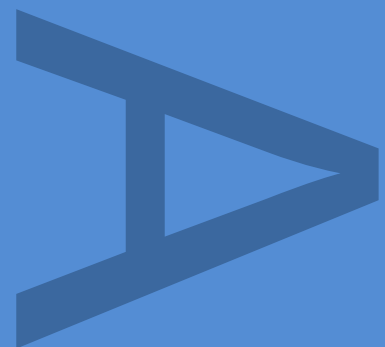


**Land at 14 Eastwood End,
Wimblington, Cambridgeshire:
An Archaeological Trial Trench
Evaluation**



August 2015




**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12162**

LAND AT 14 EASTWOOD END,
WIMBLINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Land 14 Eastwood End, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Fenland District Council

Planning Reference: F/YR15/0364/F

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4224 9286

HER Number: ECB4513

Site Code: CEEW15

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
ABSTRACT	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 GEOLOGY, LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	5
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
4 METHODOLOGY	9
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	11
6 THE FINDS.....	14
7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS.....	17
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	18
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	19
APPENDIX 1: PLATES	23
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX.....	26
APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM.....	27
TABLE 1: THE POTTERY TYPES	14
TABLE 2: POTTERY DISTRIBUTION.....	15
TABLE 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE DISTRIBUTION AND DATING.....	16
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	20
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION	21
FIGURE 3: TRENCH 1 PLAN AND SECTIONS.....	22
PLATE 1: REAR OF 14 EASTWOOD END.....	23
PLATE 2: 14 EASTWOOD END, WITH FORMER PUB SIGN BRACKET ON FRONT ELEVATION	23
PLATE 3: TRENCH 1, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST	24
PLATE 4: TRENCH 1, NORTHWEST FACING VIEW PIT [07].....	25

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a single (15m) archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on Land at 14 Eastwood End, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire PE15 0QJ, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4224 9286). The investigation was undertaken on 20th July 2015. The work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs King in advance of the restoration of the existing building (no. 14 Eastwood End) and the construction of a single residential dwelling.

The aim of the work was to characterise the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

The evaluation identified evidence of two phases of post-medieval activity. The first phase comprised a large cut feature, possibly a quarry pit or a pond which had been backfilled with a light greyish brown clay containing several sherds of late 17th-18th century pottery and animal bone. A later phase of post-medieval activity was identified comprising a pit, a ditch and a drain. All of these features also contained 18th century pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material.

The pottery retrieved from both phases consisted mostly of sherds from drinking vessels including two Staffordshire-type tankards. The recorded features are most likely associated with the current building on the site (no. 14) which was once The Chequers Pub. These features may have been used for the disposal of rubbish from the pub as far back as the 18th century. The current building certainly appears to date from this period.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at 14 Eastwood End, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4224 9286) on 20th July 2015 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs King in advance of the erection of a 2-storey 4-bed dwelling with detached garage and alterations to 14 Eastwood End together with the erection of a detached garage and siting of 2 mobile homes (Planning ref F/YR15/0364/F). The evaluation was conducted in response to an archaeological brief written by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET, Stewart 2015).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Shannon Hogan of PCA (Hogan 2015) and the work was monitored by Andy Thomas (CCCHET).
- 1.4 The broad aim of the evaluation was to identify, excavate and record the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 Further aims of the evaluation were to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's heritage assets, in light of the current development proposals and to provide a predictive model of the archaeological remains present and likely to be present on the site and include an appraisal of their significance.
- 1.6 A single trial trench totalling 15.5m in length was excavated and recorded during the evaluation. This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Stores.

2 GEOLOGY, LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprised Amptill Clay Formation and mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Superficial deposits across the west of the site were identified as Oadby Member deposits (British Geological Survey).

2.2 Location

2.2.1 The site is located in the Eastwood End part of the parish of Wimblington which is located roughly 2km south of March, midway between March and Chatteris. The village of Wimblington is effectively divided into two and Eastwood End is separated from the main village by the A141 road, which was previously divided by the St Ives extension of the Great Eastern Railway line between March and Chatteris.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site is broadly flat, located at approximately 6m AOD. This information was taken from survey undertaken during the evaluation.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The archaeological background has been written using the results of a 1km radius Historic Environment Record (HER) search of the site. Not all of the records have been included below, but those which are considered significant or relevant to the sites archaeological findings.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There have been no significant archaeological investigations or identified sites dating from the Prehistoric period within 500m of the site.

3.2.2 Stray finds include "implements" recovered from the ploughsoil at Bridge Lane (MCB13421), approximately 150m northwest of the site.

3.3 Iron Age / Roman

3.3.1 Archaeological evaluation and watching brief along the route of the March to Chatteris pipeline was undertaken in 2005-6 (ECB2090). The route of this pipeline passed the site 375m to the southeast. The evaluation determined the presence of sparse archaeological remains along the route, with an area of increased occupation activity in trench 13 and funerary activity in trench 17. While the remains spanned the Neolithic/Bronze Age to post-medieval periods, the main phase of occupation in the area of trench 13 occurred from the 3rd century BC to the mid-3rd century AD. The remains were characterised by enclosures and boundary ditches, in a landscape that was used primarily for keeping livestock, particularly during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The artefacts recovered, including loom weight and quern stone fragments, indicate that domestic activity were taking place nearby, although no direct evidence for occupation was identified.

3.3.2 During investigations at Bridge Lane in 1993 and 1994, 150m northwest of the site, a ditch was located and dated to the Iron Age by the pottery finds, which were much abraded. These included part of a black burnished ware vessel and a fragment from a horizontally grooved vessel of Belgic type (ECB576).

3.3.3 Finds recovered during fieldwalking as part of the Fenland Project in the early 1990s include Iron Age and Roman pottery (MCB11867 and 11868) 100m to the northwest of the site.

3.3.4 Cropmark evidence studied as part of the Fenland Survey, more than 700m northeast of the site, (MCB 12973) has indicated the location of a silted Roman canal with several short lines at right angles, believed to be silted peat cuttings.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 The archaeological investigations carried out at Bridge Lane, approximately 150m northwest of the site (ECB576) recorded traces of the Medieval hamlet of Eastwood End, including possibly 14th to 15th century buildings.

3.4.2 Two phases of evaluation at 3 Eastwood End 220m southwest of the site undertaken in 2009 (ECB3665 and ECB3223) revealed two medieval furrows, two ditches of early medieval date suggesting domestic activity near the vicinity and a modern feature.

3.5 Post-Medieval to Modern

3.5.1 During an evaluation north of Bridge Lane, approximately 350m northwest of the site, plough furrows and boundary ditches, all thought to be of post-medieval date were recorded (ECB1967). A small quantity of residual medieval pottery was recovered, together with possible Iron Age and Roman sherds.

3.5.2 Several archaeological investigations revealing significant evidence of post-medieval activity have been recorded more than 900m to the southwest of the site within the core of Wimblington. These include two evaluations at Norfolk Street; ECB1805 which revealed a number of post-medieval and modern features comprising 16th-17th century waste pits, a dyke and a number of linear features and ECB2723, a series of pits containing late post medieval domestic debris. An evaluation at Church Street recorded three modern features and a recut early post-medieval ditch (ECB2326).

3.5.3 There are no listed buildings within Eastwood End. The nearest listed

buildings are more than 700m away to the north of Wimblington and within its historic core.

- 3.5.4 Although not listed, no. 14 Eastwood End (Plate 1), which is to be retained as part of the proposed development, probably dates to the 18th century and it was once the Chequers Public House. The remnants of a bracket for a hanging sign can still be seen on the front elevation (Plate 2). It has been described by Fenland District Conservation team as follows:

"It would appear to be a derivative of the pattern book farmhouses common at this time with an almost symmetrical frontage and rear out shot creating the typically Fenland asymmetric roof profile. It is built in a local red clay brick on the back edge of the footpath in English bond with gable end chimney stacks and a pantile roof. The principal elevation has three windows to the first floor and a window either side of the front door. Each window and door has an arch above. None of the windows are original, although the timber casements do have some age. A metal framed Crittal type window has been crudely inserted on the ground floor to the left-hand side. The building was previously a pub known as The Chequers. There is what appears to be a wrought iron boot scraper near the front door. The brickwork to the principal elevation has an oil based paint finish. Each gable appears to have been painted with a waste tar. To the rear is a small common brick store/outbuilding complete with a horned sash window, corner chimney and slate roof. There is an adjoining WC."

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 A single northeast - southwest orientated trench measuring 15m in length and 1.6 wide was investigated (Figure 2).

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 The trench was excavated using a 3 tonne wheeled mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The overlying topsoil (100) and subsequent deposits were excavated in spits down to the archaeological horizon.

4.2.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.2.3 Metal-detecting was carried out on all stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps were surveyed by metal-detector as they were encountered.

4.2.4 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) were recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.5 Upon completion of the evaluation and following a site meeting with Andy Thomas of CCCHET, the trench was backfilled and reinstated.

4.3 Recording Methodology

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.3.2 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

- 4.3.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. These conventions are continued throughout the report.
- 4.3.4 Drawn records are in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.
- 4.3.5 Linear features were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features were not visible in plan, slots were positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.
- 4.3.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were 50% excavated.
- 4.3.7 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features and general site shots.
- 4.3.8 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).
- 4.3.9 Environmental samples were not taken as it was considered that the nature and obvious post-medieval date of the features was fully established on site. This was discussed and agreed with Andy Thomas of CCCHET during the site monitoring meeting.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trench is described below, with technical data tabulated. This includes information on depths of overlying deposits, lengths of trenches and heights over datum of the natural geological horizon. Topsoil, modern deposits and subsoil measurements represent the thickness of the deposit while the natural geological horizon is a measurement from the top of the topsoil to the base of the trench and therefore should equal the overlying deposits combined.

5.1.2 Features and deposits are described from north to south. Where stratigraphic relationships exist between features they are discussed from the earliest feature to the latest feature.

5.2 Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 3)

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained a large quarry pit / pond [11] which was truncated by a second phase comprising two drainage ditches ([5] and [9]) and a pit ([7]).

5.2.2 Beneath the topsoil were two subsequent layers of dark blackish brown clayey silt (Figure 3, Section 1). Both layers (2) and (3) contained post-medieval and modern finds including brick, glass and large pieces of iron. These finds were noted but not retained.

5.2.3 Ditch terminus [5] (Figure 3) was northwest to southeast aligned, terminating to the southeast and continuing to the northwest beyond the trench edge. It measured 0.66m wide, 0.12m deep and had moderate sloping edges and a flat base (Figure 3, Section 2). It contained a single fill (4) of dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Two sherds of 18th century pottery were recovered from this fill, one from a bowl or dish and the other from a tankard. A single tobacco pipe stem was also recovered which was broadly dated to the late 17th-18th century. This feature truncated deposit (10), the fill of large pit/pond [11]

5.2.4 Pit [7] (Figure 3 and Plate 4) was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the trench edge towards the southeast. It measured 1.6 m wide,

0.26m deep and had moderate sloping edges and a flat base (Figure 3, Section 3). It contained a single fill (6) of dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Four sherds of pottery with a date range of 1690 to 1730 were recovered from this fill, two from bowls and two from drinking vessels. A fragment of tobacco pipe stem and bowl (from the same pipe) were also recovered from this fill which have been dated c.1680–1710. This feature truncated deposit (10), the fill of large pit/pond [11]

5.2.5 Ditch [9] (Figure 3) was northwest to southeast aligned, running parallel to ditch [5] and continuing beyond the trench edges. It measured 1.0 m wide with steep sloping edges. Due to the level of the water table, it was not possible to fully excavate this feature to the base, however finds were retrieved which included fragments of brick throughout. It contained at least one fill, (10), a very dark blackish brown silty clay with regular moderate stone inclusions and fragments of ceramic building material. A single sherd of glazed red earthenware from a chamber pot was recovered which has a date range of 1550–1900. This feature truncated deposit (10), the fill of large pit/pond [11].

5.2.6 Pit / pond [11] was not fully revealed in plan, with only part of the western edge revealed within the trench base (Figure 3). The uppermost fill of this feature was present across almost the entire trench at the level it was machined to (up to 1.10m from the current ground surface). The deposit comprised a mixed, mottled grey and light brown clay with occasional inclusions of brick, pottery and animal bone. Due to the depth of the trench and the rapid ingress of water at this level, a slot was excavated using the mechanical excavator which confirmed the pit/pond edge was steeply sloping downward. Five sherds of pottery from vessels including a bowl/dish and drinking jars and tankards were recovered which were given a general context date of 18th century. Two animal bones were recovered from the excavated slot, one from a horse and the other from a large animal, most likely a cow. The "fresh" appearance of these bones resulted in them being noted but not retained.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2 & 4	Plates 3 and 4
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 15.5m	Level of Natural(m OD): 4.39-4.63m
Deposit	Context No.	Average Thickness/Depth (m)
Topsoil (Thickness)	(1)	0.5m
Layer (Thickness)	(2)	0.3m
Layer (Thickness)	(3)	0.28
Natural (Depth)		1.08m+
Summary		
<p>Trench 1 contained two phases and a total of 4 archaeological features. A large, deep quarry pit or pond [11] was the earliest feature which appears to have been backfilled and subsequently truncated shortly after by a pit and two drainage ditches.</p>		

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Post-Medieval Pottery

By Chris Jarrett

6.1.1 A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery solely dates to the post-medieval period. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion or lamination, while residual material is not obviously apparent and indicates that the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and under secondary circumstances. The assemblage comprises only sherd material, although vessel shapes could be broadly attributed to most fragments. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV), besides weight. The material was found in four contexts and the sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds).

6.1.2 In total the assemblage consists of twelve sherds, 12 ENV, 255g (of which none of the sherds are unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. As no pottery coding system is presently available for Cambridgeshire then the classification of the pottery types follows that of the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2013) typology (form and fabric series) and other codes frequently used in East Anglia. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

Fabric Code	Common Name	Date Range
BORDY	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1550–1700
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1550–1900
SPEC	Speckle glazed ware	1680–1740
STCO	Staffordshire-type coarseware	1650–1800
STMO	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	1650–1800
STBRS	Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware	1690–1730

Table 1: The Pottery Types

Context	Cut	Size	SC	ENV	Weight	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types and forms	Spot date
4	Fill of ditch [5]	S	2	2	76	1650	1800	GRE: bowl or dish STMO: tankard	18th century
6	Fill of pit [7]	S	4	4	65	1690	1730	GRE: bowl or dish SPEC: drinking form STCO: flared bowl STRSB: drinking form	1690–1730
8	Fill of ditch [9]	S	1	1	17	1550	1900	GRE: unidentified BORDY: chamber pot	1550–1900
10	Fill of pond/pit [11]	S	5	5	97	1660	1800	GRE: bowl or dish, ?drinking form, jar STMO: tankard	18th century

Table 2: Pottery Distribution

6.1.3 Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), the fabric and the forms and a spot date for the group.

6.1.4 The pottery has very little significance at a local level being mainly post-medieval types frequently found in Cambridgeshire. However, it is of interest that there are a number of drinking forms found in the assemblage, such as two Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware tankards and other vessels in GRE, SPEC and STRBS that indicate a drinking function. The latter may indicate a drinking establishment on or in the vicinity of the site although the sample is too small to definitely prove this. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. The material is too fragmentary to necessitate the illustration of vessels. There are no recommendations for further work of the pottery, however if a future archaeological intervention is undertaken on the site, then the importance of the pottery from this phase of work should be reviewed with that of any new material recovered.

6.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

6.2.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes consisting of four fragments were recovered from the excavation and found in two contexts. The first context, fill [4] of drainage ditch [5] produced a single clay tobacco pipe stem, medium/thin in diameter and with a medium/fine bore and it is broadly dated to the late 17th-18th century. The second context, fill [6] of pit [7], produced a single stem of a medium thickness and a fine bore and a smoked Atkinson and Oswald (1975) type 21 bowl, dated c.1680–1710: the bowl survives in two fragments. Additionally, the bowl has no milling on the rim and it has no maker's marks. This item dates the context.

6.2.2 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has no significance at a local level and the type 21 bowl shape occurs elsewhere in East Anglia, such as Essex (Chelmsford) and Cambridgeshire. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes are to date the contexts they were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Context	Cut	Part	Type	Bowl date	SC	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot date
4	5	STEM			1	8	medium thin diameter, medium/fine bore	18th c
6	7	STEM			1	5	medium thin diameter, fine bore	1690-1710
6	7	BOWL	Atkinson and Oswald (1975) type 21	1680 - 1710	1	13	In two fragments, unmarked, no milling, average finis, smoked	1690-1710

Table 3: Clay Tobacco Pipe Distribution and Dating

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The evaluation identified evidence of two phases of post-medieval activity.
- 7.1.2 The first phase comprised a large cut feature, possibly a quarry pit or a pond which had been backfilled with a light greyish brown clay, although the full extent and depth of the feature could not be established during this single trench investigation. The upper-most fill contained several sherds of pottery with an overall 18th century context date. If this was a quarry pit to extract clay, it was most likely backfilled soon after it was dug.
- 7.1.3 A second phase of post-medieval activity was identified comprising a pit, a ditch and a drain. All of these features also contained 18th century finds including pottery and clay tobacco pipe. Given the wet conditions in this location of Wimblington, it is quite possible that the ditches were dug to drain water away. The current owner suggests that his father could recall that there was once a significant drainage ditch running along the property boundary to the east.
- 7.1.4 The pottery retrieved from both phases consisted mostly of sherds from drinking vessels including two Staffordshire-type tankards. The recorded features are most likely associated with the current building on the site (no. 14) which was once The Chequers Pub. These features appear to have been backfilled with rubbish from the pub during the 18th century. The current building certainly appears to date from this period.
- 7.1.5 The evaluation has identified that here is clear evidence for activity on the site from the post-medieval period. This evidence represents an addition to our understanding of the archaeological potential for this part of Eastwood End and Wimblington from the post-medieval period.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs King for commissioning the work and Andy Thomas for monitoring the investigations. The author would also like to PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures. The author managed the project and undertook the site investigations and survey.

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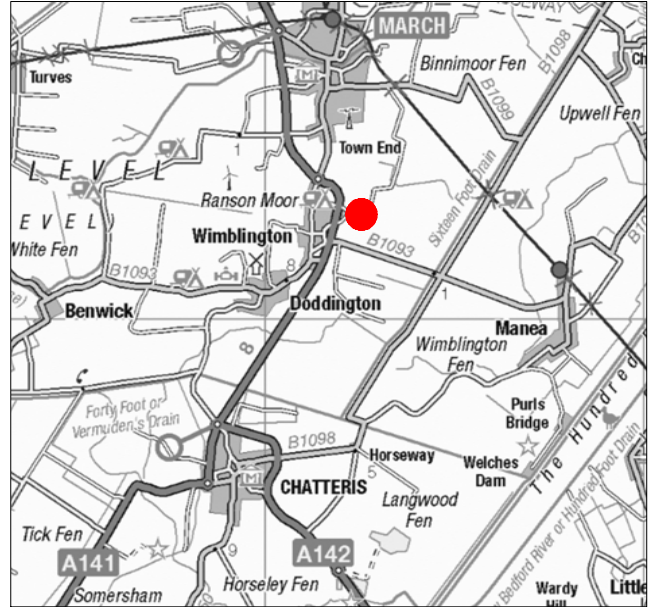
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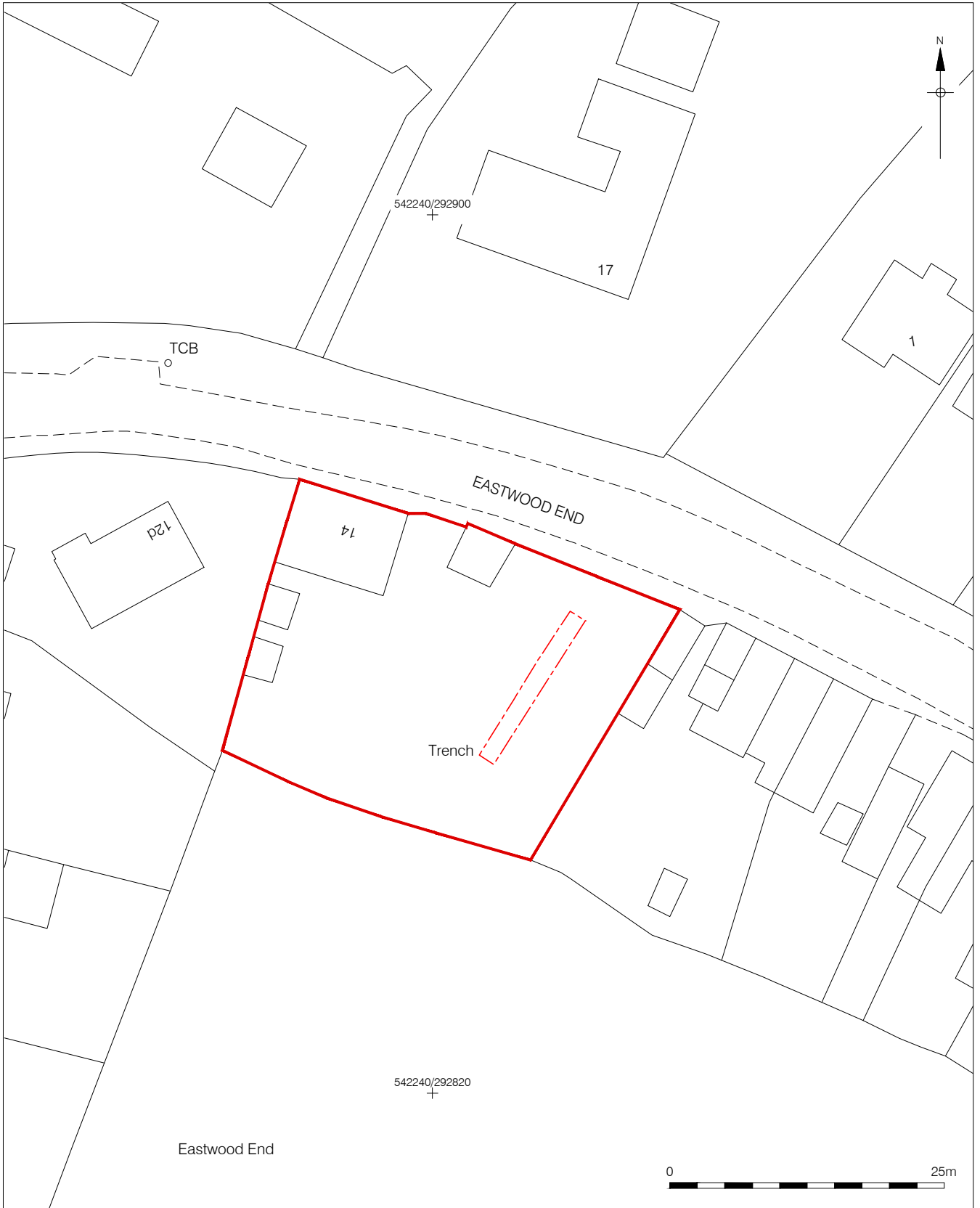
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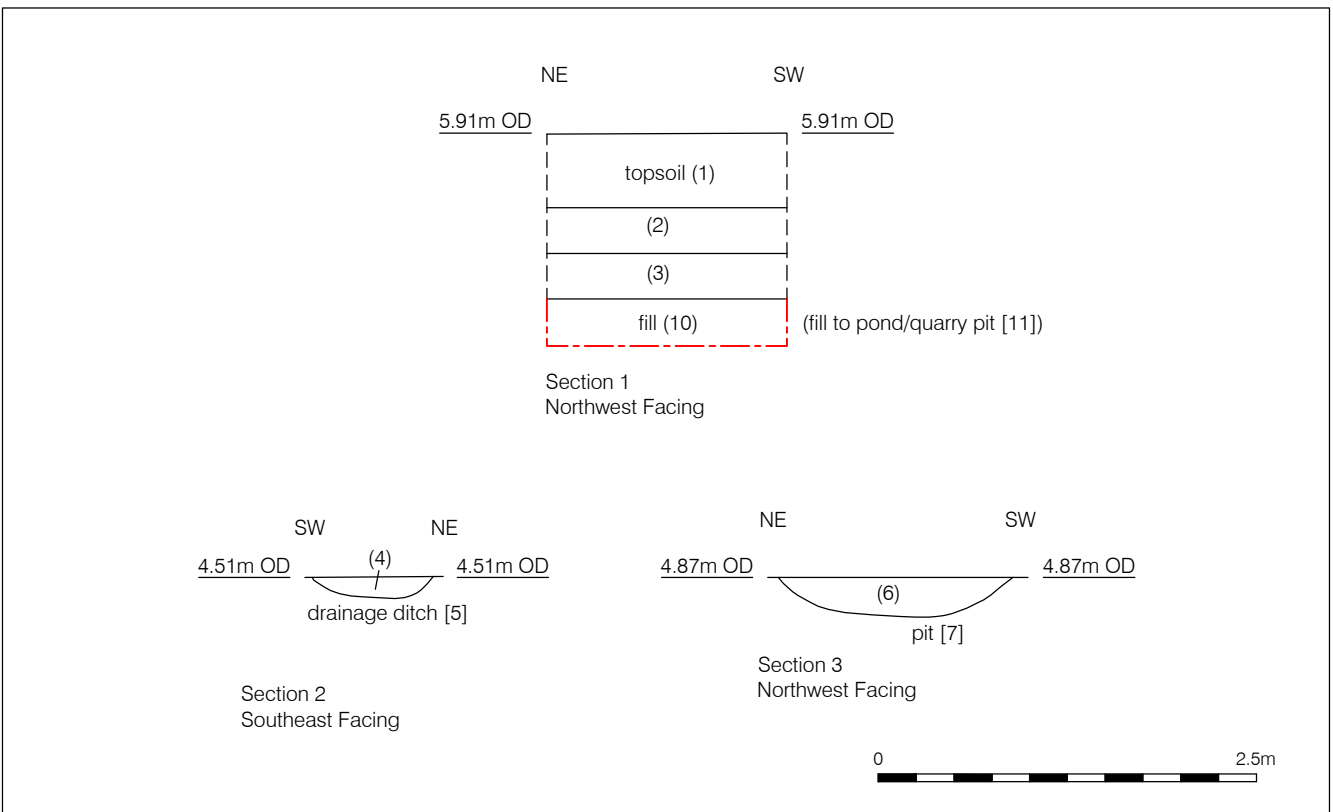
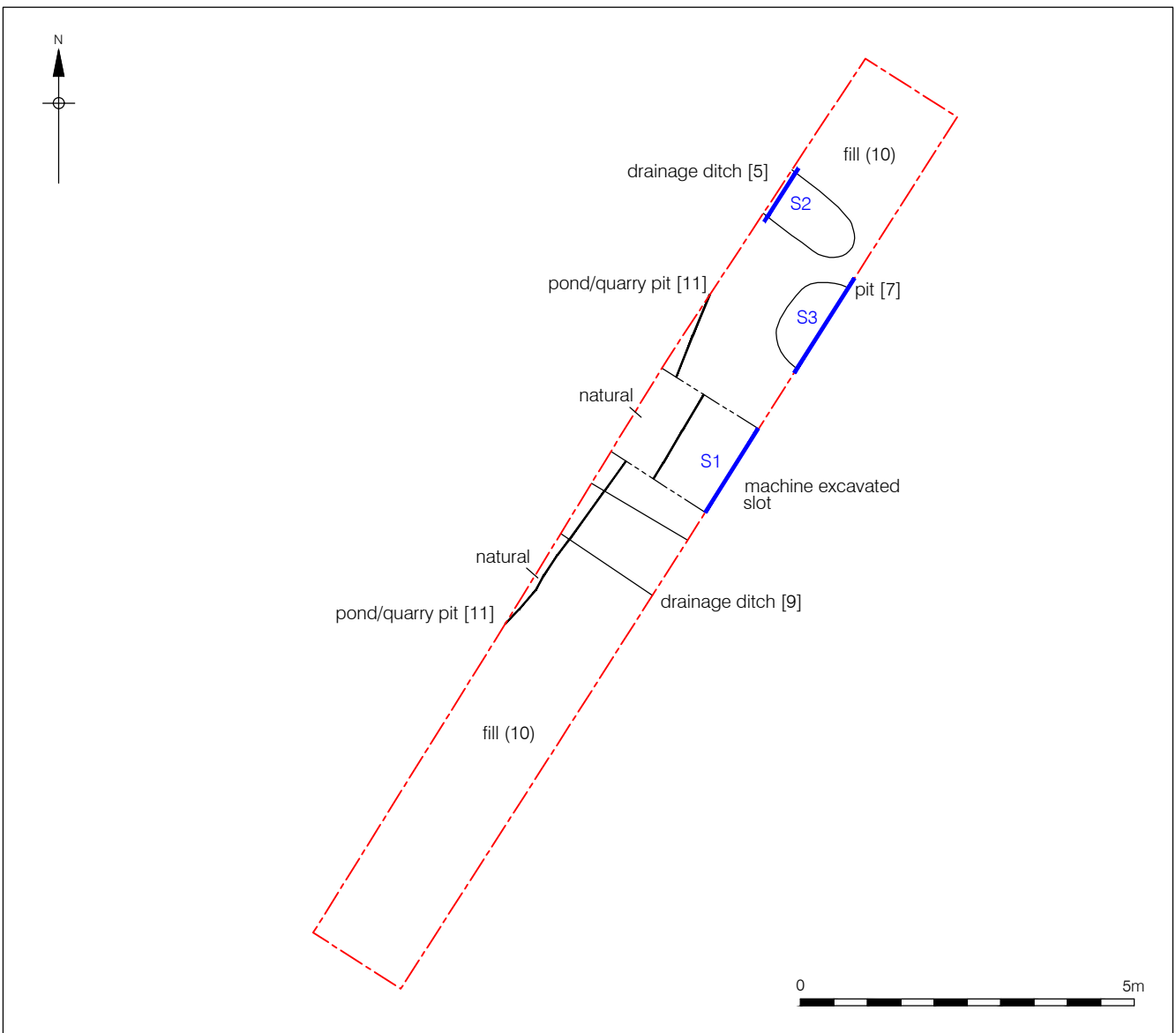
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:200,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4



APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Rear of 14 Eastwood End



Plate 2: 14 Eastwood End, with former pub sign bracket on front elevation



Plate 3: Trench 1, looking south-west



Plate 4: Trench 1, northwest facing view pit [07]

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Interpretation
1	-	Layer	Topsoil
2	-	Layer	
3	-	Layer	
4	5	Fill	Fill of ditch
5	-	Cut	Drainage ditch
6	7	Fill	Fill of pit
7	-	Cut	Pit
8	9	Fill	Fill of ditch
9	-	Cut	Drainage ditch
10	11	Fill	Upper fill of pit/pond
11	-	Cut	Large quarry pit/pond

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-219390

Project details

Project name 14 Eastwood End, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire

Short description Single 15m trench evaluation that identified two phases of post-medieval activity. Pottery recovered included sherds from several drinking vessels most likely relating to the former use of the building on the site which was a public house until the mid 20th century.

Project dates Start: 20-07-2015 End: 20-07-2015

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes ECB 4513 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type QUARRY PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WIMBLINGTON 14 Eastwood End,
Wimblington, March

Postcode PE15 0QJ

Study area 0.02 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 542265 292853 51.9402024664 0.243911505591 51 56 24 N 000 14 38 E
Point

Height OD / Min: 4.37m Max: 5.54m

Depth

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Organisation

Project brief Cambridge HET

originator

Project design Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

originator

Project Taleyna Fletcher

director/manager

Project Taleyna Fletcher

supervisor

Type of Developer

sponsor/funding

body

Project archives

Physical Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Physical Archive CEEW15
ID

Physical "Ceramics"
Contents

Digital Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Digital Archive CEEW15
ID

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Survey"

Digital Media "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
recipient

Paper Archive ID CEEW15

Paper Contents "Ceramics","other"

Paper Media "Context
available sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","
Survey "

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 14 Eastwood End, Wimblington,
Cambridgeshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Taleyna Fletcher

Other n/a

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Entered by Taleyna Fletcher (tfletcher@pre-constuct.com)

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