

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land SW of
3 Eastwood End,
Wimblington,
Cambridgeshire

**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



August 2009

Client: Mary Forrest

OA East Report No: 1120
OASIS No: oxfordar3-63098
NGR: TL5420 2927

Land SW of 3 Eastwood End, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: August 2009

Report Number: 1120
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Summary

Between 22nd and 23rd July 2009 OA East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land SW of 3 Eastwood End, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire (TL 5420 2927). The work was carried out on behalf of Mary Forrest, in advance of residential development.

One trench was excavated. Enclosure ditches and a posthole dating from the Roman period through to the later 12th century were uncovered, which appeared to represent domestic activity in the vicinity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land SW of 3 Eastwood End, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application F/YR/09/0140/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAMARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies approximately 400m west of the fen edge at the eastern edge of the March island. The underlying geology here is Amphill clay overlain by boulder clay. The central part of the island is capped by March gravels and the subject site is situated to the east of these, overlooking a narrow expanse of peat fen between March and Stonea island. The peat in this part of the fen overlies the terraced gravels of a river valley.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 The earliest remains in the area include a flint axe recovered from Curf Fen (CHER 03686) and a ditch of Mesolithic date in the excavation at Norfolk Street, Wimblington (MCB 16492). Later Bronze Age remains are known from the vicinity, for example, a socketed axe from Stitches Farm (CHER 08261). Iron Age settlements are known from the area, most significantly the Fort at Stonea Camp (Scheduled Ancient Monument) to the east and also at Bridge Lane, Wimblington (CHER 11416, 11416a and 10006a).

Roman

- 1.3.2 Whilst the most significant remains of Roman date in the vicinity are clearly the Roman town of Stonea Grange to the east, background remains from this date are also recorded in the area. A settlement is known from cropmarks just north of Wimblington (HER 08984), to the east of Manor Farm (HER 08968 and within Wimblington (HER 11646). Other remains include pottery scatters (HER 10006).

Medieval

- 1.3.3 Wimblington, along with March and Benwick, was a hamlet of Doddington at the time of Domesday, and together made up the largest parish in Cambridgeshire (VCH, 110).

'Wimblingetune' (Wimblington) itself is first recorded in c. 975, but 'Estwode' (Eastwood End) is not made reference to until 1251 (Reaney 1943, 265-6). Due to its relative small size, Wimblington is of less note throughout the medieval period. It is not until 1791 that an Enclosure Act is passed for Wimblington to divide 676 acres of land amongst fifteen proprietors (VCH, 110).

1.3.4 The Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 33272) of the Bishop's Palace, Manor Farm (HER 01063), lies to the east of the village of Doddington. Known to have been a grange of the Bishop's of Ely, it was recorded in 1086 as a manor of five hides and fisheries totalling 27,150 eels and was from 1109 one of the main residences of the Bishopric. Wimblington has a wide range of known archaeological remains from the medieval period, including ridge and furrow (for example HER 02742, CB14519). Of particular significance for the subject site is the Deserted Medieval Village of Eastwood End to the north-east of the village of Wimblington (HER 11416b).

Post-Medieval and Modern

1.3.5 A number of historic buildings are recorded (for example, the Old Toll House, Wimblington HER 05914) in the area and there are other features, such as the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway line, which ran from south-west to north-east on the east side of Wimblington and Doddington and is now the A14. The post-medieval landscape of this area was little different from today, being characterised as a largely rural settlement with scattered dwellings and a number of public houses (1886 OS map etc.).

Previous Archaeological Work

1.3.6 An evaluation along the March to Wimblington Anglian Water pipeline in 2005 included one 50m trench (trench 6) that was located a short distance to the south of the subject site. Evidence for Roman and prehistoric activity was provided by three ditches, all were very shallow (less than 0.4m deep) and were aligned east to west. Only one of the ditches contained dating evidence; two sherds of prehistoric and a few sherds of 2nd century Romano-British pottery. The ditches may represent field boundaries or possibly a ditched trackway. Evidence for Roman activity was also found to the north-west in trench 5 of the same evaluation. Evidence for undated prehistoric activity was found to the south-east in Trench 7 in the form of a single shallow pit.

1.3.7 An evaluation to the north of the subject site at Bridge Lane, Wimblington in 1994 (unpublished CCC Report No A27) found evidence for Iron Age fields and medieval buildings believed to belong to the deserted medieval hamlet of *Estwode* "Eastwood End".

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Mary Forrest who commissioned and funded the work. The project was managed by Aileen Connor. Fieldwork was carried out by the author and Dave Brown. The site survey and illustrations were also conducted by the author. The mechanical excavation was undertaken by Steve from Rose Plant. Dan McConnell visited the site and monitored the evaluation.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

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

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that a programme of linear trial trenching and/or test pitting should be undertaken to adequately sample the threatened available area. To this end one 30m x 1.6m trench was opened within the 1457 sq metre development area. The trench was located outside Root Protection Areas as stipulated by the Method statement for protection of trees on site during construction.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by the author using a Leica 1200 series GPS and located to Ordnance Survey. The site was situated at 6.49m OD.

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

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Two environmental samples were taken to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro botanical remains.

2.2.7 The site conditions were fine and dry.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 One trench was excavated, therefore the results are presented by period. A comprehensive listing of trench depths, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.1.2 Archaeological features were revealed all across the excavated trench (Figure 2). Natural geology was encountered 0.63m below modern ground level. Topsoil (01) was c. 0.33m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown peaty clay which contained a moderate amount of stone and modern brick. A sherd of Post-medieval red earthenware (dating from 16th to 17th century) and some ceramic building material was also recovered. The subsoil (02) was made up of a mid orange brown silty clay with frequent large and medium sub-angular stone inclusions c. 0.3m thick. Four sherds of pottery were retained from the subsoil, these were identified as Samian, Roman Shell tempered ware, Sandy ware and Transitional redware.

3.2 Period 1: Roman

3.2.1 Located in the middle of the trench, ditch **12** was orientated in a north-west to south-east direction (Figure 2, section 3). The fill (11) consisted of a mid grey orange silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones in it. The ditch itself was 1.2m wide and 0.53m deep with a wide-U shaped profile.

3.2.2 One sherd of Sandy Grey ware was recovered from the fill (11) dating from the 1st to 4th century AD.

3.2.3 At the north-eastern end of the trench was ditch **6**. This was truncated by ditch **4** (Figure 2, section 1). Ditch **6** was 1.4m wide and 0.46m deep, contained two fills (5 and 7) and ran in a north-west to south-east direction. No datable finds were recovered from either fill, but due to the varying date of finds from ditch **4**, the feature could tentatively be dated to the Roman period.

3.2.4 Ditches **6** and **12** were similar in character and parallel with each other suggesting they were contemporary. The ditches lay approximately 8m apart and may have defined a track or droveway.

3.3 Period 2: Medieval

3.3.1 Ditch **4** at the most north-eastern end of the trench ran on a north-north-west to south-east alignment. It was 0.6m wide, 0.4m deep and was V-shaped. It contained one fill (3) which was a dark grey orange sandy silt. Ditch **4** cut a possible Roman ditch (6). Three sherds of pottery were retrieved from the fill, these were identified as Saint Neots ware, Roman Shell tempered ware and Thetford type ware. The fill (3) also contained a small piece of fired clay and a lump of lime mortar which is possibly of Roman origin. The Roman finds are likely to be residual.

3.3.2 The environmental sample taken from the fill (3) also found domestic and culinary remains in the form of mussel, fish scale, burnt animal bone, and Common Spike-rush seed.

3.3.3 Toward the south-western end of the trench was shallow ditch **14**. It was orientated north-east to south-west. It was 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep with one dark orange brown silty clay fill (13). No dating evidence was found, but it was approximately perpendicular to ditch **4**, and the two features may therefore be contemporary.

- 3.3.4 Situated 4.5m south-west of ditch **4** was single posthole **10** (Figure 2, section 2). This near vertical sided posthole, 0.34m long, 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep, contained two fills (8 and 9) and had a flat bottomed-U shaped profile. An environmental sample taken from the primary fill produced a very sparse amount of charcoal.
- 3.3.5 Three sherds of pottery (Sandy reduced ware, Stamford ware and Thetford type ware) were recovered from the primary fill (9), which date the feature from 10th to the end of 12th century AD.

3.4 Undated features

- 3.4.1 At the south-western end of the trench was shallow ditch **16**, which was very similar to shallow ditch **14**. It was 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep, orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single fill (13) which was a light orange grey silty clay. No dating was recovered, however, gully **16** was truncated by gully **14**.

3.5 Finds Summary

- 3.5.1 This evaluation produced a small assemblage of 14 pottery sherds, weighing 0.108kg, including unstratified material, from five contexts. The material recovered is a mixture of Roman (1st to 4th century), Late Saxon, medieval (10th to 12th century) and post-medieval (16th to 17th century). The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd from individual contexts is small at approximately 8g.
- 3.5.2 There was a small amount of animal bone, 0.103kg, recovered from three contexts. These were undiagnostic fragments from medium to large sized ungulates.
- 3.5.3 One piece of ceramic building material, weighing 4g was retrieved, as well as a small lump of lime mortar.
- 3.5.4 A single flint flake was recovered from the subsoil.

3.6 Environmental Summary

- 3.6.1 Two 10 litre samples were taken from the site which produced some small pottery sherds, charred seeds and charcoal.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 The evaluation on land SW of 3 Eastwood End, Wimblington, has revealed limited evidence of activity dating from the Bronze Age through to the end of 12th century AD. A single possible Bronze Age flint flake indicated no more than that the area was occasionally visited in prehistory. The majority of the finds were Roman in date (five sherds) and included a fragment of fired clay, and lime mortar which is typically used in walls or for floor tiles, and may have originated from a building. Only one ditch could positively be identified as Roman, although a second has been assigned to this period based on its similar characteristics and alignment. The distance between this pair of ditches (approximately 8m) suggests that they may have formed the boundary to a track or driveway, possibly crossing or accessing an agricultural landscape. The small number of Roman finds were certainly derived from settlement but are likely to have made their way to this site by means of manuring for soil improvement.

4.1.2 Wimblington lies within an area of known Roman remains, most recently found during a pipeline evaluation carried out in the vicinity in 2005. One of the pipeline trenches was located approximately 100m to the south-west of this site. Here three ditches were uncovered, two of which contained prehistoric and 2nd century AD pottery (Jones 2006, 9). A further trench from the same evaluation 250m to the north-west of site contained evidence of a Roman sub-rectangular enclosure, implying settlement activity in the area.

4.1.3 Evidence for activity directly linked to settlement can perhaps be provided by the presence of a single posthole indicating a structure of some kind, possible a building such as a barn or even a house, although structures such as fences and temporary shelters may also require posts. The dating of this feature is put as late Saxon (10th to 12th century) based on the presence of pottery of this period found in its fill. It is worth noting however that the sherds of pottery belonging to this period are extremely small and could be intrusive. Ditches to the north and west of the structure may be contemporary and are likely to represent boundaries, possibly for fields. The orientation of the ditches is consistent with that shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (Figure 3) which shows a boundary running approximately parallel with, and west of Eastwood End (road). Finds of this date are rare in Wimblington, even though the village was first documented in c. 975 (Reaney 1943, 265-6). It is possible that features of this date and in this location may belong to the hamlet of Eastwood, although there is no documented reference to the latter until the 13th century (*ibid.*)

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 The presence of Roman finds and features associated with an agricultural landscape and a possible building nearby adds to a growing corpus of evidence for this period in Wimblington. Evidence for a possible timber structure of Late Saxon or early Medieval date is of particular interest since it may relate to the deserted village of Eastwood (Estwode).

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							NE-SW
General description							Orientation
Trench comprises of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay and gravels. Archaeological features consisted of three ditches, two gullies and one posthole.							0.63
							Avg. depth (m)
							Width (m)
							Length (m)
							30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	Pottery, bone	16-17C AD	
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	Pottery, bone, flint	Bronze Age & 1-4C AD	
3	Fill	0.6	0.4	Fill of ditch 4	Pottery	10-end 12C AD	
4	Cut	0.6	0.4	Ditch	-	-	
5	Fill	0.49	0.19	Fill of ditch 6	-	-	
6	Cut	1.4	0.46	Ditch	-	-	
7	Fill	1.4	0.45	Fill of ditch 6	Bone	-	
8	Fill	0.24	0.13	Fill of posthole 10	-	-	
9	Fill	0.3	0.25	Fill of posthole 10	Pottery	10-mid 12C AD	
10	Cut	0.3	0.25	Posthole	-	-	
11	Fill	1.2	0.53	Fill of ditch 12	Pottery	1-4C AD	
12	Cut	1.2	0.53	Ditch	-	-	
13	Fill	0.35	0.07	Fill of ditch 14	-	-	
14	Cut	0.35	0.07	Ditch	-	-	
15	Fill	0.35	0.07	Fill of ditch 16	-	-	
16	Cut	0.35	0.07	Ditch	-	-	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher BA AIfA with contributions by Richard Mortimer MifA, Chris Faine MA Msc AifA and Stephen Wadeson HND

Introduction

The evaluation on land adjacent to 3 Eastwood End, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of 14 sherds, weighing 0.108kg, including unstratified material, from five contexts.

The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd from individual contexts is small at approximately 8g.

Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are:

Post-medieval red earthenware	PMR
Saint Neots ware	NEOT
Stamford ware	STAM
Sandy ware	SW
Sandy Grey ware	SGW
Sandy reduced ware	SRW
Roman Shell tempered ware	STW
Theftord type ware	THET
Transitional redware	TRAN

METHODOLOGY

The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983), A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

Pre-Roman and Roman pottery was identified by Stephen Wadeson and recorded using standard nomenclature.

Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis.

The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

ASSEMBLAGE

Context 1 contains a single sherd of PMR while context 2 is a mixture of later medieval and transitional pottery, alongside residual Roman sherds (2nd-3rd century), which include an abraded sherd of Samian which has lost its colloidal slip coating. Context 3 and 9 contain both Roman (1st-4th century) and Late Saxon (10th-12th century) material while context 11 produced only an abraded Roman (1st-4th century) pottery sherd.

The assemblage indicates activity in the area of the site from the 1st century to the later part of the 16th or 17th century. The assemblage is likely to be domestic in origin and represents background noise or low levels of occupation or rubbish disposal on the site.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL AND FURTHER WORK

An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. The Roman material has been disturbed by later activity on the site, in the later Saxon period and again in the later medieval and 16th and 17th centuries. None of the pottery is located in its place of primary deposition and unless further excavation takes place no further work is required on this assemblage

POTTERY DATING TABLE

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
1	PMR	Bowl	1	0.008		16th-17th century
2	Samian		1	0.001		
	STW		1	0.005		
	SW		1	0.014		
	TRAN	Jug/Jar	1	0.013		
3	NEOT		1	0.002		10th-end of 12th century
	STW		1	0.012		
	THETT		1	0.003		
9	SRW (grog)		2	0.031		10th-mid 12th century
	STAM		1	0.005	1	
	THETT		2	0.002	1	
11	SGW		1	0.007		1st- 4th century

OTHER FINDS

Ceramic Building Material and Mortar

Context 1 produced a single small abraded, undiagnostic fragment of ceramic building material weighing 4g. Context 3 contained a small lump of mortar possibly Roman in date.

Lithic: Flint

A single flint flake was recovered from context 2 and identified by Richard Mortimer as likely to be Bronze Age in date.

Animal Bone Remains

A small amount of animal bone, 0.103kg, was recovered from contexts 1, 2 and 7. All bones were collected by hand. Six identifiable fragments were recovered, with three elements unidentifiable to species (33.3% of the total sample). Context 1 contained a single portion of butchered cattle tibia. Portions of butchered pig femur and two fragments of tibia were recovered from context 2. Context 7 contained a fragment of large mammal mandible.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

Two bulk samples were taken from the evaluated area at land adjacent to 3 Eastwood End, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire.

Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank/bucket flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 1.

RESULTS

The results are recorded on Table 1 (below).

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor to moderate. Charcoal and a single charred seed from Sample 2 are the only charred plant remains preserved.

Flot volumes were both less than 1ml

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Flot Contents	Residue Contents
1	9	10	Post hole	Sparse charcoal	Vessel fragment
2	3	4	Ditch	Charcoal, Common Spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis pallustris</i>), fishscale	Mussel fragment, vessel fragment, flint flake, animal bone (some burnt)

Table 1. Results

DISCUSSION

Sample 1, fill 9, post hole 10, contains a single sherd of diagnostic pottery in the residue that has been used to provide a more accurate date for the feature. The flot contains sparse charcoal; the quantity is too low to suggest burning *in-situ*.

Sample 2, fill 3, ditch 4 contains domestic and culinary debris in the form of fish scale, mussel (*Mytilus* sp.), animal bone (some of which is burnt) and pottery fragments. A single seed of Common Spike-rush (*Eleocharis pallustris*) could have derived from the use of this plant as flooring or fuel.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The low density of charred plant macrofossils in this assemblage limits interpretation of the features sampled.

FURTHER WORK AND METHODS STATEMENT

The two samples from this evaluation phase show only a low abundance of charred material that is not considered worthy of further analysis. If further work is planned in this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is included as this assemblage shows that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-63098			
Project Name	Land SW of 3 Eastwood End, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	22-07-2009	Finish	23-07-2009
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WIMEWE09	Planning App. No.	F/YR09/0140/F
HER No.	ECB3223	Related HER/OASIS No.	N/A

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Planning condition

Development Type

Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditches	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Ditches	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Posthole	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Fenland	Land SW of 3 Eastwood End
Parish	Wimblington	Wimblington
HER	Cambridge	March
Study Area	1457sqm	Cambridgeshire, PE15 0QQ
		National Grid Reference
		TL 5420 2927

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CAPCA
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Camb's County Store	OA East	Camb's County Store
WIMEWE09	WIMEWE09	WIMEWE09

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic			
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database <input type="checkbox"/> GIS <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations <input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image <input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet <input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence <input type="checkbox"/> Diary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing <input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript <input type="checkbox"/> Map <input type="checkbox"/> Matrices <input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. <input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

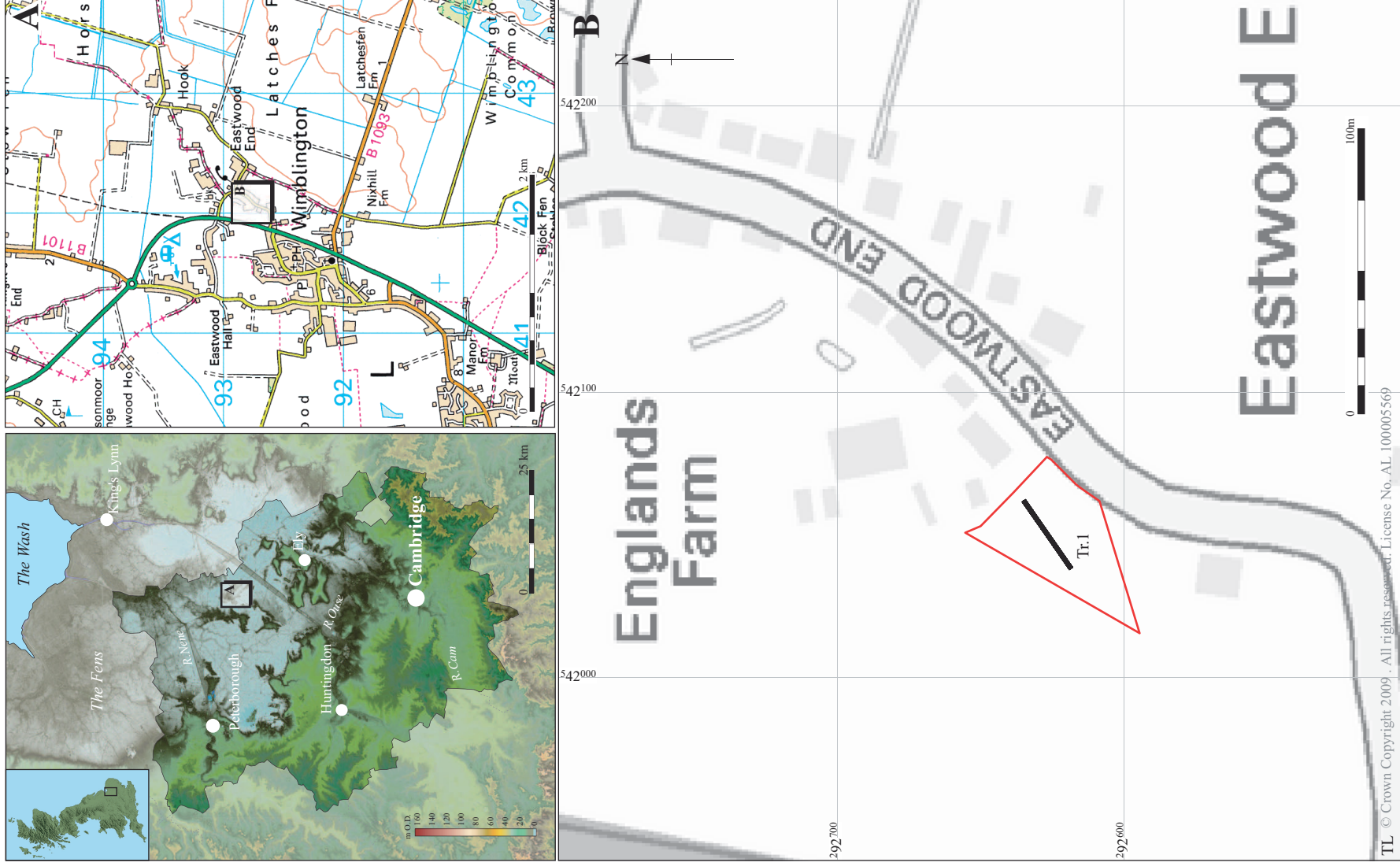


Figure 1: Location of trench (black) with the development area outlined (red)

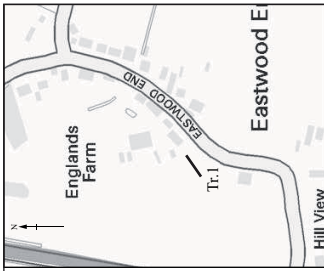
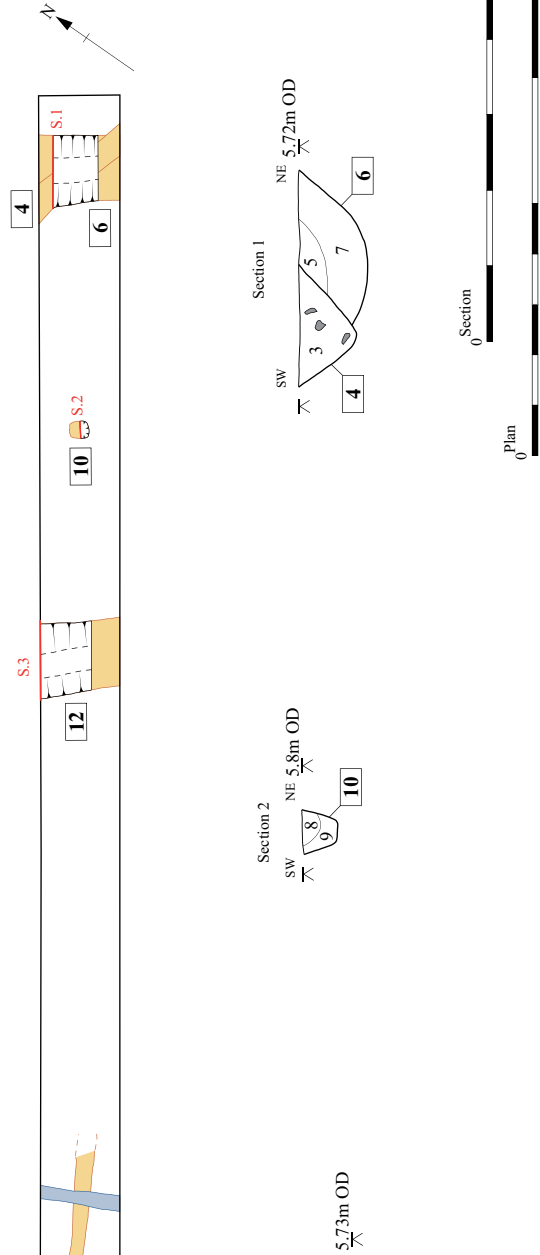


Plate 2: south-east facing section of posthole 10



Plate 3: south-east facing section of ditches 4 and 6



iated sections (scale plan 1:150, section 1:50)

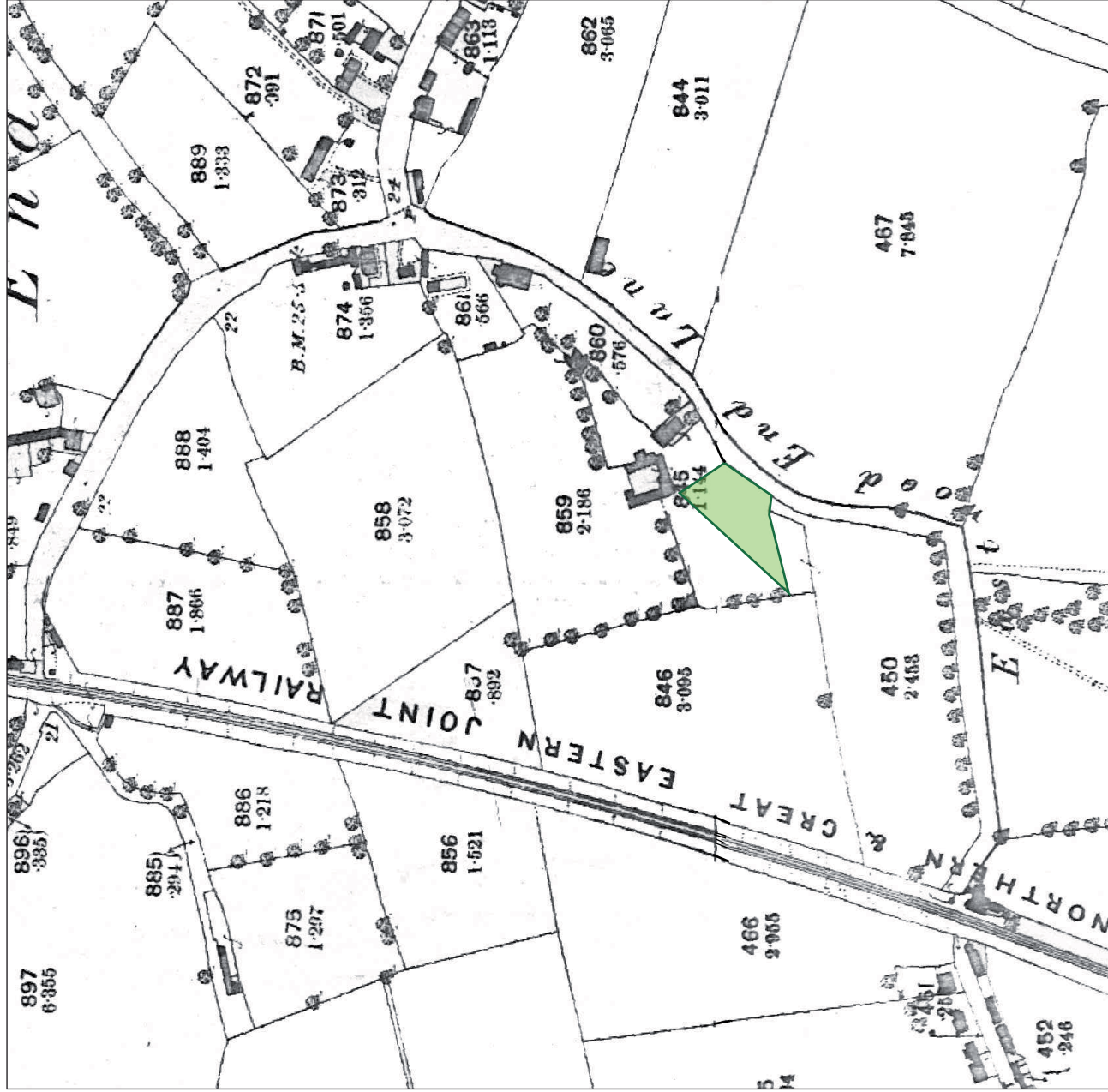
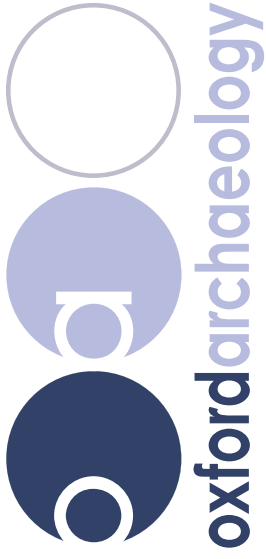


Figure 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey 1885 with development area (green)



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