EASTFIELD HOUSE, WISBECH ROAD MARCH, CAMBRIGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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EASTFIELD HOUSE, WISBECH ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB3147

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NGR: TL 3967 9905	Report No. 3265
Parish: March	Site Code: AS1194
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3413
Signed:	Date: April 2009

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Project details			
Project name	*Eastfield House, Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation (Fieldwalking & Metal Detecting Survey)*		
Project description *In March 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological investigation on land to the rear of Eastfield House, Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3967 9905). Fieldwalking, a metal detector survey and an archaeological trial trench evaluation were undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to the planning permission for a new office building and stock yard.* *The fieldwalking and metal detector survey revealed a relatively even scatter of post-medieval ceramic building material, a post-medieval sherd, a bone fragment, iron nails and nondescript iron fragments.* *The trial trench revealed post-medieval and modern pits, postholes and ditches relating to activity along the street frontage of Wisbech Road. No evidence of the predicted Roman causeway was encountered.*			
Project dates (fieldwork)	*31st March – 1st April 2009*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*?*
P. number	*3413*	Site code	*AS1194*
Type of project	*Fieldwalking, metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation*		
Site status	*Area of archaeological potential*		
Current land use	*Haulage depot & arable land*		
Planned development	*Construction of an office building & stock yard*		
Main features (+dates)	*Post- medieval and modern pits, postholes and ditches*		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambridgeshire*	*Fenland*	*March*
HER or SMR for area	*Cambridgeshire HER*		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	*c. 8,200m²*		
NGR	*TL 3967 9905*		
Height AOD (max/min)	*c. 1m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*CAPCA*		
Project Officers	*Barlow, G.*		
Funded by	*MJS Construction (March) Ltd*		
Full title	*Eastfield House, Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation (Fieldwalking & Metal Detecting Survey)*		
Authors	*Barlow, G., Higgs, K., Smith, L.*		
Report no.	*3265*		
Date (of report)	*April 2009*		

EASTFIELD HOUSE, WISBECH ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological investigation on land to the rear of Eastfield House, Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3967 9905). Fieldwalking, a metal detector survey and an archaeological trial trench evaluation were undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to the planning permission for a new office building and stock yard.

The fieldwalking and metal detector survey revealed a relatively even scatter of post-medieval ceramic building material, a post-medieval sherd, a bone fragment, iron nails and nondescript iron fragments.

The trial trench revealed post-medieval and modern pits, postholes and ditches relating to activity along the street frontage of Wisbech Road. No evidence of the predicted Roman causeway was encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation comprising fieldwalking, a metal detector survey and an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the rear of Eastfield House, Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3967 9905; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was undertaken on behalf of MJS Construction (March) Ltd. It was undertaken in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the development of the site. It is proposed to construct a new office building following demolition of a small brick building within the current haulage yard.

1.2 The work was conducted in response to a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CA PCA; dated 14th October 2008) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 17th February 2009). The project was undertaken according to the requirements of the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2001).

1.3 The project was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (PPG16), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPG16 (1994) applies to archaeology and states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when

there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, when necessary, the excavation of the site.

1.4 The principal objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains liable t be threatened by the proposed development.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site of Eastfield House is located at the north-western extent of the town of March, which lies within the fenland district of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The historic core of March is situated 2.75km to the south-east of the site, whilst the small hamlet of Westry lies 500m to the south. The site is located along the eastern frontage of Wisbech Road, which forms part of the A141 trunk-road and runs from March to Ring's End 4km to the north.

2.2 The site is bounded to the south-west by the course of Wisbech Road, whilst to the north-east lies undeveloped agricultural land (Fig. 2). The north-western boundary of the site is demarcated by further agricultural land and a property boundary shared with an existing haulage yard and house. To the south of the site lies a row of four terraced residential properties. The site comprises a rectangular plot of land covering an area of *c.* 8,200m². The western section of the site is currently used as a haulage depot, whilst to the east lies undeveloped arable land.

3 METHOD OF WORK

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds in the surrounding area is the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), based at County Hall, Cambridge. In order to provide a representative sample, the CHER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the site. Entries within this approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1, and plotted in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 5.

3.2 Historical & cartographic documents

The principal source for historical and cartographic documents was the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALS), based at County Hall, Cambridge. Relevant cartographic sources are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 7.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal source of secondary material was the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALS), based at County Hall, Cambridge, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The town of lies to the immediate south of the region commonly known as the 'silt fen' (Hall & Palmer 1996), on a long dryland island which stretches as far as Doddington. Despite its proximity to March, the site is situated within a predominately rural area of the fens. As a result, the surrounding topography is noticeably flat and low-lying, with the site located al only 1m AOD. To the immediate west of the site and Wisbech Road lies White Moor containing a spot height of -1m AOD 1.2km to the north-west of the site. The fens of Cambridgeshire are punctuated by a substantial number of artificial drains of varying size. Plantwater Drain flows on a north-north-west to south-south-eastwards alignment 1.85km to the west of the sit, whilst the old course of the River Nene flows eastwards 2km to the south.

4.2 The site and March island lie on a solid geological bed of till (Boulder Clay) on the West Walton and Ampthill Clays, overlain by either March Gravels or river terrace drift (BGS 1995). Two trial holes recently excavated within the site revealed that the underlying sand contained some pea gravel, but no evidence of shell, and thus not March Gravel. The trial hole inspection also revealed that the existing yard level of made ground lay to a depth of 0.6 - 0.75m and overlay 1.05 – 1.2m of soft grey clay with no flints. The eastern section of the site, which has not been developed, is thought to contain soils of the Clayhythe Association, which are described as mainly calcareous, deep humose fine loamy over sandy and fine loamy over clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Prehistoric occupation of the north-western extent the March fen-island is not well-defined. Bronze Age flint scatters indicative of occupation are known from the fringes of the island, the closest being 650m to the north-west, which also yielded a single Lower Palaeolithic flint flake (CHER MCB16104; Weston & Williams 2005). No known burial mounds are located close to this part of March. Excavations by HAT (now AS) at the March Northern Offices in 2002 revealed evidence of activity of late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age date well away from the contemporary fen edge, including a crouched inhumation burial (O'Brien 2003).

5.1.2 Iron Age occupation of the March island seems to have been reflected in the later Roman settlement (Section 5.2, below), with occupation of sites on the west and east edge of the island at Grandford and Flaggrass, as well as a late camp being set up at Stonea. Little in the way of Iron Age occupation is known from the central part of the island, though the March Northern Offices site revealed activity of Middle Iron Age date away from the fen edge (O'Brien 2003). Within proximity of the site, the only Iron Age findspot comprises a single coin found in association with the Roman metal detector hoard found 500m to the north of the site (CHER 03936a).

5.2 Romano-British

5.2.1 During the Romano-British period there was intensive exploitation of the fenland, and the site appears to lie on the edge of a zone of dense occupation (Coles & Hall 1998), which includes the excavated settlement at Stonea Grange, notable for its 2nd century tower complex. Of most importance to the present site is the line of the Roman Fen Causeway (CHER CB15033). The Fen Causeway is believed to have originated as a canal running either side of March island (Weston & Williams 2005). After it silted up it appears to have been converted to a road with the addition of a metalled surface. It stretches eastward towards Peterborough via Whittlesey, and continues eastwards across the edge of the Terrington Bed silts to Norfolk.

5.2.2 The site lies on the purported line of the Fen Causeway, the Roman route between contemporary fenland settlements (CHER CB15033), such as that at Grandford Farm, some 600m to the north-west (CHERs 02007, 03936, 08099, 08166 & 08382), where there is evidence from the farm and surrounding fields for settlement and industrial activity including salt-working, as well as metal artefacts and cremation burials. Some 600m to the east-south-east of the site, further Roman settlement has been identified (CHER 08440), as suggested by a dark occupation area with a few pottery sherds and early bone, whilst a double ditched enclosure is noted 500m to the east-south-east (CHER 08441).

5.2.3 As Hall (1987) notes, Roman coin hoards and other finds from the area around March have long been seen as indicative of occupation. Phillips (1970) has mapped much of the known cropmarks from the area as well as the many settlement remains that appeared as earthworks until destruction before and after World War II. Extensive cropmarks believed to date to this period are published in Hall (1987), although there appears to be little known from the area close to the site other than that known at Grandford Farm and 500m to the east-south-east (CHER 08441). A Roman coin hoard and associated cremation, however, was found in 1730 approximatly 600m to the west of the site (CHER 03937), whilst a possible Roman pottery lamp filler was found at Westry Farm 700m to the east (CHER 05906).

5.2.4 Roman occupation appears concentrated to the north-east of the present settlement, in an area of contemporary dryland. The course of the Fen Causeway is well-marked to the east and west of March, although the line across the centre of the island (and indeed where it potentially crosses the site) is largely conjectural (Hall 1987, 42). Roman settlement of March and Stonea is extensive, with occupation sites, supported by agriculture, and industrial sites on the silt roddons, and areas of peat-cutting are also known further into the former fen. A large site existed at Grandford, on the eastern extremity of the Roman dryland, was occupied from soon after the conquest, continuing in use into the 3rd century, when extensive flooding caused a break in occupation, then continuing in use into the 4th century (Hall 1992). An early fort has also been postulated here.

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

5.3.1 Saxon activity appears relatively sparse across the central fens, although settlement probably lies below the medieval towns and villages, situated on the higher locations. March is supposedly an early place-name (Taylor 1973, 51), yet little is

known of its early history. Doddington appears to have been the main settlement in the area until around 1700 (Hall 1992, 55), and probably formed the Saxon focus on the island. The early medieval parish of Doddington took in all of March and Wimblington, including the island of Stonea.

5.3.2 Saxon material is known from Doddington and Stonea, although little has been recorded from the vicinity of March itself. As Hall (1987) notes, the major event of the Saxon period in March was probably the diversion of the course of the River Nene through the centre of March. It is probable that there was a port or hithe at the river crossing, as confirmed by 14th century references to *Marchford,* yet the precise location of the Saxon settlement is not known. Nevertheless, a small settlement was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Merc*, probably from the Old English for *boundary* (Pugh 1953).

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 March was thriving as a trading port by the 13th century, with markets and quays either side of the canalised river, which formed an important route to the major inland port at Yaxley (Pugh 1953). The present north-eastern extent of March, containing the site, lay beyond the original core of the town, and thus contains no known findspots of medieval date (Taylor 1973). The lands of March joined the estates of Ely monastery around 1000, as part of Doddington. The Abbot of Bury St Edmunds also had lands, including a wood, at March. Twelve tenants are recorded as holding land at March, and 77 messuages were recorded in 1251, suggesting sizeable growth. Ely was still the largest property holding at this time. As Hall (1987), March was described as a manor in 1328.

5.5 Post-medieval & later

5.5.2 In the post-medieval period, March remained as a minor port and was home to eight boats, capable of carrying one, one and a half, or two cartloads, used in the coal and grain trades in 1566 (Fenland District Council website). An early 16th century stone cross demarcates the site of March's early market, which was granted by Royal Charter in 1670 to Lord of the Manor of Doddington (Pugh 1953). The town grew up as a major centre after around 1700, culminating in it being one of the larger settlements of the Cambridgeshire area by the 20th century. The arrival of the railway in 1847 was a catalyst to development of March as centre of this part of the fenland. Close to the site and along Wisbech Road stand the two early modern and Grade II listed properties of Grandford House (CHERs 03749 & MCB16848) and the Church of St Mary (IoE website; CHER DCB1800).

5.6 The site

5.6.1 The site lies on the purported line of the Fen Causeway, the Roman route between contemporary fenland settlements (CHER CB15033), such as that at Grandford Farm, some 600m to the north-west (CHERs 02007, 03936, 08099, 08166 & 08382). An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2005 by AS 2.45km to the east-south-east of the site located the causeway on an east to west alignment (Weston & Williams 2005). The road was characterised by a layer of gravel lying over a thin alluvial soil which is found in the area. However, an earlier archaeological evaluation

by AS 2.35km to the east-south-east of the site did not identify any archaeological features or finds, despite the areas location along the reputed course of the Roman fen causeway (Last & Murray 2001).

5.6.2 Despite the site's proximity to the Romano-British settlement at Grandford Farm and the later settlement of March, relatively little is known of the site's prehistory and history. No relevant documents concerning the site were found in the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALS) and, consistent with the cartographic evidence (see Section 6, below), the site is not thought to have been developed until the mid 20th century. No entries for the site were found in the local trade directories and the haulage depot present within the site is thought to date to the post-World War II period. The proposed development includes the construction of an office building within the existing haulage yard, and a new stock yard of 4,700m² (Fig. 2).

6 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

6.1 The earliest cartographic source to depict the site in any detail comprises the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1887 (Fig. 4). In 1887, the site consisted of a rectangular plot of land located along the eastern frontage of Wisbech Road as it ran north-north-westwards from Westry towards Garndford House. The site comprised a small section of a relatively small field bound by Wisbech Road and three small ditched field boundaries. It was not developed in 1887 and was presumably in use for arable land. None of the later edition Ordnance Survey maps shows any change or development to the site in the 20th century (Figs. 5 – 7), although by 1950, a row of terraced properties had been developed to the immediate south of the site (Fig. 7).

7 METHODOLOGY (Fieldwalking and Metal Detector Survey)

7.1 An area of undeveloped agricultural land to rear of the present haulage yard was subject to an archaeological field survey by fieldwalking and metal detecting (Fig. 2). The fieldwalking was based on a line walking system with transects at 10m intervals. It adhered to the methodology devised by Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group (now ECC HEM), and was conducted according to the techniques described by Medlycott (1992).

7.2 The site was divided into kilometre squares, hectares and 10 m squares within which 2m wide transects were scanned for finds. Each kilometre square was assigned a letter (A) and then sub-divided into hectare blocks, numbered from 1-100 starting at the south-west corner (Fig 9). Each hectare was then sub-divided into 10 m squares, each of which was assigned a letter, starting with 'A' in the south west corner. When walking each transect, a width of 2 metres was studied, allowing for a 10% sample of the area walked.

7.3 Each finds type (as appropriate) was plotted at 1:2500 (Fig. 9).

7.4 A programme of systematic metal detecting was carried out in tandem with the fieldwalking survey, utilising the same survey grid.

8 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trench Evaluation)

8.1 A single trench was excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. It was located within the footprint of the proposed new office building and measured 21m in length (Fig.2). For health and safety reasons the width of the trench was extended to 2.50m to take into account trench depth.

8.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated, 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.

9 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

9.1 Field Walking

9.1.1 The fieldwalking and metal detector survey revealed a relatively even scatter of post-medieval ceramic building material, a post-medieval sherd, a bone fragment, iron nails and nondescript iron fragments (Fig.9).

9.2 Trial Trenching

Trench 1 **Fig 8 DPs 1-2**

Sample section: SW End, SE facing *0.00 = 3.32m AOD*		
0.00 –0.04m	L1000	Tarmac. Modern yard surface.
0.04 – 0.27m	L1001	Orange Sand Layer. Orange brown sand with patches of pale mid brownish grey sandy silt throughout with frequent CBM rubble
0.27 – 0.40m	L1002	Black Coke/Cinder Layer. Very dark greyish brown crushed cinder
0.40 – 0.68m	L1003	Buried Soil Layer. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub rounded flints
0.68m – 1.20m+	L1005	Silty Sand Natural. Pale brownish orange silty sand

Sample section: NE End, SE facing *0.00 = 3.27m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.05 – 0.29m	L1001	Orange Sand Layer. As above.
0.29m – 0.59m	L1003	Buried Soil Layer. As above.
0.59m+	L1005	Silty Sand Natural As above.

Description Three pits (F1006, F1015 and F1017), two ditches (F1009 and F1011) and two postholes (F1013 and F1019) were recorded (Fig 8). All the features were post-medieval or modern. A further three modern features were not excavated.

Pit F1006 (>1.80m x >0.75m x 0.60m) was located in the south-western corner of Trench 1. It was oval in plan and had steep sides and a flattish base. Its primary fill (L1007) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional angular gravel. Post-medieval pottery (2g), animal bone (50g) and CBM (52g) were present. Its upper fill (L1008) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with patches of light orange clayey sand and very occasional angular gravel. CBM (12g) and an Fe fragment (10g) were present.

Ditch F1009 (>2.50m x 1.22m x 0.55m) was linear in plan, aligned NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid brownish grey sandy silt with patches of light grey clayey sand and occasional small angular gravel. Post-medieval pottery (6g), CBM (8g) and glass (4g) were present.

Ditch F1011 (>2.50m x 0.45m x 0.11m) was linear in plan, aligned NW/SE. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base (DP 2). Its fill, L1012, was a dark blackish grey sandy silt. CBM (196g) was present.

Posthole F1013 (0.45m x 0.43m x 0.34m) was square in plan with vertical side and a flattish base. Its fill, L1014, was a dark blackish grey sandy silt with patches of light orange and grey clayey sand. CBM (38g) was present.

Pit F1015 (0.40m x 0.40m x 0.35m) was circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a dark blackish grey sandy silt with patches of light grey clayey sand. Post-medieval pottery (4g) was present.

Pit F1017 (0.50m x 0.50m x 0.24m) was circular in plan with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1018, was a dark blackish grey sandy silt with patches of light grey clayey sand and very occasional small angular gravel. No finds were present.

Posthole F1019 (0.37m x 0.35m x 0.34m) was square in plan with vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a dark blackish grey sandy silt. Wood fragments were noted but not retained. No finds were present.

10 CONFIDENCE RATING

10.1 For the purpose of the field walking and metal detecting the area had not been recently cultivated and much of site was stubble (DP 3). An area along the south-eastern edge of the site was grass. A pile of topsoil obscured a 12m wide strip across the site and a large pile of wood was also present (DP 4).

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

11 DEPOSIT MODEL

11.1 The present yard surface consisted of a thin layer of tarmac (L1000) which was evident along the entire length of the trench. It had a consistent depth of 0.05m. Preparation layers were evident following the removal of L1000. L1004 was a layer of very pale grey crushed concrete which had a depth of 0.12m. L1001 was an orange brown sand with patches of pale mid brownish grey sandy silt throughout, and frequent CBM rubble and was present up to 0.29m below the ground surface.

11.2 Beneath this series of surface preparation layers was a very dark greyish brown crushed cinder layer (L1002) identified as an old yard surface. It measured 0.15m in thickness and overlay a buried soil (L1003). L1003 was identified as a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub rounded flints (0.40m thick).

11.3 The natural (L1005) was a pale brownish orange silty sand. It was revealed at a depth of 0.59m at the north-eastern end of Trench 1, and at a depth of 0.68m at the south-western end.

12 DISCUSSION

12.1 The fieldwalking and metal detector survey revealed a relatively even scatter of post-medieval ceramic building material, a post-medieval sherd, a bone fragment, iron nails and nondescript iron fragments.

12.2 The archaeological trial trench evaluation revealed three pits (F1006, F1015 and F1017), two ditches (F1009 and F1011) and two postholes (F1013 and F1019). All features were post-medieval or modern. The concrete wall footings identified at the northern end of the trench may represent the remains of a building recorded on the 1950 OS Map (Fig 7).

12.3 No evidence of the Roman causeway was encountered during the trial trench evaluation, and the field walking finds gave no indication of associated features.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive will be deposited at the County Archaeology Store. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the CHER and the National Monument Record, Swindon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank MJS Construction (March) Ltd for commissioning and funding this project

AS is also grateful to the staff at the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALS), based at County Hall, Cambridge. Thanks are also due to Ms. Sarah Poppy at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), based at County Hall, Cambridge

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http://www.genuki.org.uk/

Heritage Gateway website;
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Images of England (IoE) website;
http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk

APPENDIX 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

CHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
03936a	396 996	Iron Age coin found in association with the Roman metal detector hoard
MCB16104	39300 99600	Lower Palaeolithic flint flake and late Bronze Age flints from Grandford
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
02007	393 996	Grandford Farm Romano-British settlement comprises a large group of ditched enclosures, and double ditched droves, as well as finds of pottery and building material
03936	396 996	Roman metal detector hoard comprising fibulae, spoon bowls and many brooches
03937	39 99	Roman cremation and coin hoard found in 1730
05906	403 989	Roman pottery vessel, possibly a lamp filler, found at Westry Farm
08099	3909 9940	Roman pottery comprising sherds of early 3rd – early 4th century date
08166	3916 9951	Roman salt works found in association with pottery sherds, briquetage and quern
08382	39 99	Roman metalwork finds recovered from Grandford
08440	4026 9895	Roman settlement suggested by a dark occupation area with a few pottery sherds and early bone
08441	401 988	Roman remains including a double ditched enclosure
CB15033	36993 98594	The Fen Causeway has been identified at a number of points along its course
Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)		
03749	399 983	St Mary's Church on Wisbech Road is a Grade I listed parish church built 1873 by T.H. Wyatt
MCB16848	39978 98345	19th century churchyard associated with St Mary's Church
DCB1800	39346 99553	Grandford House is a Grade II listed gault brick house built in the 1820s with mid 19th century alterations
Modern (AD 1900 – present)		
03936b	396 996	Modern metal objects found in association with the Roman metal detector hoard
Undated remains		
08973	404 989	Undated ditches and field system
08980	402 995	Undated ring ditch and possible enclosure
10575	395 998	Undated ditched rectilinear enclosures
11052	395 995	Undated ditched features, probably part of a field system related to Grandford settlement
12165	392 997	Undated relict park and gardens associated with Grandford House
12167	400 985	Undated formal gardens associated with St Mary's church rectory

APPENDIX 2
CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1887	Cambridgeshire sheet XI SE; 1st edition Ordnance Survey map	4	6":1 mile	CALS
1903	Cambridgeshire sheet XI SE; 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map	5	6":1 mile	CALS
1927	Cambridgeshire sheet XI SE; 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map	6	6":1 mile	CALS
1950	Cambridgeshire sheet XI SE; provisional edition Ordnance Survey map	7	6":1 mile	CALS
1999	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 227; site location	1 & 3	1:25,000	AS
2009	Detailed site location plan	2	1:1,250	Client

AS 1194: Eastfield House, Wisbeach Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Concordance of finds by find spot and metal detector

Km	Box	Transect	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM	A.Bone	Other
71	2	D			(1) 12g		Fe nail (1) 116g
71	2	H					fe Nail (2) 6g
71	2	L					Fe fragments (2) 60g
71	2	N			(1) 14g		
71	2	O			(3) 58g		Fe fragment (1) 210g
71	2	P			(2) 48g	(1) 20g	
71	2	Q			(1) 16g		Fe fragment (1) 56g
71	2	R	post-med	(1) 10g			
71	2	X			(1) 14g		
71	3	D					Fe fragment (1) 168g
71	3	O			(1) 14g		
72	4	A			(2) 84g		
72	4	K			(2) 4g		
72	4	L			(1) 2g		
72	4	T			(1) 4g		
72	4	W			(2) 32g		
82	1	K			(1) 4g		
82	1	N			(2) 28g		
82	1	R			(2) 26g		
82	1	S			(1) 6g		

AS 1194: Easstfield House, Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003		Buried Soil	uncertain	(1) 2g	106		
1006	1007	Pit Fill	post-med	(1) 2g	52	50	
	1008	Pit Fill			12		Fe fragment (1) 10g
1009	1010	Ditch Fill	post-med	(1) 6g	8		Glass (1) 4g
1011	1012	Ditch Fill			196		
1013	1014	Posthole Fill			38		
1015	1016	Pit Fill	post-med	(1) 4g			

The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey

A total of 10 fragments (412g) of late post-medieval to early modern CBM was recovered by trial trench excavations, and a further 24 fragments (366g) of comparable material by field walking. The CBM is entirely composed of fragments of stoneware sewer pipe, unidentifiable peg tile, pan-tile and brick, and probably dates to the late 18th to mid 19th centuries although this cannot be confirmed for all the CBM. The CBM is entirely in a very highly fragmented and moderately to highly abraded condition.

Fragments of stoneware pipes with a salt glaze used in the construction of sewers from the early to mid 19th centuries were present in Pit F1006, Ditches F1009, F1011 and Buried Soil L1003. Further fragments of stoneware pipe were collected by field walking from grid squares 71.2.O, 71.2.P, 71.2.X and 72.4.A.

Also present in features investigated during trial trench excavation were small fragments of unidentifiable tile in highly fired, oxidised, sand-tempered fabrics, probably fragments of peg tile or pan-tile used for roofing during the mid 17th to 19th centuries. Fragments of this type were present in Pit F1006, Posthole F1013 and Buried Soil L1003. Further fragments of tile were collected by field walking from grid squares 71.2.D, 71.2.O, 71.3.O, 72.4.K, 72.4.L, 72.4.T, 72.4.W and 82.1.N.

Sparse fragments in coarser fabrics from unidentifiable bricks were only recovered during field walking, and were collected from grid squares 71.2.N, 71.2.P, 71.2.Q, 82.1.K, 82.1.R and 82.1.S.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

DP 1 *Trench 1 Post excavation, view south west*

DP 2 *Ditch F1011, view south east*

DP 3 *Area of fieldwalking and metal detector survey, view west*

DP 4 *Obstructions within fieldwalking area, view north west*

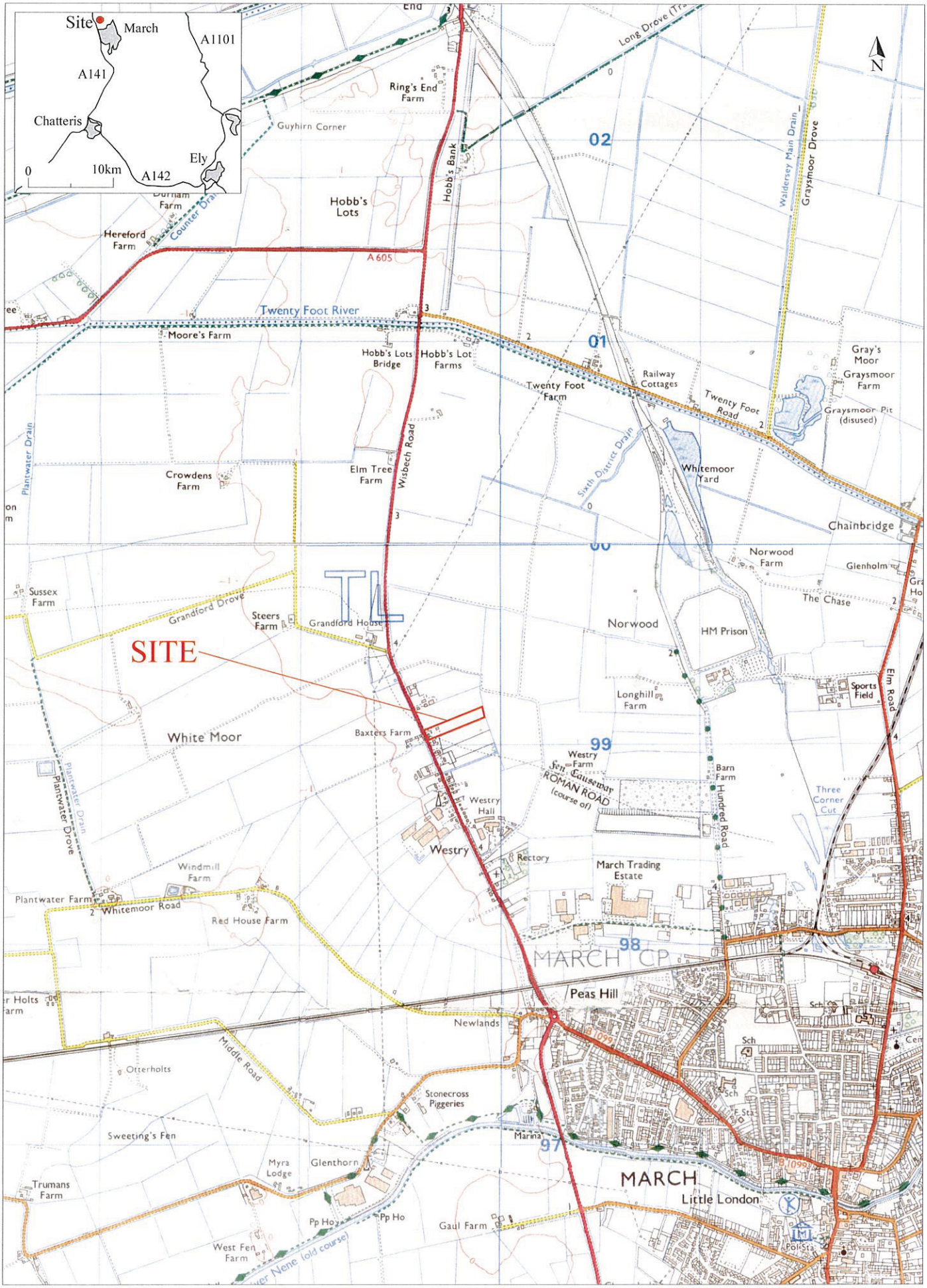

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

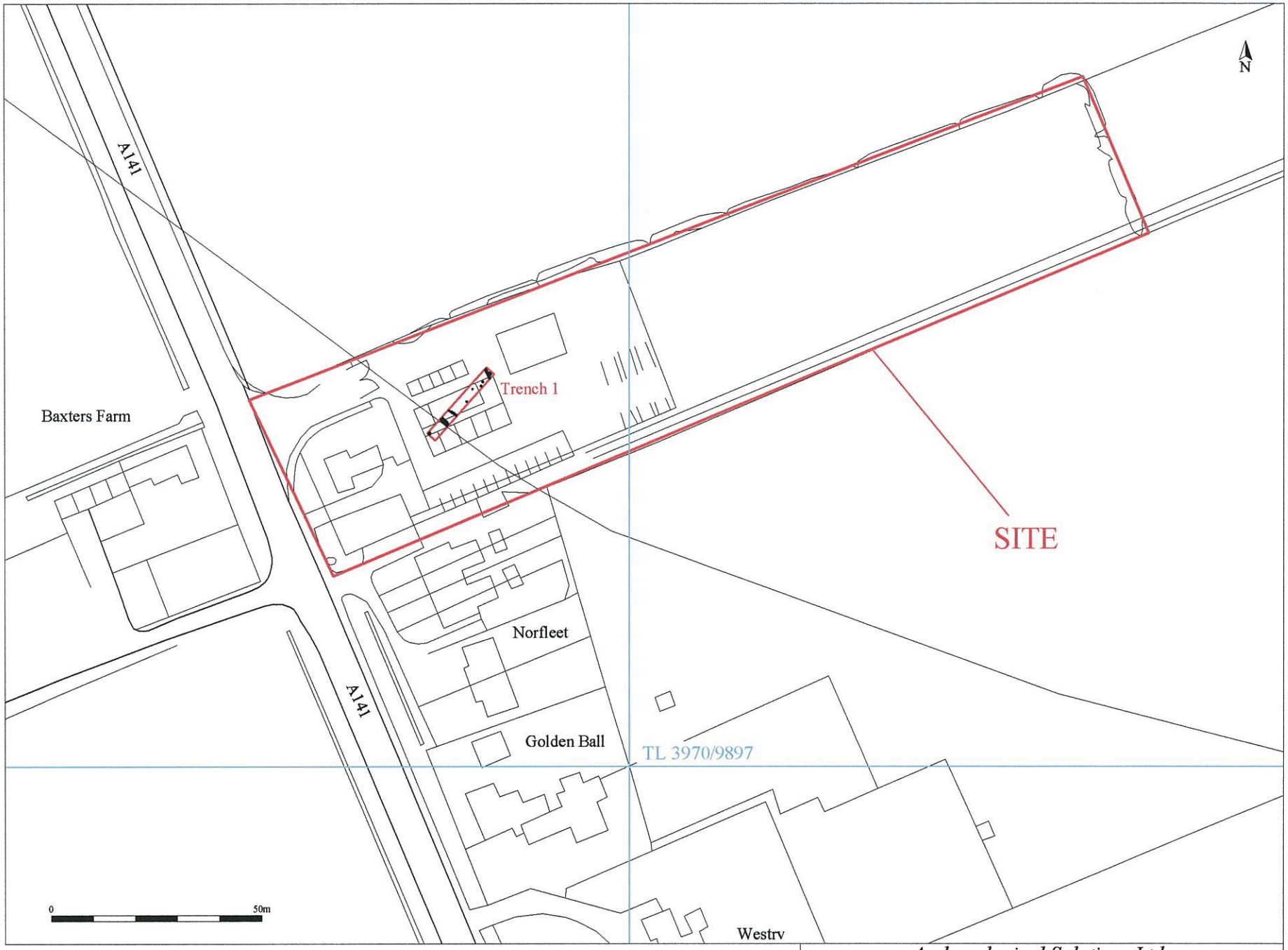

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Fig. 2 Trench location plan

Scale 1:1250 at A4

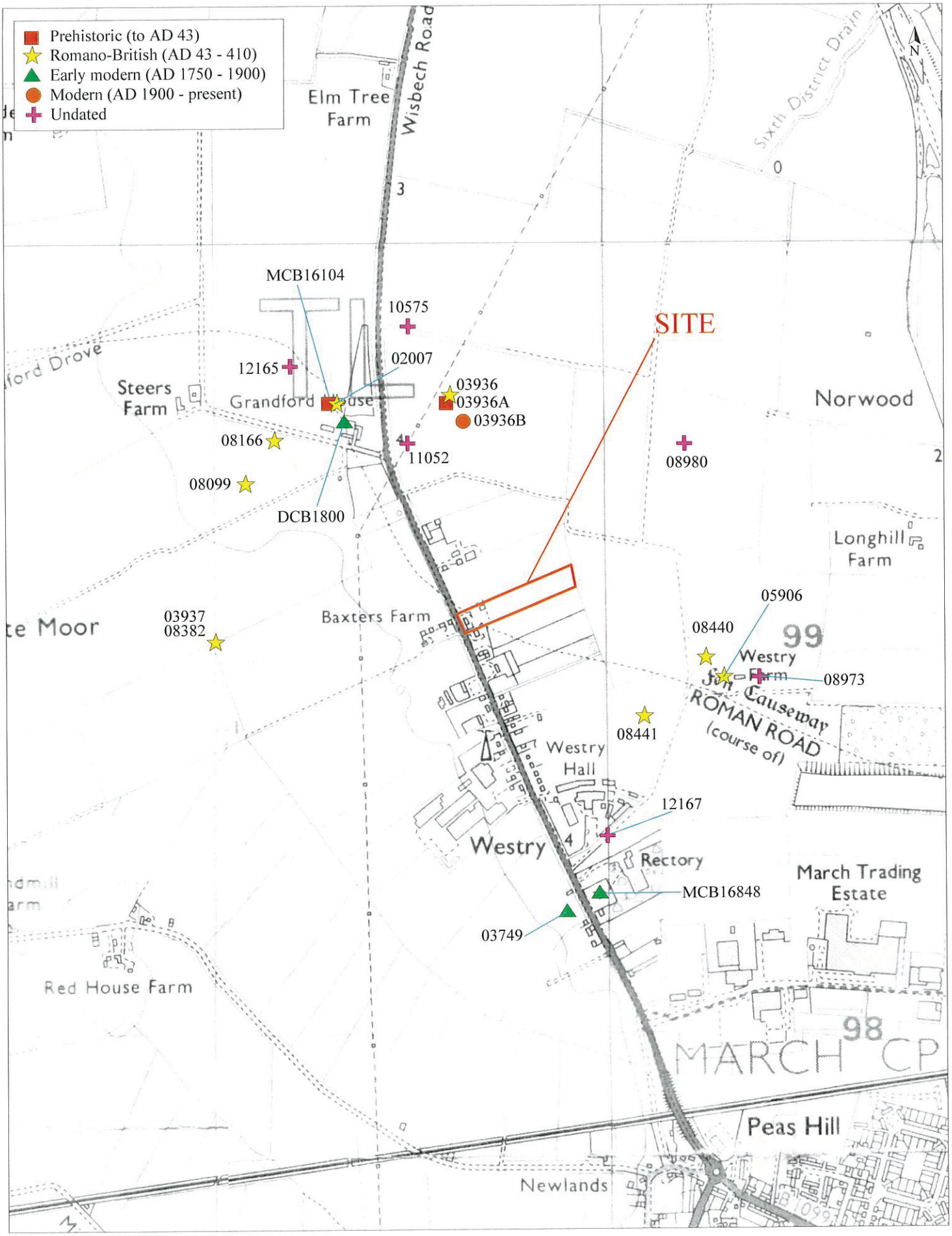

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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:12,500 at A4

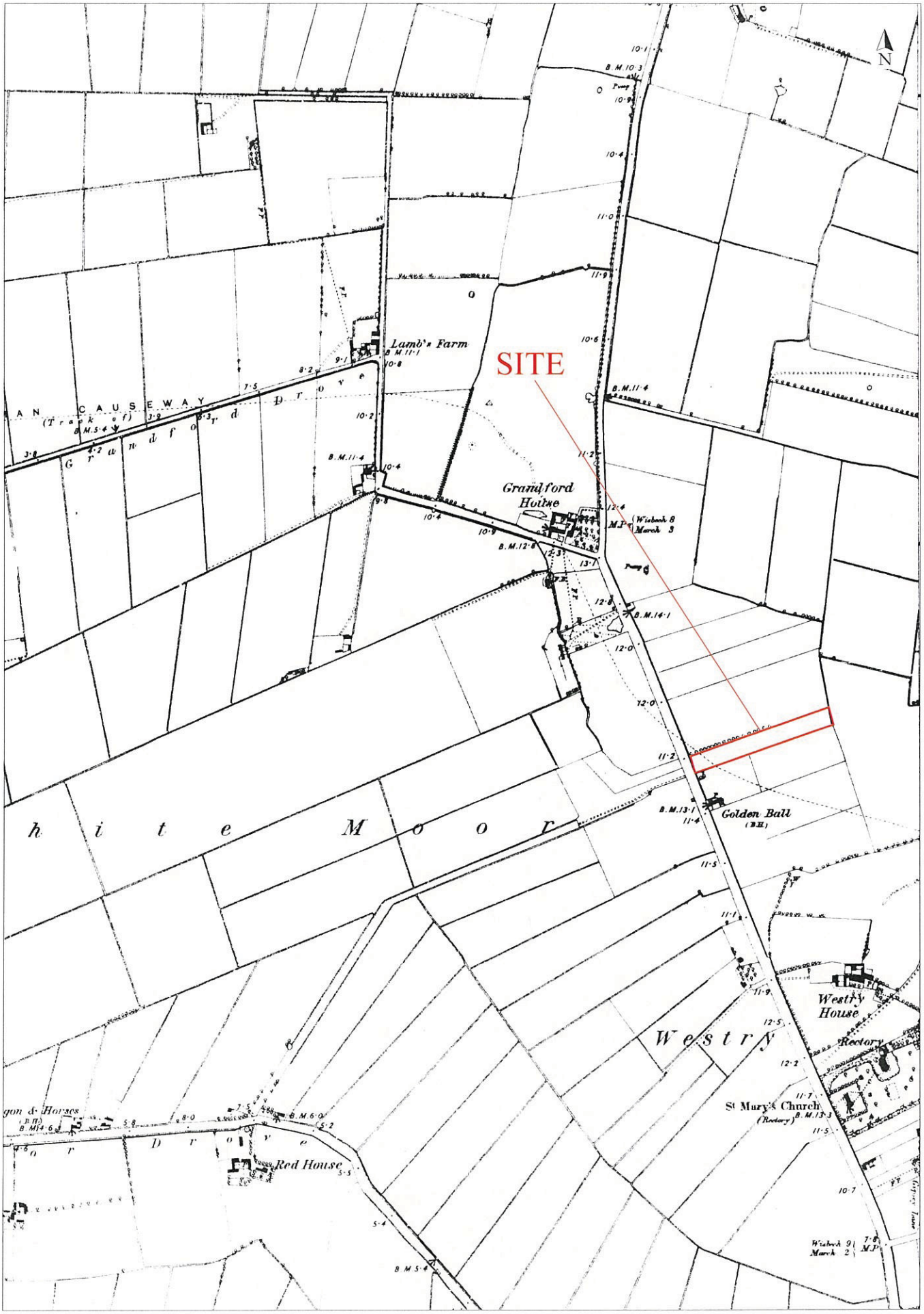

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Fig. 4 1st edition OS map, 1887

Scale 6" to 1mile at A4

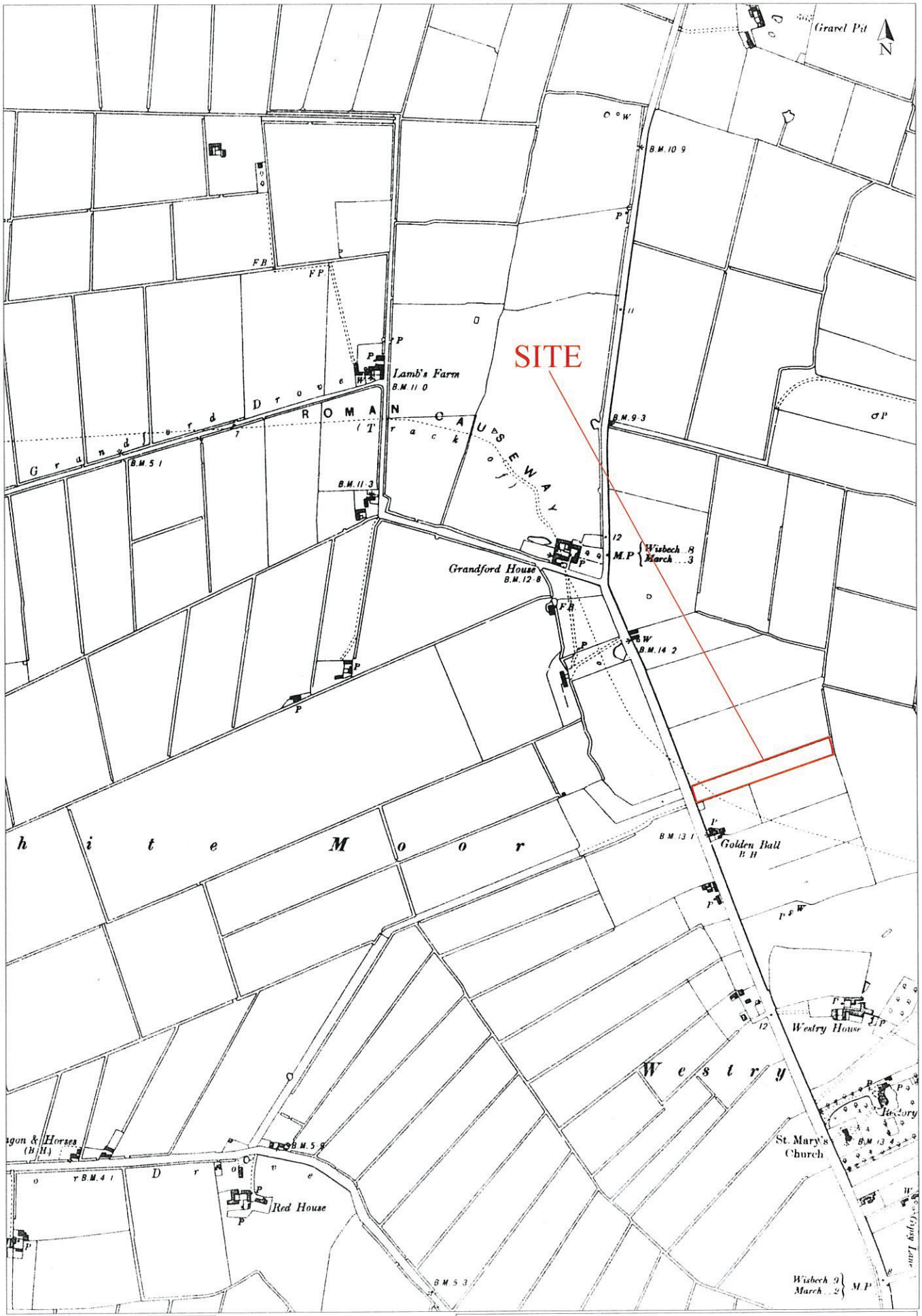

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Fig. 5 2nd edition OS map, 1903

Scale 6" to 1mile at A4

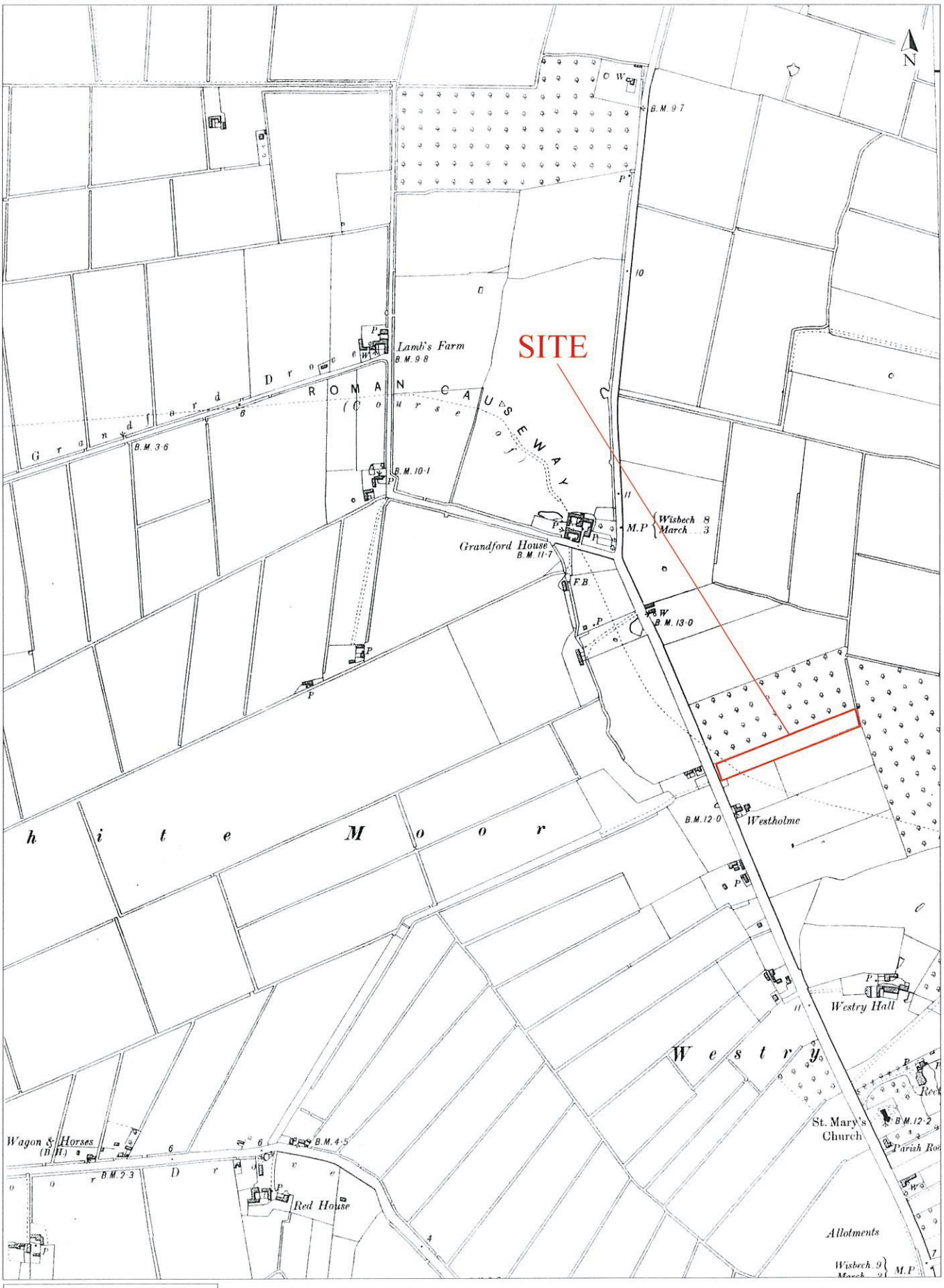

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Fig. 6 3rd edition OS map, 1927

Scale 6" to 1mile at A4

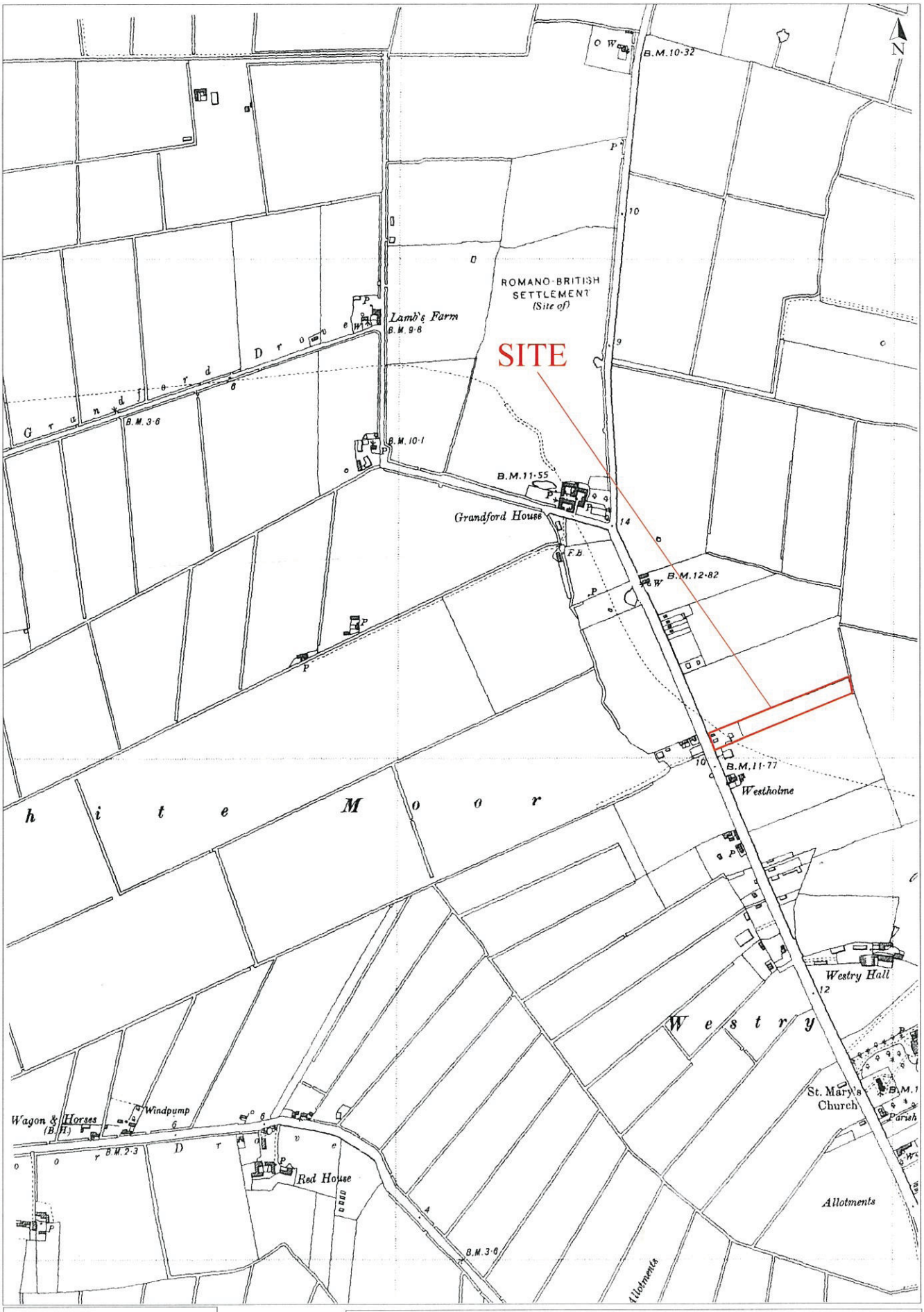

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Fig. 7 Provisional edition OS map, 1950

Scale 6" to 1mile at A4

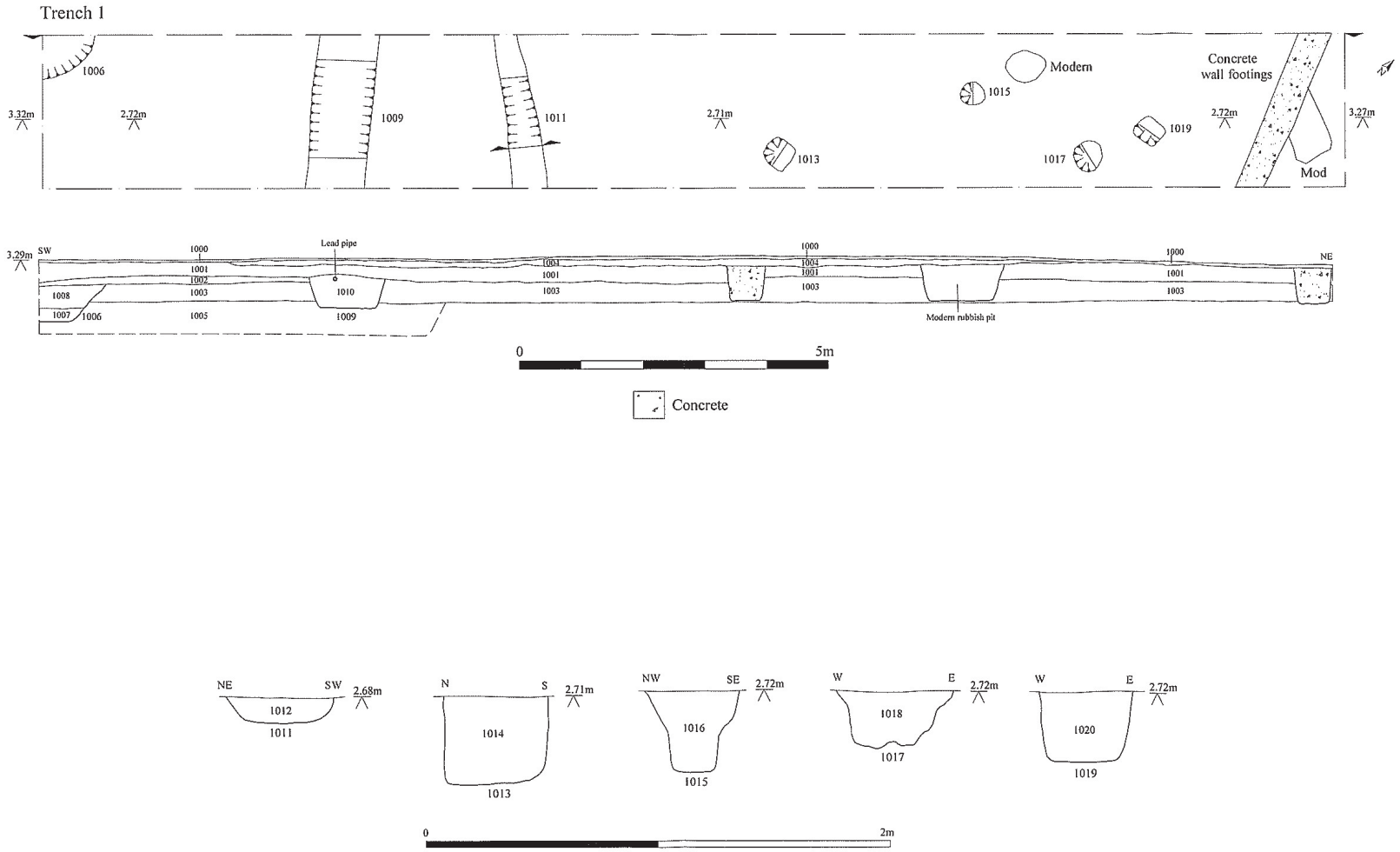

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Fig. 8 Trench plan and sections
Scale Plan & long section 1:75, feature sections 1:20 at A3

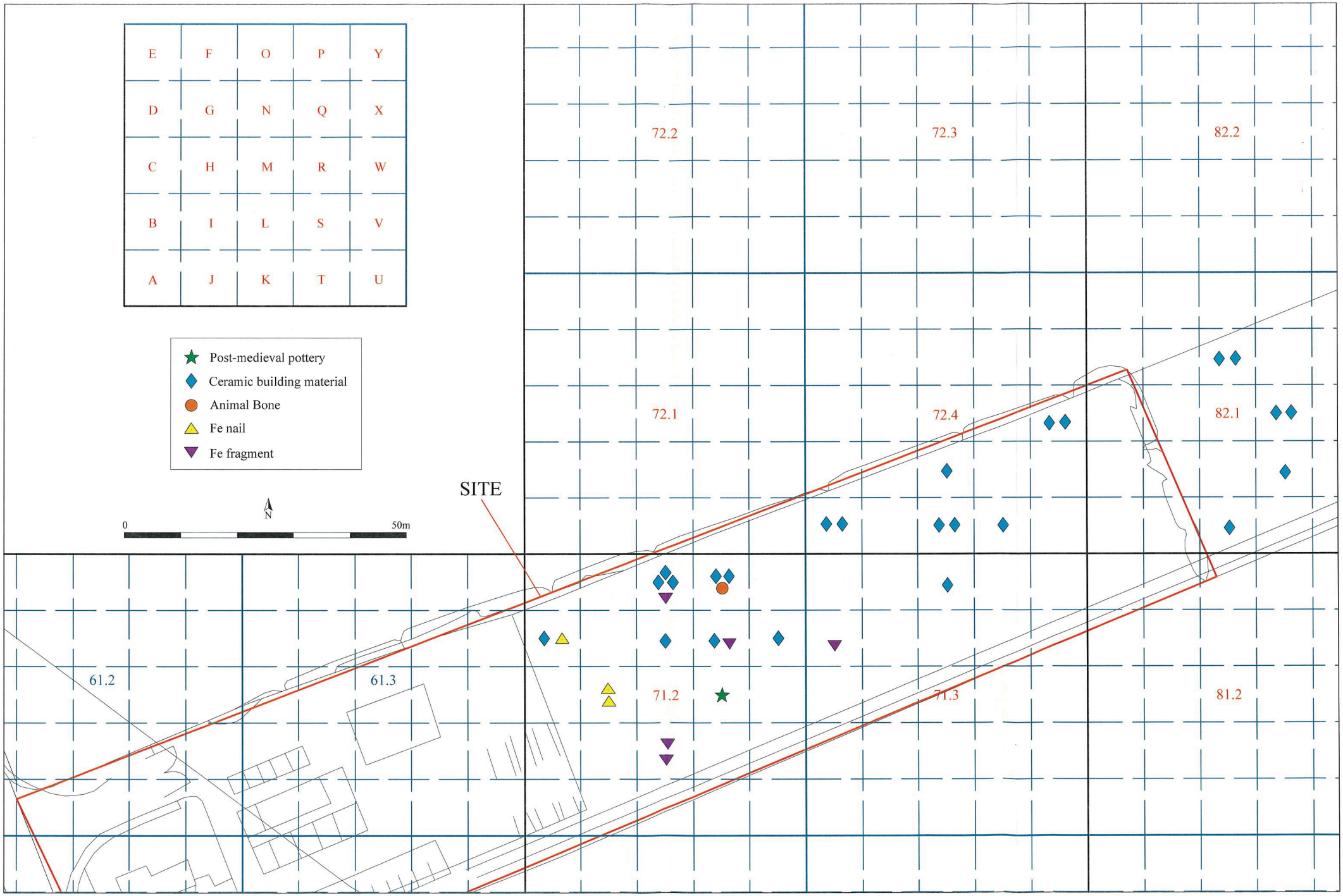

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Fig. 9 Fieldwalking plot

Scale 1:600 at A3