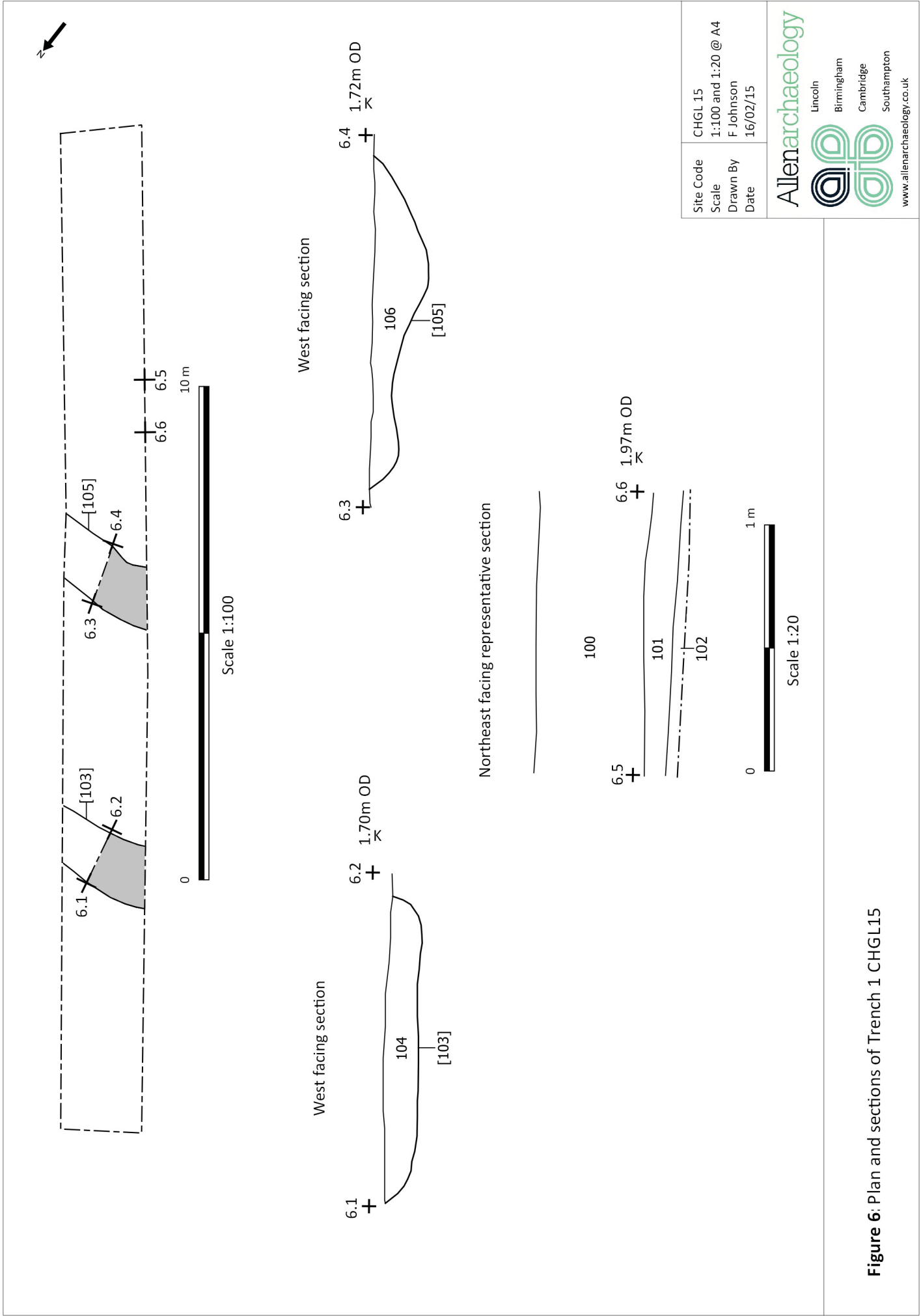
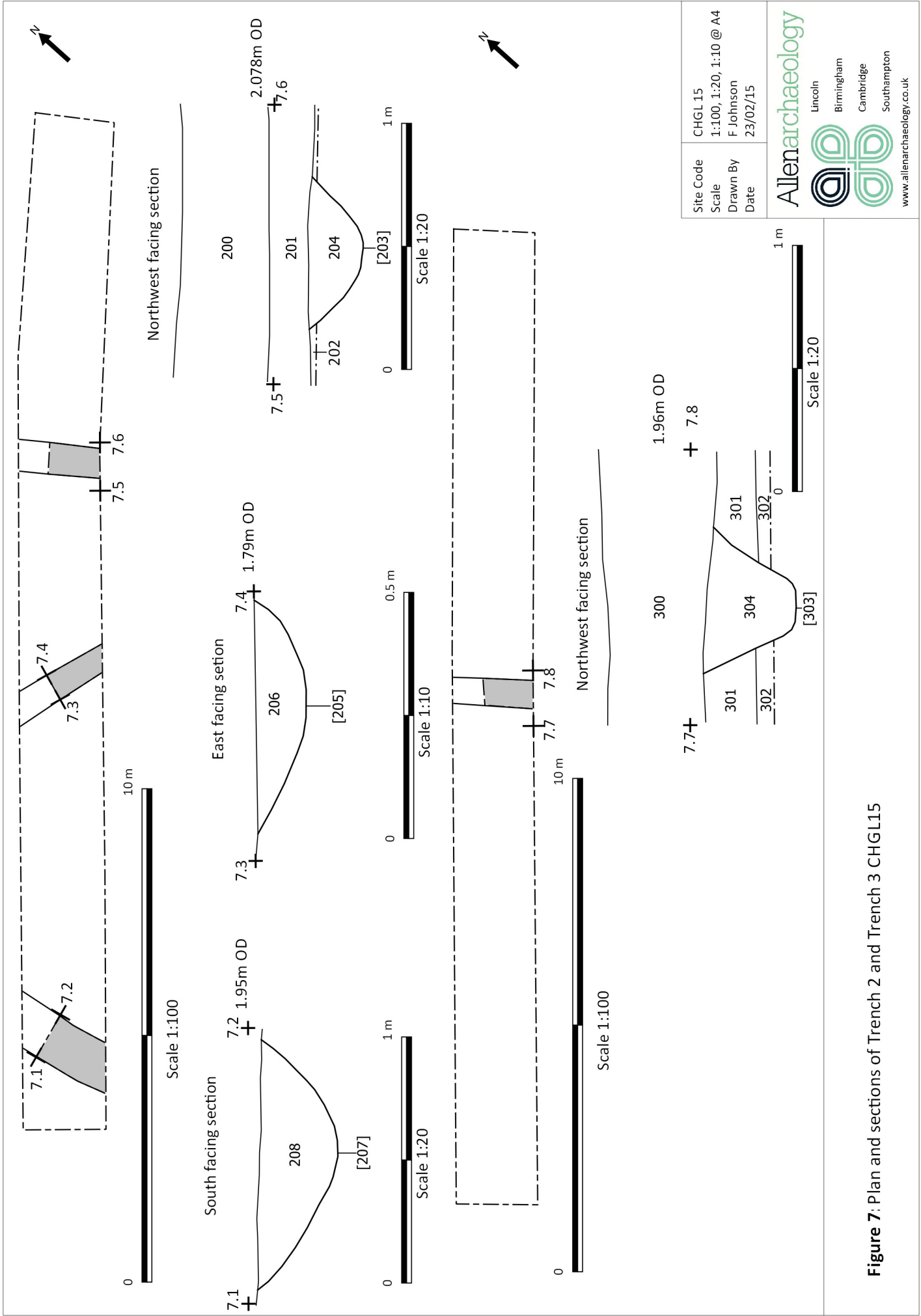


Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 1 CHGL15



Site Code	CHGL15
Scale	1:100, 1:20, 1:10 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	23/02/15



Figure 7: Plan and sections of Trench 2 and Trench 3 CHGL15



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