

Report 3137



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
at land west of 'The Bungalow', Hook Drove,
Wimblington, Cambridgeshire**

ECB3849

Prepared for
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Location:	Land West of 'The Bungalow', Hook Drove, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire
District:	Fenland District Council
Grid Ref.:	TL 4243 9389
Planning Ref.:	F/YR12/0452/SCOP
HER No.:	ECB3849
OASIS Ref.:	134312
Client:	St Lawrence Hall Farms Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	5-7 September 2012

Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for St Lawrence Hall Farms Limited ahead of the construction of four new poultry barns, a dwelling, a biomass boiler and associated landscaping at a site located west of The 'Bungalow', Hook Drove, Wimblington in Cambridgeshire.

A total of eleven evaluation trenches were excavated, ten measured 40m and one measured 80m in length. Two archaeological features were recorded - a small undated ditch running north-east/south-west and a possible undated pit. Other features that were apparent were determined to be natural. Modern land drains as well as tractors wheel ruts and drilling marks were also observed.

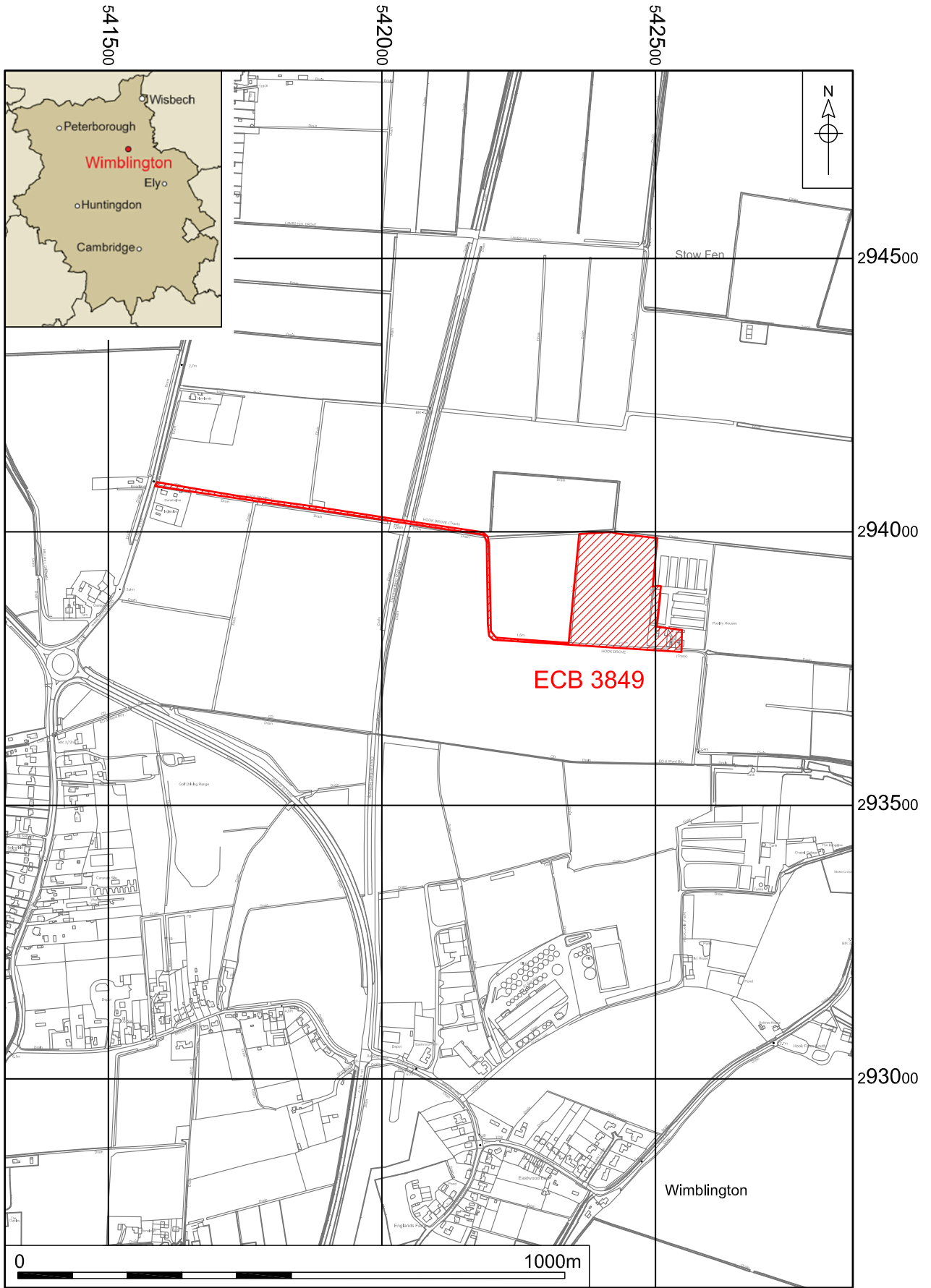
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Prior to the construction of four new poultry barns, dwelling, biomass boiler and associated landscaping on land west of The Bungalow, Hook Drove, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire (TL 4243 9389) (Fig. 1), a programme of archaeological works was required to assess the potential effects of the development on the archaeological resource. Eleven trenches, ten measuring 40m x 1.8m and one measuring 80m x 1.8m (a total area of 864m²), were excavated to evaluate the footprint of the proposed development.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Fenland District Council (Ref: F/YR12/0452/SCOP) and a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Ref. Dan McConnell, 17 August 2012). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU3137/DW). This work was commissioned by and funded by St Lawrence Hall Farms Limited.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store, following the relevant policies on archiving standards.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located on a low island within the Fens at an average height of c.0.7m OD (Fig. 1). It was situated 1.8km north-east of the village of Wimblington, with the Old River Nene to the north and the Sixteen Foot Drain to the east.

The topsoil was a dark black peaty silt, which depth varied between 0.30m and 0.42m, whilst the subsoil was a mid grey/blue brown sandy clay between 0.08m and 0.17m deep.

The solid geology of the area consists of Ampthill Clay Formation, a Jurassic clay. The superficial deposits are a mid Pleistocene glacial till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The underlying natural in the trenches was very mixed, including patches of mid orange/yellow sandy clay, light grey clay with frequent small gravel and chalk inclusions.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Records held by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Service and historic mapping and archaeological reports held by NPS Archaeology have been consulted during the preparation of this section. Records of archaeological and historic evidence for a radius of 1km around the site have been searched and the results are summarised below.

3.1 Archaeological Background

Iron Age

Only two sites within the survey area returned evidence of Iron Age remains.

An occupation area of dark material with associated Iron Age pottery (10006A) was recorded 960m south-west of the site.

Archaeological investigations were carried out at Bridge Lane, Wimblington (1km south-west of the present site), which revealed an Iron Age ditch (11416).

Roman

This area is rich in Roman occupation. Extensive salt workings have been found at March to the north of Wimblington. To the east, the important site of Stonea Grange, a Roman town and possible imperial administrative centre, is located.

Roughly 1.3km north-west of the development site a settlement (CB15352) spanning the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD has been discovered. Remains included some evidence of industrial activity.

Cropmarks (08984) interpreted as being of Roman date are located 375m south of the development site. They appear to represent a road leading to Stonea Grange with associated enclosures and a possible settlement site.

1.3km north-west of the development site, cropmarks (9009) of an enclosure and possible buildings of probable Roman date near Ranson Moor, March were also observed on aerial photographs.

An occupation area of dark material containing Roman pottery (10006) has been recorded 960m south-west of the site.

The remains of a Roman silted canal (11037) were observed on aerial photographs 770m south-east of the development site.

Medieval

Remains of the medieval hamlet of Eastwood End (11416B) were uncovered at Bridge Lane, 1km south-west of the proposed development site during archaeological investigations.

Medieval ridge and furrow were observed on aerial photographs (11644) 1.7km north-west of the development site.

Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was discovered during evaluation of land south-west of 3 Eastwood End (ECB3665), located 1.1km south of the current site.

A long cross silver penny (11994) of Edward I or II (1272-1307) was found 1.5km north-west of the site.

A medieval iron ring and bronze belt buckle was found (MCB16261) 1.8km north-west of the site.

A Roman brooch and pottery were uncovered 1.1km south-west of the site (MCB16741).

Post-Medieval

Two post-medieval sites are recorded within the study area; The Old Toll House (05914) which is located 1.3km south-west of the development site, and a site at Bridge Lane where furrows and boundary ditches were uncovered.

19th-20th century

The Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway (03698) between March and St Ives opened in February 1848 and closed in 1967. It is located 400m west of the development site.

Unknown date

Site 00168 refers to cropmarks and turbaries (places where peat could be dug) between the fen edge and a roddon. These were observed on aerial photographs 575m west of the development site.

The remains of an earthwork bank (10682) running east to west for 1km were observed on aerial photographs 550m south-west of the present site.

Cropmarks of an uneven sided hexagonal enclosure (11645) were observed on aerial photographs 960m north-west of the site.

Twenty ditches and six pits (MCB17552) have been uncovered 1.3km south-west of the development site.

3.2 Historical Background

The village of Wimblington is somewhat dispersed with outlying settlement occurring to the north-east at Eastwood End and the Hook (Emery 2005). It has been suggested that the likely area for Saxon settlement is in the village itself

where the underlying geology is gravel. Wimblington was formerly a hamlet (like March and Benwick) and located within the parish of Doddington.

Wimblington is first mentioned in c.AD975 and the name derives from 'Wimbel's or Wynnbeald's farm'. It was not named in the Domesday book and has no separate manorial history from Doddington. It was bought by the monastery at Ely from Ramsey Abbey in the late 10th century (Pugh 2002). To the south-west of Wimblington village lies Manor Farm, which is built on the remains of one of the more important granges of the Bishop of Ely's moated palace (HER 33272, outside the survey area). On the foundation of the see in 1109, Doddington became one of the bishop's main residences. There are several surveys of Doddington manor, the first two (in 1222 and 1251) mention Wimblington, March and Marchford as settlements distinct from Doddington (Emery 2005). Wimblington had three guilds, the Holy Trinity, the Purification, and St Peter, which were sufficiently important to own between them two guildhalls and a chapel (Pugh 2002). One of the guildhalls had come into the possession of the lord of the manor (Sir John Peyton II) by 1635.

The Sixteen Foot Drain (which runs from near Chatteris through the east of Wimblington parish to the Nene at Upwell) was completed by 1652 and helped to instigate a period of prosperity not realised since the Dissolution. Enclosure blocks were created as 'Adventurer's Grounds or Lands or Fen', and wind-pumps were introduced to the area from the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Drainage Commissions were first set up in 1727 by groups of landowners and farmers in order to organise and maintain the drainage of blocks of fenland. On the fen islands the medieval common fields were swept away by parliamentary enclosure between 1790 and 1857. Much of the fenland of Wimblington parish was enclosed from 1791 and was divided and drained. The private and parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th centuries created many of the farmsteads and fields we see today. Wimblington split from Doddington in 1847.

The first Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s shows a building at the end of Hook Drove, and also in the field adjacent to the current site (on the north side of Hook Drove), where there is now a bungalow and poultry sheds. These buildings are still visible on the 1902, 1926 and 1938-52 maps, but by the 1970s the building at the end of Hook Drove has gone, and poultry houses are now present in the field adjacent to the current site (as they are today).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

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

A 5% sample of the development area was investigated using archaeological trenching (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples were not taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The excavation areas were set out by the NPS Land Survey Team. The archaeological plan and all necessary levels were undertaken using a Leica Rover RTK GPS.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather. The natural clay was hard, making excavation difficult.



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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:1250

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 01



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	East–West
East End	542420.197, 293968.428
West End	542380.369, 293972.025

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m

Levels

East End Top	0.637m OD
West End Top	0.810m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.10m	0.35–0.45m

Discussion

A modern land drain ran east-west along the base of the south side of the trench. Four modern wheel ruts were also present.

Other potential features were noted but on investigation all proved to be of natural origin

Trench 02



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	North–South
North End	542444.290, 293976.144
South End	542440.717, 293936.309

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m

Levels

North End Top	0.665m OD
South End Top	0.645m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.10m	0.35–0.45m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present.

Trench 03



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	542473.036, 293973.542
South End	542469.452, 293933.725

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.55m

Levels

North End Top	0.657m OD
South End Top	0.483m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.45m	0.00–0.45m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.10m	0.45–0.55m

Discussion

A number of possible features towards the north end of the trench were excavated but proved to be of natural origin, probably tree throws. No artefacts were recovered.

Trench 04



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	542382.792, 293936.795
South End	542379.207, 293896.983

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.40m

Levels

North End Top	0.836m OD
South End Top	0.831m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.10m	0.30–0.40m

Discussion

Potential features were noted but on investigation all proved to be of natural origin. No archaeological artefacts were present.

Trench 05



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	542411.560, 293934.232
South End	542407.943, 293894.379

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m

Levels

North End Top	0.746m OD
South End Top	0.783m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.32m	0–0.32m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.13m	0.32-0.45m

Discussion

Several tree throws were excavated. No artefacts were present.

Trench 06



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	East-West
East End	542472.793, 293908.613
West End	542432.951, 293912.190

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.55m

Levels

East End Top	0.445m OD
West End Top	0.667m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.15m	0.40-0.55m

Discussion

Modern wheel ruts were noted crossing north to south across the trench.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present

Trench 07



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	East-West
East End	542412.011, 293877.371
West End	542372.174, 293880.935

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.55m

Levels

East End Top	0.722m OD
West End Top	0.901m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.42m	0.00–0.42m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.13m	0.42–0.55m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present.

Trench 08



Figs 2 and 3; Plate 1

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	542436.276, 293887.071
South End	542432.681, 293847.238

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.47m

Levels

North End Top	0.592m OD
South End Top	0.683m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
13	Cut	Small ditch NE/SW	0.10m	0.47-0.57m
14	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt with clay inclusions	0.10m	0.47-0.57m
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.17m	0.30-0.47m

Discussion

Small ditch [13] ran north-east to south-west across the trench. The fill (14) contained one piece of animal bone from a small cow. A modern land drain ran east-west at the south end of the trench.



Plate 1: Ditch [13] (south-west facing section)

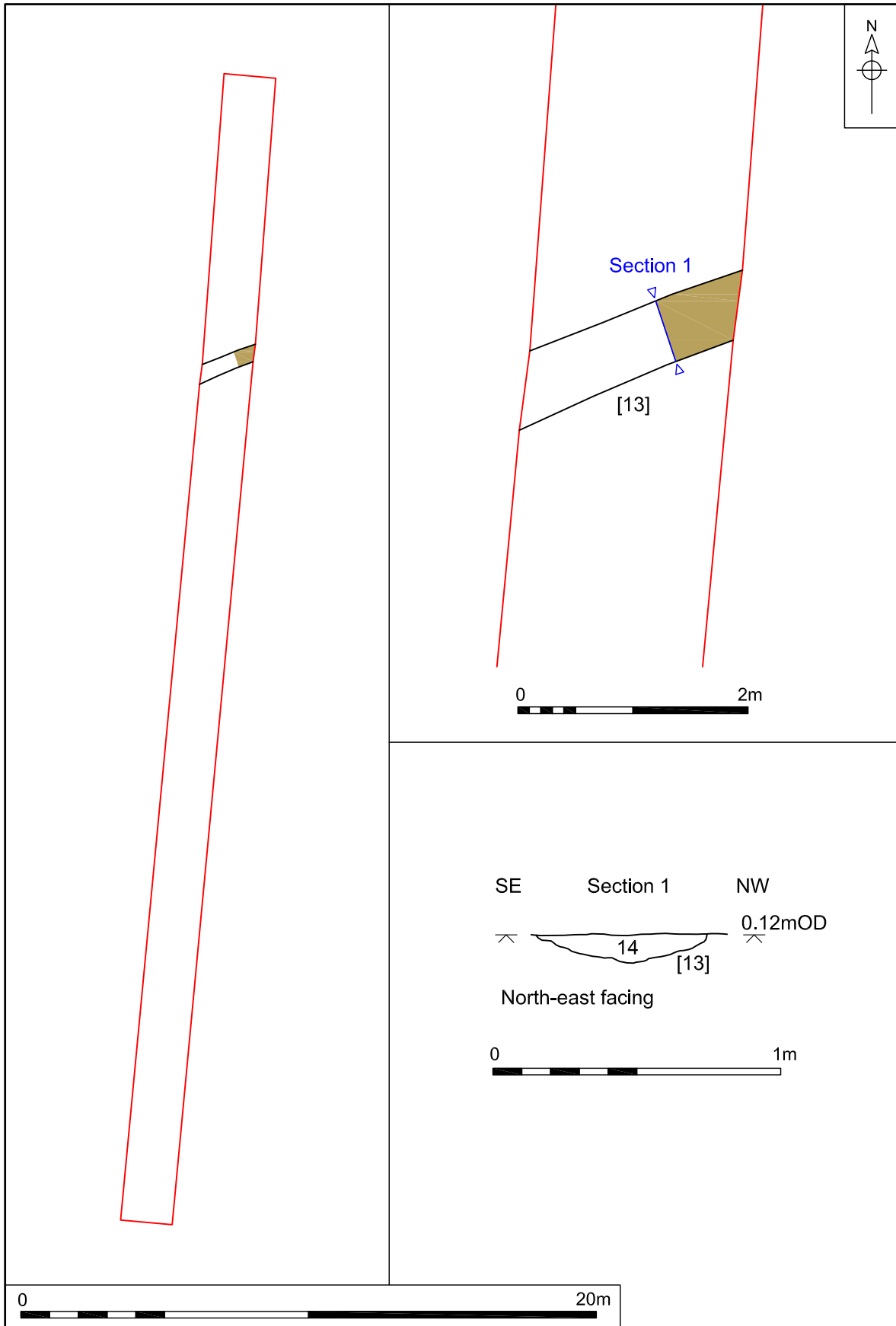


Figure 3. Trench 08, plan and section.
Scale 1:200, 1:50 and 1:20

Trench 09



Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	542465.019, 293884.480
South End	542461.434, 293844.668

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m

Levels

North End Top	0.513m OD
South End Top	0.578m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.34m	0.00–0.34m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.16m	0.34-0.50m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present.

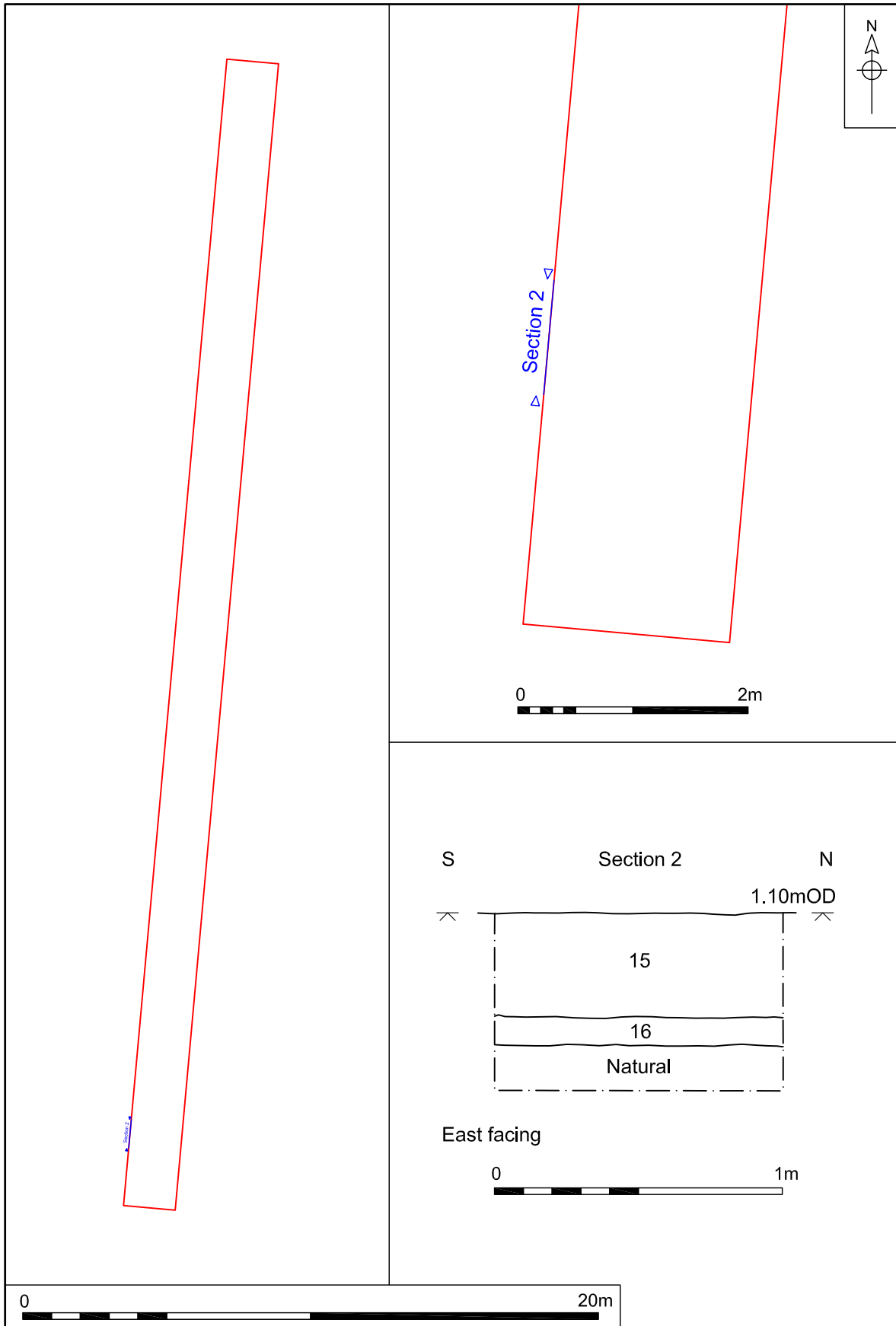


Figure 4. Trench 10, plan and section.
Scale 1:200, 1:50 and 1:20

Trench 10



Figs 2 and 4

Location

Orientation North-South

North End 542371.705, 293839.908

South End 542368.116, 293800.074

Dimensions

Length 40.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.50m

Levels

North End Top 0.806m OD

South End Top 1.111m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
08	U/S Finds			
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.15m	0.35–0.50m

Discussion

No significant archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 10.

Two modern land drains ran east-west and some natural features were present.

A sherd of 19th- or early 20th-century stoneware, probably from a storage jar or bottle, and a fragment of fired clay were found in the upcast from the trench.

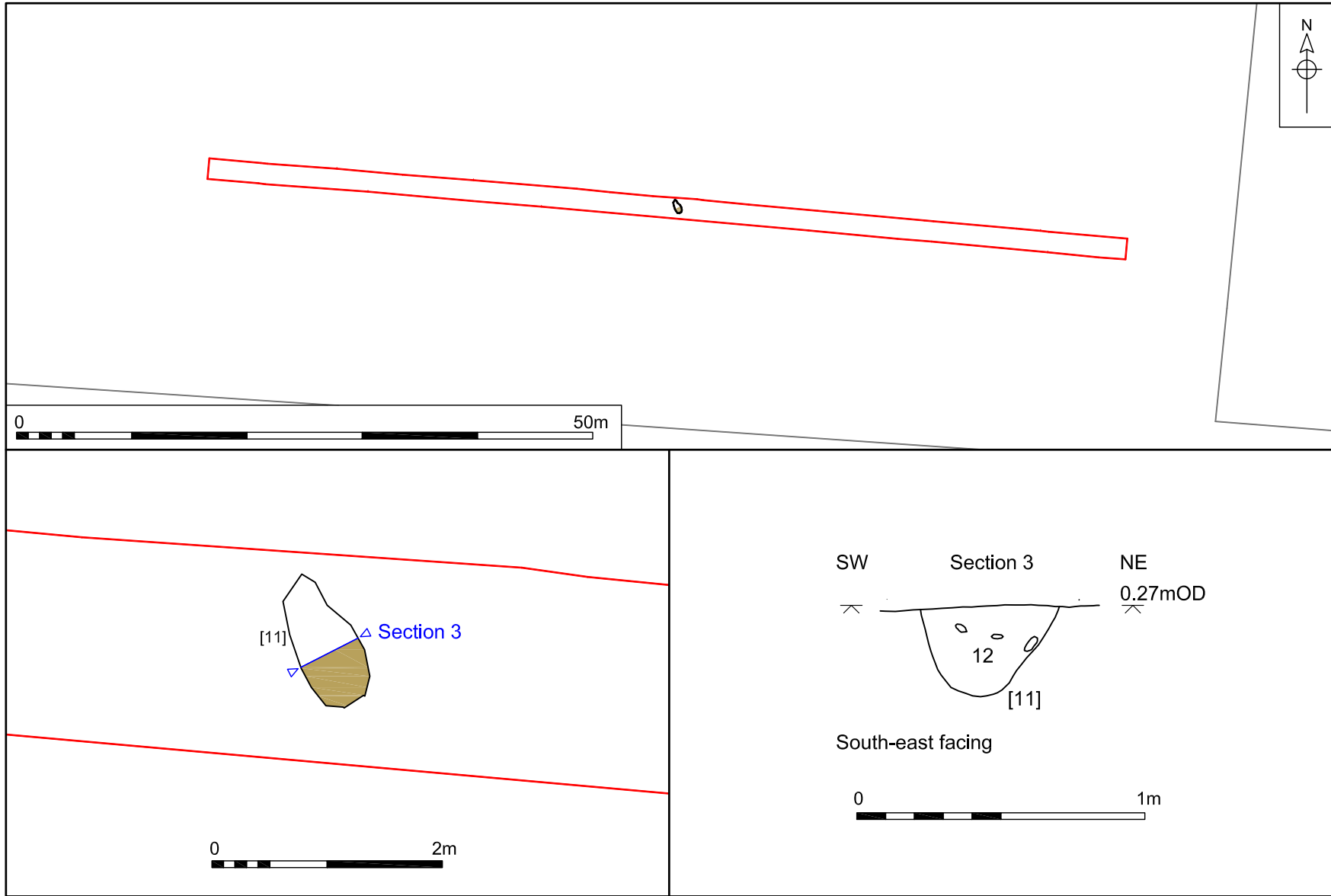


Figure 5. Trench 11, plan and section.
Scale 1:500, 1:50 and 1:20

Trench 11



Figs 2 and 5; Plates 2 and 3

Location

Orientation	East-West
East End	542476.690, 293806.713
West End	542397.033, 293813.890

Dimensions

Length	40.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.46m

Levels

East End Top	0.678m OD
West End Top	0.785m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Cut	Modern Wheel rut	0.30m	0.46-0.76m
02	Fill	Fill of [01], dark black/brown peaty silt	0.30m	0.46-0.76m
03	Cut	Tree throw	0.22m	0.46-0.68m
04	Fill	Fill of [03], mid blue/grey sandy clay	0.22m	0.46-0.68m
05	Cut	Tree throw	0.25m	0.46-0.71m
06	Fill	Fill of [05], mid blue/grey brown sandy clay	0.25m	0.46-0.71m
07	U/S Finds	-	-	-
09	Fill	Fill of [05], pale grey orangey brown sandy clay	0.10m	0.56-0.66m
10	Fill	Fill of [05], dark brown sandy silty clay	0.25m	0.46-0.71m
11	Cut	Possible pit or Natural Feature	0.34m	0.46-0.80m
12	Fill	Mid to dark black/grey sandy clay	0.34	0.46-0.80m
15	Topsoil	Very dark black/brown peaty silt	0.38m	0.00-0.38m
16	Subsoil	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	0.08m	0.38-0.46m

Discussion

A possible pit [11] was uncovered (Plate 2). Oblong in shape, its fill was identical to the subsoil and contained no artefacts; it could be a natural feature.

Modern wheel ruts [01] (Plate 3) and two tree throws [03] and [05] were recorded.

An egg-shaped lead weight was found in the soil upcast from the trench.

Trench 11



Plate 2: Possible pit [11], south-east facing section



Plate 3: Modern wheel ruts, north facing section

6.0 THE FINDS

by Rebecca Sillwood

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is described below organised by material.

A list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

Finds recovery was very sparse with just four pieces being collected – a pottery sherd, a fragment of brick, an animal bone and a lead weight. Only one of the objects, the animal bone, derived from an archaeological feature

6.1 Pottery

A single piece of modern English Stoneware (12g) (identified by S. Anderson) was recovered from unstratified deposit (8) in Trench 10.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

A single abraded fragment of probable medieval brick (96g) was recovered from unstratified deposit (8) in Trench 10.

6.3 The Lead

A lead weight was recovered from unstratified deposit (7) - the spoil from Trench 11. The weight is egg-shaped, and is rather battered, weighing 527g (1lb 2⁵/₈ oz) and with dimensions 53mm in height and 42mm in diameter at its widest part.

This weight has no central hole for suspension, and might have been a free-standing weight. This type of weight is not closely dateable, given the ubiquitous nature of the object, and the lack of context.

6.4 Animal Bone

The fill of ditch [13] (14) produced a single cattle tibia, which is almost complete, and shows signs of butchery (S. Anderson pers.comm).

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Despite evidence of significant Roman evidence nearby, very few features and finds were recorded from the eleven trenches opened at Hook Drove, Wimblington where just one south-west to north-east orientated small ditch [13] and possible pit [11] were uncovered.

Aerial photographs of features (site 08984) located 375m south of the site indicate the presence of double-ditched linear features interpreted as tracks or roads or east-west aligned possible banks. A series of small enclosures about these tracks and field boundaries can also be seen. Furthermore on Bridge Lane, situated c.1km south of this site is a Roman road and scatters of Roman sherds have been collected in the vicinity.

Evaluation Trench 11, on the south side of the proposed development area, was positioned in order to try to uncover the Roman road and coincides with the location of a new reservoir. No evidence of the road was present although one small pit was recorded in the trench.

The small ditch observed in Trench 8 in the centre of the development site was only 0.1m deep, with its base at sea level. The 1886-1887 Ordnance Survey map demonstrates that the boundary of the present-day site has not changed since the late 19th century. The shallow ditch did not follow the same orientation as modern boundaries and could therefore indicate that this ditch is a relict of an earlier landscape, possibly medieval or earlier.

The dearth of finds indicates that the area defined by the development boundary was not subject to much activity in the past and that ditch [13] could be interpreted as a drainage ditch.

Acknowledgements

St Lawrence Hall Farms Limited is thanked for commissioning and funding the work.

The author would like to thank Mick Boyle for directing the archaeological fieldwork, Rob Brown for monitoring the opening of the trenches by machine and for assisting with the fieldwork and Rachel Cruse for also assisting with the fieldwork.

The finds were washed and recorded by the author, and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood. The animal bone and pottery sherd were identified by Sue Anderson. Plans and sections were digitised by the author.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Cut	Wheel Rut		Cut of wheel rut	Modern	11
2	Deposit		1	Fill of [1]	Modern	11
3	Cut	Tree throw		Tree throw	Uncertain	11
4	Deposit		3	Fill of [3]	Uncertain	11
5	Cut	Tree throw		Tree throw	Uncertain	11
6	Deposit		5	Fill of [5]	Uncertain	11
7	U/S Finds			Finds from Trench 11	Uncertain	11
8	U/S Finds			Finds from Trench 10	Uncertain	10
9	Deposit		5	Fill of [5]	Uncertain	11
10	Deposit		5	Fill of [5]	Uncertain	11
11	Cut	Pit		Possible pit or natural feature	Uncertain	11
12	Deposit		11	Fill of [11]	Uncertain	11
13	Cut	Ditch		Small ditch running NE/SW	Uncertain	8
14	Deposit		13	Fill of [13]	Uncertain	8
15	Deposit	Topsoil		Very dark black/brown peaty silt	Uncertain	All
16	Deposit	Subsoil		Mid grey/brown sandy clay	Uncertain	All

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Uncertain	Pit	1
	Ditch	1
	Tree throw	2
Modern	Wheel rut	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
7	Lead	1	527g	Unknown	Weight
8	Ceramic Building Material	1	96g	Medieval	Brick fragment
8	Pottery	1	12g	Modern	English Stoneware
14	Animal Bone	1	290g	Unknown	Complete tibia of small cow

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
Modern	Pottery	1
Uncertain	Animal Bone	1
	Lead	1

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-134312

Project details

Project name	Hook Drove
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for St Lawrence Hall Farms Limited ahead of the construction of four new poultry barns, a dwelling, a biomass boiler and associated landscaping at a site located west of The 'Bungalow', Hook Drove, Wimblington in Cambridgeshire. A total of eleven evaluation trenches were excavated, ten measured 40m in length and one was 80m long. Two archaeological features were recorded - a small undated ditch running north-east/south-west and a possible undated pit. Other features that were apparent were determined to be natural. Modern land drains as well as tractors wheel ruts and drilling marks were also observed.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2012 End: 07-09-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAU3137 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3849 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	LEAD WEIGHT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WIMBLINGTON Land off Hook Drove,

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator CAPCA
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager David Whitmore
 Project supervisor Mick Boyle
 Type of sponsor/funding body Agricultural
 Name of sponsor/funding body St Lawrence Hall Farms Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Store
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Survey","other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Store
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at land west of 'The Bungalow', Hook Drove, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Whitmore, S.
 Other bibliographic details Report 3137
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OASIS:

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