
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED SERVICE STATION
LAND WEST OF 150 WISBECH ROAD, LITTLEPORT
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB 3253

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NGR: TL 5550 8742	Report No: 3388
District: East Cambs	Site Code: AS1234
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3595
Signed:	Date: September 2009

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land west of 150 Wisbech Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>During September 2009 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land west of 150 Wisbech Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a series of close set parallel ditches, orientated NE/SW. The ditches could not be readily traced from trench to trench, however, they were broadly contemporary and part of the same ditch system. Finds were sparse but Late Iron Age (2g; Tr. 2 F1010 L1011) and Roman pottery (2g; Tr.1 F1026 L1027) was recovered. Eastwards, at 98 – 120 Wisbech Road, Littleport, directly comparable ditches have been recorded in a recent evaluation (Bush 2009), and a Romano-British field system has been recorded at Fen Drayton (1995). The ditches were relatively shallow, aligned in close proximity, and regularly spaced. They were likely drainage ditches associated with an arable economy, and may be associated with the growing of vines, fruit trees or even hops (Taylor 1975, 52; Roberts forthcoming).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	27/09 – 28/09		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	
P. number	P3595	Site code	AS1234
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>n/a</i>		
Current land use	<i>Arable</i>		
Planned development	<i>Proposed construction of a service station</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval or modern drains</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Littleport</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.0.42ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5550 8742</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.10m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Dan McConnell (CAPCA) Cambridgeshire County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Walter McCall</i>		
Funded by	<i>James Graven & Sons Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Service Station at Land West of 150 Wisbech Road, Cambridgeshire</i>		
Authors	<i>McCall, W & Thompson P</i>		
Report no.	3388		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2009</i>		

LAND WEST OF 150 WISBECH ROAD, LITTLEPORT, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land west of 150 Wisbech Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire (TL 5550 8742). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a new roadside service station.

The site lies away from the core of prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation that took place on the Fen Island of Littleport. It is on the edge of, and possibly within the fen, and would have been subject to periodic flooding. The potential for archaeological remains is therefore low, although in favourable environmental conditions human occupation/activity may have extended to the site, indicated by stray finds of prehistoric artefacts in the vicinity.

The evaluation revealed a series of close set parallel ditches, orientated NE/SW. The ditches could not be readily traced from trench to trench, however, they were broadly contemporary and part of the same ditch system. Finds were sparse but Late Iron Age (2g; Tr. 2 F1010 L1011) and Roman pottery (2g; Tr.1 F1026 L1027) was recovered. Eastwards, at 98 – 120 Wisbech Road, Littleport, directly comparable ditches have been recorded during a recent evaluation (Bush 2009), and a Romano-British field system has been recorded at Fen Drayton (1995). The ditches were relatively shallow, aligned in close proximity, and regularly spaced. They were likely drainage ditches associated with an arable economy, and may be associated with the growing of vines, fruit trees or even hops (Taylor 1975, 52; Roberts forthcoming).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land West of 150 Wisbech Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5550 8742: Figs. 1 & 2). The archaeological evaluation was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval for a proposed new roadside services, and required by the local planning authority (East Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. 08/00998/FUL). It was commissioned by Bayliss Design, on behalf of their client James Graven & Sons Ltd

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (Dan McConnell, dated 28/07/2009), and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 10/08/2009). It followed the

procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 2001), 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 evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify area of previous ground disturbance on the site.

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 The site is located directly north-east of the junction between the A10(T) and Wisbech Road on the western edge of Littleport, which is situated 8 km north of Ely.

2.2 It currently comprises part of a larger field in use for arable agriculture. The area proposed for the new services encompasses an area of c.4200m².

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

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 HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 0.5 km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 0.5 km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Figure 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 0.5 km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4 to 9

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

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 British Geological Survey.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 The site lies at approximately 0.70m AOD on the former fen island of Littleport but close to the fen edge. The 'island' is capped by gravels / glacial till above solid Kimmeridge Clay deposits.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Field walking in the 1908s and later excavations have shown that prehistoric finds are confined mainly to the high ground (ECB422). In 1999 at Highfield Farm, south of Littleport, evidence of prehistoric activity was found on the fen island (ECB141: TL 56125 86395). Two Neolithic ditches containing Peterborough ware were excavated in the south-east part of the site, and a concentration of flint artefacts, probably early Neolithic were also found. A 'pond' containing flints and Beaker pottery was located near the hilltop along with an undated human cremation (Dymond 1999). Numerous ditches and gullies have been found on the north side of the 'island' but these are largely undated and may be later.

4.2.2 An excavation in 2008 at 80 Wisbech Road, situated approximately 550 metres east of the site, found residual Neolithic struck flint distributed across the site, and a residual Mesolithic/early Neolithic quartzite pebble hammer stone was recovered. A cluster of truncated pits were located some containing pottery dated between the Bronze Age and early Iron Age. One pit contained a small amount of daub suggesting wattle and daub structures or fences had been located in the vicinity. The northernmost trenches were completely waterlogged containing dark grey/black heavy clay and lay within the fen (Greene 2008). All of these features were sealed by a silt layer indicating an episode of flooding.

4.2.3 Several find spots of prehistoric stone axe heads and other flint tools, some of them dated to the Neolithic, have been found closer to the assessment site. These finds were made mainly during field walking prior to construction of the Ely Bypass (Cher 07181, 07184, 0791, 07192, 07913, 07193B, 07195 and MCB16923). In 2006, an archaeological evaluation carried out off Wisbech Road to the north-west of the site (CHER MCB17512) recovered a small amount of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic worked flint and a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery, demonstrating that a limited amount of prehistoric activity took place in the vicinity. Approximately 450 metres to the south of the site crop and soil marks indicate the presence of three circular features approximately 8.5m across, which may be prehistoric (CHER 07196).

4.2.4 Returning to the 80 Wisbech Road excavation, an unstratified triangular loom weight was dated between the middle Iron Age and Roman periods. A sinuous ditch followed the contemporary line of the fen edge, and a second ditch that cut across it running into the fen contained a small amount of late Iron Age pottery. The alignment of a number of other pits respecting the ditches suggests they were contemporary, with one line of pits representing a fence line or series of rubbish pits (Greene 2008).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.5 Roman finds are mainly confined to the area north of the modern village. In 1997, excavation of two trenches revealed ditches and gullies containing much unabraded 3rd-4th century Roman pot. The ditches were cut through alluvium and may have been associated with water management on the edge of an unlocated settlement to the north and west (Roberts 1997 and Greene 2008). A Roman canal or river channel was found at 17 Camel Road which was 25-30 metres wide and at least 2.2 m deep and contained 2nd-4th century pottery (Kenney 2001). Excavations in 2002 found further evidence of Romano-British settlement at Camel Road (TL 5663 8715), the name of which is thought to derive from the Celtic place-name 'Crooked Drove'. The presence of East Gallic samian, dressel 20 amphorae, and Nene Valley Colour Coat pottery indicate the site was high status, possibly a *mansio* (MacCauley 2002). The line of the Roman Road Akeman Street is believed to have followed the line of Ely Road to the Old Croft River which supports the idea of an official wayside stopping place. Remains of saltern sites were found along the Old Croft River 1 km and more from the site (CHER 07261, 07917 and 10939). Another site lay at Apes Hall Island 2.5 km to the north where a large quantity of pottery was found (ECB442). Artefacts of Late Iron Age and Roman date have also been found in the northern part of the Highfield Farm site (ECB141).

4.2.6 An evaluation carried out in 2001 at 133-135 Wisbech Road, located approximately 250 metres south-east of the site, found a small amount of residual Roman brick and tile in the topsoil, but no archaeological features earlier than the 19th century (CHER CB15679). The absence of archaeology other than modern field drains led to the conclusion that it was marginal land subject to periodic flooding (Ashworth and Bray 2001). Residual ceramic Roman building material was also recovered from an excavation in 1999 at 72 Wisbech Road, approximately 750 metres east of the site (Vaughan 2000). A single sherd of Roman pottery was found 400 metres south of the site (CHER 07196A).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.7 No Anglo-Saxon remains have been found within the study area

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.8 Littleport is first recorded in Domesday Book (1086) when it had a population of 31 which was an average figure for the vills around Ely. Several sherds of medieval pottery, one a 15th century jug rim, have been found to the south of the study area through field walking the route of the Ely Bypass (CHER 07191A, 07192A and 07193A). In 2001 a gradiometer survey and an evaluation at Littleport Primary School found traces of ridge and furrow and anomalies possibly reflecting recreational use of the site (CHER MCB16496). Excavation at Highfield Farm also located several agricultural field boundaries and areas of

ridge and furrow dated by artefacts to the 14th century, which continued into the post-medieval period (ECB141).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.9 Land enclosure took place slowly as and when it was required, but by the early 17th century 1,500 acres had been enclosed with a further 1,000 ready to follow. During this period the medieval ridge and furrow at Littleport Primary School had two post-medieval boundary ditches cut through (CHER MCB16496). The 2006 excavation site (CHER MCB17512) found a large 18th or 19th century ditch running across the site. An excavation in 2005 at the Balancing Lagoon, Highfields Farm (CHER MCB16923) found remains of an early field drainage system which is probably post-medieval.

Modern (1900+)

4.2.10 The 2001 excavation at 133-135 Wisbech Road uncovered Victorian drainage gullies and later 20th century field drains, and as mentioned the area was probably always prone to periodic flooding.

4.2.11 Approximately 150 metres south of the study area was located a World War II military structure, now destroyed, which included a Spigot mortar base (CHER MCB16480 and MCB 16418). An evaluation behind 101 Wisbech Road found only recent disturbance and modern rubble (Trimble 2003).

4.3 The site

OS Maps of the Development Site

4.3.1 The earliest map of the area is the 1780 Hundred Foot River and Bank surveyed by Richard Robinson in 1758 between the River Ouse and the Hundred Foot River or Drain (Figure 4). The study area is shown in outline only, but is located in an area known as Littleport Fields which have retained their name since the early 17th century as the first fields to be enclosed. There were four common fields south of Littleport and west of the Ely road. The map shows the Blackbank Drove which features on all the succeeding maps, at the point where it turns south is a feature marked the 'knoll' situated approximately 80 metres north-west of the site. One of the early common fields is called 'the knowle' and probably relates to this (Pugh 2002). In the 1840 inclosure map (Figure 5), when land enclosure was completed, the Knoll Bridge Road is shown running from Littleport to Welney. Where it crosses the Blankbank Drove immediately to the southwest of the site is a Toll Gate at the Knoll Bridge.

4.3.2 The 1886 1st edition 25 inch OS map shows the site in more detail as Field 1581 with a small rectangular enclosure in the bottom right hand corner (Figure 6). The 1902 25 inch OS map shows the enclosure has disappeared and

buildings have been erected in Field 1417, north of the site (Figure 7). The 1926 25 inch OS map shows buildings have been constructed and enclosed in the south-west corner named as Knowle House (Figure 8). In the 1950 6 inch OS map further buildings are beginning to appear on the east of the site (Figure 9). On the modern OS map the A10(T) divides the original Field 1581 from the 1886 map in two. It forms the western boundary to the site, whilst the growing village has extended up to the assessment site's eastern boundary.

5 METHOD OF WORK (Trial trenching)

5.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by CAPCA and provided a broad coverage of the site based on a c.5% sample.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision down to the level of the visible archaeology. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches scanned were by a metal detector.

5.3 The measurements and orientation of each trench are tabulated below:

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Orientation
1	29.90	1.60	NE/SW
2	30.50	1.60	NW/SE
3	29.60	1.60	NE/SW
4	31.00	1.60	NW/SE

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 10)

Sample Section 1 South-west end, south-east facing 0.00m = 10.01m		
0.00m – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Compact, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones and rootlets.
0.36m+	L1001	Natural geological deposit. Compact, mid orange brown sandy clay and gravel.

Description: Trench 1 contained two ditches and four modern drains. The ditches were orientated E/W, as were three of the drains. A fourth drain was gravel-filled and orientated NW/SE.

Ditch 1026 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.62m x 0.25m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1027, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones. It contained two tiny fragments of abraded Roman pottery (2g). It was cut by a modern drain.

Ditch 1024 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.55m x 0.27m), orientated NE/SW. Like Ditch F1026 it had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1025, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds.

6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 10)

Sample Section 2		
South-east end, north-east facing		
0.00m = 10.34m		
0.00m – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural sandy clay and gravel. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained seven ditches and four drains, all of which were orientated NE/SW.

Ditch 1010 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.63m x 0.22m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. It contained a very small abraded sherd of Late Iron Age pottery (2g).

Ditch 1012 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.72m x 0.31m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1013, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch 1014 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.50m x 0.20m), orientated NE/SW. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch 1016 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.61m x 0.24m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a compact brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch 1018 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.66m 0.19m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a compact brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds

Ditch 1020 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.36m 0.23m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds

Ditch 1022 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.61m 0.25m), orientated NE/SW. It had irregular sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1023, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds

6.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 10)

Sample Section 3 North-east end, south-east facing 0.00m = 10.33m		
0.00m – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural sandy clay and gravel. As above Tr.1.

Descriptions: Trench 3 contained four field ditches orientated NE/SW and a more recent, gravel-filled drainage ditch orientated NW/SE.

Ditch 1028 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.61m 0.24m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds

6.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 10)

Sample Section 4 South-east end, north-east facing 0.00m = 10.32m		
0.00m – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.41m+	L1001	Natural sandy clay and gravel. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained a ditch and two ditch terminations, orientated NE/SW. It also contained two modern drains orientated NE/SW, and a modern gravel-filled drain orientated NW/SE.

Ditch Termination F1002 was linear in plan (1m+ x 0.75m x 0.22m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. It had two fills. The basal fill, L1003, was a compact, light greyish yellow, sandy clay. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1004, was a compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch Termination F1005 was linear in plan (1m+ x 0.75m 0.19m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1006, was a compact light greyish yellow sandy clay. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1007, was a compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds. It was cut by a modern drain.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.57m 0.08m), orientated NE/SW. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a compact, mid brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The four trenches revealed the same simple stratigraphic sequence consisting of a clayey topsoil, L1000 (0.28 - 0.41m thick), overlying the natural sandy clay and gravel, L1001.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site is located away from the main area of prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlement on the fen island, which is focused in and around the core of the village. It is located on the fen edge, and much of it may lie closer to the former fen, as indicated by other excavation work including that at 80 Wisbech Road (TL 5608 8732; Greene 2008). Scattered prehistoric finds however, have been found in the area, and it is possible that human occupation/activity may have extended this far during periods of more favourable conditions.

9.2 The evaluation revealed a series of close set parallel ditches (Fig.2b). The ditches were parallel and orientated NE/SW. The width of the ditches varied from 0.55m (Tr. 1 F1024) – 0.75m (Tr. 2 F1012), and their depths varied from 0.08m (Tr. 4 F1008) – 0.31m (Tr. 2 F1012). The fills of the ditches were directly comparable comprising a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. Trench 2 was perpendicular to the ditches. Here the ditches were between 1.70m – 2.52m apart (F1010, F1012 & F1014), and 4.61m – 5.02m (F1014, F1016, F1018, F1020 & F1020). The ditches could not be readily traced from trench to trench, however, they were broadly contemporary and part of the same ditch system. Finds were sparse but Late Iron Age (2g; Tr. 2 F1010 L1011) and

Roman pottery (2g; Tr.1 F1026 L1027) was recovered

9.3 Eastwards, at 98 – 120 Wisbech Road, Littleport, directly comparable ditches have been recorded during a recent evaluation (Bush 2005), and a Romano-British field system has been recorded at Fen Drayton (1995).

9.4 The ditches were relatively shallow, aligned in close proximity, and regularly spaced. They were likely drainage ditches associated with an arable economy, and may be associated with the growing of vines, fruit trees or even hops (Taylor 1975, 52; Roberts forthcoming).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Description
<i>Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 42)</i>		
07191	553 872	Lithic implements: 3 backed scrapers, 3 retouched blades, 2 cores, 9 tri-faced knaps found field walking on route of Ely Bypass
07192	555 870	Lithic implement: Fragment of flint blade found field walking on route of Ely Bypass
07193B	553 870	Lithic implement: Worked flint found in Field 39 during field walking on route of Ely Bypass
<i>Neolithic (4,000 BC – 2,200 BC)</i>		
07184	5497 8791	Stone axe: Polished flint axe head ploughed up in 1951 at Mare Fen Farm
07193	553 870	Flint tools: 'spearhead' and Late Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead found in Field 39 during field walking on route of Ely Bypass
07195	5502 8796	Stone axe: polished flint axe broken and reground in antiquity, surface find at 'Olave Fen Farm'
<i>Bronze Age (2200 BC – 700 BC)</i>		
07181	546 874	Stone implement: A Beaker period 'axe hammer' found in a black peat field
<i>Roman (AD 43 – 410)</i>		
07196A	5523 8713	Pottery: sherd of probable Roman pottery found near crop marks (CHER 07196)
CB15679	55635 87284	Ceramic building material: Residual Roman brick and tile found during excavation at 133-135 Wisbech Road in 2001, in an area otherwise devoid of archaeological material bar early modern to modern drains and

		gullies
<i>Medieval (1066 AD – 1539 AD)</i>		
07191A	553 872	Pottery: one small pink sherd found field walking on route of Ely Bypass
07192A	555 870	Pottery: 15 th century rim sherd, pink fabric with internal glaze found field walking on route of Ely Bypass
07193A	553 870	Pottery: 2 pink sherds found in Field 39 during field walking on route of Ely Bypass
MCB16496	55718 86863	Ridge and Furrow: A geophysical survey and excavation at Littleport Primary School found medieval ridge and furrow and possible areas for recreational use. Two post-medieval boundary ditches were cut into the ploughed areas
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
MCB16418	553 873	Military structure: WWII Spigot mortar base on the A1101 to Littleport
MCB16480	553 873	Military structure: destroyed unknown WWII site along the A1101
<i>Undated</i>		
07191B	553 872	Bronze object: unidentified small strip of bronze found field walking on route of Ely Bypass
07196	552 871	Cropmarks: crop and soil marks indicate three circular features 8.5m across
MCB16923	5545 8650	Gullies: An evaluation in 2005 at Highfields Farm found two undated linear gullies, possibly early drainage systems. A small number of unstratified finds were found deposited by hillwash or manuring, including a small amount of Iron Age and 19 th century pottery, a Bronze Age flint flake and an animal bone
MCB17512	5493 8769	Ditches: An evaluation at land off Wisbech Road in 2006 found a series of undated drainage or boundary ditches. A degree of prehistoric activity occurred across the site shown by small quantities of residual Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flint, and a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery. A large 18 th -19 th century ditch was also recorded crossing the site

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figure s	Date	Map	Scale	Location
Fig. 1	1999	OS Explorer 228 March & Ely	1:25,000	Ordnance Survey
Fig. 2	2009	Site Plan of Proposed Service Station		Client
Fig. 3	2009	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record	1:25,000	CHER
Fig. 4	1780	The Hundred Foot River and Bank		CRO
Fig. 5	1840	Inclosure Map (Photostat)		CRO
Fig. 6	1886	OS 1 st Edition	25 inch	CRO
Fig. 7	1901	OS 2 nd Edition	25 inch	CRO
Fig. 8	1925	OS 3 rd Edition	25 inch	CRO
Fig. 9	1925 with additions 1950	OS	6 inch	CRO

APPENDIX 3 FINDS CONCORDANCE

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 3 tiny abraded sherds, weighing 4g.

F1010 (L1011) contained one black sherd, weighing 2g, in a sandy fabric with a small amount of organics, one surface shows vestiges of burnishing and the sherd would suit a Late Iron Age date.

Two sherds, weighing 2g, from L1027 are Roman sandy oxidised ware and probably came from the same vessel.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1 Trench 1, looking NE



2 Trench 2 looking SE



3 Trench 3, looking SW



4 Trench 3 sample section, NE end, SE facing



5 Trench 4, looking SE



6 Trench 1 F1024, NW facing



7 Trench 1 F1026, NW facing



8 Trench 2 F1010 & F1012, NW facing



9 Trench 2 F1014, NW facing



10 Trench 2 F1016, NW facing



11 Trench 2 F1018, NW facing



12 Trench 2 F 1020, NW facing



13 Trench 2 F1022, NW facing



14 Trench 3 F1028, NW facing



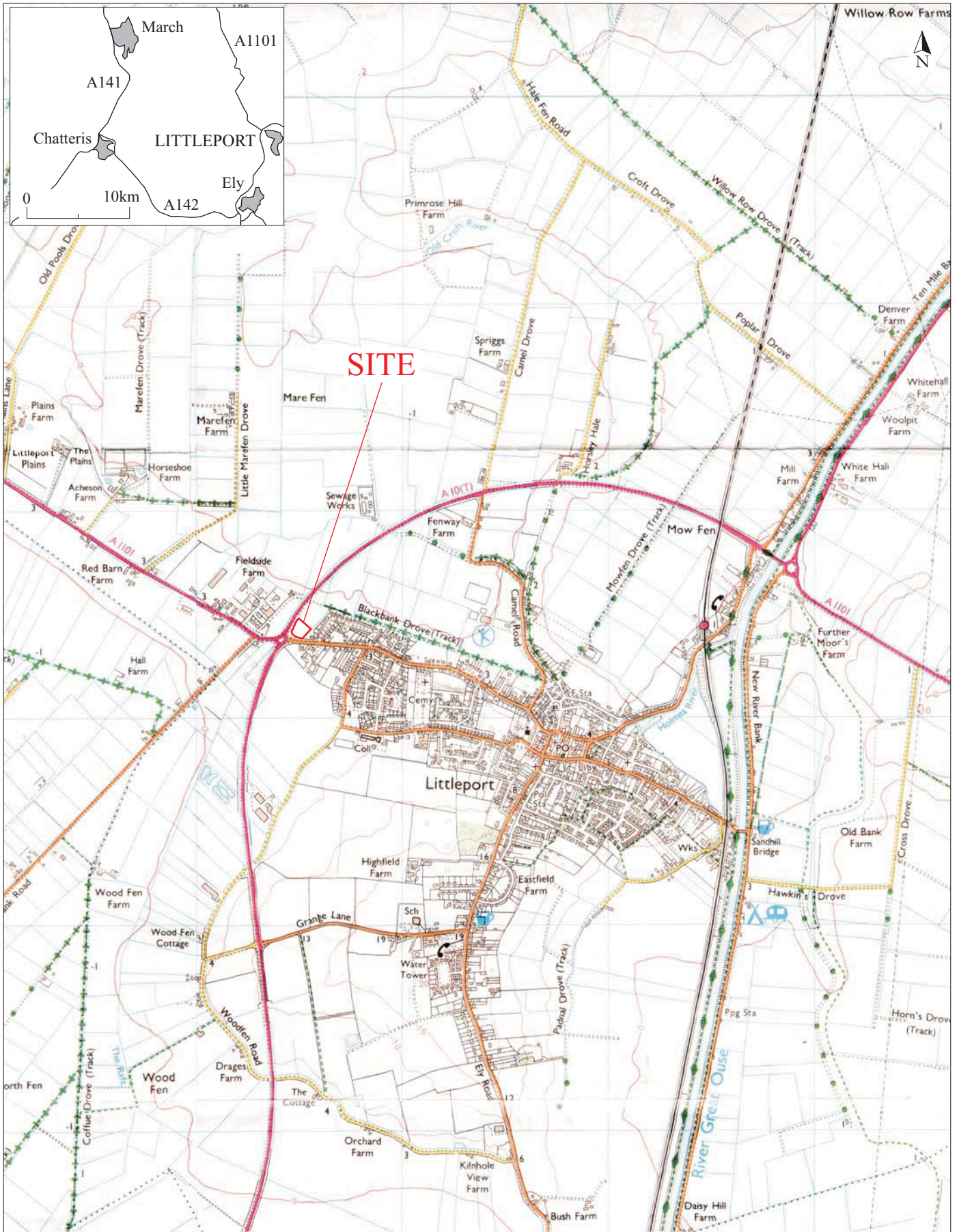
15 Trench 4 F1002, SW facing



16 Trench 4 F1005, SW facing

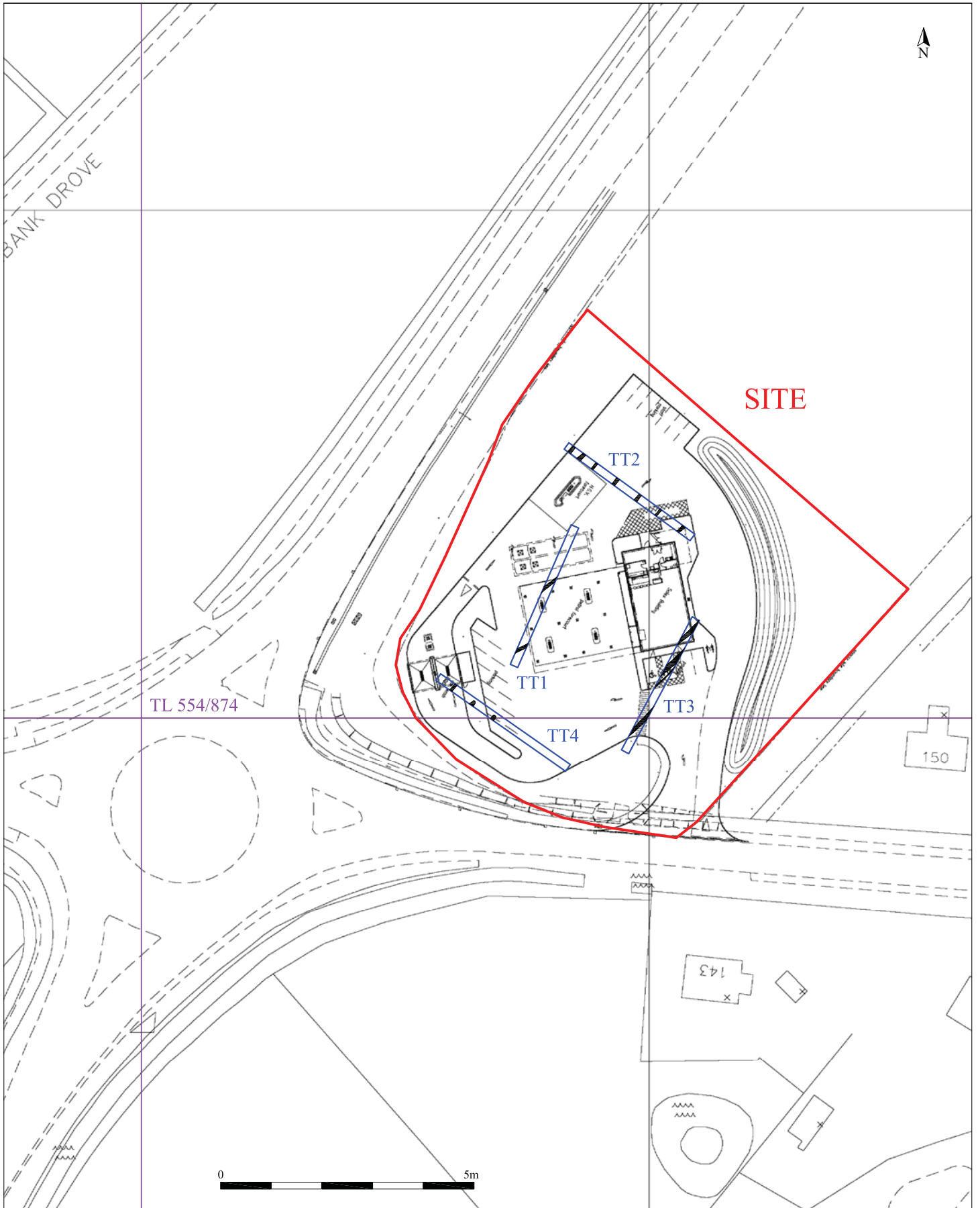


17 Trench 4 F1008, SW facing

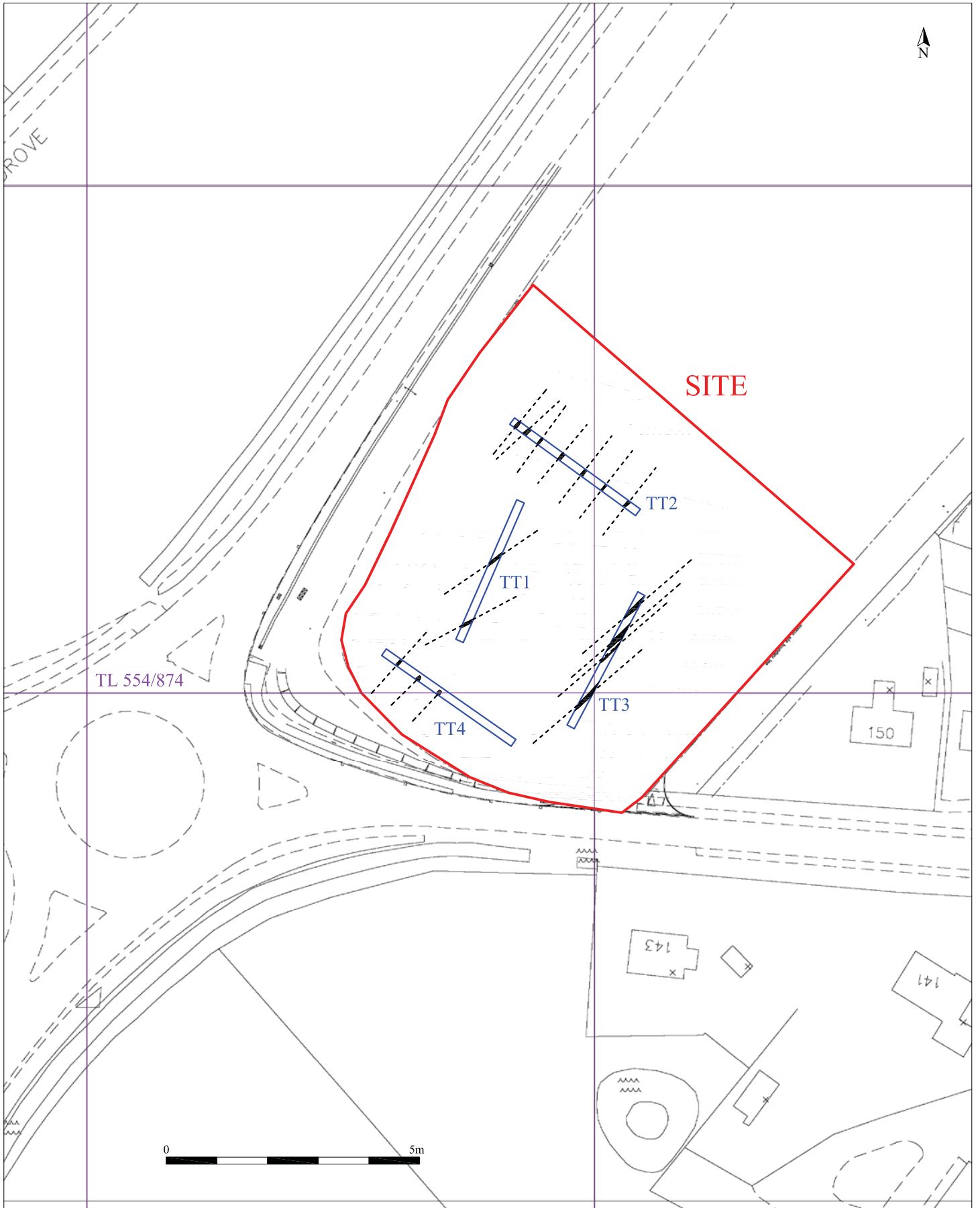


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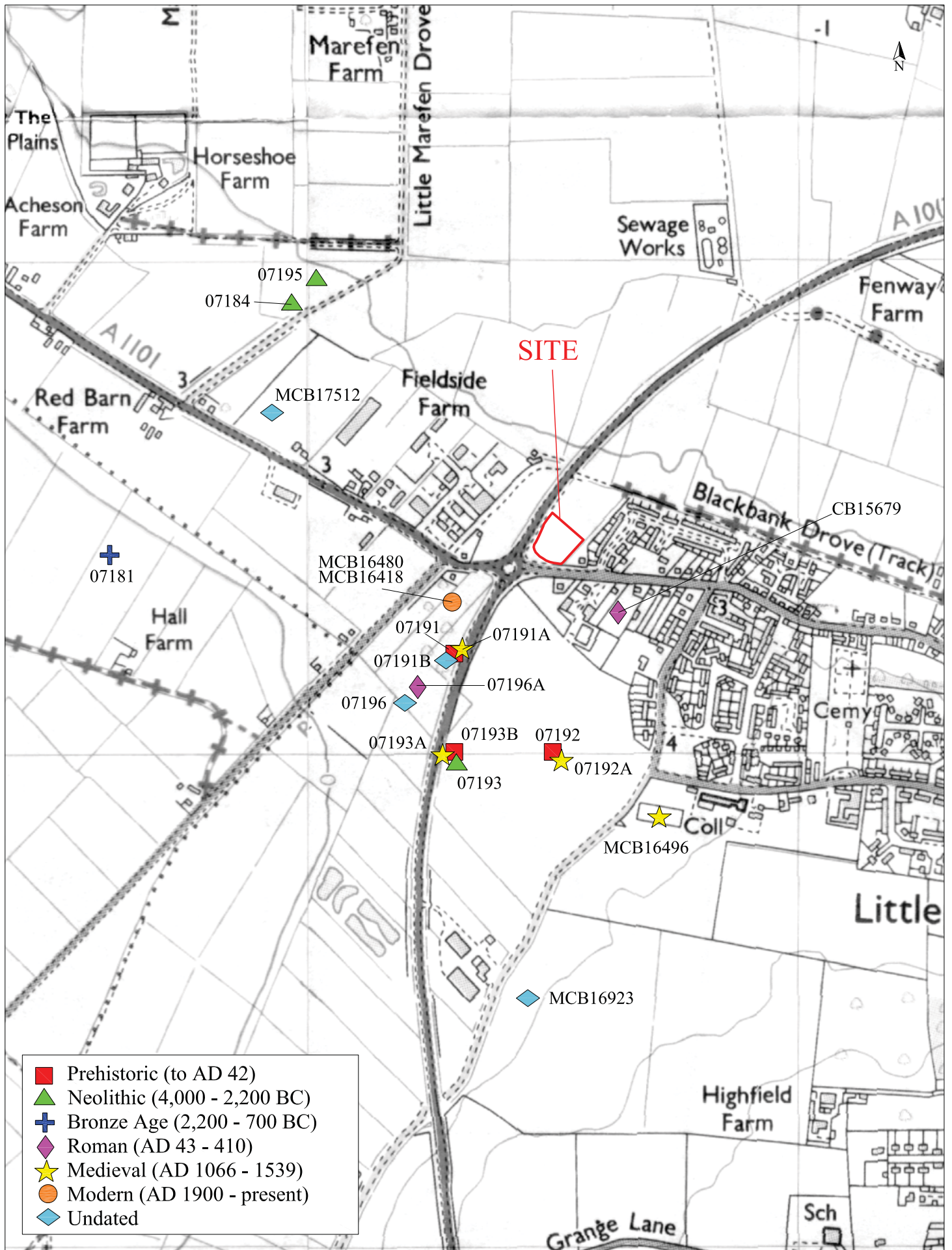
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2a Trench location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4

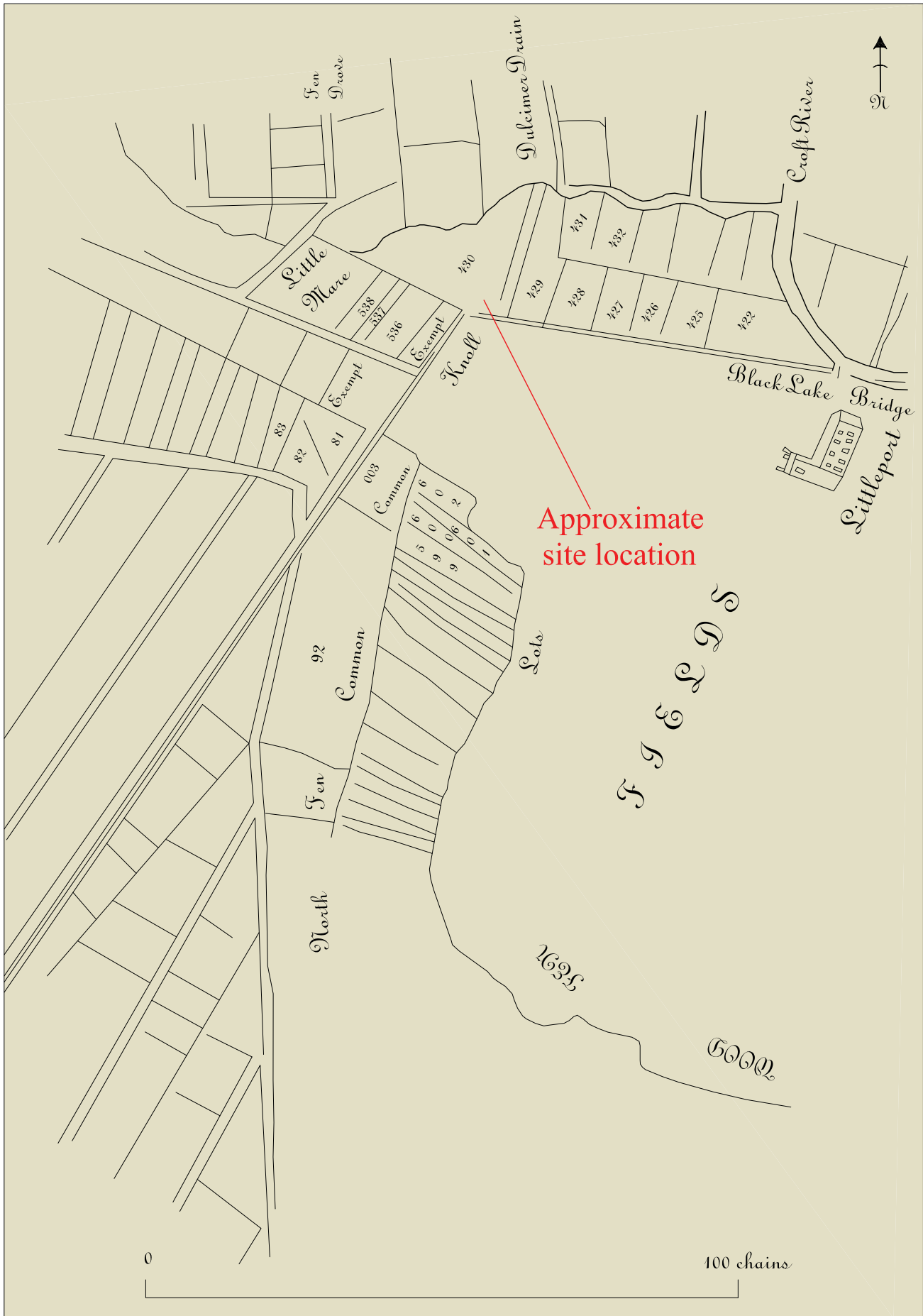


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Fig. 2b Trench location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4



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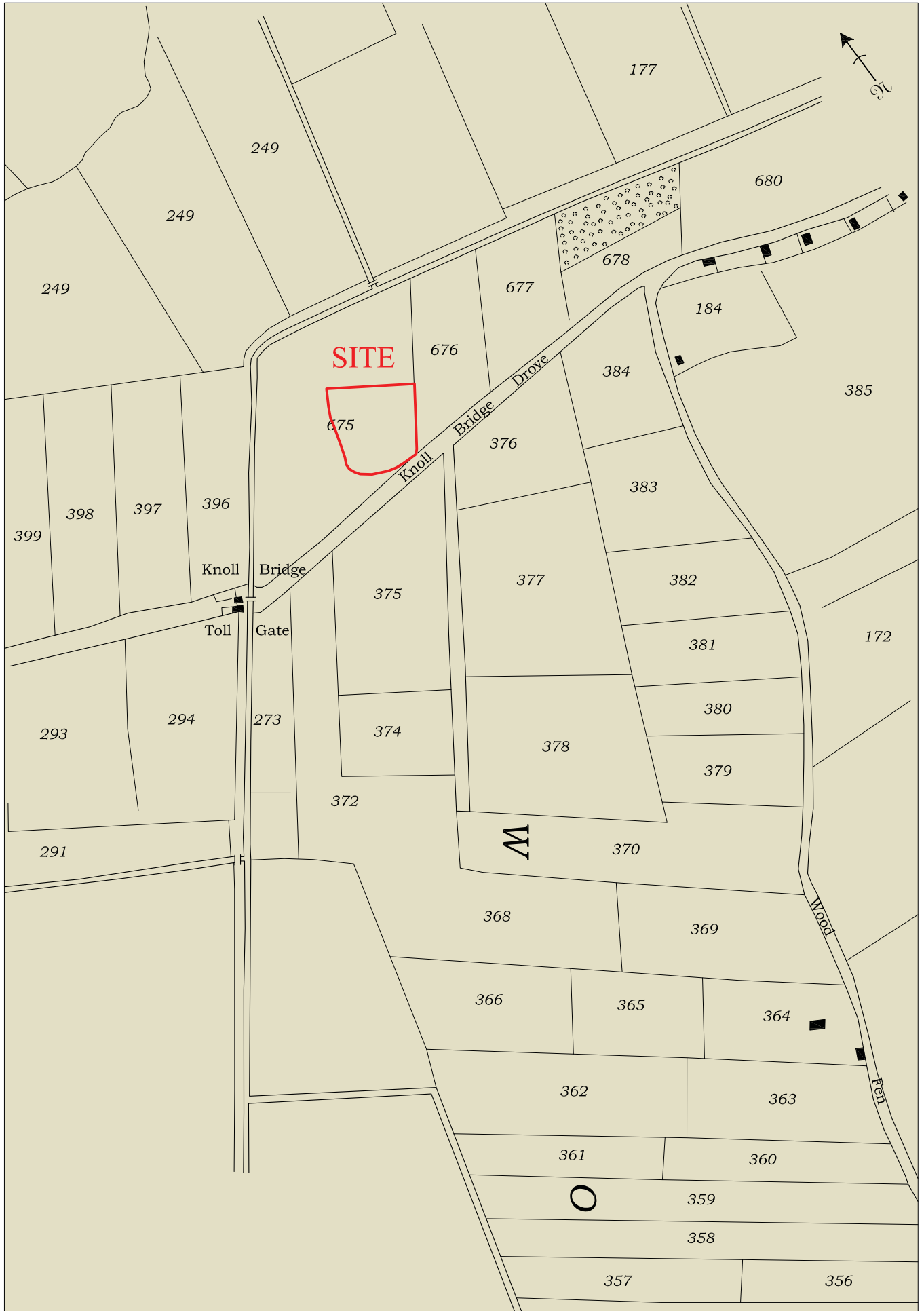
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



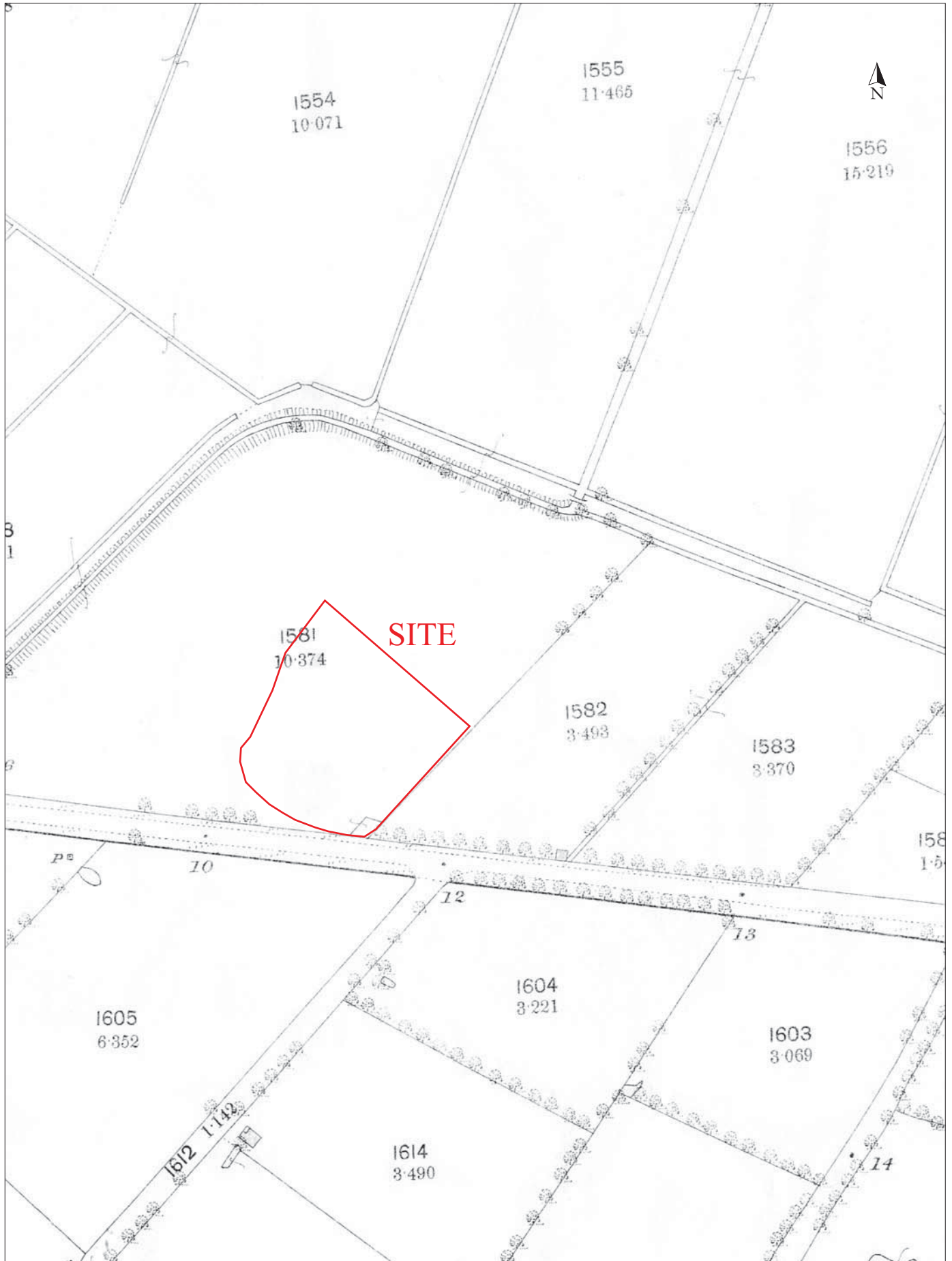
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 4 The Hundred Foot River and Bank, 1780

Scale unknown

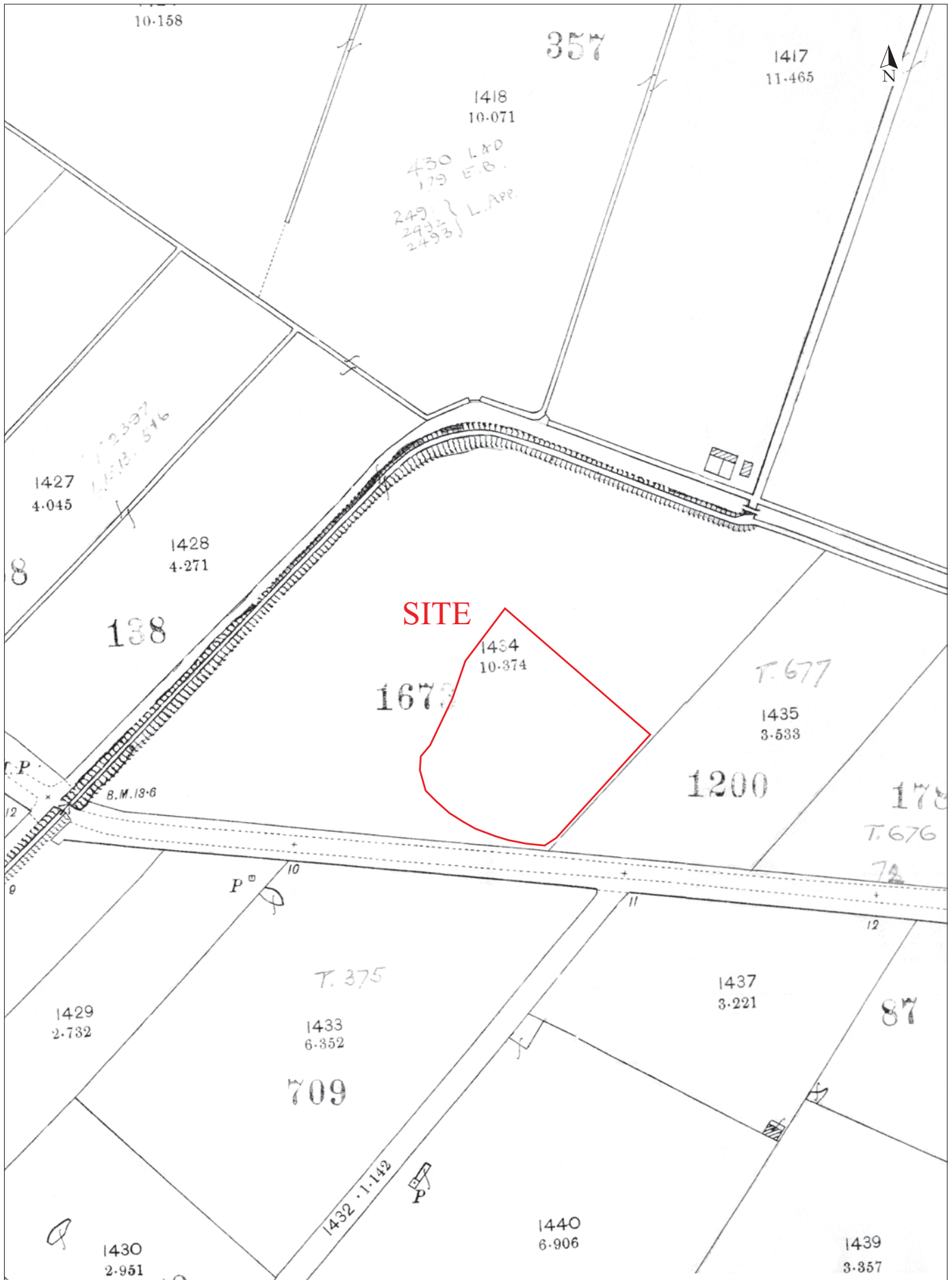


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Inclosure map, 1840
Not to scale



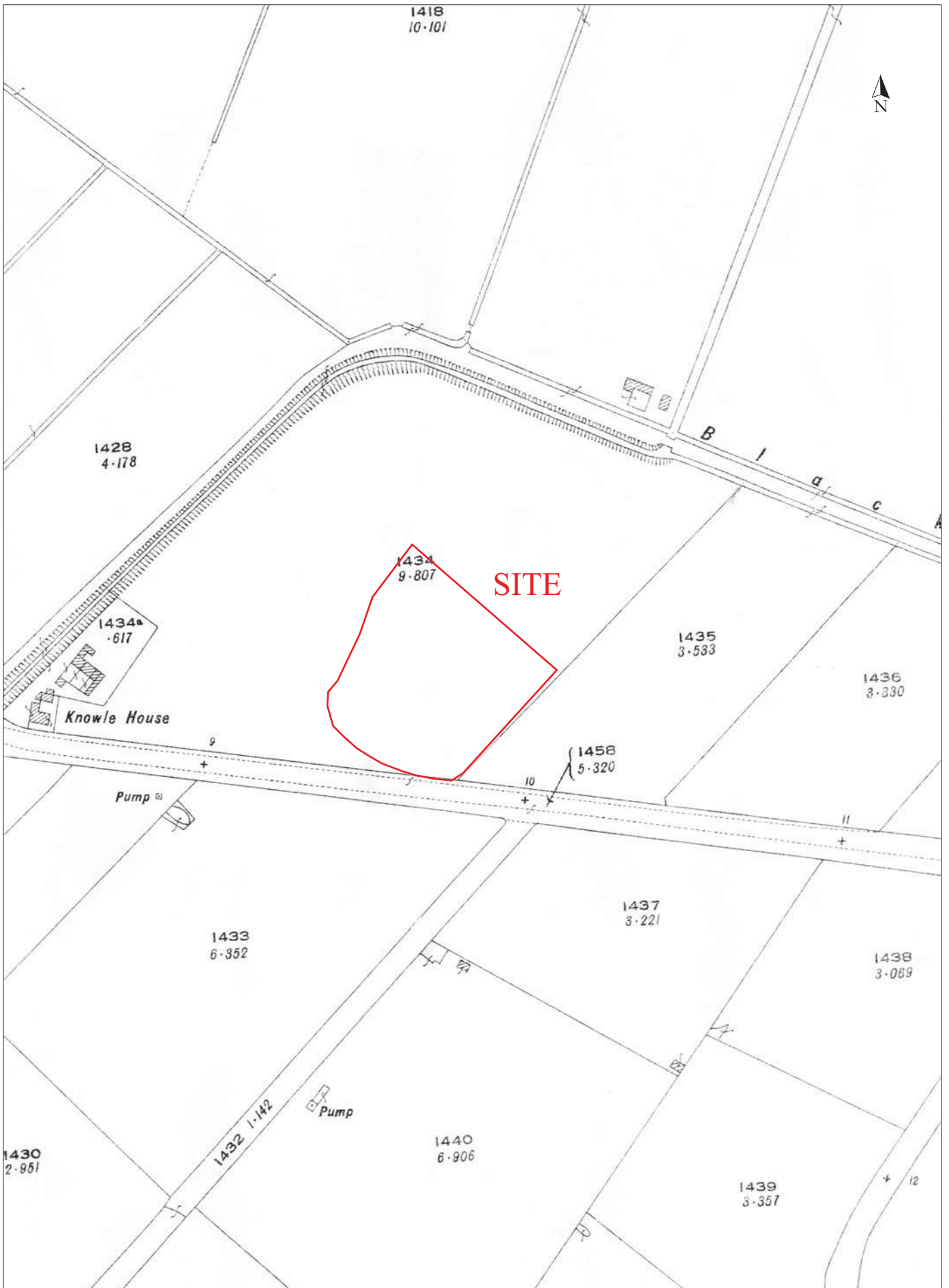
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Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1886
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



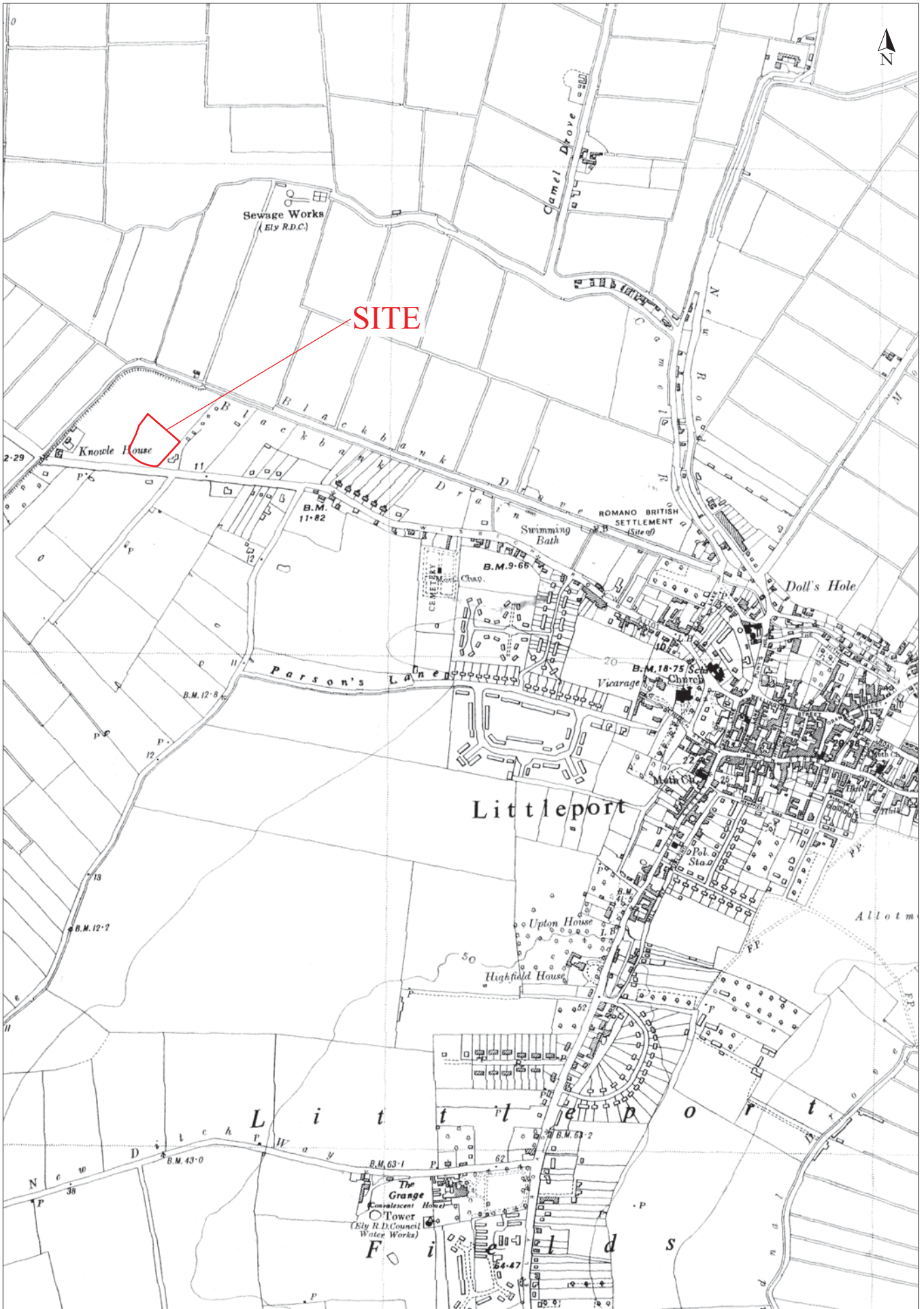
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Fig. 7 2nd edition OS map, 1901
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



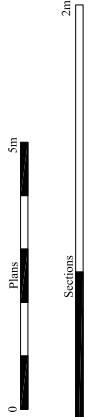
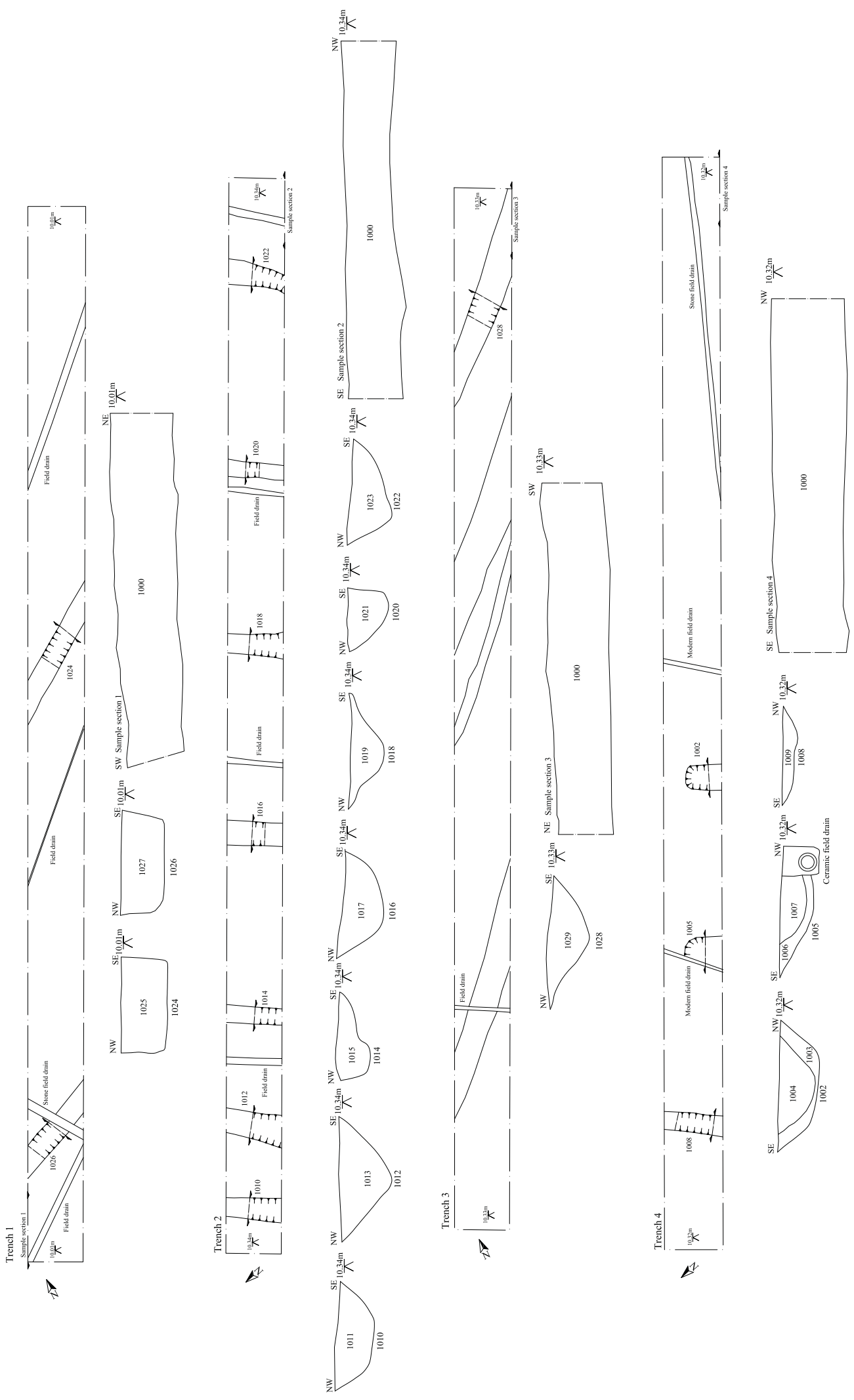
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Fig. 8 3rd edition OS map, 1925
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 9 OS map, 1925 with 1950 additions
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A3