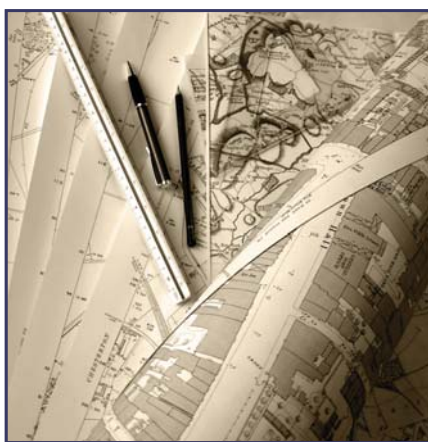


College of West Anglia
The Isle Campus
Wisbech
Cambridgeshire



Desktop Assessment



April 2011

**Client: Cambridgeshire County Council &
The College of West Anglia**

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**College of West Anglia, The Isle Campus,
Wisbech, Cambridgeshire**

Desk-Based Assessment


By Nick Gilmour MA AIfA and Jon House BA

With contributions by Taleyna Fletcher BA MIfA

Editor: Stephen Macaulay BA MPhil MIfA

Illustrator: Gillian Greer BSc MAAIS

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Position: Supervisor
Date: April 2011
Checked by: Stephen P Macaulay
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 7/4/11
Signed: 

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Planning Background.....	7
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography	7
1.3 Acknowledgements.....	8
2 Archaeological and Historical Sources	9
2.1 Historical Sources	9
2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER).....	9
2.3 Cartographic Evidence.....	9
2.4 Aerial Photographs.....	9
2.5 Earthworks.....	9
3 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	10
3.1 General Background.....	10
3.2 Site Background.....	14
4 Deposit Mapping	15
4.2 Iron Age	15
4.3 Roman.....	15
4.4 Anglo Saxon.....	15
4.5 Medieval.....	15
4.6 Post Medieval and Modern.....	16
5 Degree of Survival	17
5.1 Archaeological Remains.....	17
5.2 Rating.....	17
6 Discussion	18
7 Conclusions	19
Appendix A. Bibliography	20
Appendix B. OASIS Report Form	21

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Historic Environmental Record
- Fig 3. 1885 Ordinance Survey map of the location

Summary

The study was commissioned by Fusion Project Management Ltd, on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council and The College of West Anglia, in advance of the proposed development of the College of West Anglia, Wisbech. The college is located approximately 0.5km to the south of the town centre of Wisbech, grid reference TF 4675 0907. The purpose of this report is to assess the potential for, and degree of survival of any archaeological remains within the development area.

The development area is considered to be of have a low potential for archaeological remains. Two previous evaluations to the south of the town (ECB2880 and ECH3282) at a similar distance from the centre of the town, both showed very little significant archaeological remains, those that were recorded were of post medieval date.

There may be some potential for Prehistoric remains but these deposits are likely to be at a substantial depth, overlain by water-borne sediments in the form of both silts and clays, from both marine and alluvial processes.

The degree of preservation is hard to gauge due to the lack of archaeological remains in the vicinity from which to judge, however the clay deposits are likely to be favourable for the survival of archaeology remains. The variable nature of the water table means that waterlogged remains would only be likely to be present in deep deposits/features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned by Fusion Project Management Ltd, on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) and The College of West Anglia, to produce a desk-based assessment of the grounds of College of West Anglia. The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. In accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.2 This document is entirely comprised from desk-based research and does not include any data from physical investigation at the proposed development site. On completion a copy of this report will be held at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) office.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The study area is located within the historic town of Wisbech, to the south of the centre of the town (TF 4675 0907) . The study area is the grounds of the College of West Anglia, The Isle Campus, Wisbech. The A1101 is aligned north-south to the east of the site. This crosses the A47 which runs from Peterborough to Kings Lynn and was a major route way between Leicester and Norwich. The A1101 was previously a canalised river which, due to silting and 17th century fen drainage, was later established as a road.
- 1.2.2 The town was originally sited where the Wellstream (Great Ouse) joined the Wysbeck (the Nene), with the Wellstream later becoming the Wisbech canal forming the main outfall for the Great Ouse. Now the river Nene runs through the town close to the course of the Wysbeck, running to the west of the study area.
- 1.2.3 Solid geology in the vicinity of Wisbech comprises Jurassic Ampthill clays, and pre-Flandrian gravels have been observed at below minus 15.0m OD. Settlement patterns, however, have been dictated by a complex and locally variable Flandrian sequence of marine transgressions, river channel (or roddon) formation, and reed swamp growth. These have led to the deposition of a thick accumulation of silts, clays, and peats overlying the solid geology.
- 1.2.4 The Flandrian deposits (deposits since the last Ice Age) covering the whole of Wisbech are Terrington Beds comprising marine clays, silts and sands (British Geological Society 1995), with most Roman and later activity occurring on an upper silt deposit. The silt area of northern fenland is associated with complex environmental change over the past two millennia .There is a relatively high band of silt running roughly west to east, from the estuary at Kings Lynn to the Lincolnshire border, that underlies the town of Wisbech. The entire island lies below 10m OD, and has been subject to repeated flooding episodes. To the south of this island lies the fresh water peat fen and to the north the salt waters of the Wash. The Nene estuary at Wisbech marks a salt water intrusion into the silt island.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Fusion Project Management Ltd (Richard Pearman) who commissioned the work and Cambridgeshire County Council and The College of West Anglia for funding the report. The report was managed by Stephen Macaulay and Severine Beize who illustrated the assessment.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

2.1.1 Wisbech was located on the confluence of two rivers, the Nene (Wysbeck) and Great Ouse (Wellstream) and a coastal inlet, making the site of the town a highly beneficial location for both riverine and marine trade, the history of which is fundamental to an understanding of the town. There is a considerable wealth of Historic reference material, particularly at the towns zenith in the post-medieval period.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

2.2.1 The HER research was gathered from a 0.5km search radius from the development area (Fig. 1). Very little archaeological data occurred in the immediate vicinity of the site.

2.2.2 It is more pertinent however for the development area in this report, to make comparisons with the HER references and previous archaeological investigations at the southern periphery of the town rather than those seen close to the town focus.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

2.3.1 The primary cartographic sources used were 19th and 20th century historical maps, these were included to demonstrate the previous land use of the development area. The maps used are as follows.

- 1885 Ordnance survey map
- 1901 Ordnance survey map

2.4 Aerial Photographs

2.4.1 Due to the local geological conditions and land use, the site and surrounding area are unsuitable for aerial mapping. As no archaeological features have been recorded further aerial survey work has not been included in this project.

2.5 Earthworks

2.5.1 No earthworks have been recorded in close proximity to the site, aside from earthworks associated with water management and land drainage.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General Background

Prehistoric

- 3.1.1 Prehistoric remains are almost unknown in the parish, apart from generally unprovenanced stray finds.
- 3.1.2 Peat growth has been recently dated to the Late Bronze Age near Wisbech, and may have continued into the Romano-British period in some places (Waller 1994, 250). The area was almost entirely submerged during the Iron Age, and dry land only began to emerge in the Roman period.

Roman

- 3.1.3 Roman activity in the area is of two main types – salterns and agricultural settlements. The salterns lie on the roddons along the fen edge, and are fairly numerous. While the predominantly urban nature of the parish of Wisbech masks potential archaeological finds, occasional finds of coins and pottery from within the town suggest the possibility of a Roman predecessor to the Saxon and medieval town. Finds recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment record (CHER) include a Roman coin hoard c.600m to the west of the college (CHER 03910), a single coin at the Reason Homes site on the South Brink, c.1100m to the north-west (CB 14764), a painted Roman pottery sherd c.800m to the north-west (CHER 03891) and two other Roman coin findspots (CHER 03934, 08001). One of the main Roman communication routes across the Fens, the Fen Causeway Roman road, lies approximately 12km to the south.

Saxon

- 3.1.4 There is very little evidence of Early Saxon activity, this is limited to two bronze brooches found at the Corn Exchange (CHER 04012). However, the island was likely to have been settled throughout the Middle and Late Saxon period - a series of Middle Saxon sites occupied similar sites to the northeast of Wisbech. At some point before the medieval period Wisbech became the primary settlement, probably due to its location on the Nene estuary, at the confluence of the two principal fenland rivers (the Nene or Wys Beck and the Great Ouse tributary known as the Well Stream). This point remained the outfall of the two rivers, until the beginning of the 14th century, when violent storms caused the diversion of the Ouse from Wisbech to its present course via King's Lynn (Hinman 2002).
- 3.1.5 Saxon activity is again little recorded. It is known that by the Norman Conquest the entire silt isle supported around 50 households under the overlordship of the Abbey of Ely. Again the issue of marginal land comes into play, and the construction of the two sea defences either side of the estuary to protect the landscape from water incursions demonstrates the determination of the church to hold onto these fertile lands, and also proves that the island was subject to centralised authority.
- 3.1.6 Again, it is most likely that Saxon settlement is to be found in the north and west of the current town, i.e. into the silt island itself. That this area was noted as the Old Market by the end of the 12th century is suggestive of the antiquity of this area as a settlement centre, as is the establishment of the administrative centre of the manorial estates on this side. It should also be noted that the main access route from Ely to Wisbech would have been along the Old Croft River, through Upwell to the settlement. The best

disembarkation point for such a journey would have been the location of the Old Market.

- 3.1.7 Nucleation of Anglo-Saxon settlement into the villages and towns that we see today tends to be a phenomenon associated with the reorganisation of the landscape that took place from the 10th to the 12th centuries. However other factors can take precedence, and it is likely that the island was a network of smaller hamlets and farms, with lands divided by drains and a central focus at the main point of water contact, where the market and manorial centres happened to be.
- 3.1.8 Whether a church existed in this later Saxon landscape is uncertain. Certainly a manor usually had an associated church, yet in Wisbech's case the church is across the river next to the castle. It has been shown above how the church could pre-date the castle, but this would place a later Saxon church effectively on a peninsula over the water from its manor. Whilst not unusual in itself for a Saxon development, it would require more evidence to prove this than is currently available.
- 3.1.9 Another possibility is that the late Saxon church was demolished and rebuilt next to the castle deliberately as a reaction to the support by Ely Abbey of Hereward the Wake. This would place the as yet undiscovered church to the north of the river, and again is not unknown in the area. A third option is that the scattered nature of the settlement did not justify the expenditure of resources on a church.

Medieval

- 3.1.10 Wisbech in Domesday Book was not a particularly large or important, yet throughout the mediaeval period the core of the modern town that we know evolved.
- 3.1.11 Wisbech is first referenced as a grant to the abbey at Ely c. AD1000 from the East Anglian Bishop Aelfwine. The scale and nature of Saxon occupation is unknown but a manor is currently thought to have been located on the west bank of the Wysbeck due to the citing there and presumed pre-Norman origins of the Old Market (VCH Vol. IV, 243).
- 3.1.12 The construction of the church, castle and new market moved the focus of settlement away from the north bank of the Nene, a process accentuated when the Nene outflow was finally blocked by silt in the earlier mediaeval period, leaving the Well Stream as the most important water course in the emerging town. The maintenance of two market places is indicative of a change in focus for activity on the Isle. The Old Market maintained its local connections, but it is likely that the new market became more associated with the commercial trade that was beginning to emerge during the 13th century.
- 3.1.13 The castle was first built by the orders of by William the Conqueror in 1086 (VCH Vol. II, 47). This castle was probably a Motte and Bailey design although whether it had a mound or not is not known. According to the Victoria County History it was completed with stone in 1087, and the buildings covered 2 acres, the whole area of the castle being 4 acres (ibid.). The earliest dated evidence of episcopal tenure of the castle is in the vacancy of 1215-19, when it was entrusted in turn to Ralph de Normanville and Robert de Cantia, and to Richard (Poore), Bishop of Salisbury (VCH Vol. IV, 252). King John stopped at the castle on 12th October 1216 on his last journey. The castle was thought to have been damaged by floods in 1236 and continued in use until the end of the 15th century.
- 3.1.14 Recent excavations at Wisbech library have identified remains associated with this Norman castle (Fletcher 2009). In addition, further excavations at Wisbech Castle, as

part of a Heritage Lottery funded community archaeology project, identified evidence of a 16th century red brick-built building, known to have been built on the site for the Bishops of Ely in 1478 (Fletcher 2010).

- 3.1.15 Episodic flooding was a major problem in Wisbech and in 1236 a particularly devastating flood may have destroyed the castle and laid waste to the surrounding area. The *Flores Historiarum* described the 1236 flood: 'But on the morrow of the blessed Martin (November 12th)...the waves of the sea flooded in, transgressing their accustomed limits, so that in the confines of that same sea, and in the marsh, as at Wisbech and in similar small places, small boats, herds, and also a great multitude of men perished.' (FH, vol. 2, 219 as quoted in Hallam 1965, 127).
- 3.1.16 Given the problems afflicting the water flows out of the town, it is interesting to speculate as to why a port evolved here. It appears that the more reliable water flows lead through Lynn, and certainly Cambridge and Ely regarded Lynn as their main trading town. Wisbech and its environs must have possessed some attribute that focussed trade here, and although it did afford access to the western fens (in particular Holme and Yaxley) presumably there was a commodity here that was traded. This probably was the agricultural surplus generated by the fertile lands, especially when an ongoing programme of drainage created more of the same.
- 3.1.17 Agricultural surpluses have always been the main export from the town, in one form or another. First it was corn, then cole-seed and rape-seed, and in more recent times market gardening, especially fruit, although vegetables are also popular.
- 3.1.18 The town however, remained fairly small in size, compared to similar ones in the region. Only one church was built (compared to the 42 in Huntingdon during the medieval period). The population was centred on or around the two cores, the Old Market and the castle areas, but the town did not stretch much beyond these areas. The marginality of the land may have had something to do with this, for despite the continuing existence of the sea defences, and the ongoing reclamation projects, the core area (around the castle) flooded on a regular and catastrophic basis. It is quite possible that the town existed as a focus for the area, but most of its population still inhabited the hinterlands in scattered settlements.
- 3.1.19 Most of these hinterlands fall outside the remit of this survey. However, the area to the immediate south-west of the town has revealed a form of agriculture known as darlands. These are drainage ditches roughly 2m wide used to delineate strips of agricultural land. These strips are around 12m wide and 160 long, which corresponds reasonably well to plots of land identified under the Midlands system of ridge and furrow.
- 3.1.20 The castle was rebuilt although in what form and with how many alterations is unknown. From the late 13th century the building was mainly used as a prison and as a place for holding the bishop's courts. In the 15th century the castle fell into ruin, and was rebuilt during the episcopate of Bishop Morton (1479-86) (VCH Vol. IV, 252), suggesting a further change in form of the castle.

Post-Medieval – Wisbech Castle

- 3.1.21 During the Civil War the town, generally on the side of Parliament, and the castle, were put into a state of defence. In 1643 £11 was spent on ironwork for the castle drawbridge. This is strong evidence that a moat was open in the mid 17th century and had presumably been there for a long time already. However, it is quite possible the moat, being part of the defences, was re-worked at this time. Following the Civil War,

John Thurloe (Secretary to the Commonwealth Government) purchased the manor and replaced Morton's palace with a mansion on the site in 1658 (ibid. 254).

3.1.22 The only plan of the castle comes from a sketch plan made in 1794 when the site was finally cleared (Fig. 4). This clearly shows the near circular form of the castle and the moat around the north-east of the enclosure fronting the market place. The moat is said to have been 40ft (12m) wide (VCH Vol. II, 47). Excavations on the site of the Tesco store in the market place (now QD Stores) during the 1950s encountered evidence of the existence of the castle wall and the extensive moat, the gradual filling in of which seems to have extended into the 16th century (Annis 1977). This is suggested by the pottery found during these excavations which included Bourne and Grimston wares of the late 15th – early 16th century (Moorhouse 1974, 58).

3.1.23 In 1793 the castle and grounds were sold to Joseph Medworth who turned the site into a residential development of Georgian houses formed around The Crescent and Ely Place, most of which still survives today. He also demolished Thurloe's mansion and replaced it with the current Wisbech Castle in 1816 (VCH Vol. IV, 254).

Post-Medieval Town

3.1.24 The main growth of the town took place in the post-mediaeval period, when the population expanded rapidly. This could be down to several factors. Firstly, widespread drainage of the fens coupled with mechanical means of pumping water off the land created wide swathes of very fertile agricultural land that could be used for crops or (in the case of marginal land) summer pasture. Secondly, there were deliberate attempts to free up the flow of the Nene through the town and improve access to the port facilities.

3.1.25 The impact of this was two-fold. The area could now generate larger agricultural products to export, and also the access to the port was improved to permit larger vessels to ship it. The use of mechanical pumps generated a need for certain products, in particular wood and coal. Most of the port facilities were located below the Town Bridge, especially out towards the Horseshoe sluice to the north. Sutton bridge still provided a mooring for large vessels.

3.1.26 As the trade grew, so the town prospered. The creation of extensive and elaborate Georgian and Regency properties are a reflection of that. However there was also a requirement for housing for the growing number of labourers that served the port and the town, and there are several references to a lack of such housing in the 18th and 19th centuries. The areas around Walsoken were always regarded as the poorer areas, so it is unsurprising that this is the direction in which the town expanded from the mid-19th century.

3.1.27 It also grew southwards, and the terraces around Victoria Road, Milner Road and such like were laid out at this time. The town expanded along Leverington Road and Lynn Road in a linear fashion, and in time Walsoken became totally absorbed. Expansion westwards was hindered by the fact that the wealthy families (especially the Peckovers) who owned the houses around here also owned the land, and would not permit much development in their vicinity.

3.1.28 The town probably reached its zenith by the end of the 19th and into the 20th century. At the opening of the 21st, Wisbech is still recovering from the decline of its port and trade, and still is trying to find a new purpose for itself. Its population is static, and the whole area is economically depressed.

3.2 Site Background

- 3.2.1 The development area is located approximately 0.5km to the south of the centre of the town, the area of the development is likely to have generally been freshwater fen, with periods as mudflat or saltmarsh type environments. Rendering the site an unlikely location for habitation, with use being limited to periodic agricultural farming and fishing.
- 3.2.2 Canalisation of the rivers and subsequent reclamation of the land, allowed for more effective and better established land use. So from the 17th century the development area appears to have seen constant use for grazing or agricultural farming. The landscape remained unchanged until the establishment of the railway in 1847, which runs c.1km to the west of the site. The railway caused some initial expansion, perhaps including the buildings shown on the site on the 1885 OS map (Fig.3).

4 DEPOSIT MAPPING

6.1 Prehistoric

- 4.1.1 Due to the underlying geology of the area no evidence of human activity prior to the later Prehistoric period has been recorded. The Flandrian deposits effectively seal anything pre-dating the last Ice Age.
- 4.1.2 An indication of the depth of these deposits is given through the discovery in 1635 of several prehistoric boats. The discovery was made in the deepening of the Wisbech River 8 ft below the then bottom (Marshall, 1876). No other finds for the later Prehistoric period have been recorded apart from a number of Iron Age objects discussed below.

4.2 Iron Age

- 4.2.1 Iron Age Find spots within the assessment area suggest activity throughout this period. An early Iron Age scabbard fragment (CHER 04008) has a rough provenance to the town and two coins recovered also point to occupation later in the Iron Age. No other evidence of occupation within this period has been recovered.

4.3 Roman

- 4.3.1 Roman activity in the area is suggested by the find spots within the town. Coins, pottery and tile fragments are all indicative of a Roman origin yet no firm archaeological evidence has been recovered. In the wider area Roman activity has been of two types, salterns and agricultural settlements. Salterns are associated with the roddons that lie along the fen edge, and are the most numerous Roman type (EUS Draft 2007). Examples in the neighbouring county of Leverington featured burnt hearths revealed in a pipeline trench in 1976. Settlements of possible agricultural origin have been located in Wisbech St Mary that lie away from the roddons on almost flat land (Hall, 1996, 169).

4.4 Anglo Saxon

- 4.4.1 As with preceding periods there is scant evidence for occupation of the area in the Anglo Saxon period although the island would have been settled and drained (EUS Draft, 2007). Funerary depositions dating the Early Saxon period indicate earlier activity in the area. Burial urns were recovered at the site of Wisbech museum (Hall, 1996) and 2 brooches discovered under the corn exchange in 1858 are likely to represent a Pagan burial (Philips, 1939).

4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1 The development of the town within the medieval period is well documented, however evidence for activity south of the Medieval town is limited. Two archaeological evaluations (ECB2880 and ECB3282) to the south of the medieval town, showed little evidence for medieval activity. The recorded activity were drainage ditches, which may have served for periodic agricultural land use (House 2010). This activity would have been intermittent due to the constant problem of flooding experienced by the town and surrounding area during the medieval period.
- 4.5.2 It has been noted that, "the area to the south-west of the town has revealed a form of agriculture known as darlands" (EUS, 30, forthcoming), it is not apparent how widespread this type of field system occurs across the southern periphery of the town.

4.6 Post Medieval and Modern

- 4.6.1 Use of the land for agriculture appears to continue from the medieval period, however more sustained and intensified with reclaiming of the land. This remained the same until the encroachment of the town onto the development area. There is evidence for housing on the site, before it was used for the construction of the college.
- 4.6.2 The majority of the CHER records close to the site relate to post-medieval period. Wisbech Baptist Chapel (CHER MCB17216), dated 1863, is located c.400m to the east of the college, while Wisbech Salvation Army Citadel (CHER 14965) is located c. 300m to the east.

5 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

5.1 Archaeological Remains

- 5.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a prediction model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.
- 5.1.2 The housing and later school buildings are like to have the most impact upon the ground and underlying deposits, however the level of this truncation is unknown as well as its extent over the development area. In areas unaffected by the urban encroachment of the town, deposits and potential archaeological remains should survive reasonably well. Preservation is likely to be best under the area of the school playing fields. Any pre-medieval archaeology if present is likely to have substantial overburden with Flandrian deposits and the later subsequent episodes of silting of various roddons, fenland peat, and marine deposition from flooding.

5.2 Rating

- 5.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Prehistoric	low	unknown
Roman	low	unknown
Saxon	low	unknown
Medieval	moderate/low	unknown
Post Medieval	high/moderate	unknown

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 Wisbech has a plethora of Historical references and archaeological evidence suggesting a Roman settlement upon the site. Despite this it would seem that the town itself has seen little expansion, even in times of prosperity the town limits appear to have seen little fluctuation, that is at least until the post medieval period. This is in direct contrast to towns such as Huntingdon which saw expansion and contraction over the medieval period, Wisbech as a town appears to have remained focused around the castle area and old market. Several factors can account for this trend, however the most obvious factors are likely to be the availability of suitable land for settlement, and the episodes of flooding, which at times for the town had been catastrophic.
- 6.1.2 The site is close to the former course of the River Ouse (Wellstream), which follows the course of Elm Road. Roddon deposits and general silting associated with estuarine mudflats should be expected in the study area.
- 6.1.3 Peat fen deposits are likely to be present at sufficient depths, a bore hole study at ECB2796 showed the highest Organic peat deposit at approximately 1.5m however there was great variation across the site. If archaeological features are uncovered, it is likely there would be waterlogged deposits in the deep features, such as wells.
- 6.1.4 Two archaeological evaluations have taken place within 500m of the subject site. The first of these was at Nene Infant school, c.400m to the north of the present site (Grayham 2008, ECB 3010). This revealed evidence of post-medieval pits and a brick built building. The other took place in Thomas Clarkson Community college, c.500m to the south-west (House 2000, ECB3282). This identified only post-medieval features, associated with drainage.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The cumulative evidence points towards a reasonable high potential for post medieval remains associated with the late 19th early 20th century spread of the town, largely dependant on the amount of levelling carried out in the construction of the College on the development area.
- 7.1.2 Remains of medieval activity on the site is likely to be limited, certainly in terms of features and especially finds, at times when the area may have seen use the activity is likely to be of a nature less archaeologically visible. Any features encountered would be expected to be either drainage ditches, or features relating to field systems, such as the above mentioned darlands field system.
- 7.1.3 Little is known about the Saxon Wisbech, including the focus of the Saxon town itself. The suggested location is in the vicinity of the Old Market, over the river from the castle. Saxon presence on the development area is very unlikely, with any use being similar to that of the Medieval period.
- 7.1.4 It is not uncommon to have Roman activity in the form of salt making sites, or peat turbaries, within these fenland environments. It is however probable that the area this far to the South of Wisbech would have been unsuitable, or to inhospitable to exploit. No finds or evidence for this period or these types of activity was observed at either of the evaluation sites ECB2880 and ECB2796.
- 7.1.5 Prehistoric remains in the Wisbech area are quite sparse and very little is know, it is presumed that remains will exist, however it is likely that such deposits will be beneath extensive peat and silt deposits. There is no indication or previous work that could provide rough depths of potential pre-historic remains, it would be expected that the most likely areas for occupation would be on the higher ground.

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APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-97476"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="College of West Anglia, Wisbech, Desk-Based Assessment"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="23-03-2011"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="26-03-2011"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="WISCWA11"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Public Building"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

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

Monument	Period
<input type="text" value="Schoolhouse"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	<input type="text" value="Fenland"/>	<input type="text" value="Ramnoth Road, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, PE13 2JE"/>	
Parish	<input type="text" value="Wisbech"/>		
HER	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>		
Study Area	<input type="text" value="28,600m2"/>	National Grid Reference	<input type="text" value="TF 4675 0907"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CCC
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
N/A	OA East (Bar Hill)	N/A
N/A	WISCWA11	N/A

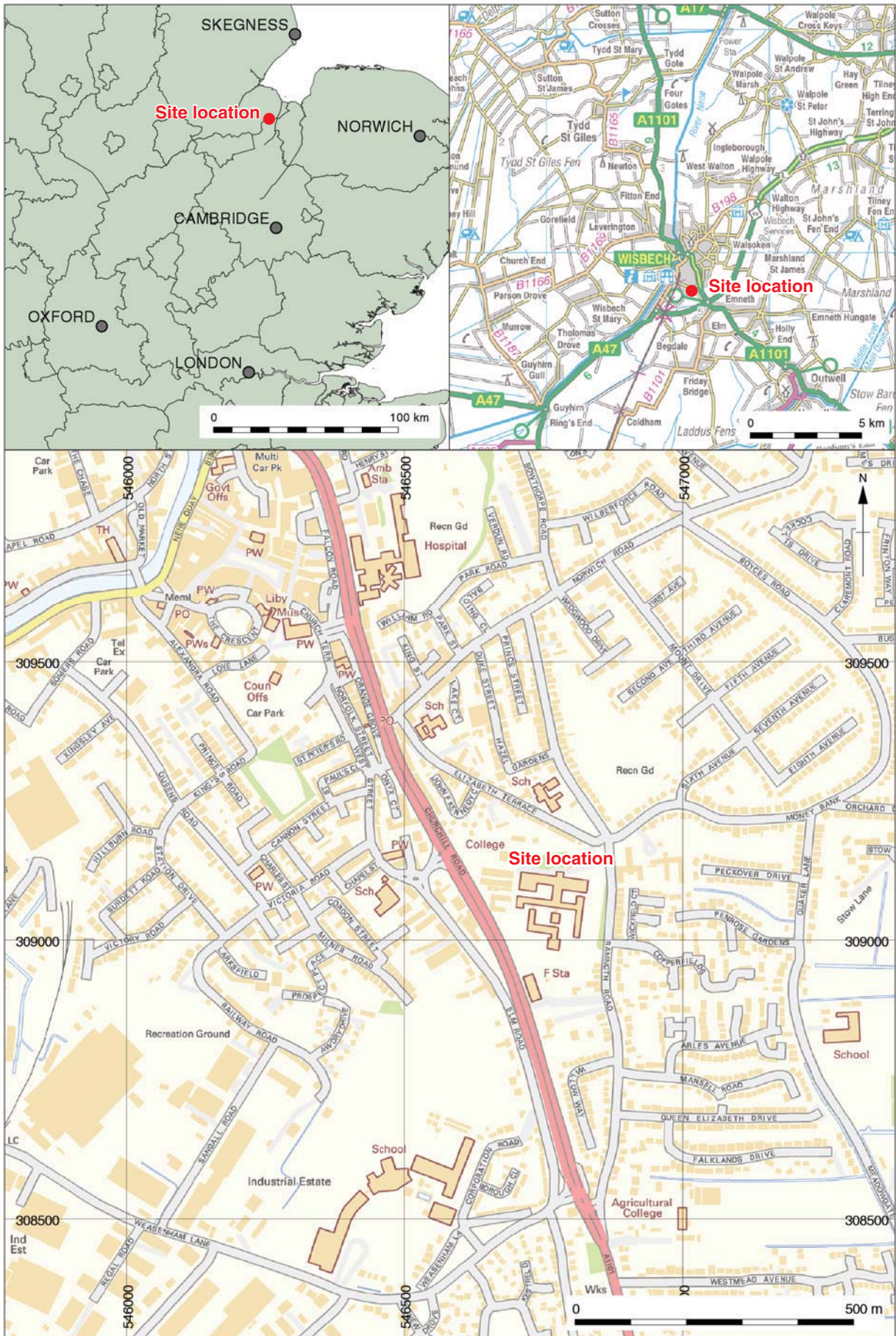
Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

The purpose of this report is to assess the potential for, and degree of survival of archaeological remains within the development area. The development area is considered to be of have a low potential for archaeological remains.



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Figure 1: Site location

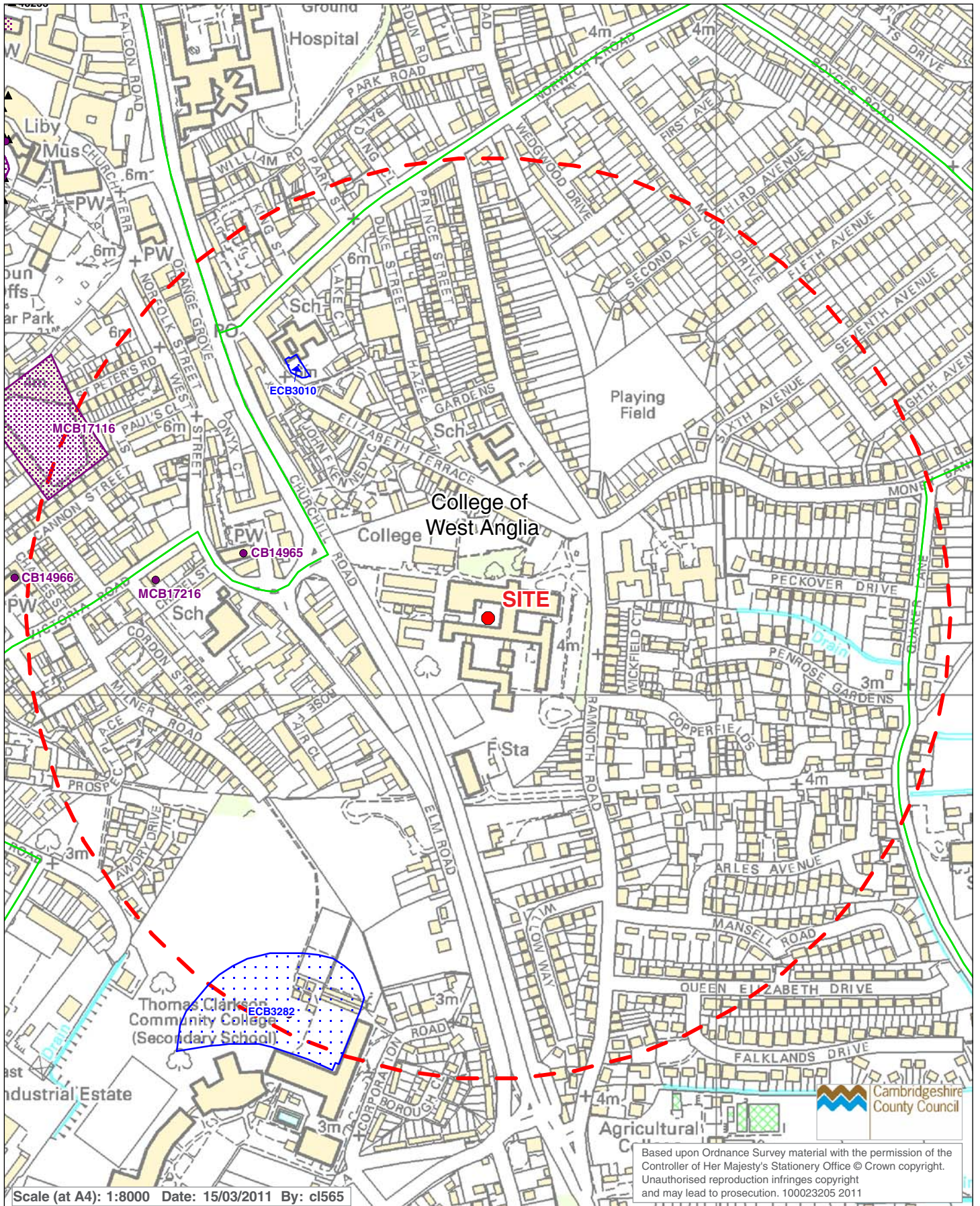


Figure 2: HER sites

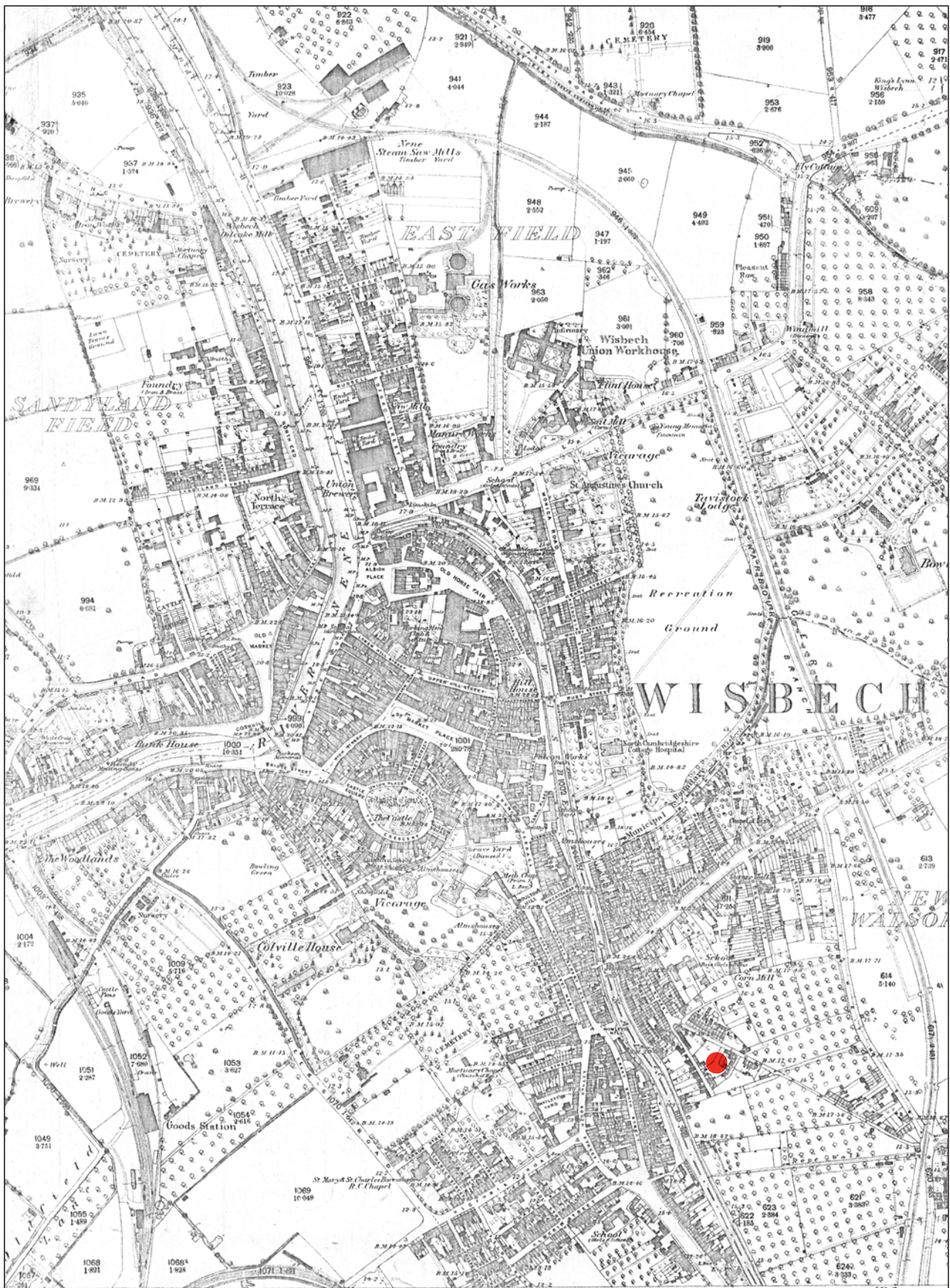


Figure 3: 1st Edition OS map, 1885 with site location indicated in red.



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850 500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850 599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Mauguio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: [oamed@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oamed@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://oamed.fr/>

OA Grand Ouest

7 Rue des Monderaines
ZI - Ouest
14650 Carpiquet
France

t: +33 (0) 249 88 01 01
f: +33 (0) 249 88 01 02
e: [info@oago.fr](mailto: info@oago.fr)
w: <http://oago.fr>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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