
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND WEST OF ROBINGOODFELLOWS LANE,
MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB 3349

Authors: Tim Schofield (Fieldwork and Report) Peter Thompson MA BA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 4136 9782	Report No: 3505
District: Fenland	Site Code: AS 1286
Approved: C Halpin MIFA	Project No: 3755
Signed:	Date: March 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land West of Robingoodfellows Lane, March, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>In March 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land west of Robingoodfellows Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4136 9782). The evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed residential development. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development of three bungalows, required by the local planning authority (East Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. F/YR09/0638/F).</i></p> <p><i>The site had the potential for archaeological remains, dating from the prehistoric period. In the event the evaluation revealed modern features: three land drains, four postholes and the remains of former farm buildings. No other archaeological features were present, and no archaeological finds were recovered. The fen edge was evident.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>8 – 9th March 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P3755</i>	Site code	<i>AS1286</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Area of rough grassland</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Fen island. Modern building remains, modern postholes</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Modern pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Fenland</i>	<i>March</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>1000m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4136 9782</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>4-5m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Dan McConnell (CAPCA) Cambridgeshire County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tim Schofield</i>		
Funded by	<i>Cambridgeshire Park Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land West of Robingoodfellows Lane, March, Cambs</i>		
Authors	<i>Thompson P, Schofield T</i>		
Report no.	<i>3505</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2010</i>		

LAND WEST OF ROBINGOODFELLOWS LANE, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land west of Robingoodfellows Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4136 9782). The evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed residential development. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development of three bungalows, required by the local planning authority (East Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. F/YR09/0638/F).

The site had the potential for archaeological remains, dating from the prehistoric period. In the event the evaluation revealed modern features: three land drains, four postholes and the remains of former farm buildings. No other archaeological features were present, and no archaeological finds were recovered. The fen edge was evident.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land west of Robingoodfellows Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4136 9782: Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Cambridgeshire Park Homes Limited and conducted in advance of a proposed residential development. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development of three bungalows, required by the local planning authority (East Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. F/YR09/0638/F)

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 16/12/2009), and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 18/12/2009) and approved by CCC CAPCA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and 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 lies to the north of March on the northern side of Robingoodfellows Lane and comprises an area of 1000m². It lies at a height of approximately 4m AOD on a former gravel-capped island. The solid geology is Ampthill Clay, capped by the Pleistocene March Gravels.

2.2 Previously the site had been a farm and associated orchard, the farm buildings were subsequently demolished approximately 25 years ago. More recently the site has been a touring caravan park. To the east of the site lies the bungalow of 91 Robingoodfellows Lane, to the west is the driveway to retirement village Oberon Park, to the north is Oberon Park and to the south lies Robingoodfellows Lane.

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. 1 km radius of the site which are listed (Appendix 1). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in

Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1 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 Figs. 4 - 8.

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

4.1.1 March is located on a fen island above the surrounding low-lying former fen. The site lies at 4m AOD on Ampthill Clay capped by the Pleistocene March Gravels, close to the northern edge of the former fen.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

4.2.1 The earliest evidence for human occupation on March 'Island' dates from the Mesolithic where, for example, significant Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters have been recovered at Gaul Road to the south of the river. The closest such evidence to the site is at Hundred Road where a small late Mesolithic/early Neolithic scatter was found (MCB18211). An undated prehistoric pit containing animal bone and struck flint was also found at Norwood Road c.150-200m to the south-west (CB18159).

4.2.2 At the end of the Neolithic, approximately 2400 BC, much of the present fen was covered by marine inundation. Several Bronze Age sites are known on the upland island including five within 1 km of the site. Evaluation at Whitemoor Sidings, 600m to the north found ditches, shallow pits, post-holes and early Bronze Age pottery (MCB16673) with evidence of additional Bronze

Age occupation further north (MCB16674) and north-west (MCB18212), the latter including watering holes, cremation burials and a cremation pyre. A decorated Bronze Age urn was found c.380m to the east during railway construction (05924). More Bronze Age features and Iron Age features were found at Estover Road, the latter including enclosures probably for stock, along with evidence for industrial activity and an inhumation burial (07936a and 07936b). At the Northern Council Offices c.250m east of the site, late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age ditches were excavated which are thought to represent enclosures and a driveway, a crouched inhumation was also found (CB15266).

Romano-British

4.2.3 Earlier Iron Age material generally seems to be reflected in the later Roman settlement pattern, and this is the case with an evaluation carried out c.150m south-west of the site at Norwood Road where an Iron Age field system continued into the Roman period (MCB18160). Excavations along the Fen Causeway, a road running between Peterborough and Denver, Norfolk c.700m to the north, have found continuation from the Estover Road late Iron Age enclosures (07936), crop marks of a trackway and settlement (CB15033), and a roadside ditch (MCB16828). Evidence for salt production has also been found to the south-east of the site (CB15717). In addition the excavation at the Northern Offices found ditches and gullies containing Roman pottery following the prehistoric features (CB15267). Further evidence for Roman occupation has been found at CHER MCB 18213 and MCB 18456, and artefacts, mainly pottery scatters, have come from CHER 05905, MCB 17742, MCB 17743.

Anglo-Saxon

4.2.4 Anglo-Saxon activity is rare across much of the fens and none has been found within 1 km of the site.

Medieval

4.2.5 The town is first mentioned as *Merche* in 1086, and the settlement was focused around the church of St Wendreda at Town End which dates from the 12th century. In the early medieval period the course of the river Nene was redirected to run through the town to facilitate drainage. The only medieval evidence from within 1 km of the site is a medieval ditch excavated at Northern Office (CB15268) and a roadside drainage ditch in Gray's Lane, near the river Nene, which had gone out of use by the 16th century (CB15693).

Post-medieval

4.2.6 In the post-medieval period the focus of settlement moved towards the bridge across the Nene, and March grew fairly rapidly after 1700. The railway was constructed in 1847 stimulating further urban growth. March station was built in the 1860s (MCB16618) and associated HER sites comprise

marshalling yards (MCB16676) and a signal box (MCB16619). A disused civic cemetery opened in 1868, and mortuary chapel and associated structures are located c.650m to the south-west in Station Road (MCB 16845, 16841, 16842, 16844). The closest listed building to the site is Morgan House, Norwood Road, an early 19th century brick house located c.300m to the south east (Listed Building 401723). Also at the Norwood Road site (above) a post-medieval line of post-holes representing a fence line was found (MCB18161). At the Northern Office excavation to the east of the site, two post-medieval ditches and modern features including a sokeaway were revealed (CB15268). An evaluation at the White Horse Public House 1 km to the south found an early modern brick culvert, post-medieval field drains and a pit containing c.17th century pottery (CB14604).

4.3 The site

OS maps of the Development Site

4.3.1 The 1806 Inclosure map and 1840 Tithe map (Figs. 4 & 5) show the site as a large rectangular field, in the earlier map it belongs to Susanna Goodman. The 1886 1st edition OS map shows the railway has been constructed to the north of the site. Robin Goodfellow's Lane is named and the lane running north from the bend to the railway is apparent. Two large buildings and trees are shown a little to the west of the site, and a rectangular enclosure containing terraced houses is located to the north (Fig 6). The 1900 OS map (Fig 7) shows the site field (1090) in green with only one building to the west, and the rectangular enclosure is in red. The 1925 OS map (Fig. 8) shows another building has appeared just to the east with a north-south running boundary featuring just to the east of the western house. There is further housing development shown to the north.

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION)

5.1 Two trenches, each measuring 16m x 1.50m, were mechanically excavated using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket under the close supervision of an Archaeological Project Officer (Figs. 2 - 3)

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed and 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* record sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. The trenches and features were recorded accurately using a Leica 805 Total Station. Soil heaps were scanned for finds and metal detected.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Fig.9

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1

<i>Sample Section 1; west end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 4.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, loose sandy silty clay and brick hardcore with occasional rounded stones
0.46 – 0.49m	L1001	Tarmac
0.49 – 0.69m	L1002	Levelling layer. Light yellow, friable sand
0.69 – 0.87m	L1003	Peat. Dark blackish brown, compact peat
0.87 – 1.05m	L1004	Alluvium. Light greyish brown, compact clay silt
1.05m+	L1005	Natural. Light orange brown clay with occasional angular flint gravel

<i>Sample Section 2; east end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 4.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.46 – 0.73m	L1002	Levelling layer. As above
0.73 – 0.95m	L1003	Peat. As above
0.95 – 1.22m	L1004	Alluvium. As above
1.22m+	L1005	Natural. Light yellow sandy clay with occasional gravel

Description: Trench 1 contained two land drains, orientated north-west / south-east

The Fen Island was evident in the eastern sector of Trench 1. The natural changed from a light orange brown clay to a light yellow sandy clay which sloped upwards towards Trench 2. Late 18th – 19th century pottery (167g) was recovered from base of Alluvium L1004 in the eastern half of Trench 1 (Pottery Report below).

Trench 2

<i>Sample Section 3; north end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 4.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.52m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1
0.52m+	L1005	Natural drift geology. As above Sample Section 2

<i>Sample Section 4; south end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 4.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.77m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Trench 1
0.77m+	L1005	Natural drift geology. As above Sample Section 2

Description: Trench 2 contained a land drain (orientated east / west), four modern postholes and the foundation (M1007) and wall (M1006) of a former farm building.

Demolition Debris L1008 comprised a light grey brown, loose clay, sand, silt with brick rubble. It was present only above Wall M1006. The latter was orientated east / west. The bricks were laid as a course of headers, one course high and bonded with a light greyish white concrete mortar. Wall M1006 was bonded to Brick Foundation M1007. The latter was two courses high, and bonded with the same mortar as M1006. The base layer of bricks were laid as a course of headers. The upper course of bricks were laid in a stretcher bond to the north, and to the south as headers. Brick Foundation M1007 was bonded to Brick Wall M1006. The foundation cut Topsoil L1000. A building is recorded on the 1887-1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey map in the vicinity of Wall M1006 and Foundation M1007 (Fig. 7)

The postholes were all of modern date and may be associated with the former Farm Building M1006.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Despite the wet ground conditions it is not felt that any factors significantly inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The stratigraphy varied between the two trenches. Uppermost, Topsoil L1000 was a light grey brown, loose clayey sandy silt with brick rubble (depth 0.46 - 0.77m). L1000 directly overlay the natural, L1005, in Trench 2.

8.2 In Trench 1 below Topsoil L1000 were Tarmac L1001 and Levelling Layer 2002 (0.23 - 0.27m thick). Below L1002 was a dark blackish brown peat, L1003 (0.18 – 0.22m thick). Below the peat was Alluvium L1004, a light greyish brown, compact clay silt (0.18 – 0.27m thick). At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was the natural, L1005 (1.22m below the present day ground surface). In the western sector of Trench 1 the natural comprised a light orange brown, compact clay with frequent flint gravel. In the eastern sector of the trench and extending into Trench 2 it comprised light yellow, friable sandy clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had the potential for archaeological remains, dating from the prehistoric period. In the event the evaluation revealed modern features: three land drains, four postholes and the remains of former farm buildings. No other archaeological features were present, and no archaeological finds were recovered.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the County Archaeology Store (CAS). 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.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mrs Saunders of Cambridgeshire Park Homes Limited for funding the works and for their assistance.

Thanks to Sally Thompson at Cambridge HER and staff at Cambridge Record Office.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr. Daniel McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA).

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

CHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 500,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
CB15266	41556 97726	Late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age ditches excavated thought to be remains of enclosures and droveway. Single crouched inhumation also
CB15633	42281 97560	Evaluation at Creek Road found ditches and two pits, some were covered by an inundation and peat layer indicating a prehistoric date, others were later
MCB18159	41172 97757	An evaluation at Norwood Road found a large pit containing struck flint and animal bone
<i>Mesolithic 8,000 – 4,000 BC</i>		
MCB18211	4099 9847	A small late Mesolithic/early Neolithic assemblage found during evaluation at Hundred Road
<i>Bronze Age 2,300 – 750 BC</i>		
05924	418 979	Small single handled decorated urn found with other pottery found in soil overlying gravel in a ballast pit during railway construction
07936b	421 984	A few Bronze Age features identified during excavation of Roman enclosures at Estover Road
MCB16673	4145 9838	Evaluation at Whitemoor sidings found early Bronze Age ditches, shallow pits and post-holes, collared urn and Beaker pottery and thumbnail scrapers were recovered
MCB16674	4154 9868	Evaluation at Whitemoor sidings found late Bronze Age pits, post-holes and a substantial ditch whilst pottery, flints and a loom weight were recovered
MCB18212	4074 9850	Evaluation at Hundred Road identified a high concentration of Bronze Age features including linears, pits, post-holes and 3 cremations and 2 water holes. A subsequent excavation found a sequence of large watering holes and pits, 7 cremations, a post-built structure which was probably a cremation pyre, a ring gully and several burials
<i>Iron Age 750 BC – AD 43</i>		
05922	418 971	Iron Age bowl found in 1938
07936a	421 984	Enclosures, Estover Road: late Iron Age/early Roman trackway and rectilinear enclosures, probably for stock, containing some pottery and pre-dating the Fen Causeway. Signs of industrial activity and an isolated burial also recovered along with other middle to late Iron Age features
<i>Roman AD 43-410</i>		
05905	408 977	Roman stamped handle
07936	421 894	Enclosures, Estover Road: late Iron Age/early Roman trackway and rectilinear enclosures, probably for stock, containing some pottery and pre-dating the Fen Causeway. Signs of industrial activity and an isolated burial also recovered
CB15033	36993 98594	The Fen Causeway and cropmarks of trackway and rectilinear settlement on either side. Scatters of Roman pottery found.

CB15267	41587 97786	Evaluation at Northern Offices found Roman pits, ditches and gullies containing Roman pottery, some ditches followed earlier ditches (CB15266)
CB15717	42167 97304	Evaluation at Cedar Close found evidence of Roman salt production along an extinct palaeochannel including pits, ditches, post-holes, salt ovens and briquetage
MCB16828	4200 9838	Roman roadside ditch along the Fen Causeway at Elm Road
MCB17742	42189 98469	Roman pottery found in garden at Burnet Gardens
MCB17743	42149 98372	Roman pottery found in garden at The Hollies
MCB18160	41211 97722	An evaluation at Norwood Road found a series of ditches perhaps representing a field system starting in the Iron Age
MCB18213	4099 9849	An evaluation at Hundred Road found two phases of field system. A prehistoric 4-poster structure and pit was also found. Bronze Age archaeology also found during excavation (MCB18212)
MCB18456	4089 9751	Evaluation at Smith's Close identified 2 possible Roman ditches which might have formed part of an enclosure
<i>Medieval 1066 – 1539</i>		
CB15693	41607 96828	Medieval roadside drainage ditch at Gray's Lane out of use by 16 th century
<i>Post-medieval 1539 – 1900</i>		
05909	408 974	Smock windmill, now used as a store
12168	419 975	Gardens and lawns at Saint John's Rectory
CB14604	41270 96904	Evaluation at White Horse Public House found sparse archaeological features; a small post-med ditch, an 18 th /19 th century brick culvert and field drains, a pit with 17 th century pottery in the back fill. Documentary evidence indicates area unoccupied in historic period until 17 th century
CB14866	4196 9756	Saint John's parish church (listed building 401780), built 1872; Anglican
CB14929	4194 9717	Church of Our Lady and St Peter, John's Road; Roman Catholic built 1912
CB15268	41609 97769	Evaluation at Northern Office found one medieval and two post-medieval ditches and modern features including a sokeaway
MCB16618	418 979	March railway station built in 1860s and later altered
MCB16619	4198 9782	March signal box
MCB16676	414 988	Whitemoor marshalling yard first developed in the 1850s and closed in 1990s
MCB16833	41922 97650	Former Congregational Chapel, Station Road built 1836 now used as a meeting hall
MCB16834	41904 97253	Former Methodist Chapel, Station Road, built 1848 Now use as commercial premises
MCB16841	41987 97489	Chapel and mortuary, Station Road built 1868 as civic cemetery Listed Building 401779
MCB16842	41928 97475	Cemetery Lodge, Station Road built 1868
MCB16844	41923 97467	Gates, gate piers and walls at cemetery, Station Road, built 1868 Listed Building 401725
MCB16845	42032 97492	Disused civic cemetery opened 1867, Station Road

MCB18161	41192 97680	Evaluation at Norwood Road encountered a series of post-holes, probably a fence line
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
MCB16620	4168 9686	Coronation Monument 1910 in honour of George V Listed Building 401385
MCB18437	4120 9717	An evaluation at Wisbech Road found extensive early 20 th century strip quarrying
<i>Multi-period</i>		
MCB17893	4113 9698	An evaluation located numerous archaeological features including 8 ditches, 5 quarry pits, and a brick outhouse. They include a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit, 2 medieval drainage/boundary ditches and post-medieval quarry pits
<i>Undated</i>		
09380	422 985	Cropmark: linear features thought to be field boundaries
09381	422 984	Small rectangular enclosures near line of Fen Causeway at Estover Cottage probably Roman but could be medieval
12169	421 981	Possible relict grounds at Estover Farm
MCB 16705	40930 98395	Evaluation at Melbourne Avenue found an undated truncated ditch and pit
MCB18086	4065 9731	Evaluation at Yarrows Close found 2 ditches and a pit each containing a piece of struck flint

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Title	Scale	Date	Source
Site Location	1:25000	Modern	Ordnance Survey Explorer
Detailed site location	1:1250	Modern	Client
HER information		Modern	Archaeological Solutions
Inclosure		1806	Cambridge Record Office
Tithe		1840	CRO
OS 1 st edition	25 inch	1886	CRO
OS	1:2500	1900	CRO
OS	25 inch	1925	CRO

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

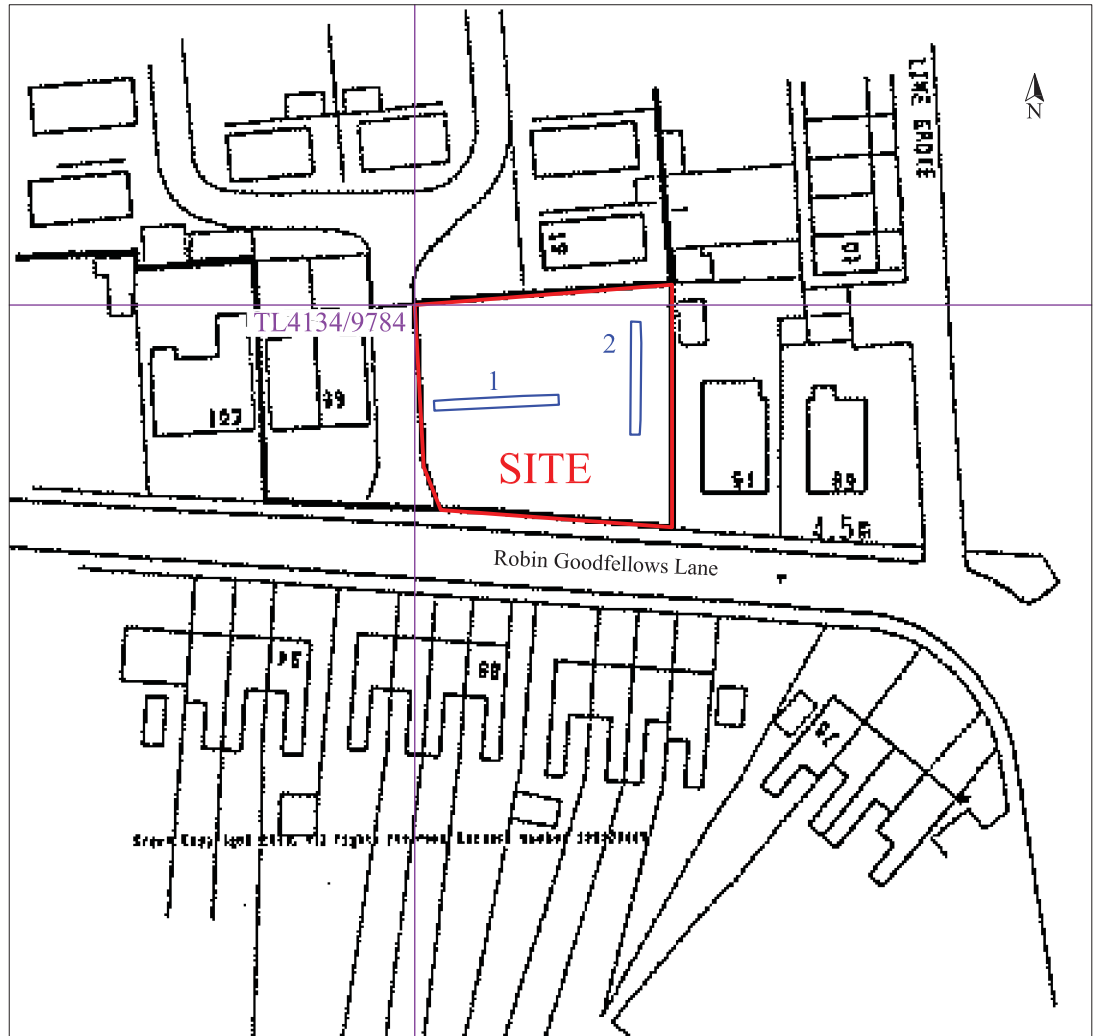
The evaluation recovered 6 sherds weighing 243g. The topsoil produced four sherds of dark brown glazed red earthenware from two vessels, a bowl and a jug. A sherd from a Chinese porcelain bowl with painted flower decoration was also present. A pancheon rim in post-medieval red earthenware with internal clear/brown glaze came from the fen edge. The pottery finds can be dated mid 18th to 19th centuries.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantification</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1000	Topsoil	4x68g PMRE 1x8g CPO	Late 18 th -19 th	PMRE: Dark brown glaze; jug or tea pot handle, good condition and heavily abraded jar rim CPO: Chinese porcelain bowl with painted flowers
1004	Alluvium	1x167g PMRE	Late 18 th -19 th	PMRE: moderately abraded pancheon rim with internal glaze



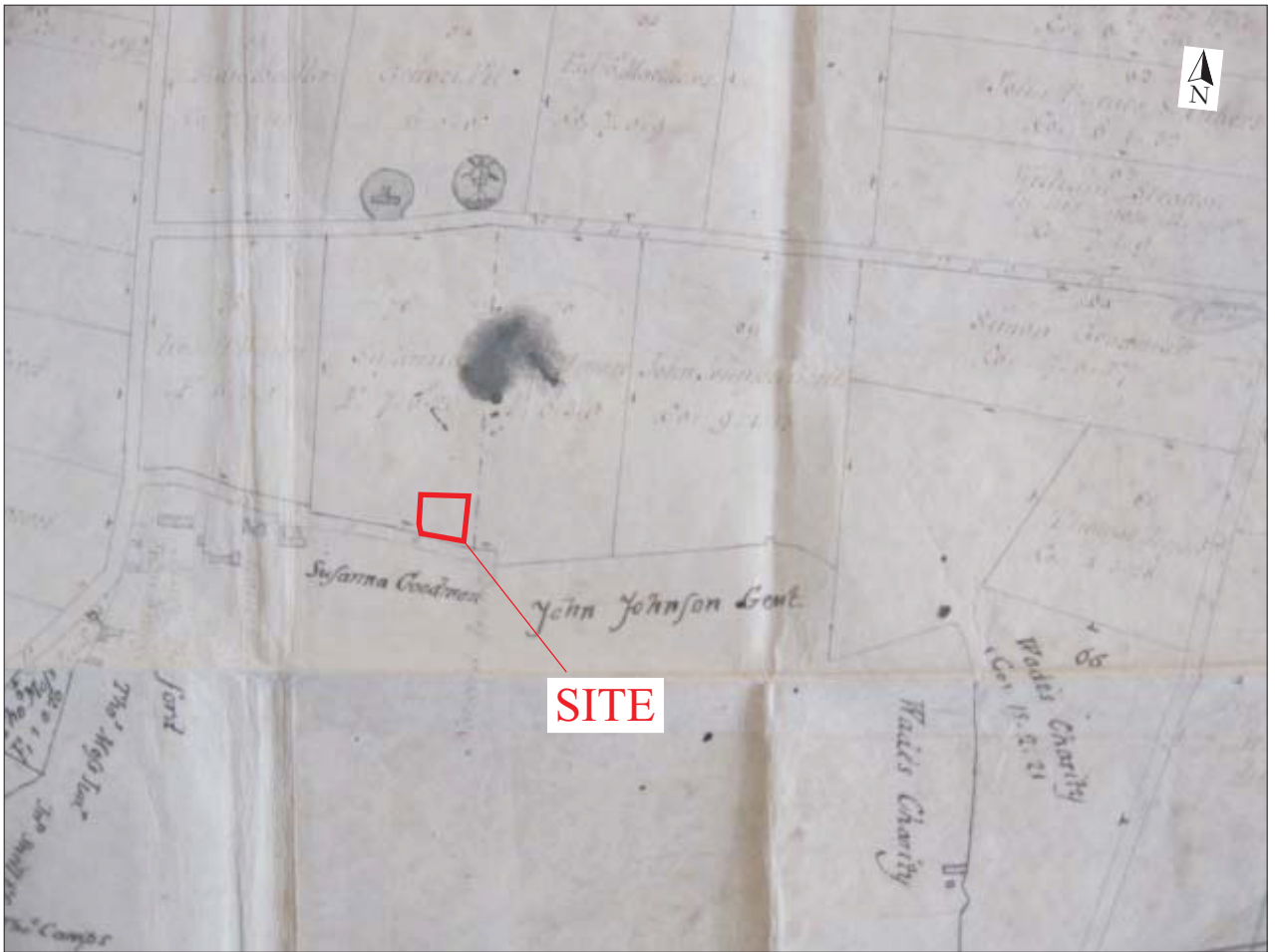
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Inclosure map, 1806

Not to scale



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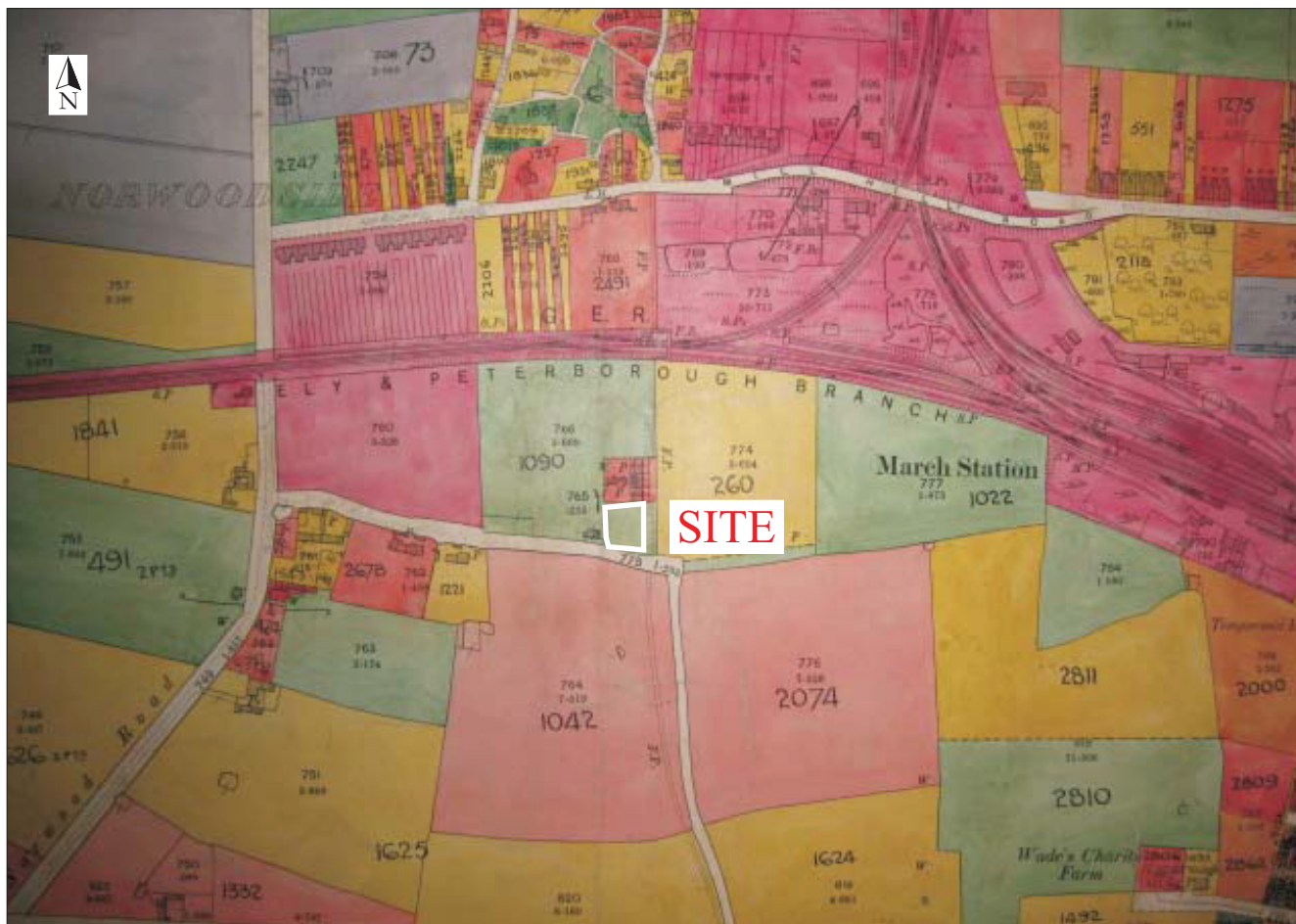
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1840

Not to scale



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Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1886
 Not to scale: reproduced from the 25 inch to 1 mile map



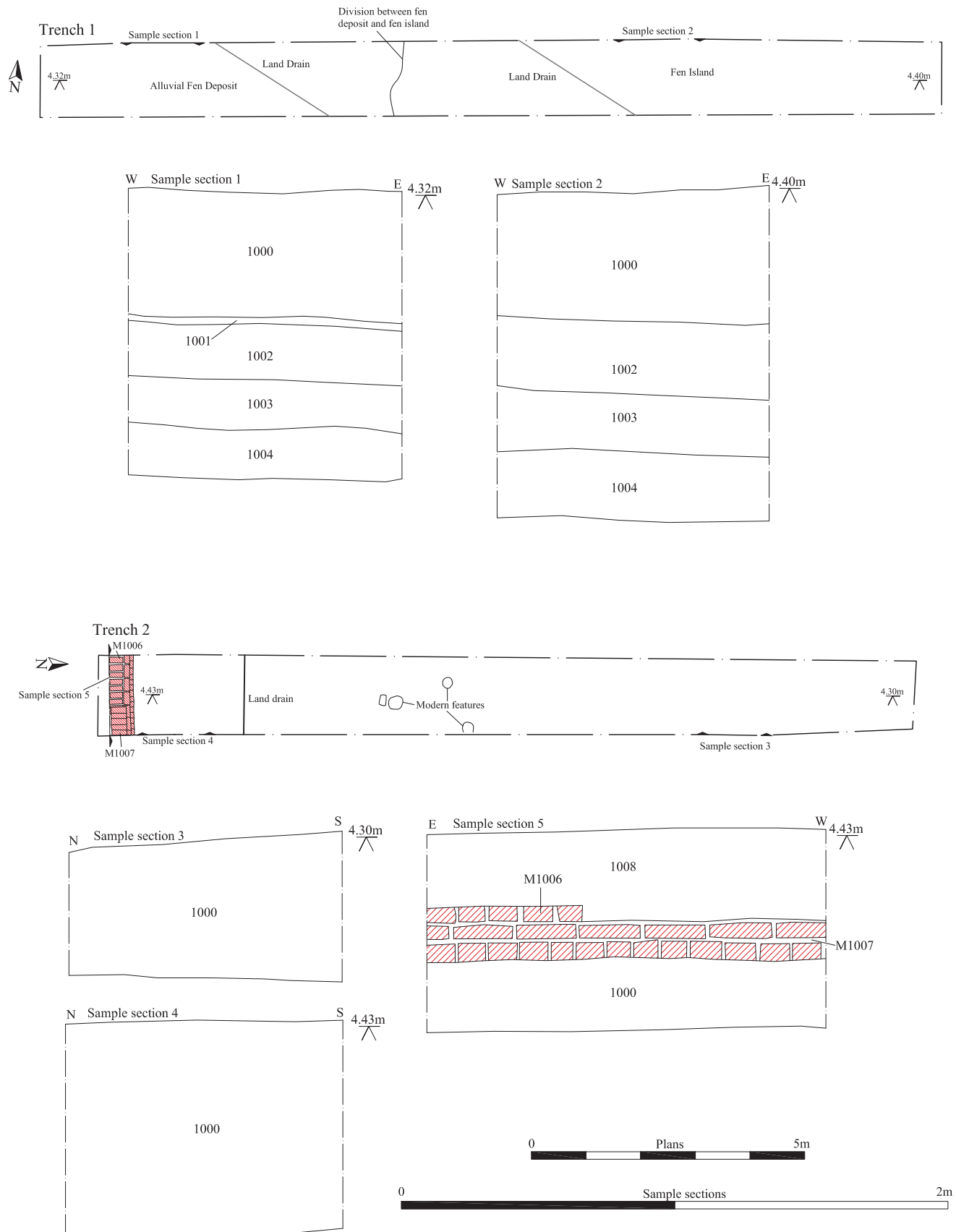
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<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 7 OS map, 1900</p> <p>Not to scale: reproduced from the 1:2500 map</p>



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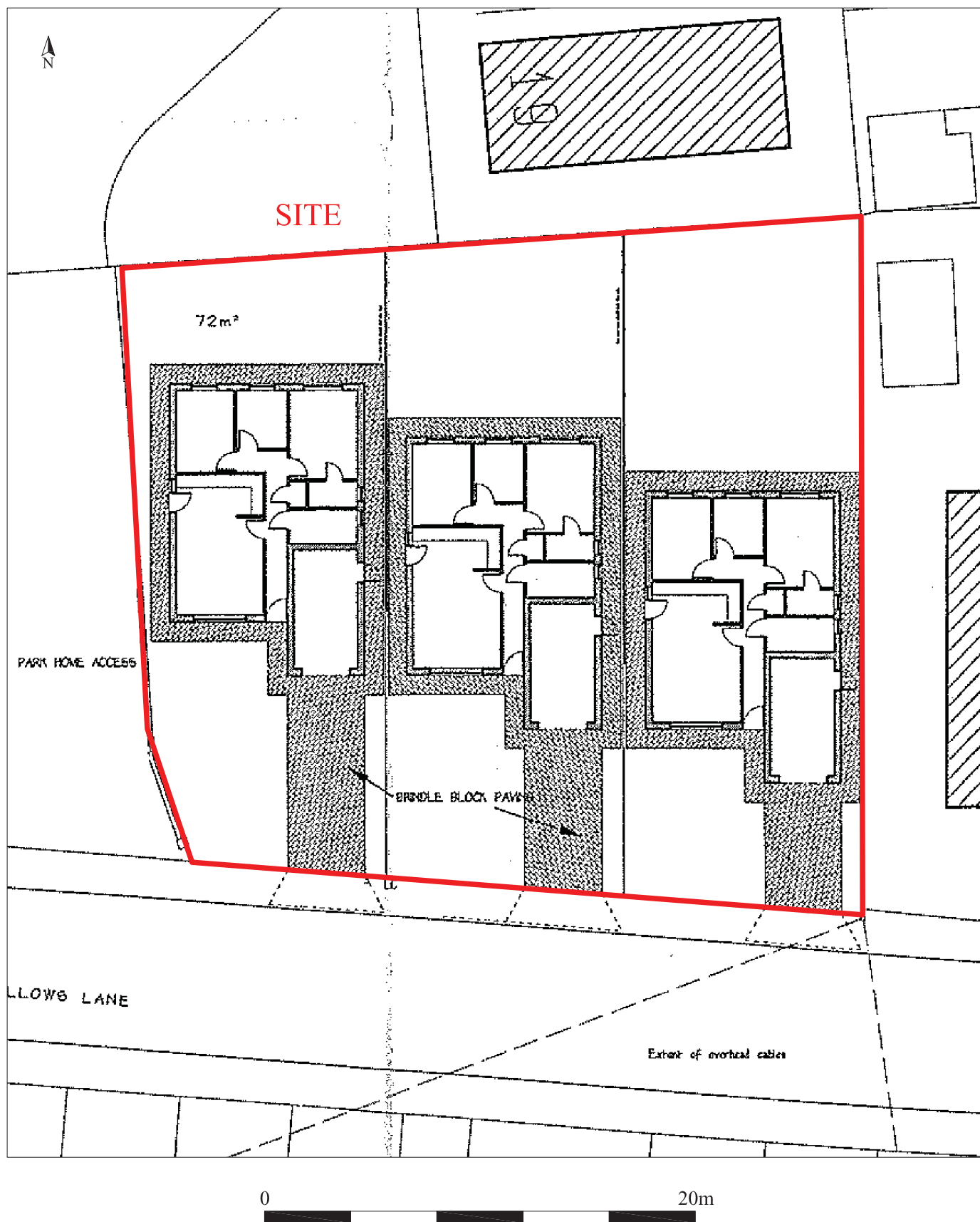
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1925
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Fig. 9 Trench plans & sections

Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 10 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:250 at A4