

Roman Activity at Job's
Lane, March
Cambridgeshire



**Archaeological
Evaluation Interim
Statement**



October 2014

Client: James Development Co. Ltd

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NGR: TL 4153 9493

Roman Activity at Job's Lane, March, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Interim Statement

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Table of Contents

Summary	5
1 Introduction	7
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	8
2 Aims and Methodology	9
2.1 Aims.....	9
2.2 Methodology.....	9
3 Results	10
3.1 Introduction.....	10
3.2 Trench 1.....	10
3.3 Trench 2.....	10
3.4 Trench 3.....	10
3.5 Trench 4.....	10
3.6 Trench 5.....	10
3.7 Trench 6.....	11
3.8 Trench 7.....	11
3.9 Trench 8.....	11
3.10 Trench 9.....	11
3.11 Modern Dumping layers.....	11
3.12 Finds and Environmental Summary.....	11
4 Discussion and Conclusions	14
4.1 Discussion.....	14
4.2 Recommendations.....	14
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory	15
Appendix B. Bibliography	21
Appendix C. OASIS Report Form	22

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing development area 9 outlined red and trenches (black)
- Fig. 2 Trench plans

Summary

Between 6th and 10th October 2014, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on land off Job's Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4153 9493). This showed that extensive inter-cutting stratified archaeology is present on the site. In common with an adjacent excavated site, this activity appears to date from the latest Iron Age and Roman periods. Features identified include ditches, pits, possible postholes and a surfaced trackway and at least 4 phases of activity are expected across the site within the Iron Age and Roman periods alone.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Job's lane, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 4153 9493). This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application F/YR12/0249/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.2 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.3 This interim statement has been prepared after discussions with CCC have made it clear that further work will be required prior to development. The finding of this evaluation will be incorporated with those from any further work and fully reported on.
- 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 lay on flat land at an average height of c.3.50m OD, the ground sloping off to the west and south. It overlies March gravel deposits (British Geological Survey 1980) with Boulder Clay (Till) being recorded about 200m to the west.
- 1.2.2 The natural geology located during excavation was Upper Jurassic Amphill Clays overlain by chalky tills and sands/gravels of the Pleistocene. These were sealed by shelly marine sands and gravels deposited during the temperate Ipswichian stage interglacial.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section has been adapted from the specification (Macaulay 2014). There is significant evidence of Iron Age and Roman remains in the vicinity of the site. Cropmarks to the south and west indicate the location of enclosures and possible buildings of Late Iron Age and Roman date (HER 09009). There have been significant archaeological investigations on land to the immediate east of the site (CHER ECB1475, CB 15352).

Excavations at 23-33 Wimblington Road (CHER CB15352)

- 1.3.2 Archaeological investigations were undertaken by CAMARC (now OA East) in 2003 on land immediately to the east of the proposed development site (Atkins 2005). The excavations found part of a rural settlement occupied in c.3rd century BC. During the Early Roman phase there was a shift in emphasis to field systems with possible fence lines recorded on a north to south and east to west alignment. The Middle Roman period (c. mid 2nd to early 3rd century) saw another shift in emphasis with an enclosure and a posthole structure, east to west boundary ditches, an east to west cobbled trackway and several rubbish pits.
- 1.3.3 The settlement appears to be a typical example of a self sufficient Iron Age/Romano-British community with pastoral farming (arable from at least the transitional period),

secondary evidence for salt production, minor metal working (e.g hearths) and pottery production.

- 1.3.4 Evidence from pottery, animal bones, metal work and quern stones imply a domestic settlement which had some access to high status products. The settlement was on low land c.3.5m above sea level, c.1km from the Fen Edge, and throughout the occupation was largely open, marginal, damp grassland which was also being utilised intermittently for cereal production. Pollen and soil samples show that standing water occurred at times within ditches of all phases and environmental analysis proved productive.

Aerial Photographs

- 1.3.5 The March island is surrounded by fenland, and as such would have formed an important focus for human occupation. Immediately to the south-west of the development area aerial photography has identified a series of rectilinear cropmarks (possible villa estate) (Cams HER ECB1474). As part of the 2003 excavation these cropmarks were re-evaluated. Palmer's report recorded that there was a ditched system, probably of Iron Age or Roman date, comprising a broad drove linked to a series of rectilinear enclosures from which other features extend towards, and possibly into, the development area. Immediately west of the rectilinear enclosures, and possibly incorporated within them is a possible building. Palmer said that the present photographic evidence for this being a villa was not wholly convincing.

Other Recent Investigations in the vicinity

- 1.3.6 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation 350m to the north of the site at 9 Church Street found an Iron Age to Roman period site which may be part of the same settlement (CHER CB14807) The site is near the medieval centre of March; 250m to the north is the 13th century St Wendreda's church. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow lay c.100m to the west of the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank James Development Co Ltd, who commissioned and funded the work. The excavation was supervised by the author, with the assistance of Alex Cameron, Toby Knight and Paddy Lambert. Site survey was carried out by Dave Brown.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that five 30m trenches were excavated. However, due to the presence of trees and other obstacles, 9 trenches totalling 157.6m in length were excavated.

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 GSO8 equipped 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 caused minor problems.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A summary of the results of the evaluation is given below, by trench. Further details of each trench are given in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Ditch **44** crossed this trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch contained both Roman and medieval pottery. Two further ditches (**58 & 60**), neither of which contained any finds, were also identified. They were parallel and adjacent to each other, on an east to west orientation. Any possible relationship between these features had been truncated by pit **39**, which contained Roman pottery. A second smaller pit (**41**) contained a substantial quantity (845g) of early-mid 2nd century AD pottery.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Feature **25** was located at the north-eastern end of Trench 2. This may be a single large ditch, a series of inter-cutting ditches, or else a large pit. An excavated slot within this feature showed it to be deeper than 0.70m from the top of natural (1.30m from surface). Another feature at the opposite end of the trench (**47**) may also represent a ditch, although it was very shallow (0.10m). A small circular feature (**55**) in the base of possible ditch **47**, may represent a post-hole.

3.3.2 A further probable ditch, which was not excavated, crossed the trench on a north-south orientation. A sub-rectangular pit (**45**) had an unclear relationship with this ditch.

3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 A significant amount of archaeology was present in this trench, much of which was difficult to interpret within such a small area. A wide, surfaced trackway (**35**) crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. A small ditch, which was not excavated, appeared to run along the north-eastern edge of this track. To the east of this a small ditch (**5**) continued on an almost north to south alignment.

3.4.2 To the west of trackway **35**, ditch **37** was on a north to south alignment. Directly adjacent to this was pit **3**, which was a very shallow feature with a depth of only 0.01m, that contained over 1kg of Roman pottery.

3.4.3 Towards the western end of Trench 3 were further features that were not excavated. These appeared to represent inter-cutting pits, but this was not clear.

3.5 Trench 4

3.5.1 No archaeological features were present in this trench as it was highly disturbed by modern activity. Three machine dug sondages showed this disturbance to be up to 1.50m deep from current ground level.

3.6 Trench 5

3.6.1 Ditch **31** crossed Trench 5 on an east-west orientation. The upper fill of this feature contained post-medieval pottery, while the lower fill contained pottery of AD 1st-2nd century date. To the south of this, ditch **7** contained only animal bone, although this appeared fresh and thus this ditch may be post-medieval. Small gully **9** contained no finds and could be of natural origin.

3.7 Trench 6

3.7.1 A large feature (12), which was not excavated but appeared to be a ditch, was present at the northern end of this trench. Pottery of AD 2nd to 4th century date was recovered from the surface of this feature. A second ditch (50) containing no finds, crossed the trench on an east to west orientation. Ditch 50 was cut by a deep tank-like feature (54). Pit 54 contained pottery of late AD 1st century date. A further ditch entered the trench from the eastern edge on a north-east to south-west alignment; it was not excavated.

3.8 Trench 7

3.8.1 Continuing out of the western end of Trench 7, as well as to the north and south, was an un-excavated feature that may represent a ditch. To the east of this was a wide shallow feature (20), which contained no finds. This may represent a natural hollow. Further to the east was ditch 24, which contained a mix of medieval and Roman pottery, and appeared to cut a smaller ditch (14 & 22). Ditch 14/22 continued for much of the length of the trench on an almost east to west orientation. This ditch cut two small pits (16 & 18) close to the eastern end of the trench.

3.9 Trench 8

3.9.1 A single ditch (28), containing Roman pottery, was recorded in this trench. It was aligned approximately east to west.

3.10 Trench 9

3.10.1 No features were present in this small trench. It was excavated to investigate the nature of a large circular hollow, with a diameter of c.15m. This showed the hollow to have been excavated to approximately the base of the subsoil. Only 0.10m of topsoil were present before natural gravels were encountered.

3.11 Modern Dumping layers

3.11.1 Modern dumping, consisting of clay, but also including brick rubble and gravels, was recorded across the site. This appeared to extend down the entire western edge of the site, extending for c.5m from the edge. The layer was present over the whole of Trench 4 and was the same as material which largely filled the modern pits in this trench. The dumped material also extended for c.20m from the western edge of Trench 3, although it was only 0.15m thick for the majority of this distance.

3.12 Finds and Environmental Summary

Worked stone

3.12.1 Two fragments (1.687kg) from millstones or querns were recovered from context 11. These are both made of millstone grit and retain a worn surface on one face. Neither has a surviving edge to allow the diameter of the original stone to be calculated.

The Pottery (Stephen Macaulay with contributions from Alice Lyons)

The Assemblage

3.12.2 The pottery assemblage comprises 172 sherds, weighing 3.592kg, the vast majority of which were identified as Romano-British coarse wares. The assemblage was recovered from 17 contexts. The pottery is generally in a moderate condition, as most sherds are significantly abraded with an average sherd weight of 20.88g.

3.12.3 The majority of the Roman pottery recovered from the site dates between the mid 1st to 2nd century date, with occupation ceasing in the 3rd century AD.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Pottery	Spot Date	Sherd count	Wt (g)
4	3	Pit	Grey wares, NV Shell temp storage jars, NVCC, NVGW	Mid 1 C -late 2C	43	1138
6	5	ditch	Shell tempered lid	1-3	1	27
12	-	Ditch	CG Samian, NVGW	2-4	2	26
13	14	Ditch	Latest IA/early Roman sandy reduced	1 C	1	3
23	24	Ditch	Poss. Grimstone (Med), Roman, glazed coarse ware	Mix	3	21
26	25	Ditch	CG Samian, NV Shelly, NV GW, NV Flanged Dish (mid 3-4 C), BB imitation dish (3-4 C), Grey wares	Mix 2-4 C	34	450
27	25	Ditch	NVGW, NVCC, NV Mortaria	Late 2-4 C	10	119
30	28	Ditch	NVCC, NVGW, NV white ware	Late 2-4	6	76
33	31	ditch	Local shelly ware, early Roman grey ware	1-2 C	5	158
34	31	ditch	Post-Med Redware	P/Med	3	149
36	-	trackway	CG Samian, Greyware, shelly	2-3 C	12	213
38	37	Ditch	BB2 copy Horningsea poss., local coarse ware	2 C	3	22
40	39	Pit	Horningsea greyware, Iron Age handmade	1-3 C	2	119
42	41	Pit	Sandy Grey wares	Early-Mid 2 C	34	845
44	43	Ditch	Handmade Coarse, Castor Box lid (3 rd C), Stamford (Medieval)	Mixed	5	86
48	47	Ditch	Orange Bloom Greyware (1 st C), Latest IA decorated pottery	Mid-late 1 C	6	125
52	54	Pit	Handmade IA pot with graffiti, Roman GW	Late 1 C	2	15
Total					172	3,592

Table 1: Roman pottery by context

Discussion

- 3.12.4 The assemblage is characterised by coarse wares, notably sandy grey wares, which are unsourced and probably locally produced. Most of the sherds were undecorated but at least two had decoration.
- 3.12.5 Nene Valley products (Perrin 1999) including grey ware, colour-coated, white ware, shelly ware and mortaria were all present. The small quantities of central Gaulish Samian and Nene Valley colour coated wares within the assemblage are indicative of both the early date of the site and elements of high status activity.

Conclusions

- 3.12.6 The Early Roman assemblage is an indicator of a basic rural site. This suggests the community that deposited this material lived in a farmstead or similar settlement. The Roman pottery assemblage suggests occupation of the site throughout the 1st centuries BC to AD with activity ceasing by the middle or end of the 3rd century AD. The pottery fabrics and forms indicate a domestic assemblage from a settlement of moderate status with limited access to high status products.
- 3.12.7 The assemblage is almost identical to the adjacent site investigated in 2003, with the exception of the high status wares (Pompeii Redware etc.).

Animal Bone

- 3.12.8 4.39kg of animal bone was recovered, yielding 46 fragments of animal bone, of which 13 were identifiable to species. Material was recovered from ditches and pits dating from the Romano-British period.
- 3.12.9 The majority of the identifiable assemblage comprised of cattle remains, with the largest amounts coming from contexts **26** & **27**. These consisted of a partial humerus and metacarpal along with vertebra and rib fragments (those from context **27** coming from a single animal). Cattle material from other contexts consisted of fragmentary lower limb elements and vertebral fragments indicative of primary carcass processing. Single instances of sheep/goat and pig remains were recovered (a partial tibia from context **29** and a metatarsal from context **34** respectively).

	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	11	84.6	5	71.6
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	1	7.7	1	14.2
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1	7.7	1	14.2
Total	13	100	7	100

Table 2: Species distribution for the assemblage

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 This evaluation has shown that extensive Late Iron Age and Roman activity is present on the site. This appears to be similar to the archaeology excavated on the adjacent 23-33 Wimblington Road site (Atkins 2005). At the Wimblington Road site, four phases of occupation spanning the period between the 3rd century BC and 3rd century AD, were present. This site appears to represent a farming settlement, at which small scale craft activities including salt production, metal working and possible pottery production took place.
- 4.1.2 It is of note that a total of 23.05kg of pottery were recovered from the Wimblington Road excavation, compared with 3.59kg recovered from the evaluation of the current site. Although the current site covers approximately double the area of the previous excavations, this quantity of material from the evaluation suggests that pottery is present in a higher density on the current site. This may imply that the current site covers an area that was more intensively occupied, or else occupied for a longer period.
- 4.1.3 The current site lies between the Wimblington Road excavation and an area of known cropmarks. These cropmarks include rectilinear enclosures, a probable trackway and a building (possibly a villa). The features excavated at Wimblington Road are on a different alignment to those seen as cropmarks to the west and thus it has been suggested that these relate to a later villa estate (Atkins 2005). Both alignments appear to be present on the current site and thus it may be possible to test this hypothesis.
- 4.1.4 Part of the current site has, however, been disturbed by modern activity. This includes the south-west corner and much of the western edge. In addition, less activity was recorded towards the southern limit of the site.
- 4.1.5 Overall, the high density of archaeological features on the site, and the large amount of material they contain, have the potential to add greatly to our knowledge of the Iron Age and Roman periods on the March Island.

4.2 Recommendations

- 4.2.1 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						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained three ditches and two pits, cut into the natural gravels.				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	18	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
39	Cut	1.55-	0.40	Pit	-	AD C1-3 Roman
40	Fill	1.55	0.40	Fill of pit 39	Pottery	AD C1-3 Roman
41	Cut	1.15	0.28	Pit	-	AD Early-mid C2nd
42	Fill	1.15	0.28	Fill of pit 41	Pottery	AD Early-mid C2nd
43	Cut	1.75	0.62	Ditch	Pottery	Mixed
44	Fill	1.75	0.62	Fill of ditch 43	-	Mixed
57	Fill	0.32	0.04	Fill of ditch 58	-	-
58	Cut	0.32	0.04	Ditch	-	-
59	Fill	0.84	0.38	Fill of ditch 60	-	-
60	Cut	0.84	0.38	Ditch	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained several features, cut into the gravel natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.70	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	18	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	layer	-	0.60	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.50	Modern dumped deposit	-	Modern
25	Cut	>1.50	>0.70	Ditch?	-	AD C2nd-4th
26	Fill	>1.50	0.60	Fill of ditch 25	Pottery	AD C2nd-4th
27	Fill	>1.50	>0.10	Fill of ditch 25	Pottery, bone	AD C2nd-4th
45	Cut	0.50	0.30	Ditch	-	-
46	Fill	0.50	0.30	Fill of ditch 45	-	-
47	Cut	>0.80	0.10	Ditch?	-	AD mid-late C1
48	Fill	>0.80	0.10	Fill of ditch 47	Pottery, bone	AD mid-late C1
55	Cut	0.20	0.10	Posthole?	-	-
56	Fill	0.20	0.10	Fill of posthole 55	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
This trench contained a very large amount of archaeology, including a surfaced trackway, at least three ditches and several pits.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	32	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Cut	0.80	0.10	Pit	-	AD mid C1st – late 2nd
4	Fill	0.80	0.10	Fill of pit 3	Pottery, bone	AD mid C1st – late 2nd
5	Cut	1.05	0.55	Ditch	-	AD C1st-3rd
6	Fill	1.05	0.55	Fill of ditch 5	Pottery, bone	AD C1st-3rd
11	Layer	-	-	Finds from surface of trackway (same as 36)	Worked stone	Roman
35	Layer	-	0.04	Gravel/cobble trackway surface	-	Roman
36	Layer	-	0.10	Layer overlaying trackway surface 35	Pottery, bone	AD C2nd-3rd
37	Cut	>1.04	0.50	Ditch	-	AD C2nd
38	Fill	>1.04	0.50	Fill of ditch 37	Pottery, bone	AD C2nd

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
No archaeological features present, truncated by modern disturbance up to 1.50m below current ground level				Avg. depth (m)	0.40	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	21.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches, each cut into the natural gravels.	Avg. depth (m)	0.50
	Width (m)	1.60
	Length (m)	25

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
7	Cut	>1.0	0.56	Ditch	-	?post-medieval
8	Fill	>1.0	0.56	Fill of ditch 7	Bone	?post-medieval
9	Cut	0.30	0.18	Ditch	-	-
10	Fill	0.30	0.18	Fill of ditch 9	-	-
31	Cut	2.30	0.80	Ditch	-	AD C1st-2nd
32	Fill	0.30	0.05	Basal fill of ditch 31	-	-
33	Fill	2.20	0.55	Fill of ditch 31	Pottery, bone	AD C1st-2nd
34	Fill	2.30	0.20	Upper fill of ditch 31	Pottery, bone	Post-medieval

Trench 6

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench contained at least three ditches and a pit.	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	1.60
	Length (m)	10.50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
49	Fill	0.86	0.18	Fill of ditch 50	-	-
50	Cut	0.86	0.18	Ditch	-	-
51	Fill	1.40	0.44	Upper fill of pit 54	Bone	-
52	Fill	0.86	0.18	Fill of pit 54	Pottery	AD late C1st
53	Fill	0.80	0.08	Basal fill of pit 54	-	-
54	Cut	1.40	0.72	Pit	-	AD Late C1st

Trench 7

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Avg. depth (m)	0.54
	Width (m)	1.60
	Length (m)	18.7

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
13	Fill	0.68	0.24	Fill of ditch 14	Pottery	AD C1st
14	Cut	0.68	0.24	Ditch	-	AD C1st
15	Fill	>0.50	0.22	Fill of pit 16	Bone	-
16	Cut	>0.50	0.22	Pit	-	-
17	Fill	>0.36	0.22	Fill of pit 18	-	-
18	Cut	>0.36	0.22	Pit	-	-
19	Fill	>1.60	0.18	Fill of ?hollow 20	-	-
20	Cut	>1.60	0.18	?Hollow	-	-
21	Fill	0.24	0.10	Fill of ditch 22	-	-
22	Cut	0.24	0.10	Ditch	-	-
23	Fill	>0.86	>0.32	Fill of ditch 24	Pottery	medieval and Roman
24	Cut	>0.86	>0.32	Ditch	-	Medieval and Roman

Trench 8

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Avg. depth (m)	0.40
	Width (m)	1.60
	Length (m)	12

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
28	Cut	>1.10	0.80	Ditch	-	AD late C2nd-4th
29	Fill	>1.10	0.38	Fill of ditch 28	-	-
30	Fill	>1.10	0.15	Upper fill of ditch 28	Pottery, bone	AD late C2nd-4th

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench deviod of archaeology, consisted of a tin layer of topsoil overlaying the natural gravels.				Avg. depth (m)		0.10
				Width (m)		1.60
				Length (m)		1.90
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkins, R 2005. Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Land off Wimblington Road, March, Cambridgeshire, *Proceeding of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* draft.

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-193136		
Project Name	Roman Activity at Job's Lane, march, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	06-10-2014	Finish	10-10-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	MARJLA14	Planning App. No.	F/YR12/0249/F
HER No.	ECB 4279	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Housing Estate

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" 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
ditch	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
trackway	Roman 43 to 410	mill stone	Roman 43 to 410
pit	Roman 43 to 410	animal bone	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Fenland	Job's Lane March Cambridgeshire PE15 9QE
Parish	March	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	c.0.5ha	National Grid Reference TL4153 9493

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

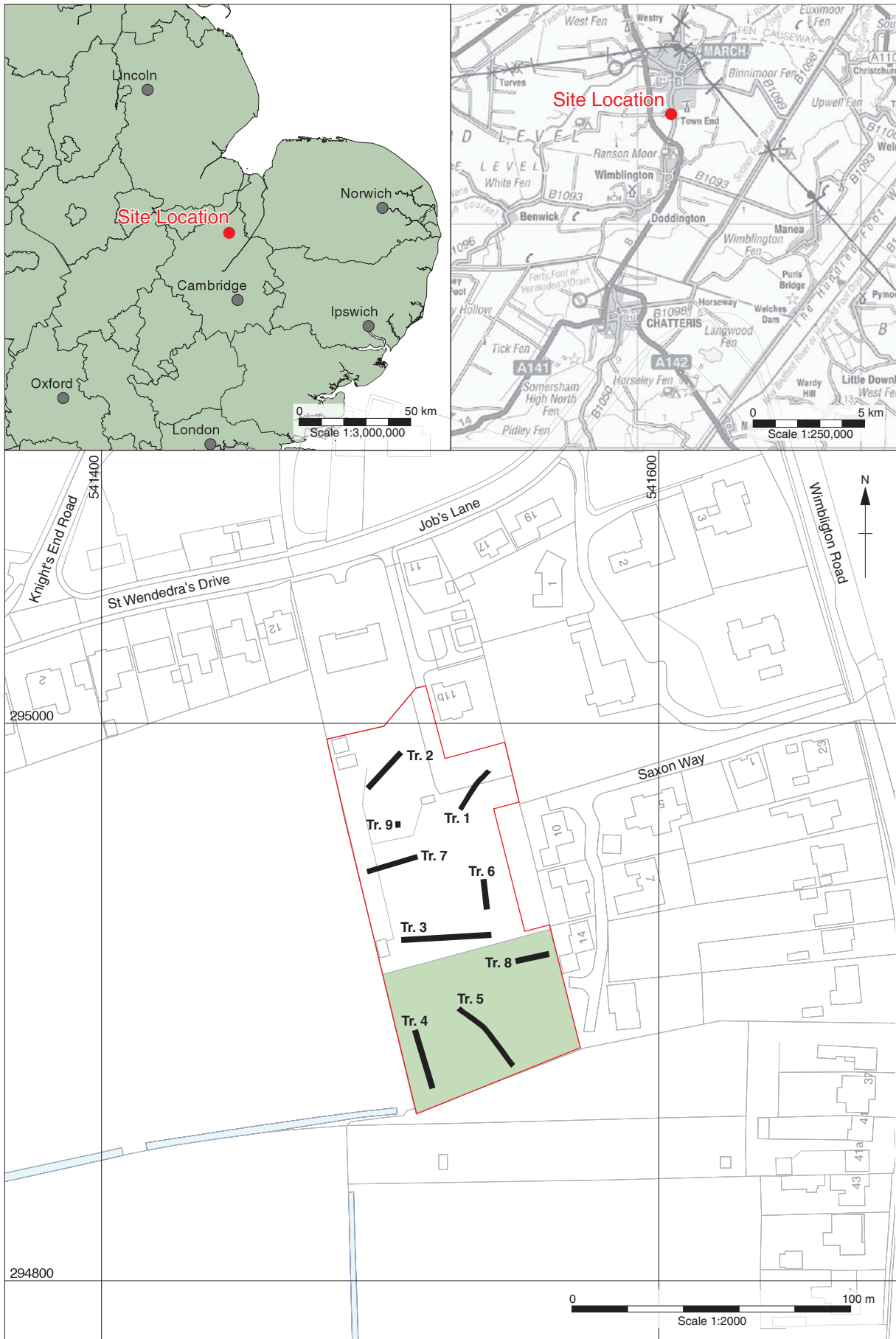
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores	OA East Office, Bar hill	CCC stores
MARJLA14	MARJLA14	MARJLA14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input 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 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 development area (outlined red) and trenches (black)



Figure 2: Trench plans



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