

NELSON HOUSE, 22 NORWOOD ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1269

August 2020



NELSON HOUSE, 22 NORWOOD ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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Version 1.4



Site Code	ECB6244	NGR	TL 4138 9803
Project No.	P1314	Museum	-
	. 101 .	ACC	
Planning Ref.	F/YR19/0501/F	OASIS	britanni1-397468
Approved By:	A	Date	August 2020



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DISCLAIMER
Abstract6
1.0 INTRODUCTION
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)8
2.1 Site Geology
3.0 PLANNING POLICIES
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3) 10
<i>4.1 Prehistoric</i>
<i>4.2 Roman</i> 10
<i>4.3 Saxon</i> 11
4.4 Medieval
4.5 Post-medieval and Modern11
4.5 Archaeological Potential12
5.0 PROJECT AIMS
-
5.0 PROJECT AIMS
5.0 PROJECT AIMS
5.0 PROJECT AIMS
5.0PROJECT AIMS.136.0PROJECT OBJECTIVES.147.0FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY.158.0DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS.16
5.0 PROJECT AIMS. 13 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES. 14 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY. 15 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS. 16 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7) 16
5.0 PROJECT AIMS. 13 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES. 14 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY. 15 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS. 16 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7) 16 8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5 - 7) 16
5.0 PROJECT AIMS. 13 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES. 14 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY. 15 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS. 16 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7). 16 8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5 - 7). 16 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL. 17
5.0 PROJECT AIMS. 13 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES. 14 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY. 15 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS. 16 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7) 16 8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5 - 7) 16 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL 17 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION 18
5.0 PROJECT AIMS. 13 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES. 14 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY. 15 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS. 16 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7) 16 8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5 - 7) 16 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL 17 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION 18 11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION 19
5.0 PROJECT AIMS. 13 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES. 14 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY. 15 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS. 16 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7) 16 8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5 - 7) 16 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL 17 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION 18 11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION 19 12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 20



FIGURE LIST

- Figure 1 Site Location Plan
- Figure 2 HER Data Events
- Figure 3 HER Data Monuments
- Figure 4 Feature Location Plan
- Figure 5 Trench 1 Plans, Sections & Photographs
- Figure 6 Trench 2 Plans, Sections & Photographs
- Figure 7 Trench 2 Feature Section & Photograph



Abstract

On the 15th July 2020 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Nelson House, 22 Norwood Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4138 9803). The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The trenching comprised two trenches, one measuring 15.00m x 1.80m, and the other 20.00m x 1.80m

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods. The potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and medieval period was considered to be low while there was a moderate potential for features and finds of post-medieval date.

The evaluation encountered two phases of dating on the site. The earliest phase relates to Fen Drain 1002 which was located in Trench 2. While no dating evidence was recovered the presence of the feature has been classed as post medieval.

The later Phase of dating relates to the modern development of the site and the formation of the car park 1006.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 15th July 2020 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Nelson House, 22 Norwood Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4138 9803) on behalf of Nancy Brownlow. The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition of planning application F/YR19/0501/F in advance of the construction of flats (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Robinson Zeki. L, 17^{th} March 2020) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The trenching comprised two trenches, one measuring 15.00m x 1.80m, and the other 20.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 4)..



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site was located on the northern limits of March, Cambridgeshire, which is located approximately 21km east of Peterborough. The site was occupied by a single block of flats (formerly a Public House) and ancillary buildings. The site lies adjacent to Norwood Road which forms the northern boundary, residential dwellings to both the west and south and a works to the east.

2.1 Site Geology

The natural bedrock geology was 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, 2020).

The superficial geology was described as Oadby Member - Diamicton. These 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, 2020).



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 2018) and the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (consent granted 5th June 2019). The relevant local planning policy is the *Fenland Local Plan (adopted May 2014).*



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 and 3).

4.1 Prehistoric

Due to the nature of the topography that the site lays on (a fen island) prehistoric evidence is replete. Some 300m to the south west of the site (ECB2346/MCB18159) a pit containing struck flint and animal bone dating to the Neolithic period was unearthed during excavation.

300m south east of the site undated postholes, enclosures and a trackway was attributed to the prehistoric period during excavation (ECB280).

An extensive landscape of late Bronze Age through early Iron Age ditches, gullies, parallel ditches and a crouched inhumation were discovered during excavations some 300m south east of the site (ECB928).

Another extensive prehistoric landscape was discovered during excavation some 530m north west of the site. Comprising of large Bronze Age watering holes and associated pitting alongside a post-built structure, ring gullies and seven cremations (ECB3027). Mesolithic and Neolithic struck flint was found in the topsoil during site stripping, suggestive of land-use during these periods.

4.2 Roman

Extensive evidence of Roman utilisation of the nearby landscape is also evident, not only due to the utilisation of March fen island, but in addition the presence of the east to west running Fen Causeway (CB15033) some 375m to the north of the site.



Some 300m to the south west of the site (ECB3114/MCB18160) east – west aligned ditches alongside robust finds-rich Roman ditches were discovered during investigations. These may have formed part of an extensive agricultural landscape.

Further evidence of the areas use in the Roman period as part of an agricultural landscape can be seen some 500m to the south west of the current site (ECB3170) with two ditches uncovered during archaeological evaluation.

Substantial Roman boundary ditches and enclosures were discovered during excavation (ECB3027) surrounding the Bronze Age watering holes mention previously, some 530m to the north west of the site.

An excavation 500m north of the site (ECB3845) revealed Roman pit sequences surrounded by substantial boundary ditches, again suggestive of a large and well-established agricultural landscape.

4.3 Saxon

No Saxon evidence has been reported on within the search area.

4.4 Medieval

Medieval evidence is sparce within the search radius. During excavations some 530m to the north of the site (ECB3027) some medieval boundary ditches were discovered, suggesting the areas land use during this period being agricultural.

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

During an evaluation 300m to the south west of the site a post-medieval post-built structure was discovered (MCB18161).

Within the site bounds a 19th century dwelling was noted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, known as Spaulding House (MCB27996). The extant structure on site may owe its origins to this building.



250m to the north east of the current site are extensive gravel quarry pits (MCB24284) although map regression shows these do not extend into the site.

World War II sunken air-raid shelters and pill boxes have been recorded 600m to the north of the site (ECB3390).

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site had a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods, should modern truncation not have removed these features. The potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and medieval period was considered to be **low**. There was a **moderate** potential for features and finds of post-medieval date particularly relating to Spaulding House originally located within the sites bounds.



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 were potentially threatened was studied (Robinson Zeki, L. 2020, Brief, Section 3.1).

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, 2020 and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003.



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).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief (section 3.4) stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- the presence or absence of a palaeosol and old land surface soils/deposits
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This was achieved by excavating two trenches, one measuring $15.00 \text{ m} \times 1.80 \text{ m}$ the other $20.00 \text{ m} \times 1.80 \text{ m}$.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014 and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2020.

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.

The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to the natural deposits. In the interests of reproduction of the results, a single context planning methodology was used.

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



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 5 - 7)

A professional metal detector was used to scan the trenches locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Bucket sampling was undertaken whereby a total of 90 litres of spoil from the topsoil was hand sorted at 3 points along each trench. Only demonstrably modern finds were present which were not retained. Similarly all stratigraphic layers were scanned for metal and non-metal finds and only finds of demonstrably modern date were recovered..

8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7)

Trench 1 was located in the southwest area of the site on a NE-SW orientation and measured $10.00m \times 1.80m$. No archaeological features were present within the trench, and no finds were recovered.

8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5 - 7)

Trench 2 was located east side of the site on a N-S orientation measuring $15.00 \text{ m} \times 1.80 \text{ m}$. A single large fen drain was present at the north end of the trench.

Fen Drain **1002** (1.80m+ x 3.20m+ x 1.18m) was orientated E-W and linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The drain extended beyond the northern limits of the trench. It contained three fills (**1003**, **1004** and **1005**) including secondary fill **1004** which represented slump from a bank located on the south side of the drain. The appears to run parallel to Norwood Road. No finds were recovered from the fills of fen drain **1002**, however the drain is most likely 19th century in date.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 6-7)

The deposit model varied across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in trench 1 was topsoil **1000**. It comprised a dark greyish brown, compact, silty sand present to a maximum depth of 0.51m in sample section 1. The layer represents the modern topsoil/garden soil.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in trench 2 was car park footing **1006** which comprised a light greyish yellow, compact sand. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.10m in trench 2 and represents the footing for the modern tarmac car park surface. This overlay topsoil **1000**. It is evident that when the car park footing was laid the area was not entirely cleared of topsoil.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1001** comprising a mid orangish brown, compact, silty sand.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods. The potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and medieval period was considered to be low while there was a moderate potential for features and finds of post-medieval date.

The evaluation encountered two phases of dating on the site. The earliest phase relates to Fen Drain **1002** which was located in Trench 2. While no dating evidence was recovered the presence of the feature has been classed as post medieval relating to the original course of Norwood road before the road was widened to its current state, requiring the backfilling of the roadside Fen drain. Drainage ditches such as this would be vital to the maintenance of the agricultural land in the fenland landscape.

The later Phase of dating relates to the modern development of the site and the formation of the car park **1006**.

Despite the potential no earlier archaeological finds or features were present. There appeared to have been some landscaping previously undertaken on the site which might have destroyed shallow features. However, it seems most likely that the site has not previously been occupied and until the late post medieval.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made with Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Archive Storage Facility – Deep Store, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. An appropriate accession number will be obtained in advance of deposition. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Nancy Brownlow for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Leanne Robinson Zeki and Andy Thomas of CHET for their help and advice throughout the project.

Thanks also To Steve Clarkson (PCIfA) for his metal detecting expertise while undertaking the works.

The site was excavated by Dan McConnell and Martin Brook of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - <u>www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps</u>

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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

English Heritage National List for England <u>www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-</u> <u>england</u>

DEFRA Magic



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD Shot ID
1	NE-SW	1
Sample Section No	Locatio	on Facing
1		
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.51m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, compact, silty sand with
		moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones
1001	0.51m+	Natural: Mid orangish brown, compact, silty sand with frequent
		inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation N-S		Height AOD		Shot ID
Sample Section No	Loca	tion		Facing	4
Context No	Depth	Deposit	Description		
1006	0.00-0.10m				low, compact sandy gravel angular and sub-rounded
1000	0.10-0.26m		Dark greyish b e inclusions of sub		ompact, silty sand with stones
1001	0.26m+		Mid orangish brow s of sub-angular a	· ·	act, silty sand with frequent ounded stones

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1002	Fen Drain (1.80m+ x 3.20m+ x 1.18m) Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base. On an E-W orientation.	1003	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand with infrequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones.	-	-
		1004	Secondary Fill. Slumped bank deposit. Dark orangish brown, compact, silty sand with moderate inclusions of medium sub-angular stones.	-	-
		1005	Tertiary Fill. Dark greyish brown, compact, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular stones.	-	-



APPENDIX – 2 OASIS FORM

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: britanni1-397468

Project details

Project name	Nelson House, 22 Norwood Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	On the 15th July 2020 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Nelson House, 22 Norwood Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4138 9803). The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The trenching comprised two trenches, one measuring 15.00m x 1.80m, and the other 20.00m x 1.80m The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods. The potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and medieval period was considered to be low while there was a moderate potential for features and finds of post-medieval date. The evaluation encountered two phases of dating on the site. The earliest phase relates to Fen Drain 1002 which was located in Trench 2. While no dating evidence was recovered the presence of the feature has been classed as post medieval. The later Phase of dating relates to the modern development of the site and the formation of the car park 1006.
Project dates	Start: 15-07-2020 End: 15-07-2020
Pre∨ious/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB6244 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FEN DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches'''
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country

England

1 of 3

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OASIS FORM - Print view

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

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND MARCH Nelson House, 22 Norwood Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	PE15 8QQ
Study area	1300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 541384 298034 51.944882029714 0.242863030006 51 56 41 N 000 14 34 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dan McConnell
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Dan McConnell
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Nancy Brownlow
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Archive ID	ECB6244
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB6244
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Publication type	
Title	Nelson House, 22 Norwood Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	L. Cunningham
Other bibliographic details	R1269

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OASIS FORM - Print view

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

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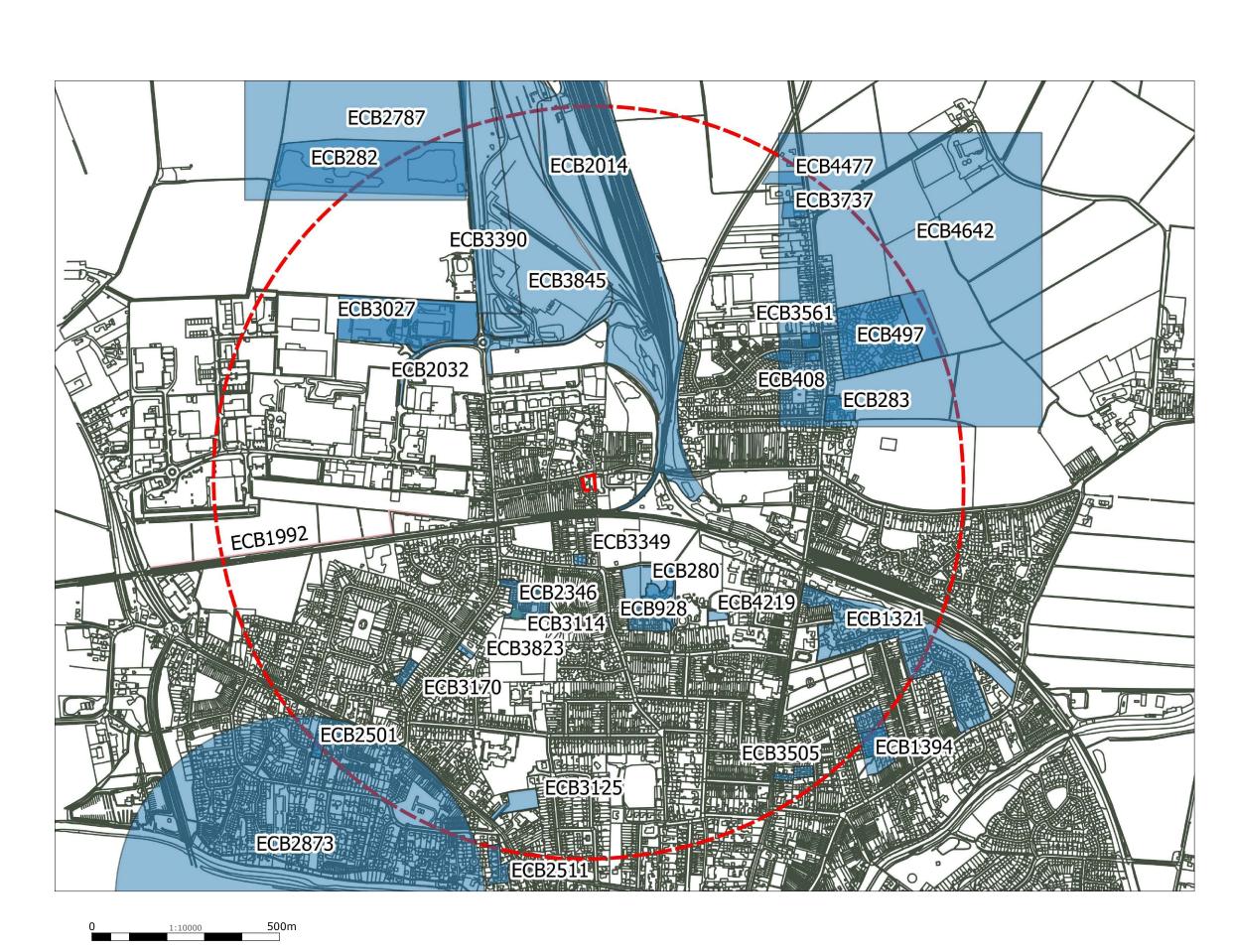
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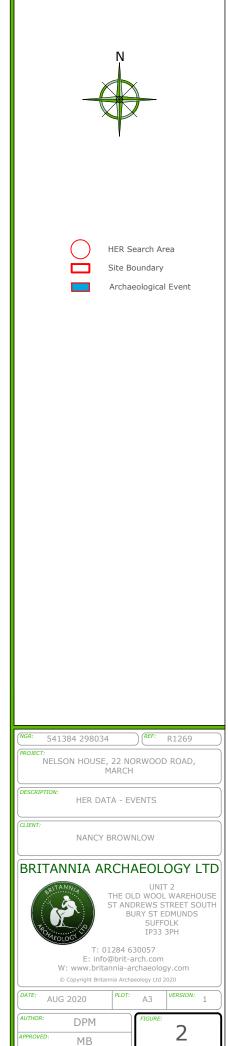
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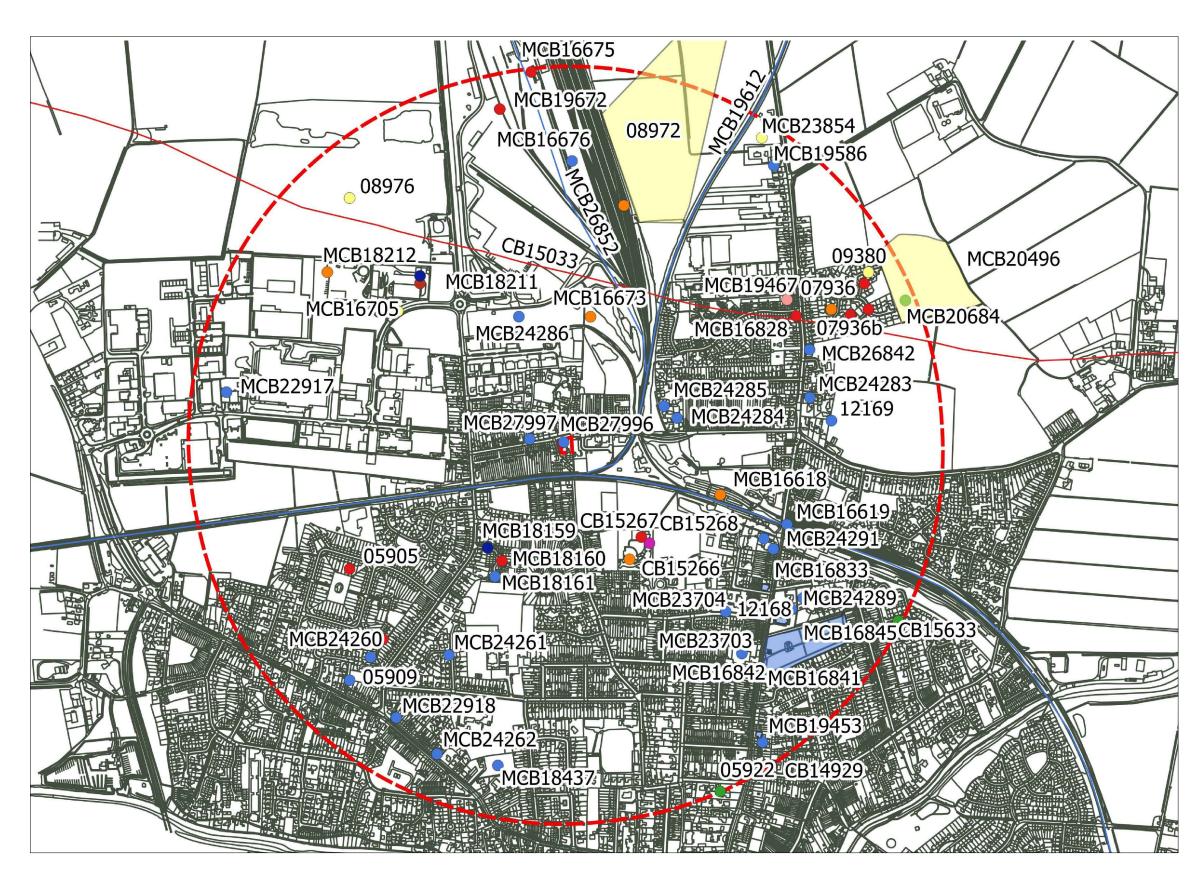
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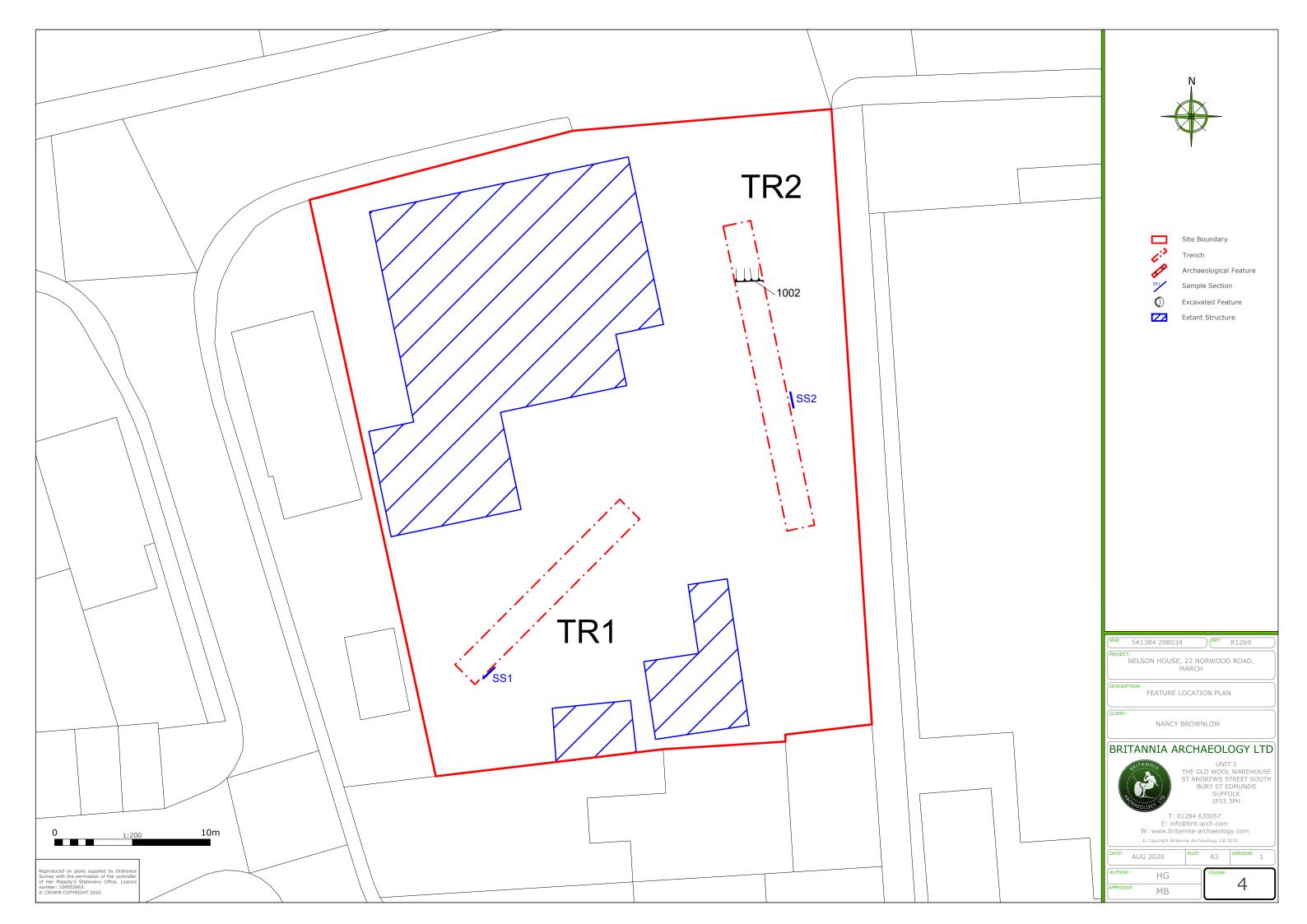
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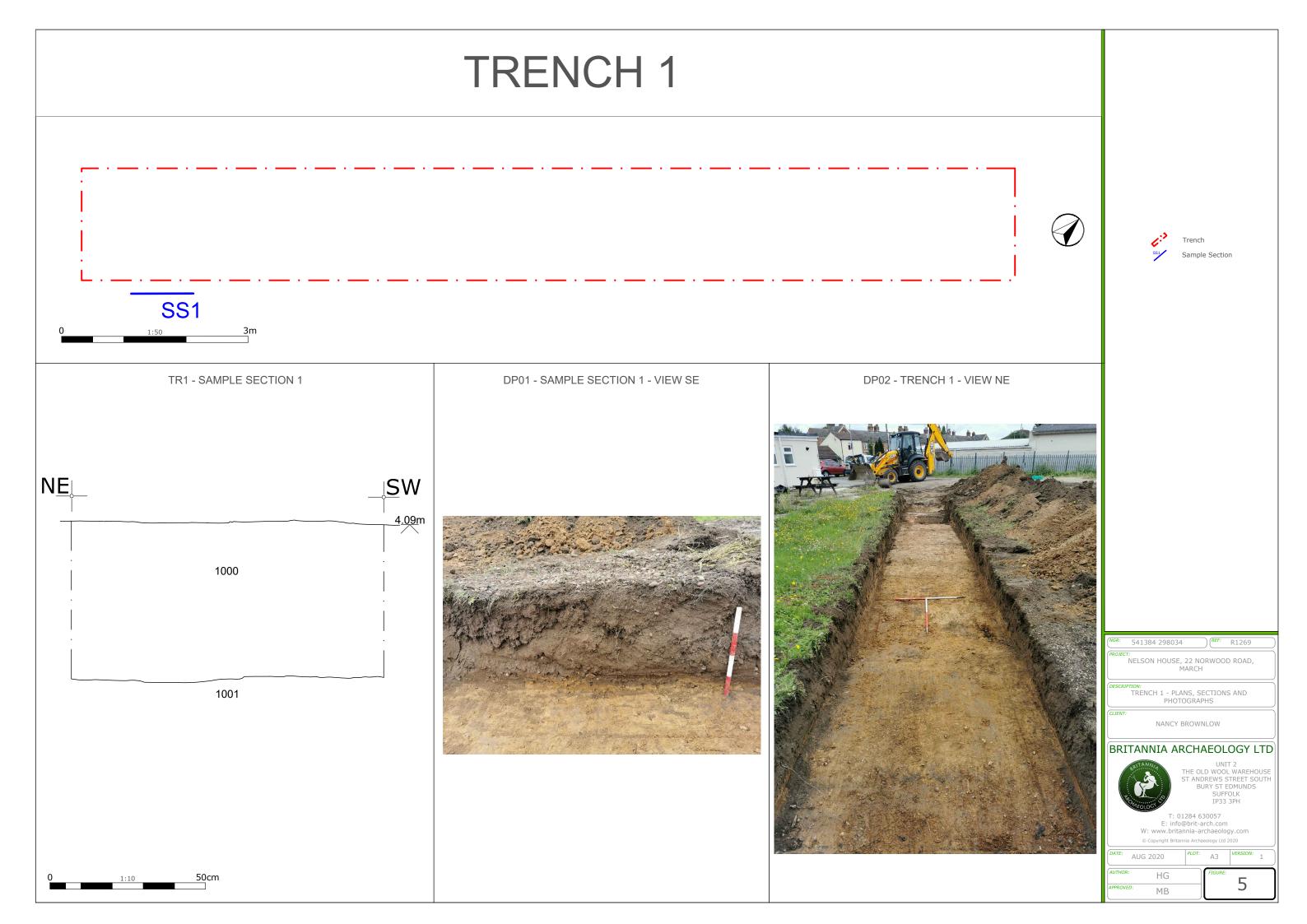
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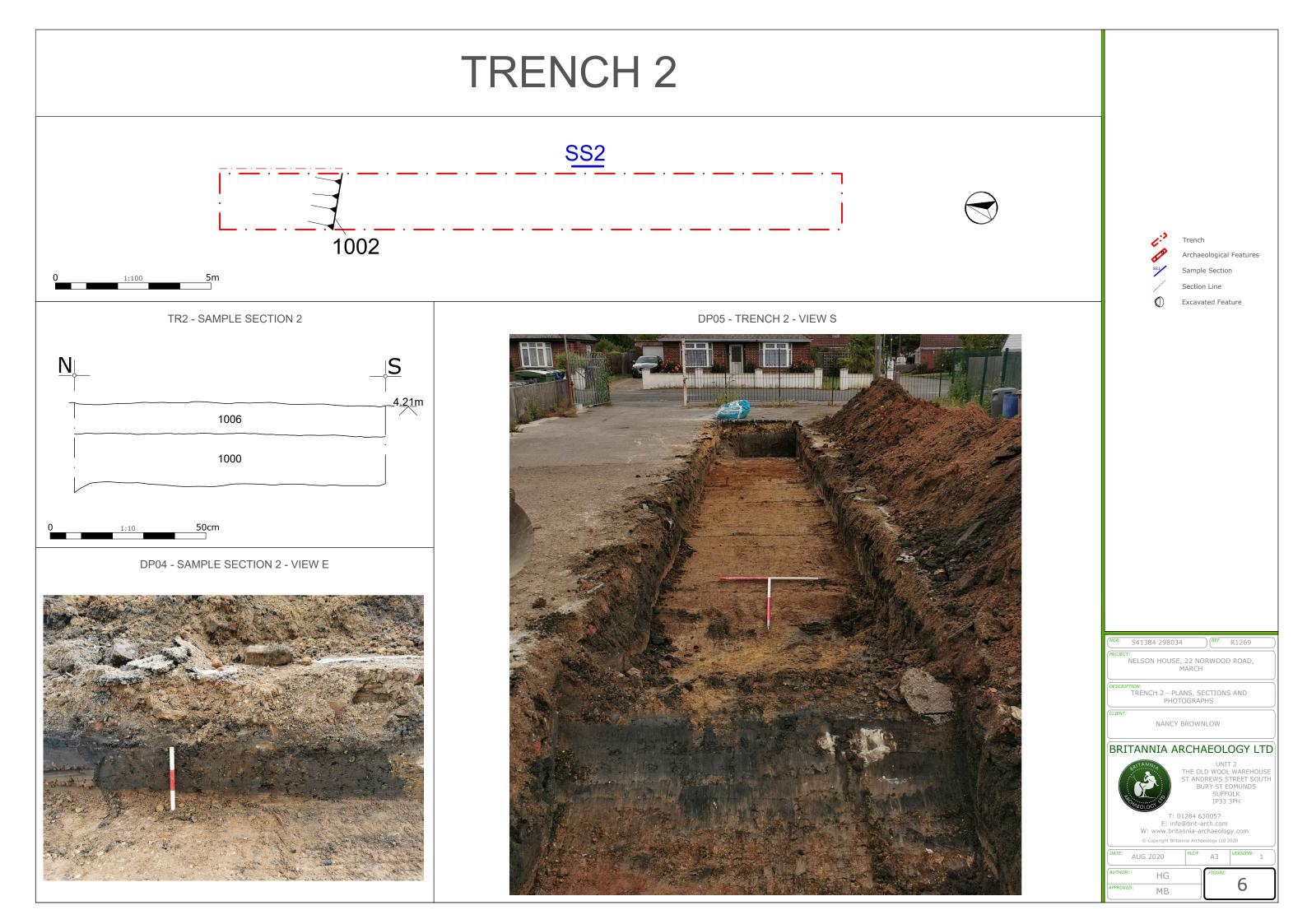


\bigcirc	HER Search Area
	Site Boundary
	Undated Record
	Multiperiod Record
	Modern Record
	Post-medieval Record
	Medieval Record
	Anglo Saxon Record
	Roman Record
	Iron Age Record
	Bronze Age Record
	Neolithic Record
	Mesolithic Record
	Palaeolithic Record

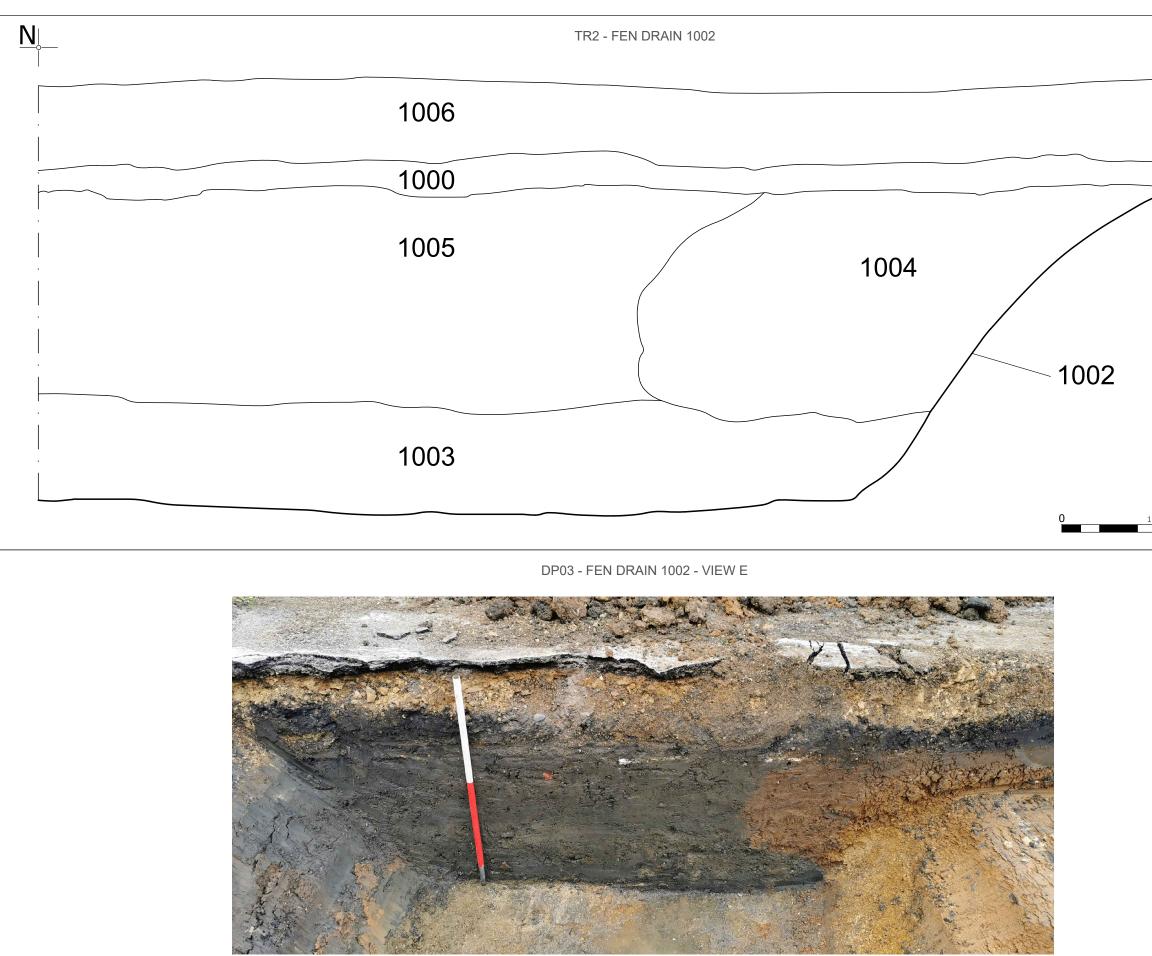
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DESCRIPTION: HER DAT	A - MONUMENTS		
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DATE: AUG 2020	PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1		
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE:		
APPROVED: MB			







TRENCH 2



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	NELSON HOUSE, 22 NORWOOD ROAD, MARCH
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