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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT  
VINE LEIGH FARM,  
WARDY HILL,  
COVENEY,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(WHVL17)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Mr and Mrs Moulding**

**January 2018**

**Report produced by  
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**National Grid Reference: TL 4713 8200  
Event No: ECB.4805  
Planning Reference: 17/00742/FUL  
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APS Report No: **63/17**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken on land at Vine Leigh Farm, 33 Main Street, Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire. The site lies on a small fen island surrounded by prehistoric remains, including a Neolithic or Bronze Age burnt mound, and Iron Age ringwork and several undated cropmarks.*

*The evaluation revealed a single modern sheep burial and a sequence of natural deposits.*

*Artefacts retrieved included post-medieval pottery and tile.*

## 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’ (CIfA 2014).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Moulding to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development (Planning ref: 17/00742/FUL), which was carried out over between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The work was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the local planning archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Coveney is situated 27km south of Wisbech and 6km west of Ely in the administrative district of East Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The hamlet of Wardy Hill is located a further 2km west of the centre of the centre of Coveney. Vine Leigh Farm is situated on the southern edge of the hamlet at National Grid Reference TL 4713 8200 (Fig 2). The site lies at a height of c.9m OD on an ‘island’ of higher ground overlooking the Cambridgeshire Fen.

Local soils are of the Peacock Association, typically calcareous humic gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 290). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay Formation (BGS 1980).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

High ground in the fens has been the focus of settlement and ritual activity since the prehistoric period. Flint tools and stone axes have been found of Neolithic date to the immediate east and west of the island (e.g. HER 05846, 05848, 05855, 07750, 11825 and 10946).

To the east of the site lies a burnt mound (HER 09497A) which may have served a ritual purpose during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

To the east of the hamlet is the site of an Iron Age ringwork (HER 09497). Initially this started as an enclosed settlement and by the Late Iron Age developed to a fortified place (Evans 2003, 253) perhaps controlling a causeway (which follows Short Causeway) connecting the Wardy Hill island with that of Coveney.

Undated cropmarks of enclosures and ring ditches to the west of the hamlet probably indicate late prehistoric settlement and funerary activity.

There is currently little evidence for Romano-British occupation of the Wardy Hill island and it is possible that the soils that developed upon the Kimmeridge Clay were not attractive (Hall 1996, 51).

Wardy Hill is not mentioned in historical documents until the mid-13th century, when it is referred to as *Wardeye*. The name derives from Old English and means 'the island (*ēg*) with a look-out (*weard*)' (Hall 1996, 53). The island, along with the surrounding region, was held by Ely Abbey and was granted to the monastery in c.1060 (*ibid.* 51).

There are no medieval sites recorded at the HER in close proximity to the site. However, immediately south of the site are faint traces of ridge and furrow from a medieval field system and the surrounding fenland would have been an important resource for wildfowl, reeds and turves.

A cottage lying adjacent to the site dates from the 17th century and is a Grade II listed building (DCB795).

The earliest available Ordnance Survey map of 1886 indicates the site was part of a small field adjacent to farm buildings (Fig 5), a situation which persisted until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In recent history the site has been a farmyard and contained a large shed, which has since been demolished.

### 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 the archaeological resources present on the site and to establish whether further archaeological excavation is required to preserve the archaeological resource by record.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site,.
- Determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area.
- Establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

Four trenches, each 1.6m wide and 25m long (Fig. 3), were excavated by mechanical excavator to the surface of archaeological deposits or the underlying natural geology, as appropriate.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

A sample of artefacts were retrieved by hand from the topsoil in order to provide a characterization of artefacts present on site. The trenches and spoil were scanned

with a metal detector in order to assist in this process.

The locations of the excavated trenches were recorded with a survey grade GPS.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

## 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. Plans are presented on Figure 3 and representative sections of the stratigraphy in each trench can be found on Figure 4.

### **Blank Trenches 1, 2 and 3**

Three of the trenches did not contain any archaeological features (Plates 1-4). The lowest deposit observed was a firm dark grey silty clay natural (104)/(204)/(304). In Trench 2 this was overlain by 0.15m of a firm light yellowish brown clay (203), which thinned out to the north and disappeared in Section 2, where a natural hollow was noted [205] (Plate 3).

In all three trenches the natural was overlain by a firm light greyish brown clay subsoil, 0.2m thick (103)/(202)/(303). In Trench 2 a fragment of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pot was retrieved from this layer.

In Trench 1 and 3 there were layers of modern made ground over the subsoil. In Trench 1 this was in the form of a yard surface, a brown silty sand with an abundance of brick, limestone, tile, plastic and other hardcore materials, 0.18m thick (102).

In Trench 3, the made ground lay in a depression which was evident along the eastern edge of the site and consists of a firm mottled mid brown and mid grey

sandy clay layer, 0.1m thick.

The uppermost layer in all three trenches was the modern land surface, a black silt topsoil, 0.15m thick.

### **Trench 4**

A sondage was made in the eastern end of Trench 4 in order to gauge the sequence of geology (Fig 4, Plate 5 and 6). The lowest deposit observed was a soft dark grey clay, at least 0.25m thick (406). This was overlain by the same natural identified in the other four trenches, a firm dark grey silty clay, 0.45m thick (405). The lighter layer over the natural identified in Trench 2 (203) continued into Trench 4 (404). This was in turn covered by a firm light greyish brown clay subsoil (403), 0.15m thick.

A single cut feature was identified in Trench 4, a rectangular pit with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base, 0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep [407] (Section 1, Plate 7 and 8). This contained a complete articulated sheep skeleton and had been backfilled with poorly mixed dark brown and mid yellowish grey silty clay (408). The fill contained a highly abraded fragment of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pot, fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century tile and late 20<sup>th</sup> century orange polyester fibres. The sheep skeleton was initially collected, but has since been disposed of without analysis on the advice of Paul Cope-Faulkner, as the modern date and 'greasy' texture of the bones indicated a potential health hazard.

The made ground along the eastern edge of the site, which was identified in Trench 3, continued into Trench 4 as (402) and comprised firm mottled mid brown and mid grey sandy clay, 0.1m thick. The uppermost layer in the Trench was a friable black clayey silt topsoil, 0.1m thick (401).

### **Artefact characterization and metal detecting finds**

The finds retrieved by hand from the topsoil were all of a late post-medieval or modern date and consisted of pot sherds, brick/tile fragments and iron nails. The metal detecting revealed an abundant number of modern ferrous debris, including screws and nails. These finds were not retained.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The lowest deposit observed was a dark grey clay in Trench 4. This was overlain by a siltier clay natural which was present in every trench. The natural deposits relate to the underlying solid geology of Kimmiridge Clay.

Each trench had a fairly uniform sequence of deposits, with a lighter clay overlying the natural towards the south of the site, which was in turn covered by subsoil. The subsoil suggests that the site had been under an agricultural regime.

Trench 4 was the only trench to contain a deliberately cut feature, a likely late 20<sup>th</sup> century sheep burial, dated by the orange polyester fibres in the backfill. Although the backfill also contained a highly abraded fragment of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pot and fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century tile, it is has been assumed these artefacts are redeposited. The alternative, that the polyester fibres entered the pit as part of a rodent nest, is thought to be unlikely as they were dispersed throughout the fill. The pit was only observed to cut into the natural (405), but most likely also cut the light clay (404) and subsoil (403), with the re-deposited fills making the cut invisible when contrasted against the lighter upper layers.

Trench 1 contained a 20<sup>th</sup> century yard surface and Trench 3 and 4 had an area of made ground along their eastern edges. All

the trenches were sealed by a black silt topsoil.

Few finds were retrieved during the evaluation. Trench 2 contained a 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century sherd of pot in the subsoil, indicating some activity at the site during this period, and the pit in Trench 4 also contained some redeposited finds with a similar post-medieval date range of 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the site lay outside the area of occupation of Wardy Hill before the post-medieval period. The artefacts collected by hand from the topsoil were all late post-medieval or modern. Metal detecting of the site only yielded modern detritus, consistent with the site's use as a farmyard in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at Vine Leigh Farm, Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire, as the site lay in close proximity to late prehistoric cropmarks.

The evaluation revealed a sequence of natural deposits and a single late 20<sup>th</sup> century pit containing a sheep skeleton.

Artefacts retrieved included post-medieval pottery and tile.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Mr and Mrs Moulding for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The Cambridge Historic Environment Record provided background material. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner, who also edited this report.



## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Site Supervisor: Jonathon Smith  
Metal Detecting: Sean Parker  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Jonathon Smith  
CAD Illustration: Jonathon Smith  
Post-excavation Analyst: Jonathon Smith  
Archiving: Denise Buckley

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey  
of England and Wales **13**

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
BGS British Geological Survey  
CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists  
OD Ordnance Datum





Figure 1 - General location map



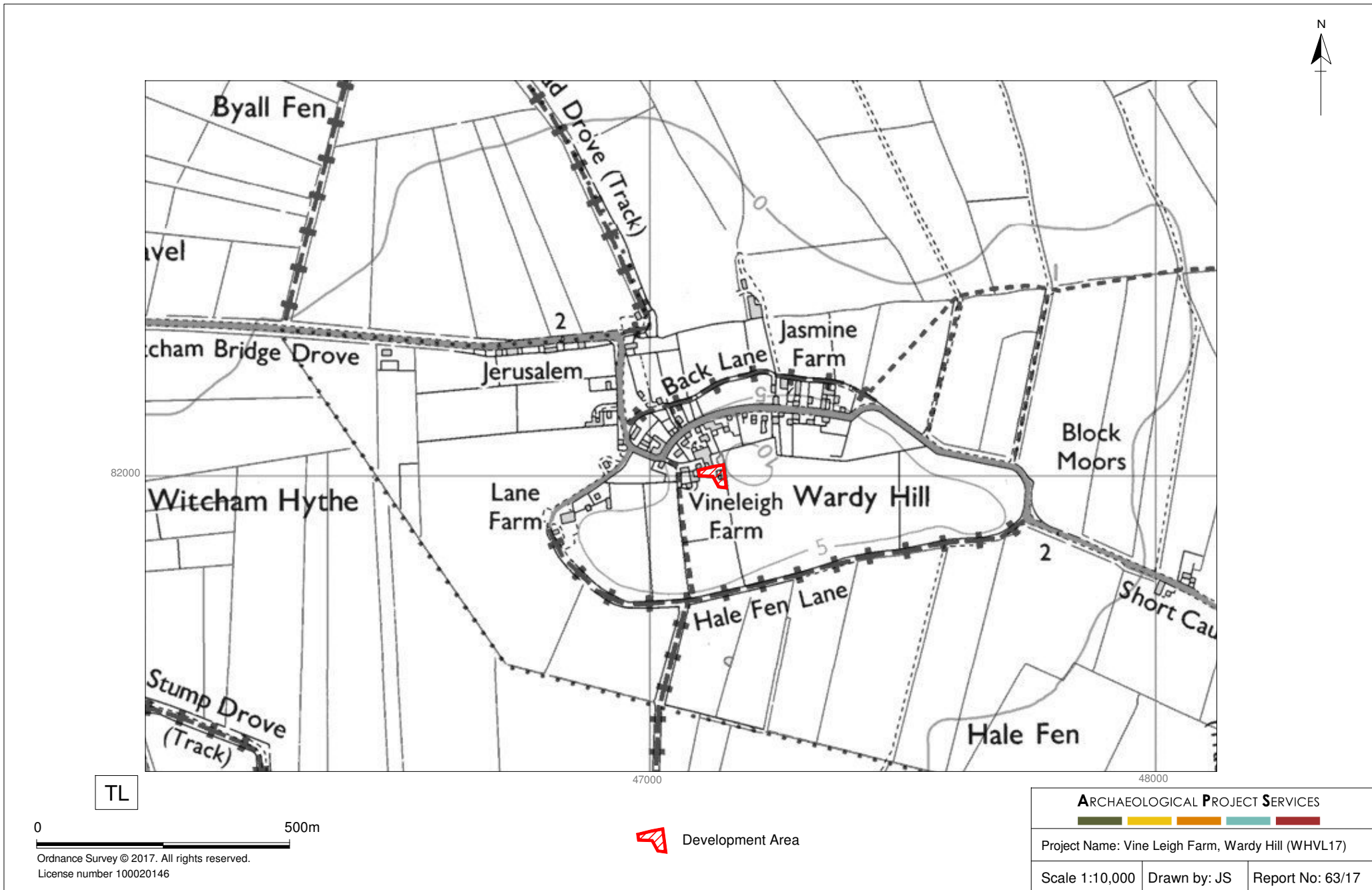


Figure 2 - Site Location



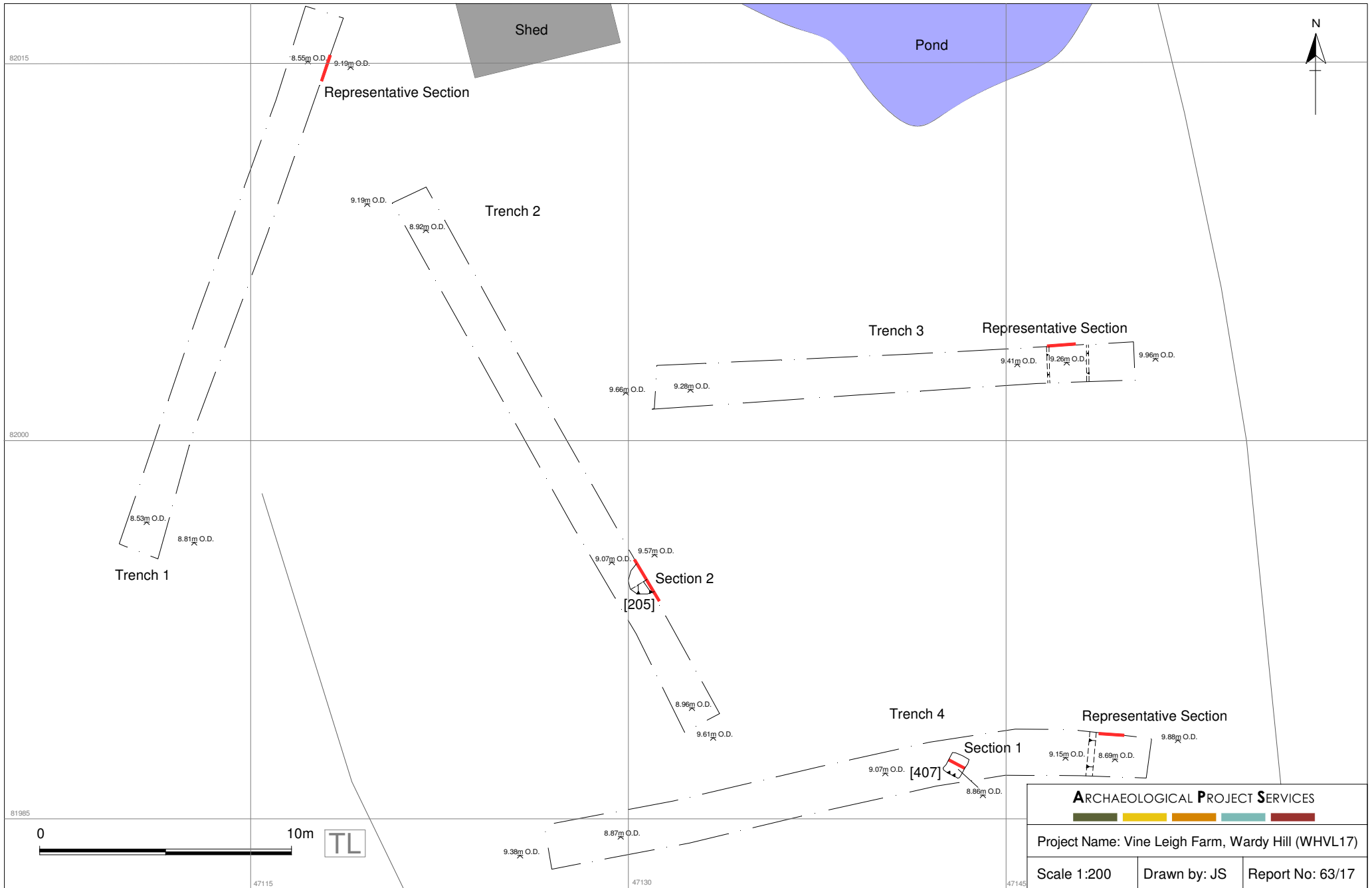
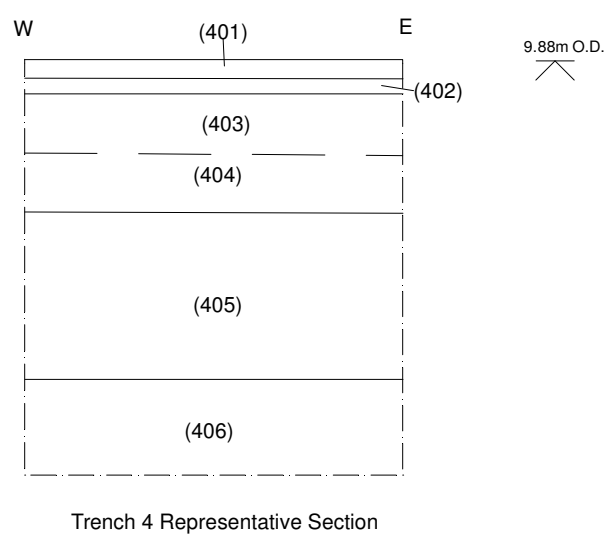
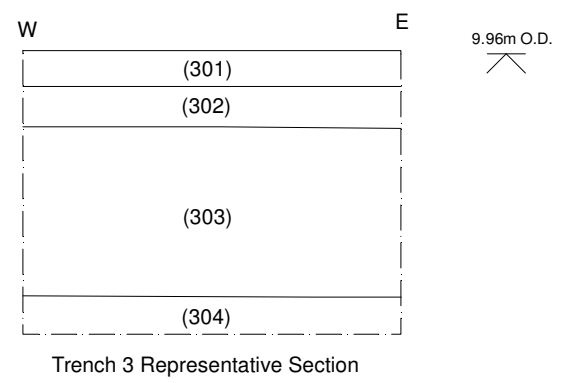
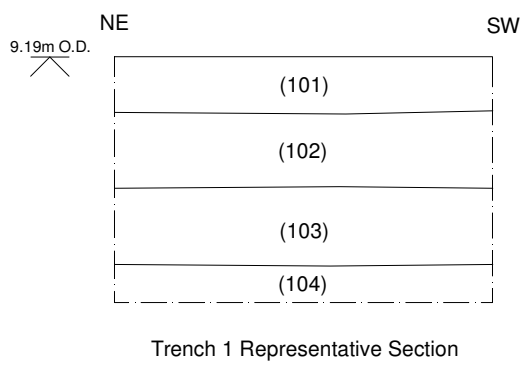
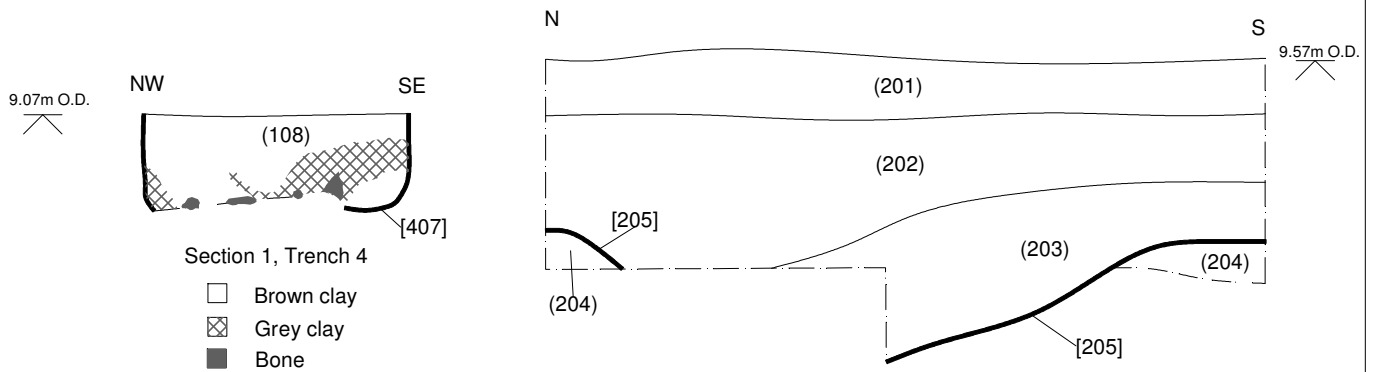


Figure 3 - Trench Plan








<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES</b>		
Project Name: Vine Leigh Farm, Wardy Hill (WHVL17)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 63/17

Figure 4 - Sections





 Trench Location



<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES</b>		
Project Name: Vine Leigh Farm, Wardy Hill (WHVL17)		
Scale 1:3000	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 63/17

Figure 5 - 1884 Ordnance Survey Map





Plate 1. Trench 1,  
representative section.  
Looking southeast.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking  
north.





Plate 3. Natural hollow [205] in Trench 2, Section 2. Looking east.



Plate 4. Trench 3, representative section. Looking north.







Plate 5. Trench 4. Looking west.



Plate 6. Trench 4, representative section. Looking north.



Plate 7. Sheep burial [407], Section 1. Looking northeast.





Plate 8. Sheep burial [407], upon excavation.



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>
(101)	Soft Black Sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil	Modern
(102)	Firm mid brown silty sand with an abundance of brick, limestone, tile, plastic and other hardcore materials, 0.18m thick.	Yard Surface	Modern
(103)	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
(104)	Firm dark grey silty clay.	Natural	
(201)	Friable black clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Topsoil	Modern
(202)	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.4m thick	Subsoil	
(203)	Firm light yellowish brown clay, thinning out to the north and disappearing in Section 2, 0.15m thick.	Weathered natural?	
(204)	Firm dark grey silty clay.	Natural	
[205]	A roughly oval depression with shallow irregular sides, 1.34m long, 0.76m wide and 0.19m deep.	A natural hollow in (204)	
(301)	Friable black clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Topsoil	Modern
(302)	Firm mottled mid brown and mid grey sandy clay layer, 0.1m thick. Only present along the eastern fringe of the site in a 4m wide band.	Made ground	
(303)	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.45m thick	Subsoil	
(304)	Firm dark grey silty clay.	Natural	
(401)	Friable black clayey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil	Modern
(402)	Firm mottled mid brown and mid grey sandy clay layer, 0.1m thick. Only present along the eastern fringe of the site in a 4m wide band.	Made ground	
(403)	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
(404)	Firm light yellowish brown clay, 0.15m thick.	Weathered natural?	
(405)	Firm dark grey silty clay, 0.45m thick.	Natural	
(406)	Soft dark grey clay, at least 0.25m thick.	Natural	
[407]	Rectangular pit with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base, 0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep.	Burial pit for a sheep	Modern
(408)	Soft mixed dark brown and mid yellowish grey silty clay, 0.25m thick. Contained frequent orange polyester fibres and covered a complete articulated sheep skeleton.	Back fill of burial pit [407]	Modern
(409)	A single metal detecting find from within a land drain.	Ferrous object	Modern

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 30 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below. The pottery dates to the post medieval period.

##### Condition

One piece is highly abraded.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
2	203	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Bright oxidised	Bowl	Base	Knife trimmed; thick dark amber glaze	M16th-18th	1	1	28
4	408	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Bright oxidised	?	Flake	Amber glaze; abraded	M16th-18th	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>									<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>

##### Provenance

Pottery was recovered from subsoil layer (203) in Trench 2 and pit fill (408) within [407] in Trench 4.

##### Range

There are two fragments of brown glazed earthenware (BERTH). This is a common domestic type, particularly used for utilitarian vessels, and produced throughout the post-medieval period.

##### Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material is not worthy of retention and has been discarded.

#### 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 26 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

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

##### Condition

The ceramic building material is in a fragmentary but unabraded state.

**Results**

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
4	408	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	Gault; light firing	2	26	Roof tile; slight curve; RID?	17th-19th

**Provenance**

The ceramic building material was recovered from fill (408) within pit [407] in Trench 4.

**Range**

There are two fragments, in a Gault clay fabric. The pieces may be from the same item of tile, possibly a ridge tile or pantile.

**Potential**

There is no potential for further work. The ceramic building material is not worthy of retention and has been discarded.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
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.freeserve.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)





## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2500 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Intrusive</b>	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2500 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Redeposited</b>	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an

assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).

<b>Residual</b>	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited ( <i>q.v.</i> )
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Roman</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.
<b>Sondage</b>	Small investigative excavation, from French meaning 'sounding'.
<b>Victorian</b>	Pertaining to the period of Queen Victoria's reign, dating from 1837-1901.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Trench record sheets
3	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Sheet of scale drawings

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 County Council  
Castle Court  
Shire Hall  
Cambridge  
CB3 0AP

Accession Number	ECB.4805
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WHVL17
Oasis record no:	archaeo11-304889

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 ID: archaeol1-304889**

### Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT VINE LEIGH FARM, WARDY HILL, COVENEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WHVL17)
Short description of the project	An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken on land at Vine Leigh Farm, 33 Main Street, Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire. The site lies on a small fen island surrounded by prehistoric remains. The evaluation revealed a single post-medieval sheep burial and a sequence of natural deposits. Artefacts retrieved included post-medieval pottery and tile.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2017 End: 06-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/00742/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB.4805 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WHVL17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE COVENEY VINE LEIGH FARM, WARDY HILL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Postcode	CB6 2DF
Study area	160 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 4713 8200 52.415776214978 0.163613384545 52 24 56 N 000 09 49 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Neil Parker
Project director/manager	Neil Parker
Project supervisor	Jonathon Smith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB.4805
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text", "Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB.4805
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT VINE LEIGH FARM, WARDY HILL, COVENEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WHVL17)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jonathon Smith
Other bibliographic details	APS Report 63/17
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	Heckington
Description	An A4 comb-bound booklet
Entered by	Jonathon Smith (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
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