
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
KNOWLES TRANSPORT LIMITED,
MANEA ROAD,
WIMBLINGTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

WMMR13

Work Undertaken For
Knowles Transport Limited

November 2013

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 4180 9218
OASIS ID: archaeo11-166060

APS Report No. **139/13**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Manea Road,
Wimblington, Cambridgeshire
(WMMR13)**

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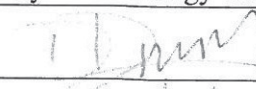
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1. SUMMARY

A programme of trial trench evaluation was undertaken in advance of development of land at Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire. During the site investigation a record was made of ground works associated with a reservoir at the same site.

There are no findspots or archaeology known from the site although it is located in an archaeologically sensitive area on what was formerly the edge of an island within the fens. There are known finds of prehistoric and Roman material in the vicinity.

No archaeological features were identified within the evaluation trench although a feature was noted within the reservoir area. The feature contained two pieces of ceramic building material that were only broadly dateable and are likely to be modern. The site has been heavily landscaped in the recent past and this has undoubtedly affected the remaining deposits across the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The Historic Environment team at

Cambridgeshire County Council has advised that an archaeological evaluation is required in advance of development at Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire.

In the first instance an archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was required in order that an informed and reasonable planning decision could be taken regarding archaeological deposits which might survive at the site. At the same time as the trial trenching investigation a record was made of the ground works undertaken during the construction of a reservoir subject of a previous planning application (F/YR11/0805/F).

The trial trenching was carried out on the 18th November 2013, in accordance with an amended specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and agreed in consultation with the Historic Environment team at Cambridgeshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wimblington is located 18km south of Wisbech and 17km northwest of Ely, between March and Chatteris, in the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire (Figure 1).

The development area lies to the east of the village, on the north side of Manea Road, off the Isle of Ely Way at National Grid Reference TL 4180 9218 (Figure 2).

It lies at c.6m OD along the centre of a large island shared with March and Doddington. The site lies at the junction of soils of the Hodnet and Adventurers 1 associations. (Seale and Hodge 1976)

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Wimblington is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. It is probably grouped along with the entry for

Doddington which was held by the Abbot of Ely and contained extensive ploughland, meadow and pasture as well as woodland for 250 pigs and a fishery (Williams and Martin 1992, 525).

Throughout the medieval period, Wimblington was, like March and Benwick, still regarded as a minor settlement or chapelry of Doddington. Although mentioned during this period, it was not distinguished from Doddington in surveys of the Bishop's lands (Pugh 2002).

Throughout the 13th century, Doddington and its hamlets were prosperous, although the value of the manor declined from c. £101 to £35 during the 14th century (*ibid.*). There was some recovery during the 16th century following the enclosure and drainage of the fens.

Wimblington became a separate parish in 1874, the same year St Peter's church was consecrated.

There are no records of archaeological finds from the site itself in the county Historic Environment Record (HER). However, investigations in and around Wimblington have recovered evidence of a prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post medieval presence in the area.

The work of the Fenland Project (Hall 1992) demonstrated that from the Neolithic period onwards Wimblington, along with March to the north, was part of a fenland island. Throughout this time the fen edge appears to have remained relatively static and is defined in the modern landscape by Workhouse Drove to the east.

During investigations undertaken during construction of the March to Chatteris water pipeline Iron Age finds were recovered from topsoils at a site located approximately 250 northeast of the proposed development. A pit excavated at this site may be associated and of the same period.

To the west of the proposed development within the built up area of the village, trial trenching undertaken at a site on Norfolk Street identified a ditch of possible prehistoric date.

Several finds spots or sites of Roman date are known in the area, though mainly to the north and east of the village. Included among these is a complete Roman flagon recovered from a site approximately 850m northeast of the proposed development.

Known archaeology of Saxon or medieval date is scarce in the area. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps show the site as occupying fields within the street pattern of the village and was presumably under agricultural use (Cope-Faulkner 2013)

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of any archaeological resources present on the site.

The specific objectives of the work were to:

- Establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation that may be present within the development site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region

4. METHODS

A single trial trench was used to determine the location, nature and density of archaeological features present on the site. The trench was to be located over the footprint of the proposed building. However, the yard contained a large area of standing water along with building supplies and the trench was placed where mechanical excavation was possible (Figure 3).

The trench was stripped of overburden under archaeological supervision by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trench were cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled using colour digital and black and white print formats. Measured plans and sections were drawn. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1.

In the northeast of the site a large reservoir had already been constructed, selected areas of this were cleaned in order to identify any potential archaeological features and to determine the order of deposits in this area.

The locations of the trench and the reservoir area were surveyed using a Thales Sokkia GRX1 GPS. Raw satellite data is calibrated via the OS NET service resulting in extremely accurate readings. The calibrated data is logged in the field to a mobile device running Fast Survey and subsequently processed in the office by n⁴ce data processing software which is used to produce customised CAD files.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 (Fig 3) was a natural layer of sticky light blue grey clay (102) with sub rounded stones that became mottled orange grey clay at depth. Overlying the clay was dark blackish brown humic clay (101), almost peat-like in consistency. In turn, that was sealed by a made ground layer consisting of crushed concrete and brick with a tarmac hardstanding in places (Fig 4, plates 1 & 2).

The lack of a topsoil or subsoil suggests that the site was likely to have been landscaped for the creation of the yard surface.

Reservoir area

The reservoir area (Fig 3) had been excavated down to soft light greyish yellow clay (201) with sub rounded pebble inclusions. Overlying this in the section was a sticky mid grey clay (202) that had inclusions of humic material and occasional pebbles.

A possible feature [206] was observed in the section of the reservoir (Fig 4, Section 2; Plate 4). In section it was 1m wide x 0.45m deep with gradually sloping sides to a flat base and was filled with a soft dark brown silty clay (207) containing fragments of ceramic building material (CBM).

Sealing the clays and the feature, forming a distinct horizon within the section, was a firm dark brown humic clay (203), a possible compressed peat, overlain by a thinner layer of compact humic clay (204)(Fig 4, Section 1).

The presence of modern material within these layers may suggest that they formed more recent topsoil rather than an ancient peat. Overlying all the deposits was at

least 3 metres of modern overburden being used as a bund on the edge of the site (Plate 3).

It is likely that the extensive work that has already occurred across the site has caused a mixing of the horizons of the deposits rather than these being distinct layers with features. There were no undisturbed areas of the site with which to compare the sequence of deposits.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered in the trench and the reservoir is the natural clay deposit that makes up the island on which Wimblington is located.

It is unclear whether the humic clay/peat observed in both areas of the site is peat or simply a former topsoil layer; there are no areas of the site in which to compare the sequence of deposits. Where the clay/peat is located has already been previously disturbed by landscaping and levelling works.

It is possible that the feature observed in the area of the reservoir may be modern disturbance caused by the movement of machinery whilst landscaping and stripping the site. The CBM recovered from the fill is largely undiagnostic being broadly post-roman in date.

The trench across the footprint of the proposed building showed no features of archaeological interest and it is likely that the entire site has been heavily truncated during the construction of the buildings present on the site.

7. CONCLUSION

Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of development of land at Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area on what was formerly the edge of an island within the fens. Although no findspots or archaeology are known from within the site, finds of prehistoric and Roman date are known from the vicinity.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the investigation, and the only artefacts retrieved were broadly post-roman in date though are likely to be modern.

The site has been truncated by modern construction works which have removed the modern ground surface and potentially other deposits which may have contained archaeology.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Knowles Transport Limited who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Supervisor: Liz Murray
 Site staff: Jon Smith
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Liz Murray
 CAD Illustration: Liz Murray
 Post-excavation analysis: Liz Murray

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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www.old-maps.co.uk

11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- IfA Institute for Archaeologists
(formerly Institute of Field
Archaeologists)
- OD Ordnance Datum (height above
sea level)

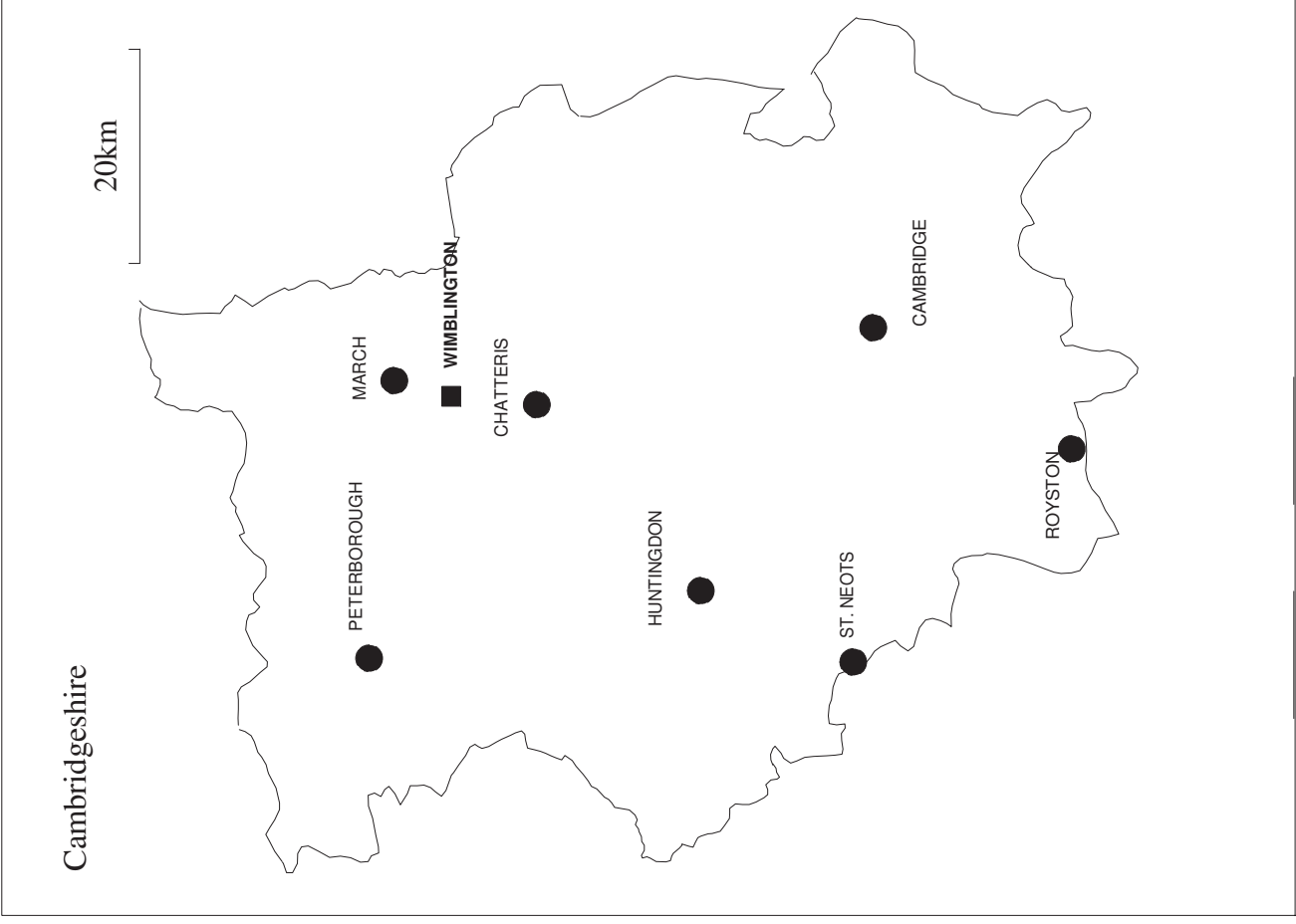
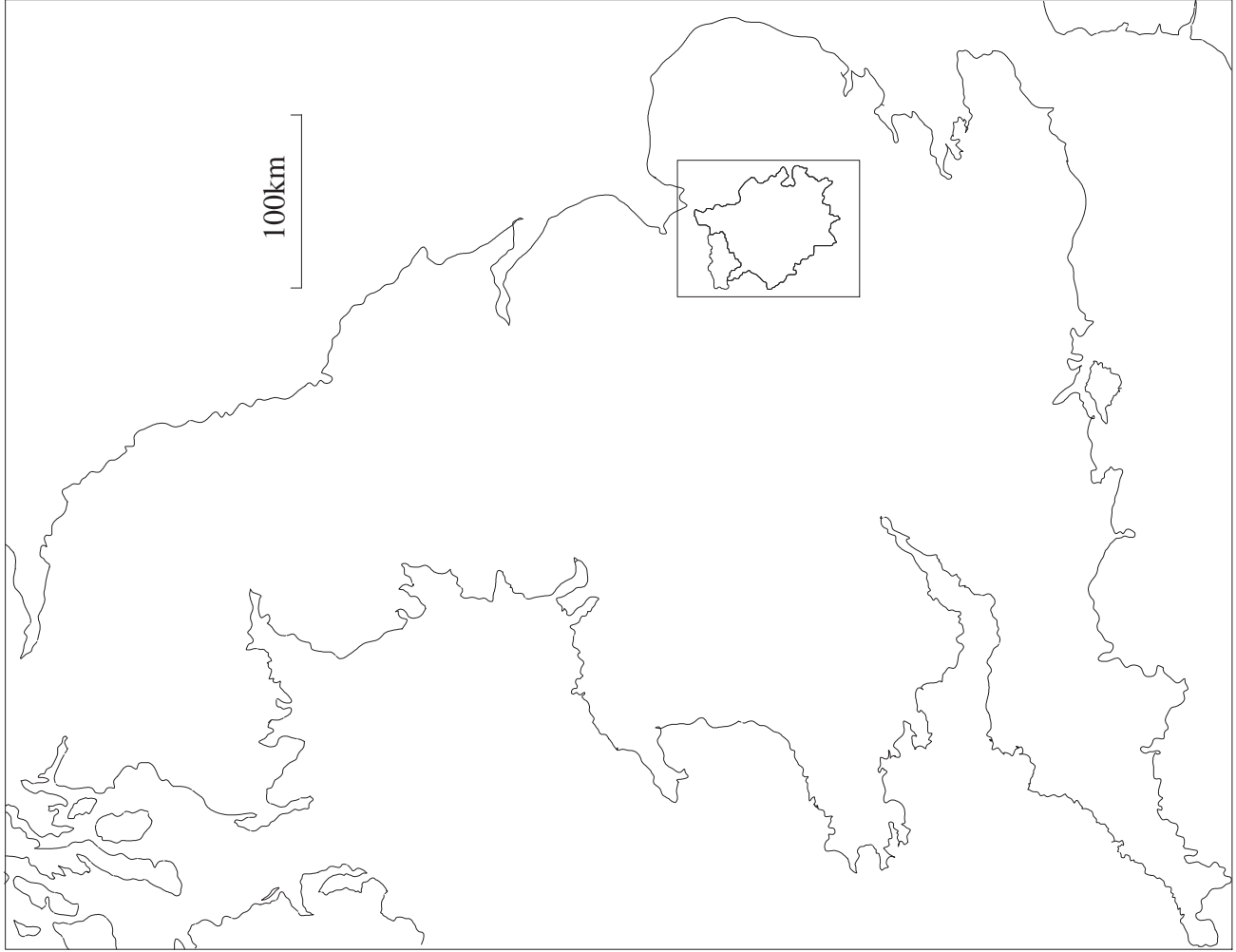
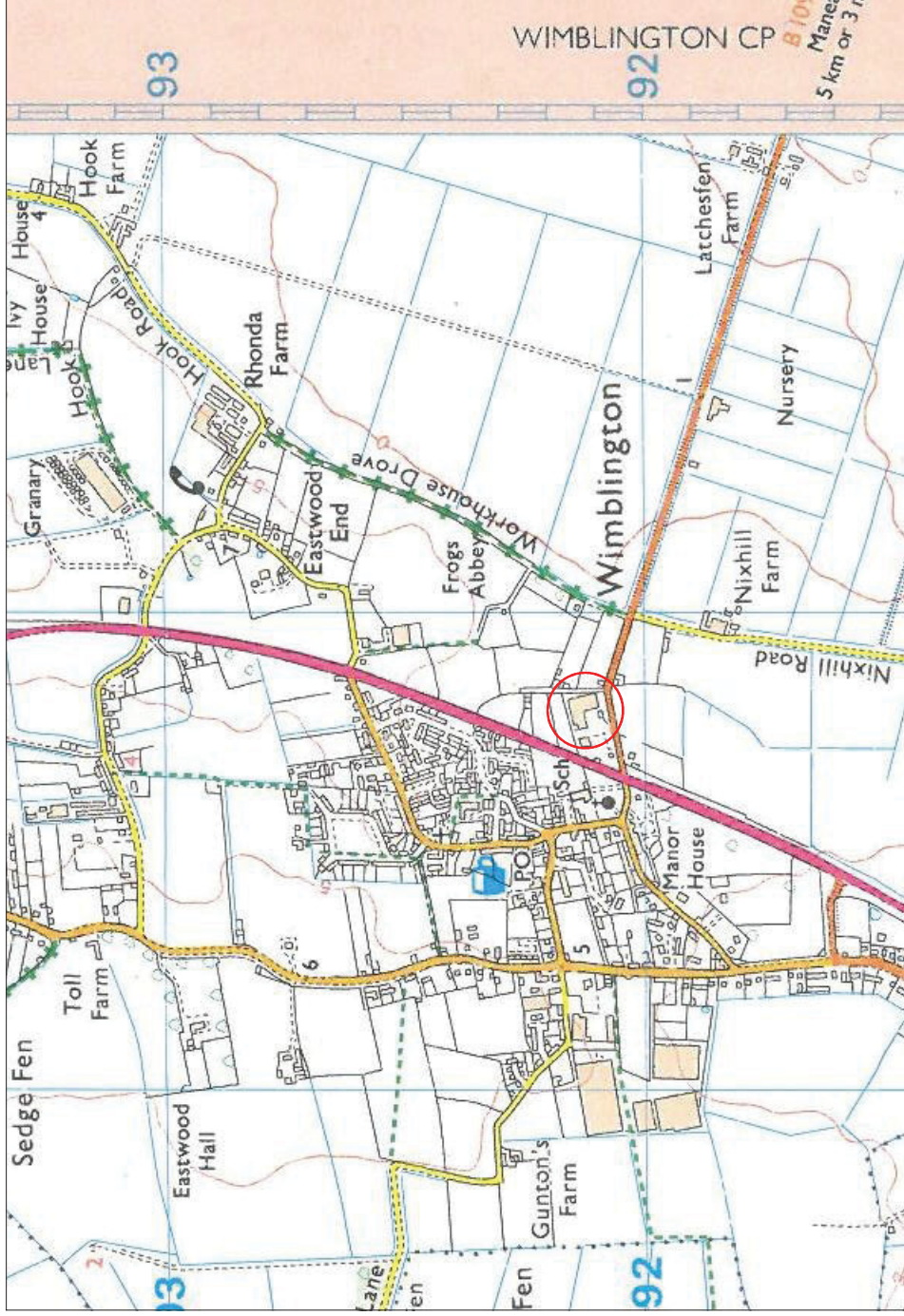


Figure 1 General Location Plan



TL



Site Location

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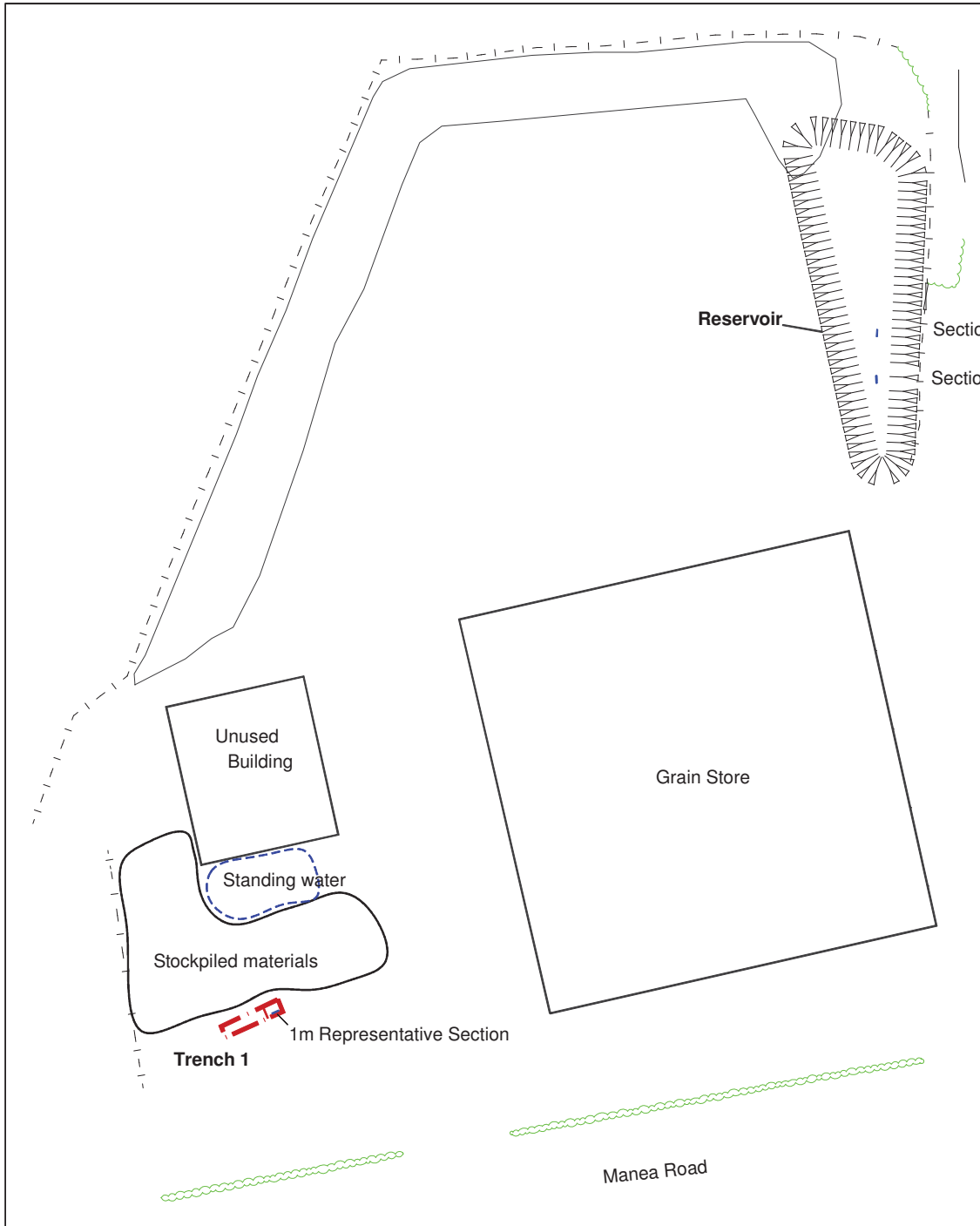
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Manea Road, Wimblington WMMR13

Scale 1:15000 Drawn by: LM Report No: 139/13



Figure 2: Site Location




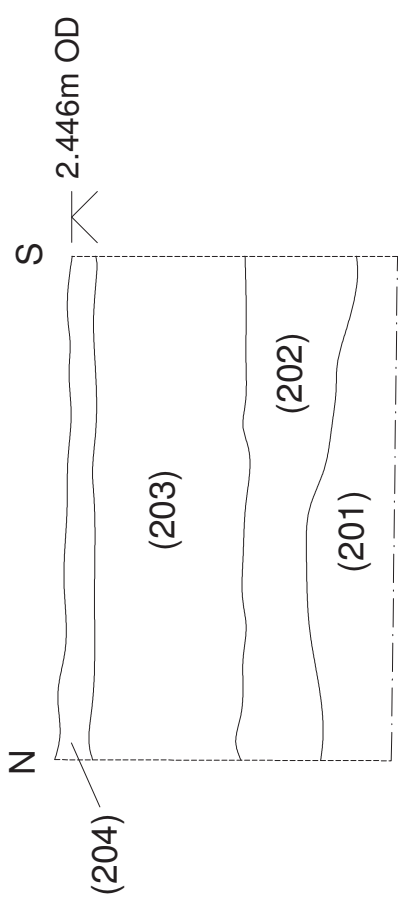
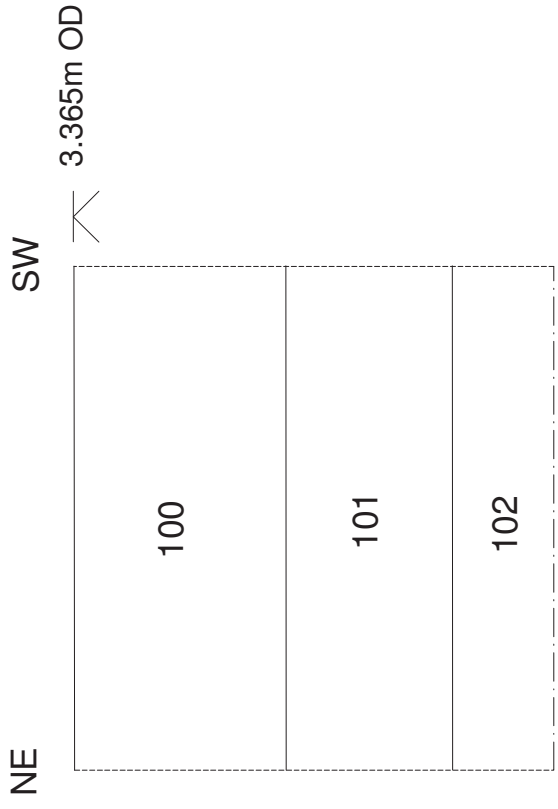
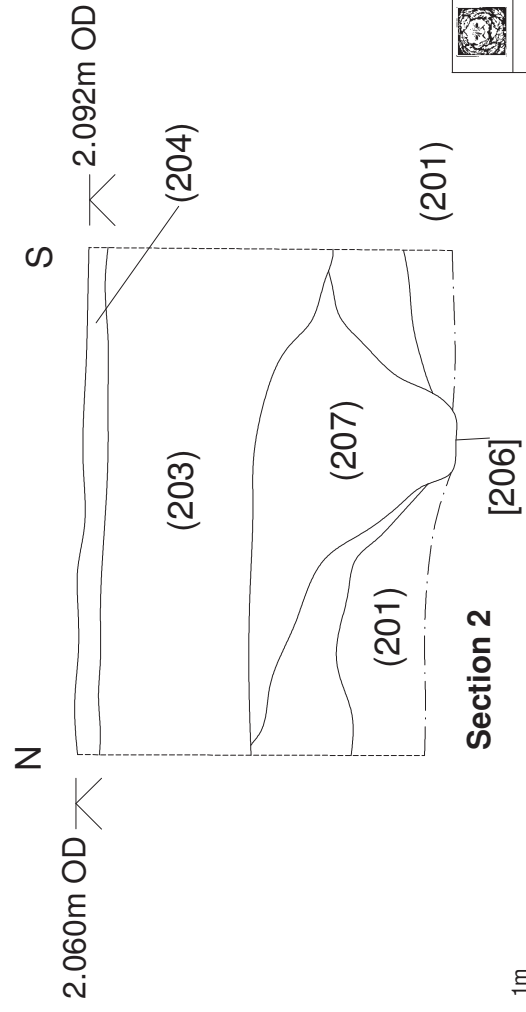
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Project Name: Manea Road, Wimblington WMMR13		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by:LM	Report No: 139/13

Figure 3: Existing site plan showing trench location



Section 1

Trench 1
1m Representative Section



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Manea Road, Wimblington WMMR13

Scale 1:15

Drawn by: LM

Report No: 139/13

Figure 4: Sections

Plates



Plate 1: General view of Trench 1



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 1

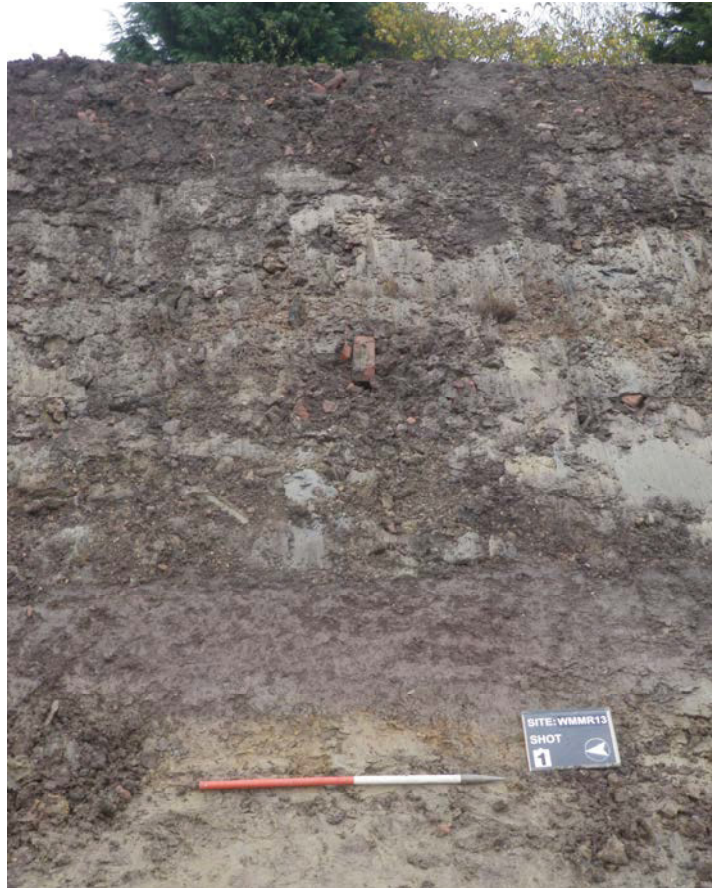


Plate 3: Section 1 with modern bund above



Plate 4: Section 2 with possible feature [206]

Appendix 1

**LAND AT KNOWLES TRANSPORT LIMITED
MANEA ROAD, WIMBLINGTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR

KNOWLES TRANSPORT LTD

OCTOBER 2013

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Location map and development plan at back of document

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation comprising an archaeological evaluation is required as a condition of planning on at Knowles Transport, Manea Road, Wimblington.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, identified as of significant archaeological potential based upon an assessment of the records held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of archaeological trial trenching in order to characterise any archaeological remains which may be preserved on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological investigation comprising a programme of trial trenching on land at Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire centred on NGR TL 4180 9218.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Wimblington is located 18km south of Wisbech and 17km northwest of Ely, in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The site is located north of Manea Road on the southeastern outskirts of the modern village, approximately 250m northeast of the parish church and centred on national grid ref TL 4180 9218.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological investigations are required as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR11/0805/F).
- 4.2 The brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requires a programme of evaluation in advance of the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Wimblington lies along the centre of a large island shared with March and Doddington amidst the fens of Cambridgeshire. The proposed development area lies at a height of c. 6m OD on slightly sloping ground to the north.
- 5.2 The site lies at the junction of soils of the Hodnet and Adventurers 1 Associations. The former comprise reddish fine and coarse loams and the latter fen peat. (Seale and Hodge 1976). These soils are developed on a drift geology of sands and gravels of the March Gravels Formation (BGS 1980).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Wimblington is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. It is probably grouped along with the entry for Doddington which was held by the Abbot of Ely and contained extensive ploughland, meadow and pasture as well as woodland for 250 pigs and a fishery (Williams and Martin 1992, 525).
- 6.2 Throughout the medieval period, Wimblington was, like March and Benwick, still regarded as a minor settlement or chapelry of Doddington. Although mentioned during this period, it was not distinguished from Doddington in surveys of the Bishop's lands (Pugh 2002). Throughout the 13th century, Doddington and its hamlets were prosperous, although the value of the manor declined from c. £101 to £35 during the 14th century (ibid.). There was some recovery during the 16th century which was increased following the enclosure and drainage of the fens.
- 6.3 Wimblington became a separate parish in 1874, the same year St Peter's church was consecrated.
- 6.2 There are no records of archaeological finds from the site itself in the Historic Environment (HER) Record. However, investigations in and around Wimblington have recovered evidence of a prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post medieval presence in the area.
- 6.3 The work of the Fenland Project (Hall, 1992) demonstrated that from the Neolithic period onwards Wimblington, along with March to the north, was part of an fenland island. Throughout this time the fen edge appears to have remained relatively static and is defined in the modern landscape by Workhouse Drove to the east.
- 6.4 During investigations undertaken during construction of the March to Chatteris water pipeline Iron Age finds were recovered from topsoils at a site located approximately 250 northeast of the proposed development . A pit excavated this site may be associated and of the same period (HER ref MCB17557).
- 6.5 To the west of the site and within the built up area of the village trial trenching undertaken at a site on Norfolk Street identified a ditch of possible prehistoric date (MCB16492).

- 6.6 Several finds spots or sites of Roman date are known in the area, though mainly to the north and east of the village. Included among these is a complete Roman flagon recovered from a site approximately 850m northeast of the proposed development (MCB15647)
- 6.7 Known archaeology of Saxon or medieval date is scarce in the area. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps show the site to be within the street pattern of the village but within fields and presumably under agricultural use (Cope-Faulkner 2013)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
 - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the in situ determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site

- 8.1.2 It is proposed that 3 trenches each measuring 30m x 1.6m will be excavated laid out as shown on Fig 1.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where

appropriate, the removal of layers.

8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required

10 POST EXCAVATION

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the scheme of works will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the scheme of works will be prepared.

10.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the scheme of works.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the scheme of works.
- A text describing the findings of the scheme of works.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the scheme of works findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis. Accession number ECB 4068 has been assigned to the archive.
- 12.2 If required, the archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive. An event number for this project will be obtained from Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record..
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journals: Rutland Record and Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.
- 13.3 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology for findings of medieval or later date.

14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council

Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 It is expected that the fieldwork programme will last two to three days and utilise 4 person days of staff time.
- 16.2 An archaeological project office or supervisor with experience of such monitoring will undertake the work.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – Alex Beeby, in house IFA bursary trainee mentored by Barbara Precious

	independent Roman pottery specialists.
	Anglo-Saxon and Medieval – A Boyle APS
	Post-medieval - G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Matilda Holmes, independent faunal remains specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Specification: Version 1, October 25th 2013

Appendix 2

CONTEXTS

<i>Trench/ Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
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1	101	Thick layer of crushed concrete, brick and gravel with a tarmac hard-standing in places, 0.42m thick	Yard surface/made ground
1	102	Friable, dark blackish brown, humic clay, 0.33m thick	Poss former topsoil or peat
1	103	Cohesive and sticky, light bluish grey clay, becoming mottled with orangey brown at depth, 0.8m+ thick	Natural

Reservoir	201	Soft, light greyish yellow clay at least 0.2m thick	Natural
Reservoir	202	Soft mid grey clay with humic and stone inclusions, up to 0.2m thick	Natural
Reservoir	203	Firm, dark brown, humic clay, peat like, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
Reservoir	204	Compact, black, humic clay,	Topsoil
Reservoir	205	Soft, dark brown clay	Natural
Reservoir	206	Cut observed in section of reservoir, 0.1m wide x 0.45m deep, convex sides and a flat base, not evident in opposing section	Cut
Reservoir	207	Soft, dark brown silty clay	Fill of 206

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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 two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing three 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 1 below.

Condition

The pieces are fragmentary and abraded.

Results

Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Date
Reservoir	207	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; calcareous	1	2	Abraded; surfaceless; Fenland?	Post Roman?
Reservoir	207	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy; Fe	1	1	Abraded; single flat surface	Roman or Post Roman

Provenance

Both fragments were recovered from fill (207) within feature [206]

Range

There are two pieces of ceramic building material, both of which are largely undiagnostic. One piece in a highly calcareous oxidised fabric may be post Roman in date, although this is speculative. Such clays were commonly used in this area for the production of ceramic building materials, especially bricks, in the later Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pieces are suitable to be discarded.

Summary

Two pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. One piece may be Post Roman in date.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
207	Post Roman?	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2
[internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freemove.co.uk/acbm/CBMGDE3.htm> >

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
1	Trench record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire Archaeology
Cambridgeshire County Council
Environment Management and Climate Change
CC1008
Shire Hall
Cambridgeshire
CB3 0AP

Accession Number:	ECB 4068
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WMMR13
OASIS ID:	archaeo11-166060

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-166060

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	A trial trench evaluation and programme of recording on land at Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire. Wimblington lies at the centre of a large island shared with March and Doddington amidst the fens of Cambridgeshire. The work comprised the excavation of a single trial trench and the recording of deposits in an area covered by an archaeological condition from a previous planning application. Both areas revealed a similar series of deposits of peat layers over natural gleyed clay.
Project dates	Start: 18-11-2013 End: 18-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4068 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	3443 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WIMBLINGTON Archaeological Evaluation on land at Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	PE15 0PA
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 417 921 52 0 52 30 28 N 000 05 17 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Liz Murray

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB4068
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Archive ID	WMMR13
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Murray, L.
Other bibliographic	APS Report No. 139/13

details

Date 2013
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Place of issue or publication Heckington

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