

# LAND SOUTH OF THE BARN, MILL HILL LANE, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1193

March 2018



## LAND SOUTH OF THE BARN, MILL HILL LANE, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared on behalf of:

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March 2018

Site Code	ECB5341		
Project No.	P1229	NGR	TL 4109 9478
Planning Ref.	F/YR17/0819/O	OASIS	britanni1-310660
Approved By:	A	Date	March 2018



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#### Abstract

On the 19<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Mark Pocklington in advance of the erection of 2 dwellings at Land South of The Barn, Mill Hill Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4109 9478). (Fig. 1). Two 15.00m x 1.80m trenches were excavated across the site to sample the threatened area.

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a moderate potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity.

The evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features within the trenches. A modern made ground layer was identified in Trench 1 which was likely associated with modern landscaping of the garden in the northern area of the site, nearest to the house. Beneath this layer was a subsoil which was present across the site It is likely that it is a former agricultural sub soil from the post-medieval period when the site was in use for rural purposes.

Despite the potential for archaeological features, particularly from the medieval and postmedieval periods, none were identified during the evaluation. The evaluation did however identify a possible post-medieval sub soil which confirms the site's previous use as an agricultural field during the post-medieval period.



### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

On the 19<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Mark Pocklington on the instruction of Craig Brand Architectural Design Services in advance of the erection of 2 dwellings at Land South of The Barn, Mill Hill Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4109 9478). (Fig. 1)

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Stewart, G. dated 3rd January 2018) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the threatened available area which comprised of two 15.00m x 1.80m trenches.

### 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The development is located on the southwest edge of March just south of Knight's End Road.

The natural bedrock geology is described as Ampthill Clay Formation – Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 157 to 164 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas, (BGS, 2018).

The superficial geology that has been recorded on the site is described as Oadby Member – Diamicton, which are superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions, (BGS, 2018).

#### 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local planning policy is the *Fenland Local Plan* (1993; 2005 Edition).

#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (<u>www.pastscape.org.uk</u>), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs 2, 3 & 4).

#### Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity within the CHER search area is predominantly from the Late Iron Age with some lesser evidence of Bronze Age activity. A large multi-period site c.400m north of the site revealed evidence of possible Bronze Age activity in the form of



pit and ditch (ECB3751). A large Bronze Age dolerite axe hammer was found in a churchyard c.550m northeast of the site (05917), and an evaluation in the same area found an early Bronze Age pit which contained 2 distinct types of beaker pottery (ECB3013). During an excavation a further c.200m northeast, at the Neal Wade Community College, some late Bronze Age wells were found in a multi-period site (ECB3360).

Iron Age occupation of March is more evident in the CHER data. One of the most significant finds from the Late Iron Age within the search area is an Iceni hoard found during tree planting c.960m northeast of the site, which led to a small excavation around the find by the British Museum that revealed part of a curving ditch which was possibly surrounding a roundhouse (MCB16060). A watching brief c.550m northeast of the site at the Churchyard of St Wendreda's Church revealed some Iron Age finds including pottery sherds and a loom weight which indicate Iron Age settlement nearby (MCB17446). Iron Age ditches found just slightly further northeast at the Neale Wade Community School might be evidence of this settlement (ECB3283, ECB3360), and further evidence of the settlement is indicated by a Late Iron Age pit and residual Iron Age finds at a site just to the north (ECB699, ECB1712).

#### Roman

The most significant Roman record from the CHER search is that of a large Roman settlement (possibly starting in the Late Iron Age) c.250m east of the site. Excavation revealed large enclosure ditches, rubbish pits, and post holes which were possibly linked to a Roman farmstead or a Villa (09009, ECB1005). Evidence of industrial activities was also noted indicating possible cereal production, salt production, metal working, and pottery production (ECB1475). A further evaluation in the same area identified the continuation of this settlement including a surfaced trackway (ECB4279). In addition, another significant Roman record is 05915 which refers to a Roman coin hoard found in 1820 c.220m north of the site which consisted of a large pot filled with bronze coins of Hadrian and included a gold coin of Valentinian and a coin of Pertinax. Further Roman artefacts were found in a garden c.950m northeast of the site consisting of pottery sherds, coins, and lead weights (03781).

#### Saxon

Evidence of Saxon activity is limited in the CHER search area. An early-mid Saxon fire pit was identified c.300m north of the site at a multi-period, but predominantly Medieval, site (ECB3751). Sherds of late Saxon pottery were found at the multi-period site at the Neal Wade Community School c.780m from the site (ECB1712). In addition an early Saxon bronze cruciform brooch was found c.950m from the site in a garden with a date of 6<sup>th</sup> century AD (0378a).

#### Medieval

Just 300m north of the site a large multi-phase site was found with the majority of the evidence dating to the Medieval period (ECB3751). A substantial 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century enclosure ditch was found, the interior of which contained a midden deposit, pits and a possible beam slot and also late medieval quarrying. Outside the enclosure was evidence



of medieval ridge and furrow. In the same area is possible evidence of a shrunken medieval village, perhaps originally part of Hatchwood's Manor, represented by 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, a piece of quern, and possible fish ponds (08442). Further evidence of ridge and furrow has been found in the fields around March including the fields just southwest of the site (1164), fields to the west (ECB3237), and fields to the east in the area of the possible Roman villa (09009). A number of the records returned by the CHER search relate to the Medieval Church of St Wendreda located c.600m northeast of the site (DCB2008, 06013). A watching brief in the associated churchyard revealed evidence of medieval occupation in the form of pits, post holes, a cess pit, and occupational layers (ECB2398, MCB17447). In the same area just slight further northeast three phases of medieval activity were identified at a multi-period site in the form of boundary ditches with internal divisions and a later phase of industrial pitting along the largest boundary (ECB3360). Additionally Medieval spot finds have been found within the search area including a medieval long cross silver penny of Edward 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> found in a garden c.350m northeast of the site (11994), and a medieval iron ring and bronze belt buckle found by metal detecting c.320m southwest of the site (MCB16261).

#### Post Medieval

The most significant post-medieval record returned by the CHER search is that of the site of Hatchwood House (MCB22641) which was a 19<sup>th</sup> century house, now demolished. In the same area an evaluation found evidence of post medieval agricultural ditches and field drains (some were also modern) (ECB4079). Evidence of post-medieval quarrying was noted during excavations at the Neale Wade Community School (ECB699). The churchyard of St Wendreda was in use as a burial ground into the post medieval period and contains several 18<sup>th</sup> century chest tombs which are now listed (MCB16846). The watching brief at the churchyard encountered a single 19<sup>th</sup> century burial in a wood coffin, in a brick vault.

Given the above records the site had a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a moderate potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and postmedieval periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity.

#### 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CHET brief stated that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied (Stewart, G. Brief, Section 3.1).

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



#### 6.0 **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dryland palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

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

#### 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief required a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of the houses and associated works. The trenching was to cover 5% of the site area comprising two  $15.00m \times 1.80m$  trenches.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.

#### 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5 - 7)

Two 15.00m x 1.80m trenches were excavated across the site. No archaeological features were encountered, but an intact subsoil was present in both trenches and a made ground layer was present in Trench 1. One modern land drain was encountered in Trench 2.



A metal detector was used to scan the site both prior and post excavation of the trenches along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds, which included modern nails, fencing pins were encountered and were not retained.

Bucket sampling was carried out on all trenches but recovered only pieces of modern bricks.

#### 8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated north to south and measured  $15.00 \text{m} \times 1.80 \text{m}$ . It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.07 m. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Made Ground Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.60m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 1.02m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

#### 8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated east to west and measured  $15.00m \times 1.80m$ . It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. The trench contained no archaeological features and one modern land drain.

Topsoil Layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.32m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.70m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

#### 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 6)

The deposit model varied across the site. A Subsoil was encountered in both trenches above the natural geology, but the topsoil present in Trench 2 appears to have been removed by a made ground layer, present in Trench 1.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 1 was Made Ground Layer **1000**. This comprised of a dark black-brown, compact, silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions and occasional pieces of modern CBM. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.60m in Sample Section 1. This layer contained fragments of modern CBM and pieces of modern rubbish.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 2 was Topsoil Layer **1003**. This layer consisted of a dark black-brown, loose, silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.32m in Sample Section 2.

Beneath Made Ground Layer 1000 in Trench 1 and Topsoil Layer 1003 in Trench 2 was Subsoil **1001**. This comprised of a mid orange-brown, compact, silty clay with occasional small-large flint inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 1.02m in Sample Section 1 with a thickness of 0.42m. This layer likely represents an agricultural sub soil, possibly of a post-medieval date.



At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was Natural Geology **1002**, comprising a light yellow-brown with mid orange-brown patches, compact, clay with occasional small stone and flint inclusions and frequent chalk inclusions.

#### **10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a moderate potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity.

The evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features within the trenches. A modern made ground layer was identified in Trench 1 which was likely associated with modern landscaping of the garden in the northern area of the site, nearest to the house. Beneath this layer was a subsoil which was present across the site. Unfortunately no dating evidence was found for this layer but it is likely that it is an agricultural sub soil from the post-medieval period.

Despite the potential for archaeological features, particularly from the medieval and postmedieval periods, none were identified during the evaluation. The evaluation did however identify a possible post-medieval sub soil which confirms the site's previous use as an agricultural field during the post-medieval period.

#### **11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The final archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET). The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

#### **12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mark Pocklington for commissioning and funding the project.

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

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



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Historic England PastScape <a href="https://www.pastscape.org.uk">www.pastscape.org.uk</a>



Archaeological Data Service (ADS) <u>www.ads.ahds.ac.uk</u>

Historic England National List for England

https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list

DEFRA Magic <a href="http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic">http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic</a>



#### **APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES**

#### **TRENCH 1**

Trench No	Orientation			Height AOD		Shot ID
1	N-S			3.85m		DP2
Sample Section No		Locatio	n		Facing	
1		W Side, N End E Facing		E Facing		
Context No	Depth		Deposi	t Description		
1000	0.00 – 0.60m					m, silty clay with frequent ces of modern CBM and
1001	0.60 - 1.02m		Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasi small-large flint inclusions		silty clay with occasional	
1002	fi		Natural: Light yellow-brown with mid orange-brown patches, firm, silty clay, with occasional small stone and flint inclusions and frequent chalk inclusions			

#### **TRENCH 2**

Trench No 2	Orientation E-W			Height AOD 3.73m		Shot ID DP4
Sample Section No		Location			Facing	
2			S Side	, E End		N Facing
Context No	Depth		Deposi	t Description		
1003	0.00 - 0	0.00 – 0.32m Top So		p Soil: Dark black-brown, loose, silty clay with occasional		
		small stone in		one inclusions		
1001	0.32 - 0	0.32 - 0.70m Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasiona		silty clay with occasional		
	small-l		small-la	rge flint inclusions		
1002			Natural: Light yellow-brown with mid orange-brown patches,			
		firm, silty clay, with occasion			ll stone and flint inclusions	
	and fre		and free	quent chalk inclusio	ons	



#### **APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET**

OASIS FORM - Print view

https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm

# **OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

**Printable version** 

#### OASIS ID: britanni1-310660

#### **Project details**

Project name	Land South of the Barn, Mill Hill Lane, March, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	On the 19th March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Mark Pocklington in advance of the erection of 2 dwellings at Land South of The Barn, Mill Hill Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4109 9478). (Fig. 1). Two 15.00m x 1.80m trenches were excavated across the site to sample the threatened area. The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a moderate potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity. The evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features within the trenches. A modern made ground layer was identified in Trench 1 which was likely associated with modern landscaping of the garden in the northern area of the site, nearest to the house. Beneath this layer was a subsoil which was present across the site it is likely that it is a former agricultural sub soil from the post-medieval periods, none were identified during the evaluation. The evaluation did however identify a possible post-medieval sub soil which confirms the site's previous use as an agricultural field during the post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 19-03-2018 End: 19-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5341 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	P1229 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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OASIS FORM - Print view

https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm

<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND MARCH Land South of the barn, Mill Hill Lane, March, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	PE15 9QB
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 4109 9478 52.532201050496 0.080267257167 52 31 55 N 000 04 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.83m Max: 3.85m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Lousia Cunningham
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mark Pocklington
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Archive ID	ECB5341
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB5341
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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#### OASIS FORM - Print view

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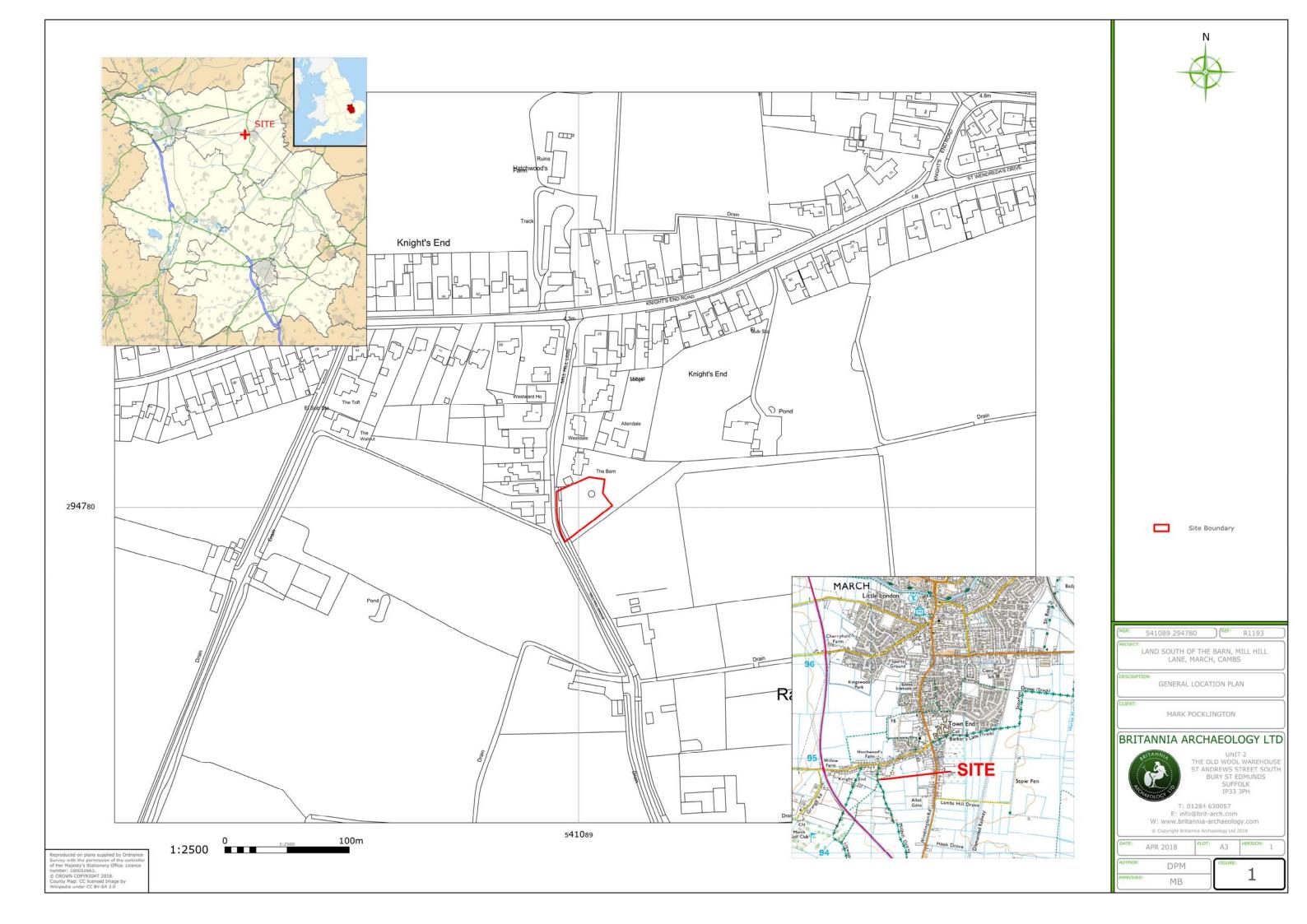
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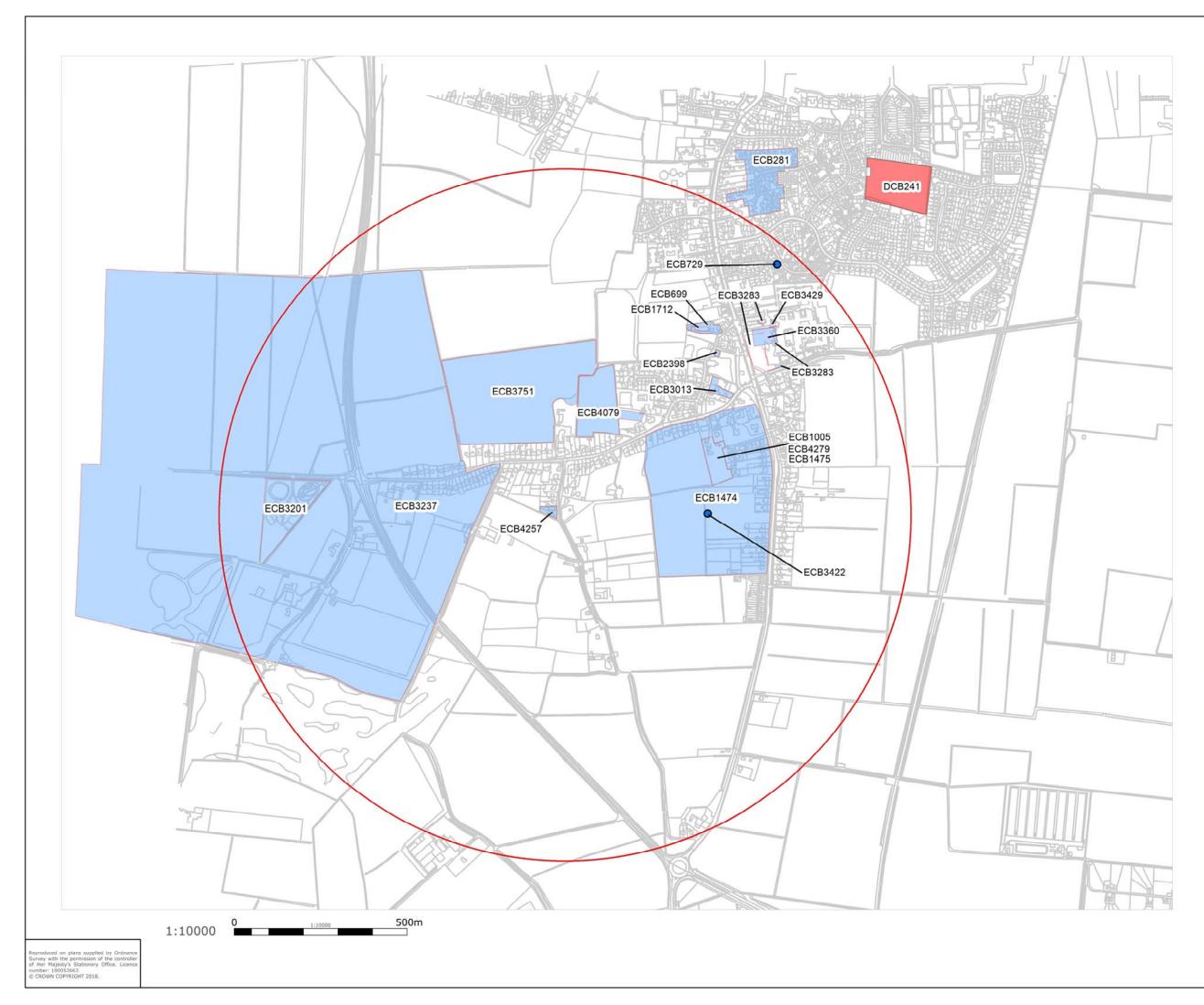
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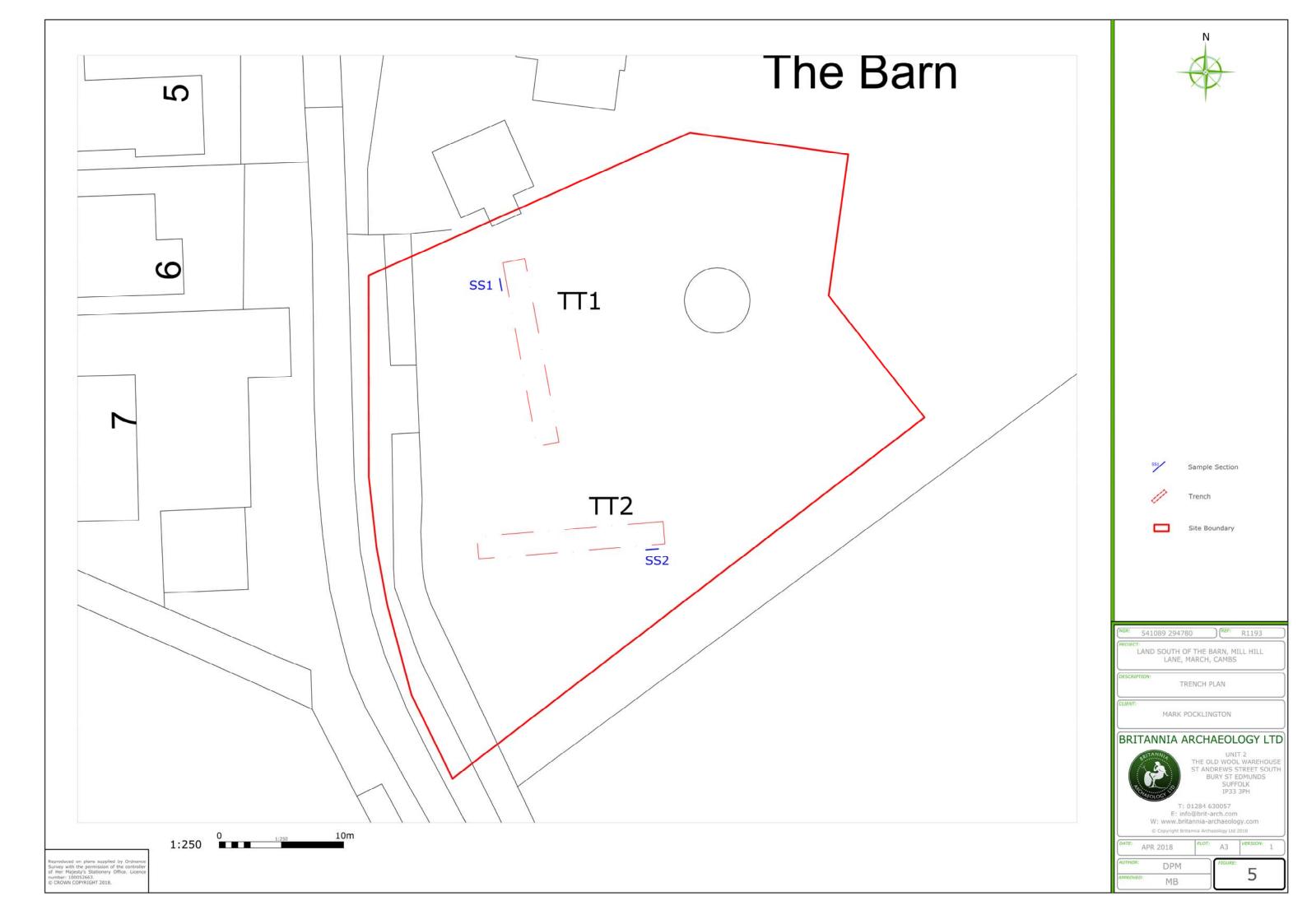


















DP1 - TT1 - VIEW N

DP3 - TT2 - VIEW W

(NGR: 541089 294780 (REF: R1193
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CUEENT:
MARK POCKLINGTON
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS
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W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018
AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 7
APPROVED: MB