

Archaeological Evaluation
at 242 Main Road,
Parson Drove,
Wisbech,
Cambs



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



April 2013

Client: Foster Property Maintenance Ltd

OA East Report No: 1465

OASIS No: Oxfordar3-149300

NGR: TF 3865 0891

Report Title

Archaeological Evaluation at 242 Main Road, Parson Drove, Wisbech, Cambs

By John Diffey BA

With contributions by Chris Faine BA MSc AIfA and Carole Fletcher BA AIfA

Editor: Richard Mortimer MIfA

Illustrator: Gillian Greer BA MIfA

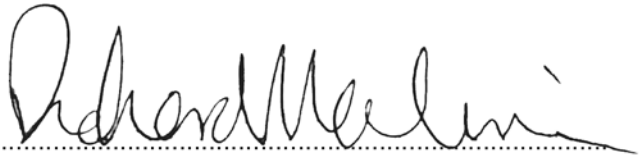
Report Date: April 2013

Report Number: 1465
Site Name: 242 Main Road, Parson Drove
HER Event No: ECB3954
Date of Works: April 2013
Client Name: Foster Property Maintenance Ltd
Client Ref: JCT D&B 2011
Planning Ref: F/YR12/0684/F
Grid Ref: TF 3865 0891
Site Code: PDR MST 13
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Accession No:

Prepared by: John Diffey
Position: Assistant Supervisor
Date: 24/4/2013

Checked by: Richard Mortimer
Position: Senior Project manager
Date: 29/04/13
Signed:



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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oeast>

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Summary

In April 2013 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a small Evaluation at 242 Main Road, Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was situated in an area of high potential for Roman and Medieval archaeology based on previous excavations within the village and surrounding area. The evaluation uncovered a possible Roman ring gully and a number of medieval ditches and pits as well as post-medieval and modern disturbance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at 242 Main Road, Parson Drove, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application F/YR12/0684/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 As described by the British Geological Survey the site lies at approximately 2mOD on a superficial deposit of older marine alluvium (Barroway Drove Beds), which overly a bedrock geology of Ampthill Clay Formation Mudstone consisting of a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 154 to 159 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the Local environment was dominated by shallow seas.
- 1.2.2 The superficial Barroway Drove deposits consist of tidal flat deposits of clay and silt formed in the Flandrian period. The environment at this time would have been one of shoreline salt marshes and dendritic patterns of rivers and streams, today marked by low banks of sand or silt (roddens). The site itself lies c. 200m from one of these prehistoric roddens which meanders around the east, south and west of the site enclosing it on three sides.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The village of Parson Drove lies on an east-west alignment following the post-reclamation planned landscape dominated by its drainage system of ditches and dykes. The Church of St John the Baptist (CHER 03824) lies just over 400m east of the site on the north side of Main Road. The church is mostly of C15th and early C16th construction although a C12th reused stone carved figure and a C13th archway are thought to have survived from an earlier construction.
- 1.3.2 Roman Pottery was discovered 500m west of the site (CHER 06325) during the fenland project field walking survey and an extensive system of cropmarks (CHER MCB17861) was identified from aerial photography 1km SSE of the site.

- 1.3.3 In 2003 an evaluation and excavation was carried out approximately 1.2km east of the site at the rear of the Butchers Arms public house (CHER CB15642). This excavation revealed an extensive system of Roman and medieval settlement activity and evidence of inland salt production and animal husbandry. The Roman phase of occupation focussed on the N-S alignment of a rodden and consisted of an enclosure with a sequence of three associated round houses. The early medieval settlement beginning in the C12th with its height in the C13th and C14th also followed the same settlement pattern and consisted of 2 trackways with associated enclosures and a series of pits and ditches thought to be associated with salt production. A single ditch dating from the C14th-C15th was thought to reflect a change in settlement pattern in the post-reclamation period to the E-W aligned settlement that we see today and a system of long droves and stripfields characteristic of a change from pastoral to arable farming.
- 1.3.4 It is likely that Roman occupation was quite extensive around the Parson Drove area as numerous possible sites have been identified through aerial photography and fieldwalking within 2km of the site. Medieval archaeology is similarly if not more extensively represented within this area.
- 1.3.5 The Author would like to thank Siu Lee of Foster Property Maintenance Ltd for commissioning the archaeological works and Matt Drew of Foster Property Maintenance who liaised on site. The author would also like to thank Patrick Moan and Andrew Greef who assisted with the work on site, Gillian Greer who produced the report graphics, and Carole Fletcher and Chris Faine who analysed and produced reports on the artefacts recovered.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that the evaluation should include a programme of linear trial trenching and/or test-pitting to adequately sample the development area and would excavate sufficient archaeological features to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Patrick Moan using a Leica G.P.S. 1200
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Excavation was hindered by a high water table making the bottoming of deeper features impossible.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results presented below are subdivided by trench while archaeological contexts are described in stratigraphic and chronological order from oldest to most recent.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was 1.5m wide and 30m long orientated NNW-SSE parallel with the development area's western boundary. The natural geology (001) comprised a mid-light reddish-yellow sandy clay and at the southern end of the trench was encountered at 0.48m OD, below 0.4m of overburden made up of 0.34m of topsoil (003), comprising a mid brownish grey, sandy clay plough soil and 0.06m of subsoil (002), comprising a mid greyish brown, sandy clay. The natural geology then sloped gently down towards the northern end of the trench where it was encountered below 0.4m of topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil at 0.22m OD.

3.2.2 Some 8.75m from the southern end of the trench a 7m wide E-W aligned linear feature was found cutting the natural geology. Full excavation of this feature proved impossible due to the very high water table, however, an exploratory slot through the feature proved there to be two phases of activity (see section 7). The initial cut **021** was found to be over 2.5m across and over 0.75m deep with a gradual break of slope at top and steep sloping straight sides. The feature was filled with a single fill (022) comprising a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from the fill to aid dating of this feature. This cut could have been as much as 7m wide, however, the feature was heavily truncated on its northern side by later re-cut **023** which truncated fill (022) on its southern side and the natural geology on its northern side. This feature was shown to be 4.5m wide with a sharp break of slope at the top and steep sloping, straight sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.75m before the high water table prevented further excavation. This feature was filled by (024) comprising a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint stones. This fill contained a partial cattle metacarpal and a small fragment of clay pipe dating it to the post-medieval period. The feature continued across the site to the east and was encountered in the north-eastern end of Trench 2. At this location the feature cut through a natural alluvium on its northern side which, when compared to geological maps of the area and aerial photographs, is thought to represent part of the pre-reclamation natural drainage system. It is possible that cut 021 represents this pre-reclamation channel or a ditch that extended or joined this channel.

3.2.3 At the northern end of Trench 1 a large area covering 7.75m of the length of the trench was found to have been disturbed by a shallow 0.4m deep, very irregular cut **017**. This 'cut', probably natural in origin, contained a single fill (018) comprising a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt. This fill contained ceramic building material (CBM) dating it to the post-medieval period and also contained an abundance of snail shells identified as the species *Planorbis corneus* a freshwater snail found commonly in the southern counties of Britain, living in slow moving or still water of marshes ponds rivers and canals with abundant fresh water vegetation. It is therefore thought that **017** represents an irregularly shaped large low area possibly a pond most likely naturally formed and filled with still or slow moving fresh water.

3.2.4 At the southern extent of **017** a small NE-SW aligned gully **019** was found running from the eastern edge of of the trench, cutting the natural geology and the fill of **017**; it ran

for 2.5m NW across the trench. This feature was 0.5m wide and only 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (020) comprising a firm, light brownish grey clayey silt, containing occasional small sub rounded flint stones. A single rim sherd from a modern redware bowl was recovered from this fill dating the feature to the 19th or 20th century. This small gully may represent a channel moving water between the large low wet area **017** and the E-W ditch **023** which lies to the south.

- 3.2.5 At the far northern end of the trench a modern E-W aligned ditch was found running parallel with Main Road and cutting fill (018) this ditch contained modern metals and plastics and clearly represents the continuation of an extant ditch running along the road in the field to the east of the site and it was therefore left unexcavated.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 measured 1.5m wide and 29.5m long and was orientated NE-SW running from the centre and towards the NE corner of the development area. At the SW end of the trench the natural geology (001) was encountered at 0.6m OD beneath 0.34m of topsoil (003). A complete absence of subsoil at this location suggests that this part of the site may originally have been a topographical high spot that has suffered from vertical truncation by ploughing. The natural geology slopes from the SW towards the NE end of the trench where it was encountered at 0.41m OD beneath 0.4m of topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil.
- 3.3.2 At the SW end of Trench 2, situated on a slight rise in the topography, a ring gully **009 / 013** was found cutting the natural geology (see section 3). The gully itself was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep with sloping sides and a concave base and formed a ring of approximately 9m diameter. The gully was filled by a single fill (010)/(014) which comprised a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional small rounded flint stones. A single piece of post-medieval CBM was found in the very top of this fill, however, it is thought that due to the shallow depth of overburden this is likely to be an intrusive artefact deposited through ploughing.
- 3.3.3 Within the ring gully and immediately adjacent to the SW section, a single small posthole **015** was found. The post hole measured 0.3m in diameter, was 0.15m deep and contained a single fill (016) comprising a mid yellowish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 3.3.4 Although no finds were retrieved to securely date the ring gully and its possibly associated post hole, its position on a slight rise in the topography and placed within an area encircled on three sides by natural water channels, the discovery of a number of sherds of Roman pot within the topsoil in this location and the presence of numerous Roman round houses in the local area suggest that it may represent a similar function and period of use.
- 3.3.5 At the SW end of trench 2, and situated within the ring gully (although not thought to be contemporary with it), was small pit **011** (see section 4). Sub circular in plan with a sharp break of slope, near-vertical sides and a flat base, the pit contained a single fill (012) which comprised a dark bluish grey silty clay containing moderate amounts of charcoal and redeposited natural clay. The fill also contained animal bone, including a partial sheep radius along with part of an (adult male) chicken leg and pottery of Bourn B & D types dating the feature to the mid 15th – mid 17th century. The fill also contained a small number of residual Roman pottery sherds suggestive of Roman activity within the area. The pit's function is unknown. At the NE end of the trench a continuation of ditch **021/023** was recorded. To the northern side of this ditch the natural geology

changed to a darker and more sandy alluvium. While on site it was assumed that this was due to natural variation in geology and so was left unexcavated, however, in post-excavation analysis its location appears to match the position of a pre-reclamation natural drainage channel and this material may represent the alluvial deposits that form the roddens in this area.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was 1.5m wide and 30.5m long and oriented ENE to WSW parallel with the southern boundary of the development area. At the western end of the trench the natural geology (001) was encountered at 0.36m OD beneath 0.32m of topsoil (003) and 0.12m of subsoil (002). There was a very slight rise in the natural geology towards the eastern end of the trench where it was encountered at 0.43m OD beneath 0.41m of topsoil and 0.13m of subsoil.
- 3.4.2 At the western end of Trench 3 a medium sized pit **004** was found cut into the natural geology. The pit was circular in plan, 0.78m in diameter and 0.22m deep with a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom, steep sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills (005) and (006). The basal fill (005) comprised a mid blueish grey clay that contained occasional small lumps of charcoal, burnt bone and marine mollusc shell including muscle and cockle. The upper fill (006) comprised a mixture of bluish grey clay and reddish yellow sandy clay most likely to be redeposited natural. No finds were recovered from (006) and it is thought that this fill represents deliberate backfill of the feature. Running into the northern edge of this pit from the trench edge a small curvilinear gully **007** was found. This feature was 0.3m wide and only 0.06m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. The gully was filled by a single fill (008) that comprised a dark brownish grey clay. The function of the pit and gully are unknown.
- 3.4.3 A metre to the east of pit **004** a NNE-SSW aligned ditch **025** was found cutting the natural geology. The cut of ditch **025** was 2.4m wide and 0.5m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat, stepped base. The ditch contained a sequence of 4 fills: the basal fill (026) was 0.28m thick at its maximum and comprised a dark brown humic silt containing frequent lumps of natural iron pan, oyster and cockle shell and occasional lumps of redeposited natural clay. This fill also contained a single cattle bone and 5 sherds of a decorated Toynton ware jug dating to the mid 13th to mid 15th century. Overlying fill (026) fill (027) was 0.18m thick and comprised a dark brownish-grey silty clay containing occasional fragments of marine mollusc shell. Fill (028) comprised a 0.1m thick fill of reddish-yellow clay and contained no finds. The top fill of **025** (029) comprised a 0.12m thick deposit of mid brownish-grey clay and contained abundant charcoal and marine mollusc shell; it also contained the highest concentration of animal bones and pottery on the site including three portions of cattle hind limb (femur, tibia and 1st phalanx) 16 sherds of pottery including 2 sherds from a large Bourne B type jug with a slashed rod handle, and 14 sherds from a highly decorated jug, tentatively identified as Toynton ware (mid 13th-mid 15th century). The date and alignment of this ditch suggest that it represents part of the planned post-reclamation drainage system linked to arable strip farming agricultural land use.
- 3.4.4 At the east end of the trench a similarly aligned ditch **030** was uncovered. This ditch was 2.44m wide and 1.06m deep with steep, stepped sides and a flat base. The ditch contained 4 separate fills described below in stratigraphical order. The basal fill (031) was 0.16m thick and comprised a dark reddish brown humic silt which contained no finds. Fill (032) was 0.36m thick and comprised a yellowy blue clay with iron staining. Fill (033) varied in thickness from 0.11m to 0.32m thick and comprised a mid bluish

grey silty clay, this fill contained moderate amounts of charcoal as well as numerous fresh water snail shells identified as *Planorbarius corneus* (as seen in fill (18) of cut 17 in Trench 1). Artefacts recovered from fill (033) included a number of unidentifiable animal bone fragments, 2 sherds of residual Roman pottery and 2 fragments of post-medieval CBM. The uppermost fill of ditch 030 (034) was 0.44m thick and comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay with iron staining. It contained portions of cattle femur and sheep metacarpal and a large piece of CBM described by Robert Atkins of Oxford archaeology east as a poorly made, overfired example, of a mid17th – early 18th century brick. This ditch is therefore also part of the post-reclamation organised drainage system

3.5 Finds Summary

- 3.5.1 Although no Roman artefacts can be securely attributed to features their presence in features dated to later periods and in the plough soil suggests some form of Roman activity on site.
- 3.5.2 The artefacts recovered from the medieval and post-medieval features represent domestic activity and include pottery, animal bone and marine mollusc shells. The pottery from this period shows trade and exchange across the local counties and includes pottery from Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. The animal bones and marine mollusc shells suggest a mixed diet of domestic stock animals and marine shellfish.

3.6 Environmental Summary

- 3.6.1 Identification of the freshwater snail *Planorbarius corneus* in 2 of the archaeological contexts (018) and (033) suggested the presence of still or slow moving, thickly vegetated water, at the time these deposits were formed.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Roman

- 4.1.1 The presence of residual Roman pottery in features and the top soil suggest a Roman presence on site and although no Roman material was recovered from the ring gully **009/013** it seems likely, with similar structures found in the local area and its position within the pre-reclamation landscape, that this ring gully does represent a Roman roundhouse structure, though possibly of a non-domestic type.

4.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 4.2.1 The system of drainage ditches found on site provided a good assemblage of finds related to domestic living during this period and themselves represent the change of land organisation, use and agriculture that came with the reclamation process. The quantities and condition of later Medieval pottery and animal bone recovered from the site might suggest that a contemporary occupation site lay close by.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Archaeology consisted of a large E-W orientated ditch or channel [021] with a later re-cut [023] which dated to the post medieval period, an area of ground disturbance at the northern end of the trench [017] also dating from the post-medieval period, a small NE-SW aligned ditch or gully [019] which cuts the fills of [017] dating to the modern period and an E-W aligned modern ditch at the far N end of the trench which was left unexcavated.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
021	Cut	2.5+	0.75+	Cut of Ditch	-	-
022	Fill	2.5	0.75+	Fill of Ditch	-	-
023	Cut	4.6	0.75+	Re-Cut of Ditch	-	-
024	Fill	4.6	0.75+	Fill of Re-Cut Ditch	Cattle bone Clay Pipe	Post Medieval
017	Cut	7.75	0.4	Cut of Ground Disturbance	-	-
018	Fill	7.75	0.4	Fill of Ground Disturbance	CBM	Post Medieval
019	Cut	0.5	0.12	Cut of Ditch/Gully	-	-
020	Fill	0.5	0.12	Fill of Ditch/Gully	Pottery	Modern 19th-20th century
002	Layer	-	0.06-0.2	Subsoil	-	-
003	Layer	-	0.34-0.4	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Archaeology consisted of a large ditch or channel at the NE end equated with [021] and [023], a ring gully [013] and [009] with associated post hole [015] thought to be of Roman date at the SW end and a medieval pit [011].					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
009	Cut	0.3	0.2	Cut of Ring Gully	-	-
010	Fill	0.3	0.2	Fill of Ring Gully	-	-
013	Cut			Cut of Ring Gully	-	-
014	Fill			Fill of Ring Gully	-	-
015	Cut			Cut of Post Hole	-	-
016	Fill			Fill of Post Hole	-	-

011	Cut	0.7	0.5	Cut of Pit	-	-
012	Fill	0.7	0.5	Fill of Pit	Pottery	Residual Roman 1st-4th century late medieval mid.15th - mid.17th century
002	Layer			Subsoil	-	-
003	Layer			Topsoil	Pottery	Roman 1st-4th medieval mid.13th – mid 15th century

Trench 3

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Archaeology consisted of a small pit [004] and associated gully [007] thought to be of medieval date at the W end of the trench, a N-S aligned ditch [025] of medieval date at the W end of the trench and a N-S aligned ditch [030] of post medieval date at the E end of the trench.	Avg. depth (m)	0.47
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30.5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
004	Cut	0.78	0.22	Cut of Pit	-	-
005	Fill	0.78	0.15	Fill of Pit	Shell (muscle, cockle), Burnt bone	-
006	Fill	0.73	0.07	Fill of Pit	-	-
007	Cut	0.3	0.06	Cut of Gully	-	-
008	Fill	0.3	0.06	Fill of Gully	-	-
025	Cut	2.4	0.5	Cut of Ditch	-	-
026	Fill	1.74	0.27	Fill of Ditch	Cattle bone, Pottery, Shell (oyster, cockle)	Medieval mid 13th – mid 15th century
027	Fill	2	0.2	Fill of Ditch		
028	Fill	2.4	0.1	Fill of Ditch		
029	Fill	2.35	0.12	Fill of Ditch	Cattle bones, Pottery, CBM, Shell (muscle, oyster, cockle)	Medieval mid 13th – mid 15th century
030	Cut	2.44	1.08	Cut of Ditch	-	-
031	Fill	0.92	0.16	Fill of Ditch		
032	Fill	1.28	0.36	Fill of Ditch		
033	Fill	2.44	0.42	Fill of Ditch	Pottery, CBM, Shell (muscle, cockle)	Residual Roman 1st – 4th century Post- medieval
034	Fill	1.5	0.44	Fill of Ditch	Cattle and sheep bones, CBM	Post-medieval mid17th – early 18th century
002	Layer	-	0.1-0.2	Subsoil	-	-
003	Layer	-	0.3-0.4	Topsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

Context	Fabric	Basic Form/Sherd	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
3	TOY	Jug (rim and body sherd)	2	0.025	Mid 13th-mid 15th century
	TOY	Body sherd	2	0.015	
	SRW(OX)	Base sherd	1	0.029	
12	SRW(OX)	Base sherd	4	0.035	Mid 12th-end of the 14th century
	BOUB	Bowl (base sherd) int gg	1	0.08	
	BOUD	Jug (body sherd)	1	0.034	
	BOUD	Jar (body sherd) sooted	1	0.030	
20	MODR	Bowl (rim sherd)	1	0.014	19th-20th century
26	TOY	Jug (body sherd)	5	0.06	Mid 13th-mid 15th century
29	BOUB	Jug (rim with oval rod handle)	2	0.197	Mid 13th-mid 15th century
	TOY	Jug (decorated body sherds)	14	0.149	
	MEL	Base sherd	1	0.009	
33	SRW(OX)	Body sherd	2	0.115	1st-4th century

B.2 Faunal remains

by Chris Faine

Twenty fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation at Main St, Parsons Drive, with 9 fragments being identifiable to species. The total weight of the assemblage is 813g. Identifiable bone was recovered from 5 contexts. Context **12** contained a partial sheep radius along with an adult male fowl tarsometarsus. Contexts **24** & **26** contained a partial cattle metacarpal and 1st phalanx respectively. The largest number of fragments were recovered from context **29**, which consisted of three portions of cattle hind limb (femur, tibia and 1st phalanx). Context **34** contained portions of cattle femur and sheep metacarpal.

References

Dobney, K & Reilly, K. 1988. *A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones*. *Circaea* 5(2): 79-96

Davis, S. J. M. 1992. A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report19

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-149300			
Project Name	Evaluation at 242 Main Rd, Parson Drove, Cambs.			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	16-04-2013	Finish	18-04-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PDRMST13	Planning App. No.	F/YR12/0684/F
HER No.	ECB3954	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ring gully	Roman 43 to 410		Select period...
ditches	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...
pits	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...

Project Location

County	cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	fenland	242 Main Road Parson Drove	
Parish	Parson Drove		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	2500 sq m	National Grid Reference	TF 3865 0891

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan McConnell
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	John Diffey

Project Archives

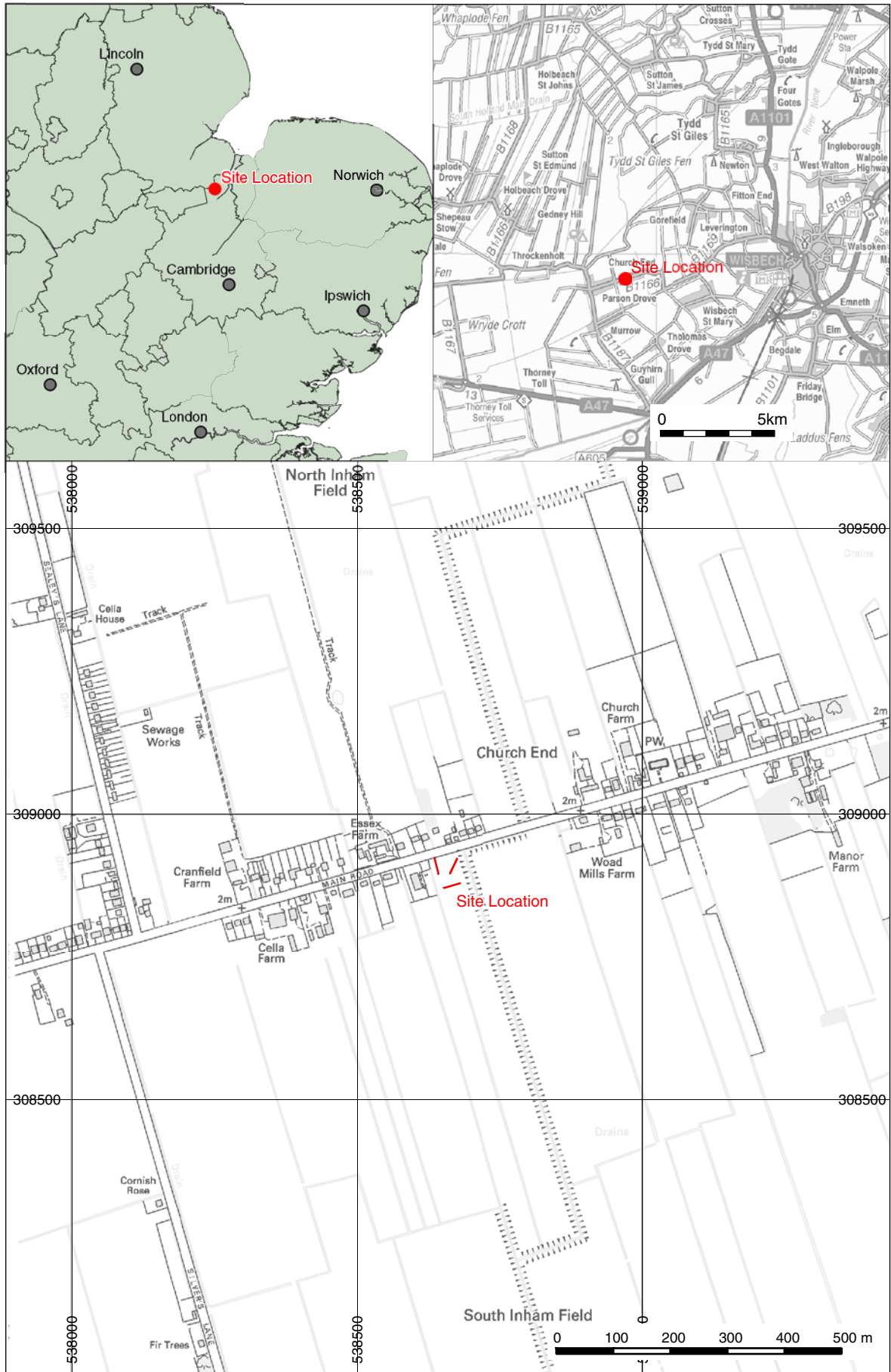
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location: Deepstore, Cheshire	Location ...OA East	Location ...Deepstore, Cheshire
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

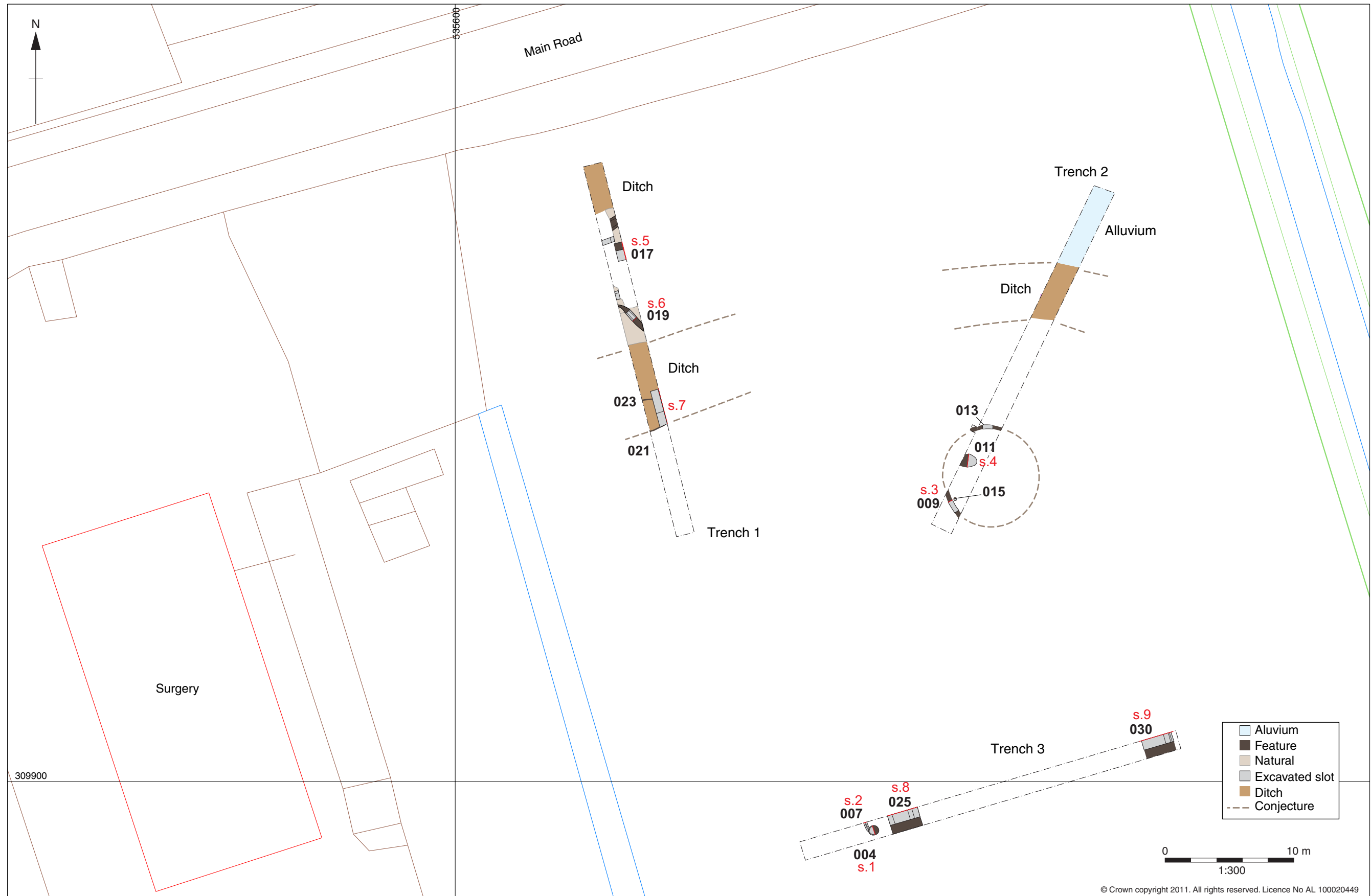


Figure 2: Trench plan. Scale 1:500



Plate 1 : Trench 2 looking NE showing ring gully [009]



Plate 2: Medieval pit [011] looking WNW



Plate 3: Medieval ditch [025] looking N



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA
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