

# A Ditch and Quarry Pits at 24 March Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2013

**Client: Brand Associates**

OA East Report No: 1539

OASIS No: oxfordar3-162982

NGR: TL 4115 9313

## **A Ditch and Quarry Pits at 24 March Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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## **Summary**

*Between 21st and 23rd October 2013, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on Land south of 24 March Road, Wimblington. This was in advance of the construction of three new houses.*

*The evaluation revealed a ditch, which may be of Roman date, along with several quarry pits, of uncertain date. Significant modern dumping had taken place on the site, levelling the area, which naturally sloped from west to east away from March Road.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at 42 March Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire (TL 4115 9313; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application F/YR12/090/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the March island. The underlying geology here is Ampthill clay overlain by boulder clay. The central part of the island is capped by March gravels and the subject site is situated to the north of these

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is taken from the specification (Macaulay 2013), with some amendments.

#### ***Prehistoric***

- 1.3.2 The earliest remains in the area include a flint axe recovered from Curf Fen (CHER 03686) and a ditch of Mesolithic date found during excavation at Norfolk Street, Wimblington (MCB 16492). It should be noted, however, that this ditch was only dated to the Mesolithic period by a lack of alder pollen in a 2cm<sup>3</sup> soil sample (Emery 2005) and, given the virtual total absence of Mesolithic ditches from the archaeological record of Britain, this date seems unlikely.
- 1.3.3 Later Bronze Age remains are known from the vicinity, for example, a socketed axe from Stitches Farm (CHER 08261). Iron Age settlements are also known from the area, most significantly the Fort at Stonea Camp (Scheduled Ancient Monument) to the east and also at Bridge Lane, Wimblington (CHER 11416, 11416a and 10006a).

#### ***Roman***

- 1.3.4 Whilst the most significant remains of Roman date in the vicinity are clearly the Roman town of Stonea Grange to the east, background remains from this date are also recorded in the area. A settlement is known from cropmarks just north of Wimblington (CHER 08984), to the east of Manor Farm (CHER 08968 and within Wimblington (CHER 11646). Other remains include pottery scatters (CHER 10006), while a Roman flagon was found south of the site in the garden of No. 38 March Road (MCB 15647).
- 1.3.5 Roman ditches and associated features were excavated by OA East in the field to the south of No. 1 Bridge Lane in advance of an Anglian Water pipeline in 2005-6 (CHER



MCB 17533 & MCB 17554 to the SE). These represent the only excavation evidence for this area.

### ***Medieval***

- 1.3.6 The Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 33272) of the Bishop's Palace, Manor Farm (HER 01063), lies to the east of the village of Doddington. Known to have been a grange of the Bishops of Ely, it was recorded in 1086 as a manor of five hides and fisheries totalling 27,150 eels and was from 1109 one of the main residences of the Bishopric. Wimblington has a wide range of known archaeological remains from the medieval period, including ridge and furrow (for example HER 02742, CB14519). Of particular significance for the subject site is the Deserted Medieval Village of Eastwood End to the north-east of the village of Wimblington (HER 11416b).

### ***Post-medieval and modern***

- 1.3.7 A number of historic buildings are recorded (for example, the Old Toll House, Wimblington CHER 05914/MCB 15647 and New Corn Mill MCB 7195) in the area and there are other features, such as the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway line, which ran from south-west to north-east on the east side of Wimblington and Doddington and is now the A14. Cartographic sources (e.g. 1886 OS map) illustrate that the post-medieval landscape of this area was little different from today, being characterised as a largely rural settlement with scattered dwellings and a number of public houses.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Brand Associates, who commissioned the work and their client Sean Brown. The evaluation was directed by the author, with the assistance of Dave Brown and Tam Webster and managed by Stephen Macaulay. Kasia Gdaniec monitored the evaluation on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 In the event that archaeological remains are present the evaluation will seek to consider appropriate methodologies and suitable resourcing levels for excavation.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that 7 trenches, totalling 175m x 1.6m wide, be excavated. Due to the extreme depth of modern dumping on the site, only 6 trenches, totalling c.95m were excavated, however some trenches were widening to over 3.2m.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 8 ton excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Dave Brown using a Leica 1200 GPS with Smartnet.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Site conditions were generally good, although occasional rain showers hampered excavation.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented below by trench. The maximum thickness of each deposit is given in Appendix A, along with descriptions and dimensions of each trench. A plan, showing all trenches and features is given as Figure 2.

### 3.2 Trenches 1 and 2

3.2.1 Trenches 1 and 2 formed a T-shape in the north-west corner of the site. A ditch and two tree throws were excavated in Trench 2, which were overlain by layers modern dumping.

3.2.2 Ditch **101** (Fig. 3, S.1) passed through Trench 2 on an east-west alignment. It was 1.80m wide and 0.64m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. A single deposit (100) filled this feature, which was a mid brownish grey, silty sand. Three sherds (9g) of latest Iron Age to Early Roman pottery were recovered from this feature, along with fragments of mussel shell.

3.2.3 Tree throw **109** was located just to the south of ditch **101**. This natural feature was irregular in plan and profile, with a width of 1.34m and a depth of 0.18m. It was filled by a single deposit (108), which was a mid-dark greyish brown, silty sand. Four sherds (13g) of latest Iron Age to Early Roman pottery were recovered from this feature.

3.2.4 A further tree throw (**103**) was situated further to the south. Natural feature **103** was also irregular in plan and profile, with a width of 1.18m and a depth of 0.38m. It was filled by 102, a mid greyish brown, silty sand. A total of eight sherds (15g) of latest Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered from this feature.

3.2.5 These features were sealed by a layer of subsoil (107), up to 0.34m deep. Across the eastern half of Trench 1, this subsoil was overlain by a dump of modern building rubble (106). This rubble became thicker to the east, up to a maximum depth of 0.34m. This was covered by another layer of modern dumped material (105), which continued along the entire length of Trench 2. Deposit 105 was a mid greyish brown, silty sand, with frequent gravel inclusions, along with fragment of brick and mortar. This was sealed by the topsoil (104).

### 3.3 Trench 3

3.3.1 Only a short length of this trench was excavated, as natural gravels were not reached at a depth of 2.10m from current ground level and further excavation would have been unsafe. Nevertheless, the trench revealed three deposits, the lowest of which (134) was a mid brownish grey, silty sand. This deposit may represent the fill of a large pit or pits, but further investigation was not possible due to the risks associated with such deep excavation.

3.3.2 This was overlain by a modern dumped deposit (110), which was 0.90m thick and contained frequent gravel inclusions, along with occasional bricks and other modern building debris. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (104).

### 3.4 Trench 4

3.4.1 A single ditch was recorded at the base of this trench, which appeared to be the same as ditch **101**, excavated in Trench 2. This ditch was not excavated due to the risks

involved in working in a deep excavation. This ditch was sealed by subsoil and several layers of modern dumped material.

### 3.5 Trench 5

- 3.5.1 A series of probable quarry pits was located at the southern end of this trench. Pit **129** was excavated within this, it was 0.80m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits. The basal fill (128) was a dark brownish grey, silty clay, which contained no finds. This was overlain by deposit 127, which was a pale yellowish grey, clayey silt. The final fill (126) was a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. Two sherds (6g) of pottery were recovered from this upper fill. One of these was probably Latest Iron Age or Early Roman in date, while the other was not closely datable.
- 3.5.2 Pits **123** and **120** were located close to the middle of the trench. Pit **123** was only partially visible in the trench and so its shape in plan was uncertain. It had near vertical sides and a flat base, with a depth of 0.72m. Two deposits filled this feature, the primary fill (122) was a mid greyish brown, sandy silt. This was overlain by 121, a mid brown sandy silt. Pit **120** was considerably shallower, with a depth of only 0.18m. It was also only partly visible in the trench, but appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It was filled by a single deposit (119), which was a pale greyish brown, silty sand. The date of these features is not certain, as although they were cut by pit **133** and modern features, they contained no finds.
- 3.5.3 Pit **133** cut pits **123**, **120** and **129**. It was a large feature, with a width of 5.80m and a depth of 0.55m. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a single deposit (131=132), which was a mid greyish brown, sandy silt.
- 3.5.4 Pit **133** was cut by pit **125**, which was 1.45m wide and 0.88m deep. Pit **125** had very steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (124), which was a mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Three fragments (304g) of ceramic building material were recovered from this feature, along with several pieces of tarmac (which were not kept).
- 3.5.5 All of these features were overlain by a modern dumped deposit (130), which contained frequent gravel inclusions, along with brick fragments. This was sealed by the topsoil (104).

### 3.6 Trench 6

- 3.6.1 A single possible quarry pit was seen at the southern end of this trench, however excavation was not possible due to the depth of the trench. This feature was overlain by subsoil and several layers of modern dumped material.

### 3.7 Finds summary

#### *Pottery*

- 3.7.1 This is a small severely abraded assemblage of multi-period pottery the majority of which date from the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman periods. These wares are locally produced utilitarian coarsewares typical of low order pottery use at that time. A full report is given in Appendix B.

#### *Ceramic building material*

- 3.7.2 Three fragments (304g) of ceramic building material were recovered from fill 124 of modern pit **125**. Two of these fragments (142g) are in a sharp, un-abraded condition.

They are handmade in a pale orangey yellow fabric and are likely to be of 18th century date (R. Atkins pers. comm). The third fragment (162g) is heavily rolled, with no surviving surfaces. It is not closely datable.

***Mussel shell***

- 3.7.3 A single fragmentary mussel shell (1g) was recovered from fill 100 of ditch **101**.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Ditch

- 4.1.1 The single ditch (**101**), which passed through Trenches 2 and 4, was perpendicular to the current line of March Road. The dating of this ditch is uncertain, with the small quantity of abraded pottery it contained being Latest Iron Age or Early Roman. However, this pottery is so abraded that it may be residual and the ditch is actually medieval in date. Other Roman field system ditches are known in the area (MCB17533).

### 4.2 Quarry pits

- 4.2.1 Several pits were present in Trenches 5 and 6, which are likely to be quarry pits. Although the finds from these features included a single abraded sherd of pottery which is of latest Iron Age or Early Roman date, this may be intrusive. Therefore these pits cannot be closely dated.

### 4.3 Modern dumping

- 4.3.1 Extensive modern dumping had taken place on the site. This appears to have involved stripping the site of topsoil, prior to large quantities of building rubble, soil and gravel being dumped. This debris was then covered with topsoil. The dumping resulted in levelling the site, which naturally sloped from west to east. This can clearly be seen on site as the western edge of the plot is significantly raised above the surrounding landscape.

### 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 This evaluation revealed a single probable Roman field boundary, undated quarrying and modern dumping. This suggests the site was in an area of peripheral activity during the Roman and medieval periods.

### 4.5 Recommendations

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

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil, overlain by modern dumped material and topsoil.				<b>Max. depth (m)</b>		1.30
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.60m
				<b>Length (m)</b>		22.50m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
104	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
105	Layer	-	0.35	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
106	Layer	-	0.35	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
107	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
A ditch and two tree throws were recoded in this trench, cutting into the gravel natural. They were sealed by subsoil, a modern dumped deposit and topsoil.				<b>Max. depth (m)</b>		0.70
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.60
				<b>Length (m)</b>		24.0
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
104	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
105	Layer	-	0.14	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
107	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
100	Fill	1.80	0.64	Fill of ditch 101	Pottery	
101	Cut	1.80	0.64	Ditch	-	
102	Fill	1.18	0.38	Fill of tree throw 103	Pottery	
103	Cut	1.18	0.34	Tree throw	-	
108	Fill	1.34	0.18	Fill of tree throw 109	Pottery	
109	Cut	1.34	0.18	Tree throw	-	

Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW
Trench excavated to a depth of 2.10m, a small area of ?natural gravel revealed, suggesting possibly two pits present.				<b>Max. depth (m)</b>		2.10
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.60
				<b>Length (m)</b>		3.50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
104	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
110	Layer	-	0.90	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
134	Fill / layer	-	>0.80	Subsoil or fill of quarry pits	-	-

Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench contained a single ditch, sealed by subsoil and layers of modern dumping.				<b>Max. depth (m)</b>		1.98
				<b>Width (m)</b>		3.20
				<b>Length (m)</b>		11.40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
104	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
111	Layer	-	0.32	Dumped rubble	-	Modern
112	Layer	-	0.28	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
113	Layer	-	0.58	Dumped rubble	-	Modern
107	Layer	-	0.60	Subsoil	-	-



<b>Trench 5</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
Trench contained several pits, sealed by layers of modern dumping, with further modern pits cutting through some of these layers.				<b>Max. depth (m)</b>	1.20	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.60	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	22.50	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
104	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
130	Layer	-	0.35	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
124	Fill	1.45	0.88	Fill of pit 125	Brick, tarmac	Modern
125	Cut	1.45	0.88	Pit	-	Modern
131	Fill	-	0.53	Fill of large pit 133	-	-
132	Fill	-	0.55	Fill of large pit 133	-	-
133	Cut	-	0.55	Large pit	-	-
107	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
119	Fill	1.10	0.18	Fill of pit 120	-	-
120	Cut	1.10	0.18	Pit	-	-
121	Fill	0.98	0.26	Upper fill of pit 123	-	-
122	Fill	0.80	0.48	Primary fill of pit 123	-	-
123	Cut	0.98	0.72	Pit	-	-
126	Fill	>1.13	0.28	Upper fill of pit 129	Pottery	
127	Fill	>0.68	0.28	Secondary fill of pit 129	-	-
128	Fill	>0.56	0.24	Primary fill of pit 123	-	-
129	Cut	>1.13	0.80	Pit	-	

<b>Trench 6</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
Trench contained a single pit, sealed by subsoils and modern dumped deposits.				<b>Max. depth (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	3.2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	10.3	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
104	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil	-	-
114	Layer	-	0.72	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
115	Layer	-	0.42	Dumped rubble	-	Modern
116	Layer	-	0.28	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
117	Layer	-	0.18	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
118	Layer	-	0.20	Dumped deposit	-	Modern
107	Layer	-	0.46	Subsoil	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 The pottery

*By Alice Lyons*

#### **Introduction**

- B.1.1 A total of 18 sherds (51g) of pottery were recovered during the evaluation. The mean sherd weight is only 2.8g, which clearly demonstrates the severely abraded nature of the assemblage.

#### **Methodology**

- B.1.2 The assemblage was characterised and catalogued in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared.
- B.1.3 Defining tight fabric groups in Early Roman pottery, in the time before standardization and industrialization, is not really possible (Hill with Horne 2003, 166) so the early Roman material has been grouped into broader families which are defined on the basis of the characteristics of the clay and the visible inclusions. Vessel form was recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.
- B.1.4 A quantification of the pottery is given in Table 1 below.

#### **Discussion**

- B.1.5 This is a multi-period assemblage within which the majority of the pottery can be dated to the Latest Iron Age and the Early Roman eras. Unfortunately the preservation of the pottery on this site is poor which is part due to how the pottery arrived in the ground (as rubbish) and what has happened to it in the last 2000 years where it has been repeatedly ploughed and/or damaged by water. As a result of these processes few diagnostic vessel fragments remain and all of the assemblage is severely abraded.
- B.1.6 The surviving ceramic material does show, however, that during Latest Iron Age and Early Roman eras there was a small settlement at Wimblington which was using locally produced utilitarian jar/bowl ceramic wares for cooking and small scale storage of dry goods, although the scarcity of soot may suggest that they these vessels were also being used as table wares (although the high level of abrasion may also explain the lack of soot residues).
- B.1.7 This is a pattern of manufacture and use that is typical of domestic low order pottery use in the area such as at Chatteris (Lyons 2011) and Ely (Percival 2007, 56). Indeed it can be seen that many of the fabrics and forms are paralleled at several sites in the locality including the Hurst Lane Reservoir Site (Percival 2007, 52-57 and Lucas *et al* 2007, 56-62) and the nearby contemporary hilltop settlement at Wardy Hill (Hill with Horne, 166-182), although without the high status aspect present at that settlement.

Context	Fabric Description	Handmade or Wheelmade	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
100	Sandy grey ware	Wheelmade (slow)	Jar/bowl	2	6	Latest Iron Age to Early Roman: 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD
100	Sandy reduced ware with fine flint inclusion	Wheelmade	Jar/bowl	1	3	Latest Iron Age: 1 <sup>st</sup> century BC to mid 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD
102	Sandy grey ware with grog inclusions	Handmade and wheelmade (slow)	Jar/bowl	6	12	Latest Iron Age to Early Roman: 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD
102	Sandy reduced ware with fine flint inclusion	Handmade	Jar/bowl	2	3	Latest Iron Age: 1 <sup>st</sup> century BC to mid 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD
108	Sandy grey ware with grog inclusions	Handmade	Jar/bowl	4	13	Latest Iron Age to Early Roman: 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD
126	Sandy reduced ware with fine flint inclusion	Handmade	Jar/bowl	1	3	Late Iron Age: 2 <sup>nd</sup> century BC to mid 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
126	Sandy greyware, with an oxidised exterior.	Wheelmade	Jar/bowl	1	2	NCD. Roman or medieval
104. Topsoil	Sandy greyware, with an oxidised exterior. It is decorated with a line of white slip	Wheelmade	Jar/jug	1	9	16th century date (C. Fletcher pers. comm.).
				18	51	

Table 1. The Pottery Catalogue

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## APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-162982		
Project Name	Ditch and Quarry Pits at 24 March Road, Wimblington,		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	21-10-2013	Finish	23-10-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WIMMAR13	Planning App. No.	F/YR12/0901/F
HER No.	ECB 4047	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Rural Residential

### Please select all techniques used:

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

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
quarry pit	Uncertain	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
ditch	Uncertain		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	fenland	42 March road Wimblinton, March PE15 0RN	
Parish	Wimblington		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	6000sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 4115 9313

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

### Project Archives

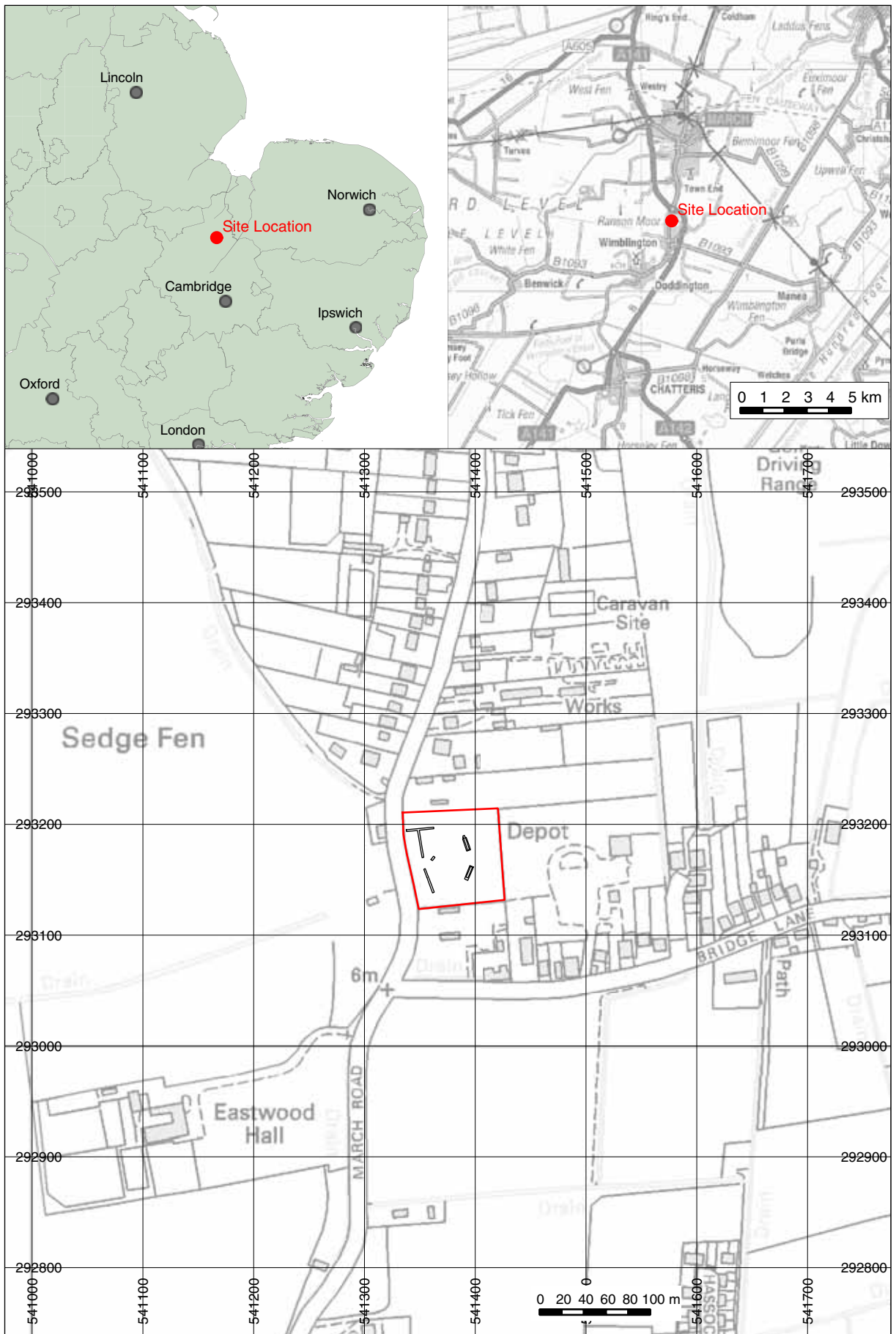
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
ccc stores	OA East office, Bar Hill	CCC Stores
WIMMAR13	WIMMAR13	WIMMAR13

### Archive Contents/Media

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

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

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



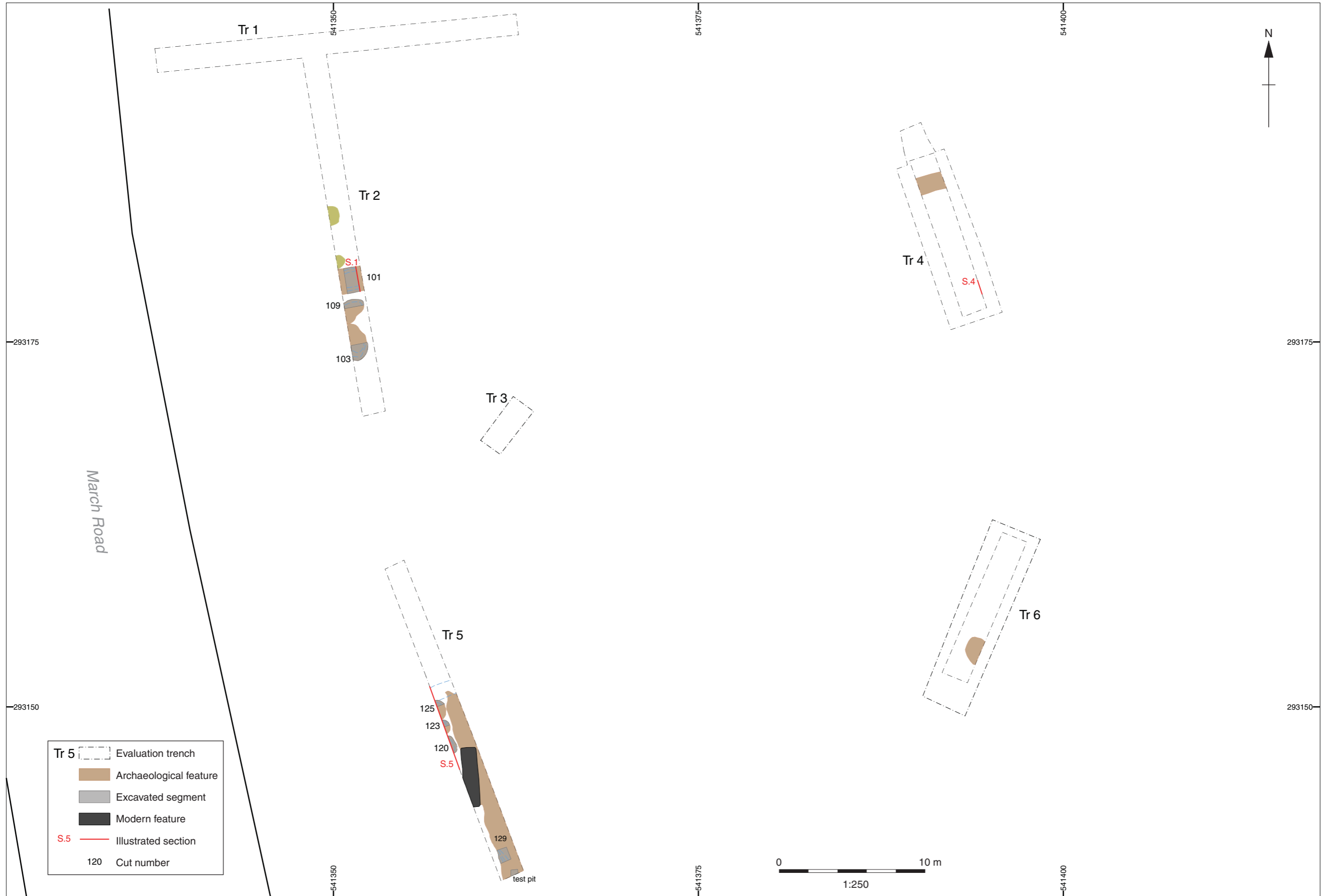


Figure 2: Trench plan

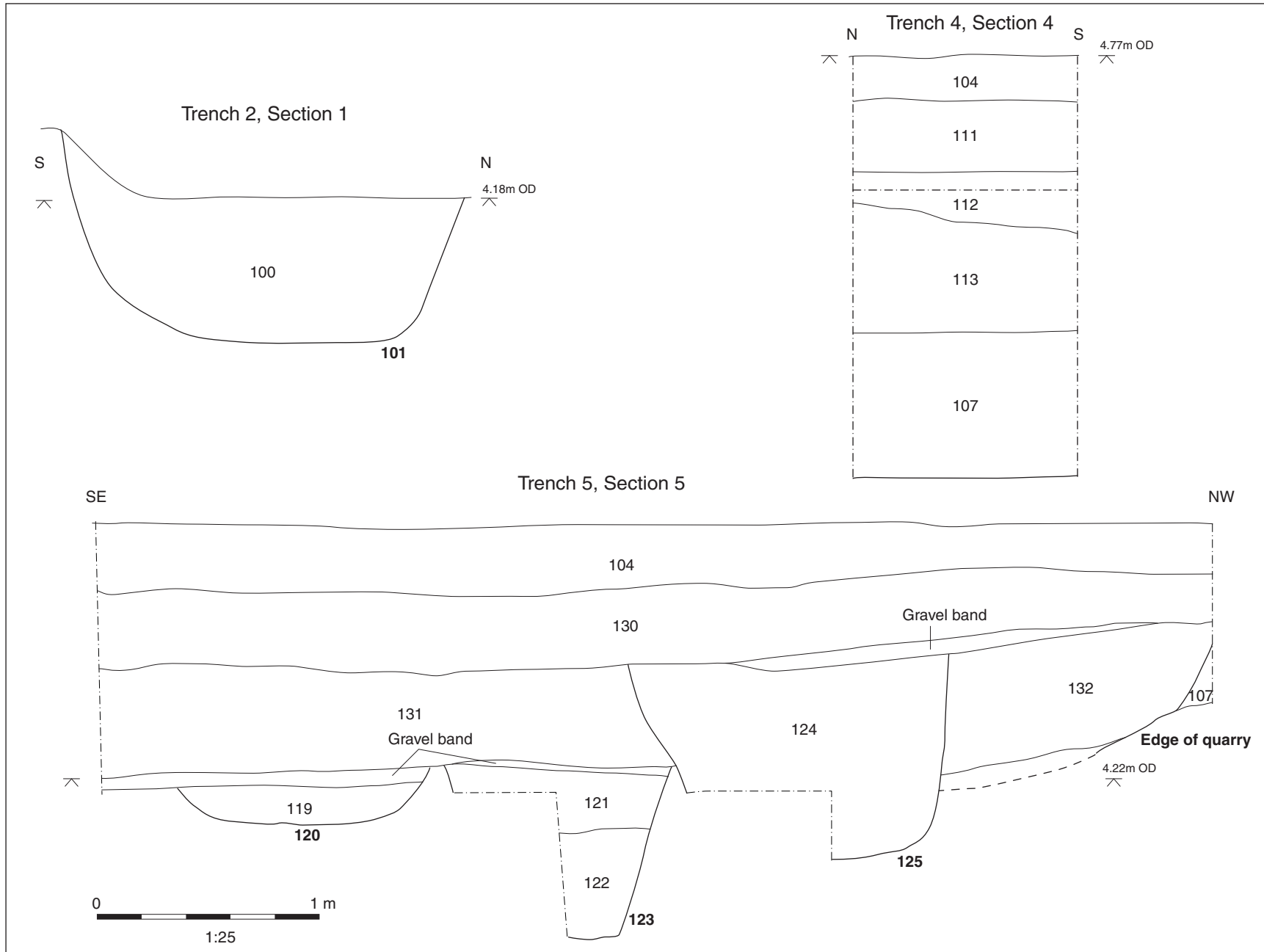


Figure 3: Selected Sections



Plate 1: Trench 2 from the south



Plate 2: Trench 4 from the south



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