

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Morton and Hall Consulting
on behalf of their clients Qualitex Hygiene Services
June 2015



LAND NORTH OF ELM HOUSE, ELM ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

V Mellor

LAND NORTH OF ELM HOUSE, ELM ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CHER Event No.: ECB4477

Planning Reference: F/YR15/0095/F

NGR: TL 41933 98859

OASIS ID: withamar1-216014

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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LAND NORTH OF ELM HOUSE, ELM HOUSE ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken on land north of Elm House, Elm House Road, March, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by Morton and Hall Consulting on behalf of their clients Qualitex Hygiene Services. Archaeological trial trenching was required in advance of construction at the site, in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive location, significant deposits of prehistoric and Roman date having been previously recorded in the area. Three trenches were excavated as part of the evaluation, two of which were approximately 20m long. A further trench comprised two joined trenches, one 20m long and one 10m long, which met at right angles to form a single 'T'-shaped trench.

The trenching revealed a single undated probable pit, along with an undated ditch with a short right-angled return, probably representing part of an enclosure. Although undated, the form of these ditches suggests a pre-modern date, and are unlikely to be later than Medieval. Prehistoric and Roman sites and finds are recorded across the general area, and it is quite possible that the ditches, and possibly the pit, belong to this broad date range.

Further undated features of uncertain interpretation comprised a possible post-trench and post-hole, which may well be the result of modern ploughing and disturbance. Two north-south aligned linear features were interpreted as being the result of modern rip ploughing.

Other possible features were investigated which were interpreted as representing animal and root disturbance of the underlying natural deposits.

Only two artefacts were retrieved during the investigation, one being a fragment of pottery of probable Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, the other an Early Neolithic blade flake. The pottery was redeposited in a later feature and the flint unstratified.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken on north of Elm House, Elm House Road, March, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by Morton and Hall Consulting, on behalf of their clients Qualitex Hygiene Services, in order to fulfil a condition of planning permission (F/YR15/0095/F) which had been submitted to Cambridgeshire County Council for the development of the site. Fieldwork was carried out on 26th to 28th May 2015, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, compiled by Witham Archaeology, and approved by the Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2)

The town of March is located 23km east of Peterborough and 13km southwest of March in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire.

The proposed development site comprises an approximately rectangular shaped area of 0.15 hectares located to the north of the town, on land to the north of Elm House on Elm Road, centred at National Grid Reference TL 41933 98859.

The geology of the area comprises mudstone of the Ampthill Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of sand and gravel of The March Gravel Member. (British Geological Survey, 1:50 000, Sheet 155). The site is generally level at around 4m OD.

Presently the site forms a grassed field.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located approximately 2km to the north of March town centre, well outside the historic core of the town. From around the Neolithic period onwards much of what is now the parish of March, along with Doddington and Wimblington to the south, comprised an island or peninsula surrounded by marsh or fen during alternating phases of marine and freshwater inundation (Hall 1987).

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) contains a number of records pertaining to occupation of the area from the prehistoric through to the Roman period. Approximately 1km to the west finds of late Mesolithic and Neolithic date are known, in addition to a cremation cemetery of Bronze Age date (CHER 18211-18213). The Fenland Project identified a scatter of Bronze Age flints approximately 300-400m to the north of the proposed development (Hall, 1987).

Evaluation of a site located just over 100m to the south of the proposed development during 2012 recovered a polished stone axe of Neolithic date from a pit of uncertain date. Other deposits recorded during this evaluation comprised post medieval drainage ditches (Oakley, 2012).

Evidence of Roman occupation of the island is widespread, within an extensive complex of tracks, fields and enclosures identified as cropmarks located over much of the island to the east of the proposed development. Approximately 300m to 400m to the south of the site is the line of the Roman road known as the Fen Causeway. This is thought to be a major routeway of the Roman period, crossing the fens from west to east and linking the East Midlands with East Anglia.

The most significant settlements appear to be located at the edge of the island in the Roman period, at Flaggrass Road to the east and Glandford in the west. To the south of the site flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered, although the circumstances of recovery are unclear.

Salt making appears to have been a significant industry on March island during the Roman period and briquetage. (fired clay debris from salt making) has been found at a site approximately 500m to the north or the proposed development.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification were to:

- provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.
- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.
- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The project specification provided for the excavation of four trenches on a variety of alignments, two of which were 20m long. The remaining two trenches, one 20m and one 10m long, were joined to form a single 'T'-shaped trench. The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed building and areas of parking and hardstanding.

All excavations were carried out by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Trench bases and sides were then cleaned by hand to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

A record of the site was compiled through GPS survey plan, hand-drawn sections at a scale of 1:10, colour digital and monochrome (35mm) photographs, and individual written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets.

6.0 RESULTS (see Figs. 3-5)

For ease of reference, the following account is presented on a trench-by-trench basis. Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A and a complete catalogue of finds is provided in Appendix B.

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (20m long and 1.50m wide) was the most westerly of the three trenches and was located in a proposed parking and turning area.

The upper surface of undisturbed natural deposits was exposed at depths of approximately 0.34m below the current ground level. These natural deposits comprised mid orange-brown clay with sand and gravel (103).

Cut into the gravel at the southern end of Trench 1 was a feature which was only partly exposed, extending beyond the edge of the trench. This possible pit [102] was 0.75m by over 0.20m wide and 0.25m deep with steep to moderately sloping sides, and the portion seen in plan was rounded in shape. This contained a single fill of mid orange-brown and mid grey silty sand with moderately frequent gravel (101).

Sealing this fill was a 0.38m thick layer of mid brownish-grey sandy clay topsoil (100).

6.2 Trench 2

Trench 2, which was also 1.50m wide, comprised a 20m long north-south aligned trench linked to a 10m long east-west arm, forming a 'T'-shaped trench. This trench was positioned to assess area of the footprint of a proposed building.

As in Trench 1, the underlying natural in Trench 2 comprised mid orange-brown clay with sand and gravel (203), which was at least 0.25m thick.

A single cut feature was identified in this trench [202]. This was a north-south aligned linear feature, which was 0.15m wide and 0.25m deep with steep, near-vertical sides. The single fill of this feature (201) comprised a soft mid grey sandy silt with very occasional gravel. Whilst this feature could represent part of the post-trench of a building, it is more likely agricultural in origin, probably being the result of rip ploughing. A single fragment of prehistoric flint-tempered pottery was retrieved from fill (201). Whilst this was not more closely dateable, flint-tempering is only common in the region in the Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

Topsoil in Trench 2 comprised a mid brownish-grey sandy clay (200).

6.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 20m long and 1.50m wide and was the most easterly of the trenches. This trench was largely located within an area of proposed hardstanding between the proposed building and Elm Road.

Natural in this trench (311) varied from mid orange-brown silt and sand at the northern end of the trench to mid orange-brown clay and gravel towards the south, with small outcrops of clay.

A north-south aligned feature at the southern edge of this trench [313] was probably a further rip plough mark. This was 0.13 to 0.19m wide, 0.20m deep and had steep, near-vertical sides. The single fill of this feature was a mid grey sandy clay with reddish-brown mottles (312). This feature was on the same alignment as probable modern rip plough mark [202] in Trench 2.

A second possible plough mark in Trench 3 [306] was investigated towards the centre of the trench. This south-southeast-west-northwest aligned feature was 0.32m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a mid grey clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel (305). Whilst this feature could have been a post-trench, it was also most likely the result of modern ploughing. A small feature [308] was investigated just to the west of this probable plough mark. Whilst this could be a post hole it was most likely also related to ploughing. Its single fill (307) was a mid grey sandy clayey silt with mid brown mottles.

A possible linear feature [310] was investigated at the northern end of this trench, but appeared to be the result of root disturbance.

An east-west aligned ditch [302] was recorded near the centre of Trench 3. This was 0.88m wide, 0.35m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch fill (301) comprised soft, mid grey with mid brown mottles sandy silt with occasional stones. A second feature, [304], was recorded at the northern edge of the ditch. This was north-south aligned, over 0.90m long, 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep with gently to moderately sloping sides and a gently concave base. The fill of this feature (303) was identical in composition to that of ditch [302], and the two features [302] and [304] may well be contemporary, [302] perhaps being a short return of ditch [304].

6.4 Unstratified finds

A single worked flint, an Early Neolithic blade flake, was retrieved as unstratified material from Trench 2.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The site lay in an area of known archaeological remains, with sites and finds of Prehistoric and Roman date having been previously recorded in the vicinity.

A single undated feature [102], probably a pit, was identified in Trench 1. An undated ditch [302] and a probable short right-angled return of this ditch [304] were identified in Trench 3, and seem to represent part of an enclosure. Although undated, the alignment of these ditches is at variance to the roads and boundaries of the modern landscape. The form of the features and their associated fills is also consistent with a pre-modern origins, and a date no later than the Medieval period seems likely. Prehistoric and Roman sites and finds are recorded across the general area, and it is quite possible that the ditches, and possibly the pit, belong to this date range.

Only two artefacts were retrieved during the investigation, one being a fragment of pottery of probable Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, the other an Early Neolithic blade flake. Further undated features [306] and [308] were also recorded in Trench 3. Whilst these could represent structural remains such as a post trench and post hole respectively, they may well be the result of modern deep ploughing.

Two north-south aligned linear features, [202] in Trench 2 and [313] in Trench 3, were interpreted as being the result of modern rip ploughing. Other possible features were interpreted as representing animal and root disturbance of the underlying natural deposits.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank by Morton and Hall Consulting and their clients Qualitex Hygiene Services for their support in ensuring that the project was brought to successful conclusion. Thanks are also due to Alex Beeby and Tom Lane for production of the finds report.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hall, D., 1987, The Fenland Project, Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Peterborough to March, East Anglian Archaeology 35

Oakley, E., 2012, Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching on land off Elm Road, March, Cambridgeshire, Allen Archaeology Report 2012025

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: ECB4477

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: F/YR15/0095/F

FIELD OFFICERS: D Trimble and R Trimble

NGR: 541933 298859

CIVIL PARISH: March

DATE OF INTERVENTION: May 26th - 28th 2015

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Morton and Hall Consulting and their clients Qualitex Hygiene Services

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road, Sleaford Lincolnshire, NG34 7RG

FINAL LOCATION: Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: ECB4477

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	22
Plans	GPS digital
Section Drawings at Scale 1:10	8
Black and White photographs	35
Digital Photographs	38
Set of Site Notes	1
Bag of finds	1

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view of site and trenches from north



Plate 2: Feature [102], possibly a pit, Trench 1, Section 1, looking northwest



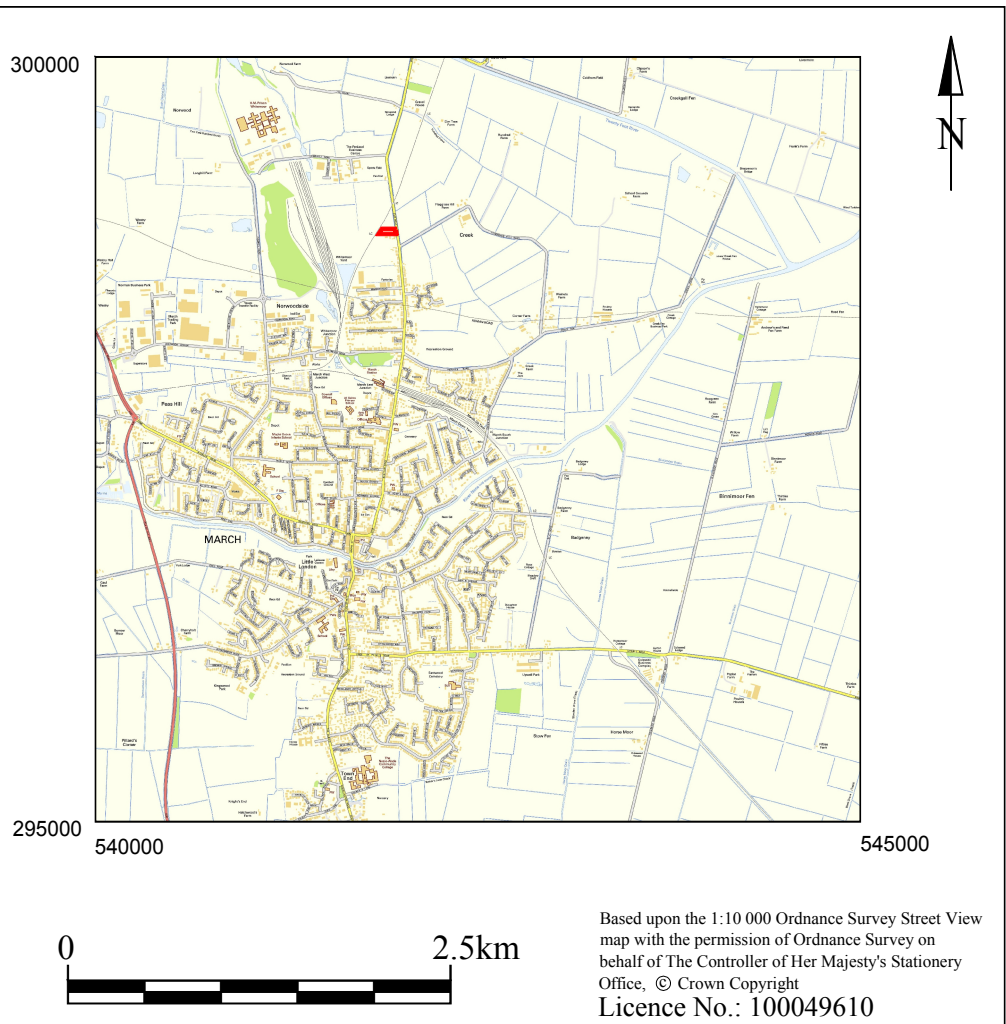
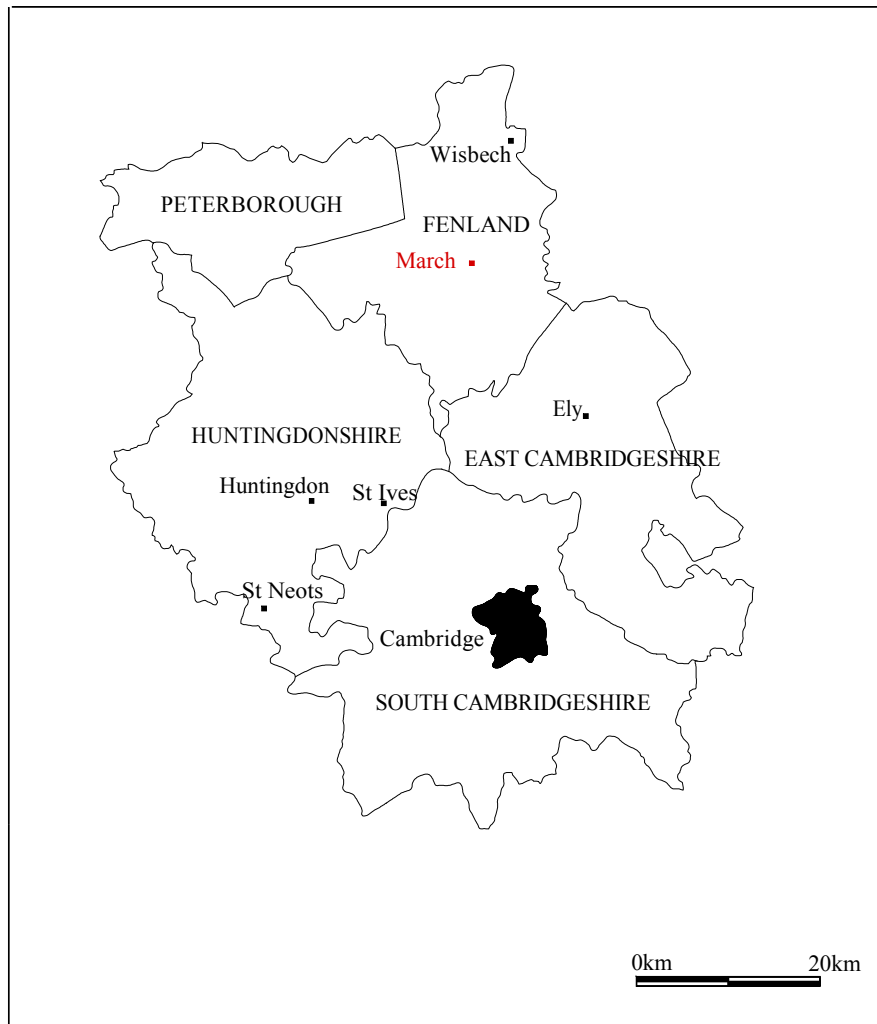
Plate 3: Feature [202], possible plough mark, Trench 2, Section 2, Looking northeast

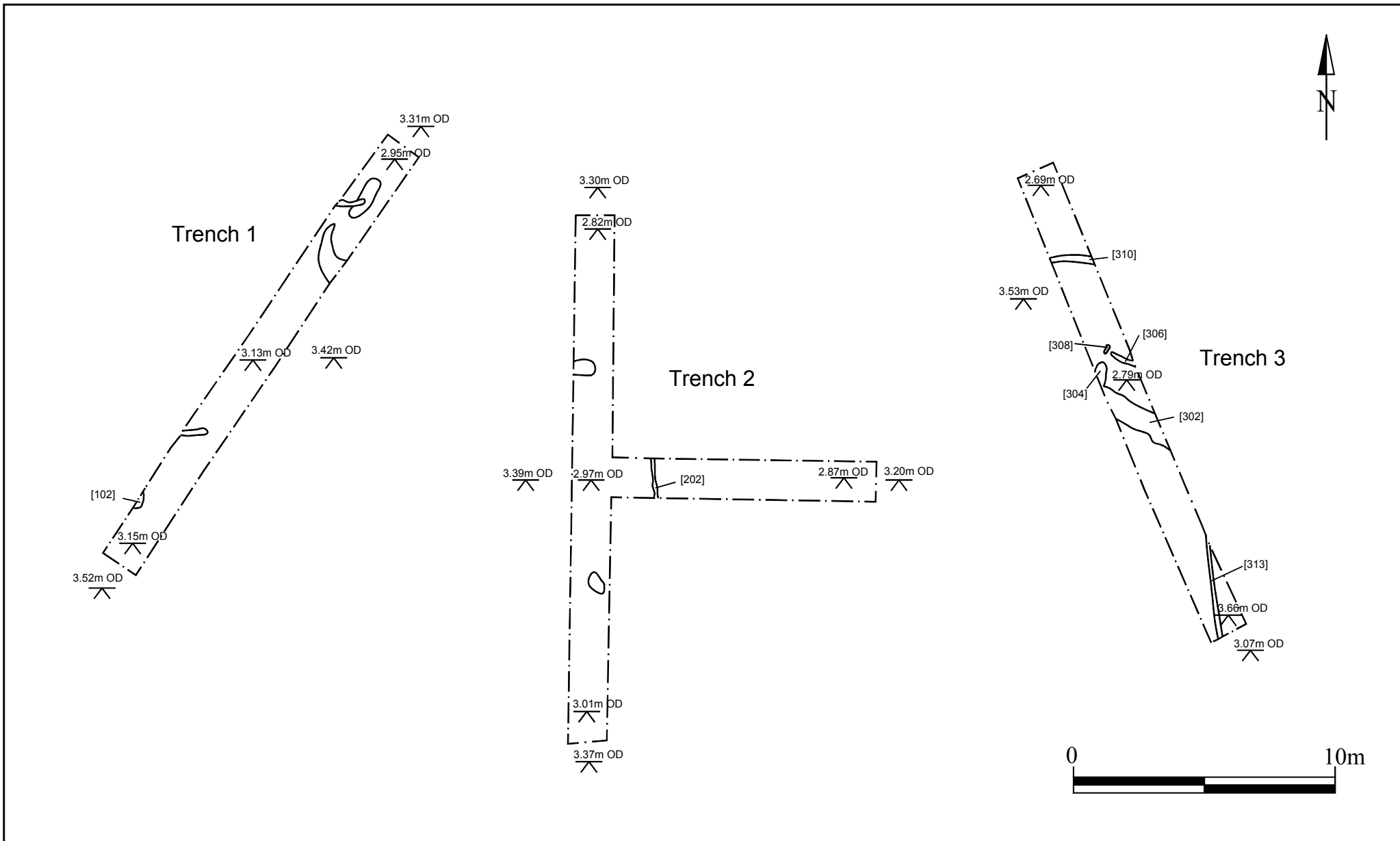


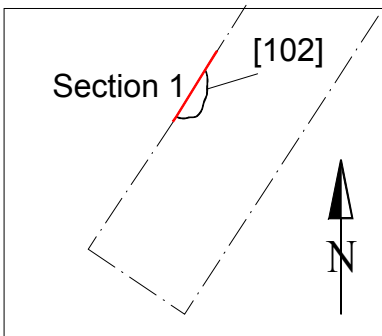
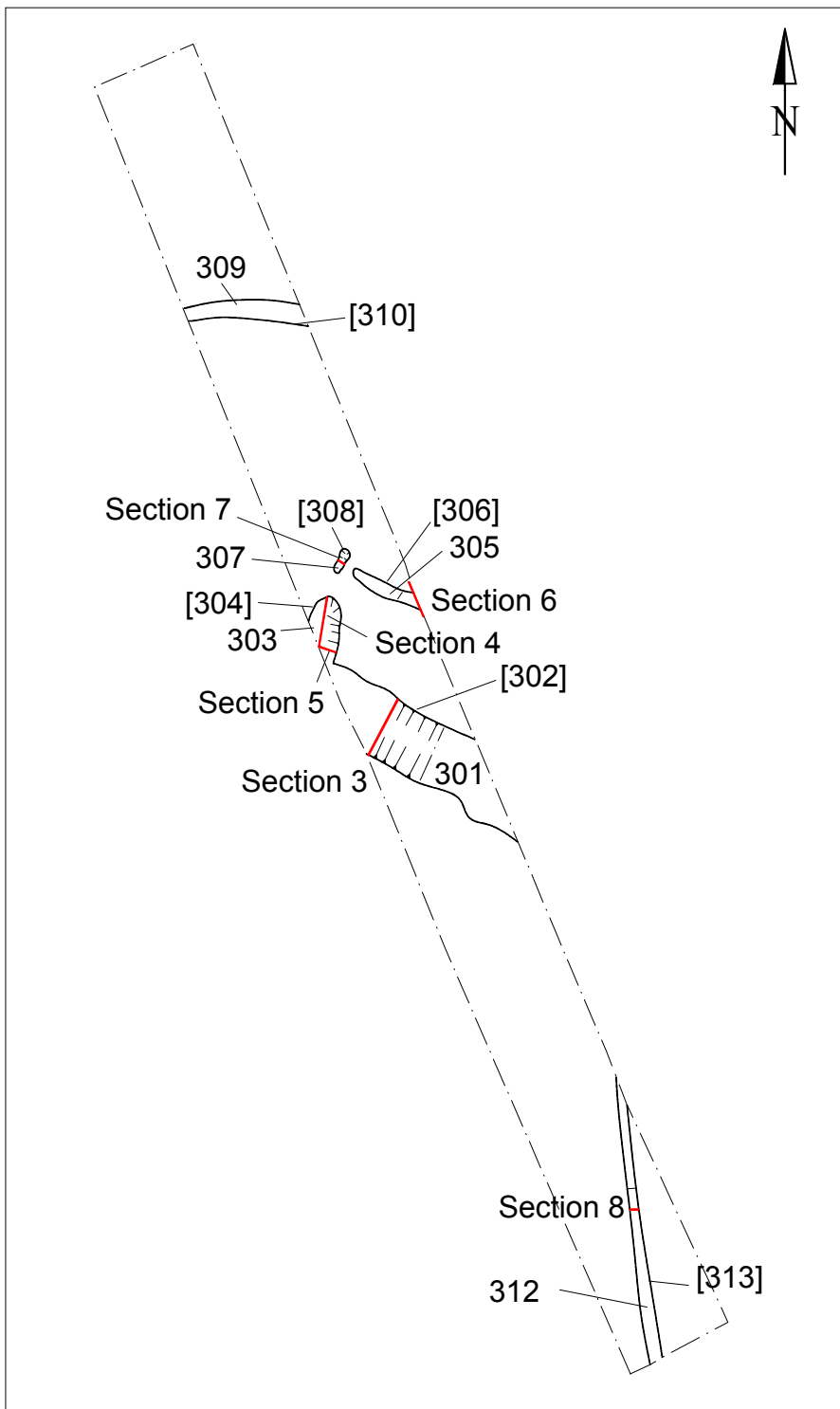
Plate 4: Trench 3, Ditch [302] (centre), Section 3, and feature [304] (background), Section 5, Looking west



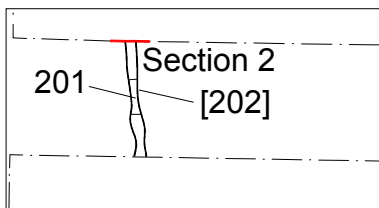
Plate 5: Trench 3, Probable plough furrow [306], Section 6, and possible post hole or plough disturbance [308] (foreground), looking east

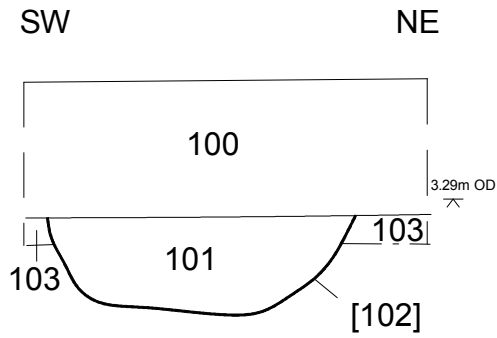




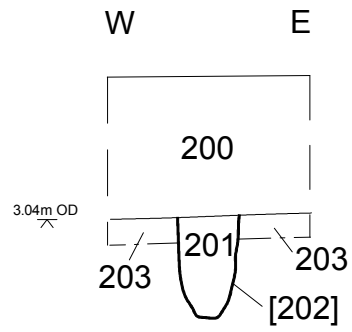


Trench 1 detail

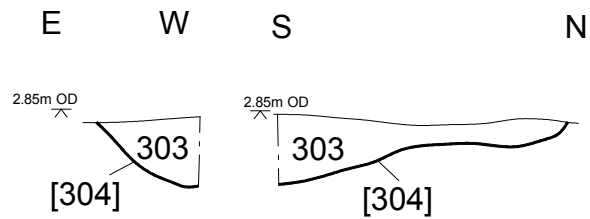
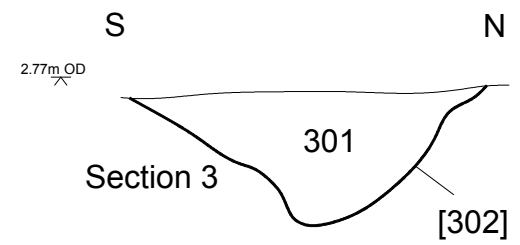




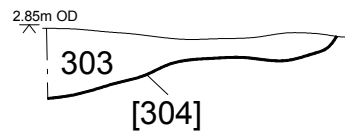
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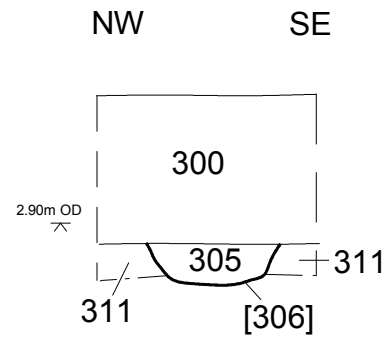
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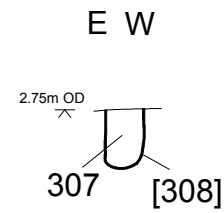
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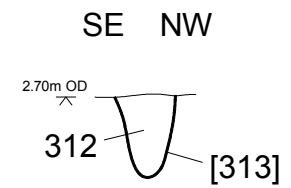
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Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Topsoil	Stiff, mid brownish-grey sandy clay with occasional to moderately frequent small sub-rounded stones, occasional to moderately frequent medium sub-angular stones (flint), 0.38m thick
101	Single fill of feature, possibly a pit [102]	Loose to moderately compact and friable mid orange-brown and mid grey silty sand with moderately frequent gravel up to 20mm and 0.25m thick
102	Feature, possibly a pit	Feature only partly revealed in plan, 0.75m by over 0.20m across and 0.25m deep with steep sides at southwest becoming moderately sloping to northeast, with a gradual change of slope at base and a concave base
103	Natural March gravels	Moderately compact mid orange-brown clay with sand and gravel, at least 0.25m thick
200	Topsoil	Stiff, mid brownish-grey sandy clay with occasional to moderately frequent small sub-rounded stones, occasional to moderately frequent medium sub-angular stones (flint), 0.35m thick
201	Single fill of probable plough mark [202]	Soft mid grey sandy silt with very occasional gravel up to 15mm
202	Feature, possibly a post trench but most likely resulting from rip ploughing	North-south aligned linear feature, 0.15m wide and 0.25m deep with steep, near-vertical sides, sharply rounded break of slope to base and concave base
203	Natural March gravels	Moderately compact mid orange-brown clay with sand and gravel, at least 0.25m thick
300	Topsoil	Stiff, mid brownish-grey sandy clay with occasional to moderately frequent small sub-rounded stones, occasional to moderately frequent medium sub-angular stones (flint), 0.35m thick
301	Single fill of ditch [302]	Soft mid grey with mid brown mottles sandy silt with occasional angular, irregular stones (flint-like) up to 40mm, 0.35m thick
302	Ditch, possibly contemporary with [304].	East-west aligned linear feature, 0.88m wide and 0.35m deep with moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope to base and a concave base with deeper area/irregularity at west side of excavated portion, probably resulting from animal or root disturbance
303	Single fill of feature [304], possible ditch. Identical in composition and colour to 301 and very likely to be contemporary	Soft mid grey with mid brown mottles sandy silt with very occasional angular stones (flint) up to 20mm, 0.18m thick
304	Feature, possibly a ditch. Possibly a short return of ditch [302].	North-south aligned linear feature, over 0.90m long, 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep with gently to moderately sloping sides and a gently concave base, deepening to south near junction with [302]
305	Single fill of feature [306], possibly post trench, probably a plough mark	Soft, mid grey clayey sandy silt with very occasional gravel up to 10mm, 0.10m thick
306	Possible post trench, probably a plough mark	Southsoutheast-westnorthwest aligned linear feature, 0.32m wide and 0.10m deep with moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base and a gently concave base
307	Single fill of [308], possible post hole	Soft to moderately firm mid grey with mid brown mottles sandy clayey silt, 0.15m thick
308	Possible post hole with very similar fill to that of [306] and appears to be related. Probable plough mark.	Sub-oval feature , 0.32m long by 0.12m wide and 0.15m deep with vertical sides and a concave base, southwest-northeast aligned and vertical inclination of axis

309	Single fill of [310], probable root disturbance within gravels	Loose to friable, light grey and light orange brown mottled silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments up to 5mm, 0.10m thick
310	Area of probable root disturbance.	East-west aligned linear feature, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep with very gently sloping sides and a concave base
311	Natural	Varies from mid orange-brown silt and sand at north end of trench to mid orange-brown clay and gravel towards south with small outcrops of clay with chalky inclusions, at least 70mm thick
312	Single fill of plough mark [313]	Stiff mid grey with reddish-brown mottles sandy clay, 0.20m thick
313	Plough mark, probably due to modern rip ploughing	North-South aligned linear feature, 0.13-0.19m wide and 0.20m deep with steep, near-vertical sides and a sharply concave base

APPENDIX B

MARCH - ECB4477 - FINDS REPORT

FLINT*By Tom Lane*

A single flint was collected from an unstratified context.

The item was slightly abraded. It requires no special conservation measures.

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
U/S Trench 2	Blade flake. Scars of narrow blade removal on dorsal surface. Small notch removed on one side near proximal end is probable subsequent/recent damage. 36 x 11 x 2mm	1	1	Early Neolithic

The find indicates the presence of a flintworker in the area in the Early Neolithic period working in a blade-based tradition and hints at the possibility of further worked flints being located in the area.

THE POTTERY*Alex Beeby*

The pottery is very abraded and the piece is small but it is flint tempered. Flint tempering was used throughout much of the prehistoric period in Eastern England but was only common in this region in the Early Neolithic and later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age periods.

The single sherd of pottery was retrieved from (201), the single fill of [202], this feature probably resulting from modern rip ploughing

APPENDIX C – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: withamar1-216014

Project details

Project name	Archaeological trial trenching on land off Elm Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land north of Elm House, Elm House Road, March, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by Morton and Hall Consulting on behalf of their clients Qualitex Hygiene Services. Archaeological trial trenching was required in advance of construction at the site, in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council. The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive location, significant deposits of prehistoric and Roman date having been previously recorded in the area. Three trenches were excavated as part of the evaluation, two of which were approximately 20m long. A further trench comprised two joined trenches, one 20m long and one 10m long, which met at right angles to form a single 'T'-shaped trench. The trenching revealed a single undated probable pit, along with an undated ditch with a short right-angled return, probably representing part of an enclosure. Although undated, the form of these ditches suggests a pre-modern date, and are unlikely to be later than Medieval. Prehistoric and Roman sites and finds are recorded across the general area, and it is quite possible that the ditches, and possibly the pit, belong to this broad date range. Further undated features of uncertain interpretation comprised a possible post-trench and post-hole, which may well be the result of modern ploughing and disturbance. Two north-south aligned linear features were interpreted as being the result of modern rip ploughing. Other possible features were investigated which were interpreted as representing animal and root disturbance of the underlying natural deposits. Only two artefacts were retrieved during the investigation, one being a fragment of pottery of probable Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, the other an Early Neolithic blade flake. The pottery was redeposited in a later feature and the flint unstratified.</p>
Project dates	Start: 26-05-2015 End: 28-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4477 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR15/0095/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type DITCH Uncertain
 Significant Finds FLINT Early Neolithic
 Significant Finds POTTERY Late Prehistoric
 Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"
 Development type Rural commercial
 Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
 Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND MARCH March, Elm Road
 Postcode PE15 8PS
 Study area 0.15 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 41922 98855 52.5685977098 0.0942686141217 52 34 06 N 000 05 39 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 2.82m Max: 3.66m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Witham Archaeology
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Dale Trimble
 Project director/manager Dale Trimble
 Project supervisor Dale Trimble
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
 Physical Archive ID ECB4477
 Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
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 Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Media available "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
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Paper Archive ID ECB4477
Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
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