

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Mr. Edward Guy Barnes

May 2015



**Plot 3, Park Road, Manea
Cambridgeshire**

Trial Trench Evaluation

G Trimble

PLOT 3, PARK ROAD, MANEA, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Event Number: ECB 4406
OASIS ID.:withamar1 - 211305
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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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PLOT 3, PARK ROAD, MANEA, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the proposed site of a new housing development in grounds currently forming land northeast of Park Road, Manea, Cambridgeshire.

The proposed development site is situated close to the core of the medieval settlement. Evidence from aerial photography and archaeological survey work and excavations has revealed evidence of activity and settlement within and around the fen island of Manea from the Mesolithic period onwards. Immediately adjacent to the site to the north is the site of a mound known as Charle Mont, thought to possibly be associated with an attempt to construct a new town at Manea in the seventeenth century.

A single evaluation trench, measuring 30m x 1.60m was excavated. It was located within the footprint area of the proposed dwelling. Three features of archaeological interest were recorded including a large channel or mineral extraction pit, a linear ditch and a small probable post-hole. All of the features are likely to be of post-medieval date.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the proposed site of a new housing development on land located to the northeast of Park Road, Manea, Cambridgeshire. The project - commissioned by Mr Edward Guy Barnes – was carried out in response to a planning condition imposed by Cambridgeshire County Council. Fieldwork for the Trial Trench Evaluation was undertaken on the 13th and 14th April 2015.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (FIGS. 1&2)

The village of Manea is located in the administrative district of Fenland approximately 31km southeast of Peterborough and 30km north of Cambridge. The proposed development is located off Park Road, south of the village centre and centred on NGR TL 4796 8930. Known as Plot 3, it comprises an approximately rectangular plot of land measuring around 0.73 hectares.

The site is currently flat grassland lying at around 3.80m above Ordnance Datum. It is bounded to the south by open pasture land, to the north and west by other building plots associated with the development and to the east by gardens associated with private housing.

Underlying solid geology in the area comprises Ampthill Clay deposits whilst the superficial geology is formed by the Oadby Member of Diamicton deposits mainly comprising glacial clays and sands.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Information provided by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) indicates that the site lies within an area rich in archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period.

Finds recovered during the Fenland Survey from a site approximately 400m to the east probably represent the remains of an Iron Age and Roman settlement (HER 05864A & B). A further scatter of Early Iron Age pottery sherds to the west may represent part of a settlement site (CHER 10899). The site of a possible Bronze Age barrow is located close to the western edge of the village. To the south of the site flints of Neolithic date and a Bronze Age have been recovered, though the circumstances of recovery are unclear. A bronze halberd of Bronze Age date has been recovered from the fen to the south of the village (CHER 05862). A Mesolithic mace head has been found to the north of the village (CHER 05978) whilst a number of flint tools dating to between the Mesolithic and Bronze age periods have been recovered nearby (CHER 05971 & 05864).

Roman settlement of the fen island of Manea is possibly represented by surface scatters of pottery to the north of School Lane located approximately 400m north of the development site. A Roman pewter hoard has also been found here (CHER 05867).

Skeletal remains accompanied by amber and glass beads of Anglo-Saxon date was found in Manea Fen though it is thought that it represents an accidental death rather than a deliberate burial.

As drainage of the fens ensued in the 17th century a new town was planned on Manea island. The location was decided by King Charles 1 and designed to control the newly drained middle level within the fens. A design for the proposed town was drawn up which included a Royal Palace and a canal to connect the town to the River Ouse. However, plans for the town were ended by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 and were never carried out subsequently. The proposed development lies immediately to the south of an earthwork known as Charlemont, thought to be of 17th century date and possibly associated with the proposal to build the town here (Historic Environment reference MCB7174). Although the earthwork is clearly marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Fig. 9), a visit to inspect the monument in 1973 concluded that the mound is unlikely to represent an archaeological feature and it is suggested that “any association with Charles 1 appears purely traditional” (HER entry 05893)

A number of development led archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the village, mainly off the high street to the north. Approximately 100m to the north off Edwards Way excavation of 12 evaluation trenches recorded furrow remnants and several modern drainage features (HER ref ECB3514). Further to the west off Williams Way (HER ref ECB 1856) an evaluation comprising 4 trenches was negative. However, a seven trench evaluation, also off Williams Way did identify two pits containing medieval material (ECB3994).

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification for evaluation by trial trenching of 18th March 2015 were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other*

mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.

- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER).*
- *Allow the preservation by record of any surviving archaeological deposits and artefacts exposed by the development groundwork within the constraints imposed by the contractor's working methods, programme and development design.*
- *Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report.*
- *Provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.*

5.0 METHODOLOGY (FIG. 2)

The proposed development site was assessed through the excavation of a single trench which measured c. 30m long and 1.6m wide. The trench targeted the footprint area of the proposed house. The position of the trench (Fig. 2) was agreed with the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council in advance of fieldwork.

Topsoil and other recent deposits were removed by means of a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The base of the resulting trench was cleaned by hand and photographed. Features of potential archaeological origin were then investigated by hand and machine excavation to determine character, extent and date.

General plans of the trenches were produced at scale 1:20 and sections were drawn at scale 1:10. The photographic record, including general views of the area and views of specific features as excavated, was compiled in 35mm monochrome and digital colour. Context descriptions were made on *pro forma* recording sheets. The position of the trench was located by reference to fixed reference points on the neighbouring boundaries.

6.0 RESULTS (see Figs. 3-5 & Plates 3-7)

The trench was located on a general northwest-to-southeast alignment and was machine excavated down to the underlying natural deposits (Plate. 3) which were encountered at a depth of around 0.35m below the present ground surface (3.25m OD). Geological deposits took the form of light brownish yellow sandy clay (16). Three features of archaeological interest were identified in the trench comprising a small pit or post-hole [10], a linear ditch [08] and a very large ditch or pit [01].

The small pit or post-hole [10] was located to the southeast end of the Evaluation Trench (Figs 3&4, Plates 6&7). It was sub-square in plan shape with rounded corners. It measured 0.70m in width, 0.30m in depth and had steep sides and a flat base. The feature was filled by a single deposit of light-to-mid grey clay (12). A tightly packed cluster of 10 iron nails was recovered from the fill (11). The nails were probably deposited in a textile bag which has since decayed. Several of the nails had traces of adhering mineralised wood.

Located within the central area of the evaluation trench was Ditch [08] (Figs 3&4, Plate 5). The ditch was orientated on a southeast-to-northwest alignment and was recorded for a distance of 3.65m. The ditch measured 1.2m in width and 0.46m in depth. It had steeply sloped sides and a slightly concave, bowl shaped base. It was filled by a single deposit of light-to-mid yellowish grey clay (09). Two near complete bricks were recovered from the lower portion of the fill and are dated to between the 16th and 18th centuries.

At the west end of the trench was a large cut feature represented by [01] (Figs 3&5, Plate 4). The feature was recorded for a distance of 4.50m and had a depth of 1.7m. It continued beyond the limits of the trench to the north, south and west. Due to the presence of groundwater occurring at a level of around 3m OD (0.60m below the present ground surface) the feature was excavated by machine. The fill of the

cut was excavated in spits of around 0.10-0.15m in thickness with the resulting spoil sifted by hand for finds retrieval. It was not possible in all cases to assign artefacts retrieved from the spoil to specific contexts representing the depositional sequence within the feature. Thus some finds recovered from hand sifted machined spits are assigned to contexts which occur at the approximate depth of the machined surface.

The cut was steep at the higher levels breaking to a gentle slope to the base. However, the continuation of the downward incline of the cut at the extreme west end of the trench indicates that the actual base of the feature was located at an unknown distance to the west of the trench limits. The feature was filled by a sequence of four fill deposits. The primary deposit (02) measured 1.91m in length and 0.40m in depth and consisted of dark grey clayey silts. A single sherd of a 19th century stoneware bottle was recovered from the fill. Above deposit (02) was deposit (03) which was comprised of mid grey clayey silts. It measured 2.28m in width and 0.38m in depth. A sherd of 19th century transfer print Willow Pattern pottery was recovered from the deposit. Two bricks fragments with a date range between the 18th and 19th centuries, a fragment of pantile with a date between the 17th and 19th centuries and a clay pipe stem dating to the 18th century were also recovered. Sealing deposit (03) was fill deposit (04) which consisted of light-to-mid grey sandy silt. It measured 3.50m in width and 0.52m in depth. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the deposit including a sherd of 16th – 17th century Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) and two sherds of transfer printed Chinoiserie dating to the 19th century. The uppermost fill deposit was represented by (05). It measured 3.52m in width, 0.54m in depth and was comprised of mid reddish brown sandy silt. Two brick fragments with a date range between the 16th and 18th centuries were recovered in addition to two brick fragments of 19th century date. A sherd of porcelain dating to between the 19th and early 20th century was also recovered. The deposit also produced an iron sickle of probable post-medieval date.

7.0 THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of seven sherds from six vessels, weighing 125 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

The pottery is a fragmentary state. One piece is stained, probably from post-depositional contact with other waste.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	Nov	W(g)
1	02	ENG5	Straight Sided Bottle		BS		19th	1	1	38

1	03	PEARL	Small Bowl	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	Rim		19th	1	1	1
1	04	GRE	Hollow		BS		16th-M17th	1	1	2
1	04	PEARL	?	Blue transfer print; Chinoiserie	BSS		19th	2	1	2
1	05	PORC	Cup		Rim	Stained	19th-M20th	1	1	2
1	13	BERTH	Large Jar		Base		M16th-17th	1	1	80
Total								7	6	125

Provenance

All of the pottery was recovered from Trench 1. All but one piece came from contexts within ditch [01], with an additional unstratified fragment labelled (013).

Range

There are five sherds of early modern date and two further pieces dated to the post medieval period. All of the fabrics are common domestic types. A fragment of glazed red earthenware (GRE) from (04), within [01], would seem to be residual, within a later feature.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material is of no special importance and is suitable for discard. Should the material be retained it is stable and should pose no problems for long-term storage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 3887 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

Although there are a number of large fragments here, the material is mostly fairly abraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	03	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine	Late Fenland type; mortar adhered; slop moulded; basal stacking scar/sag bar; linear impressions in upper surface; 60mm x 101mm	19th	1	1651

1	03	BRK	Brick	Gault; calcareous	43mm thick; Fe deposit	18th- E19th	1	268
1	03	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; medium sandy	Abraded	17th- 19th	1	73
1	05	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous; Fe; flint	Abraded; 47mm thick; poorly mixed light firing fabric - bleached surfaces?; sag bar; handmade; kiss marks on stretcher	19th	2	283
1	09	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous	Abraded; sooted; Fenland fabric; mortar adhered; deposit-?cess adhered; 97mm x 45mm	16th- 18th	1	1158
1	09	BRK	Brick	Gault; calcareous	Abraded; sooted; handmade; 110 x 45mm; slop moulded?	16th- 18th	1	454
Total							7	3887

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from fills (03) and (05) within ditch [01] and (09) in ditch [08].

Range

Ditch [01] produced a range of ceramic building material of later post medieval or early modern date. At least two of the pieces from this feature are of 19th century date. Ditch [08] yielded two large fragments of post medieval dated brick, belonging to the 16th to 18th centuries.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material is of no special importance and is suitable for discard. Should the material be retained, it is stable and should pose no problems for long-term storage.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 4 (248g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The animal bone was collected from the fill (09) of a ditch [08].

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
09	cattle	scapula	R	4 (join)	248	

Summary

As a single bone, the assemblage has little potential for further analysis. The cattle scapula is large and may represent post-medieval improved stock.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

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

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
03				1		1	3	Stem	18 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from a fill (03) of a ditch [01]. It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps made in nearby March or Ely.

Range

A single fragment of pipe stem of probable 18th century date was recovered.

Potential

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

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

Thirteen items, all of them metal, weighing a total of 498g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are all of iron and all corroded and in moderate condition.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
04 /1\	Iron	Sickle	1	304	Post-medieval
11 /2\	Iron	Nail, bent	1	7	
11 /3\	Iron	Nail	1	28	
11 /4\	Iron	Nail, traces of mineralised wood	1	7	
11 /5\	Iron	Nail, bent	1	16	
11 /6\	Iron	Nail, bent	1	22	
11 /7\	Iron	Nail, traces of mineralised wood	1	20	
11 /8\	Iron	Nail, minor traces of mineralised wood, point bent over	1	25	
11 /9\	Iron	Nail	1	20	
11 /10\	Iron	Nail – 2 pieces link	2	17	
11 /11\	Iron	Nail, large headed, impressions of wood in corrosion	1	18	
11 /12\	Iron	Strip, 73mm x 15mm x 7mm, possible wood impressions in corrosion	1	14	
Totals			13	498	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a fill (04) of a ditch [01] and as a cluster of items (11) within pit or posthole [10].

Range

All the other finds are of metal, specifically, iron. There is a near-complete sickle of probable post-medieval date from (04). This lacks its, probably organic (wood or bone), handle and perhaps its tip, though with a replacement handle would have remained functional.

Numerous nails were recovered from (11). Several of these are bent and one is turned over towards the point to probably act in a clenching fashion, holding two or more pieces of wood together. There is also a thin rectangular strip of uncertain function, though probably not a blade. Several of these items from (11) retain traces of mineral-preserved wood on them. Mineralisation of wood in archaeological contexts is usually found on coffin nails or fittings. The metal slightly dissolves in the decay liquor and impregnates the wood, so that once the wood has rotted away an impression of the timber is left on the metal. In the absence of other evidence of burials at the site it seems likely that the iron items in (11) were in a damp and probably acidic environment resulting in the metal ions in solution being absorbed by attached timber to create the mineralised traces.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential. The sickle indicates agricultural or horticultural activities in the area. The quantity of material, and the mineral-preserved wood on several of the items, from (11) is of note and probably relates to both functional evidence and particular deposition characteristics where they were found.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
02	19 th	
03	19 th	
04	19 th	
05	19 th -mid 20 th	
09	16 th -18 th	
11		
13	M16 th -17 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

All three features recorded in the Evaluation Trench are likely date to the post-medieval period. The large cut feature [01] produced a sherd of 19th century pottery from its primary fill whilst the linear ditch contained two bricks dating to between the 16th and 18th centuries. The small pit or post-hole [10] contained an assemblage of nails of probable post-medieval date.

The function of Feature [01] remains uncertain and could represent a large pit or possibly a large ditch or channel. However, no evidence for a channel was visible in the surrounding landscape in the form of a linear depression and although dating evidence from the feature suggests a 19th century date it is not marked on various maps of the 19th century examined as part of this project (Figs 6, 7, 8 and 9). It is possible that the feature represents an extraction pit located to the south of the main area of medieval and later settlement which lies to the north. Substantial sand deposits were noted to lie at about 1m below the uppermost natural deposits of silty clay and perhaps it is these deposits which were quarried. Subsequent to its excavation, the feature appears to have been left open since the clayey silts which formed the lower fills indicate natural silting within a waterlogged environment.

Ditch [08] is aligned on a general southeast-to-northwest orientation and thus conforms to the pattern of property boundaries visible in the present landscape. Therefore, the ditch is likely to represent a boundary/drainage ditch which once formed part of a wider system of property boundaries or smaller enclosed fields which once extended further south than the present layout and as shown on maps of the 19th century. (Figs 6, 7, 8 & 9).

The evaluation trench was located within an area once forming the gardens associated with Park House which lies c. 35m to the northeast. The house has 17th century origins but the date of the laying out of the gardens is uncertain. The gardens are clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Fig. 9) but no evidence of features associated with the gardens were recorded during the evaluation. The large cut feature [01] and ditch [08] are likely to predate the gardens.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Mr Edward Guy Barnes and Kasia Gdaniec of the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council for their assistance in ensuring a successful outcome to the project.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: F/YR14/1006/F

FIELD OFFICER: G Trimble

NGR: TL 4796 8930

CIVIL PARISH: Manea

HER EVENT NO.: ECB 4406

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 13th & 14th April 2015

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr Edward GuyBarnes

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road, Sleaford, NG34 7RG

FINAL LOCATION: The Archaeology Store, Cambridgeshire County Council

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.:-

ACCESSION DATE:

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	16
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	3
Site Plan	1
Colour Digital Photographs	10
Monochrome Photographs	10
Set of Site Notes	1

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1. View of site facing Northeast.



Plate 2. View of site facing Northwest.



Plate 3. View of Trench facing west.



Plate 4. Feature [01] north facing section. Scales 2 x 1m.



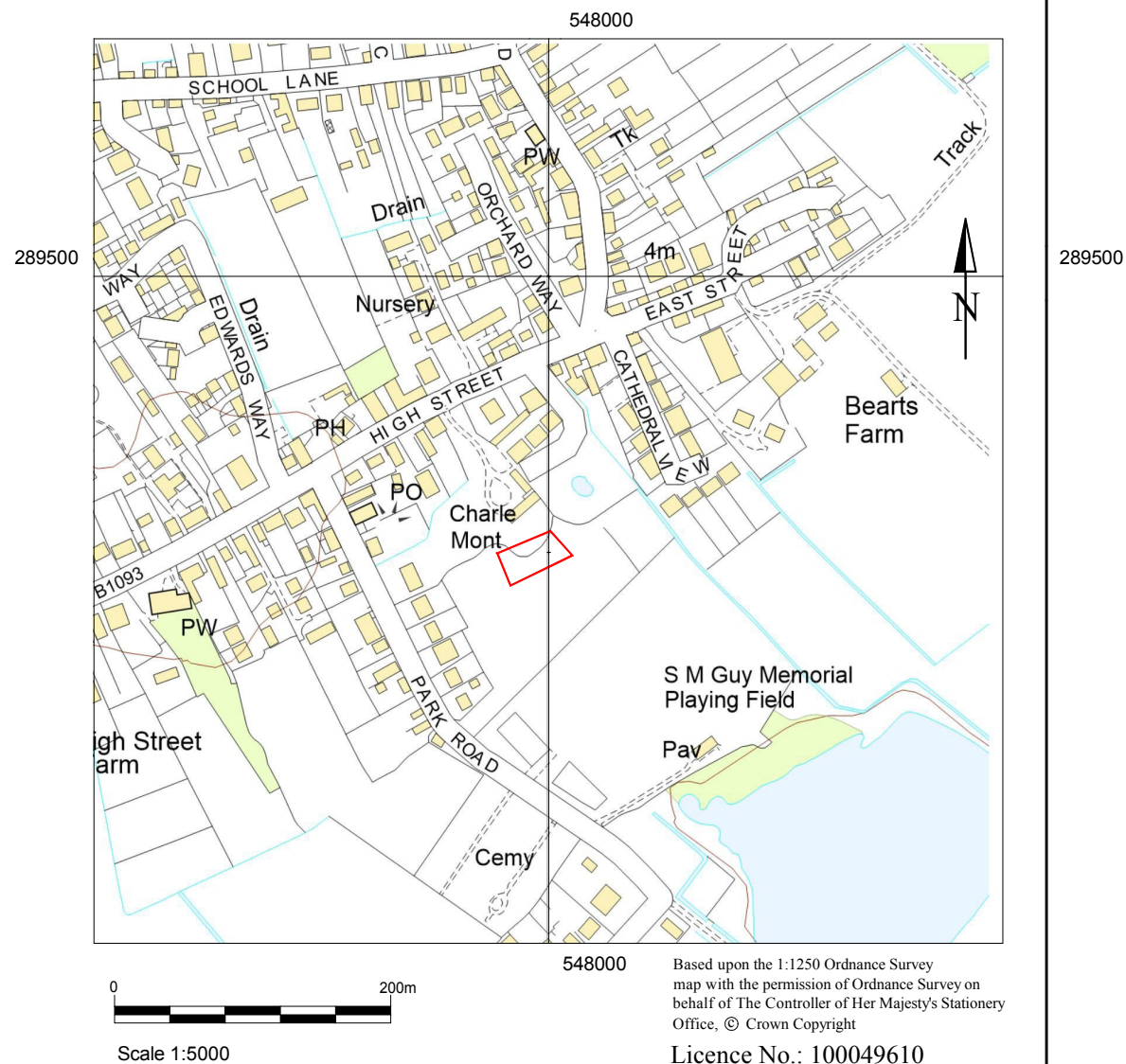
Plate 5. Ditch [08]. Northwest facing section. Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.30m.

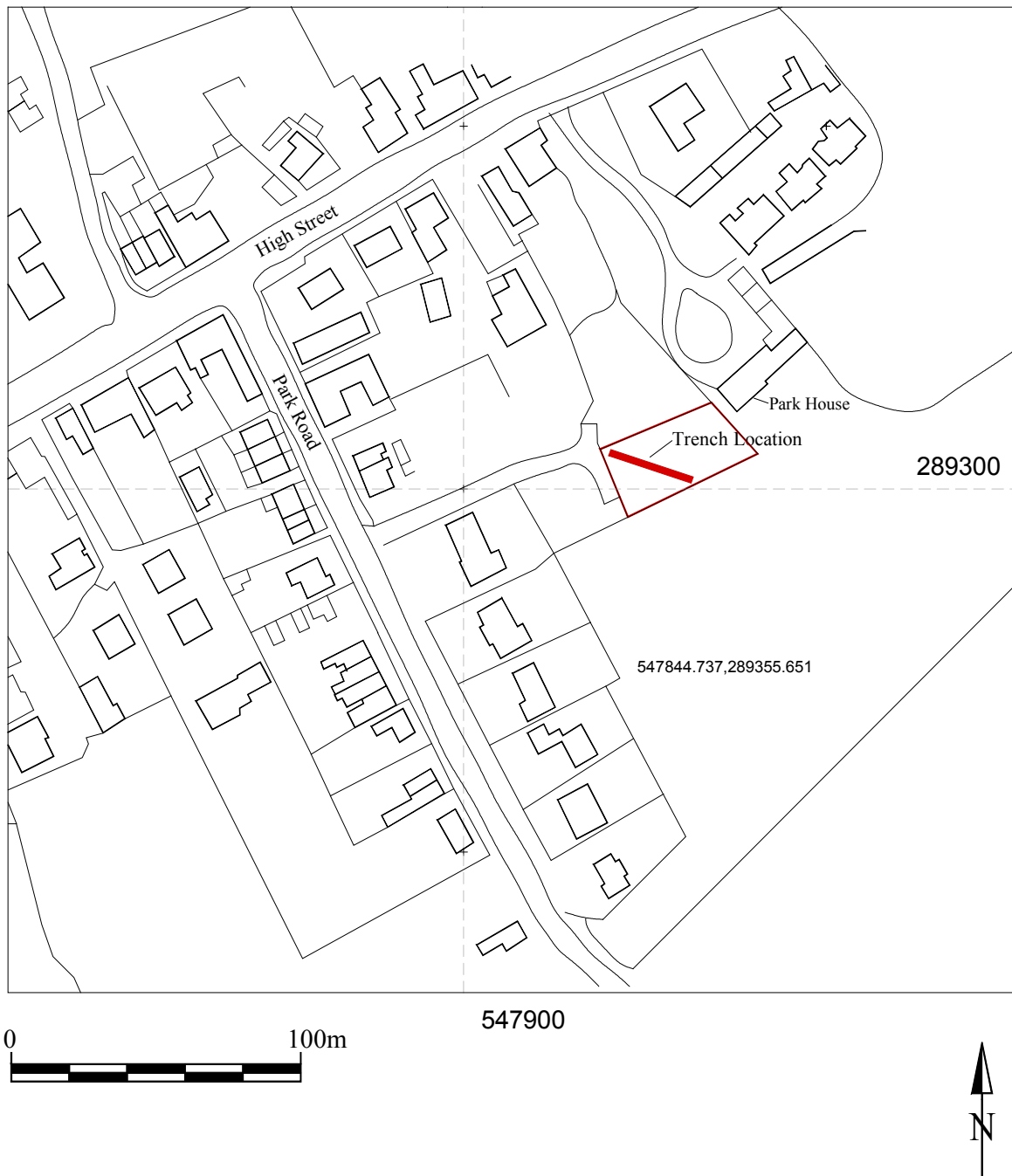


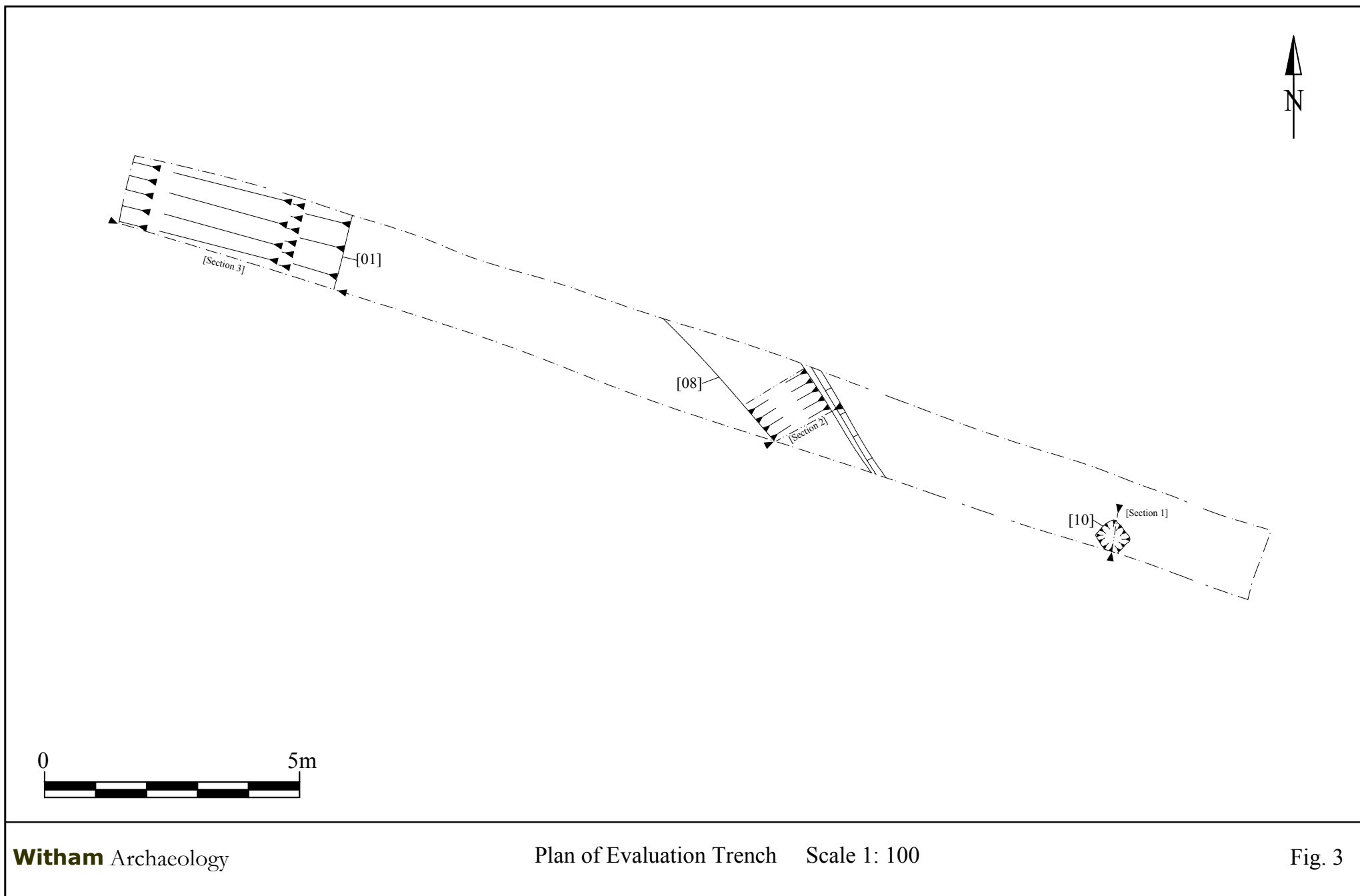
Plate 6. Pit [10] half sectioned. Southeast facing section. Scales 1 x 0.30m & 1 x 0.20m.

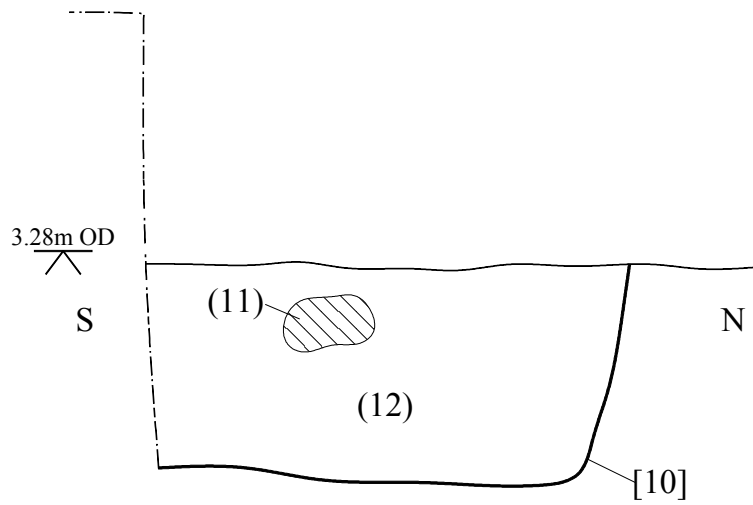


Plate 7. Pit [10] fully excavated. Scales 1 x 0.30m & 1 x 0.20m.

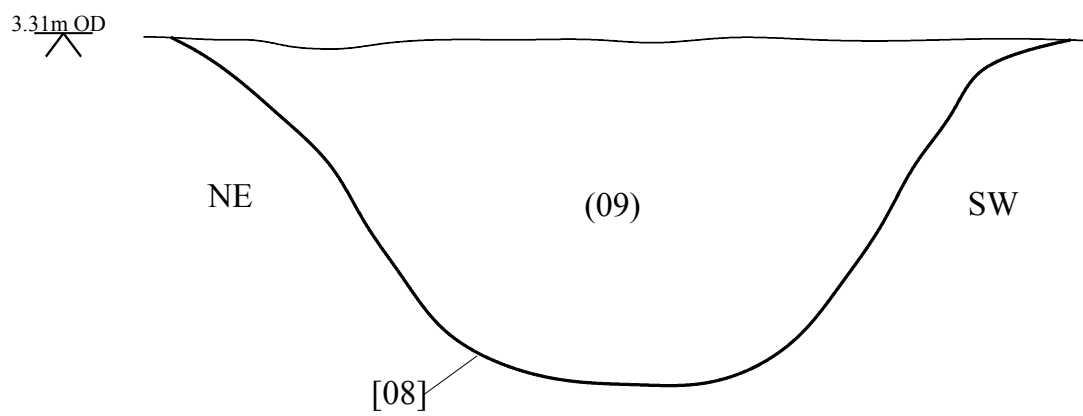






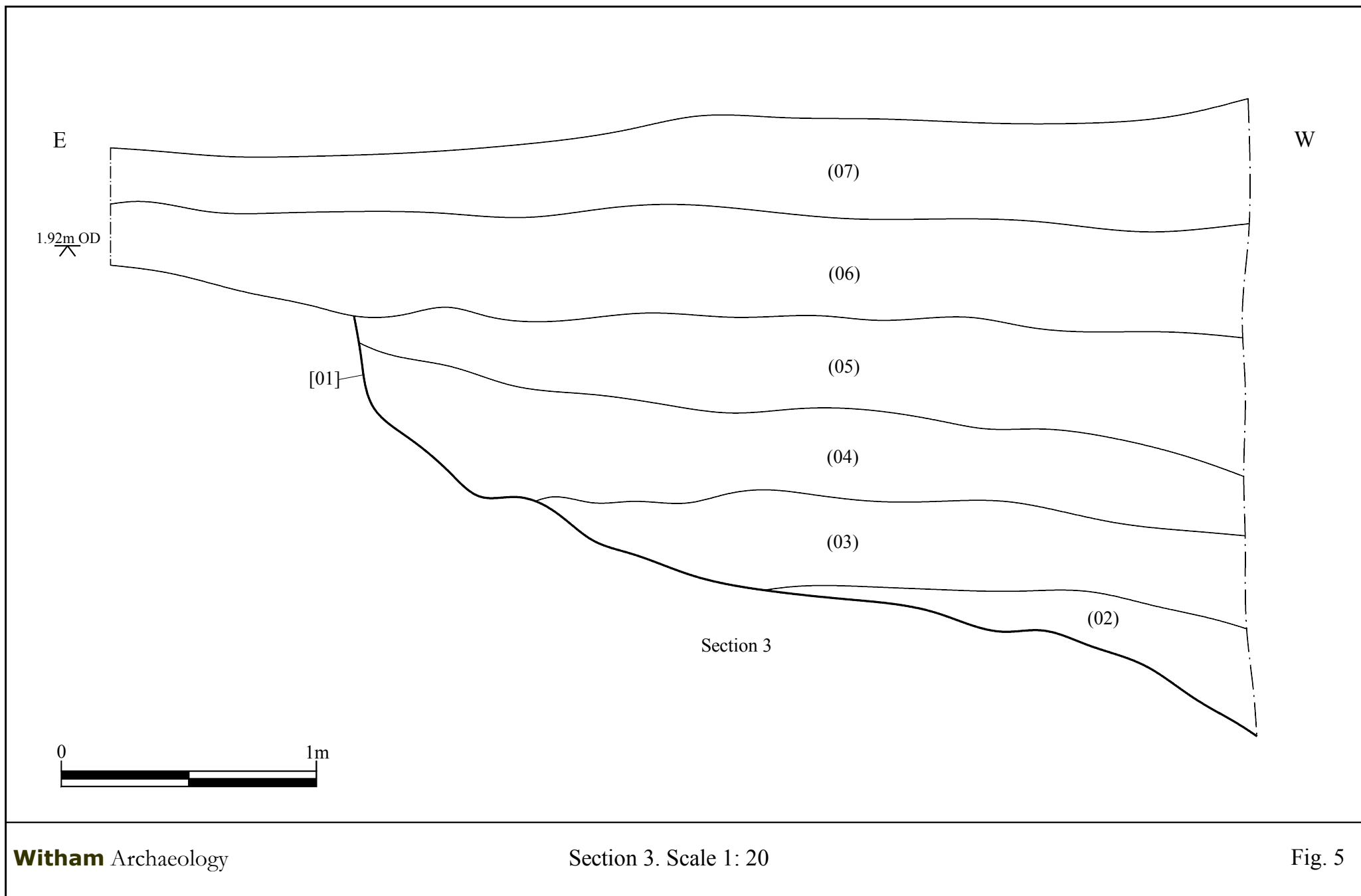


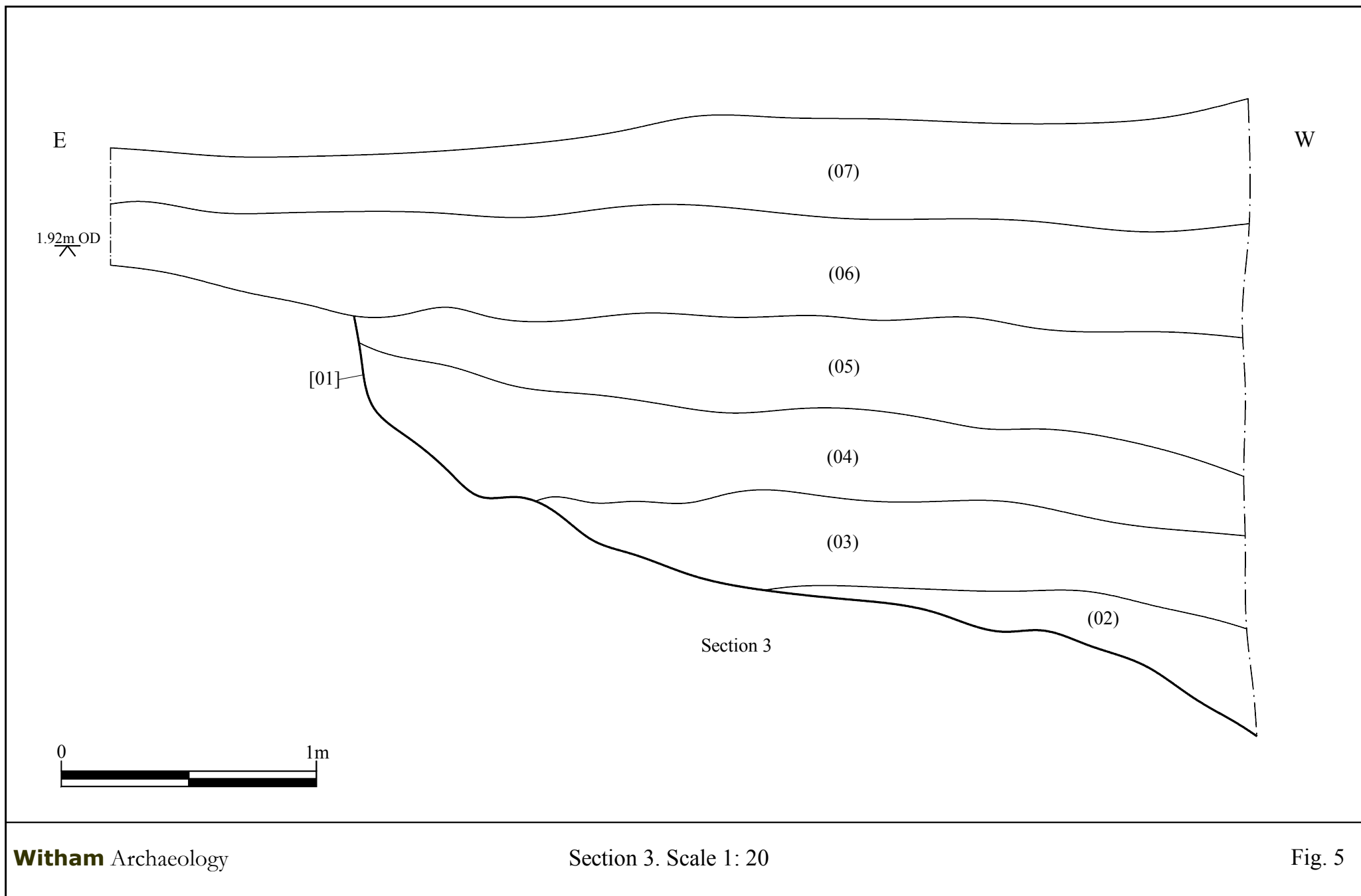
Section 1



Section 2

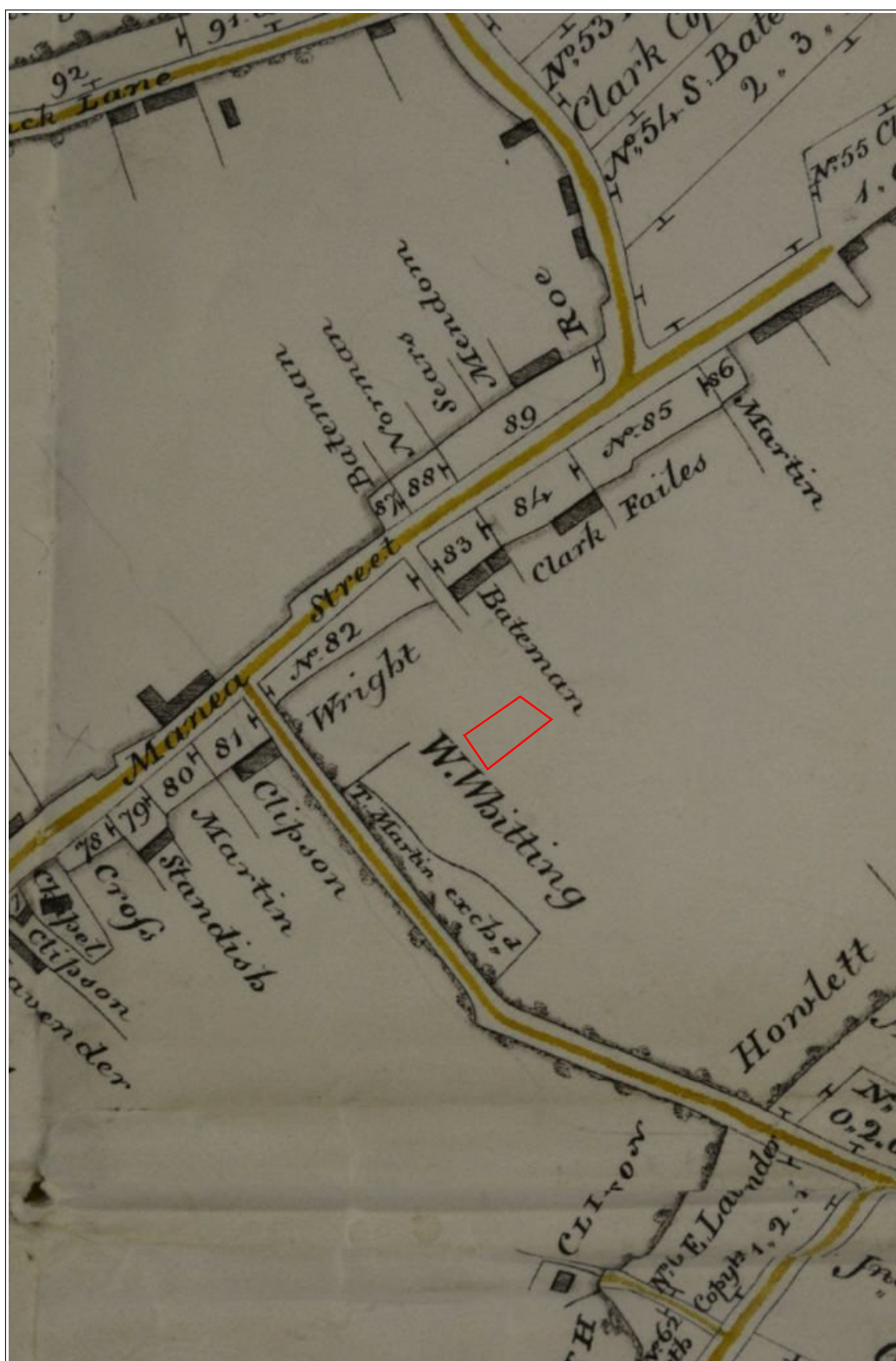


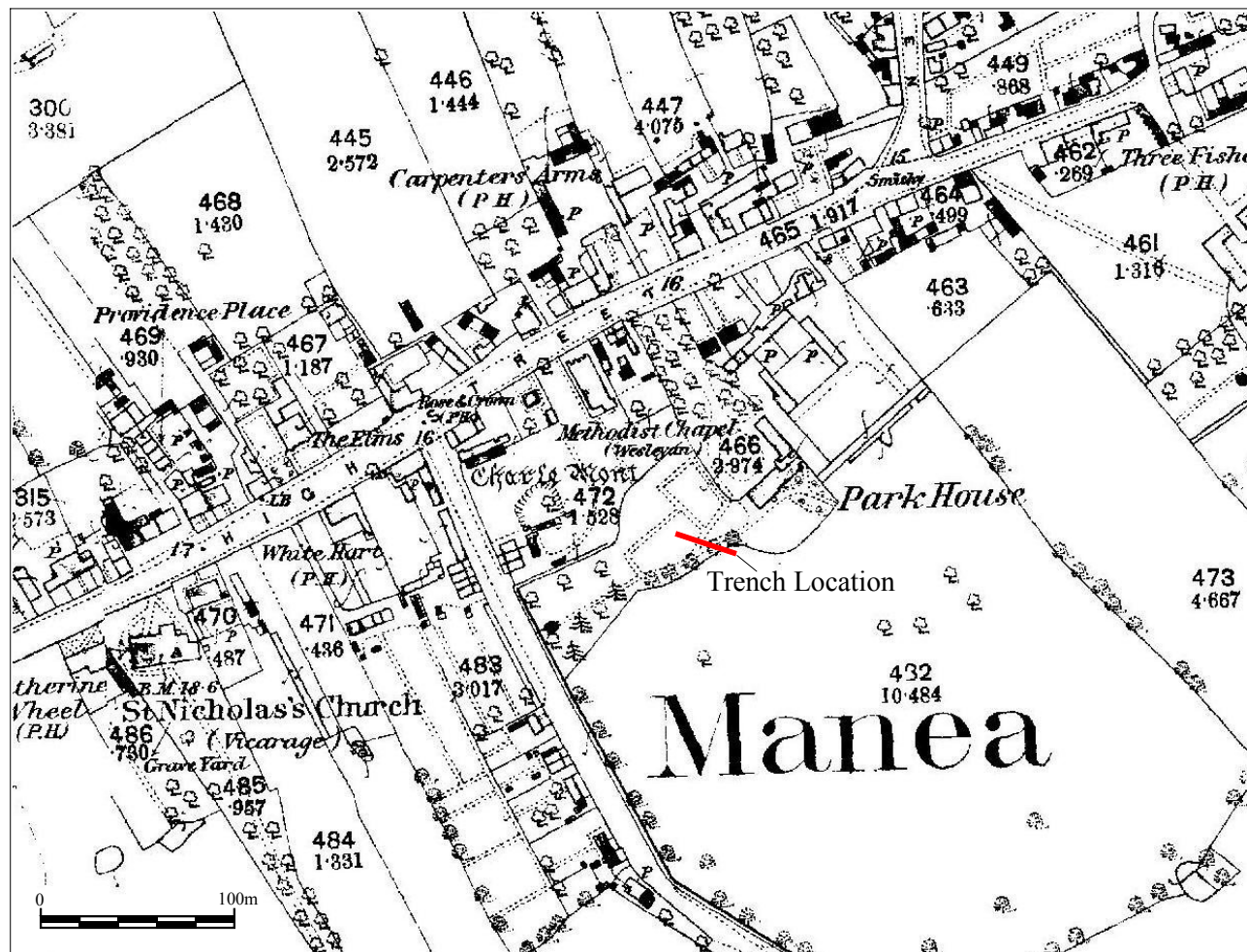












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Appendix A. Context Descriptions

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	T1	Cut for ditch or pit	Large cut measuring at least 3.60m in extent and 2.00m in depth. Could represent either large drainage ditch or pit.
02	T1	Primary fill deposit in Cut [01]	Dark grey clayey silts. 1.90m in extent and 0.40m in depth.
03	T1	Secondary fill deposit in Cut [01]	Mid grey clayey silts. 2.28m in extent and 0.38m in depth.
04	T1	Secondary fill deposit in Cut [01]	Light to mid grey sandy silt. 3.50m in extent and 0.52m in depth.
05	T1	Upper fill deposit in Cut [01]	Mid reddish brown sandy silt. 3.52m in extent and 0.54m in depth.
06	T1	Topsoil	Dark grey sandy silt. Measures 0.40m in average depth.
07	T1	Redeposited/dumped topsoil layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt. Measures 0.46m in maximum depth and has an extent of around 6.00m within trench area.
08	T1	Cut for ditch	Linear ditch measuring 1.17m in width and 0.47m in depth.
09	T1	Fill of ditch [08]	Light to mid yellowish grey clay.
10	T1	Cut for small pit or post-hole	Sub square in plan shape with a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.30m
11	T1	Cluster of finds	Group of closely packed large nails within pit or post-hole [10]
12	T1	Fill of pit/post-hole [10]	Light to mid grey clay.
13	T1	Unstratified find	Pot sherd on spoil heap.
15	T1	Land drain	Land drain comprising ceramic pipes
16	T1	Natural deposits	Light brownish yellow sandy clay.

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OASIS ID: withamar1-211305

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Plot 3, Park Road, Manea
Short description of the project	A single trial trench recorded three features of Post-medieval date including a large cut feature representing a pit or a channel, a linear ditch and a probable post-hole.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2015 End: 14-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4406 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT/CHANNEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND MANEA Plot 3, Park Road, Manea
Postcode	PE15 0LL
Study area	0.73 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4796 8930 52.4811387956 0.179045163571 52 28 52 N 000 10 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.80m Max: 3.80m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB4406
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB4406
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB4406
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Plot 3, Park Road, Manea Cambridgeshire. Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, G.
Other bibliographic details	86
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sleaford Station Business Centre
Description	A4 Comb Bound

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