Ramsey Millfields
Flood Alleviation Scheme

Archaeological Evaluation Report

December 2012

Client: Anglian Water Services Ltd.

OA East Report No: 1430
OASIS No: oxfordar3-139105
NGR: TL 2897 8552
Ramsey Millfields Flood Alleviation Scheme

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: December 2012
Report Number: 1430

Site Name: Ramsey Millfields Flood Alleviation Scheme

HER Event No: ECB3790

Date of Works: 10th-11th December 2012

Client Name: Anglian Water Services Ltd

Client Ref: *

Planning Ref: *

Grid Ref: TL 2897 8552

Site Code: RASMIF12

Finance Code: RASMIF12

Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach

Accession No:

Prepared by: Louise Bush
Position: Project Officer
Date: December 2012

Checked by: James Drummond-Murray
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: December 2012

Signed:

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Summary

On the 10th and 11th December 2012, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on a recreation ground off Mill Lane, Ramsey (528957, 285517). This was ahead of works for flood alleviation with an associated compound.

The evaluation revealed a number of pits, identified as probable marling pits, and two very shallow ditches (on two separate alignments). The majority of the features were devoid of datable finds, although post-medieval blue and white porcelain was recovered from two intercutting pits.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on a recreation ground adjacent to Mill Lane in Ramsey (Fig.1).

1.1.2 These archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), 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 The site is located at the point where three different superficial geologies meet. The overall bedrock geology is made of Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone, this is overlain by peat to the north and west, March Gravels Member coming in from the east and and Alluvium from the south (BGS 2012).

1.2.2 The site lies on the north-east periphery of the town of Ramsey on the edge of the fen island, and it sat at around 3m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 Prehistoric activity in Ramsey appears to have been sparse. However, occasional find spots have been recorded. Around 400m immediately south of site, a Palaeolithic hand axe was found on Victoria Road (CHER 2877) and a Neolithic polished greenstone axe was recovered to the north-west of Ramsey (CHER 1899).

1.3.2 In the wider area, a cluster of Bronze Age barrows (CHER 03738) have been recorded to the north-east of site, just south of Ramsey Forty Foot.

Roman

1.3.3 The town of Ramsey lies some 11km east of Ermine Street, yet comparatively little Roman material has been found here. A Samian bowl was recovered about 700m south-west of site, from the corner of High Street and School Lane (CHER 1550) and the antiquarian William Stukeley unearthed a possible tessellated pavement and several Roman coins in 1724 (CHER 2888) from an unlocated spot, suggesting the presence of a possible villa or building of status.

Medieval

1.3.4 Ramsey Abbey was founded as a regular Benedictine monastery in AD 969 by Ailwin (foster brother to King Edgar), and by AD 975 a wooden church was was recorded and dedicated. The Abbey was one of the earliest and most important religious houses
founded in Huntingdonshire and was largely prosperous and successful until the
dissolution. The Abbey was the largest land-owner in the period, owning the Manor of
Ramsey itself, as well as numerous manors, estate and churches in the surrounding
parishes, other parts of Huntingdonshire and other counties. The Abbey continued to
flourish throughout the 11th century surviving both the Danish invasion and the Norman
Conquest.

1.3.5 It appears that importance of Ramsey was fairly limited (apart from being the seat of an
Abbey) until the end of the 12th century when it had grown to a sufficient size to
warrant the grant of a weekly market and annual fair.

1.3.6 It was in the 12th century that the monastery was seized and fortified by the Essex
Baron Geoffrey de Mendeville, in the period known as the 'Anarchy'. His son
abandoned the abbey shortly after Geoffrey's death in 1144.

Post-medieval

1.3.7 The Abbey continued to flourish until its dissolution in 1539, when all its land, titles and
buildings were bought by the Cromwell family who saw it to its destruction. Much of the
Abbey stone is known to have been used to build several Cambridge Colleges
(including Kings and Trinity) as well as the gate house at Hinchinbrooke House.

Previous archaeological works

1.3.8 Ramsey has been subject to a number of small-scale evaluations. Approximately 340m
south-west of site, an evaluation at Ramsey Garden Centre, Great Whyte revealed a
single early post-medieval ditch (ECB 749). A further evaluation at 30 Great Whyte,
370m west of site, uncovered a medieval ditch running parallel with the road (ECB
963).

1.3.9 An evaluation at Newtown Green, approximately 350m west of site revealed a single
medieval pit (ECB 312). Another evaluation at 48 Newtown Road, 420m west of site
only found evidence of alluvial and peat deposition (ECB 1937).

1.3.10 Evaluation works at the Community Centre just off High Lode, 500m north-west of site
did not reveal any archaeological features, only alluvial and peat deposits (ECB 3160).

1.3.11 The previous archaeological works within Ramsey reveal that there is little archaeology
outside of the medieval Abbey precinct.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Anglian Water Services Ltd for
commissioning the work. Site work was undertaken by the author with the assistance of
Nick Cox and Tam Webster. Machine excavation was carried out by Lattenbury
Services.

1.4.2 The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and monitored by Andy
Thomas.
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 50m worth of trenching be subject to investigation.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked mechanical excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by the author with the assistance of Tam Webster using a Leica 705 Total Station.

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 Site conditions were extremely cold but dry. Heras fencing was erected around the trenches to protect the public from any injury as the trenches were located in a public open space.
3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 During the evaluation works, only features dating to the post-medieval period were revealed (Fig.2). Across the site, natural geology (consisting of an orange silty clay) was encountered approximately 0.45m below modern ground level. The topsoil was a dark brown grey silty peat and contained no archaeological finds and a very low level of modern debris. There was no subsoil.

3.1.2 The archaeology is discussed below by trench. Unless otherwise mentioned, no finds were retrieved from the features. Full comprehensive listing of trench depths, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Situated in the middle of the trench was pit 3. It was 1.3m long, 1.08m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2).

3.2.2 Running across Trench 1 and into Trench 2 on a north-east to south-west alignment was shallow ditch 5. It was 0.45m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. The single fill (4) consisted of a mid brown silty clay.

3.2.3 Extending from the baulk was pit 7. In plan, it was rounded at the northern end and sub-rectangular at the southern end. It was 1.38m wide and 0.12m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Cut into the bottom of the pit were two possible small postholes 0.06m deep. The pit was filled with a dark brown silty clay (6).

3.2.4 At the northernmost end of Trench 1 was ditch 9. It was 0.53m wide, 0.18m deep with a bowl shaped profile and aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (8).

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 At the eastern end of Trench 2 was elongated pit 11. It was sub-rectangular in plan, 0.72m wide and 0.34m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (10), was made up of a dark orange brown silty clay and contained pieces of coke and degraded wood.

3.3.2 Elongated pit 13 was very similar to pit 11. It was sub-rectangular in plan, 0.9m wide and 0.31m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark yellow brown silty clay which contained three unabraded pieces of post-medieval blue and white porcelain as well as degraded wood.

3.3.3 This pit was cut into the edge of another sub-rectangular pit (15) (Plate 2). This pit was 0.88m wide and 0.42m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (14) was made up of a dark orange brown silty clay and contained post-medieval blue and white porcelain, fragments of brick and clay pipe. Elongated pit 13 also truncated the edge of a further sub-rectangular pit, similar to pit 15, which was not excavated.

3.4 Finds Summary

3.4.1 Five unabraded sherds of late post-medieval pottery were recovered from two features, pits 13 and 15.
4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed features throughout the two trenches. Although dating was only recovered from two features, it is likely that all the features are of a post-medieval date.

4.2 Ditches
4.2.1 Two small ditches on two separate alignments were revealed in Trench 1. Ditch 5 was orientated north-east to south-west. In the field to the immediate north of the site, the crop marks of a ditch running in a north-west to south-east direction can be seen. Thus it is possible that ditch 5 is associated with this, however it is extremely truncated where seen in Trench 1.

4.2.2 Ditch 9 was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and runs parallel with the modern field boundary ditch to the immediate north. It is most likely that ditch 9 is an earlier boundary to this field.

4.3 Pits
4.3.1 A total of six pits were revealed within the two trenches. Due to their size, shape, position so close together and location in a relatively low lying, damp area, it is likely that these are marling pits.

4.4 Conclusions
4.4.1 The archaeology uncovered shows evidence for post-medieval activity. The site is located outside of the medieval Abbey precinct and the lack of any older features or finds, even in the topsoil, underlines the fact that this area has not been subject to activity in the past. It is situated on a low-lying flood plain, and thus unlikely to have been subject to settlement or agricultural activity.

4.5 Recommendations
4.5.1 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

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APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 12/12/12)


APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

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**Type of Project/Techniques Used**

- Prompt: Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec).
- Development Type: Pipelines/Cables

**Please select all techniques used:**

- Aerial Photography - interpretation
- Aerial Photography - new
- Associated Shovel
- Augering
- Dendrochronological Survey
- Documentary Search
- Environmental Sampling
- Fieldwalking
- Geophysical Survey
- Grab-Sampling
- Gravity-Core
- Laser Scanning
- Measured Survey
- Metal Detectors
- Photographic Survey
- Photogrammetric Survey
- Rectified Photography
- Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
- Sample Trenches
- Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
- Targeted Trenches
- Test Pits
- Topographic Survey
- Vibro-core
- Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)

**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".

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Report Number 1430
**Project Originators**

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**Digital Media**

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- ☒ Survey
- ☒ Text
- ☐ Virtual Reality

**Paper Media**

- ☐ Aerial Photos
- ☐ Context Sheet
- ☐ Correspondence
- ☐ Diary
- ☐ Drawing
- ☐ Manuscript
- ☐ Map
- ☐ Matrices
- ☐ Microfilm
- ☐ Misc.
- ☐ Research/Notes
- ☐ Photos
- ☒ Plans
- ☒ Report
- ☐ Sections
- ☐ Survey

**Notes:**
Figure 1: Site location
Plate 1. Trench 2, looking south-west

Plate 2: Marling pits 13 and 15, looking north-west