ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND WEST OF DARTFORD ROAD AND PHILLIPS CHASE AND SOUTH OF ELLIOT ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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In March 2007, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land west of Dartford Road and Phillips Chase and south of Elliot Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4113 9698) in advance of the proposed construction of eight new residential dwellings. *Based on spot finds and flint scatters found in the area, the desk-based assessment found potential for archaeology dating between the Mesolithic and Romano-British periods. In the north of the town, extensive evidence of agricultural activity from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period has been discovered. Medieval settlement was located around St Wendreda's church c. 1.5km south-east of the site. The settlement gradually extended northwards in the post-medieval period. 19th and 20th century maps show the site in use as gardens/orchards, with a few small outbuildings.* *The evaluation revealed twenty archaeological features consisting of eight ditches, five quarry pits, a small pit, one brick-built outhouse with its construction cut, one quarry pit/ditch, two uncategorised features and an area of modern disturbance. Dated features comprise a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit, two medieval ditches, post-medieval quarry pits, a post-medieval outhouse and two post-medieval ditches. The medieval ditches, dating to AD 1150-1500, constitute interesting evidence of medieval land division in the area, but the small associated finds assemblages do not indicate intensive activity at this time.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*March 2007*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*N*
P. number	*2845*	Site code	*1043*
Type of project	*Archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation*		
Site status	*Possible archaeological potential*		
Current land use	*Properties, gardens and access road*		
Planned development	*Eight new residential dwellings*		
Main features (+dates)	*Prehistoric pit, two medieval ditches, post-medieval quarry pits*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Small assemblage of prehistoric and medieval pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambridgeshire*	*Fenland*	*March*
HER/ SMR for area	*Cambridge*		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	*Approx. 0.43ha*		
NGR	*TL 4113 9698*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*c. 3m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*CAPCA*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Claire Hallybone*		
Funded by	*ECL Properties Ltd*		
Full title	*Land West of Dartford Road and Phillips Chase and South of Elliot Road, March, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Hogan, S., Barton, T., Hallybone, C., Weston, P., Woolhouse, T.*		
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LAND WEST OF DARTFORD ROAD AND PHILLIPS CHASE AND SOUTH OF ELLIOT ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2007, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land west of Dartford Road and Phillips Chase and south of Elliot Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4113 9698) in advance of the proposed construction of eight new residential dwellings.

Based on spot finds and flint scatters in the area, the desk-based assessment found potential for archaeology dating between the Mesolithic and Romano-British periods. In the north of the town and parish, extensive evidence of agricultural activity from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period has been discovered. The core of the medieval settlement was located closer to St Wendreda's church c. 1.5km south-east of the site. The settlement gradually extended northwards in the post-medieval period. 19th and 20th century maps show the site in use as gardens and orchards, with a few small outbuildings also present.

The evaluation revealed twenty archaeological features consisting of eight ditches, five quarry pits, a small pit, one brick-built outhouse with its construction cut, one quarry pit/ditch, two uncategorised features and an area of modern disturbance. Dated features comprised a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit, two medieval ditches, post-medieval quarry pits, a post-medieval outhouse and two post-medieval ditches. The medieval ditches constitute interesting evidence of medieval land division in this area of March, but the limited finds assemblages found in association with them do not suggest intensive activity at this time. The ditches were aligned perpendicular to the artificial channel of the river Nene, located 60m south of the site, and may have been dug to aid drainage.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2007, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an evaluation of land west of Dartford Road and Phillips Chase and south of Elliot Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4113 9698; Figs. 1-2) in advance of the proposed development of eight new residential dwellings (Fig. 7). The evaluation was required to fulfil a planning condition and was commissioned by ECL Properties Ltd (planning ref. F/YR06/1275/F).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA, dated 5/12/06), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 18/12/06). The evaluation (desk-based assessment and trial trenching) followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 1999), as well as those highlighted in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition, importance and state of preservation of the archaeology.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 March is a large town and parish situated within the largely flat, low-lying Cambridgeshire fenland. The town is approximately 20km east of Peterborough, 10km north of Chatteris and 12km south of Wisbech. March is predominantly surrounded by the fens, with major field drainage and irrigation systems in place. There are few other settlements in the immediate area, apart from dispersed farms.

2.2 The site itself is located to the northwest of the town's medieval core, just south of Elliot Road/Dartford Road (B1099). The site comprises an irregular area of land, the majority of which currently forms a number of garden plots, and also includes a section of the adjacent Phillips Chase. The site is bordered by modern houses and gardens in every direction. The various areas within the site are currently owned by five different persons.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the CHER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Figure 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Some entries worthy of mention, but beyond the 1km radius, have also been included in the appendix and discussed below.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire County Record Office, Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-6.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and Record Office (CRO), as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 March lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland. Prior to the implementation of large-scale engineering schemes to drain the fens in the early to mid-17th century, the area around March would have consisted of peat fen, marsh and wetlands. The fens developed from the later Mesolithic period onwards due to changes in the relative levels of seas and land around the North Sea. Alternate phases of marine and freshwater inundation of the fenland basin led to a complex sequence of silt and peat deposits.

4.1.2 The few settlements in the fens are generally confined to areas of raised land or 'fen islands'. March town occupies one of these former islands and is situated at about 3-4m AOD. The site itself is at an elevation of approximately 3m AOD.

4.1.3 To the west of March runs a large roddon (former river course) following the Neolithic course of the rivers Nene and Ouse. The river Nene (old course), just to the

south of the site (Figs. 1-2), is in fact an artificial channel, perhaps cut in the late Anglo-Saxon period (Hall 1987, 46). Prior to this, the Nene had flowed around the north side of March island.

4.1.4 March lies on a bedrock of Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by Till (Boulder Clay). This is capped in turn by patches of interglacial March Gravels a few hundred metres to the east and west of the site (Hall 1987, 38; BGS 1991). The position of the development site within *c.* 60m of the old (artificial) course of the Nene (Fig. 2) suggests that it lies within the river's former floodplain. Alluvium may therefore have been deposited on the site from the south, although this is not recorded on geological maps of the area (BGS 1991).

4.1.5 A previous trial trench evaluation just 100m east of the present site, to the rear of the White Horse Public House (Gardner & Prosser 2001, 12) found that the natural clay drift was overlain by *c.* 0.60m of topsoil and subsoil deriving from recent horticultural use of the site. The southern part of the site, closer to the West End frontage, had suffered from modern ground disturbance to a depth of up to 1.20m+. Given the past use of the present site as an orchard (see Section 4.3.2, below), the presence of a similar horticultural soil might be expected. The position of the site away from the street frontages to the north and south may mean that modern disturbance has been less severe than on the White Horse Public House site.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Just 400m east of the site, a Paleaolithic handaxe was found during the digging of house foundations in 1897 (NMR 870031). Two further unprovenanced contemporary handaxes have been recorded from the same grid square (NMR 870032). Along Gaul Road, 700m southwest of the site, a scatter of over 400 Mesolithic worked flints, comprising 336 blades and flakes, 68 cores, 8 gravers and 27 other flints, has been found (CHER 5210). Another Mesolithic flint scatter was noted 300m north of this (800m west of the site) (CHER 8455) and just 100m south of the site, on the south side of the medieval course of the river Nene, other possible Mesolithic finds have been recorded (CHER 5818). Neolithic material has also been recovered from the first two of these Mesolithic sites (Hall 1987, 39). A probable Neolithic stone shaft-hole axe has also been found around 800m south-west of the site (CHER 5904). The Mesolithic sites on Gaul Road lie on either side of a roddon which backs into the narrow waist that almost divides March island into two parts (*ibid.*).

4.2.2 Bronze Age flint scatters and barrow monuments are known along the fringes of the Cambridgeshire fens and on the gravel fen islands, suggesting settlement along the fen edges at this time (Last 2000, 9). A small barrow field comprising four mounds is known at Stonea, *c*. 5km south-east of the site (Hall 1987, 40). A few scattered finds throughout March are noted in the CHER, including two bronze palstaves found close to each other, approximately 1km southwest of the site (CHER 5902 & 5903). About 1km southeast, a bronze shaft-hole implement was found along with a large dolerite axe hammer (CHER 5917) and a small, single-handled urn was found during quarrying at March Station, 1.2km northeast (CHER 5924). This urn

was highly decorated and is of a type often found in association with round barrows.

4.2.3 At the Northern Council Offices, 900m northeast of the assessment area, excavations have revealed a number of features dating between the late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age (CHER CB15266). The features included pits, ditches, enclosures, a possible drove road and a crouched inhumation burial. Three series of ditches showed slightly different alignments, possibly indicating different phases of activity. The features are thought to represent agricultural land use. Roman and medieval features were also identified during the excavations and are discussed below.

4.2.4 An early Roman (1st century) road, the Fen Causeway, runs through this area of Cambridgeshire, crossing the north of March parish some 1.6km north of the site. Within its vicinity, just north of Estover road (about 2km northeast of the site), a trackway predating the causeway was identified and provisionally dated to the late Iron Age (CHER 7936). A series of rectilinear enclosures, probably for livestock, were seen to be aligned with respect for the trackway and were dated to the late Iron Age by association. Many of the enclosures appear to have been modified in the Roman period. Other Roman field systems run adjacent to the causeway, although many of these could have also originated in the Iron Age. An unadorned burial was found adjacent to the causeway and is probably associated with this late Iron Age/early Roman activity. It could indicate settlement in the general area.

4.2.5 A layer of dark occupation soil containing Iron Age (and Roman) finds was noted 2km to the northeast of the site (CHER 5448), although the area of the modern town has not yet yielded significant evidence of prehistoric settlement. An Iron Age bowl was found in 1938 *c.* 550m east of the site (NMR 372383) and from within the same grid square, a hoard of around 40 Iron Age coins, many of which were inscribed, was reported in the mid-19th century (NMR 372375). Another substantial hoard was found in 1982, approximately 1.6km southeast of the site (NMR 1331586). The remains of a pottery vessel containing 872 silver coins of the Iceni were found close to a curving gully. Although pitting and urban activity in this area had disturbed many of the remains, the gully, a partial pit, a posthole and a human burial are thought to represent a possible roundhouse site occupied in the late Iron Age (supported by pottery finds). The occupation soil, evidence along the route of the Fen Causeway, features at the Northern Council Offices, and at Stonea Camp hill fort (3km southeast of March in the neighbouring parish of Wimblington), suggest settlement in the wider area since at least the late Iron Age. Furthermore, the sporadic finds and features in and around March may indicate that settlement extended into the area of the present town.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.6 In the Roman period, lodes or canals were constructed to drain areas of the fens and to provide access across the fenlands, an example being the Reach Lode, along which a few Roman quays have been identified. Roads or causeways were also established to connect areas of higher ground and the gravel islands. The causeway and associated enclosures in the north of the parish seem to have late Iron Age precursors, and continued use of the landscape from the later prehistoric period onwards is evident throughout the parish. The aforementioned occupation soil and

associated finds east of the town (see Section 4.2.5) indicate that the area continued in use from the Iron Age into the Roman period. The Northern Council Offices site also revealed a number of Roman ditches and gullies, aligned with the late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age features, again indicating continuity of land use (CHER CB15267). Relatively few finds (prehistoric or Roman) have been recovered from any of these enclosures and features, indicating that they may have served an agricultural function.

4.2.7 A possible 4th century coin hoard was discovered in an urn some time before 1764 within the same grid square as the site (NMR 372377) and coins of Gallienus and a silver vase were also found in this area in the early 19th century (NMR 372379). Roman pottery has been found 550m southeast of the site (NMR 372378) and a stamped pot handle was found on Russell Avenue 800m northwest (CHER 5905). A finds scatter and additional possible trackway were noted *c.* 1km to the east (CHER 5927). The scattered finds suggest possible settlement activity in the general area.

4.2.8 The main Roman settlement in this part of the fenland may have been at Stonea, just north of the Iron Age hill fort. It has been argued that the fenlands formed a Roman imperial estate run from an administrative centre at Stonea (Salway 2001, 144-5). Roman finds from March town itself may indicate the presence of smaller rural settlements. The limited archaeological investigations and extent of urban coverage may be the principal reasons for the seeming dearth of settlement evidence in March.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.9 Only a single Saxon brooch has been found in March, roughly 1.5km southeast of the site (CHER 3781). If a settlement existed at March during the Anglo-Saxon period, it was probably situated to the south of the present town core, in the vicinity of the 12th century church (see below).

4.2.10 The old course of the river Nene, just to the south of the site, is an artificial channel. It may have been created in the 10th century AD, at which time there seems to have been a concerted action to re-plan the drainage of the Wisbech region. This may have been orchestrated by the Abbots of Ely, at a time when the monastery was acquiring extensive estates throughout the fenlands (Hall 1987, 46).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.11 The church of St Wendreda, at the southern end of the town, originated in the 12th century, although much of the extant structure is 14th-15th century, including its double hammer-beam roof with carved angels. It is the only known church dedicated to St Wendreda, allegedly a lesser daughter of King Anna of East Anglia (*d.* AD 654), who resided at Exning. Wendreda purportedly travelled through the fens to March, spreading the word of God. In some accounts, she founded a nunnery at March, although this suggestion is unsubstantiated. Her legend states that King Canute of the Danes fought and defeated an Anglo-Saxon army, but on hearing of the virtuous life of Wendreda, converted to Christianity along with his entire army. Her relics were allegedly later moved to Canterbury Cathedral and in 1342 returned to March, although their current whereabouts is unknown. There is no evidence to support or dismiss the legend of Wendreda, although it is perhaps more likely that her mission to

March was concerned with consolidating territorial claims along the border between East Anglia and Mercia (websites 3 & 4).

4.2.12 A few medieval features, mostly ditches, have been noted throughout the town and on its outskirts. Medieval and post-medieval features associated with field drainage and agricultural activity were found at the Northern Council Offices site (CHER CB15268/ECB280). A roadside ditch, probably pre-dating the 15th century, was found during an evaluation at Gray's Lane, *c.* 500m southeast of the site (CHER CB15693). Further evidence of medieval field systems and drainage was found during an evaluation at Elwyn Road, 800m southeast of the site (CHER ECB285).

4.2.13 March began to develop into a town towards the end of the medieval period, having formerly existed as a small village and chapelry in the north of Doddington parish. Development at March was probably due to the ford on the old course of the Nene, where the road between the two main towns in the area, Ely and Wisbech, crossed the river. Although medieval records do not distinguish March from Doddington, by the 15th century, March possessed many guilds, and had superseded its parent settlement at Doddington (www.british-history.ac.uk).

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540 – present)

4.2.14 During the post-medieval period, March began to flourish and expand as an industrial and market town. This growth was encouraged by its location on one of the largest gravel islands in the fens and by the river Nene running through its centre. The Nene was a navigable waterway, which provided access to other towns and cities in Cambridgeshire and elsewhere. By the mid-16th century, March was a minor port, and an early 16th century Market Cross a few hundred metres north of St Wendreda's Church may indicate a former market in this area. However, it was not until the mid-17th century that Charles II formally granted a Friday market with two annual fairs in the town.

4.2.15 The market rights were originally held by lord of the manor of Doddington, who allowed the villagers to hold a market on his land at March. The name 'Market Place' indicates where this market was originally established, 600m southeast of the assessment site. By the early 20th century, this market was held on Wednesdays and traded livestock and produce including seed, corn, cattle, pigs and sheep. Throughout the post-medieval period up to the mid-20th century, the Nene facilitated the conveyance of coal, timber and agricultural produce to and from Cambridge, Wisbech, King's Lynn, Peterborough, St Ives, Bedford and elsewhere (Kelly's Directory 1925, 190).

4.2.16 An extant 18th century house is listed on the High Street 900m southeast of the site (NMR 870034) and a house with 17th century origins is listed along West End 250m southeast (NMR 870035). Although a town hall and guildhall are known to have existed in the late 17th century, most of the extant civic buildings date from the 19th century. Further traces of earlier post-medieval buildings probably exist beneath the modern town. Cartographic sources indicate dwellings along the Dartford Road and West End since at least the early 19th century. An evaluation at the White Horse Inn, 150m southeast of the site, found 18th and 19th century features, suggesting development in this part of March from at least the 18th century.

4.3 The assessment site

Tithe Map 1840 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 The site comprised parts of two narrow linear plots (1870 and 1868) which extended north-west from West End, running perpendicular to the river Nene to the south. There is no indication on this map that an access road or track existed along what is now Phillips Chase. The map does not show the site in as much detail as later maps and it is not possible to determine whether or not the orchards depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (see below) had already been established by 1840. No subdivisions are shown within the linear plots that comprised the site. Consequently, it is unclear whether the buildings to the immediate north and south of the site were associated with the same plot of land, although this may be implied by the designation of only one plot number to the area that they both occupy (plot 1868). There were no buildings on the assessment site itself in 1840 and no access road (Phillips Chase) leading from Dartford Road.

1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Maps 1889 & 1901 (Figures 5 & 6)

4.3.2 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1889) shows very little change to the layout of the site and the adjacent land. A small access road had been established along the eastern edge of the site by this time (what is now Phillips Chase). The south-eastern part of the site comprised this access road and an apparently empty plot of land. The rest of the site was associated with adjacent dwellings fronting Dartford Road to the north and West End to the south and was completely taken up by orchards. A small patch of trees occupied the eastern projection of the site, lining the access road at its junction with Dartford Road.

4.3.3 The 2nd Edition map shows some alterations to the dwellings north and northeast of the site and indicates that much of the orchard had been cleared, with only a small area remaining at the centre of the site. The trees at the junction of Dartford Road and the access road in the east of the site are again depicted, indicating that they had not been cleared. At the southeast corner of the orchard in the centre of the site, a handful of outbuildings are shown. A further small structure had been erected on the plot of land just south of this orchard, just within the boundary of the current site. This latter building is still present within the site today, although the cluster of structures and the orchard to the north of it no longer exist.

4.3.4 The majority of urban development in this area of March in the 19th century occurred along the edges of the main roads: Dartford Road in the north and the smaller West End in the south. Although a few small buildings were erected towards the centre of the site in the late 19th century, there appears to have been little construction activity within the site in the last 200 years. Phillips Chase has undoubtedly been widened and resurfaced in the later 20th century, and the rest of the site has probably been subjected to some garden landscaping, including the removal of the orchard plot and the demolition of some minor buildings.

5 DISCUSSION (Desk-based assessment)

Archaeological background

5.1 Scatters of finds from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic are known close to the site, notably close to Gaul Road to the south-west.

5.2 From the late Mesolithic onwards, the fenland basin experienced a series of marine and freshwater inundations and gradually developed into a wet, marshland environment. March occupies what was once a large gravel island within this wetland. Although significant human activity has been recorded throughout the fenland in later prehistory, settlement largely occurred on these gravel islands and on the fen edges.

5.3 Evidence for agricultural activity from the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period has been found in the northern part of the present town and also on the fen edges at the north of the parish. This is suggestive of settlement in the vicinity, although little firm evidence for settlement within March at these times has yet been found.

5.4 The oldest church in March (St Wendreda's) is located at the south end of the town, indicating that early medieval settlement may have been centred in this area and slowly spread northwards as March began to detach itself from its parent parish of Doddington. March grew considerably throughout the post-medieval period and by the 19th century, had become one of the most prosperous towns in the fens.

Archaeological potential

5.5 The site has potential for remains of several periods:

- **Mesolithic activity – moderate potential**. Several chance finds and scatters of Mesolithic flints and tools (e.g. CHER 5818 & 5210) have been found close by to the south and west of the site. Similar material may be recovered from the site itself.

- **Later prehistoric/Romano-British field systems – moderate potential.** Late Bronze Age to Roman field systems, enclosures and droveways have been found in the north of the parish (see Section 4.2.4) and in the northern part of the modern town itself (e.g. HER CB15266 & CB15267). The site may contain similar remains.

- **Medieval settlement and agriculture – low potential**. The site lies some distance from the 12th century church and settlement at Town End, *c.* 1.75km to the south-east. However, before the fens were drained for year-round farming in the mid-17th century, any dry areas on March's raised gravel island would presumably have been valuable arable land. The site may therefore have been farmed at this time. Additionally, the medieval course of the river Nene (see Section 4.2.10), just to the south of the site,

would have been an important route for trade and communication and may have attracted some settlement along its banks.

Preservation of the archaeology

5.6 There has been little structural activity within the site in the last two centuries. The buildings depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map are likely to have been minor ancillary structures. Any buried remains in the east of the site will probably have been damaged by the construction and expansion of Phillips Chase. The rest of the site appears to have comprised gardens since the early 19th century. The cultivation and later destruction of the orchard depicted on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map will have caused some ground disturbance across the site. However, the presence of cultivation soil may have helped to protect any subsoil archaeological deposits from later activity.

Impact of proposed development

5.7 The proposed development comprises the construction of eight new residential buildings, with associated services, access roads and landscaping for gardens (Fig. 7). The foundations of the new buildings will cause significant ground disturbance across the majority of the site. The affected areas include parts of the site that appear to have seen little previous ground disturbance over the last 200 years; areas where buried archaeological remains may survive without truncation (see Section 4.3, above).

6 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

6.1 Five trenches were excavated (Fig. 2): three trenches measuring 27m x 1.6m, one T-shaped trench measuring 15m x 15m x 1.6m and an L-shaped trench measuring 20m x 9m x 1.6m (providing a 5% sample of the 0.43ha site). An additional east to west trench (13.6m x 1.6m; Fig. 9) was dug between Trenches 1 and 2 in order to investigate the full extent of Quarry Pit F1022 (see below). Each trench was excavated using a 180º mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by CAPCA. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated.

6.2 Thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using pro-forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

7.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 8)

Sample section: North end, east facing *0.00 = 2.70m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish black friable sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles
0.29 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid-dark reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones
0.45 – 0.74m	L1062	Fill of ?Ditch F1061. Light to mid brownish grey compact silty clay with moderate shell, chalk and rounded stones
0.74m+	L1002	Natural clay. Light to mid yellowish grey compact clay with blue mottling and occasional flint nodules

Sample section: South end, east facing *0.00 = 2.60m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.28 – 0.46m	L1049	Upper fill of Quarry Pit F1022/ silting layer. Yellowish brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional small rounded and angular gravel and shell
0.46 – 0.68m	L1021	Fill of Ditch F1020. Dark orangey brown firm silty clay with occasional small rounded gravel and flecks of chalk
0.68m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description: Trench 1 was located at the northern end of the site and was aligned north to south, parallel to Trench 2. Trench 1 revealed two ditches, a large quarry pit and a shallow later prehistoric pit. The extremities of two further uncategorised features were identified in section towards the southern end of the trench.

7.1.1 Ditch F1020 (8.80+ x 0.85 x 0.42m deep; Digital Photo 2) was linear in plan and aligned north to south. It was located at the southern end of Trench 1 and had steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a firm, dark orange-brown silty clay, which contained two sherds (24g) of later medieval pottery (Thompson, this report) and animal bone (62g). F1020 shared a relationship with Quarry Pit F1022, but the nature of this relationship was not apparent in section.

7.1.2 ?Ditch F1061 (1.60+ x 1.10+ x 0.30m+ deep) was only partially revealed at the northern end of Trench 1, but appeared to be aligned east to west. Its southern side was irregular and moderately steep; its base fell outside Trench 1. Its fill, L1062, was a compact, light to mid brownish grey silty clay, which contained no finds.

7.1.3 Quarry Pit F1022 (17.15 x 7.10+ x 0.92m; Digital Photo 5) was probably sub-ovoid in plan and had moderately steep sides and a predominantly flat base. An additional trench was dug to the east of Trench 1 in order to ascertain the extent of F1022 in this direction (Fig. 9). Three sample sections were excavated by hand and the encountered fills are tabulated below:

Segment	Context	Description	Date/Finds	Comments
A	L1023	Firm, dark grey-orange-brown silty clay		
	L1049	Firm, yellow-brownish-grey silty clay	1580-1800 pottery (22g)	= L1041, L1046
B	L1042	Compact, mid brown-grey silty clay with orange flecks		
	L1043	Firm, mid brown-grey silty clay with orange flecking		
	L1041	Firm, yellowish brown-grey silty clay	1800-1950 pottery (40g), animal bone (9g)	= L1046, L1049
C	L1044	Compact, mid brown-grey silty clay with orange flecks		
	L1045	Firm, mid brown-grey silty clay with orange flecking	Animal bone (143g), shell (44g)	
	L1046	Firm, yellowish brown-grey silty clay		= L1041, L1049

Table 1: The fills of Quarry Pit F1022 (fills in all section tables are listed from basal to uppermost)

7.1.4 The upper fill, L1049 (= L1041 & L1046), was only visibly contained within F1022 in Section C at the northern end of the feature; in Sections A and B, it appeared to overlie the cut. This suggests that when deposit L1049 began to form, the northern end of Quarry Pit F1022 (where Segment C was located) was still partially open. The southern parts of the pit, which were already completely filled in prior to the deposition of L1049, were simply sealed by the formation of this deposit. L1049 also sealed Ditch F1020. The deposit was not present in the northern part of the trench.

7.1.5 Pit F1009 (0.71 x 0.40 x 0.08m; Digital Photo 1) was sub-circular in plan, with moderately steep sides and an irregular, flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a firm dark grey silty clay with charcoal. It contained late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (6 sherds; 21g) (Thompson, this report).

7.1.6 Two features, F1056 and F1058, were identified in section (west-facing) at the southern end of Trench 1. It was not possible to excavate these further as they largely lay outside the trench. F1056 (0.05+ x 0.50 x 0.07m+) appeared in section to have steep concave sides; its base was not reached. It may have been the terminus of a narrow linear feature, or a posthole. Its fill, L1057, was a firm dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking. F1056 was cut through the lower fill (L1059) of F1058, but was sealed by its upper fill (L1060). F1058 (0.11+ x 2.73+ x 0.29m) was cut into the natural clay (L1002) and had steep concave sides; its base was not reached. It may have been a ditch terminus or a large pit. Its lowest identified fill (L1059) was a mid brownish grey firm silty clay with angular gravel and small degraded chalk inclusions. The upper fill of F1058 was L1060, a compact brownish yellow silty clay with gravel and chalk flecking. No finds were recovered from either feature.

7.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 9)

Sample section: North end, west facing *0.00 = 2.79m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.24 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.36 – 0.65m	L1008	Fill of Quarry Pit F1006. Mid yellowish/brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and small gravel
0.65 – 1.11m	L1007	Fill of Quarry Pit F1006. Dark brownish grey firm silty clay with orange flecks, occasional small gravel, and flecks of chalk and charcoal
1.11m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above

Sample section: South end, west facing *0.00 = 3.01m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.48m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.48 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.52 – 0.92m	L1005	Fill of Quarry Pit F1003. Mid brownish/yellowish/orangey grey firm silty clay with occasional rounded and angular gravel and shell
0.92m – 1.10m	L1004	Primary fill of Quarry Pit F1003. Firm dark brownish/ orangey grey silty clay with gravel and chalk flecking

Description: Trench 2 was on a north to south alignment parallel to Trench 1 (Fig. 2). Trench 2 revealed two quarry pits.

7.2.1 Quarry Pit F1003 (22.00m+ x 4.10m+ x 1.10m) was sub-oval in plan, with gentle to moderately sloping, slightly convex sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, L1004, was a dark brownish orangey grey firm silty clay with occasional inclusions of gravel and chalk flecks, which contained 1600 – 1900 pottery (1 sherd; 3g) and mollusc shell including oyster (81g) and mussel (12g) (Phillips, this report). The upper fill, L1005, was a mid brownish/yellowish/orangey grey firm silty clay with occasional gravel and shell, which contained 1600 – 1900 pottery (3; 37g), clay pipe stems (6g), an Fe object (21g) and mussel shell (2g).

7.2.2 Quarry Pit F1006 (3.77+ x 1.85+ x 0.75m) was probably sub-oval in plan, though much of the feature fell outside Trench 2. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave, irregular base. Its basal fill, L1007, was a dark brownish grey firm silty clay with orange flecks, occasional small inclusions of gravel, and flecks of chalk and charcoal; it contained no finds. The upper fill, L1008, was a mid yellowish brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and gravel, which contained post-medieval pottery (1; 12g).

7.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 10)

Sample section: East end, south facing *0.00 = 2.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.40 – 0.90m	L1055	Fill of Quarry Pit/Ditch F1053. Bluish yellowish grey firm clay with flecks of chalk
0.90 – 1.27m	L1054	Fill of Quarry Pit/Ditch F1053. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay with small rounded and angular gravel
1.27m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above

Sample section: West end, north facing *0.00 = 2.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.25 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.38m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above

Sample section: South end, east facing *0.00 = 2.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30 – 0.49m	L1052	Fill of Quarry Pit F1050. Yellowish orangey grey firm silty clay with occasional gravel and shell
0.49 – 0.75m+	L1051	Fill of Quarry Pit F1050. Orangey bluish grey firm silty clay with moderate gravel and shell

Description: Trench 3 was located approximately in the centre of the site. It was T-shaped, with a north to south arm intersecting with a perpendicular east to west arm halfway along its length (Fig. 2). Trench 3 revealed two large quarry pits, a ditch and a quarry pit/ditch.

7.3.1 Quarry Pit F1029 (6.74m x 2.70m+ x 0.70m) was located at the intersection of the arms of Trench 3. It was approximately rectangular in plan and had steep sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. The basal fill, L1030, was a soft, mid blue/grey silty clay, which contained a large quantity of snail and freshwater mussel shells. The secondary fill, L1039, was a firm, yellowish/green/grey silty clay, which contained no finds. The upper fill, L1040, was a compact, mid grey, soft to clayey silt, which contained no finds.

7.3.2 Quarry Pit F1050 (11.80m+ x 1.70m+ x 0.80m) was located in the southern portion of the north to south aligned section of Trench 3. It was of unknown shape in plan and had moderately sloping straight to convex sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, L1051, was a firm, orangey blue silty clay with moderate inclusions of gravel, which contained no finds. The upper fill, L1052, was a firm, yellowish orangey grey silty clay with occasional angular and rounded gravel, which contained no finds.

7.3.3 Quarry Pit/Ditch F1053 (2.50+ x 1.60m+ x 0.88m) was located at the eastern end of the east to west aligned arm of Trench 3. Its western side was steeply sloping and it had a flat base. Its basal fill, L1054, was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with inclusions of small angular and sub-rounded gravel and shell. The upper fill,

L1055, was a firm, bluish yellowish grey clay with flecks of chalk. Neither fill contained finds.

7.3.4 Ditch F1011 (1.70m+ x 1.61m x 0.63m; Digital Photo 3) was aligned north to south, parallel to the western edge of Quarry Pit/Ditch F1053. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1012, was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with gravel and chalk flecks, which contained animal bone (42g). The upper fill, L1014, was a very firm, bluish yellowish grey clay with small flecks of chalk, which contained no finds.

7.3.5 The upper fills of Quarry Pit/Ditch F1053 (L1055) and Ditch F1011 (L1014) were part of the same layer of redeposited natural clay (Fig. 10). It is possible that it was laid down to intentionally backfill open features in order to reclaim land.

7.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 11)

Sample section: East end, south facing *0.00 = 2.96m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.44 – 0.90m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.90 – 1.16m	L1028	Fill of Ditch F1018. Bluish greyish red soft silty clay
1.16 – 1.47m	L1019	Fill of Ditch F1018. Bluish grey soft silty clay
1.47m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above

Sample section: West end, south facing *0.00 = 2.61m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.43 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.60m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above

Sample section: North end, east facing *0.00 = 2.71m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.49m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.49 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.60m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above

Description: Trench 4 was L-shaped, with its east to west axis running adjacent and approximately parallel to the southern boundary of the site. It revealed four linear ditches and a brick-built outhouse. A modern sewer and a recently backfilled ditch were also identified.

7.4.1 Ditch F1015 (1.80+ x 2.10 x 0.89m; Digital Photo 4) was located at the eastern end of the east to west axis of Trench 4. It was aligned north to south and had steep, flat sides and a flat base. F1015 contained five fills, which are tabulated below:

Context	Description	Date/Finds
L1016	Firm, dark brown silty clay	1150-1400 Pottery (34g)
L1017	Firm, mid orange/red brown clayey silt	-
L1035	Compact, light greyish brown silty clay	-
L1036	Compact, light brownish yellow clay	-
L1037	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt	Clay pipe stem (4g)

Table 2: The fills of Ditch F1015 (Section A)

7.4.2 Ditch F1018 (1.80+ x 1.90+ x 0.57m) was only partially visible at the eastern end of Trench 4. It was aligned north to south, parallel to F1015, and had moderately shallow sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1019, was a soft, blue-grey silty clay, which produced mussel (32g) and oyster shell (46g). Its upper fill, L1028, was a soft, reddish blue-grey silty clay, which contained mussel shell (not recovered).

7.4.3 Ditch F1031 (1.80+ x 1.44+ x 0.71m) was aligned north to south, parallel to Ditch F1015 some 8.50m to the east. Its eastern side was truncated by modern sewerage pipes. Its western side was moderately sloping and it had a flat base. The basal fill, L1034, was a firm, mid orangey brown silty clay. Its middle fill, L1033, was a firm, light yellowish brown gravely sandy silt. The upper fill, L1032, was a firm, light greyish yellow-brown clayey silt. None of the fills contained finds. The ditch was sealed by a yellowish/ mid brown loose silty clay levelling layer (*c.* 0.18m deep) containing frequent gravel, flint and modern brick fragments (L1038). This was in turn sealed by Topsoil L1000.

7.4.4 Ditch F1047 (9.15+ x 0.60 x 0.48m; Digital Photo 6) was linear in plan and located in the north to south aligned arm of Trench 4. It had steep, predominantly straight sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1048, was a firm, dark grey-brown silty clay, which contained medieval pottery (6 sherds; 89g) (Thompson, this report) and animal bone (15g).

7.4.5 Outhouse F1024 (1.60 x 1.15 x 0.60m) consisted of a single skin of un-frogged red bricks. The bricks (240 x 110 x 80mm) were bonded with a friable, yellow sandy mortar and in places, survived up to eight courses in height. The structure sat within Construction Cut F1026 (1.80 x 1.15+ x 0.60+m), which was backfilled with L1027. L1027 was a compact mid blue clay, which contained no finds. The structure itself was backfilled with L1025, which consisted of demolition rubble in a matrix of friable, dark grey-brown loam similar to the topsoil. Finds consisted of Victorian pottery (2162g), CBM (480g), clay pipe (13g), Fe objects (575g), roofing slate (61g), glass (212g), animal bone (10g) and shell (16g).

7.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 11)

Sample section: North end, east facing *0.00 = 3.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1064	Made ground. Light creamy yellow friable sand and building rubble with frequent pea grit
0.25 – 0.53m	L1065	Made ground. Light to mid brownish yellow compact redeposited natural clay
0.53 – 0.76m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.76 – 1.20m+	L1067	Fill of Pit F1066. Light to mid greyish yellow compact redeposited natural clay
Sample section: South end, east facing *0.00 = 2.87m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.34 – 0.52m	L1037	Fill of Ditch F1015
0.52m+	L1036	Fill of Ditch F1015

Description: Trench 5 was aligned north to south and located towards the eastern boundary of the site. It revealed the continuation of Ditch F1015 from Trench 4. The northern portion of Trench 5 was truncated by modern disturbance.

7.5.1 Ditch F1015 (4.50m+ x 1.60m+ x 0.88m) continued on its north to south alignment for the entire length of Trench 5. Its eastern edge was only partially visible and exhibited a gentle to moderately sloping profile and a flat base. The western side of F1015 fell outside the bounds of the trench. It contained five fills, which are tabulated below:

Context	Description	Date/Finds
L1016	Firm, dark brown silty clay	-
L1017	Firm, mid orange/red brown clayey silt	-
L1035	Compact, light greyish brown silty clay	-
L1036	Compact, light brownish yellow clay	-
L1037	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt	-

Table 3: The fills of Ditch F1015 (Section B)

7.5.2 Modern Disturbance F1066 (2.02m+ x 1.60m+ x 0.47m+) was not fully exposed in Trench 5, but appeared to have moderately sloping sides in section. Just the upper fill of F1066 (L1067) was exposed; this was a light to mid greyish yellow compact clay that appeared to be redeposited natural. Pit F1066 truncated Ditch F1015.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 A high water table was encountered on site, making for very wet conditions during excavation. Such conditions may have hindered the recovery of smaller finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The deposit model was generally uniform across the site. At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Topsoil L1000, which was a very dark grey-brown, friable sandy silty topsoil with occasional small rounded pebbles. It varied in thickness from 0.25m to 0.49m.

9.2 Beneath Topsoil L1000 was Subsoil L1001, which was a mid to dark reddish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles. It varied in thickness from 0.11m to 0.46m.

9.3 At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was the boulder clay natural L1002. L1002 was encountered at between 0.37m and 0.60m below the current ground surface.

9.4 Deviation from this sequence occurred in Trench 5 and at the southern end of Trench 3, where Subsoil L1001 was absent. At the northern end of Trench 5, Topsoil L1000 was overlaid by two made ground deposits, L1064 and L1065 and by a topsoil bund (L1063). L1038 was identified in Trench 4 between Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001. It was a localised layer of redeposited natural up to 0.18m thick, which most likely originated from the excavation of the modern sewer running north to south through Trench 4.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Summary of the archaeology

10.1.1 Twenty archaeological features were identified during the evaluation. These consisted of eight ditches, five quarry pits, a small pit, one brick-built outhouse with its construction cut, one quarry pit/ditch, two uncategorised features and an area of modern disturbance. Based on finds evidence, it was possible to divide the archaeology into three chronologically separate phases.

10.1.2 The archaeology of Phase 1 consisted of a single pit, F1009 (Trench 1). Pottery recovered from the feature dated it to the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age.

10.1.3 Two ditches, F1020 (Trench 1) and F1047 (Trench 4), were of medieval date (Phase 2). The ditches contained pottery, which indicated a date range of AD 1150-1500, spanning much of the medieval period. Both ditches were on a similar north to south alignment.

10.1.4 The Phase 3 post-medieval archaeology consisted of five quarry pits, a ditch, a brick outhouse and its construction cut. Three quarry pits (F1003, F1006 and F1022) contained pottery dated to AD 1800-1950. The remaining quarry pits (F1029 and F1050) were included in Phase 3 due to their similarity to the dated features. Ditch F1015 (Trenches 4 and 5) produced medieval pottery, but also clay pipe, suggesting it was dug in the post-medieval period. Furthermore, the feature was cut through the subsoil (L1001) (Section A, Trench 4; see Fig. 11), confirming a later date. The brick

outhouse (F1024) and its construction cut (F1026) produced dating evidence indicating the structure was in use at some time between AD 1830 and 1900.

10.1.5 In addition to the phased archaeology, seven features were identified that could not be assigned to a particular period. These consisted of a ditch (F1061) and two uncharacterised features (F1056 and F1056) in Trench 1, a quarry pit/ditch (F1053) and a ditch (F1011) in Trench 3 and two ditches (F1018 and F1031) in Trench 4. Modern disturbance (F1066) was identified in Trench 5.

10.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

10.2.1 The desk-based assessment of the site noted evidence for Mesolithic, later Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval activity in the March area. It was thought possible that evidence of similar activity would be encountered during the evaluation.

10.2.2 Despite the potential for the site to contain multi-period archaeology, only a single small pit was identified that predated the medieval period. The single pit hints at low-level activity during the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age, but cannot significantly contribute to what is known of later prehistoric March.

10.2.3 The Phase 2 ditches produced Ely-type pottery, which was in use throughout much of the medieval period (1200-1500) (Thompson, this report). Ditch F1047 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1020 (Trench 1) were on a similar north to south alignment and given their similar profile in section, it is possible they were the same feature (Figs. 8 & 11). They likely represent medieval land division and/or land drainage. Further interpretation is difficult as no contempory features were identified. The small quantities of associated pottery and other finds do not suggest intensive activity.

10.2.4 The Phase 3 archaeology indicates that the site was located within the bounds of an area used for clay extraction, which resulted in Quarry Pits F1003, F1006, F1022, F1029 and F1050. Feature F1053 (Trench 3) may be a sixth quarry pit, but not enough of it was exposed within the trench for it to be conclusively interpreted as such. The fills of the quarry pits were waterborne silty clays, suggesting the features filled up with groundwater after they were abandoned. It is probable that the Phase 3 clay extraction would have destroyed any earlier archaeology across much of the site.
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10.2.5 Ditches F1015 and F1031 may have been property boundary ditches defining the east and west sides (respectively) of a narrow plot of land approximately 8.5m wide. Although the latter did not produce any dating evidence, it is thought to be contemporary with F1015 as both features were cut through Subsoil L1001 (Fig. 11). Late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 5 and 6) show that several long, narrow plots ran north from the river frontage and into the southern part of the site. The Phase 3 ditches may correspond with the property boundaries which separated these plots. The north to south alignment of the ditches, running down to the river Nene, would also have aided drainage: the high water table on the site makes it prone to becoming waterlogged.

10.2.6 The brick-built outhouse has been interpreted as toilet block and although not recorded on any of the examined maps, it is thought to be associated with the 19th to

20th century development of the site. Other small outbuildings are shown close to this position on both the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 5 and 6). It was located in Trench 4, between possible property boundary Ditches F1015 and F1031.

10.2.7 The use of the post-medieval site to quarry clay on a fairly large scale is surprising given the absence of indications of this land use on 19th century cartographic sources (Figs. 4-6). Use of the site for clay extraction had perhaps ceased by the time the first detailed map of this part of March was surveyed, in 1889.

10.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

10.3.1 The site is located *c*. 60m north of the artificial course of the river Nene, which was probably diverted into this channel in the 10th century as part of a concerted effort to reorganise the drainage of the area organised by the abbots of Ely (see Section 4.2.10). Ditches F1047 and F1020 suggest that land on the site may have been divided up during the medieval period, although the dating evidence recovered from the ditches could provide only a broad date range of *c.* AD 1150-1500 (Thompson, this report). The limited finds recovered from the ditches do not seem to indicate intensive activity; it is probable that the only marginally-higher land to either side of the river was flood-prone and not attractive for intensive settlement. The ditches are probably indicative of land division for agricultural purposes, perhaps as paddocks. Their north to south alignment, running down to the river, would have assisted drainage of the area.

10.3.2 The underlying boulder clay on site was the target of clay extraction activity during the post-medieval period and the resulting heavy truncation of the site may explain the paucity of archaeology relating to earlier phases.

10.4 Finds and environmental evidence

10.4.1 The finds recovered comprise 110 sherds (4444g) of late prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery; 480g of post-medieval CBM; 15 fragments of animal bone; 126 fragments of shell and small quantities of glass, iron, slate, and clay pipe.

10.4.2 The late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age flint-tempered pottery consisted of six small, abraded sherds (21g). Two rim sherds exhibited faint diagonal incised lines across the top and were probably parts of a bowl, which had a pinched out lip (Thompson, this report).

10.4.3 Residual medieval pottery was recovered from Phase 3 Ditch F1015. Sherds of an Ely-type ware and a Grimston sherd (*c.* 1150-1400) from Ditch F1020 and Ely-type sherds from F1047 securely date these two features to the medieval period.

10.4.4 Small amounts of post-medieval pottery were recovered from Quarry Pits F1003 and F1022, while Quarry Pit F1022 also contained a piece of Victorian sewage pipe. Seventy-five sherds (4144g) of post-medieval pottery came from the demolition fill of brick outhouse F1024. They comprised late post-medieval red earthenwares, factory-made white earthenwares and English stoneware.

10.4.5 A small animal bone assemblage of 15 fragments was recovered during the evaluation. Species represented consisted of cattle, sheep/goat, horse and domestic fowl. Butchery marks were observed on a small number of the bones ({Phillips, this report).

10.4.6 Eight fragments of oyster shell and a single whelk shell were recovered, but of the 126 shell fragments, 117 were identified as freshwater swan mussels. The recovered shell represents only a small proportion of that encountered on site and large quantities were noted in Quarry Pits F1003, F1022, and Ditch F1018. Swan mussels live in slow-moving bodies of water, such as lakes or canals (Phillips, this report), which indicates these features may have contained water.

10.4.7 Bulk environmental samples were taken from the Phase 1 Pit F1009; Phase 2 Ditch F1047 and from Phase 3 Quarry Pits F1003 and F1029. The samples have been processed and the flots will be examined by an environmental specialist (Val Fryer).

10.5 Research potential

10.5.1 The research potential of the site is limited, as it appears that much of it has been truncated by post-medieval clay extraction. The prehistoric archaeology that was encountered was scant and not of a type that would significantly add to what is known of the prehistory of March. Nevertheless, the evidence for medieval land division, perhaps from as early as the mid-12th century, is interesting. Further investigations in this part of the town may help to refine understanding of exactly when the river Nene (the course of which the medieval ditches seemed to respect) was diverted to run through the town. Further work may also help to characterise the nature of medieval land use in this part of March and aid our understanding of how different areas of the fen 'island' were exploited.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (*c.* 1km radius of the site). The Tble has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Corresponding fieldwork designations have been indicated where appropriate and are listed with the prefix 'ECB'. Entries obtained from the Archaeological Date Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) have also been included and are indicated by NMR, EHNMR or CBA numbers.

CHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 42)		
5210	4049 9672	Gaul Road. Over 400 Mesolithic flints including 336 blades and flakes, 68 cores, 8 gravers and 27 other flints.
8455	4036 9696	Gaul Road. Mesolithic flint scatter.
5448	431 981	Dark occupation soil layer and pot boiler, dated to the Iron Age.
5818	412 968	Possible Mesolithic weight and digging stick.
5902	404 962	Bronze Age bronze palstave.
5903	404 963	Bronze Age bronze palstave. Possibly the same as 5902, although could also represent part of a small hoard.
5904	408 962	Neolithic (or early Bronze Age) stone shaft hole axe/battleaxe.
5917	415 962	Bronze Age find including a bronze shaft-hole implement and a large dolerite axe hammer.
5922	418 971	Iron Age Fenland bowl.
5924	418 979	Bronze Age. Small one-handled urn found in a ballast pit north of March station. The pot has elaborate cross-hatching with oblong hexagonal elements and chevrons toward the base. The NMR lists the type as a Handle Southern beaker.
CB15266 ECB928	41555 97726	Northern Office. Late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age pits, ditches, drove road (?), enclosure and crouched inhumation. Also found a number of undated features. Three series of ditches followed different alignments possibly indicating different phases of activity. Some undated features may be associated with the prehistoric fields, enclosure and drainage system, although some C19-C20 features and material were also recorded.
NMR 372375	41 96	Hoard of about 40 Iron Age coins, some inscribed, found in C19.
NMR 372383	417 971	Iron Age bowl found in 1938.
NMR 870032	41 96	Two unprovenanced Palaeolithic handaxes were found at Grays Moor Pit in the March Gravels.
NMR 870031	415 970	A Palaeolithic handaxe was found, by Mr A G Wright, at a depth of 6.0 meters when digging foundations for a house in the town of March in 1897.
NMR 1331586	417 955	A large coin hoard found at March in March 1982. The broken remains of a pottery vessel and 872 silver coins of the Iceni were found while digging a pit for the planting of an apple tree at Field Baulk, March. The pot had clearly been the container for the hoard. Subsequent excavation around the findspot uncovered a length of curving ditch 60cm wide and 40cm deep. Its function is not clear - it may be drainage gully, possibly surrounding a roundhouse. Late Iron Age sherds were found within its fill. It is suggested that the pot and coins were inserted into the eastern side of the ditch,

CHER	NGR TL	Description
		although the exact relationship was destroyed by the initial pit-digging and search for more coins. A small depression and a single posthole were also found onthe eastern side of the ditch. The pot was identified as a globular beaker of circa AD 60-70. The coins, the largest recorded Icenian hoard, are suggested to be of broadly similar date, with burial attributed to the time of the Boudiccan rebellion.
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
5448a	431 981	Some Roman finds within the occupation soil (CHER 5448), including Samian, colour-coated wares and quern fragments.
5905	408 977	Stamped pot handle from Russell Avenue.
5921	416 966	Scatter of pot sherds.
5927	421 968	Scatter of finds at Middle Level Yard including a coin, possibly associated with a trackway.
7936	421 984	Estover Road. Unploughed earthwork site covering over 4 ha. Also a C1 Roman road (Fen Causeway). A trackway, pre-dating the Fen Causeway was also identified. A series of rectilinear enclosures were seen to align to the trackway, not the Roman road, and were provisionally dated to the Iron Age, with later Roman additions and modifications. These may have been livestock enclosures, as there is no evidence for domestic use. An isolated, plain burial was found adjacent to the road-side ditch. A further earthwork enclosure to the north was modified by the fen Causeway. The Roman road runs east toward Flaggrass, in between field systems.
8542	408 991	Dark soil stain with burnt stone and some sherds of C2 and early C3 pottery. May be associated with a cropmark noted 350m NNW.
9381	422 984	A small rectangular enclosure at Estover Cottage. It could imply a small settlement north of the droveway of the Fen Causeway. Possibly Roman or medieval.
CB15267	41587 97786	Northern Office. A number of features later excavated revealed late Iron Age and Roman pottery and artefacts. Roman ditches and gullies, following the alignment of the late Bronze Age/middle Iron Age demonstrate probable continuation of use of the site. Roman pits and gullies were also recorded in the north of the site.
NMR 372377	41 96	A Roman urn was found (at March) full of coins 'many years' before 1764, including many denarii, fair, and low as Gratian from Augustus, 27 BC-AD 375-83. Possibly a late 4th century hoard
NMR 372378	416 966	Roman pottery found at the Army and Navy Stores in March
NMR 372379	41 96	Roman coins of Gallienus, and a silver vase were found at March in 1820
NMR 372382	408 977	Unspecified Roman find.
Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)		
3781	416 956	Saxon brooch.
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
5923	419 975	Possible C13 gravestone, depicting five linked decorated crosses.
6013	4151 9521	Church of St Wendreda. C12 origins but mainly C14. Largely restored in mid C19.
CB15268 ECB280	41609 97769	Northern Office. A medieval ditch was found, as well as post-medieval and modern features associated with agricultural field drainage and the disposal of dead animals.
CB15693 ECB284	41607 96828	Gray's Lane. Roadside ditch, possible predating the C15.

CHER	NGR TL	Description
CB15694 ECB285	41918 96673	Elwyn Road. Medieval and post-medieval ditches possibly associated with field systems and drainage. Also found was a probable Iron Age pit to the west of the site.
NMR 372372	4152 9579	March Cross, medieval/post-medieval, immediately north of St Wendreda's church.
Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540 – present)		
1997	421 957	Earthwork associated with ridge and furrow, including a battery and a fort. This was a civil war building associated with Oliver Cromwell (C17), and now a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 70).
CB14604 ECB409	41270 96904	Excavations at White Horse pub found post medieval drain, ditch and pit. One large sherd of pottery was dated to the C17. Also found was an C18 brick culvert.
CB14867	41711 96454	C19 St Peter's Church (1880). Listed building.
CB14927	4161 9625	Trinity Church, Originally Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built in 1829, rebuilt in 1889.
CB14928	4160 9637	Centenary Baptist Chapel. Built in 1799 and rebuilt in 1870. As the oldest and largest Baptist chapel in the town, it may have an associated cemetery, as yet undiscovered.
MCB16620	4168 9686	Iron coronation monument erected in 1910 for George V.
MCB16621	4172 9637	New Mill. Former C19 steam mill. Largely modified in recent times and now used in E.J Lord engineering works, but is the only steam mill site surviving in March.
MCB16831	41603 96417	Providence Chapel. Strict Baptist chapel, built in 1821, and rebuilt in 1835 and again in 1873.
MCB16832	41713 96499	Kingdom Hall, Bevills Place. Jehovah's Witness meeting building, built in C20, not listed.
CBA 1968	419 978	Pillbox, type FW3/24.
NMR 499844	418 979	Railway station on the Ely and Peterborough Railway, opened in 1846.
NMR 870034	4167 9620	No.110 High Street (Norland House), early C18th origins.
NMR 870035	4136 9682	No.38 West End, C17th origins.
Undated		
1062	4080 9515	Earthwork comprising a trapezoidal enclosure with a moat.
8972	416 990	Cropmark. Parallel ditches head north from three sides of a rectangular enclosure toward Romano-British cropmarks.
8974	427 983	Cropmark field system and Fen Causeway, present as a bank.
8976	407 985	Cropmark. Linear feature and 'D' shaped enclosure, possibly geological.
8981	426 976	Negative cropmarks. Field system overlain by medieval ridge and furrow.
9379	427 986	Soil mark of field boundary and road, probably the Fen Causeway.
9380	422 984	Cropmark. Enclosure and linear features. Possibly geological, however the boundaries are aligned to the modern field layout.
10997	428 953	Cropmark. Linear feature and turbary (turf cutting area for fuel).
10998	424 964	Cropmark, Irregular square-ish enclosure and linear features.
10999	429 970	Cropmark. Linear ditched features, possibly related to recent field boundaries.
11000	425 988	Cropmark. Part of field system and double-ditched trackway.
EHNMR1301656	41 96	Site fo New Library. Listed as having yielded little archaeological

CHER	NGR TL	Description
		information
EHNMR1172035	41 96	Creek Road. Birmingham Uni. Field Arch. Unit project 428. Little or no archaeological information noted during observation.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location	Ref.
1840	Tithe Map	-	CRO	-
1886	1st Edition OS Map	25"	CRO	XVI:1
1901	2nd Edition OS Map	25"	CRO	XVI:1

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000		2		Topsoil	1800-1900+	(5), 7g			Plastic Toy Train (1), 6g
1001		2		Subsoil	1750-1860	(6), 17g			Clay Pipe Stem (1), 3g
1003	1004	2		Quarry Pit Fill					Oyster Shell Fragments (8), 120g
									Fe Nail (1), 7g
		2	C		1600-1900	(1), 3g			Oyster Shell (1), 81g
									Mussel Shell Fragments (3), 12g
									Mollusc (2), 1g
	1005	2			1600-1900	(2), 32g		173	Fe Fragment (1), 21g
		2	B					16	Mussel Shell Fragments (2), 2g
									Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (2), 6g
		2	C		1600-1800	(1), 5g			
1006	1008	2		Quarry Pit Fill	1800-1930	(1), 12g			
1009	1010	1		Pit Fill	1100-100 BC	(6), 21g			
1011	1012	3		Ditch Fill				42	
1015	1016	4		Ditch Fill	1150-1400	(2), 34g			
	1037	4							Clay Pipe Stem (1), 4g
1018	1019	4		Ditch Fill					Oyster Shell Fragment (1), 46g
									Mussel Shell Fragments (16), 32g
1020	1021	1		Ditch Fill	1200-1500	(2), 24g		62	
1022	1023	1	A	Quarry Pit Fill				5	Mussel Shell Fragments (2), 3g
	1041	1	B		1800-1950	(1), 40g		9	
	1045	1	C					143	Mussel Shell Fragments (10), 38g
									Oyster Shell Fragment (1), 6g
	1049	1	A		1580-1800	(2), 22g			
1024	1025	4		Demolition Fill of Brick Structure	1830-1900	(74), 2,162g	480	10	Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (2), 4g
									Clay Pipe Bowl (1), 9g
									Fe Objects (4), 575g

									Slate (2), 42g
									Pierced Slate (1), 19g
									Whelk Shell (1), 16g
									Glass Fragments (10), 212g
1029	1030	3		Quarry Pit Fill					Mollusc (20), 52g
									Mussel Shell Fragments (127), 227g
1047	1048	4		Ditch Fill	1300-1500	(6), 89g		13	

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The pottery

By Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 110 sherds weighing 4.444kg; 11 sherds weighing 24g came from the topsoil and subsoil and the remaining 99 sherds weighing 4.420kg were excavated from seven features. The assemblage is in mixed condition and covers a range of periods, which are described below by feature.

The sherds have been examined under a x35 binocular microscope, recorded on Excel database (included in the archive) and tabulated below in order of date.

Code allocated to fabric	*Fabric or Ware Name*	*Date Range*
FTW	Flint Tempered Ware	Prehistoric (1100-100 BC?)
MSW1	Medieval Sandy Ware (coarse grit)	1000-1300
MSW2	Medieval Sandy Ware (Grimston Ware?)	1150-1400/1500
Mel-type	Medieval Ely-type Ware	1200-1500
LMO	Late Medieval Oxidised	1350-1600
PMRE	Post-medieval Red Earthenware	1580-1900
ENGST	English Stone Ware	1700-1900+
CW	Cream Ware	1740-1880
ENPO	English Porcelain	1745-1900+
REFW	Refined White Earthenware (miscellaneous)	1750-1900
PW	Pearl Ware	1770-1860
TPW	Transfer Printed Ware	1780-1900+
PIPE	Victorian type sewage pipe	1850-1900+

Table 4: Key to pottery fabrics

Prehistoric

Pit F1009 contained six small, abraded sherds (21g) of prehistoric flint-tempered ware. Two conjoining sherds are from a rim, probably a bowl with a pinched-out lip, almost beaded or hooked, with faint diagonal incised lines across the top. This probably dates to the later prehistoric period, the late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age.

Medieval

Ditch F1015 contained two very abraded sandy green glazed sherds. One with external rilling and sandy feel is possibly an Ely-type Ware. The other, in a harder more quartz-tempered fabric with oxidised inner surface and applied thumb-impressed strip decoration, may be a Grimston sherd from near King's Lynn (*c.* 1150-1400). Ditch F1020 also contained two abraded sandy medieval sherds. One is glazed, has the remains of horizontal trailed iron slip, and is probably from the upper body of a jug. These sherds are of later medieval appearance, *c*. 1300-1500. Ditch F1047 also

contained medieval coarse wares; four small abraded coarse gritty sherds are probably residual Ely-type Wares. The two remaining sherds are sandy wares with small voids from dissolved calcareous material and are probably late medieval. One is the rim from an open bowl over 40cm in diameter and similar to forms from Forehill, Ely (Hall 2003, 154). The other has incised wavy line decoration and is probably 15th century (Hall 2003, 155).

Post-medieval to modern

The majority of the pottery assemblage came from the demolition fill of a brick structure, F1024. The assemblage from this context comprises 75 sherds (68%) weighing 4.144kg, indicating a later 19th to early 20th century date. These comprise late post-medieval red earthenwares, factory-made white earthenwares and English stoneware. Included is a semi-reconstructable handled bowl with blue underglaze decoration, probably a chamber pot; the lower half of a small flowerpot; and part of a porcelain female figurine. Also present is a jar with incised rim in factory-made white earthenware with '*...iller and Sons*' '*Dundee*' printed with part of a line ' *..Merit Vienna ...*'. This probably dates to the second half of the 19th century (Museum of London website).

Quarry Pit F1003 contained three contexts with pottery, all comprising mainly abraded post-medieval red earthenwares including a hammerhead bowl rim. Quarry Pit F1022 contained two contexts with pottery: L1049 contained a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware and a residual abraded bevelled jug rim in late medieval/early post-medieval oxidised ware and L1041 a jar base in English stone ware providing a 19th or 20th century date for the feature.

Quarry Pit F1006 contained a piece of Victorian sewage pipe, while the topsoil and subsoil contained similar wares to Quarry Pit F1003.

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Internet source:
www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics earthenware

The animal bone

By Carina Phillips MA

A small animal bone assemblage of only 15 fragments was recovered during the trial trench evaluation. Due to the small size of the assemblage, the animal bone has not been separated by date (see Table 5 for details). An under-representation of small bones, particularly from birds, fish and small mammals is likely due to hand excavation and recovery. The discussion is limited mainly to the identified bone in the assemblage. Cattle, sheep/goat, horse and domestic fowl were all identified, these are commonly represented in archaeological assemblages and further excavation is likely to produce more bones from these species. Butchery marks were observed on a small number of bones; these are possibly related to meat filleting.

Feature	Context	Spot Date	Species	Element	Count	Comments
1003	1005	1600-1900	Horse	Metatarsal	1	Adult
1003	1005	1600-1900	Cattle	Mandible	1	
1011	1012	-	Sheep/goat	Tibia	1	Superficial chop mark
1011	1012	-	Large sized	Long bone	1	Superficial chop mark
1011	1012	-	Small sized	Long bone	1	
1020	1021	1200-1500	Horse	Ulna	1	
1022	1023		Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	1	
1022	1041	1800-1950	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	1	
1024	1025	1830-1900	Domestic Fowl	Tarsometatarsus	1	both domestic fowl bones probably from same skeleton
1024	1025	1830-1900	Domestic Fowl	Tibotarsus	1	both domestic fowl bones probably from same skeleton
1045	1022	-	Cattle	Femur	1	Cut mark
1047	1048	1300-1500	Sheep/goat	Molar	2	
1047	1048	1300-1500	Small sized	Long bone	1	
1047	1048	1300-1500	Large sized	Long bone	1	

Table 5: The animal bone

The shell

By Carina Phillips MA

126 fragments of shell were recovered in the trial trench evaluation. The shell assemblage consisted of a mixture of marine and freshwater shells. Eight fragments of mineralised oyster shell were recovered from four features. They were not identifiable to oyster sub-species. One well-preserved, semi-complete common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) shell was also recovered. The other 117 fragments of shell were identified as freshwater swan mussels (*Anodonta cygneawere*). These were recovered from Quarry Pits F1003 and F1022 and from Ditch F1018.

Common whelks are present in British seas and are commonly utilised for food. Swan mussels, which formed a majority of the assemblage, can grow up to 15cm long; both large and small shells were present in this assemblage. Swan mussels live in slow-moving bodies of water, such as lakes or canals (FSC n.d.). They reside on the

bottom of water bodies, by burrowing into the mud (FSC n.d.). The shell analysed in the assemblage only represents a proportion of the shell excavated on site. The large number of these shells on site and the concentrations of them in certain features (e.g. F1003 & F1006) (pers. comm. C. Hallybone) suggest that these features may have contained slow moving water.

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Field Studies Council (FSC) n.d. *Freshwater mussels* (Online). Available: http://www.lifeinfreshwater.org.uk/Species%20Pages/Swan%20mussel.jpg.html (Acessed 16.04.07)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

DP 1. *Pit F1009, Trench 1*

DP 2. *Ditch F1020, Trench 1*

DP 3. *Ditch F1011, Trench 3*

DP 4. *Ditch F1015, Trench 4*

DP 5. *Sample section in Quarry Pit F1022, Trench 1*

DP 6. *Ditch F1047, Trench 4*

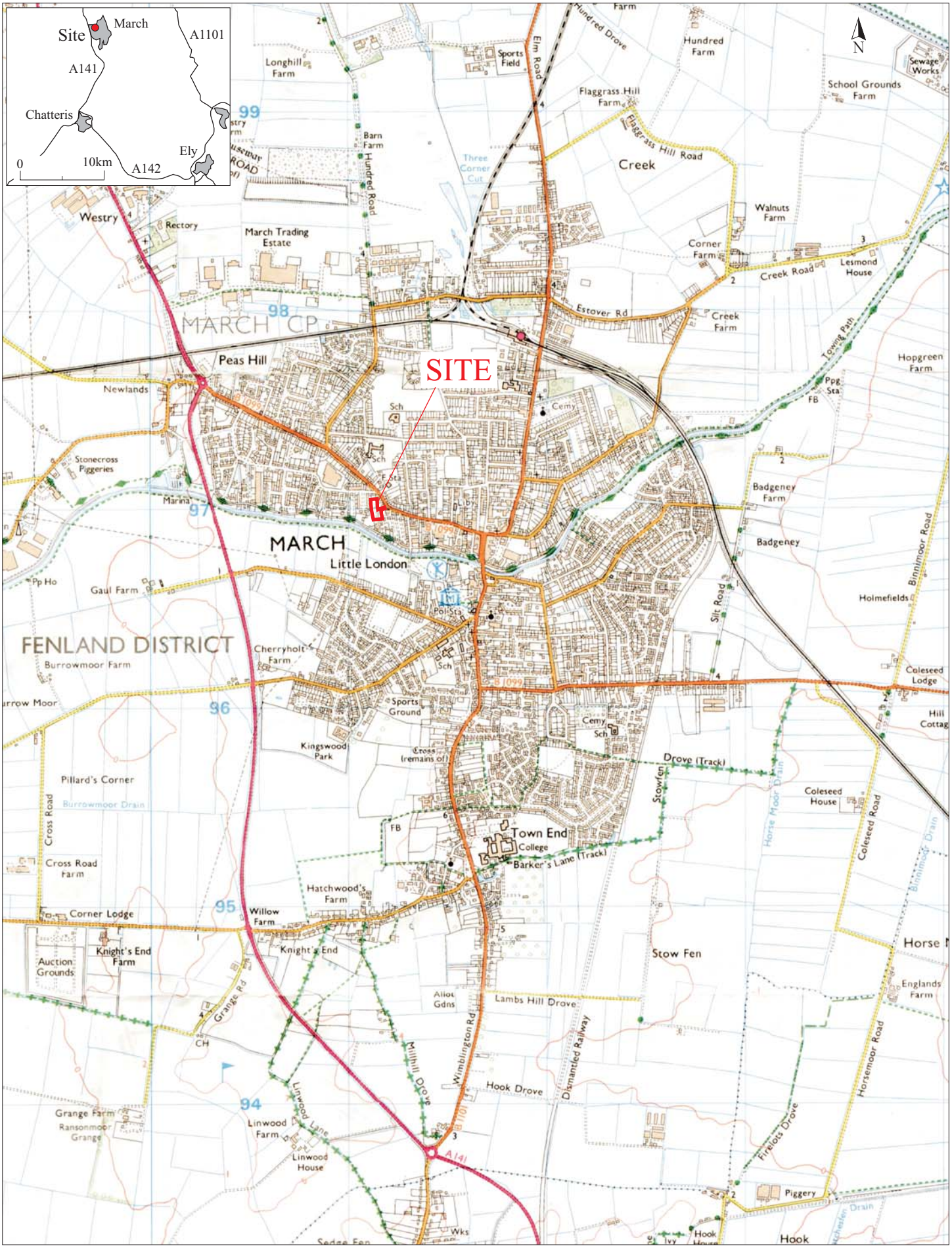

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000

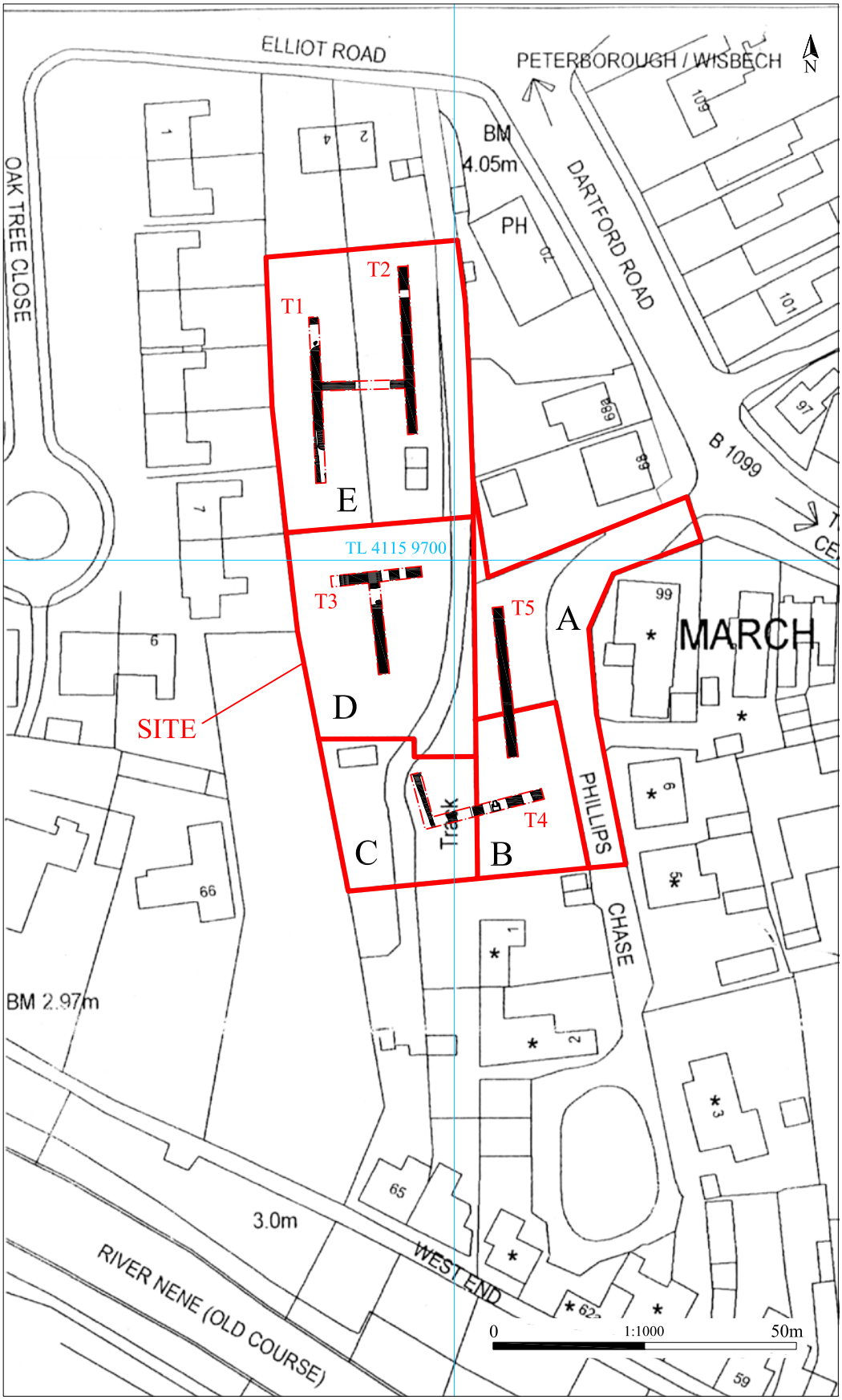

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000

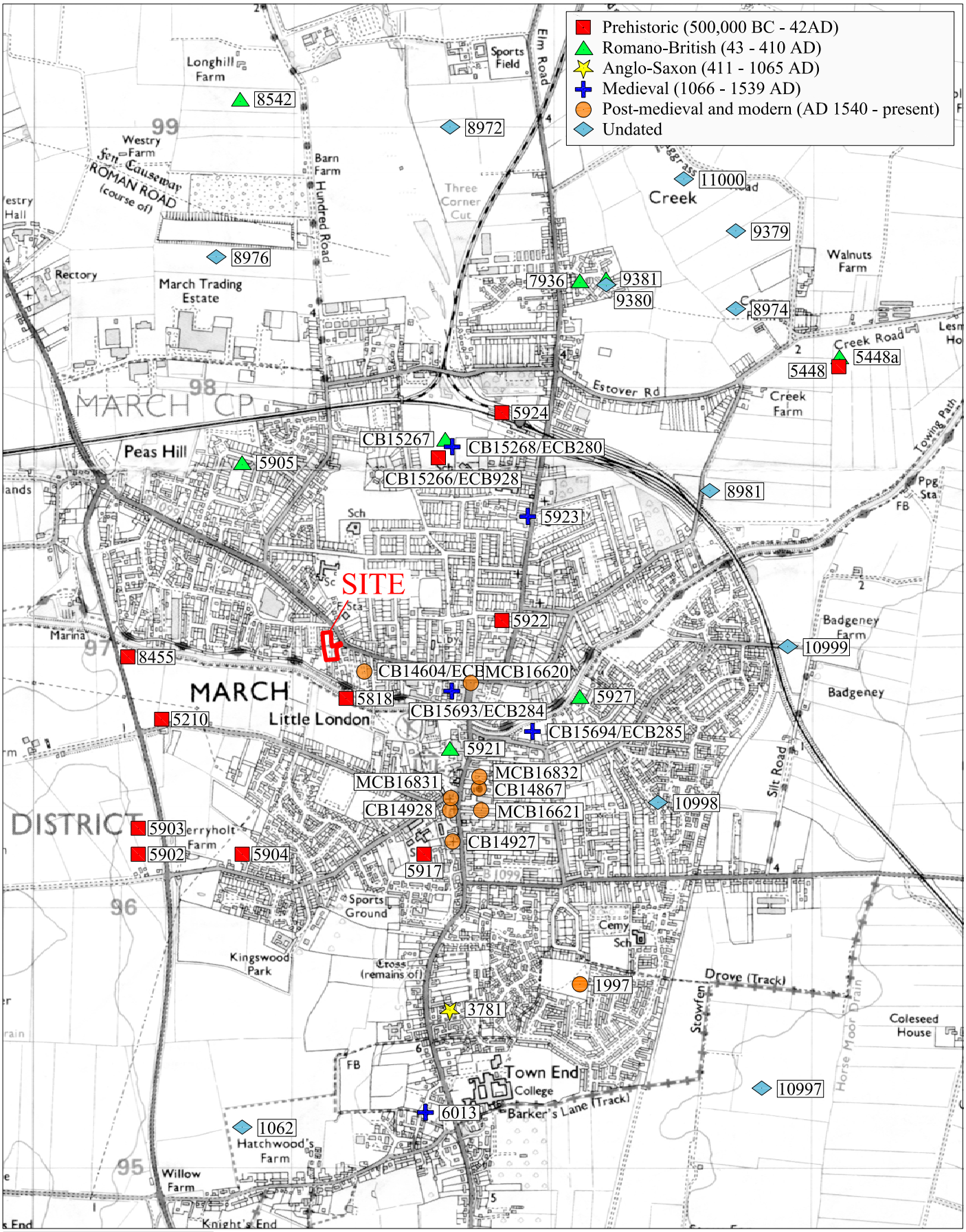

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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:20,000 at A4

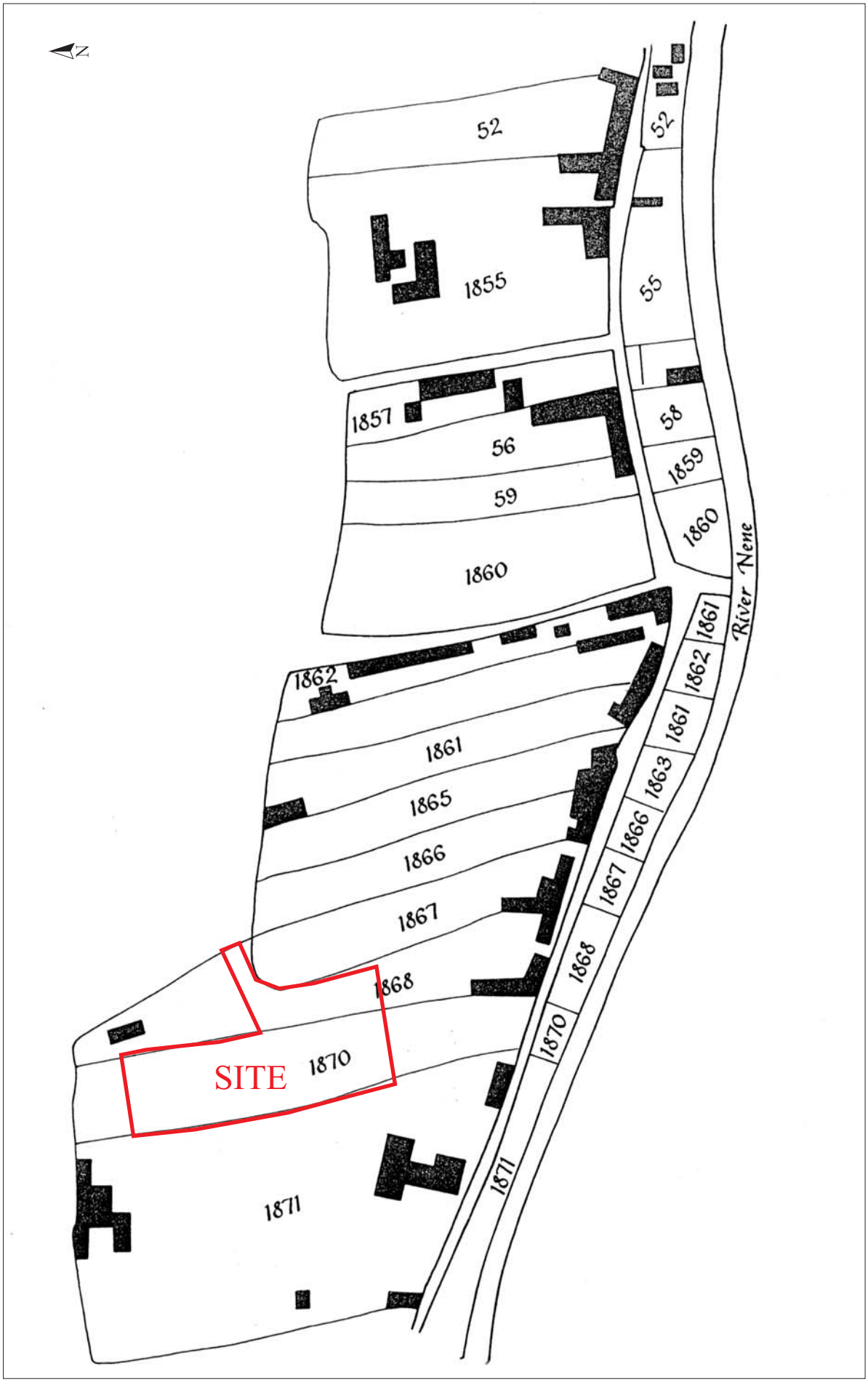

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Fig. 4 The 1840 Tithe map

Not to scale

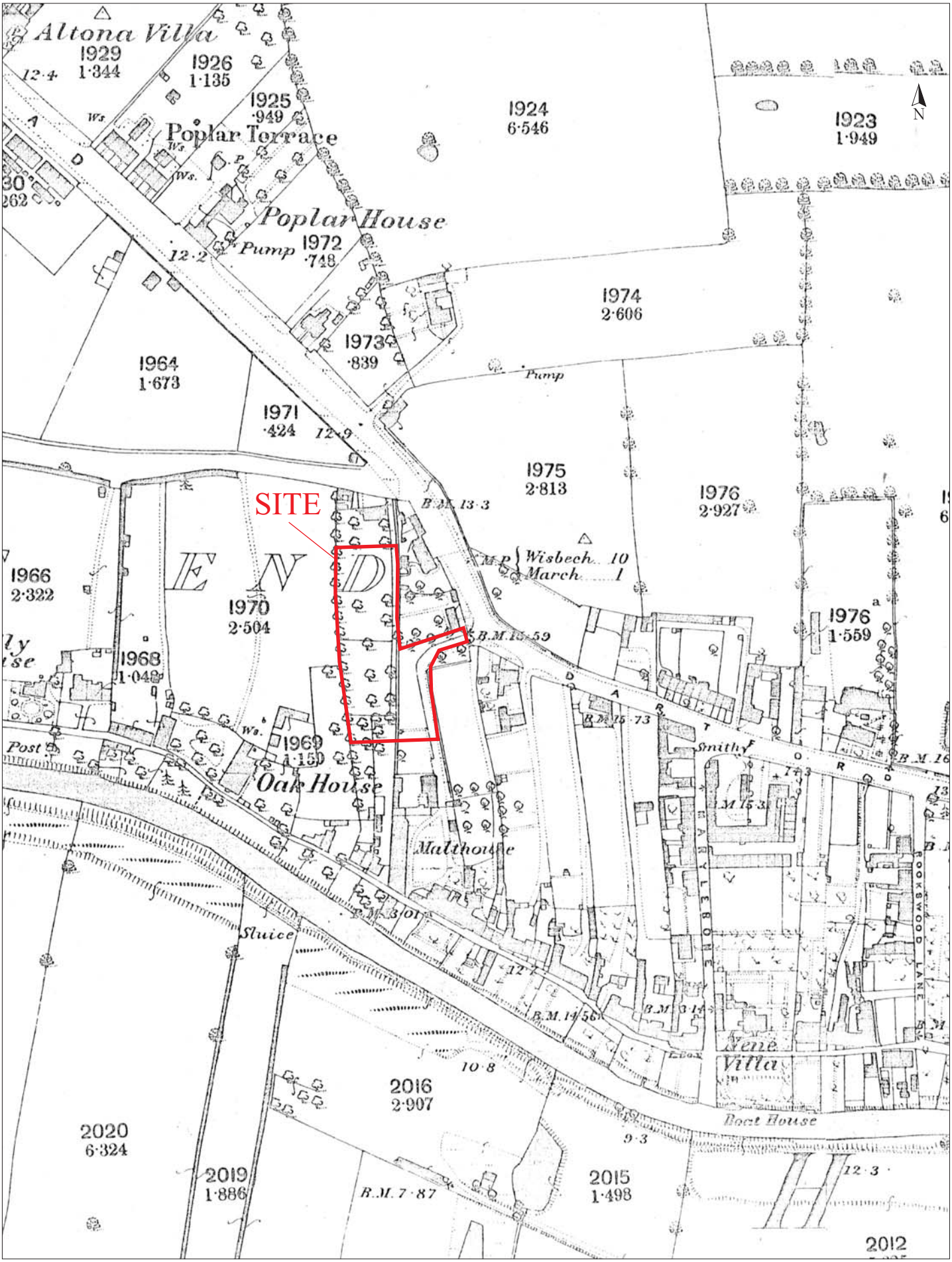

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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1889

Scale 25" to 1 mile

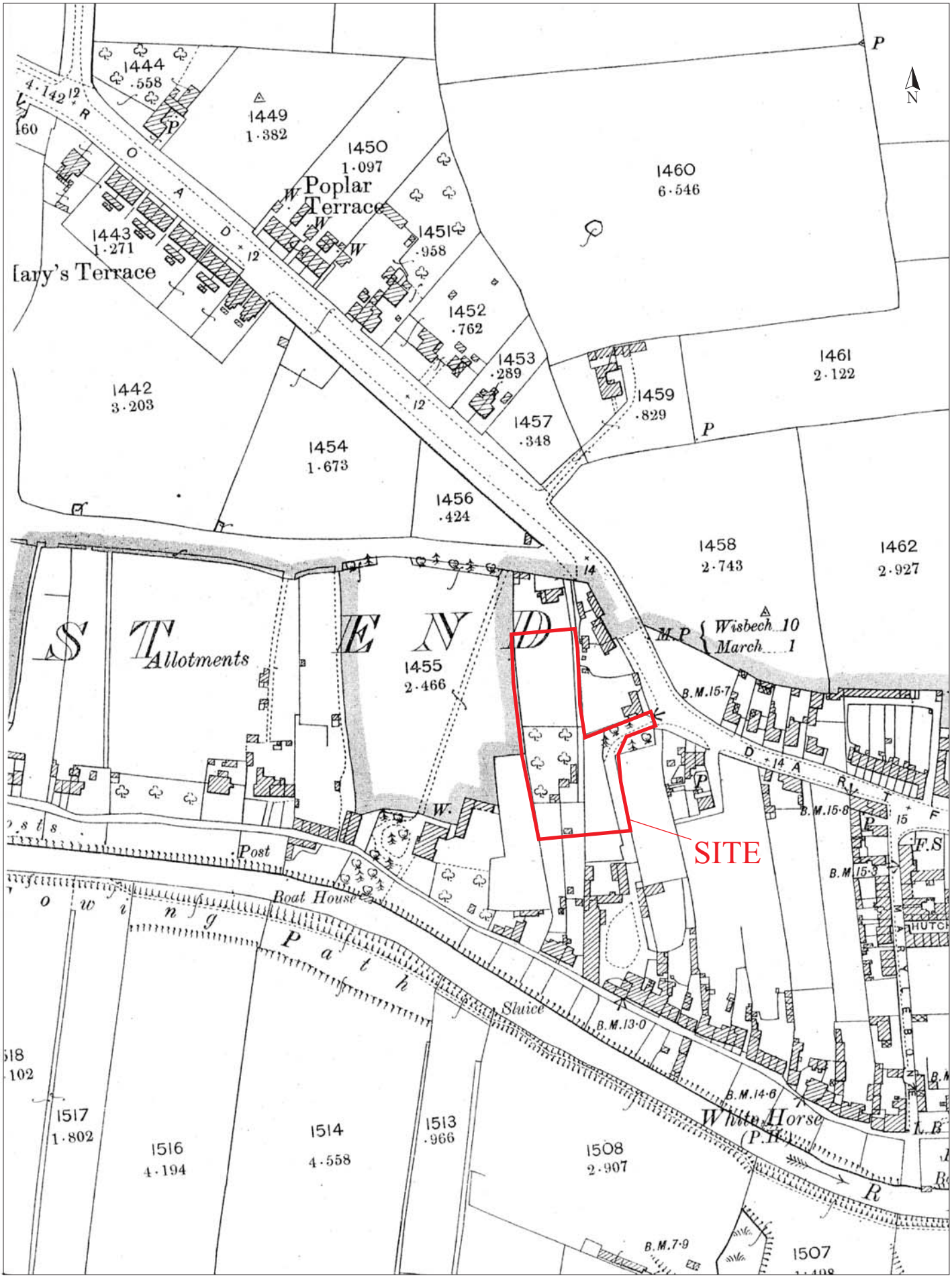

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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1901

Scale 25" to 1 mile

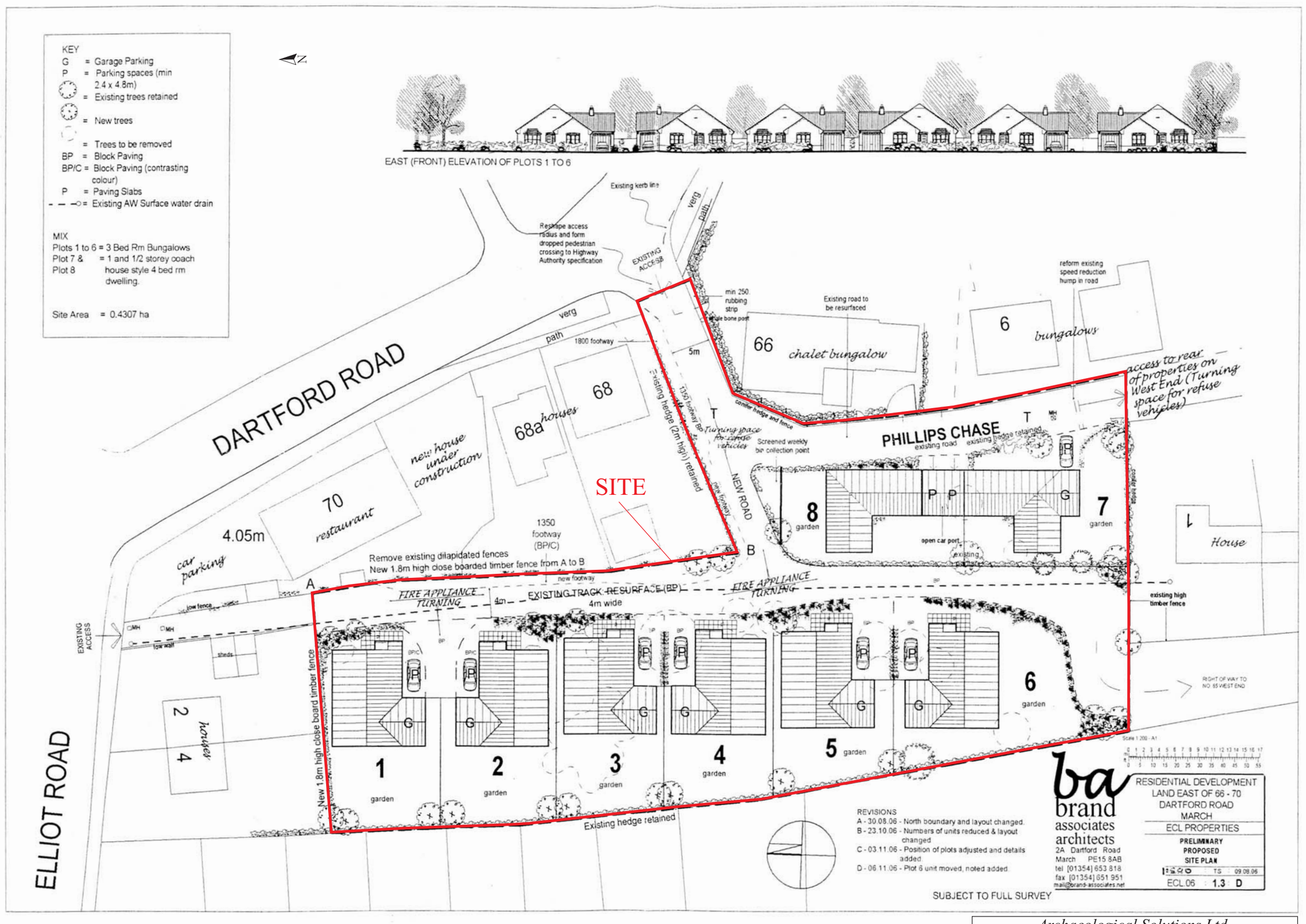

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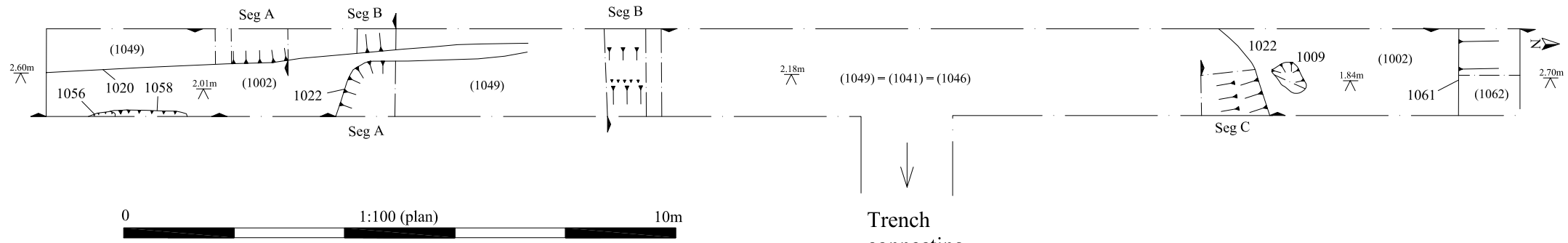
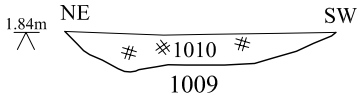
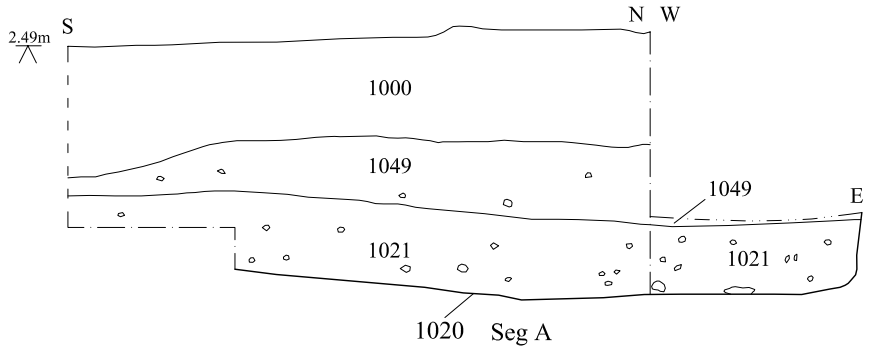
Fig. 7 Proposed development

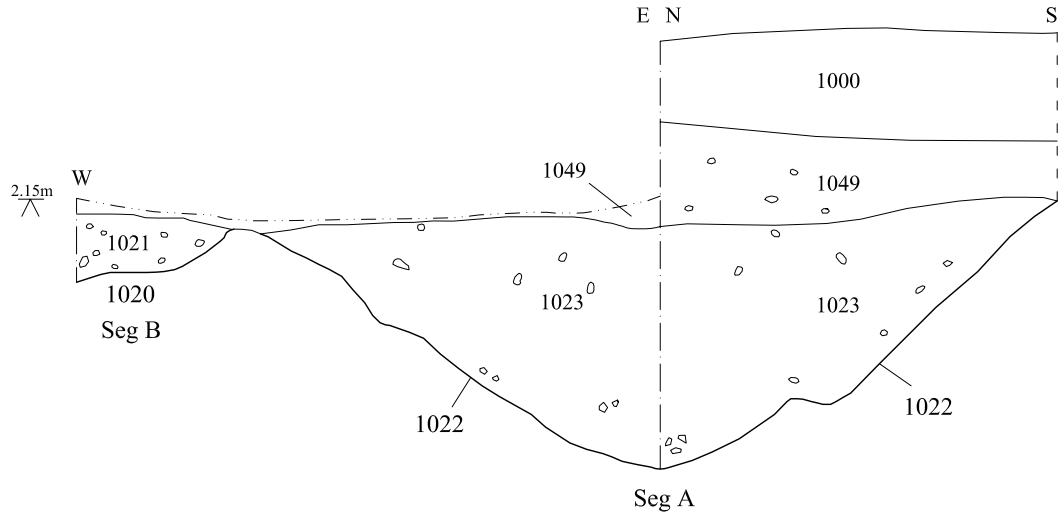
Scale 1:500

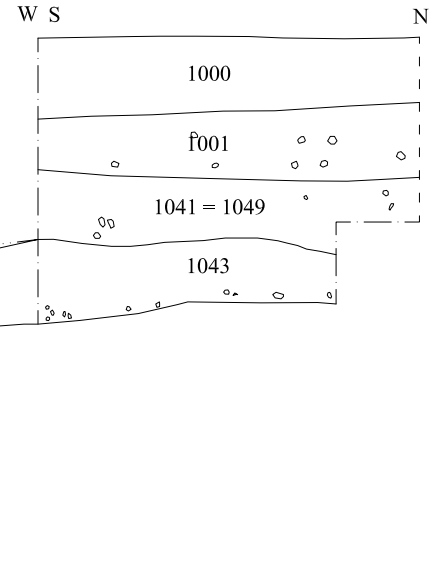
Trench 1

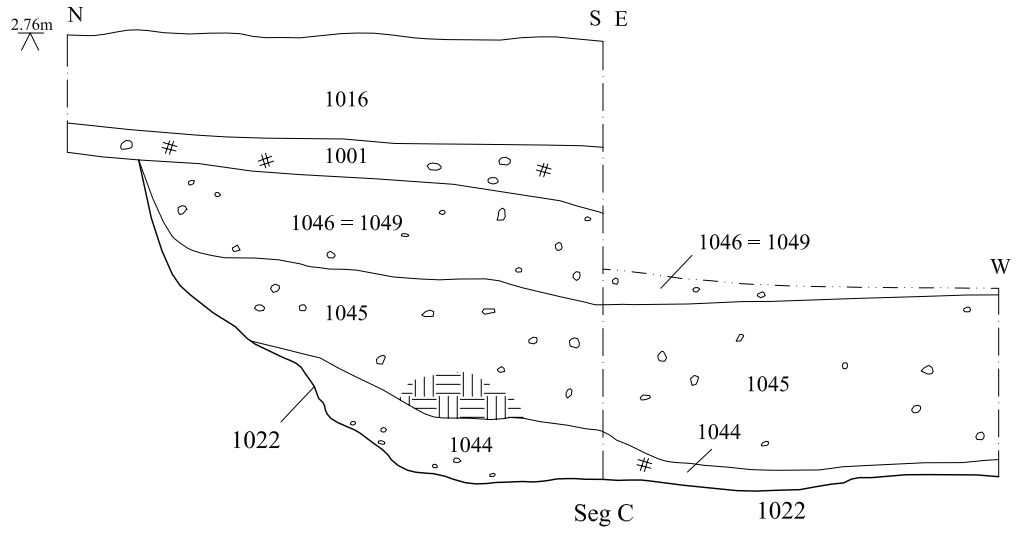


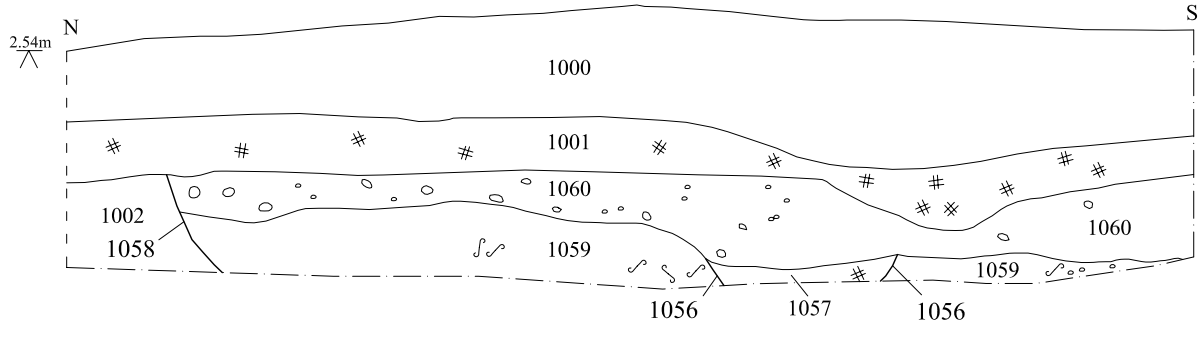


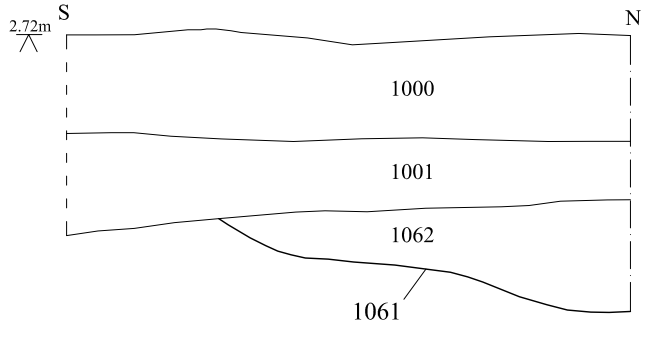












Charcoal Flecks

Shell

Clay

0 1:20 (sections) 2m

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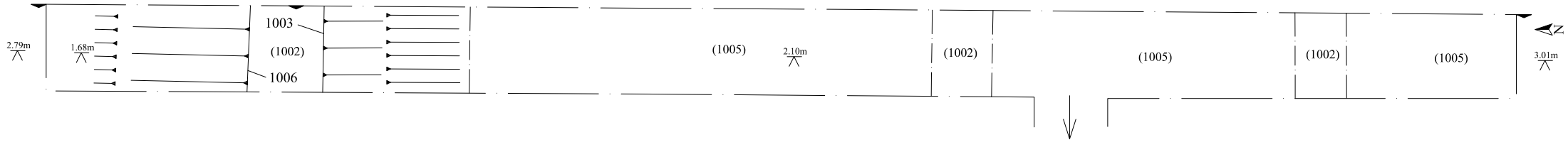
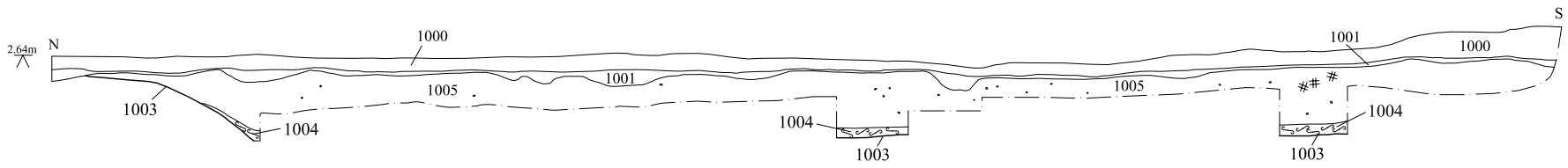
Fig. 8 Plans and Sections

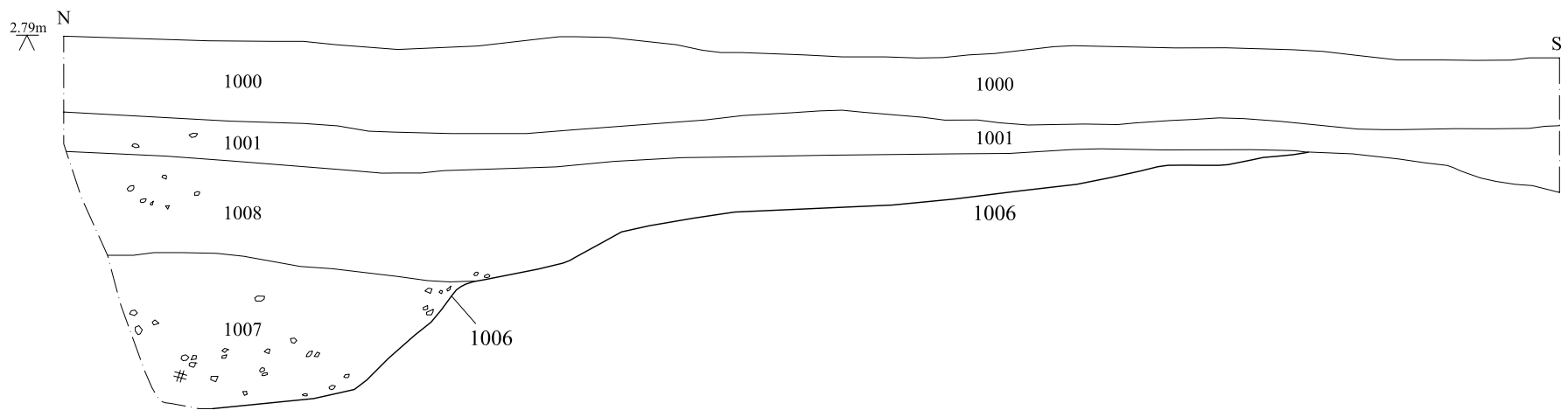
Scale - Plans 1:100, sections 1:20

Trench 2



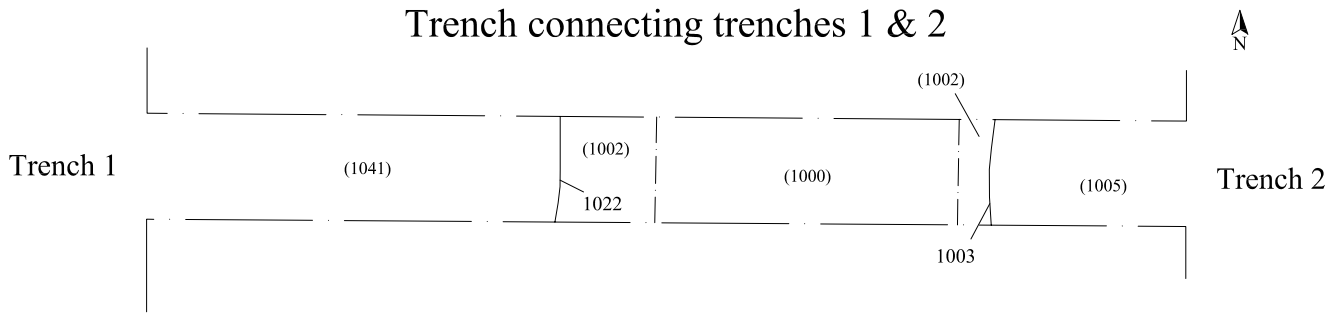


0 1:100 (plans & long section) 10m



0 1:20 (short section) 2m

Trench connecting trenches 1 & 2



Shell

Charcoal Flecks

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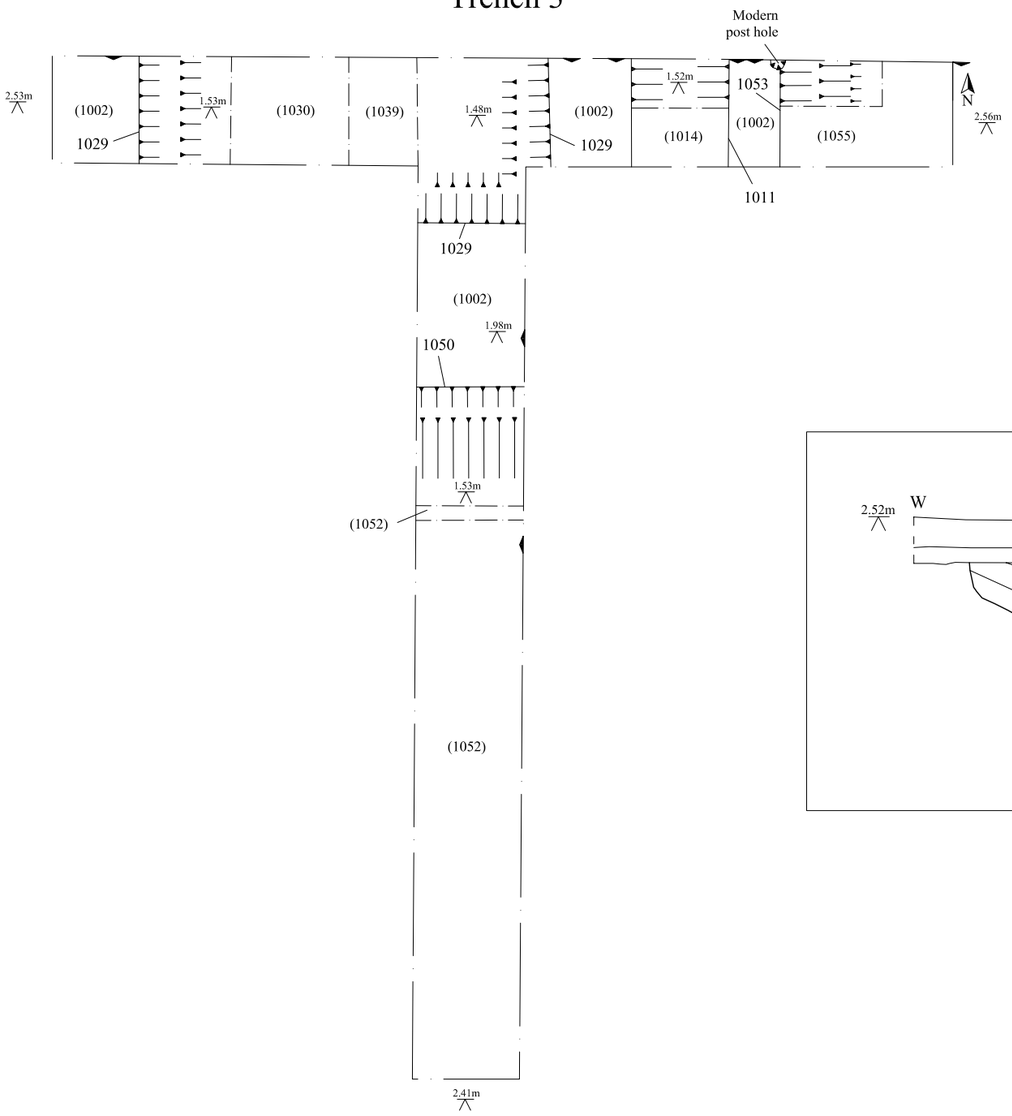
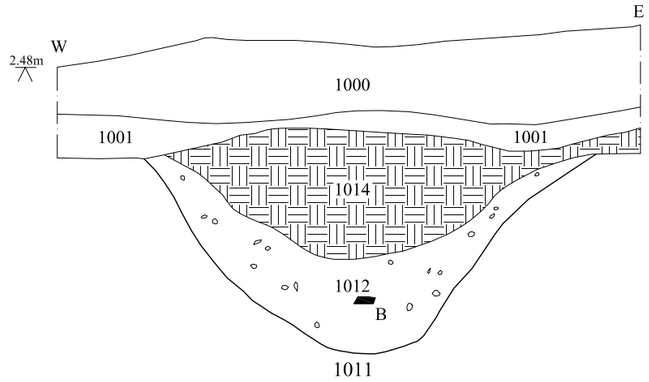
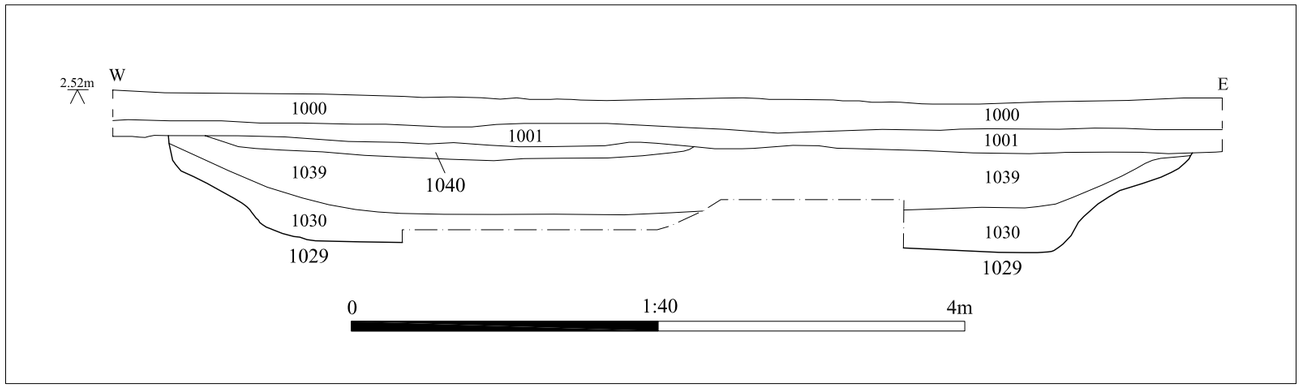
Fig. 9 Plans and Sections

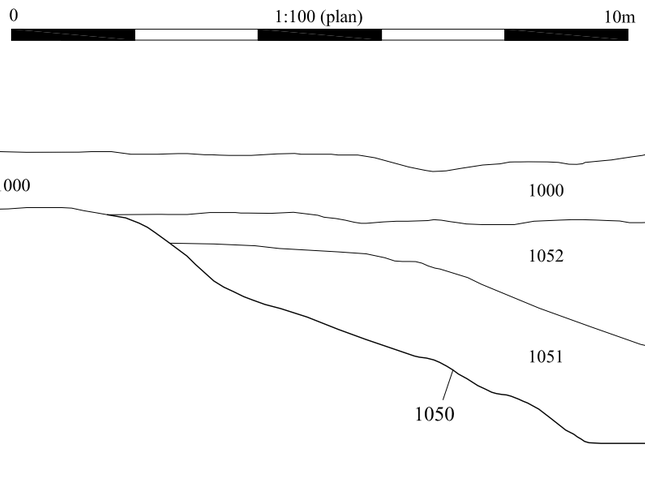
Scale - Plans & long sections 1:100, short section 1:20

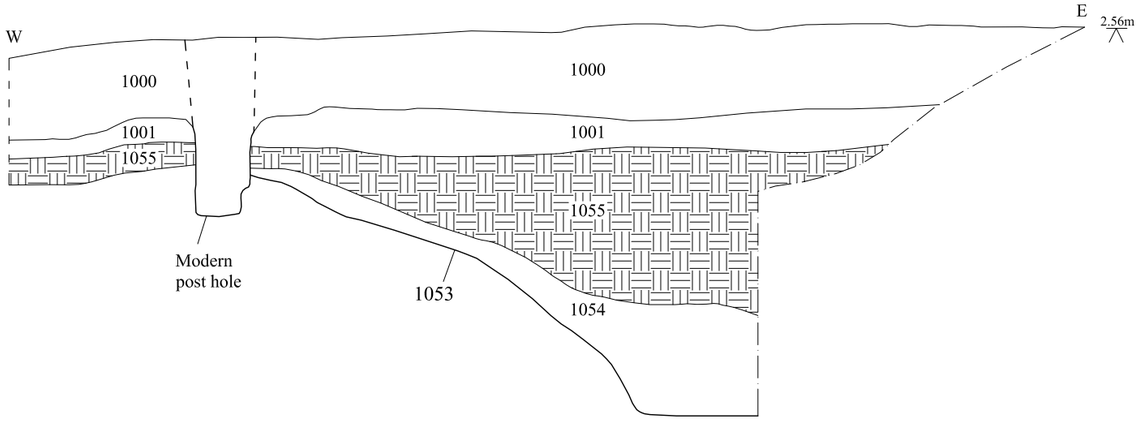
Trench 3











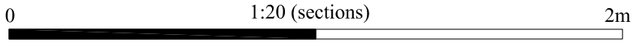


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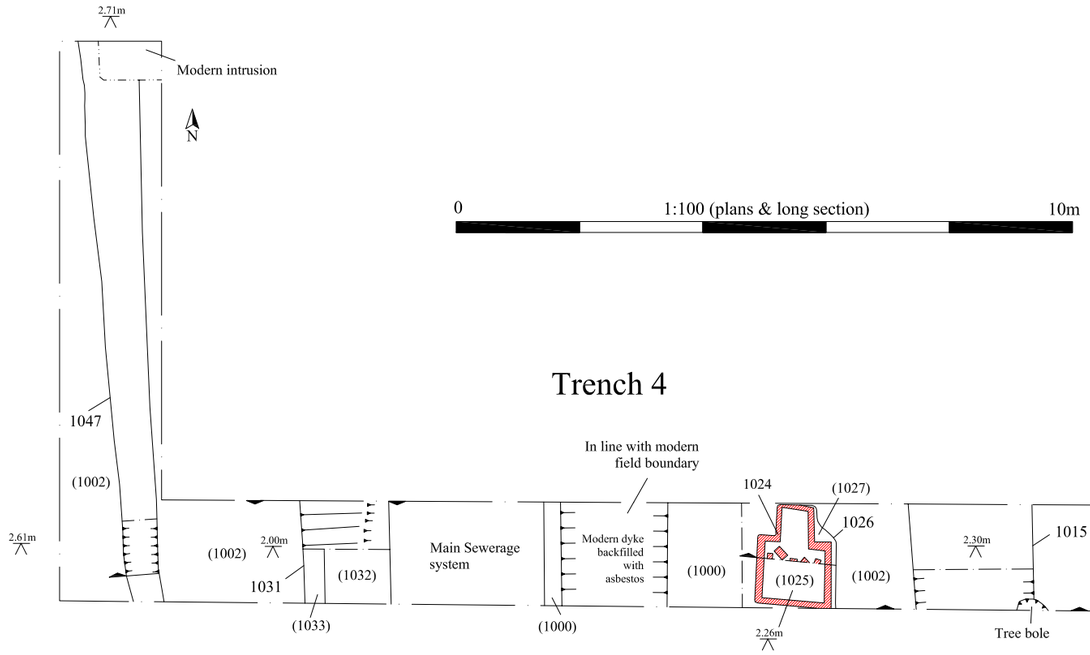
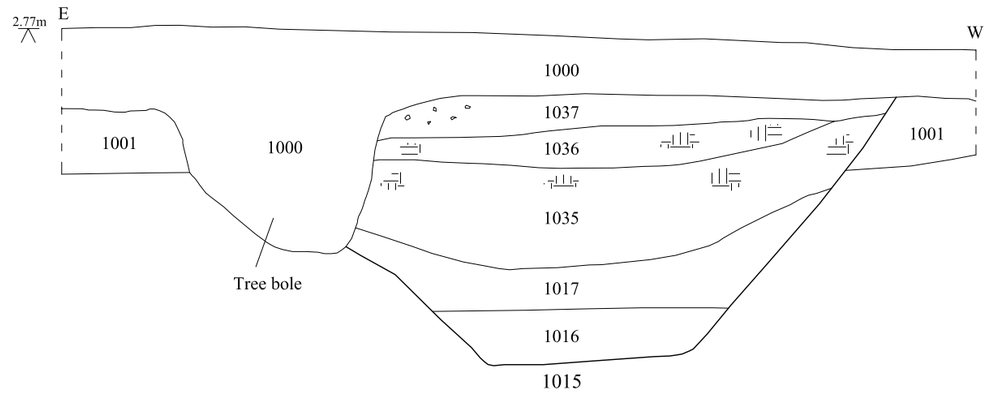
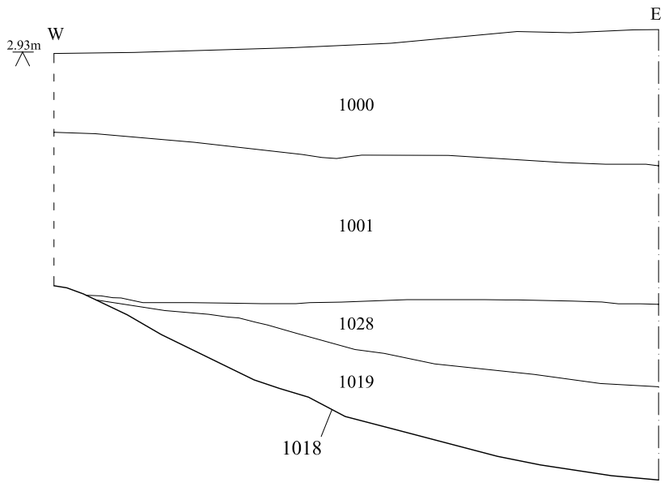
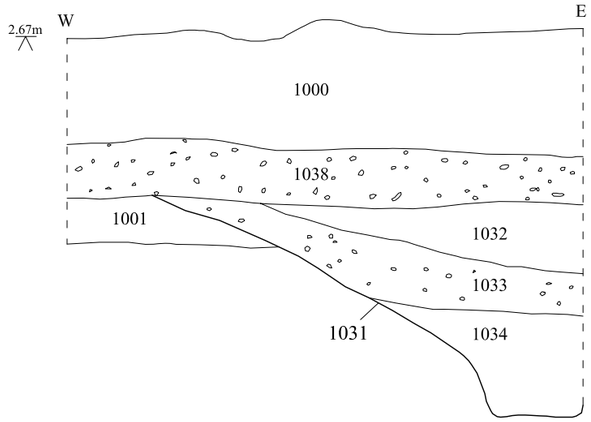
Fig. 10 Plans and Sections

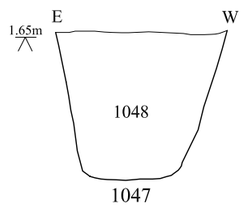
Scale - Plans 1:100, long section 1: 40, short sections 1:20



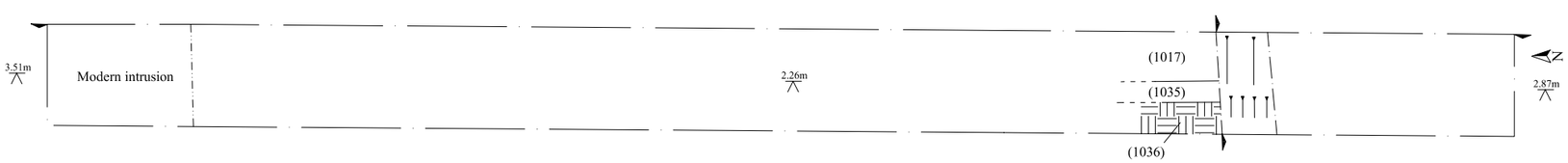


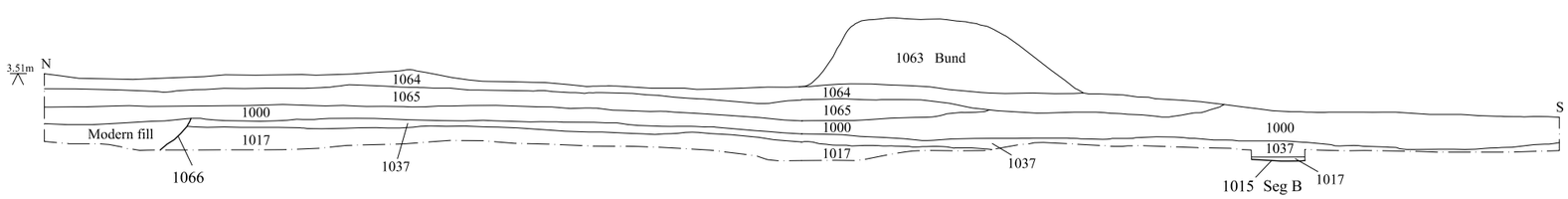


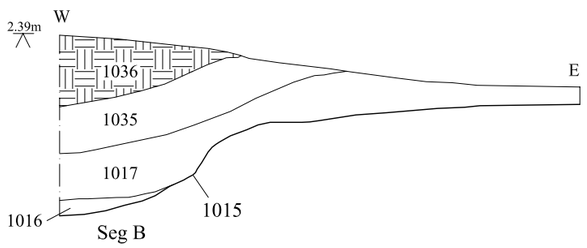




Trench 5







Clay

Brick

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Fig. 11 Plans and Sections

Scale - Plans & long section 1:100, short sections 1:20