
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND EAST OF 7 WISBECH ROAD,
MARCH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(MAWR 09)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. Graham Dickerson

April 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 4120 9717
Planning Application: F/YR08/0592/F
OASIS ID: archaeol1-58736
Cambs.C.C.HER Event No ECB3125

APS Report No. **28/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to residential development on land to the east of 7 Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire.

The evaluation was required as the proposed development lies in an archaeologically sensitive area within the historic town of March, close to the Fen edge, on the western edge of March island. Several prehistoric and Romano-British settlement sites have been recorded in the surrounding area.

The evaluation revealed evidence of extensive early 20th century strip quarrying for gravel which was probably used on local roads.

A modern field boundary may have been the western limit of this undertaking.

Finds comprised mainly pottery and ceramic building material of post-medieval and modern date.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

An archaeological condition was placed on planning consent for a proposed residential

development on agricultural land east of 7 Wisbech Road, March (Planning Application F/YR08/0592/F) due to the high archaeological potential of the site. The first phase of work was to be an archaeological trenching evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site and to determine the need for any further investigations. The evaluation was carried out between 30th March and 1st April 2009 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

2.3 Topography and Geology

March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The proposed development site lies off Wisbech Road on the northwestern side of the town (Fig 2), bounded by school playing fields to the north, housing to the east and the fire station the south. This forms a roughly rectangular plot of land, with a narrower strip to the west forming the site access. It covers an area of approximately 0.51 hectares (measuring c75m east-west and c50m north-south), 0.35 hectares of which is to be developed, centred on National Grid Reference TL 4120 9717 (Fig. 3).

March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula between two major southern embayments of the fen. The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna) and Boulder Clay till (Hall 1987, 38). The proposed development is situated on the western edge of the low-lying island, which rises to c4m OD.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Fenland has long been recognised as

an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsula and the constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987).

The earliest evidence for occupation at March lies 800m southwest of the investigation area off Gaul Road and takes the form of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters (HER refs 08455, 08455A, 05210, 05210A, 10913, 10913A). Recent investigations confirmed the presence on this site of two areas of Mesolithic activity located on the island either side of the low valley of a small stream. A prehistoric buried soil containing further Mesolithic and Neolithic flint survived on the sides of this valley. A small amount of Neolithic pottery was also retrieved (Peachey 2008, Mellor forthcoming). Bronze Age lithics have been identified during excavations at Westry (1.5km northwest of the Investigation Area), 1.3m to the southwest of the site at Cherry Holt and at Flaggrass (1.5km to the northeast), all in residual contexts.

A Bronze Age fine handled beaker (HER 5924) was discovered during the construction of March Railway Station in the 1860s. Such vessels are usually associated with burial contexts (Hall 1987).

Excavations at Estover, northeast of the Assessment Area, identified a group of Bronze Age Beaker pottery from a pit, while an adjacent pit contained Bronze Age flints (James and Potter 1996).

Excavations undertaken at Whitemoor sidings, 1.5km to the north of the proposed

development site, identified two areas of significant prehistoric remains. One was of Early Bronze Age date, characterised by shallow ditches, pits and postholes. The second, of Late Bronze Age date, featured a series of large pits, together with postholes and gullies, containing artefactual and faunal remains and indicating the likelihood of settlement nearby (Hall 2004).

Iron Age sites lie to the north of Grandford and at Flaggrass, where occupation continued throughout the Iron Age period. Located at the eastern edge of the island, near the river, the Flaggrass sites would have had a link to Stonea island where more extensive Iron Age settlement is known (Hall 1987).

There is evidence for the extensive exploitation of the fenlands during the Romano-British period. Cropmarks of Romano-British field systems have been identified to the northeast of the present town. Possible saltern sites have been noted in the vicinity (HER CB10122 and CB10123) and excavations in the 1950s at Norwood, 2km to the northeast of the proposed development area, identified evidence of occupation and salt production between the late first century and fourth centuries AD (HER CB7317). Another Romano-British saltmaking site was excavated on the east of the island at Cedar Close, (Lane *et al* 2008).

The Fen Causeway, a Roman routeway that follows a course from Peterborough, through March and into Norfolk (HER CB15033), is thought to cross the March island east to west 1.2km to the north of the proposed development area, although its precise course in this area is unknown. Part of the Fen Causeway is thought to have originally been a canal, which was later metalled and/or gravelled over when the silts dried out.

Excavations at Estover, 1.2km northeast of the site, during the 1980s investigated the

Fen Causeway where it was visible as an earthwork. The excavated sections identified a metallated surface, flanked by substantial ditches, which ran parallel to the causeway. The excavations also identified a number of Roman features including a ditched droveway approaching the causeway at an angle from the east and several small rectilinear enclosures (James and Potter 1996).

Realignment of the River Nene to its present course occurred during the late Saxon period. The realignment is believed to have been part of a local scheme of drainage of the Fens during the 10th century, allowing March to develop as an inland port.

March is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was known as *Merc*, meaning boundary. It was later known as *Marchford*, a reflection of the role March played in the transport routes through the Fens.

By the 16th century March was recorded as a minor port, with eight barges transporting coal and grain. The town continued to expand throughout the post-medieval period.

Trial trenching during 2007 at a site approximately 150m to the southwest of the application area identified a pit containing late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, quarry pits of unknown date and a number of medieval or post-medieval drainage ditches (Weston 2007).

Cartographic evidence suggests the site has been farmland/pasture since at least the OS first edition of 1889 with a north-south aligned boundary just east of the house appearing on OS maps of 1902/3 but gone by that of 1927.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site, determine its likely extent, the date and function of archaeological features, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement, the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extend into the development area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Six trenches (Fig. 4) were excavated under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. The trenches were 25m long and 1.6m wide.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Plans of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with a Total Stations Theodolite.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4-7)

The natural deposit in all the trenches comprised reddish brown, with very light grey mottles, sands and gravels ('March Gravels').

Trench 1 (Fig 5)

In this trench, located on the east side of the site, the natural (103), was cut by fifteen very closely spaced roughly rectangular pits (Plate 2). A machine sondage was excavated at the western end through pits [107], [109] and [111] (Fig 7, Section 1) which were 0.65m, 0.7m and 0.6m deep respectively. A further pit [105] (Fig 7, Section 2, Plate 4) was hand excavated to a depth of 0.5m at which point it became too waterlogged to continue. It was filled with mid grey sandy clay (104) which was below soft mid brown silty clay (102) with moderate gravel inclusions. The pits had vertical, or near-vertical sides and flattish bases apart from [111], the base of which was more rounded. The remaining pits were not excavated but had similar fills. They were sealed by 0.3m thick dark grey clayey silt topsoil (101).

Trench 2 (Fig 5)

This trench was located at the southeast corner of the site, south of Trench 1. At the east end of the trench natural (208/216) was cut by pit [203] (Fig 7, Section 3, Plate 3). Medium greyish brown sand fill (202) which contained modern brick was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. In the middle of the trench dark greyish brown clayey sand subsoil (210/215) overlay the natural (Fig 7, Sections 3, 4). This was cut by pit [207] (Fig 7, Section 4) which was also excavated. This was 0.75m deep and contained several fills. A 0.2m thick clayey silty sand lower fill (214) with lumps of light yellow brown and light grey clay contained post-medieval brick. This was overlain by an at least 0.5m thick mid brown clayey sand (206) which contained early modern pottery and glass (see appendix 3). Above this was mixed clayey

silty sand with lumps of clay (213) 0.15m thick and containing modern pottery. This was sealed by a 0.25m thick dark brown silty sand (212). The top fill of the pit was light brownish orange clayey sand (211) 0.2m thick. The remaining pits [205], [219], [221], [223] and [225] were not excavated by hand although the latter two were machine excavated and found to be 0.6m in depth. The pits were sealed by dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt topsoil (201).

Trench 3 (Fig 5)

In this trench, located west of Trench 1, the natural (305) was overlain by 0.15m thick mid reddishbrown silty sand subsoil (304). This was cut by sixteen roughly rectangular pits, none of which were excavated as they clearly resembled the pits in the other trenches and this was the most waterlogged of the trenches. The upper part of pit [303] is shown in Section 5 (Fig 7). This was steep sided and filled with mid brown sandy clay (302) with moderate gravel, similar to all of the other fills in this trench. All were sealed by a 0.35m thick dark grey clayey silt topsoil (301).

Trench 4 (Fig 6)

This trench was positioned towards the west of the site and formed a T shape with Trench 5 to the south. The natural (402) in this trench was cut by eleven closely spaced, roughly rectangular pits which clearly resembled those recorded in other trenches. One of these, pit [414] was excavated (Fig 7, Section 10) and measured 2.2m wide by 0.6m deep. This was filled with mid dark greyish brown clayey silty sand (413) which contained modern brick and a piece of 17th century clay pipe stem. The fills of the other pits in the trench were similar.

Trench 5 (Fig 6)

In this trench the natural (511) was overlain by mid reddish brown clayey sand subsoil (510) cut by two pits [506] and [508] (Fig 7, Section 8), which were not

excavated due to the wet conditions, the former being more rounded than the others.

In the west end of the trench was 7m wide north-south aligned linear feature [502] which was filled with dark brown silty clay (503).

Trench 6 (Fig 6)

Trench 6 was positioned towards the west end of the site, south of Trench 5. The natural (610) was overlain by 0.17m thick mid brown sandy silt (609). At the east end of the trench this was cut by a linear feature [606] at least 8m wide and in alignment with feature [502] in Trench 5. A number of fills were recorded in a 0.6m deep segment (Fig 7, Section 6). Mid grey clayey silt (605) was overlain by 0.4m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (604) which contained post-medieval pottery and brick. Above this was 0.15m thick dark grey clayey silt (603) which contained modern pottery. This was overlain by 0.2m thick stiff mottled mid grey/orange brown clay (602) with occasional chalk lumps.

West of this feature pit [608] (Fig 7, Section 7) also cut the subsoil. This was irregular in plan, with concave sides, unlike the other pits on the site. It was 2.8m wide and 0.8m deep and was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (607) which contained a small piece of undateable brick.

These features were sealed by 0.26m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (601).

6. DISCUSSION

The large number of roughly rectangular, steep sided pits revealed in Trenches 1-5 probably represent strip quarrying of the March island gravels. Pottery recovered from these indicates an early 20th century date for the workings, certainly earlier than the 1930s as local knowledge (Mrs

Dickerson pers. comm.) confirmed no such activity in the field during the past seventy years. These workings were probably of short duration and do not appear on any maps. Similar features have previously been found in this part of the county (Andy Thomas pers. comm.) including at nearby Elliott Road, March (Weston 2007). The gap between groups of pits in Trench 2 was probably the location of a trackway for gravel carts and stands as a slight ridge running west towards the current drive. The pit free area at the east end of Trench 5 may have been the location of a side track.

Undated irregular shaped pit [608] in the west end of Trench 6 was probably the result of earlier piecemeal quarrying but was still late enough to cut the subsoil.

Linear feature [502/606] was probably the field boundary ditch marked on the 1902/3 OS maps but absent by 1927. It was not shown on the 1889 first edition so may have been relatively short-lived, possibly acting as a boundary for the quarrying. The upper fill was dated to the modern period and the earlier material from the feature may have been residual.

There seems to be little documentary evidence for this form of quarrying but one quarry company, Hilton Gravels of Derbyshire, traced its roots to half a dozen men using shovels in the late 19th century, the material being sold mainly for the footpaths and drives of larger houses (Cooper 2008). In the early 19th century labourers were employed at Mackworth, Derbyshire digging and sifting gravel, 'levelling the rubbish and regularly returning topsoil on to it as the work proceeds'. The gravel was sold to the surveyors of the turnpike roads (Farey 1817). Likewise, the quarry at 7 Wisbech Road may have provided minerals for the expansion of this side of the town, much of which dates to the earlier 20th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An evaluation carried out on land at 7 Wisbech Road, March found evidence of extensive early 20th century strip quarrying for gravel which was probably used for local roads and construction.

A modern field boundary may have been the western limit of this undertaking.

Finds comprised mainly pottery and ceramic building material of post-medieval and modern date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Graham Dickerson who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Excavation Team: Chris Moulis, Jonathon Smith
 Surveying: Dale Trimble
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- CBA Council for British Archaeology
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
- OS Ordnance Survey

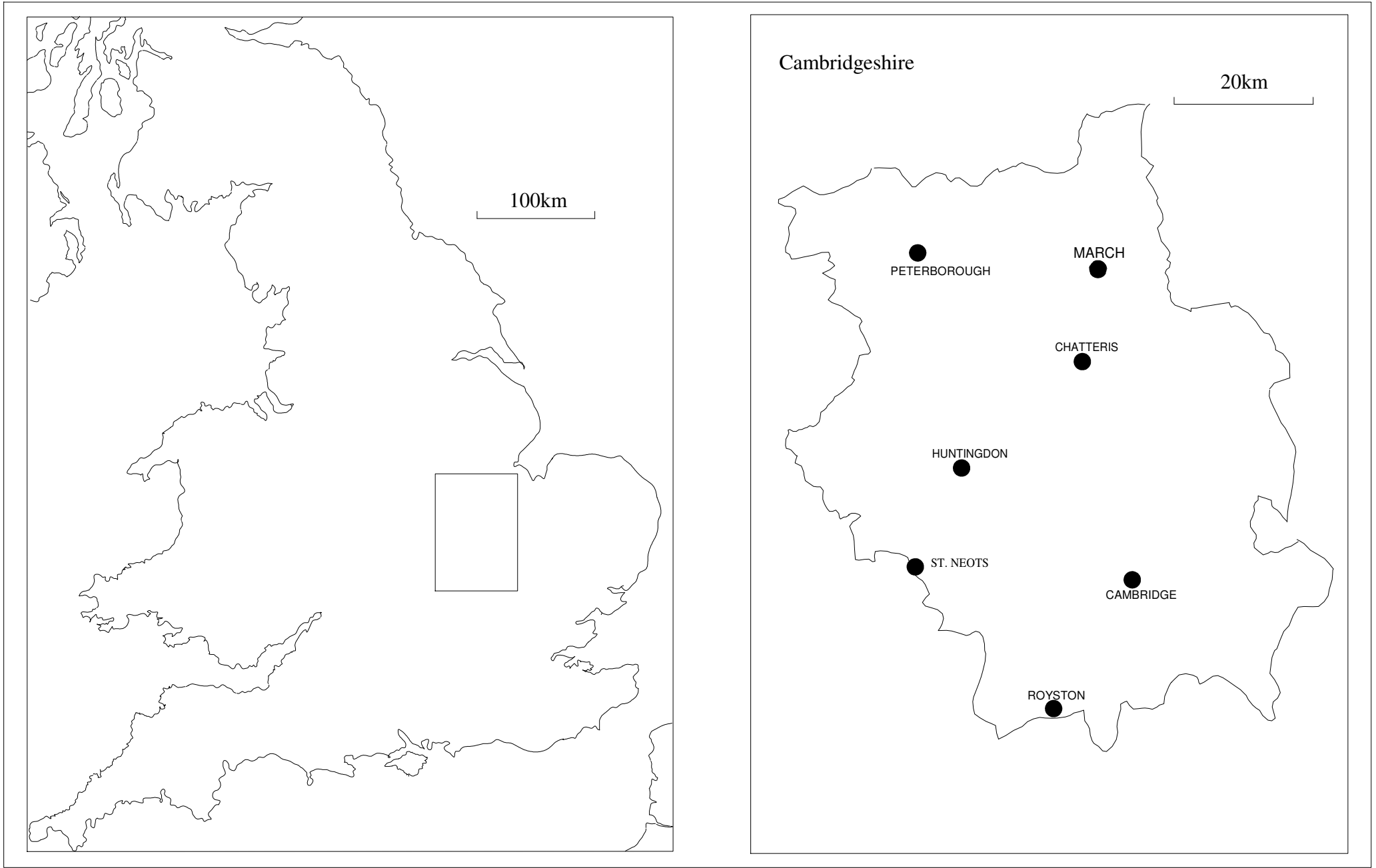


Figure 1 General Location Plan

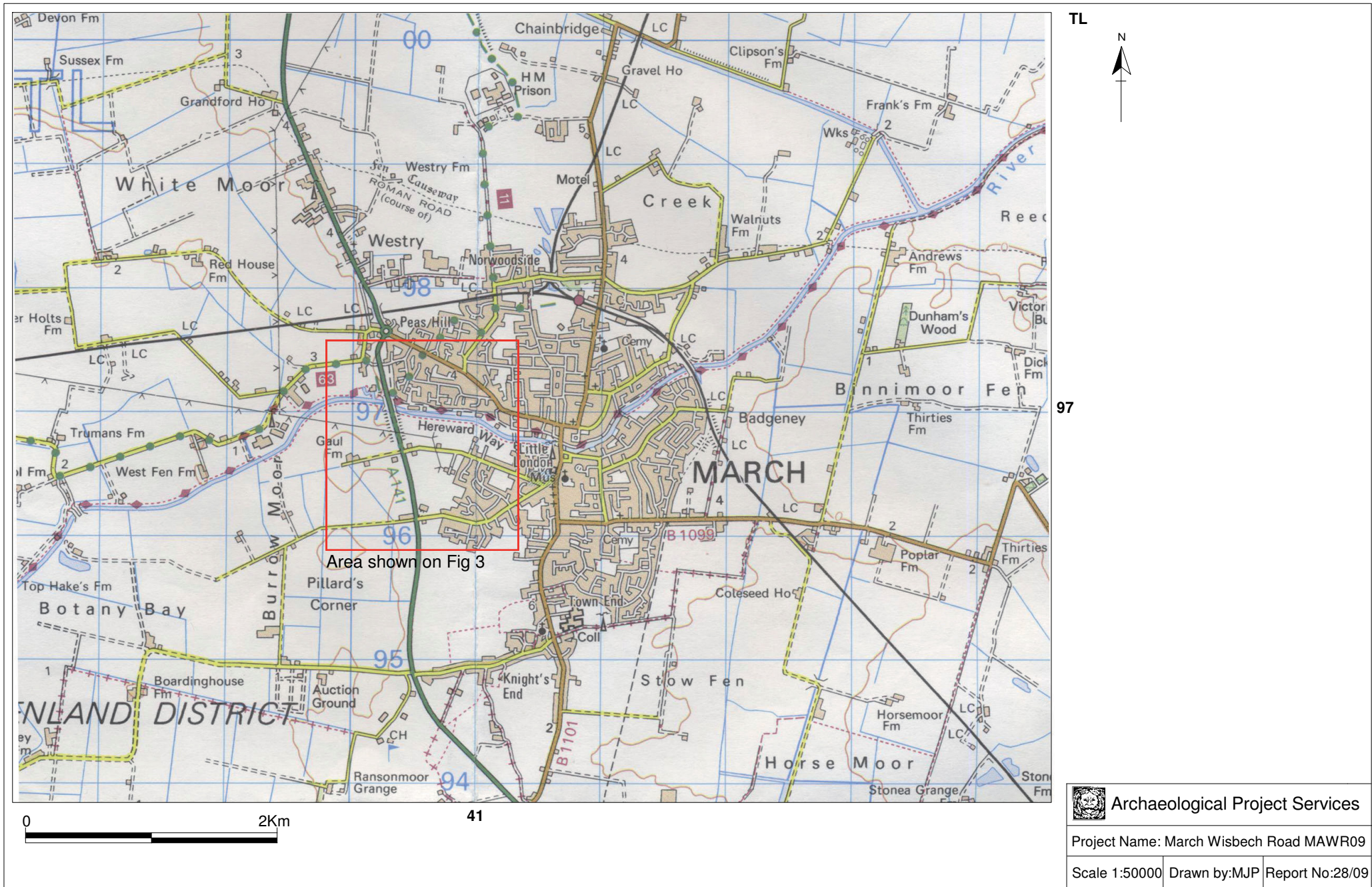


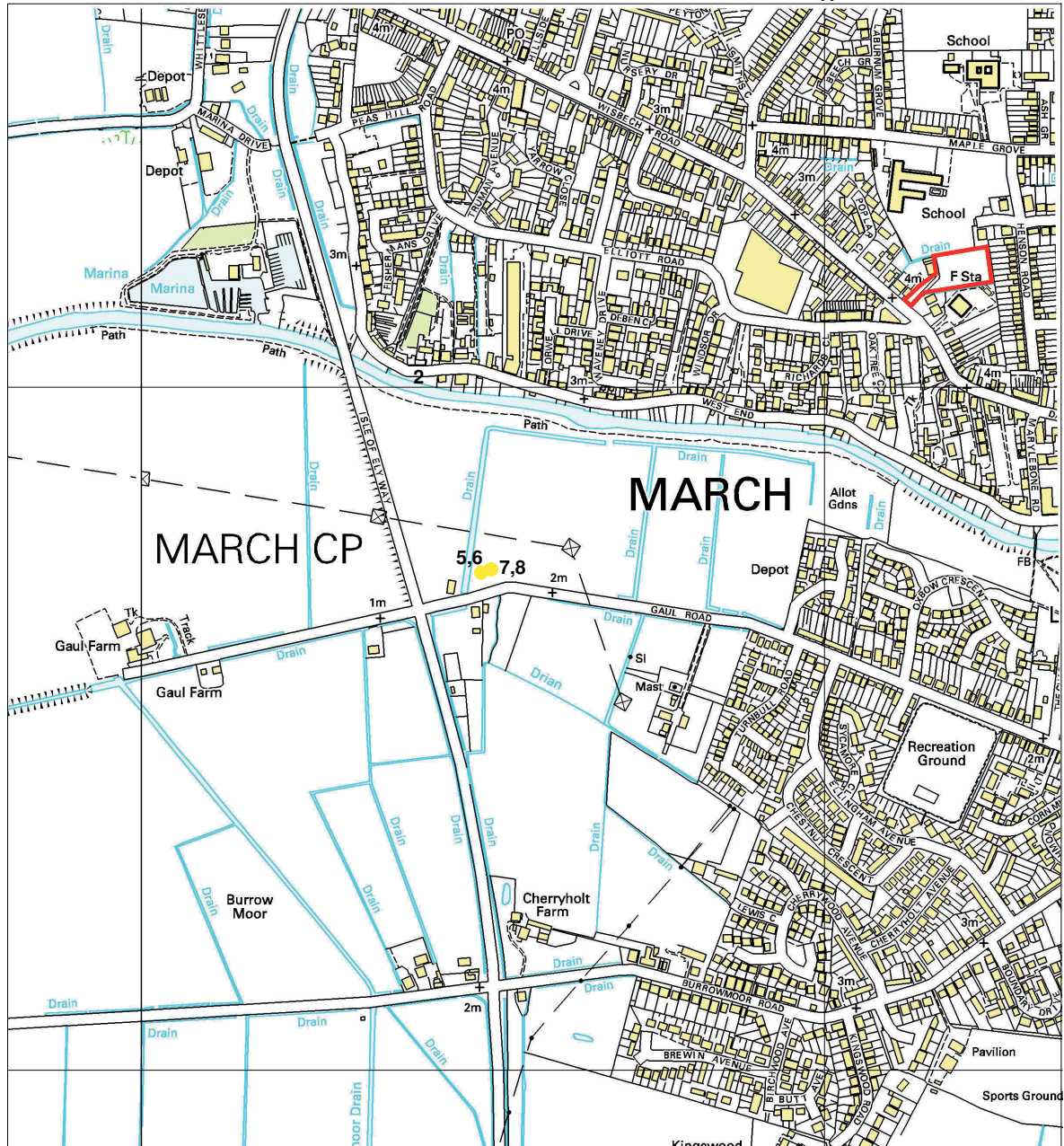
Figure 2. Site Location Plan



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KEY



Proposed Development Site




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Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: MJP Report No: 28/09

Figure 3. Site Location Plan

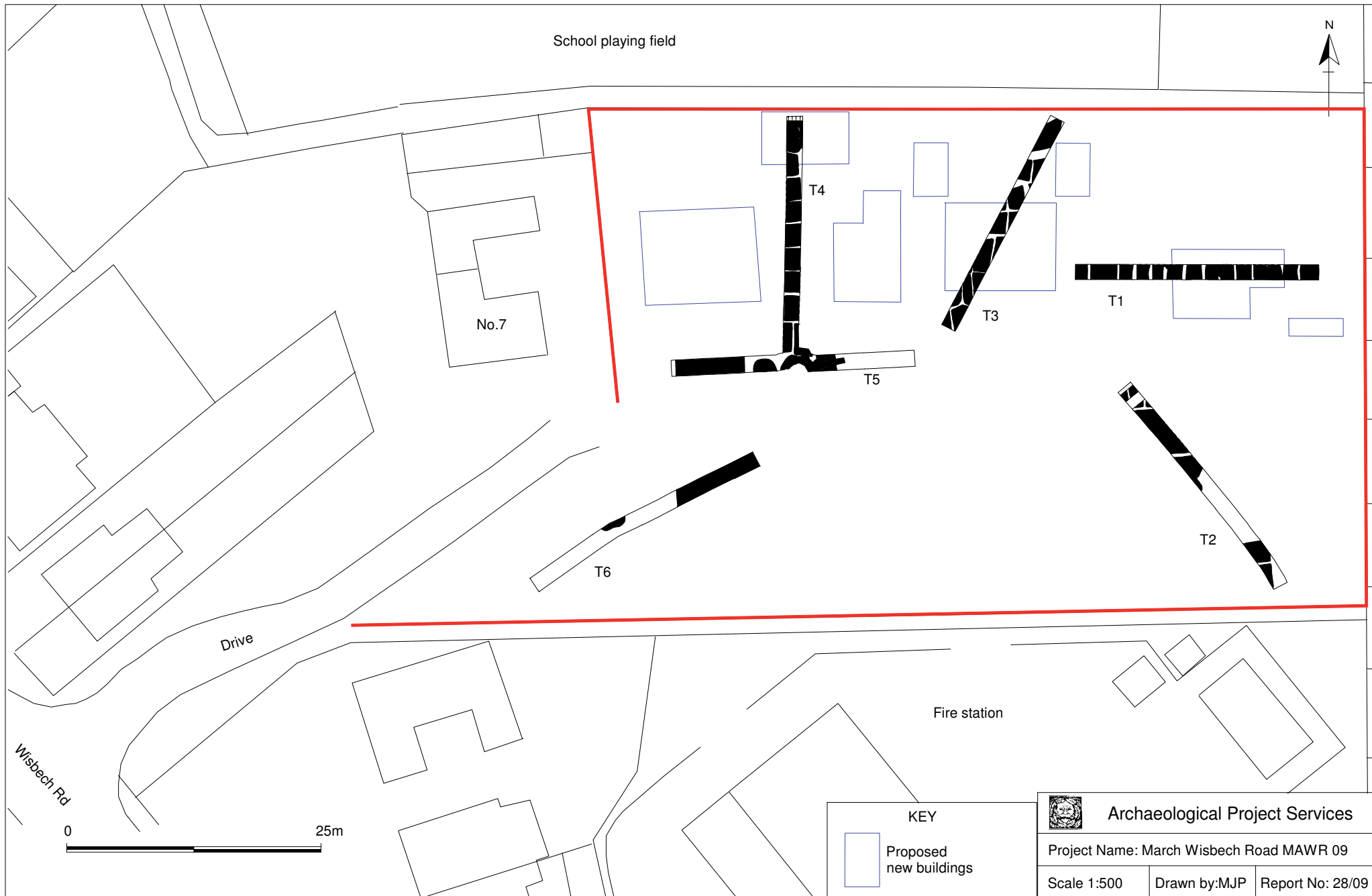


Figure 4. Trench Location Plan

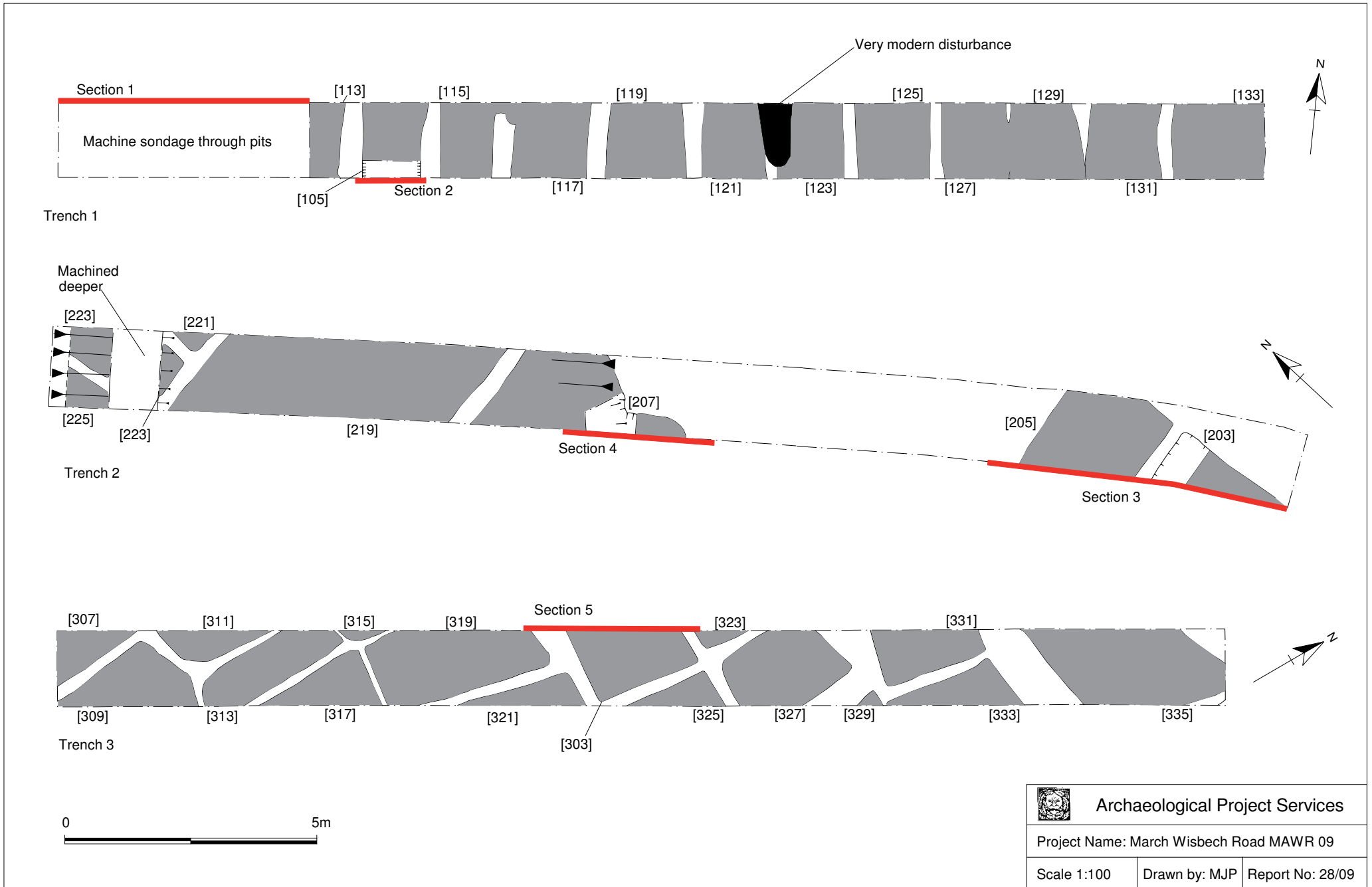
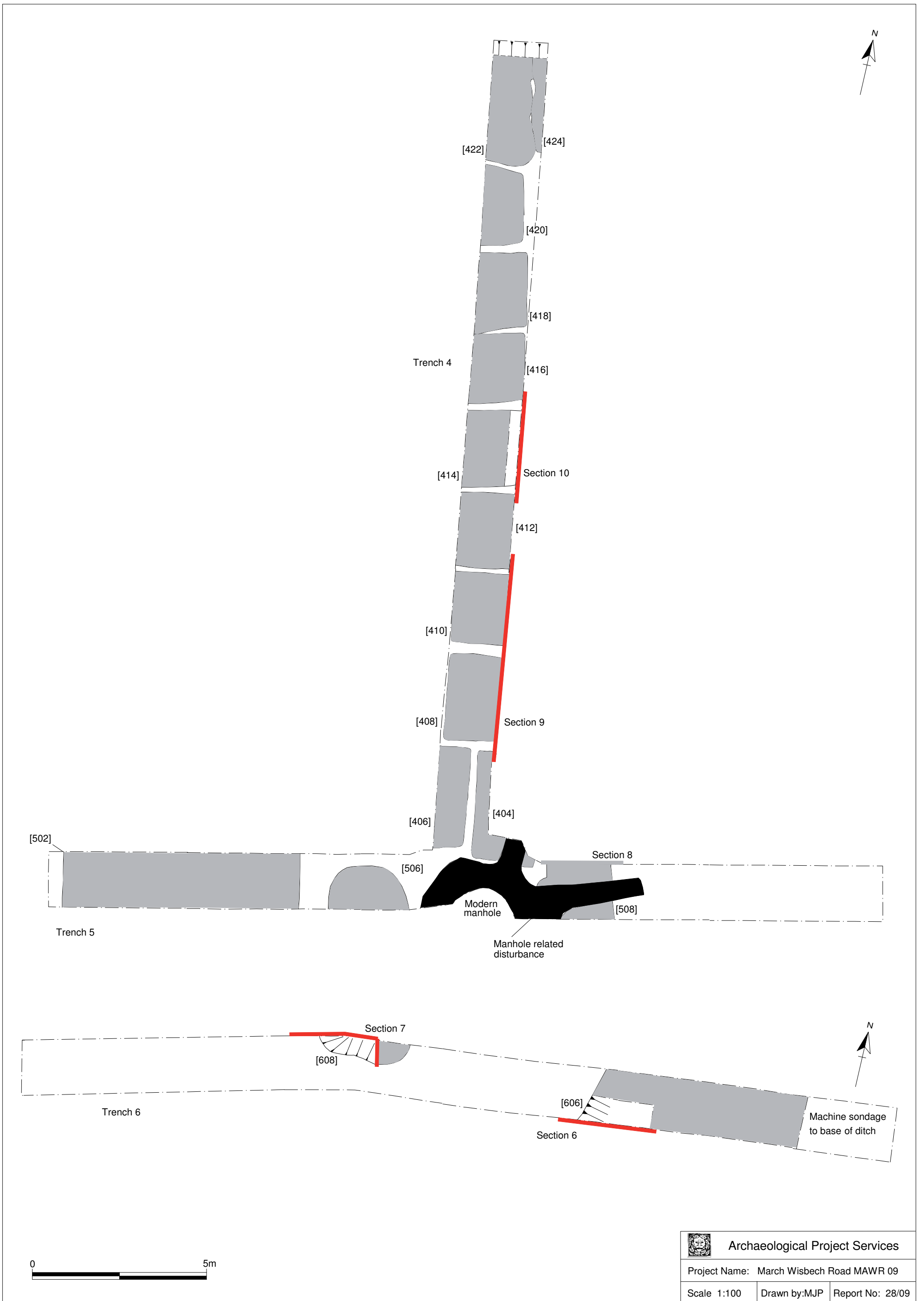


Figure 5. Trenches 1-3 plans




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: March Wisbech Road MAWR 09		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 28/09

Figure 6. Trenches 4-6 Plans

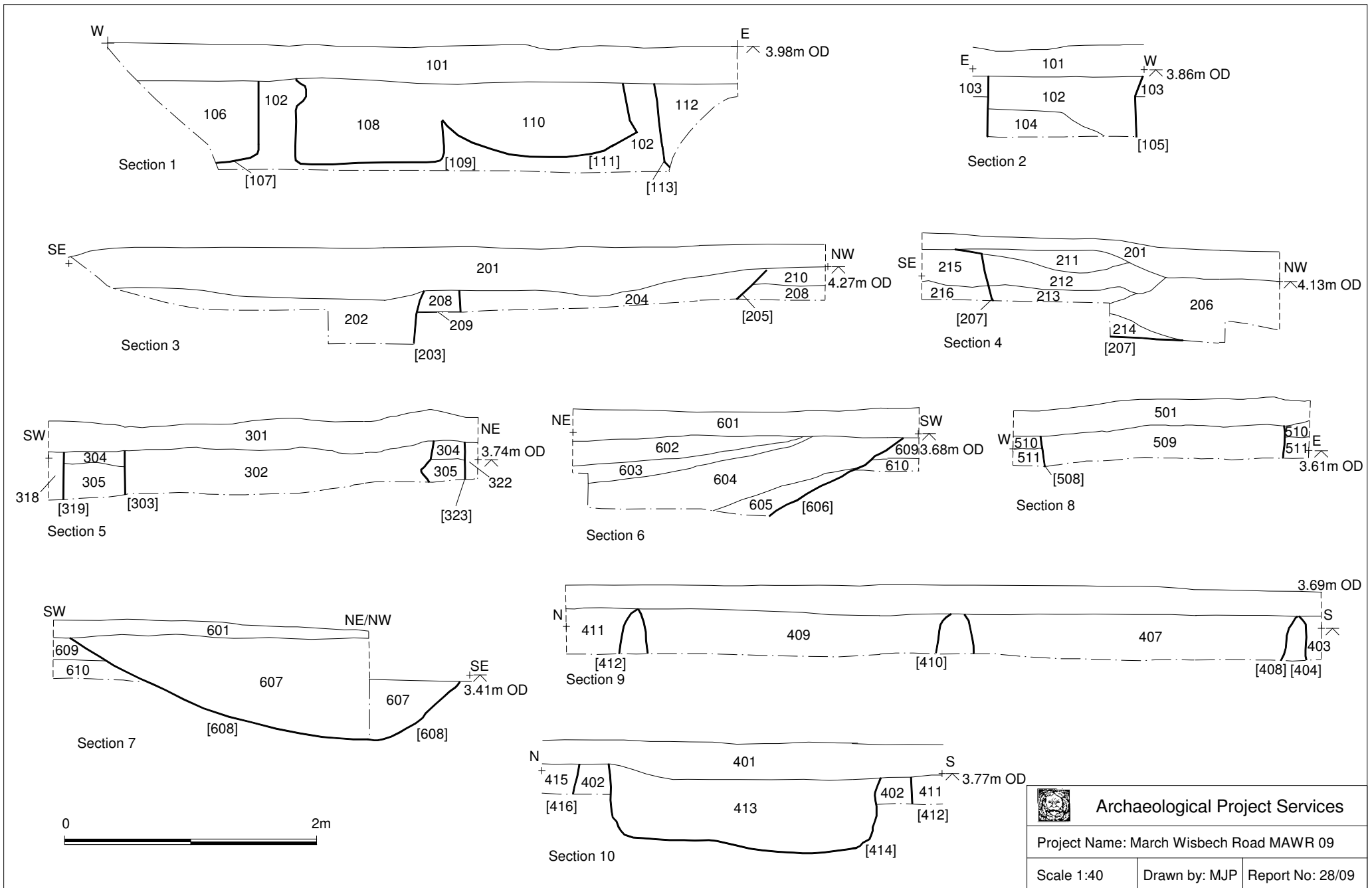


Figure 7. Sections


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Scale 1:40	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 28/09



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking west towards no. 7 Wisbech Road



Plate 2. Trench 1 looking west showing strip quarrying pits



Plate 3: Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 looking northwest showing quarry pits [203] and [205] and the higher ground before further pits beyond, the probable location of a quarry track.



Plate 4. Pit [105], Section 2 looking south



Plate 5. Ditch [606], Section 6 looking southeast



Plate 6. Pit [608], Section 7 looking northwest

**Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND OFF 7 WISBECH ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR GRAHAM DICKERSON
JANUARY 2009**

Planning Application: F/YR08/0592/F

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land east of 7 Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive within the historic town of March and close to the Fen edge, on the western edge of March island.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation of the site required as a condition of planning consent to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the evaluation of land east of 7 Wisbech Road, March, Cambridgeshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire. The Proposed development site lays on the western edge of the town, on land to the east of 7 Wisbech Road. The site comprises an approximately rectangular plot measuring 75m x 50m with a narrower strip to the west, which will form the site access extending to Wisbech road. In total the site measures 0.51 hectares although the area to be developed measures approximately 0.35 hectares.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent (Application No. F/YR08/0592/F) requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of the development. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any further investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna). The Investigation Area lies on the western edge of the low-lying island, which rises to c4m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Trial trenching undertaken during 2007 at a site approximately 150m to the southwest of the application area identified a pit containing late Bronze Age\Early Iron Age pottery, quarry pits of unknown date and a number of medieval or post medieval drainage ditches (Weston, P., 2007).
- 6.2 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsular and the constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987)
- 6.3 The earliest evidence for occupation at March is located off Gaul Road, approximately 800m southwest of the proposed development, immediately south of the modern course of the River Nene, and comprises Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters (Her refs 08455, 08455A, 05210, 05210A, 10913, 10913A;). In the wider area Bronze Age lithics have been identified during excavations at Westry (1.5km north of the Investigation Area), 750m to the south of the site at Cherry Holt (Figure 4) and at Flaggrass (2.5km to the northeast), all in residual contexts.. A group of four barrows is known on Stonea island, approximately 6km to the southeast.
- 6.4 Recent investigations at Gaul Road recovered large quantities of worked flint and a small amount of Neolithic pottery (APS, forthcoming).
- 6.5 A Bronze Age fine handled beaker (HER 5924) was discovered during the construction of March Railway Station in the 1860's. Such vessels are usually associated with burial contexts (Hall, 1987).
- 6.6 Excavations at Estover, to the northeast of the Investigation Area, identified a large group of Bronze Age Beaker pottery from a pit, whilst an adjacent pit contained Bronze Age flints (James and Potter, 1996).
- 6.7 Iron Age sites lie to the north of Grandford and at Flaggrass, where occupation continued throughout the Iron Age period. Located at the eastern edge of the island, near the river, the Flaggrass sites would have had a link to Stonea island where more extensive Iron Age settlement is known (Hall, 1987).
- 6.8 There is extensive evidence for the exploitation of the fenlands during the Romano-British period. Cropmarks of Romano-British fieldsystems have been identified to the northeast of the present town. Possible saltern sites have been noted in the vicinity (HER CB10122 and CB10123) and excavations at Norwood, 2.5km to the north of the proposed development area, in the 1950s identified evidence of occupation and salt production between the late first century and fourth century (HER CB7317).
- 6.9 March is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was known as Merc, meaning boundary. It was later known as Marchford, a reflection of the role March played in the transport routes through the Fens.
- 6.10 By the 16th century March was recorded as a minor port, with eight barges transporting coal and grain. The town continued to expand throughout the post-medieval period.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

- 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 Development is concentrated on the north side of the application area, with the south side remaining open. Six 25m x 1.6m trial trenches will be excavated comprising a 5% sample of the proposed development, laid out as shown on Fig 3.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required.
- 9.2 Samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of dated features, likely to comprise ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples to characterise the survival of plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from suitable archaeological contexts. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Murphy & Wiltshire 1994. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive. The event number for this project issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record will be ECB3125.

12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

- 14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman: M Darling, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.

- 18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 3-4 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 7 person-days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 18.4 Contingency
- 18.4.1 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Weston, P., *et al* 2007, Land West of Dartford Road and Philips Chase and south of Elliot Road, March, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Sololutions report No: **2206**

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Soft dark grey clayey silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
102	1	Soft mid brown silty clay 0.5m+ thick	Fill of [105]	
103	1	Loose mid orangey yellow sand/gravel	Natural	
104	1	Soft mid grey sandy clay 0.25m+ thick	Lower fill of [105]	
105	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.5m wide, 0.5m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
106	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [107]	
107	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 0.95m+ wide, 0.65m deep	Cut of quarry pit	
108	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [109]	
109	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.15m wide, 0.7m deep	Cut of quarry pit	
110	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [111]	
111	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.4m wide, 0.6m deep	Cut of quarry pit	
112	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [113]	
113	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.2m wide, 0.7m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
114	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [115]	
115	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
116	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [117]	
117	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.5m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
118	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [119]	
119	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.5m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
120	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [121]	
121	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.3m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
122	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [123]	
123	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.25m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
124	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [125]	
125	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.45m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
126	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [127]	
127	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.25m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
128	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [129]	
129	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.45m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
130	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [131]	
131	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.35m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
132	1	Same as (102)	Fill of [133]	
133	1	Rectangular cut 1.6m+ long, 1.8m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
201	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
202	2	Firm medium greyish brown clayey sand 0.34m+ thick	Fill of [203]	
203	2	Rectangular cut 2.1m+ long x 1.2m+ wide x 0.34m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
204	2	Firm mid-dark brownish grey clayey sand 0.18m+ thick	Fill of [205]	
205	2	Rectangular cut 2m+ long x 2m wide x 0.18m deep	Cut of quarry pit	
206	2	Soft mid brown clayey sand 0.5m+ thick	Fill of [207]	
207	2	Rectangular cut 2m+ long x 1.5m+ wide x 0.5m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
208	2	Firm light yellowish brown clayey sand 0.17m+ thick	Natural	
209	2	Soft mid orange/lighter whitish yellow sand/gravel	Natural	
210	2	Firm dark greyish brown clayey sand 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
211	2	Loose light brownish orange clayey sand 0.2m thick	Fill of [207]	
212	2	Soft dark brown clayey silty sand up to 0.25m thick	Fill of [207]	
213	2	Firm mottled dark grey/light brown clayey silty sand	Fill of [207]	
214	2	Firm dark grey mainly clayey silty sand with lumps of light yellow brown and light grey clay 0.2m thick	Fill of [207]	
215	2	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey sand up to 0.27m thick	Subsoil	
216	2	Firm light yellowish orange clayey sand 0.12m thick	Natural	
217	2	Soft mid orange brown clayey sand 0.12m thick	Fill of [207]	
218	2	Soft mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.5m+ thick	Fill of [219]	
219	2	Rectangular cut 4.5m long x 1.6m+ wide x 0.5m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
220	2	Soft mid to dark greyish brown clayey sand 0.5m thick	Fill of [221]	
221	2	Rectangular cut 0.75m+ long x 0.6m+ wide x 0.5m deep	Cut of quarry pit	
222	2	Soft dark greyish brown/dark bluish grey clayey sand 0.6m thick	Fill of [223]	
223	2	Rectangular cut 2.3m+ long x 1.3m+ wide x 0.6 deep	Cut of quarry pit	

224	2	Soft mid to dark greyish brown clayey sand 0.6m thick	Fill of [225]	
225	2	Rectangular cut 1.05m+ long x 0.7m+ wide x 0.6m deep	Cut of quarry pit	
301	3	Soft dark grey clayey silt 0.35m thick	Topsoil	
302	3	Soft mid brown sandy clay 0.5m+ thick	Fill of [303]	
303	3	Rectangular cut 2m long x 1.5m+ wide x 0.5m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
304	3	Loose mid orangey brown silty sand 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
305	3	Loose orangey yellow sand/gravel	Natural	
306	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [307]	
307	3	Rectangular cut 1.2m+ long x 1.1m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
308	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [309]	
309	3	Rectangular cut 2m+ long x 1.8m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
310	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [311]	
311	3	Rectangular cut 1.1m+ long x 0.9m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
312	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [313]	
313	3	Rectangular cut 2.8m long x 0.9m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
314	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [315]	
315	3	Rectangular cut 0.4m+ long x 0.4m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
316	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [317]	
317	3	Rectangular cut 2.2m+ long x 1.3m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
318	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [319]	
319	3	Rectangular cut 2.5m long x 1.6m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
320	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [321]	
321	3	Rectangular cut 2.2m+ long x 0.8m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
322	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [323]	
323	3	Rectangular cut 0.5m+ long x 0.4m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
324	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [325]	
325	3	Rectangular cut 1.7m+ long x 0.8m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
326	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [327]	
327	3	Rectangular cut 2.1 m long x 1.65m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
328	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [329]	
329	3	Rectangular cut 0.4m+ long x 0.3m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
330	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [331]	
331	3	Rectangular cut 2.1 m long x 1.2m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
332	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [333]	
333	3	Rectangular cut 2.1 m long x 1.3m+ wide	Cut of quarry pit	
334	3	Same as (302)	Fill of [335]	
335	3	Rectangular cut 3m+ long x 2.4m wide	Cut of quarry pit	
401	4	Firm very dark grey brown clayey sandy silt 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
402	4	Loose mottled light orange/light whitish yellow sand/gravel	Natural	
403	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.32m+ thick	Fill of [404]	
404	4	Rectangular cut 3.1m long x 1.5m wide x 0.32m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
405	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.22m+ thick	Fill of [406]	
406	4	Rectangular cut 2.9m long x 0.85m wide x 0.22m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
407	4	Firm mid-dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.3m+ thick	Fill of [408]	
408	4	Rectangular cut 2.5m long x 1.5m+ wide x 0.3m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
409	4	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.35m+ thick	Fill of [410]	
410	4	Rectangular cut 2m long x 1.5m+ wide x 0.35m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
411	4	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.36m thick	Fill of [412]	
412	4	Rectangular cut 2.2m long x 1.55m+ wide x 0.36m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
413	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.25m thick	Fill of [414]	
414	4	Rectangular cut 2.2m long x 1.55m+ wide x 0.25m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
415	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand with bluish grey clay lumps 0.2m+ thick	Fill of [416]	
416	4	Rectangular cut 2m long x 1.55m+ wide x 0.2m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
417	4	Firm medium orangey brown clayey silty sand 0.1m+ thick	Fill of [418]	
418	4	Rectangular cut 2.2m long x 1.5m+ wide x 0.1m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
419	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.2m+ thick	Fill of [420]	
420	4	Rectangular cut 2.1 m long x 1.2m+ wide x 0.2m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
421	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.33m+ thick	Fill of [422]	
422	4	Rectangular cut 3.2m long x 1.3m+ wide x 0.33m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	

423	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silty sand 0.3m+ thick	Fill of [424]	
424	4	Rectangular cut 2.65m+ long x 0.4m+ wide x 0.3m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
425	4	Dark brownish grey clayey silty sand 0.4m thick	Fill of [414]	
501	5	Soft dark grey clayey silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
502	5	N-S aligned linear cut 1.6m+ long, 7m wide, 0.5m+ deep	Cut of ditch	
503	5	Soft dark brown silty clay 0.5m+ thick	Fill of [502]	
504	5	Soft mid grey clay 0.18m thick	Fill of [502]	
506	5	Sub-circular cut 3m x 1.2m+ x 0.5m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
507	5	Firm mid grey clay at least 0.5m thick	Fill of [506]	
508	5	Rectangular cut 0.5m+ long x 1.8m wide x 0.5m+ deep	Cut of quarry pit	
509	5	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.5m+ thick	Fill of [508]	
510	5	Loose mid orangey brown clayey sand 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
511	5	Loose mid orangey yellow sand/gravel	Natural	
601	6	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.26m thick	Topsoil	
602	6	Stiff mottled mid grey/orange brown clay with occasional chalk lumps up to 0.2m thick	Dump of clay	
603	6	Soft dark grey clayey silt 0.15m thick	Top fill of [606]	
604	6	Soft very dark greyish brown clay silt 0.4m+ thick	Fill of [606]	
605	6	Friable mid grey clayey silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [606]	
606	6	N-S aligned linear cut 1.6m+ long, 8m+ wide, 1m+ deep	Cut of ditch	
607	6	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.8m thick	Fill of [608]	
608	6	Irregular cut 2.8m long, 0.5m+ wide, 0.8m deep	Cut of pit	
609	6	Friable mid brown sandy silt 0.17m thick	Subsoil	
610	6	Loose mottled orange/very light grey sand/gravel	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**INTRODUCTION**

[SUMMARY OF FINDS]

POST ROMAN POTTERY*By Anne Boyle***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire and surrounding counties, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 19 sherds from 10 vessels, weighing 307 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The number of multi-herd vessels is low and all the pottery appears to be redeposited. The low average sherd weight of 16 grams is partly explained by the presence of fine bodied early modern wares.

Results*Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery*

Cname	Full name	Cams cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
CREA	Creamware	CREA	1770	1830	7	4	44
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	1500	1650	7	1	134
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	MODR	1750	1900	1	1	99
TPW	Transfer printed ware	TRANS	1770	1900	2	2	25
WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE	1850	1900	2	2	5
TOTAL					19	10	307

Provenance

Early modern pottery came from the fills of quarry pits [205], [207], [223]. Ditch [606] contained 18th to 20th century types in it's uppermost fill (603), stratified above a Glazed Red Earthenware pipkin in (604).

Range

All these ware types are common in assemblages from this area. A Glazed Red Earthenware pipkin is the earliest vessel and could have been manufactured at one of several potteries in the area producing this type.

Potential

None of the pottery poses any problem for long terms storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of post medieval and early modern pottery, probably related to domestic occupation in the area, was recovered from several features on the site.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1344 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary in Table 2.

Condition

The brick and tile is in mixed condition, with large, fresh fragments occurring with small, abraded flakes. The average fragment weight is 224 grams.

Results

Table 2, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoS	W (g)
BRK	Brick	2	1170
CBM	Ceramic building material	1	1
PANT	Pantile	3	173
TOTAL		6	1344

Provenance

Early modern pantile and post medieval brick came from quarry pits [203], [207], [414] and Ditch [606]. A single undateable fragment came from Pit [608].

Range

Early modern pantiles are present, as are examples of calcareous Fenland brick which are common in assemblages from low-lying east coast areas.

Potential

None of the ceramic building material poses any problem for long terms storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small mixed collection of pantile and brick was recovered from several features on the site.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 286g was recovered.

Condition

The glass is in good condition, though naturally fragile.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
206	Medium-dark green bottle, moulded with applied neck	1	286	19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a quarry pit fill.

Range

A single 19th century bottle was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential. As it survives in a substantial piece it indicates that there has been little post-depositional disturbance.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term storage.

Results

Table 4, Clay Pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
413		1				1	5	stem	17 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe is probably a local March product. It was recovered from a quarry pit fill.

Range

A single 17th century stem was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Pieces of a rubber ball? were recovered.

Condition

The material is in moderate condition, but could be discarded.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
206	rubber	Ball?	2	30	20 th century

Provenance

The finds were recovered from a quarry pit fill.

Range

The other finds were restricted to two pieces of a rubber object, perhaps a ball.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the other finds are of very limited potential and could be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
202	19th to 20th	Date on single fragment of CBM
204	19th to 20th	
206	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th	Date on a single sherd
213	19th to 20th	
214	16th to 18th	Date on single brick
222	18th to 20th	
413	19th to 20th	Date on single fragment of CBM
603	19th to 20th	
604	16th to 18th	
607	-	Contains undateable CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
204	CREA	Hollow	1	1	2	Brown and yellow slip lines	BS		Mid/late 18th to mid 19th
204	TPW	Plate/ dish/ bowl	1	1	8	Blue transfer print	Rim		19th to 20th
206	CREA	Hollow	1	1	2		BS		Mid/late 18th to mid 19th
213	WHITE	Hollow	1	1	2		BS		19th to 20th
213	WHITE	Plate/ dish/ bowl	1	1	3	Red lines	Rim		19th to 20th
222	CREA	Plate/ dish/ bowl	1	1	34	Black transfer	Rim	Burnt; ?ID	19th?

						prtn			
222	LERTH	Garden pot	1	1	99		Base		18th to 20th
603	CREA	Tea bowl/ cup	4	1	6	Incised line beneath rim	Rim + BS		Mid/late 18th to mid 19th
603	TPW	Plate/ dish/ bowl	1	1	17	Blue transfer print	Rim		19th to 20th
604	GRE	Pipkin	7	1	134		Base with foot + BS	All same vessel?; bichrome	16th to 18th

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
202	PANT			2	133	Same tile?	19th to 20th
214	BRK	Calcareous		1	59	Flake; salt surfaces; handmade	16th to 18th
413	PANT			1	40		19th to 20th
604	BRK	Calcareous	50 x 100 x 185mm	1	1111	Abraded; salt surfaces; stacking scar; slop moulded; mortar/concretion; slight bloating; strike marks; near complete	16th to 18th
607	CBM			1	1	Flake	-

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

80	Context records
10	Context record sheets
2	Trench record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
25	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Accession Number:	ECB3125
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MAWR 09
Oasis Record No:	archaeo11-58736

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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