Land at Tern Gardens Chatteris



Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2009

Client: Richard Knight Homes Ltd.

OA East Report No: 1151 OASIS No: Oxfordar3-69045 NGR: TL 3926 8657



Land at Tern Gardens, Chatteris

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: December 2009



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Land at Tern Gardens, Chatteris
ECB 3285
December 2009
Richard Knight Homes Ltd.
N/A
F/YR07/0543/F
TL 3926 8657
CHATEG09
CHATEG09
CCC Stores, Landbeach
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Summary

Summary text.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the land at Tern Gardens, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (TL 3926 8657) between 1st and 2nd of December 2009. The archaeological remains consisted of Post Medieval backyard activity, associated with the property fronting onto the High Street at the southwestern end of the development area; features included relatively modern structural remains.

The northeastern end of the site had seen much disturbance and soil displacement due to the construction and subsequent backfilling of a large pond in recent decades.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Tern Gardens, Chatteris, grid reference TL 3926 8657.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Eliza Gore of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application F/YR07/0543/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on West Walton and Ampthill Clay overlain by sands and gravels on the northeastern edge of the island of Chatteris at between 8m (at the western, High St end of the site) and 6m AOD, this gives the site a gentle slope from the southwest end sloping downwards to the northeast.
- 1.2.2 To the north running east to west is the A142, which joins the A141 that runs north south into the High St, to the west of the site. The town centre is about 0.5km to the south (Fig.1).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 During the Neolithic period a major river channel, with associated tributaries, ran close to the northern edge of the island. Tidal or intertidal marshes lay between the tributaries and, whilst much of the island was dry land, the soils were too heavy to attract settlement (Hall 1992). The majority of the settlement and finds evidence come from the southern and eastern part of the island although a flint scatter and Neolithic axe found to the west of the modern settlement and a polished axe from Delve Terrace suggest limited occupation elsewhere.
- 1.3.2 During the Bronze Age, peat fen encroached on the area covering the marine sediments. The relative dryness of much of the land during this time appears to have led to more extensive occupation of the island, as evidenced by the considerable amount of Bronze Age metalwork reported from Chatteris, possibly as a result of cemeteries being disturbed by agriculture. A dispersed barrow field occupying the eastern half of the island towards the fen edge was the chief monument from this period and comprised at least fifteen barrows (Hall 1992).



1.3.3 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery forms found in two areas suggest continued intensive occupation into the Iron Age period (Hall 1992). A number of pits and postholes datable to the Early Iron Age were also recorded during the CAM ARC excavation in 2001, and smaller settlement sites of later Iron Age date have also been identified.

Roman

1.3.4 Chatteris appears to have been an important area in the Roman period with evidence for settlement and a local economy based on stock rearing. A continuous sequence of occupation was identified in 2001 in the form of ditches (suggesting a field system), pits and postholes datable to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and enclosure systems, structures and industrial features datable to the 2nd to 4th century.

Saxon

1.3.5 No Saxon remains were identified by the Fenland Project survey around Chatteris Island, away from the town. It is possible that the present town is built over the Saxon settlement and a number of features recorded during the 2001 excavations to the south support this theory. These consisted of pits, postholes and ditches suggestive of structural remains datable to the Anglo-Saxon period. The main island was subjected to Midland-type strip cultivation in the medieval period.

Medieval

- 1.3.6 Two manors are known for Chatteris from the medieval period. Athelstan Mannesson gave a part of Chatteris to Ramsey Abbey; Edgar confirmed the gift in 974. Eadnoth, Abbot of Ramsey founded a small nunnery at Chatteris between 1006 and 1008 (Hall 1992).
- 1.3.7 The church of SS Peter and Paul consists of a chancel, north and south chapels, a north vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, two south porches and a west tower. It is built of rubble with stone dressings and the roof is part tiled and part leaded. The oldest remaining part of the structure dates from the mid-14th century and the porch is 15th century.

Post Medieval and Recent Investigations

- 1.3.8 The proposed development area is thought likely to contain evidence for the later Medieval and post-medieval development of Chatteris, with particular potential for backyard activities such as brewing, baking and other light industries and for quarry pits and wells etc. used for subsequent waste disposal.
- 1.3.9 Recent evaluations both immediately adjacent to the site (Evaluation at 91 High St, Chatteris, 2008, Archaeological Solutions) and to the north at Bridge St and Black Horse Lane (Cooper 2005, CCCAFU Report 801 and Cooper 2002, CCCAFU Report B097) have revealed relatively limited archaeology, mostly post-medieval in date.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The Author would like to thank Richard Knight Homes Ltd, who commissioned and funded the archaeological works. The Author would also like to thank Richard Mortimer who managed the evaluation.



1.4.2 The brief for the archaeological works was written by Eliza Gore, and the site was monitored by Dan McConnell.



2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that the evaluation should include a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened area and that sufficient archaeological features should be excavated and recorded to meet the project objectives.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.4 No environmental sampling was carried out on the site.
- 2.2.5 A large portion of the northeast of the site was unsuitable for archaeological investigation due to the extensive pond known to have been excavated and backfilled there within recent years. There was also a protected tree highlighted within the southern edge of the development area, which guided the archaeological trenching.
- 2.2.6 Spoil heaps could be seen across the site, from land clearance and other local area works, the majority of the heaped soil may be left over from the pond excavation and subsequent backfilling.
- 2.2.7 The conditions on the site were very wet.



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Three trenches were opened totalling 88 linear metres (see Fig.2) and the results are presented and described by trench, full details by trench/context appear in Appendix A. All trenches were 2.00m wide and the percentage of the available area opened (excluding the modern pond) was a little over 5%.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 The trench was located at the southwest end of the site and was 32m long. Topsoil and subsoil measured 0.23m and 0.27m respectively. The trench contained the heavily truncated remains of two modern brick walls, parallel, c. 10m apart and on a northwest to southeast alignment. The southwestern wall (109) survived as a concrete footing 0.45m wide. The northeastern wall had a brownish yellow gravel footing (105), and two mortared (though damaged) courses of brick (106) see Fig.2, section 1. A thin spread of dark yellowish brown material (108) lay between the walls and contained a small quantity of animal bone.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was located at the centre of the development area, running almost north to south, the trench measured 26m in length. The topsoil measured 0.22m, and the subsoil 0.29m deep. At the southern end of the trench a small brick structure was observed (110), a single layer of eight bricks formed a circle of 0.60m internal diameter. The area within the bricks had been backfilled with brick rubble. The structure was within a construction cut through the subsoil. A ditch, **103**, was excavated at the northern end of the trench, the ditch ran on a northwest to southeast alignment and cut through the subsoil (Fig.2, section 2). A 1m wide slot was excavated through the ditch and the finds assemblage consisted of a small amount of animal bone and 1 pot sherd, dating to 19th century.

3.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located south of the known pond and ran east to west. There were no features of archaeological significance within the trench, however, there were clearly modern features and ground disturbance related to the large pond along the northern edge of the trench. There also appeared to be a smaller, separate modern pond with black pond lining material.

3.5 Finds Summary

3.5.1 Clearly modern, 20th century, material was observed across the site, and within the areas of modern disturbance, but was not collected. The earliest datable finds recovered consisted of pottery dating to the late 18th or early 19th century.



4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The walls recorded in Trench 1 are likely to relate to small outbuildings and/or garden walls. Either way they are backyard structural remains belonging to the property fronting the High Street to the west. The evidence of backyard activity is supported by the presence of the small circular brick structure, seen in Trench 2.
- 4.1.2 Ditch **103** in Trench 2, is parallel to the walls in Trench 1 and aligned with the major property boundary still extant to the northwest. This boundary clearly marks the back of the plots along the High Street northwards and would presumably have done so within this property up to the point where it was extended eastwards some time in the 19th century.
- 4.1.3 There were no post-medieval remains to the northeast of this earlier boundary ditch, with modern features only being recorded in Trench 3. This area was presumably within the fields until the extension of the property.
- 4.1.4 A range of small buildings can be seen in the area of Trench 1 on the 1891 Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Map Ordnance Survey ma (1:10,560), however, this map is not clear enough to definitively attribute the remains within the trench to an exact building depicted.
- 4.1.5 The features seen in Trench 3 are all likely to relate to the pond works, and it appears there may also have been subsidiary pond features.

4.2 Conclusion

- 4.2.1 The northeastern side of the site, outside the early boundary ditch, is highly disturbed by the pond and associated works, and there has been a high degree of soil displacement within the area.
- 4.2.2 The late post-medieval and modern remains to the western side of the ditch can be considered to relate to the properties that would have fronted onto the High Street, with long plots of land to the rear. No features or artefacts were recorded that pre-date the late 18th/early 19th century and it is suggested that this northern part of the High Street did not get taken into the settled area of the town until the post-medieval period. The limited structural remains that were present were quite heavily truncated and the limited finds assemblage seem to imply domestic activity rather than anything industrial.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General des		Orientation		NE-SW			
Trench at southwest end of the development area, running northeast southwest.					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
					Width (m)		2
					Length (m)		32
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds date		date
100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil			-
101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil			-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-		-
105	Fill	0.6	0.16	Bedding Material			-
106	Wall	0.6	0.18	Brick Wall	Brick		-
107	Cut	0.6	0.32	Construction Cut	-		-
108	Layer	-	0.29	Midden	Pot-Bone	L181	th E19th C
0	build	0.50	0.20	concrete foundation			
Trench		1			-		
General des	cription				Orientation		N-S
Trench located in the middle of development area, running north south.					Avg. depth (m)		0.51
					Width (m)	Width (m) 2	
Length (m) 26				26			
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
100	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	Pot	L18th E19th C	
101	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil			
							-
103	Cut	0.8	0.21	Cut of Ditch	-		-
103 104	Cut Fill	0.8 0.8	0.21 21		- Pot		- - 19th C
				Cut of Ditch			
104 110	Fill	0.8	21	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch			
104 110 Trench	Fill build	0.8	21	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch			
104 110 Trench	Fill build	0.8	21	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch	Pot	n	19th C
104 110 Trench General dese	Fill build	0.8	21 0.12	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch	Pot Orientatio	n	19th C
104 110 Trench General dese	Fill build	0.8	21 0.12	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch brick base	Pot Orientatio Avg. depth	ท า (m)	19th C E-W 0.64
104 110 Trench General deso Trench locate	Fill build	0.8	21 0.12	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch brick base	Pot Orientatio Avg. depth Width (m)	ท า (m)	19th C E-W 0.64 2
104 110 Trench General deso Trench locate Contexts	Fill build	0.8	21 0.12	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch brick base	Pot Orientatio Avg. depth Width (m)	ท า (m)	19th C E-W 0.64 2
104 110 Trench General dese	Fill build cription	0.8 0.60 f known pond	21 0.12 I feature, run	Cut of Ditch Fill of Ditch brick base ning east west.	Pot Orientatio Avg. depth Width (m) Length (m	ท า (m)	19th C E-W 0.64 2 31

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APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Drummond-Murray, J., 2009, Specification for Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Tern Gardens, Chatteris.

Hall, D., 1992, The Fenland Project Number 6: *The South-Western Cambridgeshire Fenlands, East Anglian Archaeology*, Cambridgeshire County Council.

Thatcher, C., 2008, *Multi-period excavation at New New Road, Chatteris*, OA East Report Number 985.

OS. 1891, Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Map, 1:10,560



APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project De	etails								
OASIS Num	ber Oxfordar3-69045								
Project Nam	ne Land at Tern Gardens, Chatteris								
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start 01			01-12-2009	1-12-2009 F		Finish	Finish 02-12-2009		
Previous Work (by OA East)			No			Future	Work	No	
Project Refe	erence C	odes							
Site Code	CHATEG09			Planning	Planning App. No.			YR07/0543/F	
HER No.	ECB 3285		Related I	elated HER/OASIS No.					
Type of Proj	ect/Tech	niques Use	d						
Prompt		Direction from	n Local Planning	g Authority - F	PPG16				
Developmen	t Type	Urban Reside	ntial						
Please sel	ect all to	echniques	used:						
X Aerial Photo	ography - in	terpretation	Grab-Sa	mpling			R	emote Operated Vehicle Survey	
Aerial Photo	ography - ne	ew	Gravity-0	Core			ΧS	ample Trenches	
Annotated S	Sketch		Laser Sc	anning			S	urvey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure	
Augering			Measure	d Survey			Ta	argeted Trenches	
Dendrochro	nological S	urvey	Metal De	etectors	Test Pits				
X Documenta	ry Search		Phospha	te Survey	Irvey Dopographic Survey				
Environmen	tal Samplin	Ig	Photogra	ammetric Sur	vey		V	ibro-core	
Fieldwalking	•		-	aphic Survey					
Geophysica	I Survey		Rectified	Photography	У				
Monument List feature type together with th	es using the	e NMR Monume	ent Type Thesa	urus and sigr				DA Object type Thesaurus	
Monument Period		Period		0	Object			Period	
Wall		Post Med	dieval 1540 to 1	901 E	Brick			Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	
		Select pe	iod					Select period	
		Select pe	eriod					Select period	
Project Lo	ocation								
County	Cambridgeshire				Site Address (including postcode if possible)				
District	Fenland			C	Land at Tern Gardens Chatteris, Cambs.				
Parish	Chatteris				PE16 6[X			
HER	Cambridgshire County Council								
Study Area	2700m²			N	ationa	I Grid Re	eferen	TL 3926 8657	



Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Landbeach, Cambs	OA East Office, Bar Hill	Landbeach, Cambs
CHATEG09	CHATEG09	CHATEG09

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones			
Ceramics			
Environmental			
Glass			
Human Bones			
Industrial			
Leather			
Metal			
Stratigraphic			
Survey			
Textiles			
Wood			
Worked Bone			
Worked Stone/Lithic			
None	X	X	X
Other			

Notes:

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the land at Tern Gardens, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (TL 3926 8657) between 1st and 2nd December 2009. The archaeological remains consisted of Post Medieval backyard activity, associated with the property's fronting onto the High Street at the southwest end of the development area; features included late post-medieval to modern structural remains.



Drawing Conventions						
PI	ans					
Limit of Excavation						
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>					
Archaeological Deposit						
Excavated Slot						
Modern Feature						
Wall						
Cut Number	118					
Deposit Number	119					
Structure Number	120					
S	ections					
Cut						
Deposit Horizon						
Top Surface/Top of Natural						
Cut Number	118					
Deposit Number	117					
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ⊼					
Brick	br					

Convention Key



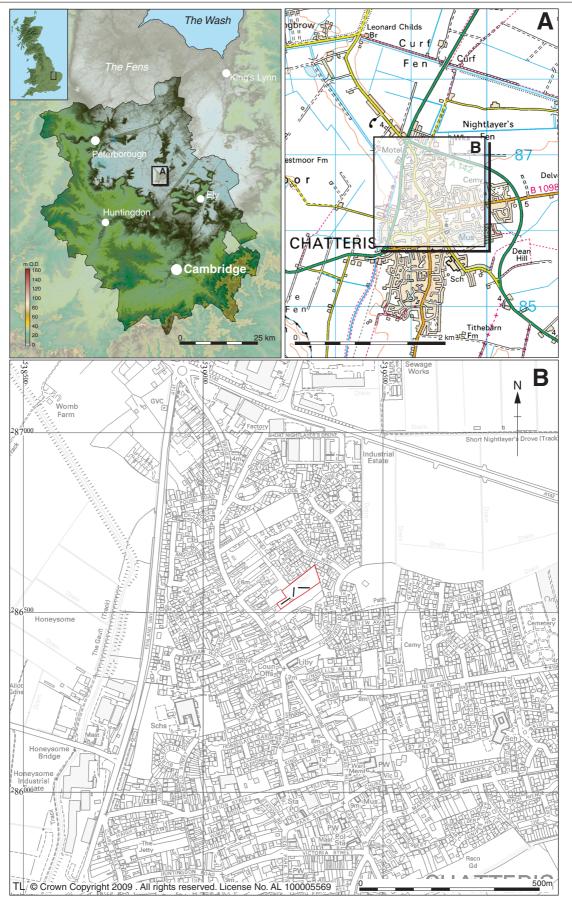
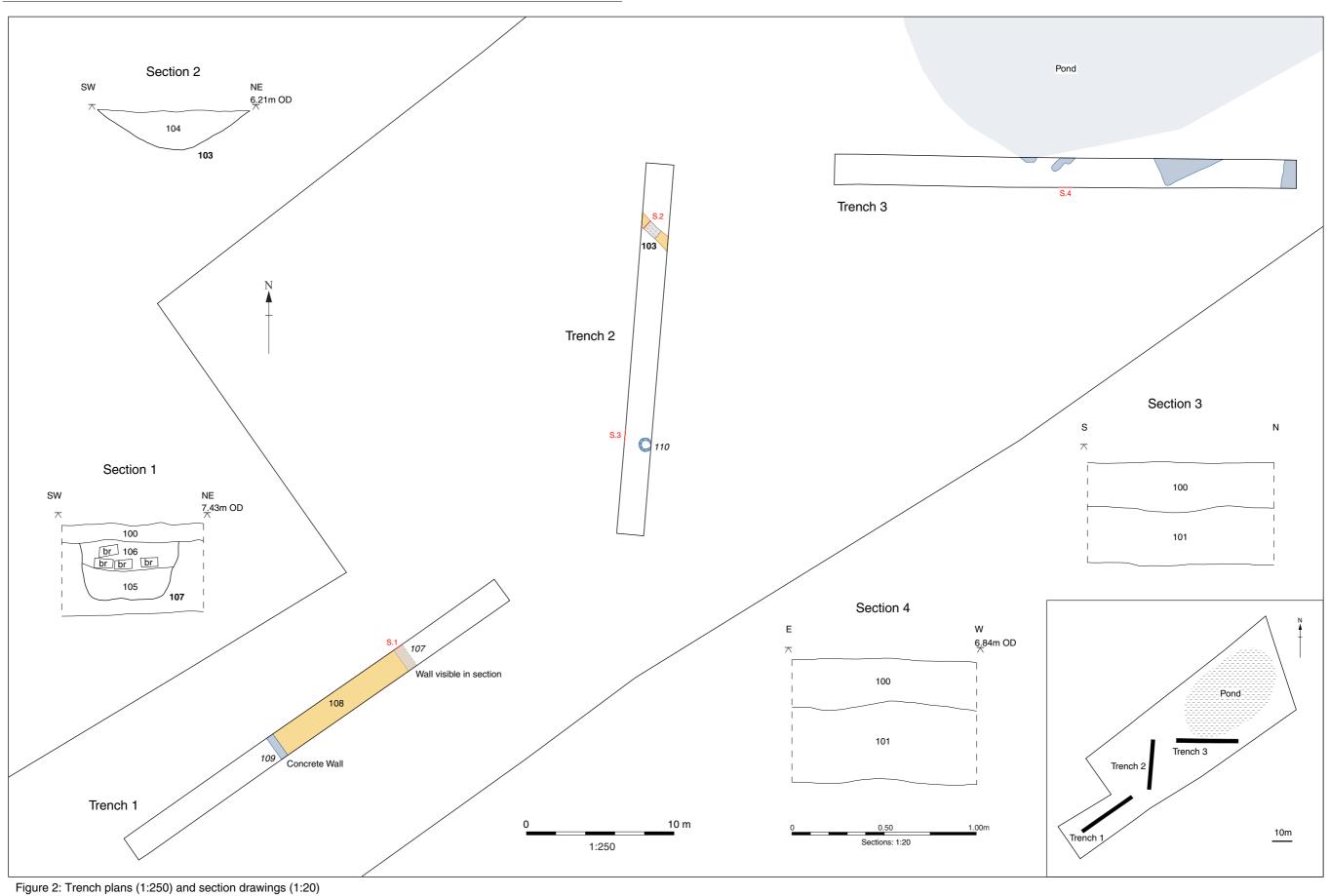


Figure 1: Location of trenches with the development area outlined (red)





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