

HERITAGE NETWORK



**11a NEW ROAD,
Ramsey,
Cambridgeshire**

HN938

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

11a NEW ROAD,
Ramsey, Cambridgeshire

Project ref.: HN938

LPA ref.: 1100675FUL

Event no.: ECB3647

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of Ashbury Construction Services Ltd

by

James Snee BSC (HONS) AIFA

Report no. 681

September 2011

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The front cover shows the site looking south-west

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by James Snee, Greg Jones and Robin Densem. The report text and illustrations were prepared by James Snee and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to: James Doubleday of Ashbury Construction Services Ltd; and Daniel McConnell & Sally Thompson, Historic Environment Team (HET) of Cambridgeshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	11a New Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, PE26 1ED		
County:	Cambridgeshire	District:	Huntingdonshire
Village/town:	Ramsey	Parish:	Ramsey
Planning reference:	1100675FUL	NGR:	TL 2881 8520
Client name and address:	Ashbury Construction Services Ltd, Unit 3, Sorrel House Mews, Grimwade Street, Ipswich IP4 1LN		
Nature of work:	New dwellings	Current land use:	Residential
Site Status:	n/a	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (PPS5)
Position in planning process:	After full determination	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	350m ²	Size of area investigated:	19m ²
Site code:	HN938	Event no:	ECB3647
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Field evaluation	Archive recipient:	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Start of work:	06/09/2011	Finish of work:	09/09/2011
Related HER nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Late Medieval/Post Medieval
OASIS UID:	heritage1-106515	Significant finds:	Pottery, Brick & Tile
Monument types:	Masonry, Water course		
Physical archive:	Pottery, Brick and Tile		
Previous summaries/reports:	11a New Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire; Archaeological Summery. HN Report No: 679.		

Synopsis:

In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development at 11a New Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake an archaeological field evaluation. This work was a requirement of the planning consent granted by the local planning authority.

A single 4m by 4m trench was excavated in the footprint of the proposed development and a 2.2m by 1.4m sondage was excavated in the southwest corner to examine the nature and depth of the alluvial deposits on the site.

Augering established that the alluvial deposits extend to a depth of approximately 3.3m below the current ground level. The upper portion of a thick peat layer was dated by finds of pottery and tile to the late medieval period.

The evaluation also revealed a sequence of water channels, dating from the late medieval and post-medieval periods, with an associated masonry pier.

On the basis of these results, the risk that the development might disturb further archaeological remains of post-medieval date is *High*. Archaeological remains of earlier date, should they be present, are likely to be buried at considerable depth.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Ashbury Construction Services Ltd as part of the archaeological evaluation of the proposed redevelopment of land at 11a New Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire.

1.2 The planning permission for the development (ref: 1100675FUL) granted by Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC), was subject to a standard archaeological condition issued under the Department of Communities and Local Government's *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5). A full specification for the work carried out is contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design* dated July 2011.

1.3 The development area (totalling approximately 380m²) is located on the western side of New Road after it turns to the south (centred on NGR: TL 2881 8520). Adjacent to the site is a residential development extending west along New Road to the library. To the south is a residential courtyard and across the road to the east is Newtown Green (Figures 1 & 2).

1.4 The proposed development is located on the edge of medieval Ramsey. To the southeast is the medieval Ramsey Abbey (Historic Environment No. DCB81) and archaeological investigations a short distance to the west have revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval domestic occupation (HER No. ECB2123).

1.5 The proposed development entails the construction of a block of three dwellings with associated landscaping and services.

1.6 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), should they be discovered. It was considered that the investigation had the potential to contribute to a number of regional research topics, including the foundation and development of Ramsey from the late Saxon period; the economic and industrial development of the settlement in the medieval period and its relationship with the rural hinterland; and the landscape, environment and economy of the surrounding fenland in the medieval period.

1.7 The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and to determine what further mitigation measures, if any, may be required to allow the development to proceed.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The study area lies on the northern side of High Street in the core of medieval Ramsey at approximately 3m AOD (Figures 1 & 2). The town is located at the northern end of a spur of higher ground extending into the fens (Hall 1992, 41).

2.2 The underlying solid geology consists of Oxford Clay, which extends beneath both the low fenland and the higher ground (www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience). This is overlain in the immediate vicinity of the study area by a narrow band of deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel (ibid).

2.3 As the present site is located in an urban area the local soils are unsurveyed. However, the present site lies close to a number of areas with different soil types. Immediately to the north is an area of Fenland peat belonging to the Adventurers' 1 Association (1024a); immediately to the south is an area of calcareous clayey soils belonging to the Evesham 3 Association (411d); and to the south-west is an extensive band of chalky till soils belonging to the Cannamore Association (513) (SSEW 1983).

METHODOLOGY

2.4 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IfA and ALGAO guidance documents.

2.5 The trench was located by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures and opened using a 3 tonne 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.4m wide toothless ditching bucket. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts and a metal detector was used to scan the spoil heaps for ferrous finds. The trench was machined to the first significant archaeological horizon, and a sondage was machined in the southwest corner of the trench to investigate the alluvial stratigraphy of the site.

2.6 The trench was cleaned by hand, and all potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation. An auger hole was driven through the base of the sondage, to determine the full depth of the alluvium.

2.7 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:50.

RESULTS

2.8 The evaluation trench was excavated across the footprint of the proposed new dwellings (Figure 2, Plate 2) and measured 4.0m long by 4.0m wide and 0.95m deep. This provided a total coverage of 16m², representing a sample of approximately 5% of the 325m² development area. The sondage, excavated in the southwest corner of the trench (Figure 3), measured 2.2m long by 1.4m wide and extended a further 0.90m in depth.

Evaluation data:

Length (m):	4	Width (m):	4		Maximum Depth (m):	1.8	Orientation	N-S/E-W	
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)			Top	19.67	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)			Top	19.05
			Base	18.32				Base	18.77
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)						
			Length	Width	Depth				
-	Deposit	Mixed yellowish brown and grey brown brick rubble.	4	4	0.25				
-	Deposit	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent CBM and charcoal flecks.	4	4	0.21				
001	Deposit	10YR 4/3 brown clayey silt with occ. iron pan.	4	4	0.48				
002	Deposit	Gley 1 4/N dark grey clayey silt, slightly sandy with frequent <i>Phragmites</i> reed.	4	4	0.10				
003	Deposit	Gley 1 3/N peaty clayey silt with frequent organic and woody fragments.	-	-	1.5				
004	Deposit	10YR 4/3 brown silt.	-	-	0.20				
005	Deposit	Gley 1 5/1 bluish grey sandy silt with moderate flint fragments.	-	-	0.50				
006	Deposit	Gley 1 6/N pale grey sand and gravel.	-	-	> 0.05m				
007	Structure	Linear brick structure, oriented N-S with returns to west at both ends. 2 courses of reddish yellow brick (0.23m x 0.13m x 0.07m) bonded with course lime mortar. Some bricks have black concretions.	1.60	0.50	0.15				
008	Deposit	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks.	4	4	0.30				
009	Cut	Linear, oriented N-S, gently sloping west edge.	> 4	> 1.3	0.44				
010	Deposit	2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown gritty silty clay with sand and occasional small stones.	> 4	> 1.3	0.44				
011	Cut	Linear, oriented N-S, gently sloping west edge.	> 4	> 1.8	> 0.8				
012	Deposit	2.5Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown clayey silt with sand with occasional charcoal or organic fragments.	> 4	> 1.8	> 0.8				
013	Cut	Linear, oriented N-S, steep west side and slightly rounded base.	>4	> 0.87	0.54				
014	Deposit	5YR 7/8 reddish yellow sand and gravel with occasional brick fragments	> 4	> 0.87	0.25				
015	Deposit	Gley 1 6/1 Greenish grey clay with frequent gravel.	> 4	> 0.77	0.28				
016	Deposit	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.	> 1	> 0.15	0.14				
017	Cut	Linear cut with steep sloping sides and a flat base, oriented north-south, turns south at west end.	> 3	1.50	0.60				
018	Deposit	2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown clayey silt and sand.	> 3	1.50	0.60				
019	Structure	2.5Y 7/6 yellow lime mortar with frequent lime and charcoal inclusions, occasional to moderate stone and brick fragments. Appears to be bonded to (007).	1.6	1.0	0.15				
020	Cut	L-shaped with vertical sides.	1.6	1.0	0.15				
021	Structure	Foundation wall, stepped, composed of unfrogged brick and lime mortar	> 3	0.35	0.60				
022	Cut	Possible linear, sloping west side.	> 1	> 0.15	0.14				
023	Deposit	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks.	> 4	1.40	0.19				

2.9 Augering established that the earliest sand and gravel deposits (006) were located at an approximate depth 3.3m below current ground level (Figure 4). Above this was 0.50m of

blueish grey silty sand (005), 0.20m of brown silt (004) and 1.50m of peat (003). The upper 0.10m of (003) contained tile and pottery dated to the late medieval period (14th to 15th centuries). However, given the depth of the deposit and the slow rate of peat formation, this deposit could have accumulated over many hundreds of years. Overlying the peat layer was a transitional silt layer (002) which was covered by a layer of very clean silt (001) which may represent one of the post-medieval inundations.

2.10 On the western edge of the site was a superimposed series of north-south aligned linear features, probably water channels (Figures 4 & 5). The earliest, [011], cut silt layer (001) and had a very dark organic fill (012). A substantial masonry feature (Plate 3) appears to have been constructed into the bank of this watercourse and consisted of a short brick wall (007) with a mass of mortar, brick and stone behind it (019).

2.11 Fill (012) was cut by another possible channel, cut [022], of which a small portion was revealed in the northeast corner of the trench. It contained a greyish brown silty fill (016). The uppermost fill (023) was a dark greyish brown silty sandy clay, very similar to the buried soil horizon (008) above. This may represent soil formation in a dried up watercourse.

2.12 A further channel, (009), cut deposit (008) and truncated the tops of deposits (023) and (016). It was contained a dark olive brown silty fill (010). This feature was sealed below a layer of buried post-medieval topsoil. Cutting this topsoil was the latest of the north-south linears, feature [013]. This contained two fills: the lower fill was a redeposited natural greenish grey clay (015), while the upper layer was sand and gravel (014) with occasional brick fragments.

2.13 Sealing fill (014) was a general levelling deposit composed of sand, gravel and brick rubble. This was cut by the foundation trench for the cottage that used to occupy the site, [017].

FINDS ASSESSMENT

Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Brick		Tile		An bone		Shell	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
003	2	40			3	705				
007			3	6255						
012							4	460	1	45

Pottery

2.14 Two rim sherds from a single vessel, weighing 40g, were recovered from context (003). They are in Brill / Boarstall type ware, a hard fine pale pinky white matrix, tempered with frequent translucent brown quartz grains, dated to the 14th – 15th centuries. The sherds are glazed, varying from patches of deep green to a paler yellow green, and decorated with deep regular slashes below the rim.

Recommendations

2.15 No further significant data is likely to be obtained from this material. On this basis, no further work is proposed on this small assemblage.

Bricks

2.16 A total of three bricks, weighing 6255g, was recovered from context (007). The assemblage comprised one complete brick and two half bricks. The complete brick measured 25.5 x 11.5 x 6cms (10" x 4¾" x 2½"), with lime mortar covering the upper and lower surfaces, one side and one end. It appears to be handmade, in a fine pale pink fabric, tempered with fine sand and occasional ironstone fragments. The two half bricks were in a darker red fabric, tempered with frequent quartz sand. One was completely covered in lime mortar. Bricks of this form are known in the east of England from the 13th to 19th centuries.

Recommendations

2.17 No further work is proposed on this small assemblage.

Tile

2.18 Three broken tile pieces, weighing 705g, were recovered from context (003). Two of the fragments were in a fine micaceous red sand-tempered fabric, the third, which measured 18cms in width (7") was in a pale grey fabric, with buff surfaces, heavily tempered with very fine quartz sand and occasional grog and chalk. Two peg holes have been made through one end and smoothing lines are visible on the upper surface of this piece. All examples are handmade and are of probable late medieval or early post-medieval date.

Recommendations

2.19 No further work is proposed on this small assemblage.

Marine shell

2.20 One oyster shell, weighing 45g, was recovered from context (012). Its presence, together with the animal bone from the same context, indicates domestic occupation in the vicinity.

Recommendations

2.21 No further work is proposed on this small assemblage.

Animal bone

2.22 Four fragments of animal bone, weighing 460g, were collected from context (012). The bones include a horn core, probably bovine, and a horse femur. This latter appears to have had a hole knocked through the bone below the ball joint which indicates that it may have been hung before consumption. A sheep tibia and a fragment of mandible from a large mammal were also present.

Recommendations

2.23 No further significant data is likely to be obtained from this material. On this basis, no further work is proposed on this small assemblage.

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 The study area lies to the north of High Street, on the edge of the medieval core of Ramsey.

3.2 The earliest archaeological evidence from the area is the spot find of a lithic implement (HER 02873) of probable Bronze Age date, recovered to the south of the development area.

3.3 Sparse evidence for Romano-British activity exists in the form of spot finds of pottery (HER 01550), (HER 02874) and (HER 08016A), throughout the town.

3.4 Ramsey Abbey (HER DCB81) is located approximately 400m to the southeast of the proposed development. Historical sources state that it was established in 969AD and Late Saxon remains revealed during excavations at the Abbey School (HER MCB16055) would support such a foundation date.

3.5 In addition to the Abbey, Ramsey appears to have had a domestic or non-religious settlement from the Late Saxon period onwards, although it is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Hall 1992). Archaeological investigations, located approximately 150m to the southwest of the proposed development, revealed evidence of Saxo-Norman and Medieval domestic occupation (HER MCB 16483).

3.6 It is likely that the development of the medieval town of Ramsey was very much dependent on the economic life of the Abbey (Hall, 1992) and that the pattern of settlement was largely dependent on the topography of the island. Evaluations on the High Street suggest that medieval settlement activity was concentrated on the street frontage with the backs of the plots remaining wet and marshy (HER MCB16326).

3.7 The other main street of medieval Ramsey was Great Whyte (HER MCB 18435) which once included the stream running from Wistow to Bury, which north of the Great Whyte becomes the High Lode. The stream now runs through a tunnel or culvert.

3.8 In the 1970s, excavations were undertaken on a number of pottery/tile kilns (HER MCB16875) located close to Ramsey Abbey. No details of these excavations have been published and the kilns have been broadly dated to the medieval or post-medieval period.

3.9 An evaluation, undertaken in 2006, in the development adjacent to the present site, revealed a number of features including the remains of a limestone wall. Although undated, it was suggested that this wall was the back wall of a medieval property fronting onto Great Whyte, suggesting that the pattern of occupation was similar to the High Street (Hickling 2006). Limestone is not generally found in the Fens and, as an imported material, would suggest that the wall belonged to a high status building. Alternatively the stone was taken from the only local source, the Abbey, after dissolution in 1539. This would be consistent with the pattern of events in other fenland towns such as Spalding and Crowland (Snee 2004). Documentary records indicate that there was a substantial sale of building materials from the Abbey by Sir Henry Williams in the latter part of the 16th century (Hall 1992).

3.10 Ramsey contains a number of post-medieval buildings including a 19th century windmill (HER 02880) and a former four storey steam mill (HER MCB16642), now converted into flats.

3.11 In World War Two, Ramsey formed part of the GHQ line and a number of military structures remain (HER CB15187).

Research Design

3.12 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997;; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott and Brown 2008), should they be discovered. It was considered that such investigation had the potential to contribute to a number of regional research topics, including:

- The foundation and development of Late Saxon Ramsey and a unique settlement type (Medlycott and Brown 2008, p 96);
- the economic/industrial development of Ramsey during the medieval period in relation to its rural hinterland (Medlycott and Brown 2008, p 97);
- the Medieval fenland landscape, including its environment and economy (Medlycott and Brown 2008, p 96).

Discussion

3.13 The evaluation of the site has revealed a complex sequence of alluvial deposits, water channels and a masonry structure.

3.14 The sequence, revealed by the sondage and subsequent augering, appears to represent a build up of alluvium and peat over many hundreds of years, the upper levels of the peat containing dating material of 14th/15th century date.

3.15 The north-south oriented channels revealed on the west side of the trench, may represent a water course running behind the burgage properties facing the Great Whyte. The silting and recutting of these features probably relates to the changes in hydrology between the 16th and 19th century brought about by a combination of fen drainage, flooding events and extreme weather changes that occurred during that period.

3.16 The latest channel, [013], contains redeposited natural clay, sand and gravel that may derive from nearby deep excavations, such as the works to culvert the High Lode under the Great Whyte from 1852 to 1854.

3.17 The masonry feature was constructed in the bank of this watercourse and could be a pier or hard standing.

3.18 The foundation for the cottage that formerly occupied the site, cuts through the upper fill of channel [013]. This cottage is present on the 1898 ordnance survey map, and must therefore have been constructed prior to this date. It is likely, therefore, that the watercourse

represented by the cuts and fills observed in the trench, were out of use by the mid to late 19th century.

Conclusions

3.19 The development at 11a New Road lies in an area of known archaeological potential and it was considered that it could contribute to an understanding of the foundation and development of Ramsey from the Saxon period onwards, particularly the nature of the medieval settlement and its relationship with the fenland landscape.

3.20 The evaluation revealed no Anglo-Saxon features or deposits. However, it is likely that the peat layer (003) was forming during that period. Such a waterlogged landscape would be unsuitable for settlement and the absence of finds from the Saxon period suggests that there were no habitations of this period in the immediate vicinity.

3.21 The late medieval material recovered from deposit (003) suggests that the site was still waterlogged, but that settlement was being established close by, probably fronting onto the Great Whyte.

3.22 The masonry pier is of probable post-medieval date. Its exact function is uncertain, it could form part of a larger structure such as a causeway that ran behind the plots on Great Whyte or provided a hard standing, giving access to the wetlands to the west.

3.23 The post-medieval features and deposits on the site probably reflect the changing fortunes of the fenland environment as drainage schemes were attempted and abandoned.

3.24 On the basis of these results, the risk that the development might disturb further archaeological remains of post-medieval date is *High*. Archaeological remains of earlier date, should they be present, are likely to be buried at considerable depth.

3.25 The position of the recorded masonry feature in relation to the proposed pile foundations for the development suggest that the northern edge of the feature would be damaged by one pile, towards the west side. A slight modification of the footprint location, or of the pile plan, could ensure that this feature was completely preserved in situ.

Confidence Rating

3.26 The archaeological trial trenching revealed archaeological features and deposits, dating from the late medieval period onwards.

3.27 The deepest archaeological deposits could only be reached by auger, providing a localised indication of their nature and depth. However, due to the excavation of the sondage, the standing water was substantially lower than the archaeological horizon allowing the late medieval and post-medieval features to be clearly exposed for recording. In addition the weather was mild and the light good. On this basis, the confidence rating for the work may be considered to be *High*.

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5 Illustrations

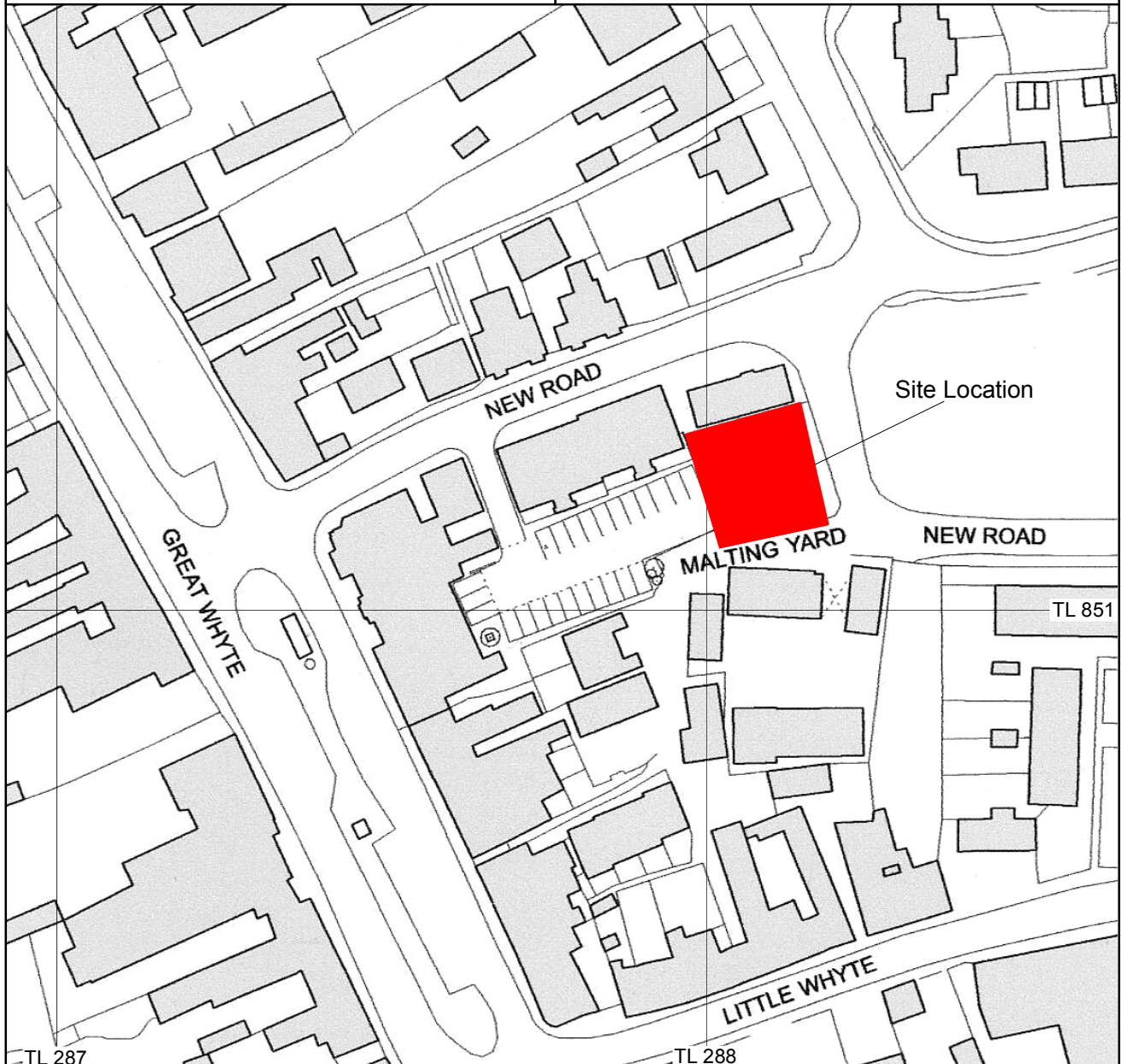
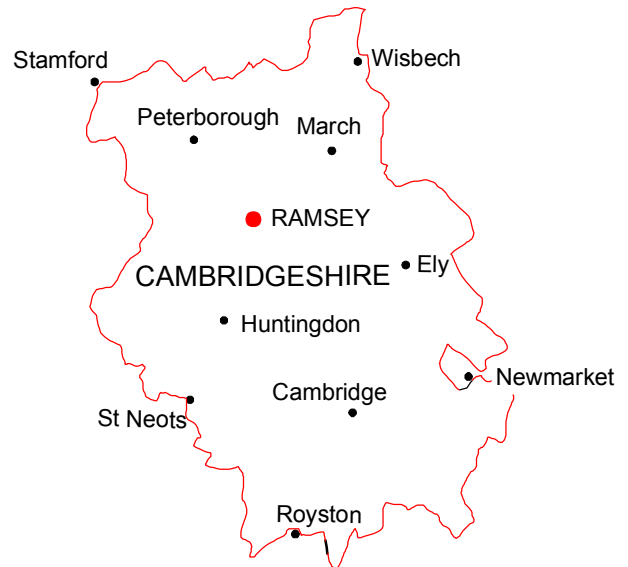
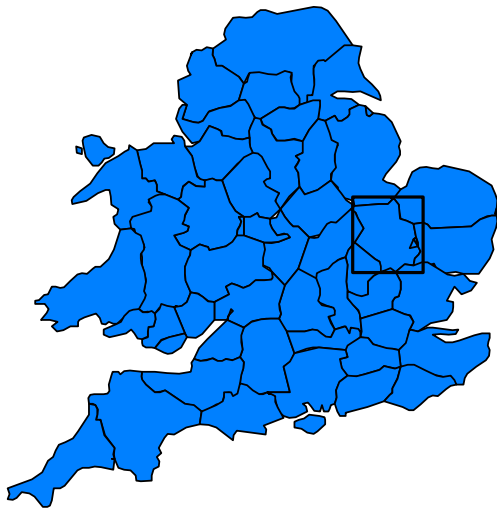
Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Trench Plan
Figure 3	Section 1, east facing
Figure 4	Section 2, south facing
Figure 5	Section 3, west facing

Plate 1	General view of the site, looking southwest
Plate 2	General view of the trial trench, looking east
Plate 3	Masonry feature (007) & (019) and Section 2, looking north
Plate 4	Covering (007) & 019) in geotextile, looking northeast

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11a NEW ROAD, Ramsey,
Cambridgeshire

HN938

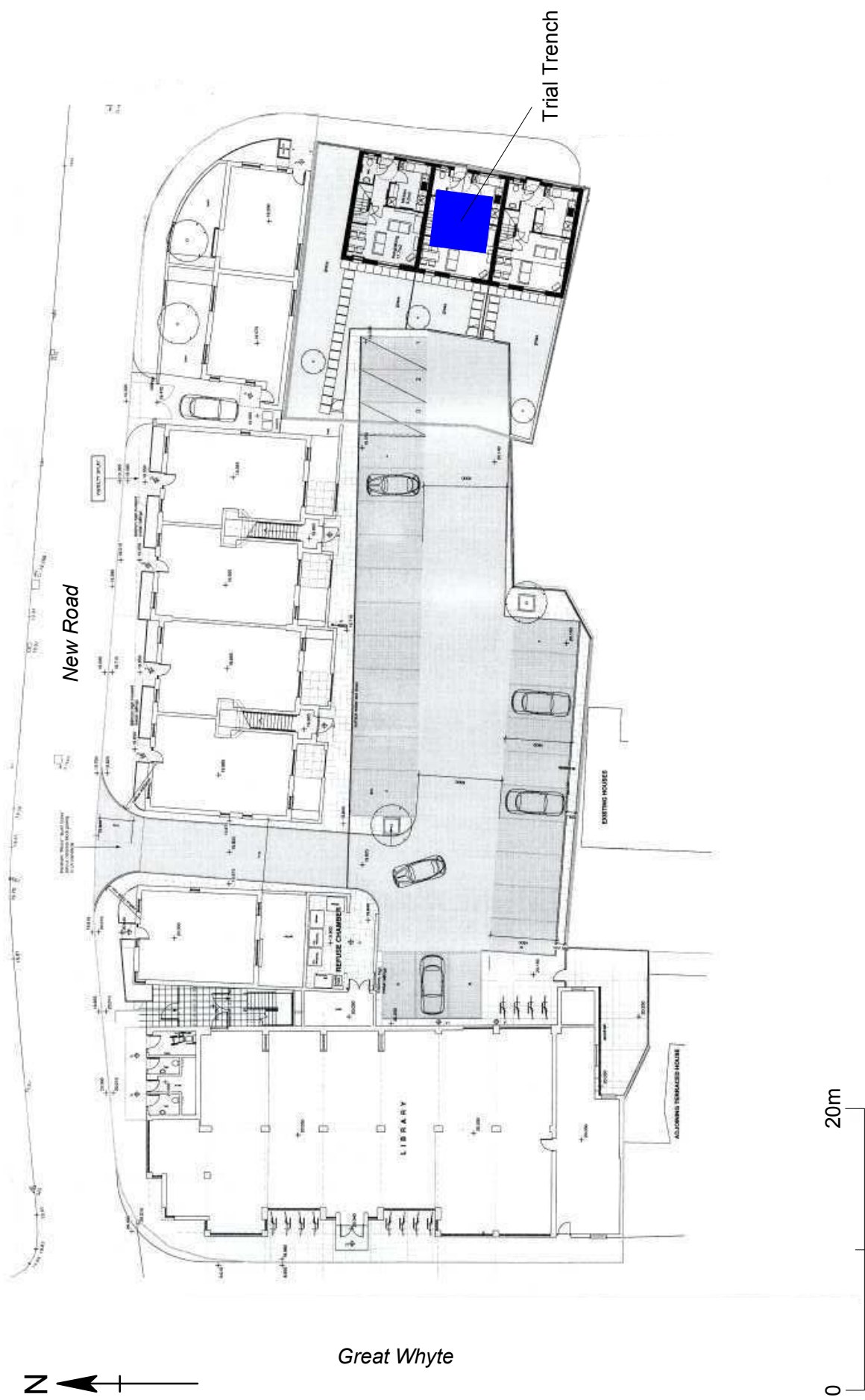


Site Location

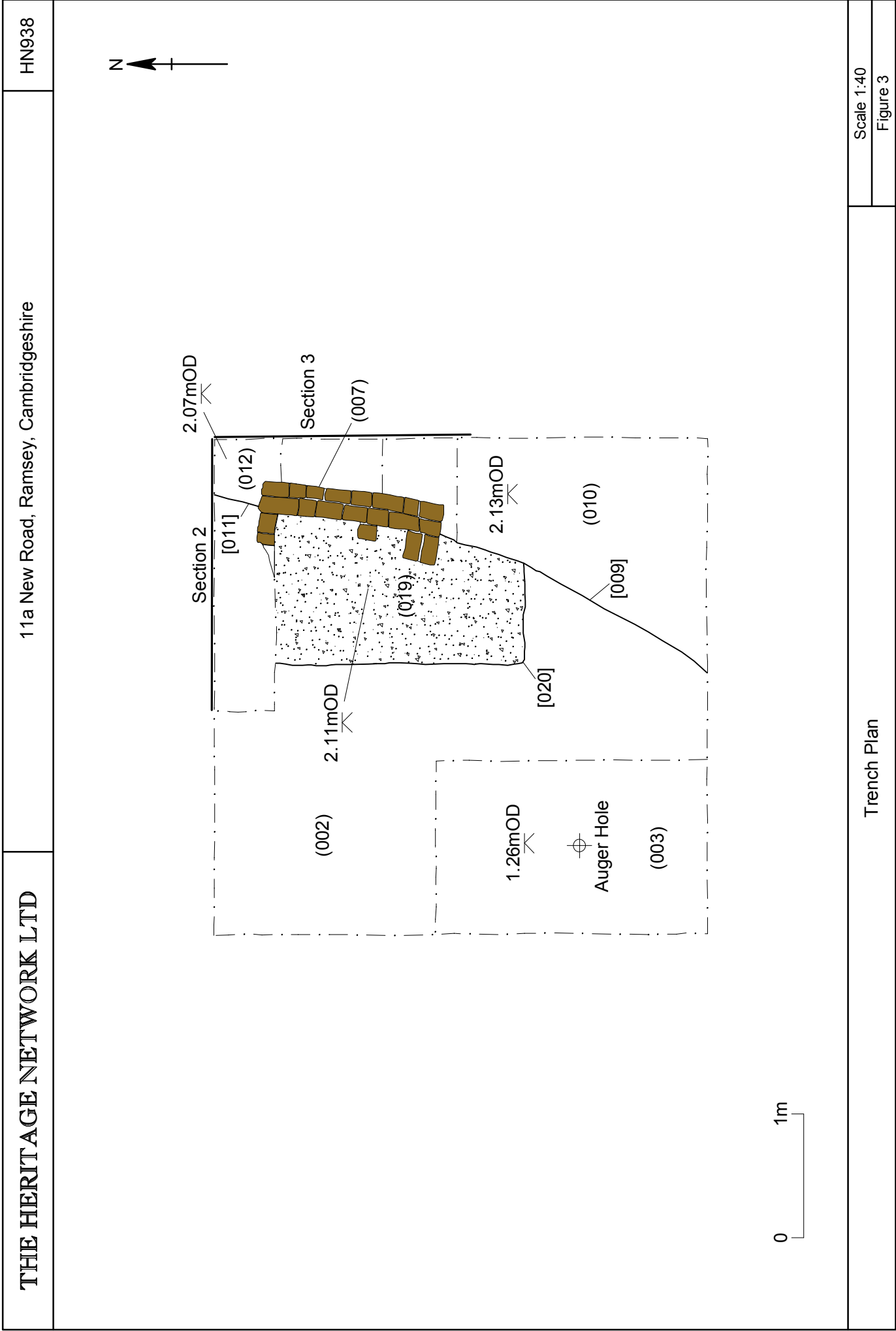
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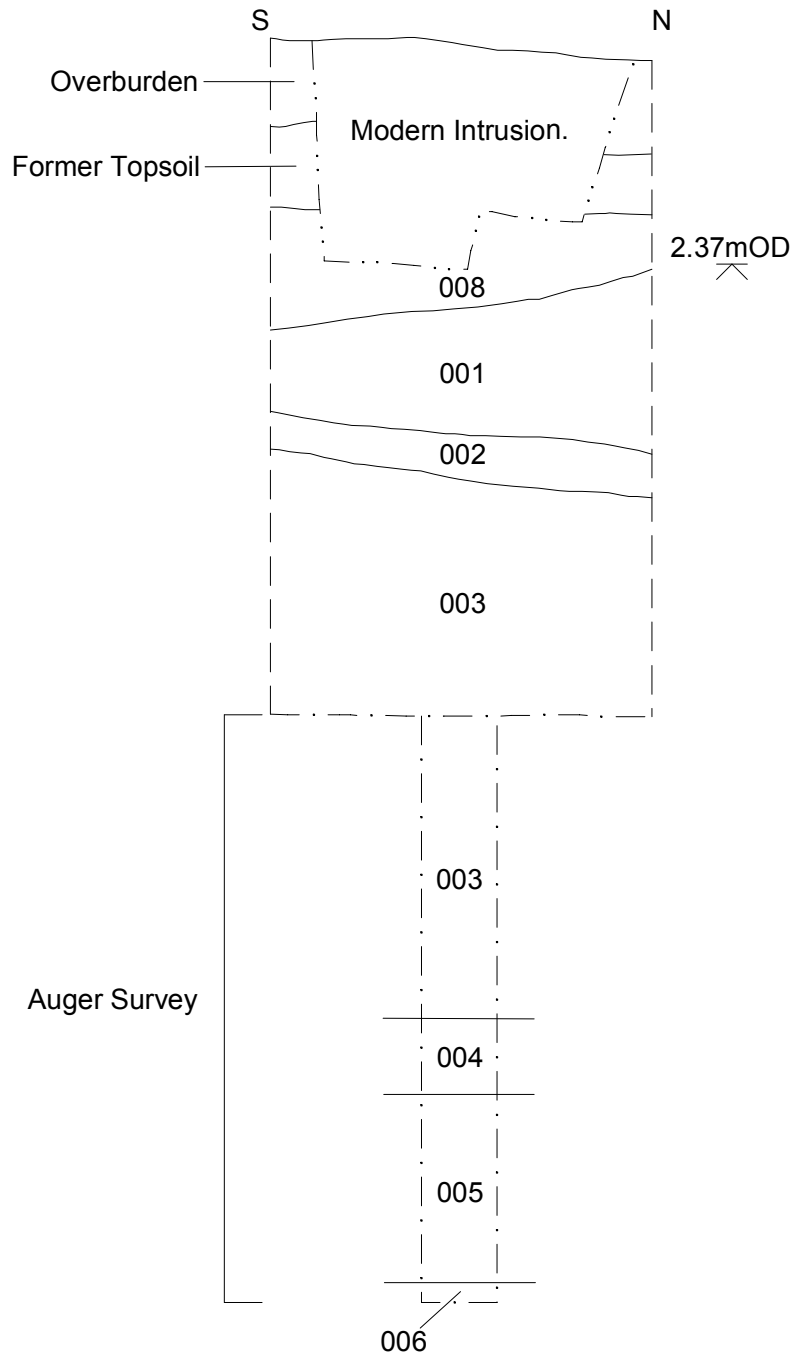
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Figure 1



Trench Location



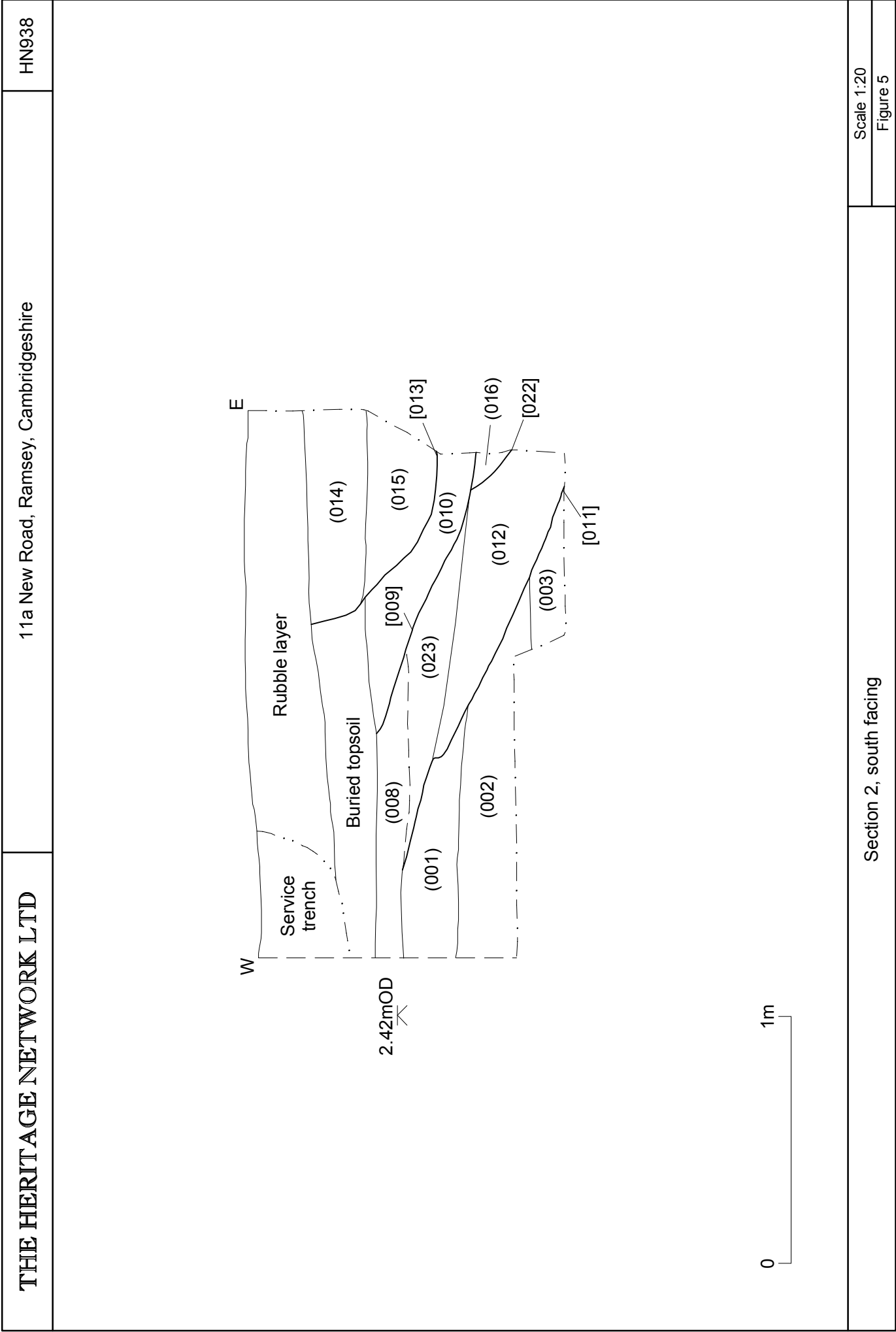


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Section 1, east facing.

Scale 1:20

Figure 4



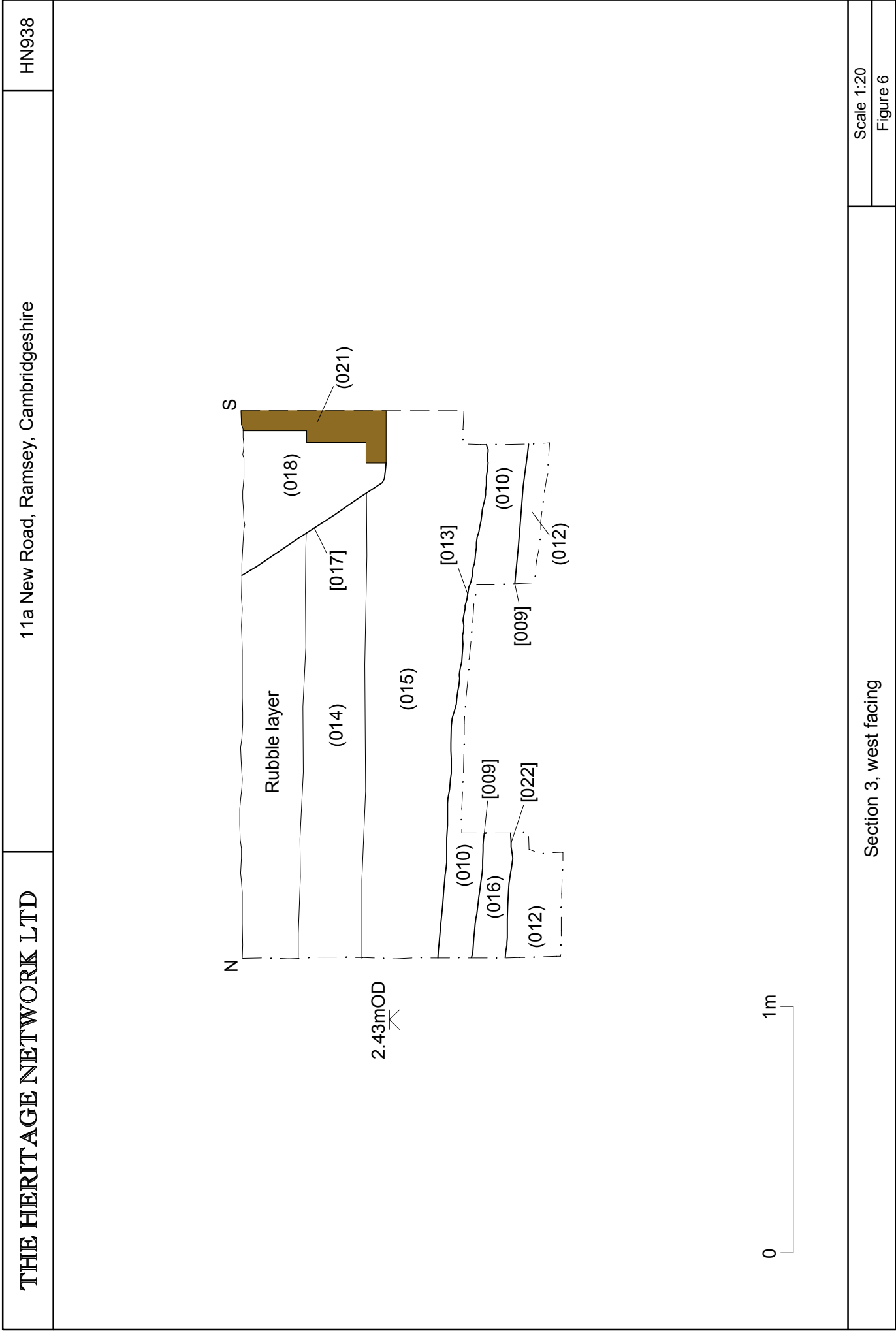




Plate 1: General view of the site, looking southwest.



Plate 2: General view of the trial trench, looking east.



Plate 3: Masonry feature (007) & (019) and Section 2, looking north.



Plate 4: Covering (007) & (019) in geotextile, looking northeast.

Appendix

Oasis Summary Sheet

OASIS ID: heritage1-106515	
Project details	
Project name	11a New Road, Ramsey, 86 High Street
Short description of the project	<p>In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development at 11a New Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake an archaeological field evaluation. This work was a requirement of the planning consent granted by the local planning authority.</p> <p>A single 4m by 4m trench was excavated in the footprint of the proposed development and a 2.2m by 1.4m sondage was excavated in the southwest corner to examine the nature and depth of the alluvial deposits on the site.</p> <p>Augering established that the alluvial deposits extend to a depth of approximately 3.3m below the current ground level. The upper portion of a thick peat layer was dated by finds of pottery and tile to the late medieval period.</p> <p>The evaluation also revealed a sequence of water channels, dating from the late medieval and post-medieval periods, with an associated masonry pier.</p> <p>On the basis of these results, the risk that the development might disturb further archaeological remains of post-medieval date is High. Archaeological remains of earlier date, should they be present, are likely to be buried at considerable depth.</p>
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2011 End: 09-09-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN938 – Contracting unit no.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3647 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 – General Residential
Monument type	STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	WATER CHANNEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Uncertain
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE RAMSEY 11a New Road
Postcode	PE26 1ED
Study area	19.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 2881 8520 52.4491644797 -0.104385519750 52 26 56 N 000 06 15 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators	
Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief author	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design author	Heritage Network
Project director	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	James Snee
Funding body	Development Corporation
Project archives	
Physical Archive?	Yes
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB3647
Digital Media ?	'Images raster / digital photography' 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB3647
Paper Media?	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey'
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	11a New Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Snee, J.
Other bibliographic details	Heritage Network Report no. 681
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