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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**143 GREAT WHYTE, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**CHER No. ECB 3477**

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Lisa Smith BA (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 2851 8558	Report No: 3686
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS1362
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4109
Signed:	Date: November 2010

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	143 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
<p>In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 143 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2851 8558). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three new residential dwellings (CCC CAPCA 0901317/FUL).</p> <p>The Benedictine abbey was founded at Ramsey in the 10<sup>th</sup> century, but the medieval town does not appear to have attained importance until c.1200 and the Great Whyte (CHER MCB 18435) is first recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In the medieval period the water level rose and late forming peat deposits have been found in parts of the town. At 96-98 Great Whyte, 150m south of the site, the land was reclaimed from the fen edge in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (CHER MCB 16899). A ditch excavated at 30 Great Whyte running towards the stream is suggested as a property boundary (CHER CB 15308), and some late medieval buildings survive along the road (CHER MCB 16664 &amp; CB 1733). However, an evaluation carried out 100m north of the site uncovered naturally lain sand and gravel with overlying peat, but no archaeological features predating the modern made ground (CHER ECB 3160). The site has probably always been undeveloped land and was used as allotments in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The trial trench evaluation revealed a pit and ditch which were modern in date. No other features and finds were present.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> November 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	4109	Site code	AS1362
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Open ground, formerly allotments		
Planned development	3 residential dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	Modern pit, modern ditch		
Significant finds (+dates)	1 residual sherd of med pottery, 1 residual sherd of late med pottery		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.1000m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TL 2851 8558		
Height AOD (max/ min)	0.5m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Lisa Smith		
Funded by	Mr John Palmer		
Full title	143 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Thompson P., Smith, L.		
Report no.	3686		
Date (of report)	November 2010		

## **143 GREAT WHYTE, RAMSEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 143 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2851 8558). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for construction of three residential dwellings (CCC CAPCA 0901317/FUL).*

*The Benedictine abbey was founded at Ramsey in the 10<sup>th</sup> century, but the medieval town does not appear to have attained importance until c.1200 and the Great Whyte (CHER MCB 18435) is first recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In the medieval period the water level rose and late forming peat deposits have been found in parts of the town. At 96-98 Great Whyte, 150m south of the site, the land was reclaimed from the fen edge in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (CHER MCB 16899). A ditch excavated at 30 Great Whyte running towards the stream is suggested as a property boundary (CHER CB 15308), and some late medieval buildings survive along the road (CHER MCB 16664 & CB 1733). However, an evaluation carried out 100m north of the site uncovered naturally lain sand and gravel with overlying peat, but no archaeological features predating the modern made ground (CHER ECB 3160). The site has probably always been undeveloped land and was used as allotments in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The trial trench evaluation revealed a pit and ditch which were modern in date. No other features and finds were present.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 143 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2851 8558). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for construction of three new residential dwellings with associated landscaping (CCC CAPCA 0901317/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (dated 07/09/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 01/10/2010), and approved by CAPCA. The evaluation conformed to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The site lies within the historic core of medieval Ramsey and 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 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

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

2.1 Ramsey is situated 22km north-east of Huntingdon. The site is located in an area of archaeological potential within the northern part of the historic medieval core of Ramsey, on land adjacent to the medieval canalised trade and transport lode on the Great Whyte. It comprises a tree covered plot north of 143 Great Whyte which is bounded to the west and north by roads. The north-east side contains an electricity sub-station and pump house and the south-eastern side is open ground.

## **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by, or relate to, the development. Those sites within 1km of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Sites beyond the 1km radius are described in the text where relevant.

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

4.1.1 Ramsey lies on a peninsula of boulder clay Till overlying Oxford Clay, which projects approximately 5km from the south-western Fen edge; some areas of gravel skirtland are present around the margins of the peninsula. To the south is Bury Fen and to the north Stocking Fen. From the later Bronze Age onwards, peat encroached on the peninsula and in the medieval period, the fen edge on the north and southeast sides of the town would have lain within the present built-up area. The site lies at approximately 0.5m AOD.

### **4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 3)**

4.2.1 There is only limited evidence for a prehistoric presence in the general area, although chance finds of stone axes have been made at various times in the town (CHER 02877 & 01899). A scatter of some 9,000 Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flints at Honey Hill, near the western border of the parish is interpreted as a place of periodic aggregation (CHER 07811: Kirby and Oosterhuizen, 2000). A Bronze Age presence is noted in eight round barrows located 2km north-east of the town. Evidence from the Iron Age and Roman times is also fairly sparse, with little activity known along the fen edge, and the closest Roman road (Ermine Street) lying 11km to the east. Roman pottery scatters have been found in the town (CHER 01550 & 0707), and a villa site is suggested to the west (CHER 2888). A geophysical survey to the south of the Abbey detected a three-celled masonry structure within a double ditched enclosure which has been interpreted as a possible Roman villa developed from an Iron Age farmstead (Cambridgeshire Urban Survey, 2004).

4.2.2 There is virtually no evidence for Early to Middle Saxon remains within the parish. Historic Ramsey owes its existence to the Benedictine abbey created in 969 by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester and Aethelwine Eardoman of East Anglia. The original wooden monastery was completed by 991, but the church and abbey buildings were largely rebuilt in stone in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Brook et al, 2008). Excavation has recovered remains of the Late Saxon buildings within the abbey precinct in two places (CHER 11593 & CHER MCB 16055; Spoerry et al, 2008).

4.2.3 The abbey was almost completely destroyed at the Dissolution with only one building and part of the Gatehouse surviving as a Scheduled Monument (SAM 141: CHER 0272, 02781). The ecclesiastical precinct probably extended as far north as New Road whilst the abbey also had a park attached to the east (Spoerry et al, 2008: CHER 12329). Excavations and comparisons with spatial arrangements from other religious buildings have been used to try and identify the abbey's original plan (CHER MCB 16055). It was generally a very prosperous establishment until its demise in 1539, but with two notable exceptions. Between

1140 and 1144 the rebel earl, Geoffrey de Mandeville, built a motte at Booth's Hill to the south of the abbey which is Scheduled Monument (SAM 154 & CHER 01777), and also took over Ramsey abbey expelling the monks. The arrival of the Black Death in 1348 saw the abbey's second fall in prosperity.

4.2.4 The settlement at Ramsey is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, which may be due to its inclusion within the parish of Bury (Hall, 1992). The medieval town appears to have been insignificant in the Early Medieval period and de Mandeville's knights are recorded bivouacking in tents outside the abbey, rather than commandeering town houses which might be expected in a sizeable or well-appointed settlement. However, by c.1200 the town was important enough for the Abbot to grant a market, and its economy was primarily based on agriculture, fishing, fulling, weaving and tanning (Page and Elspeth, 1989). The street plan is believed to have changed little from when it was originally laid out. The Great Whyte, which branches north at right angles from High Street, goes back in name to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. It derives from the stream running down the middle of the wide street which flows from Bury, to the south, and becomes High Lode to the north (CHER MCB 18435).

4.2.5 At 88-92 Great Whyte a large medieval building is known from dendrochronological dating to have been built shortly after 1460 (CHER MCB 16664). Another open hall house building dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century is located at number 113 (CHER CB 1733). Late-forming peat deposits have been recorded in a number of recent archaeological evaluations in the core of the town, indicative of the water level rising at this time (Hall, 1992). At number 96-98 Great Whyte, located 150m south of the site, peat formation containing several small late medieval features and finds including fishing weights shows that the site lay on the fen edge, or in a channel leading to the stream. Pottery indicates that the site was reclaimed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (CHER MCB 16899). A ditch excavated at 30 Great Whyte running towards the stream is suggested as a property boundary (CHER CB 15308). Another evaluation carried out 100m north of the site found that the area had remained unoccupied until the modern period when made ground and buildings overlay peat, sand and gravel (CHER ECB 3160). An evaluation 250m to the north of the site identified undated marl pits and a ditch, and undisturbed glacial deposits (CHER MCB 19139).

4.2.6 Following the Dissolution, the Abbey was granted to the Cromwell family and effectively became a stone quarry for building local houses, churches and several Cambridge colleges (O'Brien and Crank, 2002). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century Ramsey Abbey House was built on the ecclesiastical site. It was owned by the Fellowes family between 1737 and 1931 who enclosed large areas of Fen north and east of the town (O'Brien and Crank, 2002). In 1731 there was a great fire in Ramsey which saw many houses on the west side burnt down. However, Jonas Moore's 1684 map of Ramsey shows houses lining the Great Whyte suggesting that rebuilding had largely been completed by then (Last, 2001). The Great Whyte stream was culveted with a three arch span between 1852 and 1854.

There are 60 listed buildings in Ramsey (Cambridge Urban Survey, 2004) with closest at approximately 200m the 14<sup>th</sup> century hall house at 113 Great Whyte (CHER MCB 17333 and LB 54444).

### 4.3 The site

4.3.1 The 1838 Tithe map was not available and the 1844 Enclosure map does not cover the site. The First Edition 1887 OS map (Fig.4) shows the site as an open field. A corn mill is shown across the lane to the north and beyond is the Great Whyte stream entering its culvert. The station terminus to Ramsey North Railway Station which opened in 1863 (and closed in 1973) is located to the north-east. The 1901 OS map (Fig. 5) shows little change to the previous map, although the site is now identified as allotments and there are a few new buildings in neighbouring areas. The 1921 OS map (Fig. 6) shows a building has appeared immediately to the south of the site and more are across the road to the west. The find spot for the Neolithic greenstone polished axe head is shown where Field Road and Station Road meet (CHER 01899). The 1950 OS map (Fig. 7) shows no change to the site.

## 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial-trenching)

5.1 Two trenches each measuring 20m in length and 1.6m in width were excavated (Fig 9), and represent a 5% sample of the site.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated under the close supervision of an archaeologist; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 Fig. 8; DPs 1-2

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 1.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay with frequent small angular stones, flecks of CBM and modern rubbish.
0.29 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional angular gravel and CBM fragments.
0.45m+	L1002	Clay Natural. Mid yellowish brown clay with reddish pink veins throughout.



<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 1.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.37 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

*Description: A pit (F1003) and modern interventions were present in Trench 1.*

Pit F1003 (>0.40m x 3.60m x 0.28m) was identified along the northern extents of Trench 1 (DP 3). It had near vertical sides and an irregular base. The upper fill (L1004) was a dark greyish black silty ash with frequent fragments of burnt material throughout. Modern pottery (101g) and CBM (107g) were present. Bottles and glass were observed but not collected. The lower fill (L1005) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent angular gravel, CBM fragments and charcoal flecks.

**Trench 2** Fig. 8; DPs 4-5

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 1.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.29 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 1.86m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.27 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.47m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: A ditch (F1006) was present at the north-western end of Trench 2. A modern test pit and a modern animal burial were also present.*

Ditch F1006 (>1.60m x 0.75m x 0.43m) was aligned NE/SW across the north-western end of Trench 2 (DP 6). It had steep, almost vertical sides with a concave base. Its fill (L1007) was a dark brown clay silt with patches of reddish brown patches throughout and occasional charcoal fragments and small angular. Modern pottery and two residual sherds of medieval and late medieval pottery (112g), animal bone (45g), CBM (12g), clay pipe (4g), an iron object (39g) and glass (3g) were present.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

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

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer in Trenches 1 and 2, and consisted of a dark grey silty clay with frequent small angular stones, flecks of CBM and modern rubbish. It was 0.27 - 0.37m thick. This layer was highly root disturbed due to the presence of an overgrown orchard removed prior to the evaluation. Subsoil L1001, also heavily affected by rooting, was present below the topsoil and comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional angular gravel and CBM fragments (0.27m - 0.48m in depth) and was directly above the clay natural (L1002). The latter was a mid yellowish brown clay with reddish pink veins throughout revealed after the removal of subsoil from both trenches. Some rooting was observed penetrating the natural.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 A modern pit (F1003) and a modern ditch (F1006) were present in Trenches 1 and 2. Modern intrusions were also identified. Ditch F1006 contained two residual sherds of medieval and late medieval pottery.

9.2 As the cartographic sources indicate the site had been open land since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The two features identified on the site may relate to the land's use as allotments or to the Victorian houses adjacent to the south.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken (as required by CAPCA). The deposition of the archive will be agreed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. Guidance will be taken from the document HER 2004/1.

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS is pleased to acknowledge Mr John Palmer for funding the works and for his kind assistance during the works.

AS would like to thank Ms Sally Thompson, Senior Archaeologist at the Cambridge Historic Environment Record Office, and the staff at the Huntingdon Record Office.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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## **WEB SITES**

Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey: Ramsey. Draft Report 29/01/2004

## APPENDIX 1: HER Information

SHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
02877	2898 8503	Palaeolithic hand axe from Ramsey Golf Club formerly the vicarage
MCB 19139	2831 8591	Evaluation trenches at St Mary's Road found struck flint. (Marl pits and an undated ditch and undisturbed glacial deposits also found)
01899	283 958	Neolithic greenstone axe head found at Ramsey North Station
02810	28 85	Bronze Age palstave
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
01550	2858 8502	Samian bowl
02874	2920 8511	Pottery
02888	28 85	Possible Roman pavement and coins
07807	285 849	Ground disturbance and a sherd of Roman pottery
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
02781	2918 8503	Ramsey Abbey: Scheduled Monument SAM 141; Benedictine Abbey founded 969. The only surviving medieval remains are a mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century rectangular building incorporated in Abbey House and part of the Gatehouse
0272	29025 85069	Ramsey Abbey Gatehouse Scheduled Monument SAM 141
02832	29074 85149	St Thomas of Canterbury's Church. Probably originally the abbey infirmary and chapel it became the parish in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century. Dates from the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century with a 17 <sup>th</sup> century west tower
07829	28 85	Iron key, worked flint at site of St Bennet's
10886	2930 0530	Site of medieval midden
11953	2922 8515	Late Saxon and medieval remains at Ramsey Abbey School
12329	2939 8517	13 <sup>th</sup> century park associated with the abbey
CB 15006	28739 85276	Medieval to post-medieval remains at Ramsey Garden Monument Centre. Probable land reclamation layer
CB 15308	2866 8517	30 The Great Whyte medieval ditch heading towards the stream
CB 15414	28912 85206	Medieval pit recovered during evaluation at Newtown Green. Alluvial and peat layers indicate the site was mostly wet during the

		medieval period
MCB 16055	2931 8512	Excavations at Ramsey Abbey Monument School: Stage 1; found Late Saxon buildings of earth fast post construction, a 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed building, short-lived defensive ditch and dumping and two post-medieval wall foundations. Stage 2; 3 timber-framed Late Saxon buildings, a large enclosure with watering hole, boundary ditches and buildings, defensive ditch, and a track leading to a large building. A lode was also built and destroyed at the Dissolution
MCB 16326	28690 85060	Medieval and post-medieval remains, 46-48 High Street. Evaluation showed the site was marginal land reclaimed in the medieval period. A possible cobbled surface was noted
MCB 16483	2871 8507	Medieval and later remains, 50-52 High Street. Evaluation found medieval features across the site, 4 ditches and a pit within 11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century pottery
MCB 16663	292 853	Wood Lane: medieval pot mainly 14 <sup>th</sup> century
MCB 16664	2857 8541	88-92 Great Whyte: A large medieval building constructed in the 1460s
MCB 16899	2854 8543	96-98 Great Whyte evaluation found med to post-med remains. The site was on the fen edge and reclaimed from the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. A small number of late medieval features were found in the peat deposits
17092	29114 85132	St Thomas Church churchyard contains a 13 <sup>th</sup> century cross and part of it is within the Scheduled Abbey precinct
MCB 17332	28683 85314	Open Hall House 14 <sup>th</sup> century altered in 19 <sup>th</sup>
MCB 17333	28604 85447	Open Hall House 14 <sup>th</sup> century altered in 19 <sup>th</sup> at 113 Great Whyte
MCB 17337	28849 85067	79/81 High Street 15 <sup>th</sup> century Hall House
MCB 17478	28755 85175	Wall, probably medieval but could be later
MCB 17875	29195 85205	Late medieval rubbish pit
MCB 18435	2862 8538	The Great Whyte – a wide street with a stream flowing down the middle. Culveted in mid 19 <sup>th</sup>
MCB 19193	2865 8506	Former watercourse and two medieval buried soils and a post-medieval pit
MCB 19224	2906 8537	Medieval pot from Abbots Close
MCB 19224	2920 8524	Late medieval pottery from Abbey Gardens House
ECB 347	29209 85150	Ramsey Abbey School excavation; remains

		include a Late Saxon pit and ditch, medieval well and building foundations
ECB 2221	2916 8503	Geophysical survey to ascertain abbey plan
ECB 749	28736 85274	Medieval ditch and land reclamation
ECB 1862	28679 85071	42 High Street: 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century features representing backyard activity away from street front
<i>Post-medieval AD 1539-1900</i>		
02781b	29182 85043	Ramsey Abbey Grammar School Scheduled Monument SAM 141
02880	2887 8561	19 <sup>th</sup> century windmill
12183	292 855	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century cemetery
CB 14974	2868 8520	Baptist church built 1894
CB 14975	2874 8501	Salem Baptist Church 1857
CB 14976	2863 8503	Methodist church 1898-9
MCB 17223	2924 8554	Cemetery chapel and mortuary 1858
MCB 19213	2909 8482	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century pot from Hollow Lane
MCB 19219	3892 8508	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century pot from High Street
MCB 19221	2912 8490	Medieval and 19 <sup>th</sup> century pot from Hollow Lane
MCB 19223	2886 8531	Late medieval, post-medieval 19 <sup>th</sup> century pot from Bankers Walk
MCB 19225	2936 8521	1x medieval sherd and 19 <sup>th</sup> century pot from Ramsey Abbey
MCB 19226	2871 8532	Medieval, post-medieval and 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery from Great Whyte
ECB 734	29180 85040	Wall possibly associated with a pre-19 <sup>th</sup> century undercroft
ECB 2036	2921 8514	Layers of post-medieval demolition debris
ECB 2123	28777 8519	Post-medieval dumped material
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
CB 15171	29363 85511	WWII military depot and anti aircraft site
CB 15187	29031 85948	WWII GHQ line and pillbox monuments
MCB 16457	284 859	WWII pillbox
MCB 16641	282 859	20 <sup>th</sup> century wind turbine
MCB 16642	2846 8562	20 <sup>th</sup> century steam mill
ECB 3160	28464 85698	Sand, gravel and peat underlying modern made ground and buildings
<i>Undated</i>		
08418	2877 8522	Cobbled surface in New Road
MCB 17361	29285 85095	Watching brief found a sequence of layers, no pottery
MCB 18127	2848 8477	Ditches at Station Road

ECB 1937	28792 85460	DBA concluded site not developed until 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Two layers of peat, probably medieval period, overlying natural with waterlogging in post-med
ECB 2334	29285 65095	Undated layers and unworked stone
ECB 3016	28478 84783	Undated boundary ditches and gullies
<i>Negative sites</i>		
ECB 1052	287 854	No features



## APPENDIX 2: Historic Cartographic and Photographic Information

<b>Fig. No.</b>	<b>Map Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>
1	Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
2	Detailed site plan	Modern	1:750
3	HER information	Modern	1:12,500
4	First Edition OS map	1887	1:2,500
5	Second Edition OS map	1901	1:2,500
6	OS map	1924/26	1:2,500
7	OS map	1950	1:10,560

### APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	1	Pit Fill	E-M 20th	(2) 101g	107		
1006	1007	2	Ditch Fill	E19- E20	(8)112g	12	45	Fe Fragment 39g Clay Pipe 4g Glass 3g

#### AS 1362: 143 Great Whyte, Ramsey (P4109)

The Pottery by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 10 sherds weighing 142g excavated from two features.

Ditch F1006 (L1007) contained four abraded sherds of Refined White Earthenware and two post-medieval red earthenware sherds (possibly residual) which would suit a 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Two residual medieval sherds were also present. One oxidised thin, wheel-made body sherd containing ooliths has finely vesiculated surfaces and may be a late Lyveden/Stanion ware (c.14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century). The second sherd also with oxidised surfaces has a fine grey fabric with occasional shell inclusions and is probably a late medieval or very early post-medieval ware (c.15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries).

Pit F1003 (L1004) contained two chipped lids, but otherwise in fairly good condition, in brown glazed earthenware. Their diameters of x8cm and x9cm respectively, one with a perforation, suggest they are tea pot lids or were possibly for holding dairy produce such as milk or cheese. A casserole dish in similar fabric and glaze at the Museum of London has been dated between 1930 and 1950.

#### WEB SITE

[www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics](http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics)

Feature	Context	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
1003	1004	Pit	2x94g PMRE	Early to mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century	PMRE: Post-medieval brown glazed earthenware x2 deep lids x8 and x9 cm diam respectively, x1 has a perforation
1006	1007	Ditch	4x8g	Early	REFWE: Refined Factory

			REFWE 2x25g PMRE 1x5g LYV? 1x10g LMO	19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup>	made White Earthenware LYV: Medieval Ely-type ware LMO: Late medieval Oxidised ware Also, unidentified fired clay 1x21g. Probably not pottery but has moulded edge and may have formed lining to a structure
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## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
*Trench 1. Looking south-west.*



2  
*Sample section. Trench 1. North-east end. Looking south-east.*



3  
*Pit F1003. Trial Trench 1. Looking north-west.*



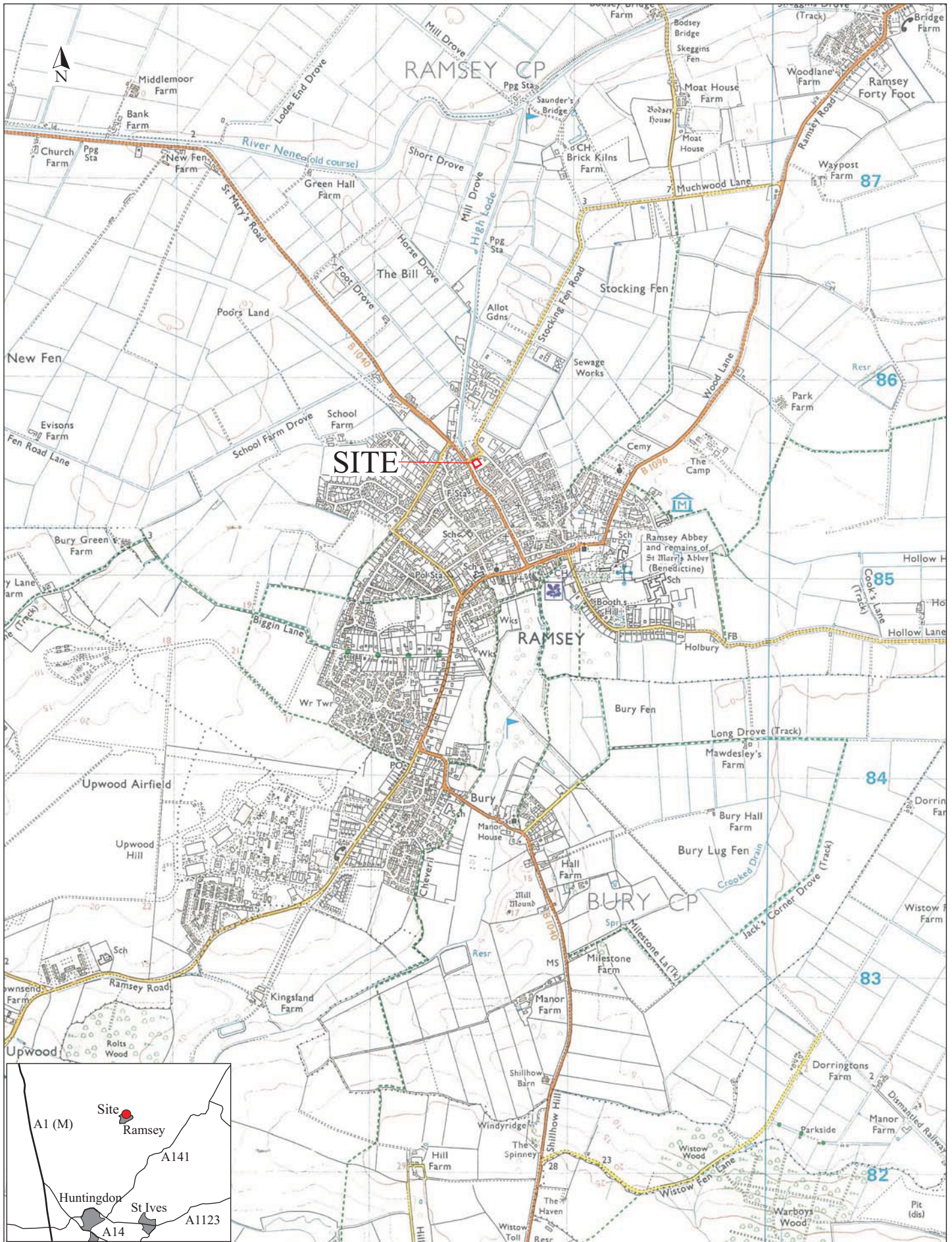
4  
*Trial Trench 2. Looking south-east.*



5  
*Sample section. Trial Trench 2. North-west end. Looking north-east.*

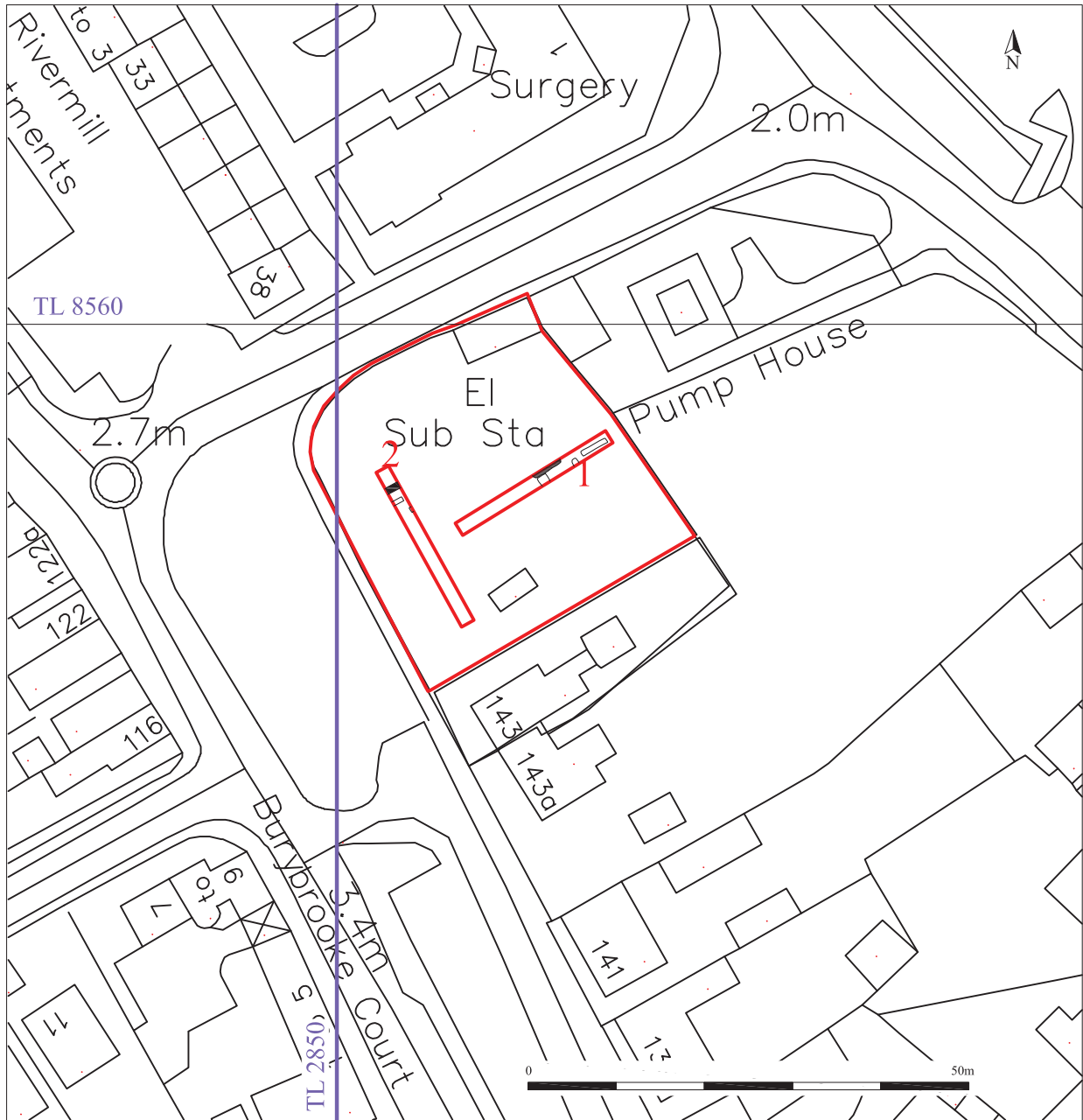


6  
*Ditch F1006, Trial Trench 2. Looking south-west.*

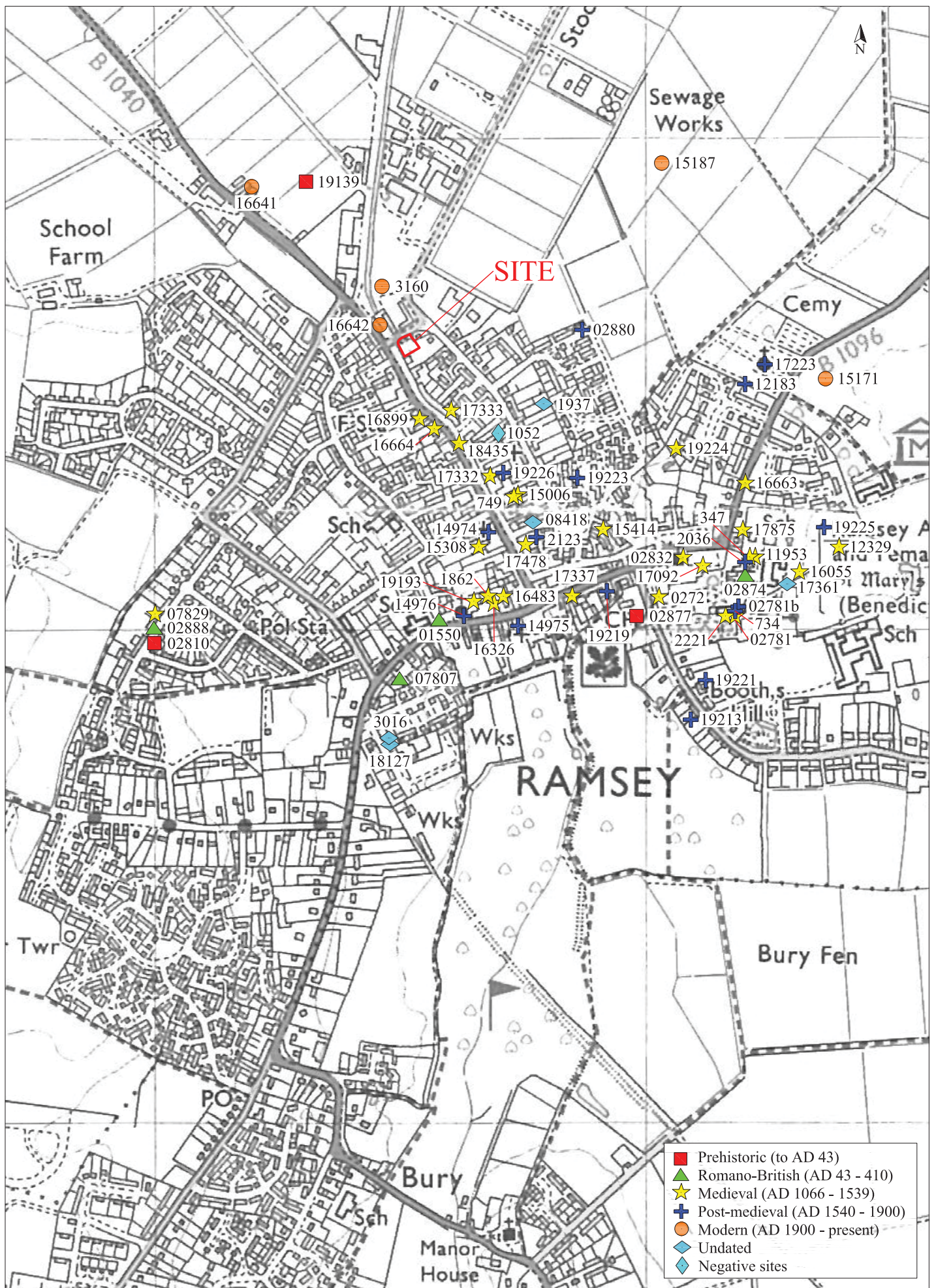


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Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

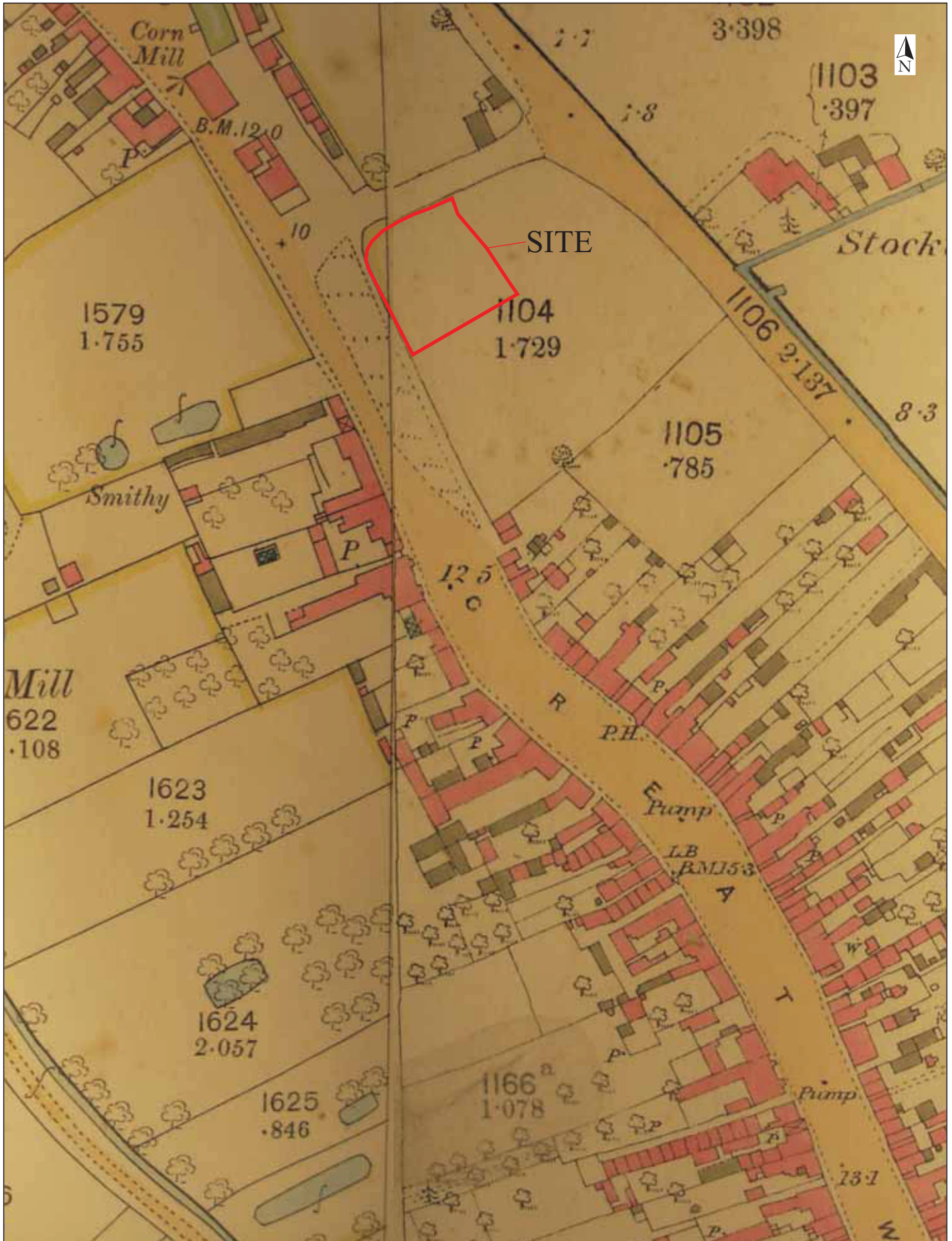


Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:750 at A4



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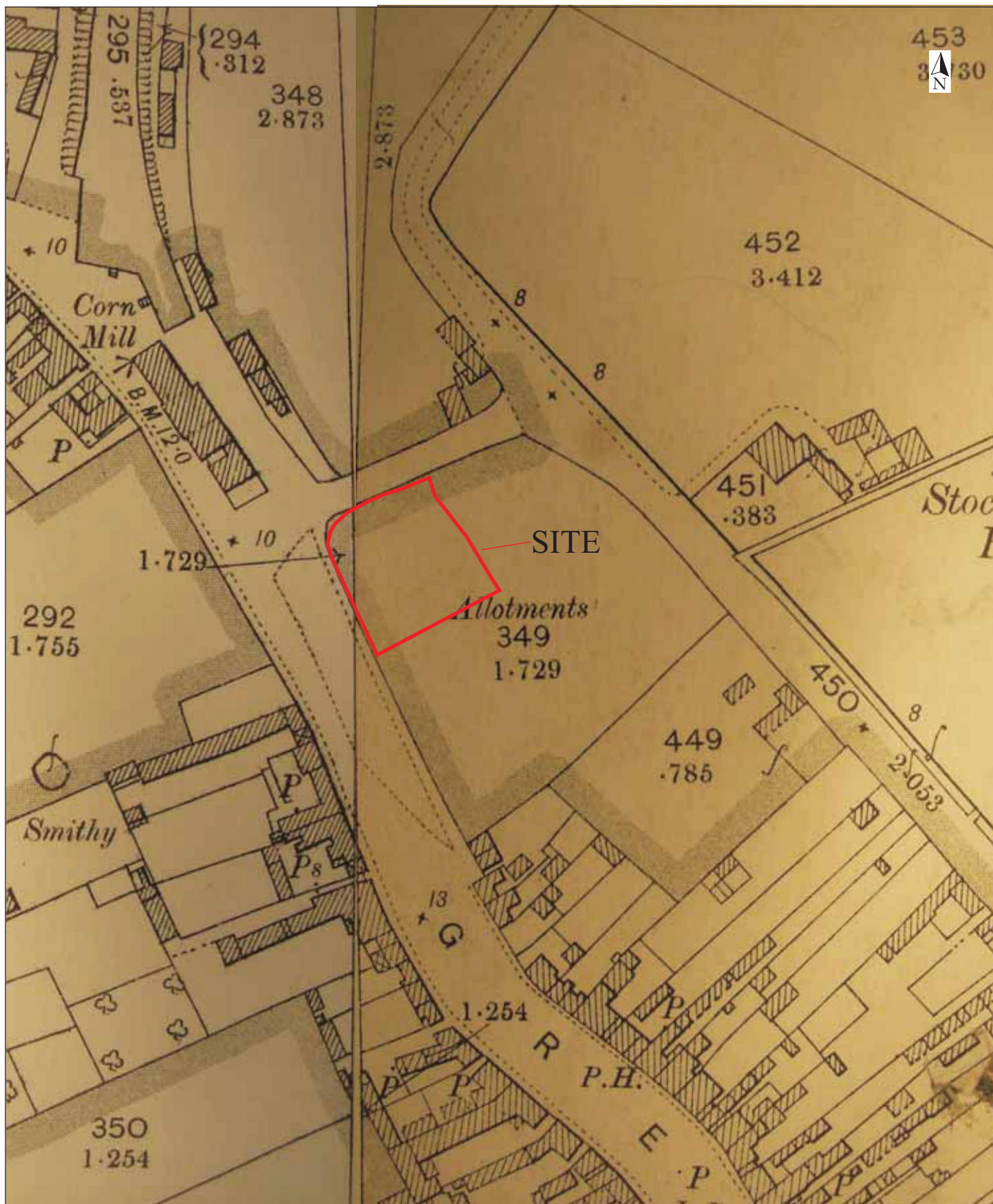
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 HER data**  
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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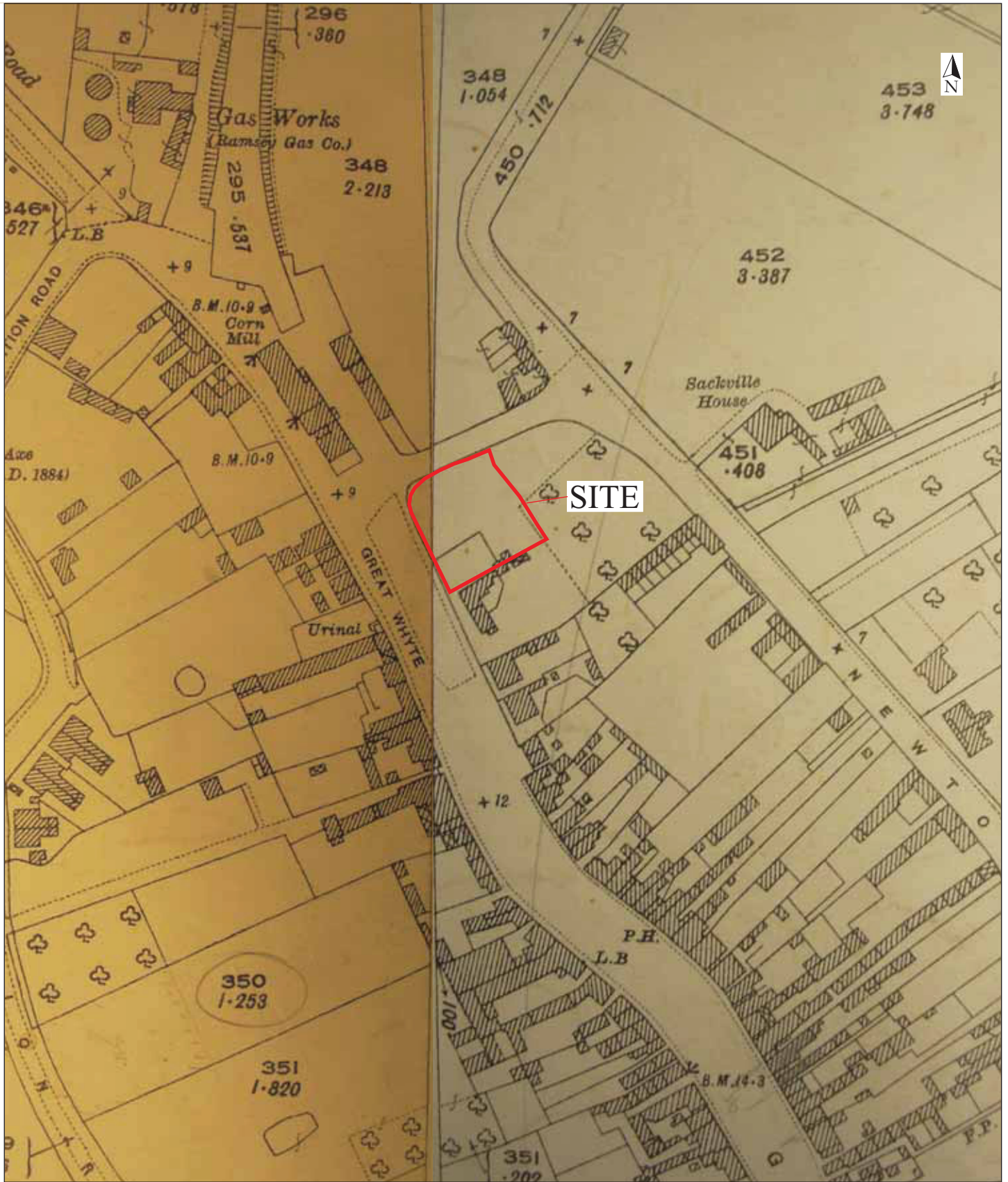
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 4 OS map, 1887**  
 Not to scale





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 Fig. 5 OS map, 1901  
 Not to scale



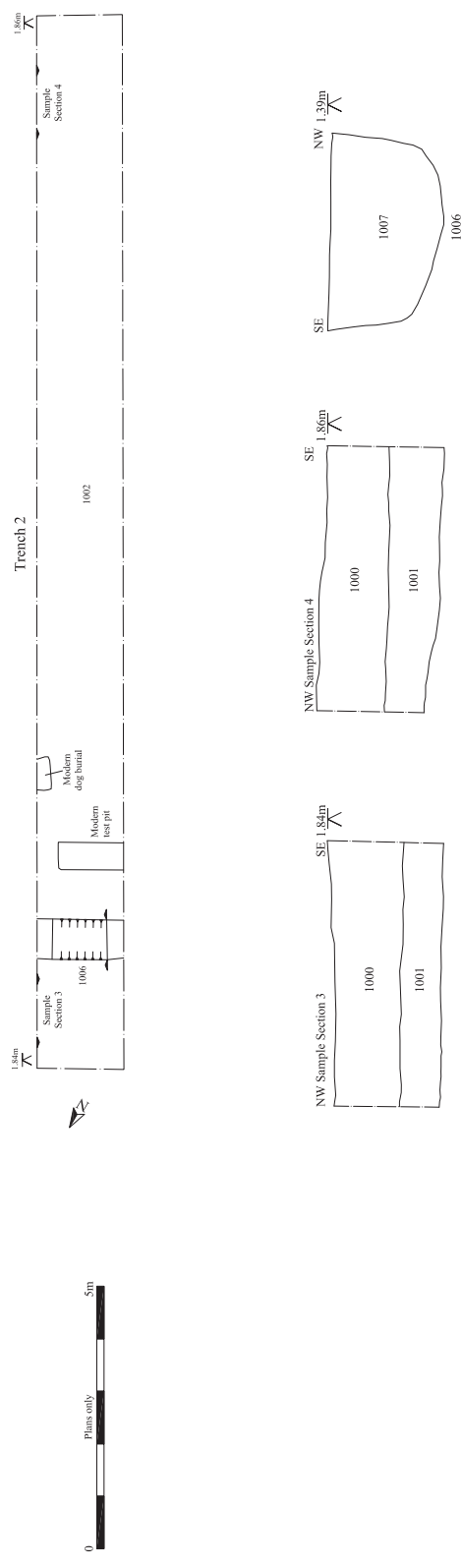
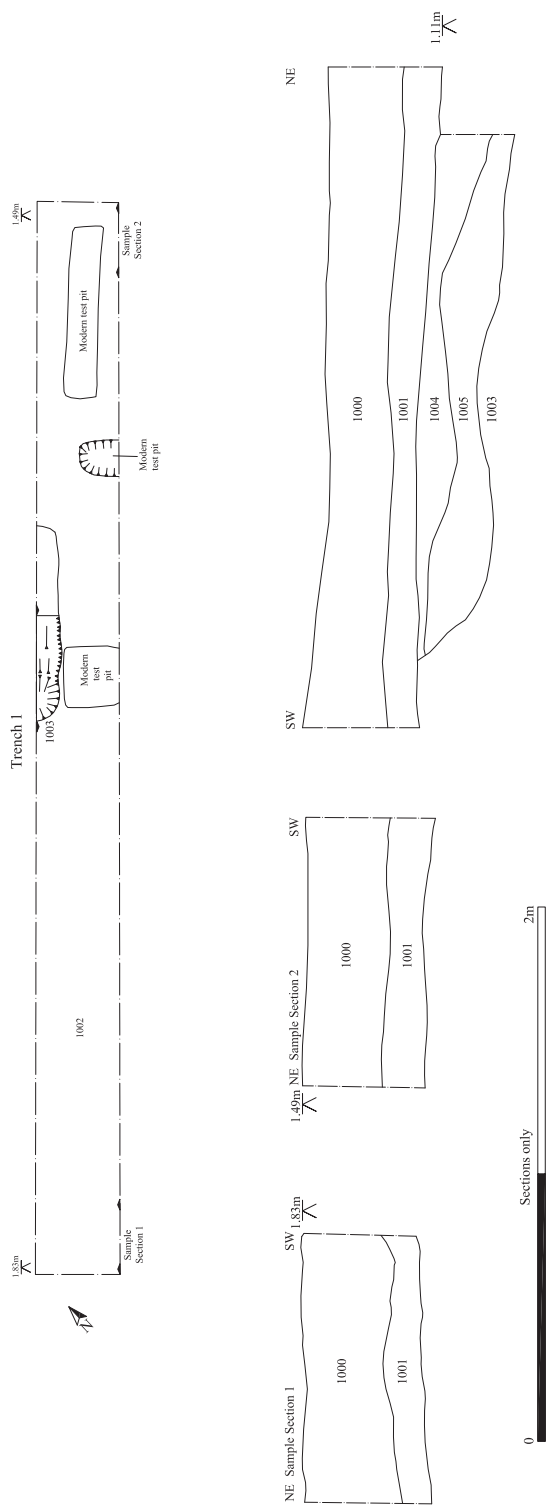
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 Fig. 6 OS map, 1924-26  
 Not to scale

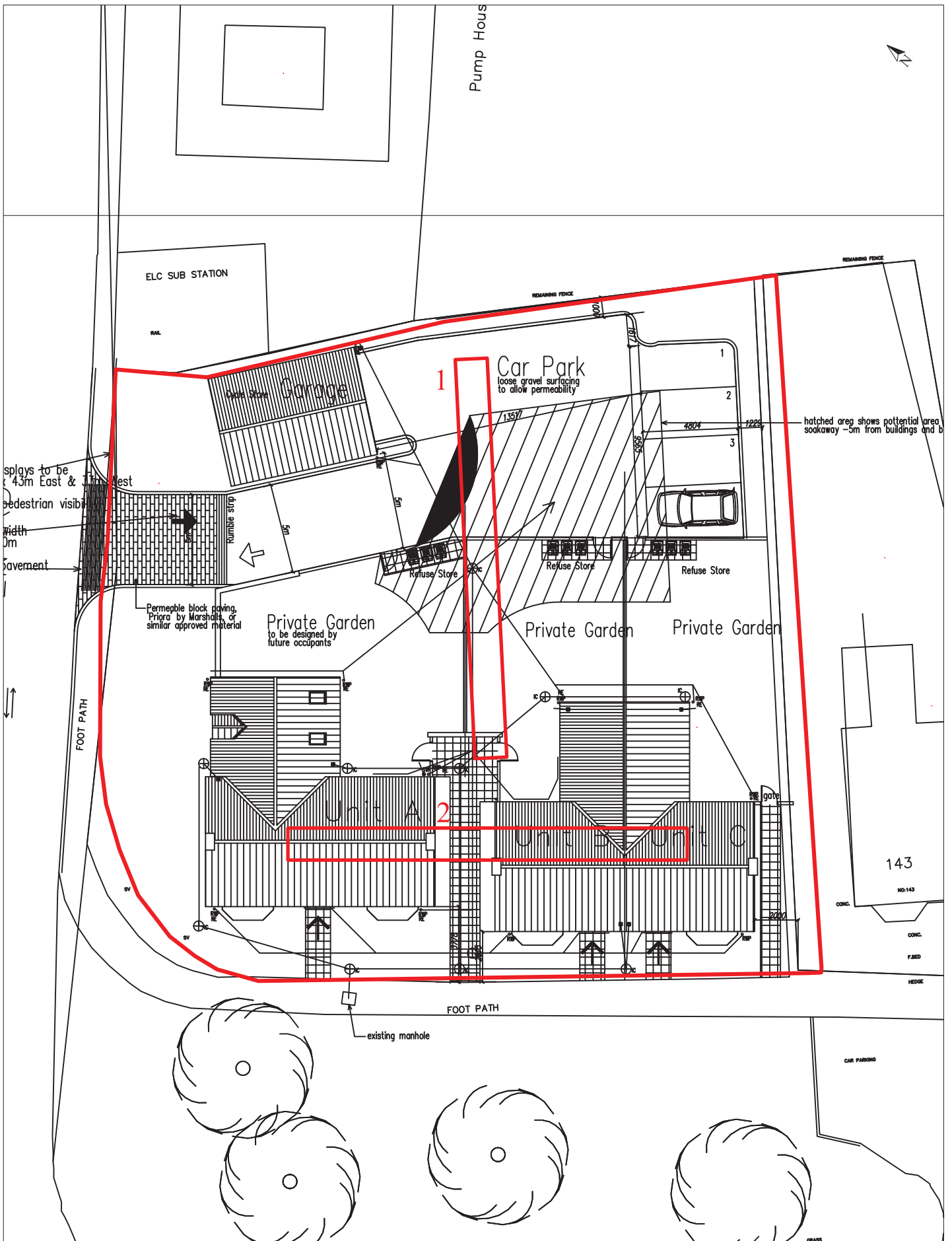


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**Fig. 7 OS map, 1950**  
Not to scale



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**Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:50 and 1:20 at A3



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**Fig. 9 Proposed development plan**

Scale 1:250 at A4