
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**70 WHITECROFT ROAD, MELDRETH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB 5845

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NGR: TL 3732 4586	Report No: 5845
District: South Cambridgeshire	Site Code: ECB 5845
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7977
	Date: 11 June 2019 Revised 9 July 2019

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Project details			
Project name	70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3732 4586; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of 9 dwellings and associated access following the demolition of 70 Whitecroft Road and its associated outbuildings (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/0241/18/FL). The evaluation was undertaken based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period archaeological remains, recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). A Neolithic polished flint axe is recorded c.600m to the north, and a scatter of flint debitage flakes further to the north (CHER 03426 & 03136a). Segments of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries have been recorded during archaeological investigations within c.500-700m east and south of the site (CHER MCB23524 7 MCB25637).</i></p> <p><i>The trial trench evaluation recorded post-medieval furrows that correspond with the alignment of historic field boundaries, and residual sherds of medieval pottery in the subsoil. The principal archaeological feature present was a large hollow which contained flint and pottery of an early Neolithic date. The hollow contained multiple silty grey fills which appear to represent the accumulation of material through alluvial action; a hypothesis supported by the molluscan evidence which suggests the hollow was water-filled and well-vegetated. Artefactual evidence contained in the silty fills comprise non-diagnostic body sherds of pottery, struck flint blade cores and flint debitage that appear consistent with a date in the early Neolithic period. The presence of Neolithic activity in the local landscape has been previously suggested by scatters of debitage flakes and a polished axe recovered as surface finds in the local vicinity (CHER 03426 & 03136a). The hollow represents prehistoric activity, probably seasonal or episodic, that utilised a water-filled hollow as a resource or landscape marker. Such a pattern of ephemeral settlement and settlement mobility, possibly through seasonal transhumance, is consistent with the pattern evident in much of southern Cambridgeshire (Pollard 2000, 7).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	22 nd – 29 th May 2019		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	7977	Site code	ECB 5845
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Dwelling		
Planned development	Demolition and 9 new dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	Hollow, furrows and pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	Early Neolithic pottery and struck flint		
Project location	Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Meldreth
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.0.41ha		
NGR	TL 3732 4586		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.20m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Bushmead Homes Ltd		
Full title	70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Haygreen, J. & Podbury, L.		
Report no.	5845		
Date (of report)	June 2019; revised July 2019		

70 WHITECROFT ROAD, MELDRETH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3732 4586; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of 9 dwellings and associated access following the demolition of 70 Whitecroft Road and its associated outbuildings (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/0241/18/FL). The evaluation was undertaken based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period archaeological remains, recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). A Neolithic polished flint axe is recorded c.600m to the north, and a scatter of flint debitage flakes further to the north (CHER 03426 & 03136a). Segments of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries have been recorded during archaeological investigations within c.500-700m east and south of the site (CHER MCB23524 7 MCB25637).

The trial trench evaluation recorded post-medieval furrows that correspond with the alignment of historic field boundaries, and residual sherds of medieval pottery in the subsoil. The principal archaeological feature present was a large hollow which contained flint and pottery of an early Neolithic date. The hollow contained multiple silty grey fills which appear to represent the accumulation of material through alluvial action; a hypothesis supported by the molluscan evidence which suggests the hollow was water-filled and well-vegetated. Artefactual evidence contained in the silty fills comprise non-diagnostic body sherds of pottery, struck flint blade cores and flint debitage that appear consistent with a date in the early Neolithic period. The presence of Neolithic activity in the local landscape has been previously suggested by scatters of debitage flakes and a polished axe recovered as surface finds in the local vicinity (CHER 03426 & 03136a). The hollow represents prehistoric activity, probably seasonal or episodic, that utilised a water-filled hollow as a resource or landscape marker. Such a pattern of ephemeral settlement and settlement mobility, possibly through seasonal transhumance, is consistent with the pattern evident in much of southern Cambridgeshire (Pollard 2000, 7).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3732 4586; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was

undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of 9 dwellings and associated access following demolition of 70 Whitecroft Road and its associated outbuildings (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/0241/18/FL). The evaluation was undertaken based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.2 During the site monitoring meeting it was requested that the buildings on site were photographed and briefly described. This was completed (Appendix 1 & Photo Index)

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET, Gemma Stewart; dated 20th February 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 15th March 2019) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development

management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1. The village of Meldreth is located some 16km south-west of Cambridge. The site is currently the house, garden and outbuildings of 70 Whitecroft Road, and it extends to some 0.41ha.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at c.20m AOD in a relatively low-lying area. South of Melbourne, a village some 1km south-east of Meldreth, the land rises substantially to c.48m AOD. The closest watercourse to the proposed development site is the River Mel, which lies approximately 450m east.

3.2 The solid geology in the area comprises of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation chalk; formed in the Cretaceous period. Overlying the solid geology is freely draining lime-rich loamy soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period archaeological remains, recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). A Neolithic polished flint axe is recorded c.600m to the north, and a scatter of flint debitage flakes further to the north (CHER 03426 & 03136a). A crop mark c.950m to the south suggests the presence of a Bronze Age barrow (CHER MCB23525). A late Bronze Age hoard was found at Meldreth Station c.500m to the south-east (CHER 03117). The hoard contained over 60 items including two palstaves, 25 socketed axes, a gouge, a chisel, a knife, nine swords, three socketed spearheads, a cauldron ring and 15 possible ingots.

4.2 The Iron Age and Roman landscape appears to demonstrate a more intense and continued pattern of occupation. The ancient trackway of the Avenell Way passes c.75m to the south of the site (CHER MCB19147). This was a hollow way, ditched on the sides, which could be used for early vehicles. It passed between Odsey and Meldreth before becoming disused and in-filled sometime between the 10th and 13th centuries. Its date is unknown but excavations along the route have shown the presence of Iron Age/Roman structures indicating it was in use at this time. Also prominent in the Roman landscape was a burial site on Mettle Hill, c.800m to the west, where a lead coffin, jewellery and five unguentaria were recorded (CHER 03167). The site was also the probable original location of a suspected Roman stone coffin now located in Holy Trinity Church (CHER 03060B). Extensive Iron Age to Roman enclosure systems, potentially including

settlement and buildings have been identified as cropmarks in the local landscape, notable c.800m-1km to the south (CHER 08557, 08563, MCB23525 & MCB25638), and also c.1km to the west and east (CHER MCB23362 & 08909).

4.3 Flambard's Manor c.300m to the east has produced Saxon pottery, and a moat that appears to have been at least partially cut in the late Saxon period (CHER 01275 & 01275a). Saxo-Norman ditches were also recorded c.300m to the north (CHER MCB19820). Late Saxon pottery has been found close to other medieval moated sites in the local area (CHER 02113 & MCB19435). In addition to the medieval moated enclosure and manor at Flambard's near the site, the landscape to the north and south of the village contained further moated enclosures at St. John's College Farm, Topcliffe's Mill, Sheene Farm and Vesey's Manor (CHER 01246, 01249, 01251 & 01252). The core of medieval Meldreth appears to have been focussed around Holy Trinity Church, dating from the 12th century c.950m to the north, and once had a significantly larger burial ground (CHER 03060, 03136, 03062, 03118 & 03425). Segments of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries have previously been recorded during archaeological investigations within c.500-700m east and south of the site (CHER MCB23524 & MCB25637).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation provided for a sample of the area to be subject to development to be trial trenched. The brief required a 5% sample of the c.0.41ha development area to be investigated. Four trenches each 30m x 1.8m were excavated (Fig. 3).

5.2 The archaeological investigation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. The excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5.3 A one-metre square of topsoil and subsoil were bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. Soil from this sampling procedure was kept separate from the main spoil heaps. Site records were completed to reflect this exercise and an on-site record was made of the finds recovered. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey was conducted when the trenches were opened, and the detector was not set to discriminate against iron. The spoil tips were also surveyed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 - 4)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 20.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small-medium rounded/angular gravels and small CBM and glass fragments.
0.30 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. Compact, mid brown yellow clayey silt with rare to occasional small-medium sub-angular/angular gravel.
0.75m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. Compact, light yellow white chalk.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 20.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1003	Tarmac.
0.10 – 0.20m	L1004	Concrete.
0.20 – 0.38m	L1005	Levelling Layer. Compact, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small-medium angular gravel.
0.38 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.65m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Hollow F1010. The latter contained pottery and struck flint consistent with early Neolithic technology. A field drain traversed the trench.

Hollow F1010 was not fully defined in plan due to the limits of the trench (15.50m x 1.80m+ x 0.65m). Four segments were excavated (labelled A - D); and a column sample and two monolith samples (labelled A – B) were also taken. F1010 had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its upper fill, L1007, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with rare small angular pea gravel. It contained early Neolithic pottery (6; 6g) and struck flint (2; 17g). Below L1007, L1008 was a compact, dark brown grey silty clay with rare to occasional small angular pea gravel. It contained early Neolithic pottery (15; 25g), struck flint (3; 105g) and burnt flint (1; 13g). Its basal fill, L1009, was a friable, light - mid yellow brown silty sandy clay with occasional small-medium angular pea gravel. It contained struck flint (6; 38g) and burnt flint (2; 26g).

Trench 2 (Fig. 3 & 5)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 20.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.55m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. As above.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 20.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained Furrow F1011; and Pits F1017, F1019 and F1021. None of the features contained finds. Subsoil L1001 contained two sherds of medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (2; 16g) and CBM (39g).

Furrow F1011 was linear in plan (30.00m+ x 1.00m+ x 0.16m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid grey brown silt. It contained no finds. Furrow F1011 was cut by Pits F1019 and F1021.

Pit F1017 was sub-circular in plan (0.50m+ x 0.30m+ x 0.12m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a friable, mid grey brown silt with frequent rooting. It contained no finds.

Pit F1019 was sub-circular in plan (0.40m+ x 0.60m x 0.23m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a friable, mid grey brown silt. It contained no finds. Pit F1019 cut Furrow F1011.

Pit F1021 was sub-circular in plan (0.50m+ x 1.00m+ x 0.16m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1022, was a friable, mid grey brown silt. It contained no finds. Pit F1021 cut Furrow F1011.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 20.22m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.25m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.25m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. As above.

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 20.07m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained Furrows F1025 and F1027. Neither feature contained finds.

Furrow F1025 was linear in plan (2.00m x 0.70m x 0.05m), orientated SSW/NNE. It had shallow, gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1026, was a friable, light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small angular gravel. It contained no finds.

Furrow F1027 was linear in plan (1.40m+ x 1.40m x 0.06m), orientated SSW/NNE. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1028, was a friable, light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional angular gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 20.14m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.50m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. As above.

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 19.95m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.75m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. As above.

Description: Trench 4 contained Ditch Terminal F1013 and Pits F1015 and F1023. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch Terminal F1013 was linear in plan (2.50m+ x 0.75m x 0.08m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1014, was a friable, light brown sandy silt with occasional small angular gravel. It contained no finds.

Pit F1015 was sub-circular in plan (1.40m x 0.95m x 0.28m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a compact, mid brown grey silty sandy clay with occasional small-medium angular gravels. It contained no finds.

Pit F1023 was sub-circular in plan (1.40m x 0.85m x 0.10m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1024, was a compact, mottled mid brown grey sandy silty clay with occasional small-medium angular gravel. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the confines of the evaluation it is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a friable, dark grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small-medium rounded/angular gravels, and small CBM and glass fragments Trench 1 (c.0.25m thick). Below Topsoil L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a compact, mid brown yellow clayey silt with rare to occasional small-medium sub-angular/angular gravel (0.05m – 0.45m thick).

8.2 In the north-east section of Trench 1, the uppermost deposits were Tarmac (L1003), concrete (L1004) and a levelling layer (L1005). Below the latter was Subsoil L1001.

8.3 At the base of the sequence was the natural deposit, L1002, a compact, light yellow white chalk.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1010	Hollow	Early Neolithic
2	F1011	Furrow	?Post-medieval
	F1017	Pit	-
	F1019	Pit	?Post-medieval
	F1021	Pit	?Post-medieval
3	F1025	Furrow	?Post-medieval
	F1027	Furrow	?Post-medieval
4	F1013	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1015	Pit	-
	F1023	Pit	-

9.2 The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period archaeological remains, recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). A Neolithic polished flint axe is recorded c.600m to the north, and a scatter of flint debitage flakes further to the north (CHER 03426 & 03136a). A crop mark c.950m to the south suggests the presence of a Bronze Age barrow (CHER MCB23525). A late Bronze Age hoard was found at Meldreth Station c.500m to the south-east (CHER 03117). The Iron Age and Roman landscape appears to demonstrate a more intense pattern of occupation, with an ancient trackway, the Avenell Way, passing c.75m to the south of the site (CHER MCB19147). Segments of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries have been recorded during archaeological investigations within c.500-700m east and south of the site (CHER MCB23524 7 MCB25637).

Prehistoric

9.3 The principal feature of interest is the large hollow, F1010, revealed in Trench 1. It contained struck flint consistent with technology of the early Neolithic period (Struck Flint Report below). Similarly the prehistoric pottery from the feature is likely derived from early Neolithic plain bowls or similar vessels, although it is possibly of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date (Pottery Report below). The struck flint, from Hollow F1010 may represent a single episode of knapping in the early Neolithic period and the paucity of debitage flakes suggests small scale activity rather than sustained industry. This evidence ties in with the environmental data. The grey silty clay fills of F1010 were indicative of alluvial silting and the mollusc assemblage indicates a well vegetated water-filled hollow, which was likely prone to seasonal fluctuations in water-level and perhaps largely becoming dry in drier seasons. Evidence from the mollusc assemblage indicates that it was surrounded by dense vegetation, although there was also some evidence of grassland taxa, which may indicate grassland or grazed pasture in the near vicinity. A landscape feature such as this may have attracted transient human activity, perhaps as a convenient watering hollow for animals.

Medieval

9.4 Subsoil L1001 contained two sherds of medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (2; 16g).

Post-medieval

9.5 Furrows F1011 (Trench 2) and F1025 and F1027 (Trench 3) were recorded. The two parallel furrows in Trench 3 were orientated SSW/NNE, and F1011 (Trench 2) was orientated NE/SW. The alignment of Furrow F1011 corresponds to the historic field boundaries (Fig. 6) and it may represent a remnant of post-medieval cultivation close to the village core.

Undated

9.6 The pits and ditch terminal in Trenches 2 and 4 contained no finds and are undated, except Pits F1019 and F1021 (Trench 2) which truncated Furrow F1011.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The trial trench evaluation recorded post-medieval furrows that correspond with the alignment of historic field boundaries, and residual sherds of medieval pottery in the subsoil. The principal archaeological feature present was a large hollow which contained flint and pottery of an early Neolithic date. The hollow contained multiple silty grey fills which appear to represent the accumulation of material through alluvial action; a hypothesis supported by the molluscan evidence which suggests the hollow was water-filled and well-vegetated. Artefactual evidence contained in the silty fills

comprise non-diagnostic body sherds of pottery, struck flint blade cores and flint debitage that appear consistent with a date in the early Neolithic period. The presence of Neolithic activity in the local landscape has been previously suggested by scatters of debitage flakes and a polished axe recovered as surface finds in the local vicinity (CHER 03426 & 03136a). The hollow represents prehistoric activity, probably seasonal or episodic, that utilised a water-filled hollow as a resource or landscape marker. Such a pattern of ephemeral settlement and settlement mobility, possibly through seasonal transhumance, is consistent with the pattern evident in much of southern Cambridgeshire (Pollard 2000, 7).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The archive will be deposited following the gaining of the transfer of title.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kasia Gdaniec and Ms Gemma Stewart, Archaeological Officers, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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APPENDIX 1 THE BUILDINGS. A COMMENTARY

Tansy Collins

1 Introduction

1.1 Two ranges lie to the rear of the house. Building 1 forms a large garage / former workshop to the east of the house, and Building 2, noted as a kennels, forms a long narrow range extending along the northern boundary. In materials and form they are both consistent with a date in the inter-war or period shortly after, and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps suggest that Building 1 was constructed prior to Building 2, which was built in the 1950s. It is also notable that at the time these ranges were the sole structures in the plot and indeed the immediate vicinity.

2 Building 1

2.1 This range extends east-west and comprises a fairly large single-storey structure built of brick and timber and rising to a relatively shallow-pitched roof, the outer walls and roof clad in corrugated sheeting apart from the west gable which is weatherboarded above a full width entrance. The exterior is largely covered in vegetation making detailed inspection difficult, and according to OS maps a bench mark is located at the north-west corner but is not visible.

2.2 Fletton bricks are used at low level much as a dwarf wall but also rise to eaves level as piers to support the roof trusses. The panels are infilled with an ephemeral timber framework which holds the external cladding. Otherwise, the roof is a typically mid-20th century construction including metal framed trusses utilising L-section metal pieces with bolted fish-plates at the junctions. Each truss includes a tie-beam with rafters rising to the apex and short angled braces infilling the truss to give rigidity. Two timber purlins lie in each pitch with a further pair at the apex. The space was latterly lit by windows but also has pendant lights of industrial form typical of the early to middle part of the century.

3 Building 2

3.1 The external walls of Building 2 are constructed entirely of Fletton bricks, with characteristic kiss marks, and rise to a mono-pitched roof covered in corrugated sheeting. The interior is reached through two ledged and braced standard sized boarded doors in the south long elevation, that at the west end associated with wide window apertures containing timber surrounds and uPVC casements. The second door occupies the centre of the elevation and has a series of taller window apertures to either side which are marked by tile sills but similarly contain uPVC windows.

3.2 The internal layout is simple. A corridor gives access to small cells on the north with a working area at each end all lit from the windows on the south. The walls in the service room at the end are partly plastered and painted, while the walls elsewhere are painted brick. The units are enclosed by timber partitions, each with a full-height vertically boarded door and an adjacent aperture containing iron security bars with the remainder clad in corrugated sheeting.

4 Conclusion

4.1 The two ranges within the site were built in two phases; Building 1 is consistent with a date ranging from the inter-war period through to the 1950s and map evidence indicates it was present by 1946-47 as it is shown on the OS map published after the revisions of that date, while Building 2 is shown on the subsequent map of 1960.

4.2 The earlier workshop is intriguing in some respects as it occupied a plot containing trees, with only other empty or treed plots in the immediate vicinity and it is tempting to suggest a link though there is no evidence available to further this suggestion. The range noted as a kennels is of standard mid-20th century construction, where the distinct cells suggest the housing of individual or pairs rather than a pack.

Concordance of Finds

ECB5845 - P7977, 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1001		2	Subsoil	Mid 12th - Early 14th C	2	16	39				
1010	1007	A	1	Fill of Hollow	Early Neolithic	1	2					
		B				4	1					
		D				1	3		S.Flint	2	17	
	1008	B D	1	Fill of Hollow	Early Neolithic	9	11			S.Flint	1	7
6						14		S.Flint B.Flint	2 1	98 13		
1009	B D	1	Fill of Hollow							S.Flint	6	38
										B.Flint	2	26

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 11 pieces (160g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition. The small group was entirely contained in the fills of Hollow F1010 and includes three blades cores and associated flakes that are consistent with technology employed in the early Neolithic period (Table 1). The raw flint utilized represents a very high quality material, being near black in colour with few if any inclusions and, where extant, a thin white, chalky cortex.

All the struck flint was recorded by context, and all data entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Core	3	120
Blade	1	7
Debitage	7	33
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>160</i>

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint

The three cores present all exhibit single platforms. They were used to produce blades and were heavily reduced to the point of being considered exhausted. The smallest of the cores from L1009 Segment D (22g) had blades removed all around the platform and had been reduced to a sub-pyramidal shape. Two further cores from L1008 Segment D were slightly larger (45-53g) with flakes removed from one side of a platform on a nodule fragment or pebble, with the opposing side backed by cortex. None of the cores exhibit any evidence for platform preparation (abrasion) or any form of rejuvenation or rotation beyond the removal of an initial flake in order to create a simple striking platform. A single blade from L1009 Segment D does not exhibit any evidence of wear and may simply be adebitage flake, while sparse blade-like debitage flakes contained in L1007 Segment D, L1008 Segment B and L1009 Segment D are close to true blades. No cross-fits could be identified between the cores and flakes, but the shared technology and similarity of raw material suggests they may represent a single episode of knapping in the early Neolithic period, possibly utilizing a larger nodule broken down into several cores, although the paucity of debitage flakes suggests this may have been an expedient activity rather than sustained industry.

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 23 sherds (47g) of pottery including the consistent occurrence of prehistoric sherds from a Hollow F1010 and medieval sherds from the subsoil (Table 2).

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	21	31
Medieval	2	16
<i>Total</i>	23	47

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by period

The prehistoric pottery is manufactured in a fabric tempered with common calcined flint (1-4mm) that commonly protrudes from the surface, and with a patchy bonfire firing. It is limited to small plain body sherds that are approximately 6mm thick, none more than 2.5g and most c.1g. Based on limited evidence, it is perhaps most likely this pottery once formed part of early Neolithic plain bowls or similar vessels, but this conclusion must be caveated with the fact that similar technology continued to produce comparable fabrics into the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. These small sherds were distributed in Hollow F1010 (L1007 Segments A, B and D; L1008 Segments B and D).

Two body sherds of medieval Hedingham fine ware were recovered from Subsoil L1001 (Trench 2). They are decorated with narrow concentric combed bands under a mottled bright green glaze, consistent with a date in the mid 12th to early 14th century, possibly as part of a jug.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a single fragment (39g) of post-medieval peg tile from Subsoil L1001 (Trench 2) in a highly abraded condition.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation at 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, a number of samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Of principal interest was early Neolithic Hollow F1010, which was sampled to assess the preservation of carbonised plant remains and a column of samples used to investigate mollusc taxa, which were noted as abundant during the excavation. Other features on the site were undated and two samples (<1> and <18>) were taken to assess the contents of such undated deposits.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Of primary interest for the investigation of Hollow F1010 was a column of small (1-1.5 litre) samples taken in 10cm spits. These were recovered for the investigation of mollusc remains with the intention of understanding conditions in and around the feature and how they changed during its silting. Larger 20-40 litre bulk samples, which were processed for assessment, were taken from all three fills (L1007, L1008 and L1009) and distributed across the feature. These were intended for the assessment of carbonised plant macrofossil preservation within the feature.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3.

Hollow F1010

The hollow measured c.15m within TT1 and extended to a depth of 0.64m below the subsoil. The grey silty clay fills were indicative of alluvial silting, with a coarser deposit at the base (L1009) likely representing an early period of greater in-wash of material, perhaps prior to more significant vegetation development. Artefactual remains from the feature indicate that it silted up during the early Neolithic period and may have been a focus for activity at this time.

Bulk samples <3> to <10> demonstrated little survival of carbonised remains. Two cereal grains were recovered from Sample <4> of L1007 Segment B in the form of one wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) and one indeterminate cereal grain. A further wheat grain was identified in Sample <9> of L1008 Segment D. Although the wheat grains were too poorly preserved for confident identification, they had quite a broad, rounded shape. This is more comparable to later bread wheats than narrow, ridged Neolithic emmer wheat and there is a likelihood that they are intrusive. Small fragments of charcoal were present in four of the bulk samples but these were too small and present in insufficient volume to merit further investigation. Mollusc remains were abundant in all of the bulk samples but no identification was made, with the mollusc investigation focussing on column samples <12> to <17>.

Mollusc shells in column samples <12> to <17> were extracted using standard flotation methods. For the assessment, both the light fractions and heavy fractions were scanned in order to ensure full recovery of taxa represented. Mollusc shells were recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant) and the general patterns in the data can be discussed here. Most notable is the homogeneity of the assemblage throughout the sequence, with little significant variation over time.

The species present can be grouped as follows:

- *Aquatic molluscs*: A range of aquatic molluscs were present in the samples. *Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea truncatula* were present throughout, with *Planorbis planorbis* and *Lymnaea palustris* making a smaller contribution. Most of these occupy well vegetated, shallow swampy and stagnant pools and ditches. They can also tolerate seasonal desiccation. *Lymnaea truncatula* is able to inhabit marshy grassland and ephemeral ponds (Kerney 1999, 51), and does not require deep water to survive. *Oxyloma pfeifferi*, present only in the top 10cm, is another wetland species.
- *Tall, damp vegetation and ground litter*: A range of species were characteristic of damp, well vegetated conditions. These include *Carychium tridentatum*, *Cochlicopa lubrica*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Trichia hispida* group and *Vitrea crystallina*. Such conditions would be expected on the margins of a natural, water filled depression.
- *Grassland*: This group represents a small proportion of the identified taxa, being composed of *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia* cf. *pulchella*. These taxa were only present in small numbers and are likely to have been washed into the feature from surrounding habitats. *Vallonia* cf. *pulchella* has an association with wetter grassland (Kerney 1999, 108), which may characterise conditions in the vicinity of the depression, although separation from *V. excentrica*, which occurs in drier conditions, is problematic.

It is likely that F1010 was a wet, frequently water filled depression. The range of aquatic molluscs, dominated by those that can tolerate desiccation, suggests that it was filled by rainwater and groundwater, leading to a fluctuating water level and even periodic or seasonal drying. The species *Planorbis planorbis*, *Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea palustris* are characteristic of well vegetated, shallow swampy and stagnant pools and ditches. In general terms, with depth, the proportion of aquatic species appears to increase. This is what one might expect, with standing water becoming less common as the feature silted up.

Features F1017 and F1023

Samples <1> and <18> were taken from fills L1018 (Pit F1017) and L1024 (Pit F1023). Both were devoid of carbonised plant macrofossils and only L1018 contained a limited number of small charcoal fragments. Mollusc shells were largely from terrestrial taxa.

Conclusions

The carbonised remains from F1010 were limited and the small number of cereal grains are considered likely to be intrusive (see above). This suggests that activity focussed on the hollow is likely to have been transient. Likewise, carbonised macrofossils from other samples features showed no evidence for the deposition of carbonised debris from occupation activity.

Assessment of mollusc remains from F1010 has indicated a natural, wet depression. This would have been well vegetated and likely prone to seasonal fluctuations in water-level and perhaps largely becoming dry in drier seasons. Evidence from the mollusc assemblage indicates that it was surrounded by dense vegetation, although there was also some evidence of grassland taxa, which may indicate grassland or grazed pasture in the near vicinity. A landscape feature such as this may have attracted transient human activity, perhaps as a convenient watering hollow for animals. The assemblage was relatively consistent throughout the profile, although aquatic taxa made a smaller contribution in the upper fills as the feature silted up and became drier.

Monolith Sample <11>

A pair of monoliths (Sample <11>) were extracted from the sequence of fills in Test Pit D and remain stored at the AS Ltd Bury St Edmunds office. Discussion with Prof. Rob Scaife, University of Southampton, has highlighted the fact that the alkaline conditions and lack of permanent waterlogging within the feature are likely to have resulted in degradation of most of the pollen in the deposits. As a result, it is not appropriate to submit material from this sample for palynological assessment.

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Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains
1	1018	1017	Fill of Pit	2	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (X), <i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (X), <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (X), <i>Helicella itala</i> (X), <i>Pomatias elegans</i> (X), <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (XX), <i>Trichia hispida</i> group (XX), <i>Vallonia costata</i> (X), <i>Vertigo</i> sp. (X)	XX	X	-	-	-	-
3	1007A	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Not identified	X	X	-	-	-	-
4	1007B	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Not identified	X	X	-	-	-	-
5	1008B	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Not identified	X	X	-	-	-	-
6	1009B	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	Not identified	X	X	-	-	-	-
7	1007C	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	Not identified	X	X	-	-	-	-
8	1007D	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Not identified	X	X	-	-	-	-
9	1008D	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	30	40	75%	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	Not identified	X	X	-	-	-	-

10	1009D	1010	Fill of Depression	1	Early Neolithic	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Not identified	X	-	-	-	-	-
12	1007D	1010	Fill of Depression (Column sample 0-10 cm)	1	Early Neolithic	1.5	1.5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (XX), <i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (X), <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (X), <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (X), <i>Oxyloma/Succinea</i> sp. (X), <i>Oxyloma pfeifferi</i> (X), <i>Planorbis</i> sp. (X), <i>Pomatias elegans</i> (X), <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (X), <i>Trichia hispida</i> group (XX), <i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>pulchella</i> (XX), <i>Vertigo</i> sp. (XX)	X	X	-	-	-	-
13	1007D	1010	Fill of Depression (Column sample 10-20 cm)	1	Early Neolithic	1.5	1.5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (XXX), <i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (XX), <i>Clausilidae</i> (X), <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (X), <i>Discus rotundatus</i> (X), <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (XX), <i>Oxychilus</i> sp. (X), <i>Pomatias elegans</i> (X), <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (X), <i>Trichia hispida</i> group (XX), <i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>pulchella</i> (XX), <i>Vertigo</i> sp. (XX)	X	-	-	-	-	-
14	1007D	1010	Fill of Depression (Column sample 20-30 cm)	1	Early Neolithic	1.5	1.5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (XXX), <i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (XX), <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (X), <i>Discus rotundatus</i> (XX), <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (X), <i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-	-

17	1009D	1010	Fill of Depression (Column sample 50-60 cm)	1	Early Neolithic	1	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (XX), <i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (XX), <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (X), <i>Helicigona lapicida</i> (X), <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (XX), <i>Oxychilus</i> sp. (X), <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> (X), <i>Pomatias elegans</i> (X), <i>Trichia hispida</i> group (X), <i>Vallonia costata</i> (X), <i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>pulchella</i> (X), <i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (X)	X	X	-	-	-	-
18	1024	1023	Fill of Pit	4	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (XX), <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (X), <i>Discus rotundatus</i> (X), <i>Oxychilus</i> sp. (X), <i>Trichia hispida</i> group (XX), <i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>pulchella</i> (XX), <i>Vertigo</i> (X), <i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (X)	X	X	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth. Abbreviations: Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-358587

Project details

Project name	70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (TT)
Short description of the project	In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, (NGR TL 3732 4586; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of 9 dwellings. A Neolithic polished flint axe is recorded c.600m to the north, and a scatter of flint debitage flakes further to the north (CHER 03426 and 03136a). Segments of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries have been recorded during archaeological investigations within c.500-700m east and south of the site (CHER MCB23524 7 MCB25637). The trial trench evaluation recorded post-medieval furrows that correspond with the alignment of historic field boundaries, and residual sherds of medieval pottery in the subsoil. The principal archaeological feature present was a large hollow which contained flint and pottery of an early Neolithic date. The hollow contained multiple silty grey fills which appear to represent the accumulation of material through alluvial action; a hypothesis supported by the molluscan evidence which suggests the hollow was water-filled and well-vegetated. Artefactual evidence contained in the silty fills comprise non-diagnostic body sherds of pottery, struck flint blade cores and flint debitage that appear consistent with a date in the early Neolithic period. The presence of Neolithic activity in the local landscape has been previously suggested by scatters of debitage flakes and a polished axe recovered as surface finds in the local vicinity (CHER 03426 and 03136a). The hollow represents prehistoric activity, probably seasonal or episodic, that utilised a water-filled hollow as a resource or landscape marker. Such a pattern of ephemeral settlement and settlement mobility, possibly through seasonal transhumance, is consistent with the pattern evident in much of southern Cambridgeshire (Pollard 2000, 7).
Project dates	Start: 22-05-2019 End: 29-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7977 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5845 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	HOLLOW Early Neolithic
Monument type	FURROWS Early Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY; STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Methods &	"Targeted Trenches"

techniques

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE MELDRETH 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire

Study area 0.41 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 3732 4586 52.093587502355 0.00475226801 52 05 36 N 000 00 17 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 20m Max: 20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project brief originator CCC HET

Project design originator Jon Murray

Project director/manager Jon Murray

Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Name of sponsor/funding body Bushmead Homes Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire Council Archaeological Store

Physical Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Archive recipient Cambridge County Archaeological Store

Digital Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Cambridge County Archaeological Store

Paper Contents "Ceramics","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Haygreen, J

Other 5845

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX 1 – THE BUILDINGS (P7977)



DP 1

West elevation and entrance to Building 1, taken from the west



DP 2

Interior of Building 1 showing the external wall construction and metal trusses, taken from the south-west



DP 3

Interior of Building 1 showing the metal-framed roof structure, taken from the west



DP 4

Interior of Building 1 showing the external wall construction, taken from the north-west



DP 5

View of Building 2 showing the south elevation, taken from the south-west



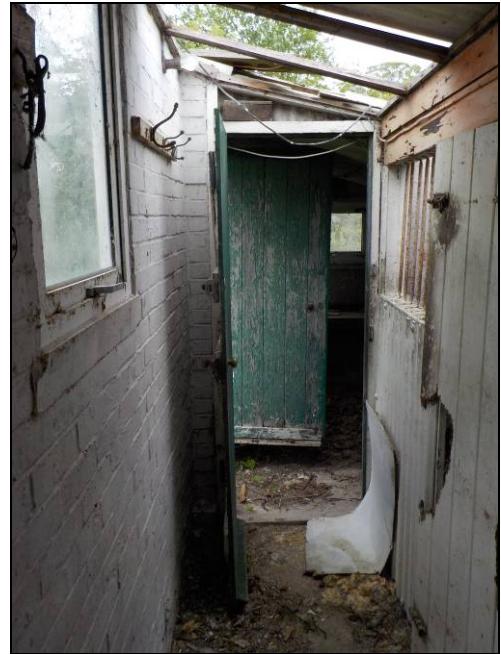
DP 6

South elevation of Building 2 (west end), taken from the south



DP 7

Corridor within Building 2 with cells on the left, taken from the west



DP 8

West end of Building 2 showing cell on the right and working area beyond, taken from the east



DP 9

Working area with bench at the west end of Building 2, taken from the east



DP 10

Detail of a cell in Building 2 showing aperture infilled with iron security bars, taken from the south-east

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX 2 – THE EVALUATION TRENCHES (P7977)



1
View of site before excavation of trenches



2
Trench 1 looking north-east



3
Hollow F1010A in Trench 1



4
Hollow F1010B in Trench 1



5
Hollow F1010C in Trench 1



6
Hollow F1010D in Trench 1



7
Trench 2 looking north-east with Furrow F1011A in the foreground



8
Furrow F1011B and Pits F1017 and F1019 in Trench 2



9
Furrow F1011B and Pit F1019 in Trench 2



10
Furrow F1011B and Pit F1021 in Trench 2



11
Trench 3 looking north-east



12
Furrow F1027 in Trench 3



13
Furrow F1025 in Trench 3



14
Trench 4 looking south-west



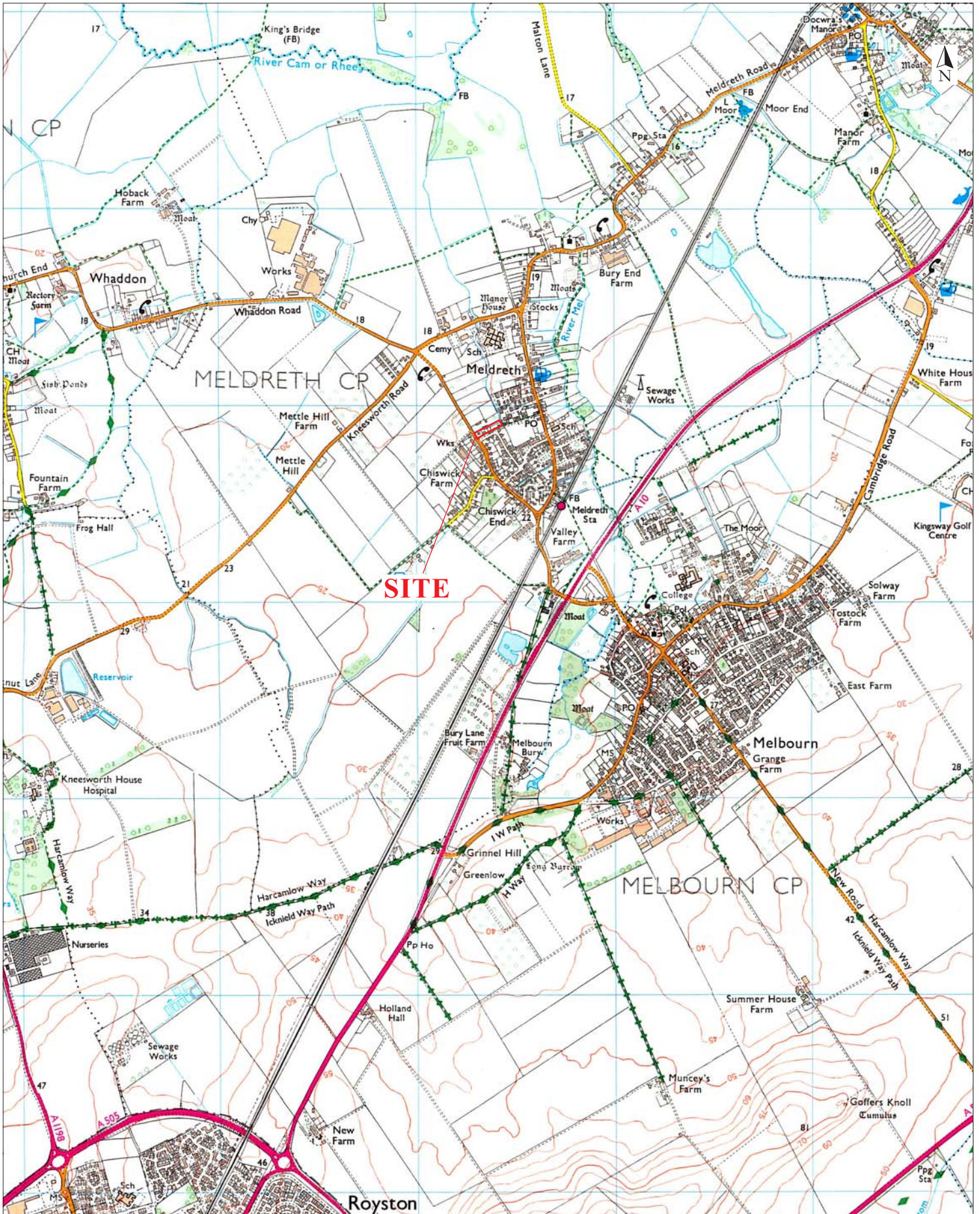
15
Ditch F1013 in Trench 4



16
Pit F1015 in Trench 4

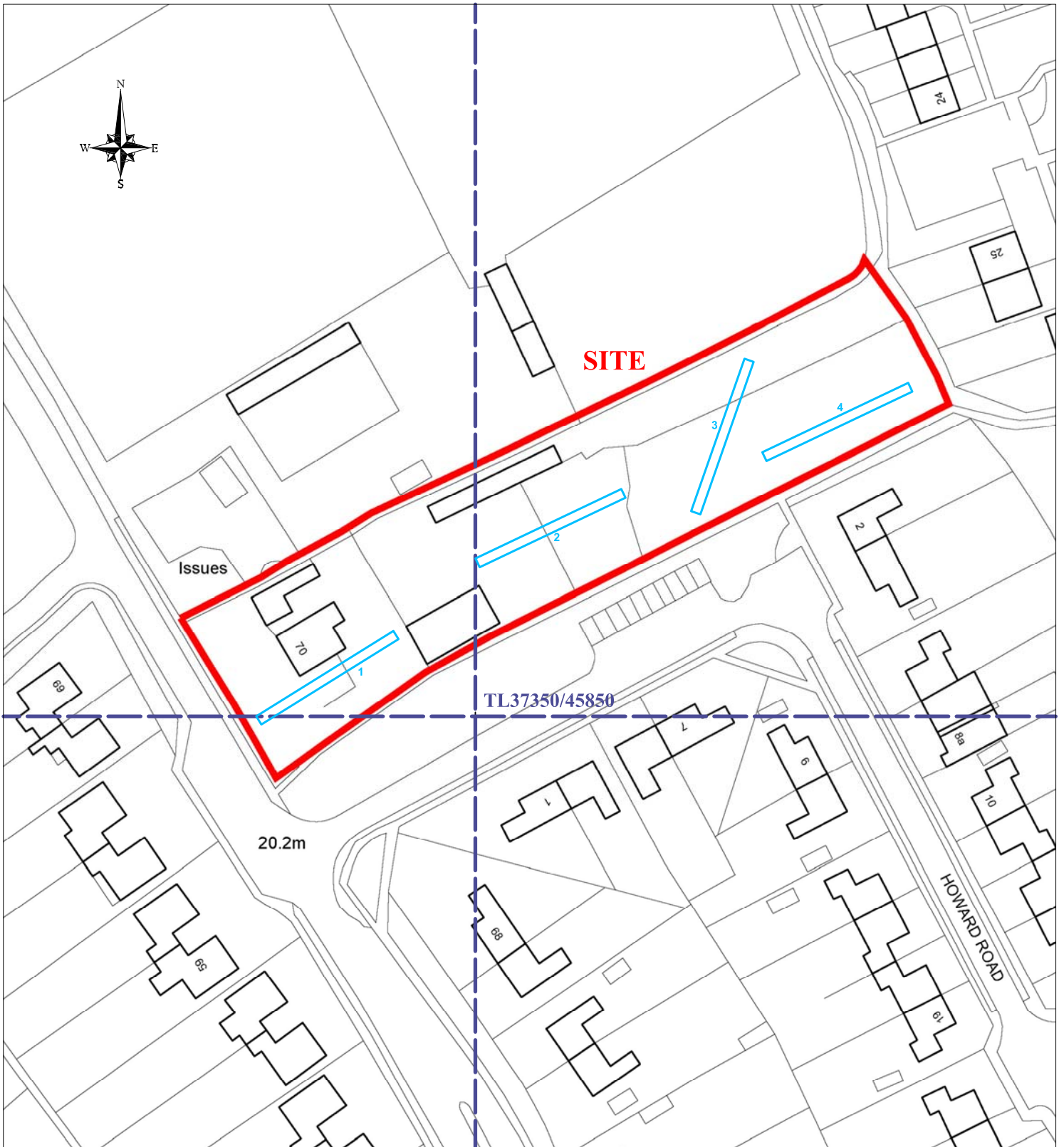


17
Pit F1023 in Trench 4



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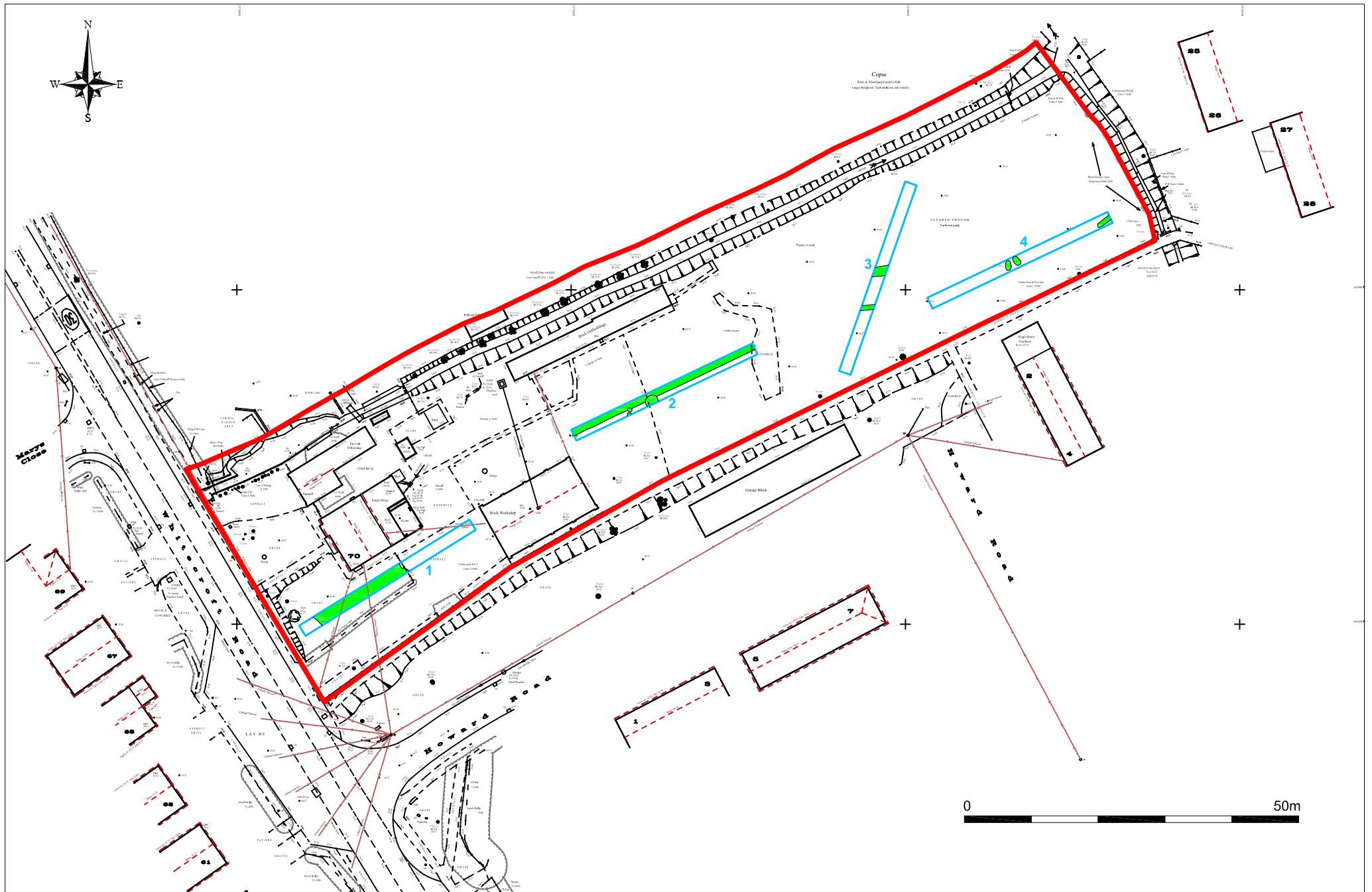
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 70 Whitcroft Rd, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (P7977)



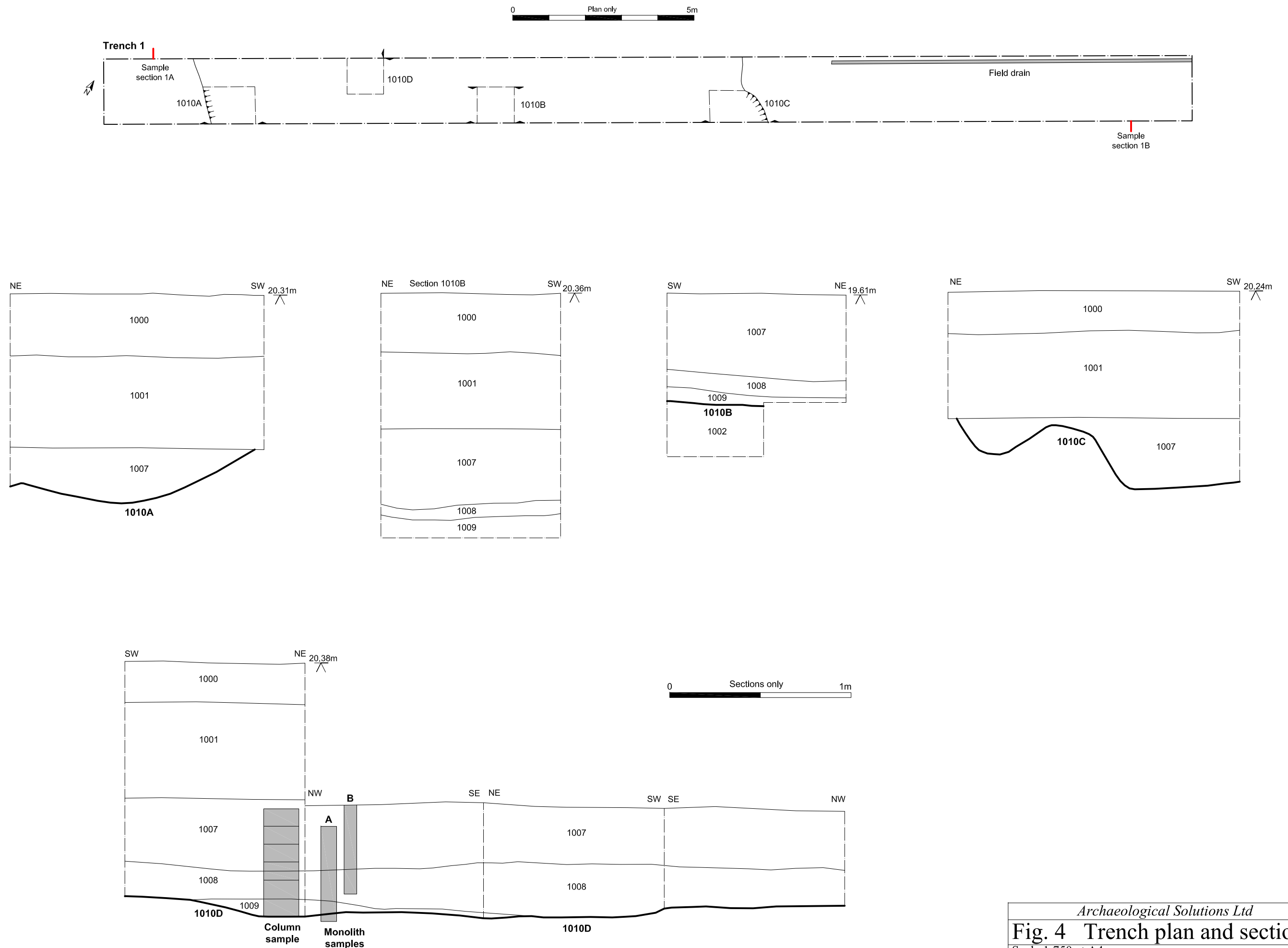
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0 50m

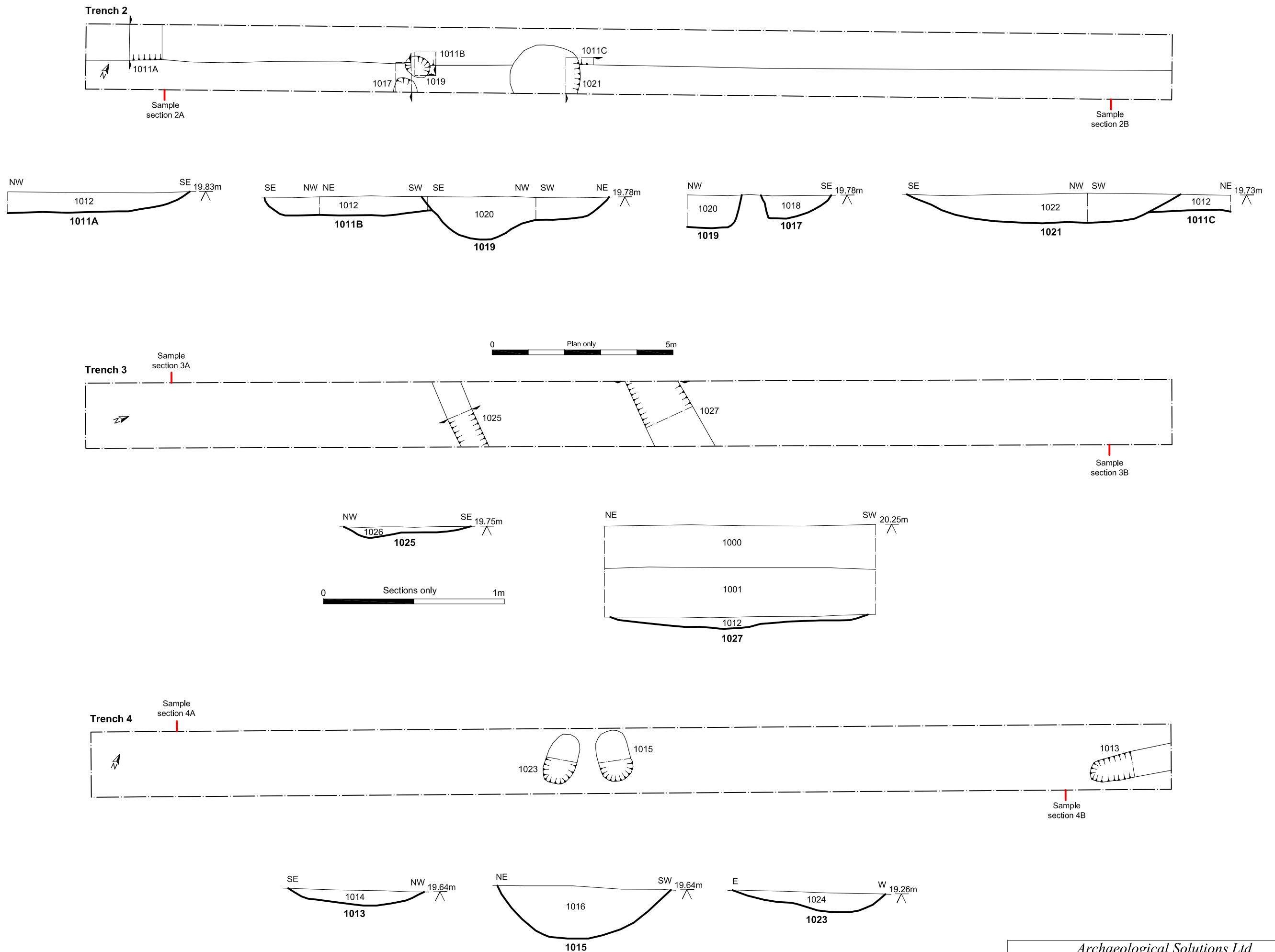
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (P7977)



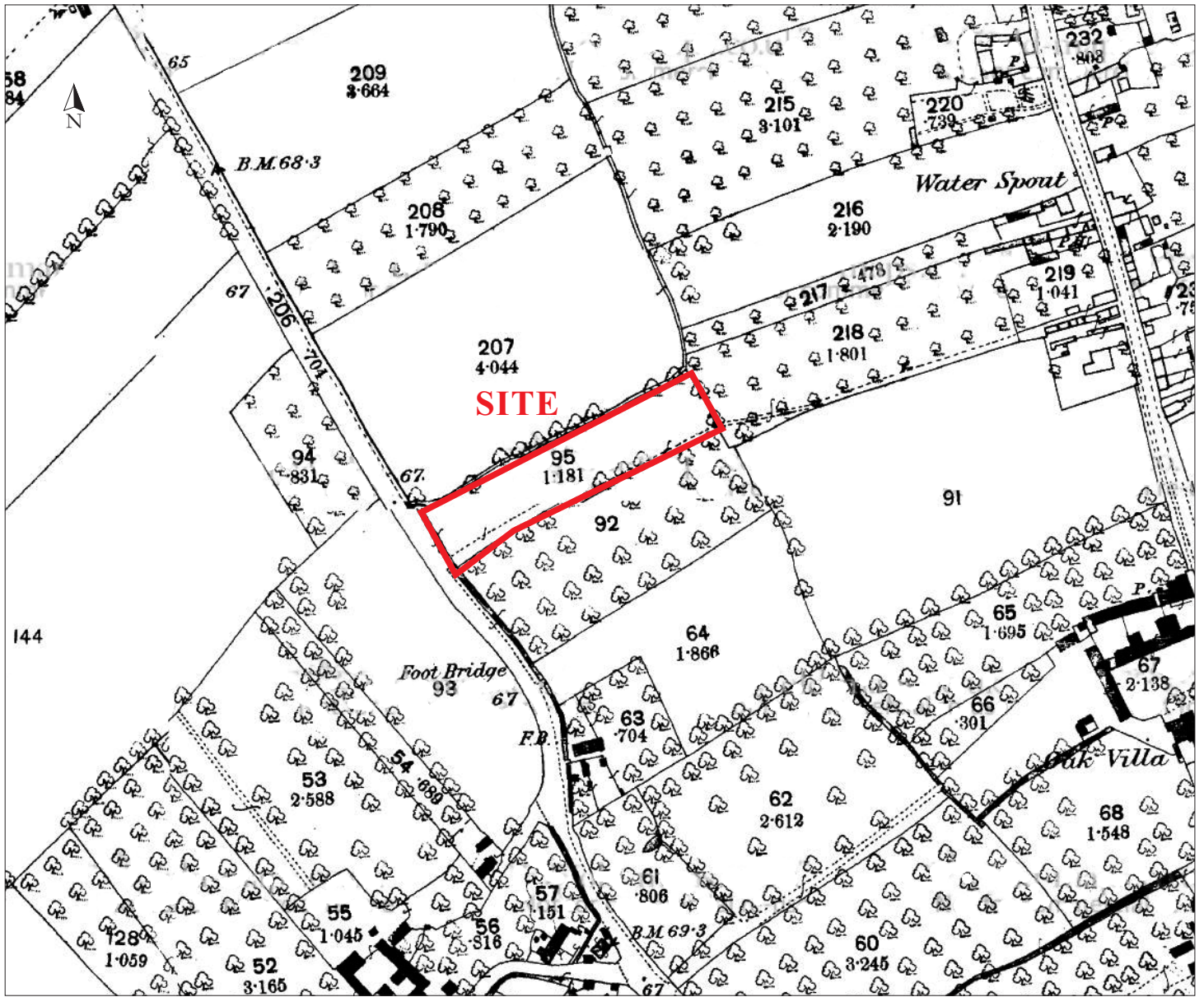
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (P7977)



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Fig. 4 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (P7977)



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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 70 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (P7977)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1887
Not to scale
70 Whitecroft Rd, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (P7977)