

THE
HERITAGE NETWORK

LTD



**133-135 Wisbech Road
Littleport, Cambs.**

(HN291)

Archaeological Evaluation Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Land to the rear of
133-135 WISBECH ROAD
Littleport, Cambs.

HN291

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of E J Gifford (Construction) Ltd

by

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and

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Report No. 119

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Acknowledgements

Desk-based research for this project was carried out by Helen Ashworth. Fieldwork was carried out by Simon Bray and Geoff Saunders.

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Summary

Site name and address:	Rear of 133-135 Wisbech Road, Littleport, CB6 1JJ		
County:	Cambs.	District:	East Cambs
Village/town:	Littleport	Parish:	Littleport
Planning reference:	E/99/0481	NGR (to 8 figures):	TL 5565 8730
Client name and address:	E J Gifford (Construction) Ltd, 16b High Street, Landbeach, Cambridge		
Nature of work:	Housing development	Previous land use:	Pasture
Size of affected area:	0.36ha	Size of area investigated:	110m ²
Site Code:	HN 291	Other reference:	
Organisation:	The Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Type of work:	Evaluation	Finds location/Museum:	Cambs County store
Start of work	7 March 2001	Finish of work	9 March 2001
Related SMR Nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Modern
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a		

Summary of fieldwork results: In response to a planning condition placed on a new housing development to the rear of 133-135 Wisbech Road, Littleport by East Cambs District Council, the Heritage Network was commissioned by E J Gifford (Construction) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site.

Desk-based research indicated the possibility of encountering features and finds of Neolithic, Roman and post-medieval date. The excavation, however, has demonstrated an absence of archaeological activity on the site, other than 20th century field drains cut into the topsoil, and three narrow linear features, sealed by the topsoil, and interpreted as late post-medieval or Victorian drainage gullies. The presence of the field drains, and the absence of evidence of earlier activity, suggests that the present site has always been marginal land, subject to periodic flooding.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of *E J Gifford (Construction) Ltd*, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluation on the proposed development site to the rear of nos. 133-135 Wisbech Road, Littleport, Cambs. The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the development (ref. E/99/0481), controlled by the local planning authority, *East Cambridgeshire District Council* (ECDC) and followed the provisions set out in the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*, prepared by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Cambridgeshire County Council, acting as advisors to ECDC and the Project Design, prepared by the Heritage Network.

1.2 The site is centred on grid reference TL 5565 8730. It is bounded on the north by nos. 133 and 135 Wisbech Road, on the west by no. 137 Wisbech Road, on the east by no. 131 Wisbech Road and land to the rear of no. 12 Woodfen Road, and on the south by an open paddock. The land currently forms part of the garden of no. 133 Wisbech Road.

1.3 The site lies close to the medieval settlement of Littleport on the fen edge, in an area of recorded archaeological finds dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. For this reason, the planning authority considers that there is a risk that archaeological remains may be disturbed in the course of the development of the site.

1.4 The aims of the present archaeological evaluation have been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains which will be affected by the proposed development, and to provide an historical and archaeological context for such remains.

1.5 This *Evaluation Report* is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and thus to determine what further, if any, mitigation measures may be required to allow the development to proceed°.

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 GEOLOGY

2.2 The present site lies on the north-western edge of the modern village of Littleport, at the eastern end of the tongue of till (boulder clay) which stretches west from the centre of the island to the Plains. This tongue of land appears to have been above fen level during the prehistoric and Roman periods. By the medieval period it had disappeared into the surrounding fenland, and been covered by a layer of peat.

2.3 The bedrock of the fen, and most of Littleport island, consists of Kimmeridge Clay. The island is capped with glacial sand and gravel (Hall, 1996, p19).

2.4 Geotechnical test pits excavated for the present development demonstrate topsoil to 0.30m, overlying stiff clays, with the natural grey/brown boulder clay occurring at around 1.60m below the present ground surface. Sand lenses were encountered across the site at between 1.20 and 1.60m below the present ground surface, acting as a natural aquifer in the clay (Gawn, 2001).

2.5 Archaeological evaluation, by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, at 72 Wisbech Road, to the east of the present site, revealed a stratigraphy below the topsoil of fen clay, approximately 0.20m in depth, and probably deposited before 2400 BC. This layer sealed a deposit of peat, between 0.25 - 0.30m in depth. The natural Kimmeridge clay lay below the peat (Vaughan, 2000). The stratigraphy echoed that of Site 52 at the Main Drain near Peacock's Farm (Hall, 1996, p.19).

2.6 The geological evidence suggests that the present site formed part of Littleport island and therefore escaped periodic inundation from the post-Roman period until the 17th century. It is likely to have been largely dry during the Saxon and medieval periods.

2.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

2.8 The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) lists several sites of archaeological interest within a kilometre radius of the present site.

2.9 Prehistoric

SMR no.7191

NGR TL 553 872, approximately 300m south-west

A number of worked flint implements, found during fieldwalking along the route of the Ely bypass in 1984/5. The artefacts included scrapers, cores and blades as well as knaps.

SMR no.7192

NGR TL 555 870, approximately 200m south-west

Fragment of a large *Neolithic* (c.3,500bc - 2,000bc) blade, found during fieldwalking along the route of the Ely bypass in 1984/5.

- SMR no.7193** NGR TL 553 870, approximately 500m south-west
Neolithic flint implements, including a spearhead and a leaf-shaped arrowhead of late Neolithic date, found during fieldwalking along the route of the Ely bypass in 1984/5.
- SMR no.7193B** NGR TL 553 870, approximately 500m south-west
A number of undated prehistoric worked flints were also collected from the same field during the fieldwalking.
- SMR no.7195** NGR TL 5502 8796, approximately 800m north-west
Stray find of a Neolithic polished flint axe, broken and reground in antiquity.

2.10 Romano-British

- SMR no.7196A** NGR TL 5523 8713, approximately 400m south-west
Possible Romano-British (RB) pottery sherd, found by farmer in the vicinity of undated crop and soil marks (SMR 7196).
- SMR no.7261** NGR TL 5651 8757, approximately 800m north-east
Site of RB settlement, Camel Road. Archaeological investigation along the roddon (relict stream channel) of the Old Croft River has produced evidence of a number of saltern sites. These are characterised by brown, red and yellow briquetage, often accompanied by RB pottery. The field immediately north (centred TL 5653 8755) still remains in earthwork condition
- SMR no.8425** NGR TL 565 874, approximately 700m north-east
Large quantities of RB tiles and pottery, including colour-coat wares, Water Newton black coarse ware and Horningsea shell-tempered storage jars, were recovered during house construction.
- SMR no.11066** NGR TL 5615 8770, approximately 600m north-east
During construction of a conservation area adjacent to the Old Croft River large quantities of modern rubbish were removed. In one corner, near the bridge, was found a deposit containing little but RB pottery. A total of 20 sherds were collected, including colour-coat wares and greywares. These were possibly thrown up during dredging of the river in 1991.

2.11 Medieval

- SMR no.7191A** NGR TL 553 872, approximately 300m south-west
One sherd of medieval pottery, found during fieldwalking along the route of the Ely bypass in 1984/5. In same field as flint scatter (SMR 7191).
- SMR no.7192A** NGR TL 555 870, approximately 200m south-west
One 15th century rim sherd, found during fieldwalking along the route of the Ely bypass in 1984/5. In same field as Neolithic flint blade (SMR 7192).
- SMR no.7193A** NGR TL 553 870, approximately 500m south-west
Two sherds of medieval pottery, found during fieldwalking along the route of the Ely bypass in 1984/5. In same field as Neolithic flint implements (SMR 7193).
- SMR no.7261A** NGR TL 5651 8757, approximately 800m north-east
Medieval pottery, found on the site of the Roman salterns (SMR 7261).

2.12 *Undated*

- SMR no.7191B** NGR TL 553 872, approximately 300m south-west
Other artefacts, including a tooth and a small strip of bronze, from the same field as the flint scatter (SMR 7191).
- SMR no.7196** NGR TL 552 871, approximately 500m south-west
Cropmarks and soil marks show 3 circles, 20 feet in diameter. Interpreted as possible ring ditches. Roman pottery recovered from the vicinity.
- SMR no.7221** NGR TL 564 873, approximately 700m north-east
Soilmarks of a possible enclosure with a curved corner, shown on aerial photographs.

2.13 *HISTORICAL SOURCES*

2.14 The first documentary reference to Littleport was in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it was recorded as belonging to the church at Ely. The manor was assessed at 2.5 hides (approximately 300 acres). Thirty one people, comprising 15 villagers, 8 cottagers and 8 serfs, were recorded as living there, giving an estimated total population of 124. There was enough meadow land for the plough teams and pasture for the cattle.

2.15 Littleport was allotted to the bishop of Ely on the formation of the see in 1109 and remained in the bishop's hands until the sixteenth century. Two surveys, of 1221 and 1251, show the manor as demesne land of approximately 300 acres. In 1221 the land was divided into 277 acres of arable and 29 acres of meadow. A windmill had been added to the manor by 1251.

2.16 The size of the population remained as it was at Domesday until the mid 13th century. The survey of 1251 records 60 new tenants at '*Apesholt*', now Apeshall, holding nearly 500 acres of reclaimed land.

2.17 The most important industry in the medieval period appears to have been the fisheries. Domesday Book records 17,000 eels from the fisheries. In 1221 there were 12 fisheries rendering 26,500 eels, by 1251 the number of eels required had risen to 36,000.

2.18 The manor was sold to Sir John Peyton in 1602. He sold it to Sir Thomas Josselyn in 1618 with appurtenances, including 5 mills, 2,000 acres of arable land and 10 acres of woodland (Pugh, 1953). In 1654 Littleport came into the hands of the Partridge family who held it until 1754. It was then sold to the Hardwicke family, who held it until 1851, after which the property was dispersed (Hall, 1996, p29).

2.19 *CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE*

2.20 Very few maps were available for examination for the present site. The earliest maps consulted were the Tithe and Inclosure plans of the 1830s. The present site was not shown on the Inclosure map dated 1836 (CRO 283/P109), which only covered the common fields

around the village, bounded on the western side by Wood Fen Drove (later called Woodfen Road).

2.21 The Tithe map, originally dated 1839, shows the site as lying in open fields, numbers 378, 377, 384 and 383, at the northern end of Wood Fen (see Figure 3). A line of buildings lay along the Wisbech Road frontage to the east of Wood Fen Drove. At that time the road west of Wood Fen Drove was called Knoll Bridge Drove.

2.22 The field boundaries remained essentially the same from the 1830s until at least the 1920s, as shown by the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (see Figures 4-6). The first edition O.S. map, dated 1886, shows a pond in the south-western corner of field 1603 (field 384 on the Tithe map) which was still in existence in 1925. Another pond, in the south-western corner of field 1604 (field 378 on the Tithe map) had disappeared by 1901.

2.23 A pump is shown on the maps from 1886, lying in the centre of the larger south-western field (field 377 on the Tithe map). A small building is shown on the map of 1901 in the south-eastern corner of the western field, it was still there in 1925.

2.24 Between 1925 and 1972 the fields along the road frontage had been subdivided into smaller properties and houses had been built to the west of Woodfen Road. The present site lies on the eastern side of the western field nearest the road (field 378 on the Tithe map). The main field boundaries, along the eastern and northern sides of the plot, have remained the same since at least the 1830s.

2.25 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

2.26 A number of aerial photographs from the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP) collections were examined. They show no detail of soilmarks affecting the present site. The relict field boundaries to the south of the site are clearly shown on photograph RC8-EB 195, taken in 1982.

2.27 Soilmarks of relict watercourses and possible enclosures to the north of the present site, beyond Black Bank Drove, are clearly shown on photographs RC8-EB194/195, taken in 1982, and BKY 80/81, taken in October 1972.

2.28 DISCUSSION

2.29 Prehistoric

2.30 The present site lies on the tongue of till stretching westward from Littleport island and which was probably above the fen level for most of the prehistoric period (Hall, 1996, Figure 10). Evidence for Paleolithic and Mesolithic activity appears to be concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the parish (Hall, 1996, p20).

2.31 Prehistoric flint implements have been found within one kilometre of the present study area, mainly to the south-west of the site on the fen edge, including a Neolithic spearhead and a late Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead (SMR 7193) and an undated flint scatter (SMR 7191).

Just over 1km to the south-east of the site, evidence for a possible ceremonial site of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, was revealed at Highfield Farm (Dymond, 1999). Activity on this site continued into the Iron Age and Roman periods.

2.32 No Bronze Age activity has yet been identified in close proximity to the present site. Two sparse flint scatters are known from Littleport island, over a kilometre to the south-east (Hall, 1996, Figure 11, sites 17 & 18). The majority of sites of this period, including the early Bronze Age settlement site at Plantation Farm, appear to lie in the south-eastern part of the parish, several kilometres away from the present study area.

2.33 Only two Iron Age sites are known from Littleport, both on the western side of the parish. Site 34, at Butchers Hill, lies over 4km to the north-west, but Site 53 at The Plains, which continued into the Roman period, lies approximately 1.5km north-west of the site.

2.34 Roman

2.35 The landscape in Littleport had probably changed significantly by the Late Iron Age, with the vast majority of the parish covered by fen. Dry ground appears to have been restricted to Littleport island, including the tongue of till on which the present site lies, and a few patches of higher ground, such as Butcher's Hill and the roddon of the Old Croft River (Hall, 1996, Figure 13).

2.36 During the Roman period, settlement was concentrated on the area around the roddon of the Old Croft River and its tributaries. Archaeological fieldwork on the eastern side of Camel Road, approximately 1km north-east of the present site, revealed evidence of domestic settlement, probably related to the salterns along the roddon (Roberts, 1997). Site 53 at The Plains, to the north-west of the present site continued in use into the Roman period

2.37 Aerial photographs show crop and soilmarks of enclosures beside relict watercourses in the fields beyond Black Bank Drove, approximately 500m north and north-east of the present site (SMR 7221). No excavation has taken place on these features to determine their date, but given their position, it is likely that these are the remains of Roman salterns, or settlements associated with the salterns.

2.38 Anglo-Saxon

2.39 No evidence for early Saxon settlement has yet been recovered from Littleport. The manor was in the ownership of Ely Abbey before Domesday, so presumably there was a settlement, possibly on the northern side of the island, close to the Old Croft River.

2.40 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a population of 31 on the manor, which was given over to demesne land. It is thought that the late Saxon village lies beneath the modern one (Roberts, 1997).

2.41 Medieval

2.42 It is likely that the present site was fenland by the late Saxon period and continued so until the fens were drained in the 17th century (Hall, 1996, Figure 15).

2.43 Evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the present site is limited to occasional pottery sherds, collected during the fieldwalking of the Ely bypass in 1984 (SMR 7191A; 7192A; 7193A).

3Fieldwork

3.1 *METHODOLOGY*

3.2 The proposed development covers an area of approximately 3600m². Six trial trenches, representing a 3% sample of the area affected, were opened using a JCB wheeled excavator with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket (see Figure 8).

3.3 Spoil from the various stages of groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

3.4 All work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Archaeological Brief* prepared by the County Archaeology Office of Cambridge County Council and followed the Heritage Network's approved Project Design.

3.5 *RESULTS*

3.6 The topsoil, context (001), and subsoil, context (002), were found to be present in trenches 2 to 6, and were removed down to the natural clay. The topsoil consisted of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) loose, slightly clayey silt, 0.3m in depth. This overlay a subsoil, which comprised an olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) compact silty clay with rare fine roots, which varied between 0.20m and 0.30m in depth.

3.7 *Trench 1*

3.8 Trench 1 was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and measured 10 by 1.6m. It was located across the footprint of dwelling 1 (see Figure 8) and was excavated through a layer of topsoil to a depth of 0.3m. A sondage, 1m in depth was excavated at the eastern end of the trench.

3.9 A single modern field drain, cut [004] was recorded crossing the trench on a north - south alignment. The topsoil in this trench directly overlay the natural clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

3.10 *Trench 2*

3.11 Trench 2 measured 21m by 1.6m and was aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, across the proposed footprint of dwelling 2 (see Figure 8). It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, through the topsoil and subsoil to the natural clay. A single ceramic field drain, cut [006], was found at the northern end of the trench, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench.

3.12 *Trench 3*

3.13 Trench 3 measured 10m by 1.6m, and was aligned approximately north-east to south-west across the footprint of dwelling 3. (see Figure 8). It was excavated to a depth of 0.5m through the topsoil and the subsoil. A single shallow gully, cut [008] was recorded in the middle of the trench.

3.14 Cut [008] was a linear feature, aligned north west - south east, and measuring 0.40m in width and 0.07m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base and contained a single fill, context (007) (see Figure 9). The feature was cut from below the subsoil.

3.14.1 Fill (007) was a firm, silty, light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) clay, with occasional small angular stones and fine roots. No artefacts were recovered to date the context.

3.15 Trench 4

3.16 Trench 4 measured 12m by 1.6m and was aligned approximately north - south, across the footprint of proposed dwelling 4 (see Figure 8). It was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, through the topsoil and subsoil to the natural clay. A single modern ceramic field drain, cut [10] was recorded crossing the middle of the trench on an approximate east - west alignment. At the southern end, the trench bisected an irregularly shaped mound. This has been interpreted as the results of recent tipping. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the trench.

3.17 Trench 5

3.18 Trench 5 measured 11m by 1.6m and was aligned approximately north west - south east across the site of proposed dwelling 5 (see Figure 8). It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m through the topsoil and subsoil to the natural clay. Three archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a linear feature, cut [13], and two square postholes, cuts [17] and [19].

3.19 Cut [13] was a linear feature, aligned north west - south east along the axis of the trench. It measured 0.5m in width and 0.7m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base and contained a single fill, context (14) (see Figure 9).

3.19.1 Fill (14) comprised a firm, slightly silty, greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay, with frequent small angular stones and occasional fine roots. No artefacts were recovered to date the context.

3.20 Cut [17] was a square posthole, measuring 0.3m by 0.3m and over 0.6m in depth. The feature was cut through the topsoil and is, therefore, likely to be modern in date. It contained a single fill, context (16).

3.20.1 Fill (16) comprised a firm, slightly silty, greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay, containing occasional small angular stones and fine roots. No artefacts were recovered to date the context.

3.21 Cut [19] was a square posthole, measuring 0.3m by 0.3m and over 0.6m in depth. The feature was cut through the topsoil and is, therefore, likely to be modern in date. It contained a single fill, context (18).

3.21.1 Fill (18) comprised a firm, slightly silty, greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay, containing occasional small angular stones and fine roots. No artefacts were recovered to date the context.

3.22 Trench 6

3.23 Trench 6 measured 14m by 1.6m and was aligned approximately east - west, across the northern end of the proposed access road (see Figure 8). It was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, through the topsoil and subsoil to the natural clay. Two features were identified within the trench, a linear, cut [12], and an east - west aligned ceramic field drain, cut [21].

3.24 Cut [12] was a narrow linear feature, measuring 0.6m in width and 0.25m in depth, with steep sides and a flat base. It was aligned approximately north west - south east. The feature contained a single fill, context (11), and appeared to be sealed by the subsoil. It has been interpreted as a drainage gully.

3.24.1 Fill (11) comprised a firm silty, light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) clay, containing occasional small angular stones and fine roots. No artefacts were recovered to date the context.

4Risk Assessment

4.1 *General*

4.2 The present site lies approximately 1km north-west of the centre of the modern village of Littleport. Development in the area has been limited to a line of properties along the Wisbech Road frontage, and these are of relatively recent date. They are not shown on the OS map of 1925. The maps consulted show that the land has remained undeveloped at least since the 1830s.

4.3 Geotechnical information suggests that the present site lies on land which formed part of Littleport island during the post-Roman and medieval periods. No evidence of peat formation was noted on the site

4.4 *Prehistoric*

4.5 Although no archaeological evidence has been previously recorded from the present site, and the evaluation trenches were negative, it lies close to several prehistoric flint scatters and find sites. Flint implements of Neolithic date were collected from the surface during fieldwalking for the Ely bypass, suggesting that a certain amount of activity, possibly hunting or fishing, was taking place in the south-western part of the parish in this period. There is, therefore, considered to be only a low risk of encountering artefacts of Neolithic date during groundworks on the site.

4.6 There is a very low risk of encountering finds or features of early prehistoric date. Evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites is concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the parish.

4.7 *Roman*

4.8 The present site lies approximately 500m south of a series of Roman settlements and salterns along the roddon of the Old Croft River and its tributaries. There is also an outlying site at The Plains, at the north-western end of the tongue of boulder clay, suggesting that settlement may have spread along the ridge of dry land. Because the evaluation trenches were negative, however, there is only considered to be a low risk of encountering finds and features of Roman date in the course of the development.

4.9 *Saxon and Medieval*

4.10 There is no evidence of Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site and the Medieval evidence is limited to a very few sherds, collected during fieldwalking. No evidence from these periods was recorded in the evaluation trenches and there is, therefore, considered to be only a low risk of Saxon or Medieval finds and features being encountered in the course of the development.

4.11 Post-medieval/Modern

4.12 The present site is shown as lying at the northern end of Wood Fen on the Tithe Map of 1839, which was probably drained in the 17th century. Following this, the site was presumably turned into arable land. Cartographic evidence between the 1830s and 1925 show the site as an open field, enclosed by hedges and drains. Aerial photographs show these surviving as soilmarks.

4.13 A small building was erected in the south-eastern corner of the site between 1886 and 1901, suggesting that the field was used for agricultural purposes. This is supported by the discovery of a number of shallow gullies in evaluation trenches 3, 5 and 6, sealed by the subsoil (002) and containing a fine, compact silt. These have been interpreted as field drains. There is a high risk that further post-medieval and modern features and artefacts will be disturbed in the course of the development although it is not considered that these have any archaeological relevance.

4.14 Confidence Rating

4.15 Sufficient information was available from the SMR, CRO, CUCAP and published sources to provide a comprehensive overview of the development of land use on the present site and in its immediate vicinity.

4.16 Five evaluation trenches were located across the footprints of the proposed buildings and a sixth trench was positioned across the proposed access road, representing an approximate 3% sample of the site by land area. The weather conditions were mixed: two days were fine and the third had heavy showers. The water table was very high, and all trenches required continuous pumping. Despite the conditions on site, it was possible to clean each trench sufficiently to identify the presence or absence of potential archaeological features.

4.17 The confidence rating for the present report is therefore considered to be high.

5 Sources Consulted

5.1 Archives

Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

Cambridgeshire County Record Office (CRO)

283/P109	1836	Copy of Littleport Inclosure map
283	1840	Littleport Inclosure Award
	1839	Littleport Tithe Map (photostat copies only)
OS 25" scale	1886	1st edition, Cambridgeshire Sheet XXII.II
OS 25" scale	1901	2nd edition, Cambridgeshire Sheet XXII.II
OS 25" scale	1925	3rd edition, Cambridgeshire Sheet XXII.II
OS 1:2500 scale	1972	Sheet TL 54 87

Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP)

Aerial Photographs:	BKY 80	taken October 1972
	BKY 81	taken October 1972
	RC8-EB 194	taken March 1982
	RC8-EB 195	taken March 1982
	RC8-EG 174	taken March 1982
	RC8-EG 175	taken March 1982
	RC8-Kn BK 10	taken June 1988
	RC8-Kn BK 12	taken June 1988

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6 Illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Proposed development layout
Figure 3	.....	Littleport Tithe map
Figure 4	.....	1st edition OS map, 1886
Figure 5	.....	2nd edition OS map, 1901
Figure 6	.....	3rd edition OS map, 1925
Figure 7	.....	OS sheet TL 54 87, 1972
Figure 8	.....	Feature location
Figure 9	.....	Sections

Appendix 1

Context Descriptions

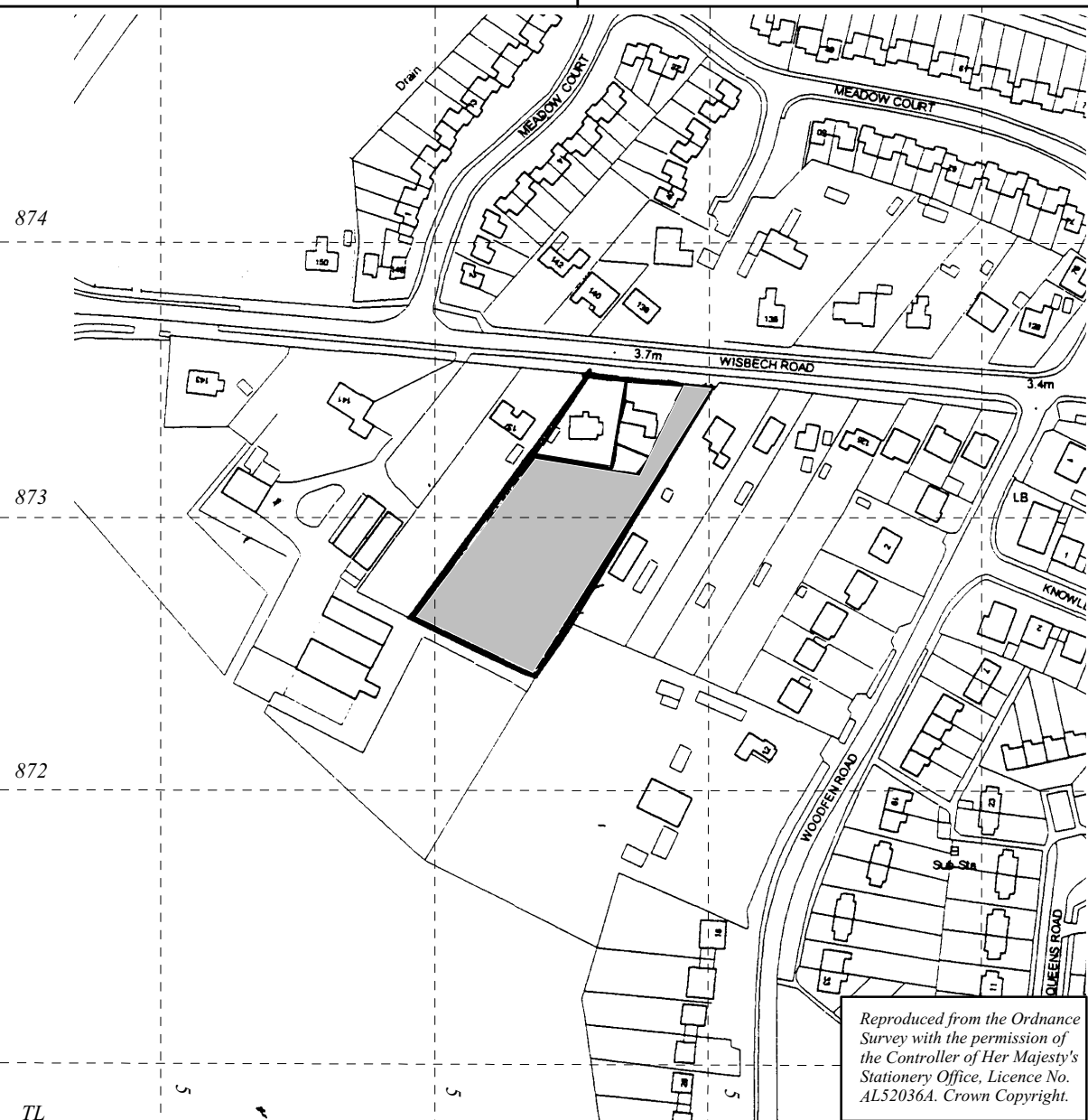
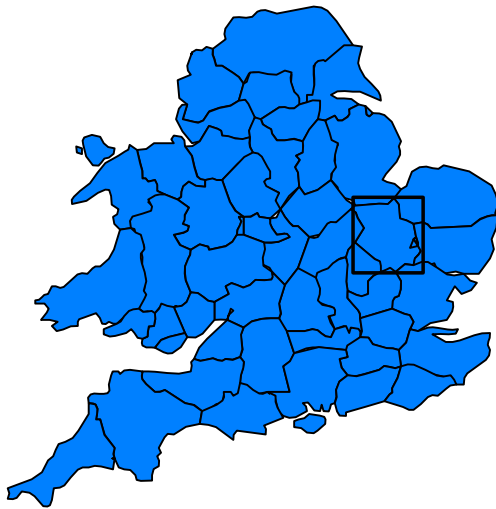
6.1

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Contains	Description
1-6	1	Topsoil			10 YR 3/2 loose slightly clayey silt
2-6	2	Subsoil			
1	3	Fill	4		10 YR 3/2 loose slightly clayey silt
1	4	Cut		3	Cut of field drain
2	5	Fill	6		10YR 3/2 slightly silty clay
2	6	Cut		5	Cut of field drain
3	7	Fill	8		2.5Y 6/2, firm silty clay.
3	8	Cut		7	Gully, 0.4m wide, steep sides, flat base
4	9	Fill	10		10YR 3/2 loose slightly clayey silt.
4	10	Cut		9	Cut of field drain
6	11	Fill	12		2.5Y 6/2 firm silty clay
6	12	Cut		11	Linear, 0.6m wide, steep sides, flat base
4	13	Layer			10YR 3/2 firm slightly silty clay
5	14	Fill	15		2.5Y 5/2 firm slightly silty clay
5	15	Cut		14	Linear, 0.5m wide, 0.35m deep, vertical sides, flat base
5	16	Fill	17		2.5Y 5/2 firm slightly silty clay
5	17	Cut		16	Square cut posthole, through topsoil
5	18	Fill	19		2.5Y 5/2 firm slightly silty clay
5	19	Cut		18	Square cut posthole, through topsoil
6	20	Fill	21		10YR 3/2 loose slightly clayey silt.
6	21	Cut		20	Cut of ceramic field drain

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Land to the r/o 133-135 Wisbech Road,
Littleport, Cambs.

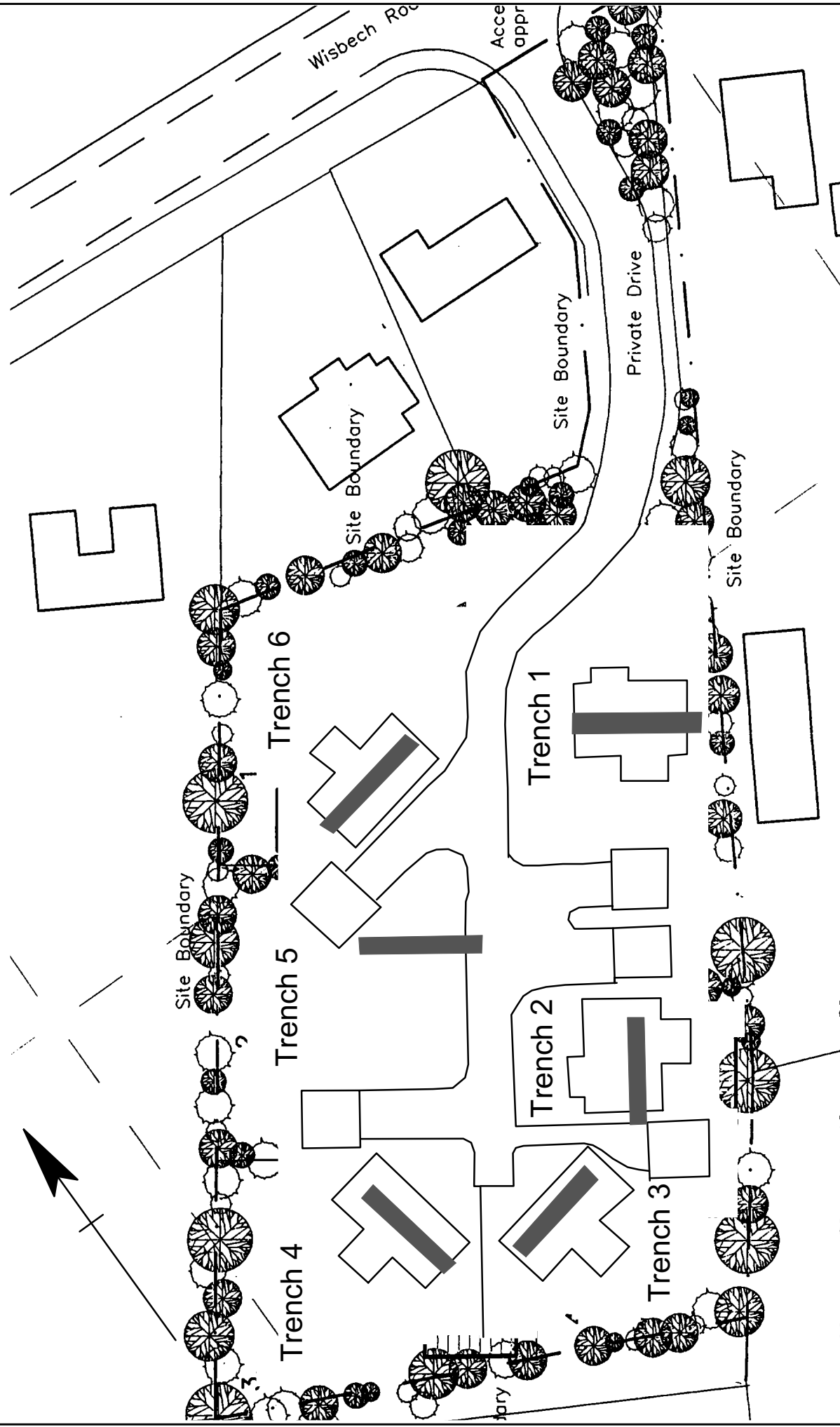
HN291



Site location plan
(Study area shaded)

Scale 1:2500

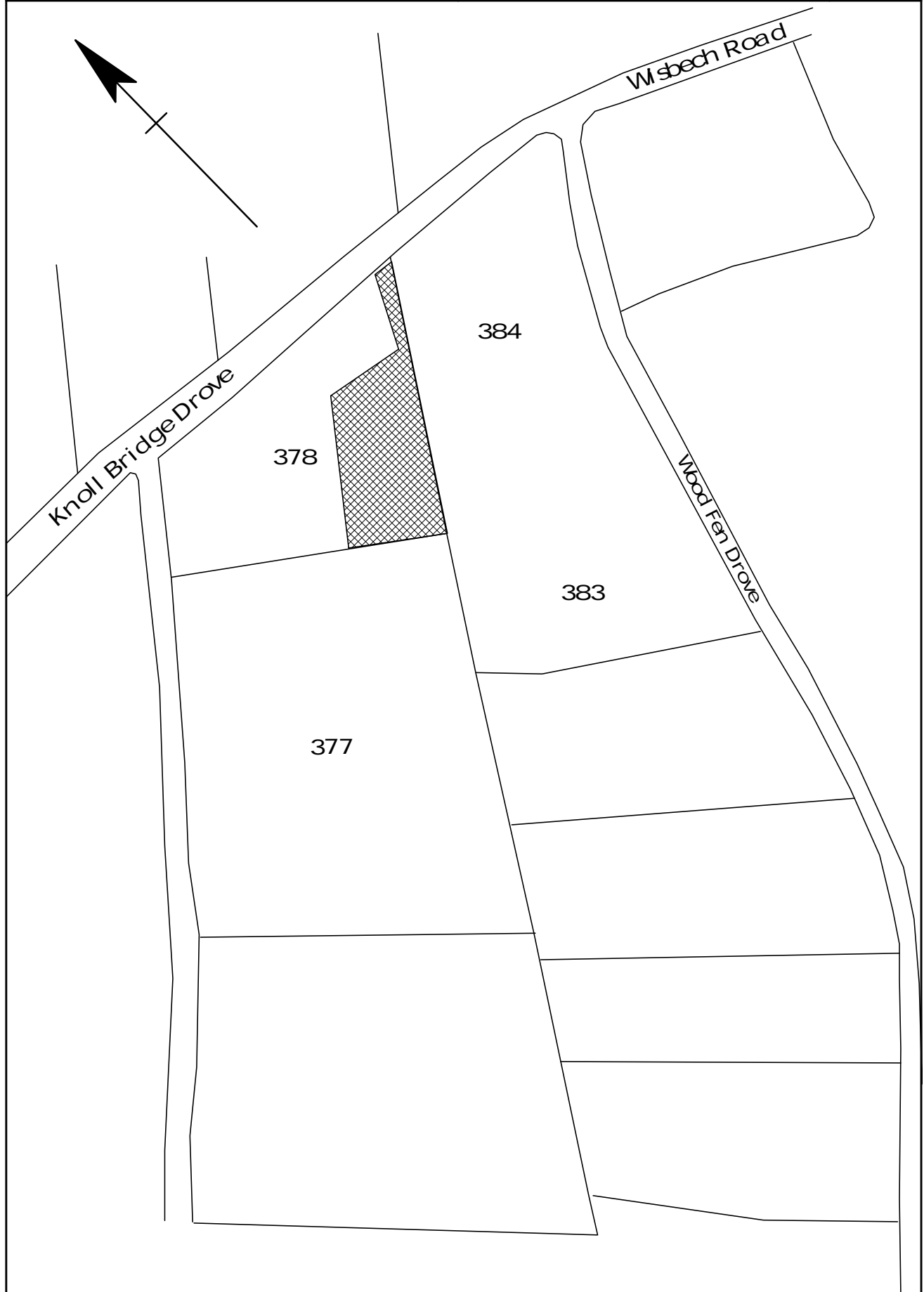
Figure 1

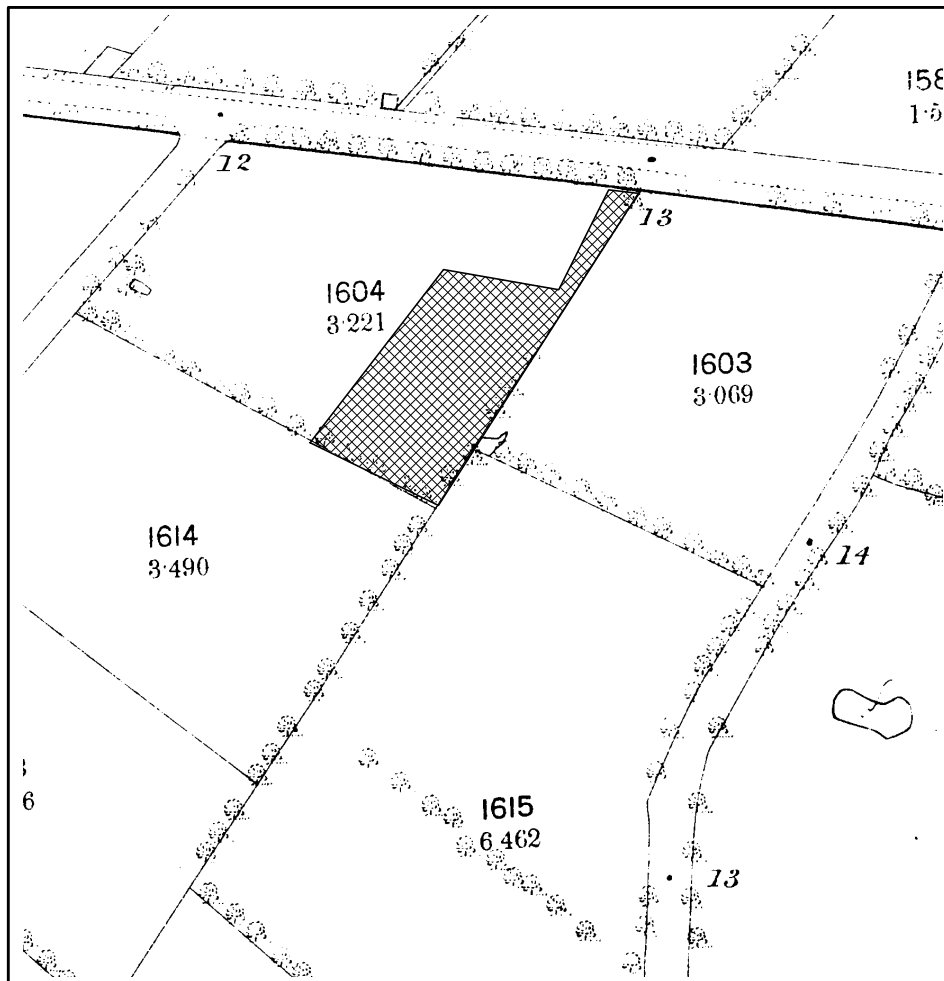


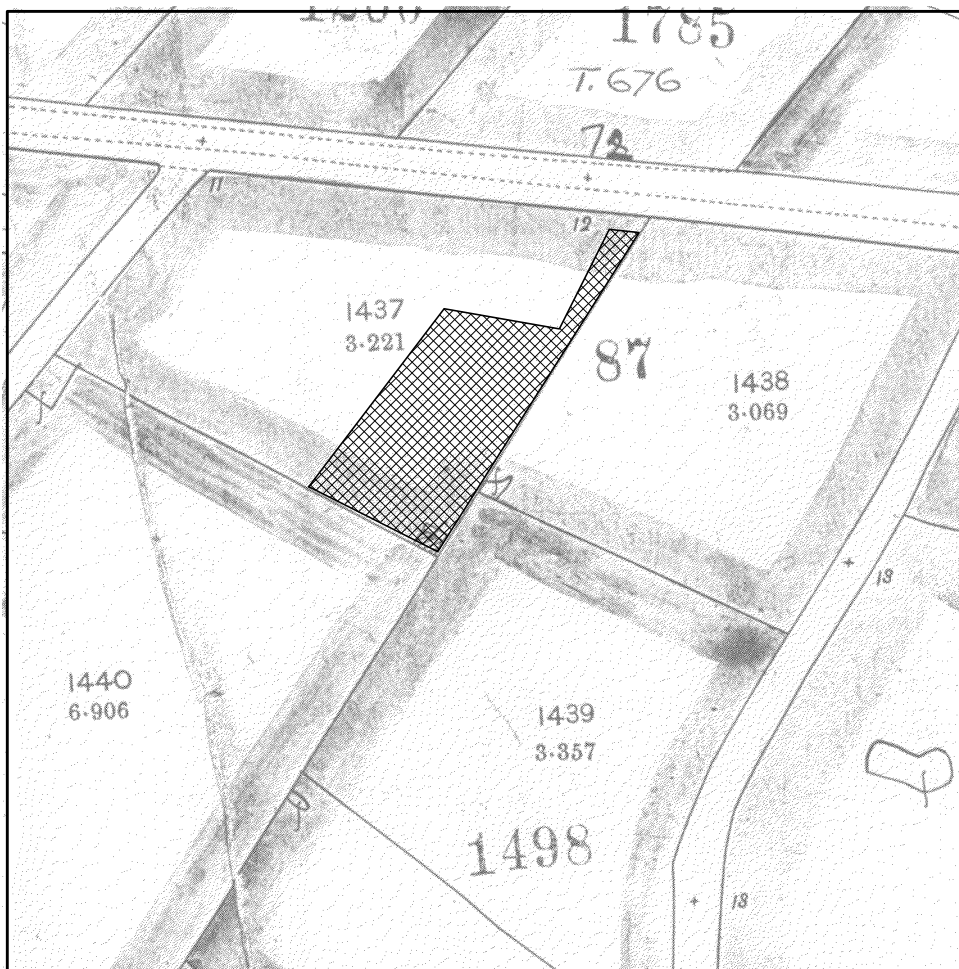
Proposed Development Layout
(Plan courtesy of Hunter Price - Newmarket)

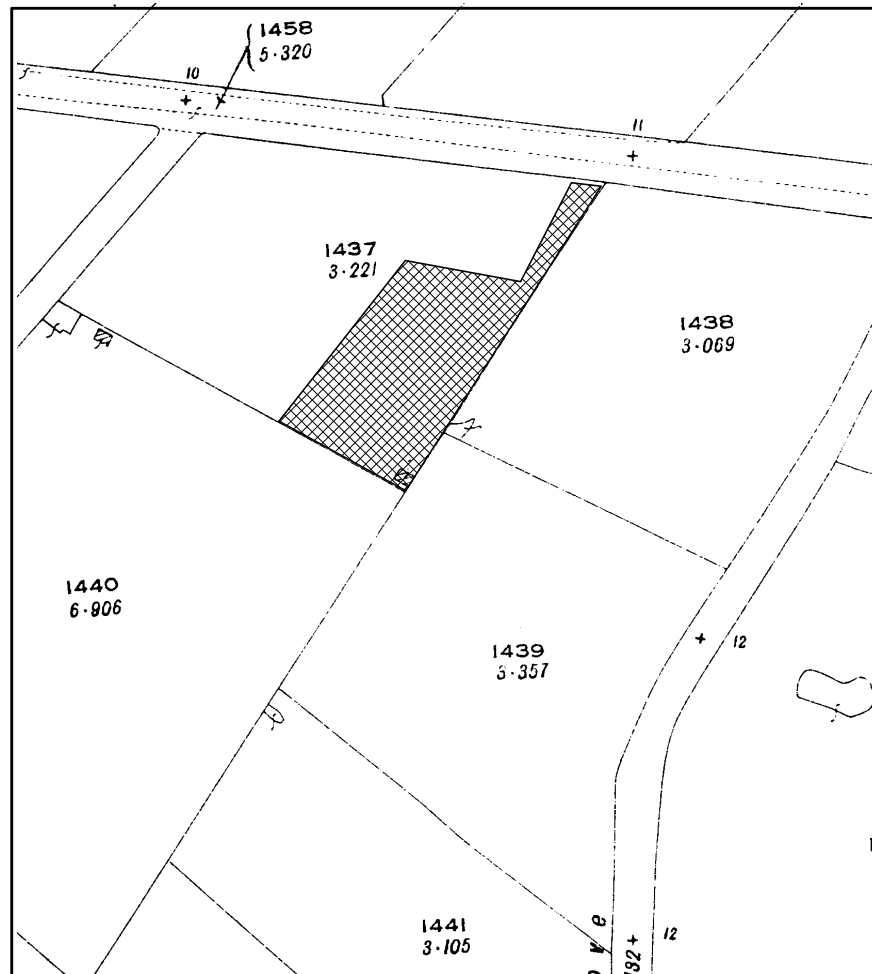
Scale 1:250

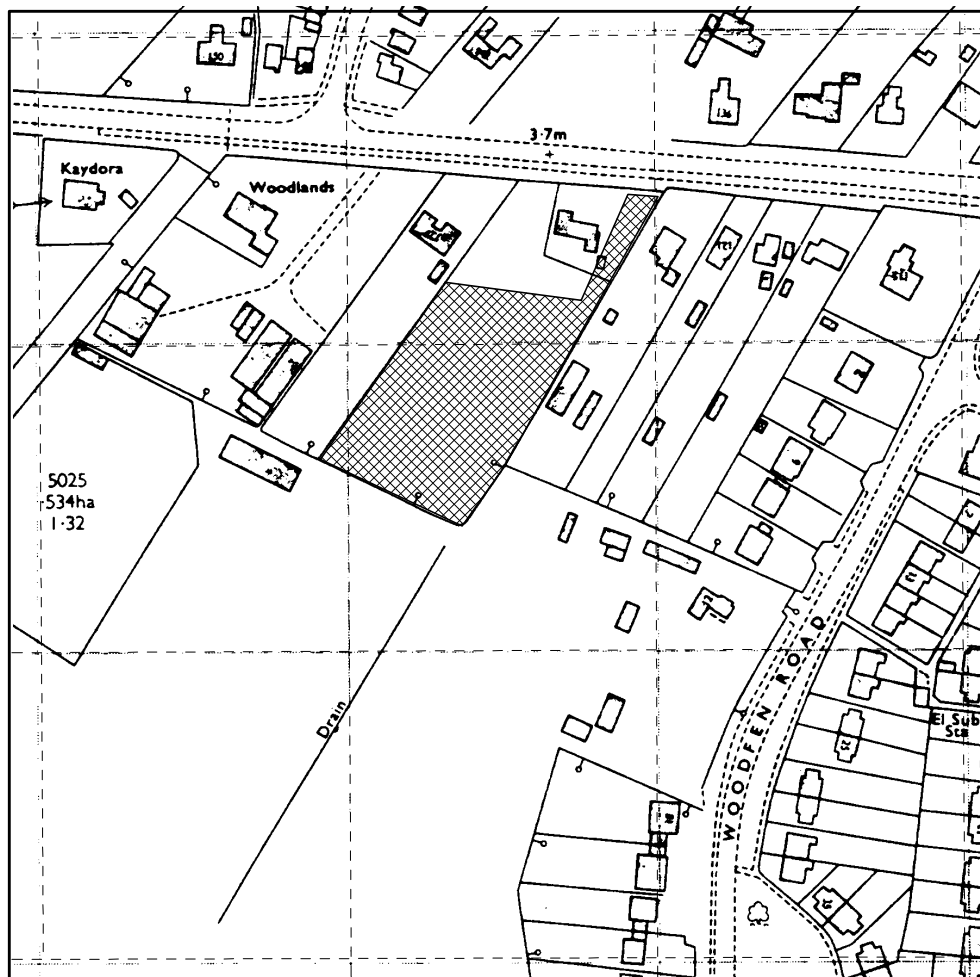
Figure 2

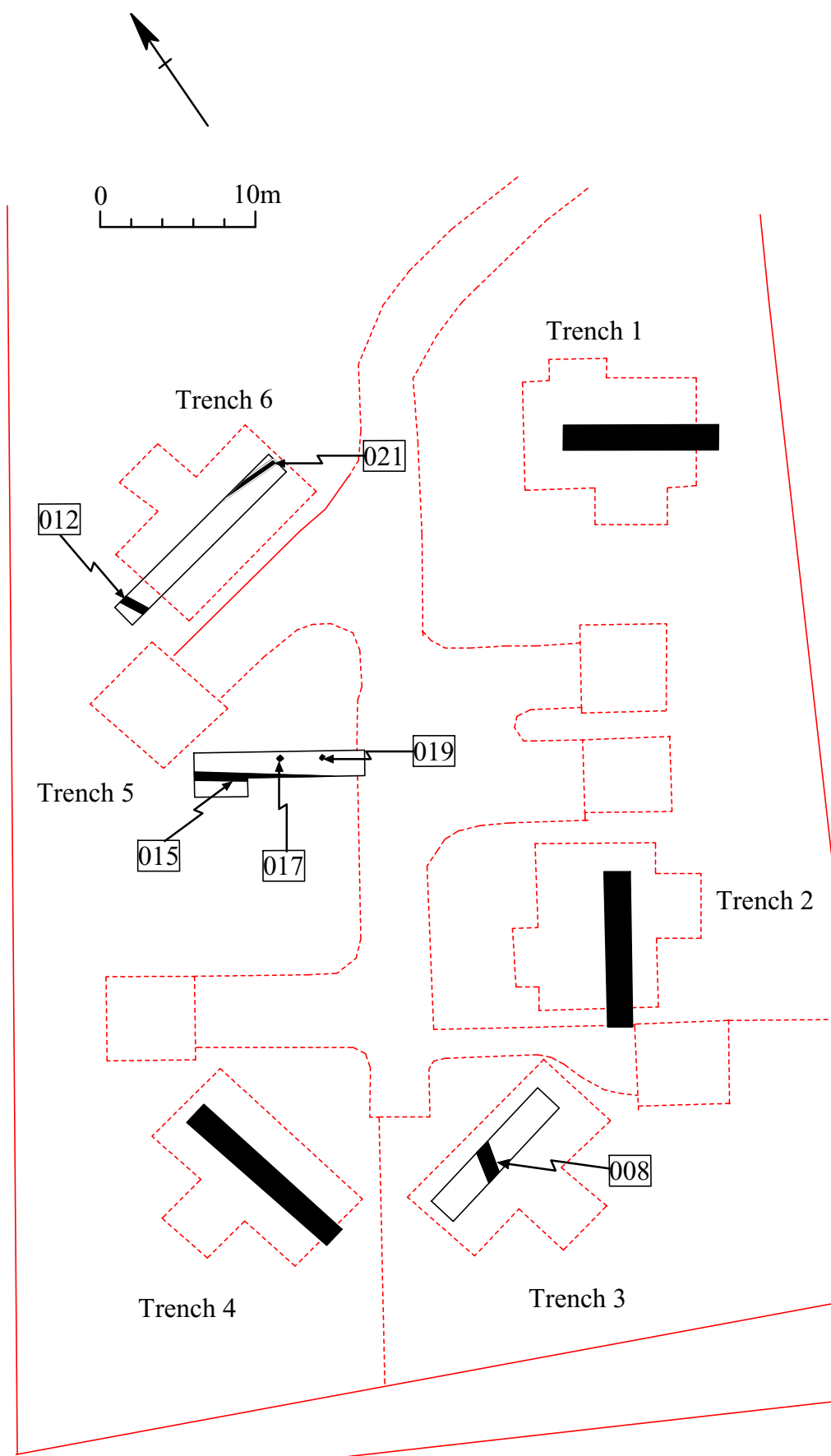


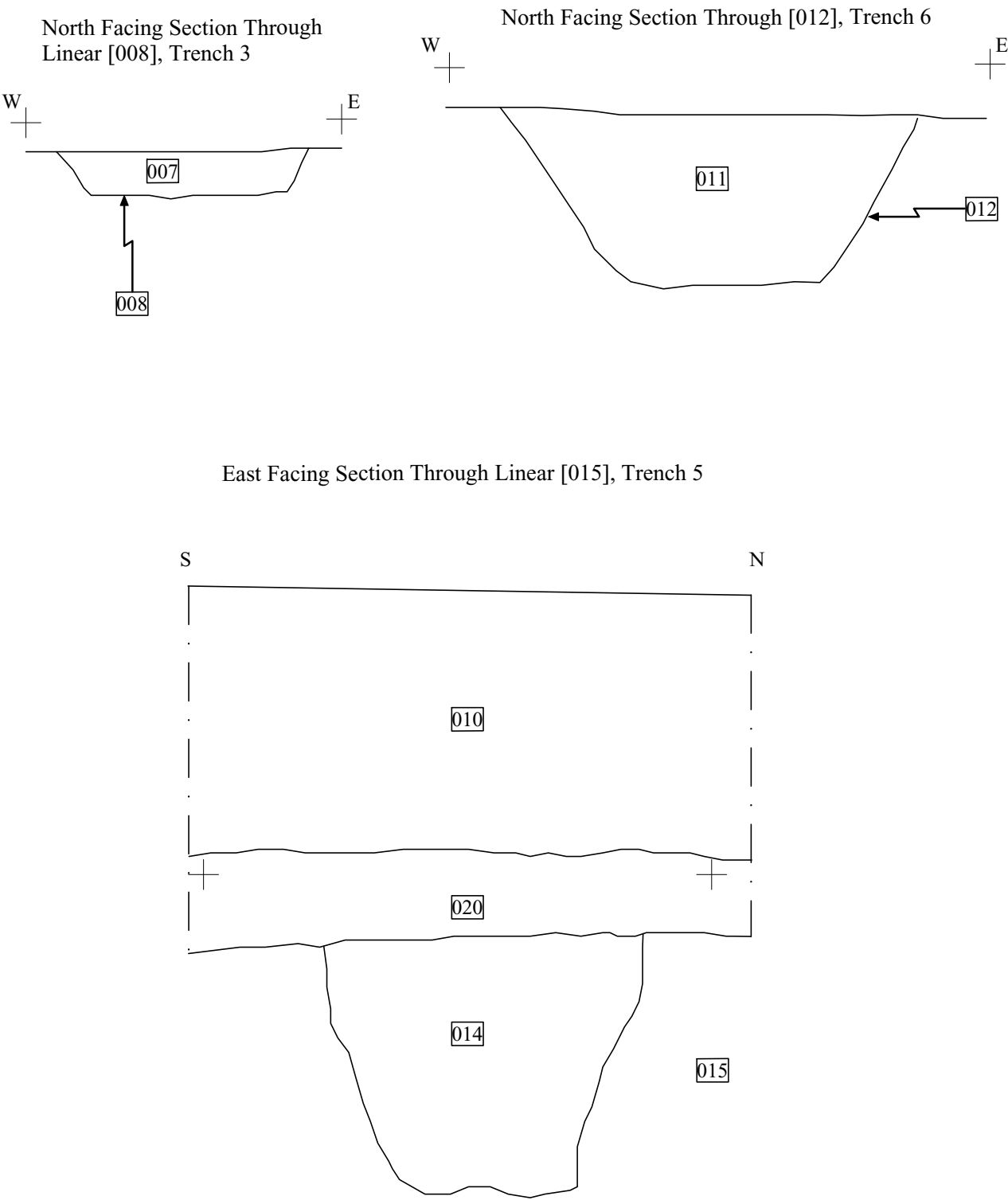












Trench sections

Scale 1:10

Figure 9