

Land north of Snowley Park
Whittlesey
Cambridgeshire



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



March 2013

**Client: CgMs Consulting for
Gladman Developments Ltd**

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Land north of Snowley Park, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire

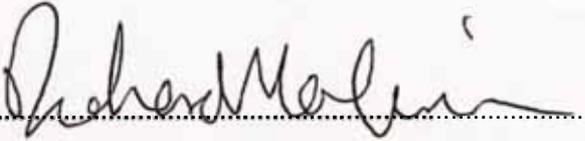
Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between the 11th and 14th of March 2013, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land north of Snowley Park on the north-west side of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

The site is located on the northern side of a modern housing development on waste ground covered with shrubs, small trees and grasses. Historic maps indicate that the site has not been in use for the past 150 years, other than as part of Glenfields Nursery during the 1970s.

The evaluation consisted of 20 machine excavated trenches across two fields, separated by a north-south orientated drainage ditch. All trenches were 50m in length and orientated north-south or east-west.

The evaluation revealed two contemporary ditches in the western field (Field 1). Together these ditches may represent a boundary of a former small field system. Although undated, these may represent continuation of the Iron Age activity recorded at Stonald Field excavations in the adjacent eastern field during 2008. Despite 100% excavation and investigation in a second parallel trench, no dating evidence was retrieved. A ditch terminus was also recorded in this field which contained burnt stones, again, despite excavation, no dating evidence was recovered.

Three postholes and two shallow quarry pits were investigated within Field 2 in the north-eastern corner of the site. Both of these feature groups contained post-medieval finds including clay pipe, pottery and glass.

A series of parallel furrows were also noted, surviving on the slightly higher and less truncated parts of the site. These were orientated north to south. A single sherd of 13th/14th century pottery recovered from one of these furrows confirms a medieval date. There is a possible suggestion of a headland at the southern edge of the site where a significant depth of subsoil was noted in Trench 8.

No evidence of the continuation of the Iron Age or Bronze Age activity recorded at Stonald Field to the immediate east was identified during this evaluation. Targeted trenches were investigated with an aim to pick up the continuation of the Iron Age enclosure investigated in 2008, however it was not found to be present.

The lack of sub soil and the partial survival of furrows across the site would suggest that there has been some wholesale truncation across the site. Although it is uncertain as to when this occurred, it seems most likely that it may have been associated with the use of the site as a nursery during the mid-late 20th century. It is likely that some features may have been lost through truncation, however the lack of finds recovered during machining and from top and subsoil sampling indicate that the site had never been intensively occupied.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land to the north of Snowley Park on the north-west side of Whittlesey (Figure 1). The development area, referred to from here on as “the site” lies approximately 1km to the north-west of the historic core of Whittlesey, on the northern edge of the former fen island. The site comprised two fields separated by a ditch (referred to as Fields 1 and 2), which, up to the time of the investigations was undeveloped wasteland. There was unrestricted access to all parts of the site which was accessed from Snowley Park and Glenfields modern housing estates. For the duration of the investigations, temporary vehicular access was gained from Snowley Park.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to a Brief from Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) (Gdaniec 2013), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Mortimer 2013). The Specification included a proposed trench design which was approved prior to the start of the works.
- 1.1.3 The planning proposal is for a mixed residential development (150 homes) with Public Open Spaces, recreational facilities, a variety of accesses and parking. Due to the perceived high archaeological potential of the site the HET requested that the applicant provided information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. In order to provide this pre-determination evidence base an archaeological evaluation of the site was deemed necessary.
- 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 in the Cambridgeshire Fenland, situated on the northern side of the former island occupied by Whittlesey. The site comprises relatively level ground at a height of c.5m OD, just to the south of the River Nene floodplain. Moreton's Leam, a main drain, lies 200m to the north and the River Nene 800m to the north.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology is Oxford Clay overlain by March Gravels. Local soils are not mapped, although soils immediately to the north of the site are given as Waterstock Association, fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths over gravels capping the clay (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

The following section has been taken mostly from the historical and archaeological background section of a Desk-based Assessment for the site undertaken in 2012 (Gajos 2012), and amended and updated where necessary.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

There are no records of any archaeological surveys or investigations having being undertaken on the study site itself. However, the eastern part of the study site was covered by an aerial photographic assessment (Palmer 2005). The survey identified some possible archaeological features within the north-eastern part of the study site, however, much of the site appeared to be covered with deeper soils which obscured any early features (Gajos 2012 Figure 3).

The HER records 13 other instances of archaeological investigation in the vicinity of the study site, including the survey and investigation of Stonald Field (immediately east of the study site). The findings of these investigations, where relevant, are discussed in more detail below.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 The HER records three sites of prehistoric date from the search area (MCB11047, 17514 & 12983).
- 1.3.2 Two of these records relate to the Stonald Field development located within 100m of the eastern edge of the study site. Archaeological works including an aerial photographic assessment, magnetometer survey, trial trench evaluation and an open area excavation were conducted in advance of the development of the site. Evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity was uncovered in the form of a small pit with Beaker pottery and flints, and a partially preserved barrow ring ditch. No human remains were recovered from these features, which were noted to be damaged by later land use. Overlying the Bronze Age features, middle Iron Age remains were uncovered. The major elements of these were a ditched rectilinear enclosure surrounding a smaller internal area defined by a curvilinear ditch. Various pits, gullies and a small number of post holes, including a group characteristic of a 'four-post structure', were also identified. These remains appeared to be settlement-related, with relatively large amounts of pottery, animal bone and fired clay; all characteristic elements of occupation debris. The middle Iron Age remains appeared, in common with the Bronze Age features, to have been quite badly damaged by later land use. Both the Bronze Age ring ditch and the Iron Age remains appeared to extend beyond the western boundary of the site. Medieval and post-medieval features were observed to truncate earlier remains (Murphy 2008).

Roman

- 1.3.3 The course of the Fen Causeway Roman Road follows that of Stonald Road, approximately 200m to the south of the study site. Whilst there is plentiful evidence of Roman settlements and field systems being found along the length of the road (HER CB15033), none of the 14 archaeological investigations recorded as being undertaken in the vicinity of the study site have identified any Roman remains. The only recorded Roman finds from within 1km of the study site are a silver coin of Carausius (dated to 287-293AD) from c.1km to the south-east of the study site and a second coin of Constantius dated to 354-361AD from clay pits c. 900m to the south-west of the study site.

Saxon / Medieval

- 1.3.4 The settlement of Whittlesey is mentioned in a Saxon charter of 973 and the Domesday Book of 1086, demonstrating its existence in the late Saxon period (HER 02376). It is assumed that the Saxon settlement would have been located within the historic core of Whittlesey, approximately 1.3km to the south-east of the study site.
- 1.3.5 Data provided by the HER does not record any archaeological remains relating to Saxon period activity within the search area.
- 1.3.6 Whittlesey in the medieval period comprised two manors, one owned by Thorney Abbey (Whittlesey St Mary) and the other by Ely Abbey (Whittlesey St Andrew). After the

Dissolution, both were held by the same lessee and appear to have been treated together before the revision into two ecclesiastical parishes in 1850. Medieval occupation seems to have been focused in the area of the current town centre. Three main areas of open field around Whittlesey still retain their medieval names, one of these is Stonald Field, the 'stony hale', here meaning gravel rather than stone (Hall 1987, 59). The area of the study site appears to have retained the name from the former open field system.

- 1.3.7 Remnants of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow were recorded c.350m south-east of the study site in excavations at Stonald Road in 2001 (MCB15863). A number of furrows or ploughscars of medieval or post-medieval date were recorded during the Stonald Field excavations to the east of the study site (Murphy 2008). A single pit, tentatively interpreted as a well or watering hole, was also uncovered in the course of the excavations which has been dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods.

Post-medieval and Modern (including map progression)

- 1.3.8 The data obtained from the HER contains 12 Monument records relating to Post-Medieval or Modern archaeological sites, and a further 16 records relating to listed buildings of this period. The records all fall outside of the study site itself and relate to buildings/monuments of a well defined extent and nature that add little to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential, therefore these records are not discussed in any detail.
- 1.3.9 The earliest detailed mapping of the study site is the Whittlesey tithe map of 1841. The map shows the study site within the northern extent of two enclosed fields. No structures or features of interest are shown within the study site. The Whittlesey Inclosure plan of 1844 shows no change to the study site.
- 1.3.10 The 1887 editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) show a similar situation to that of the 1840s, with the study site falling within two enclosed field in a wider area marked as *Stonald Field*. A quarry and kilns are shown outside the study site to the south-east, but no development or extraction is marked within the study site itself.
- 1.3.11 No change to the study site is shown on the historic mapping until the 1970s when the eastern of the two fields is marked as part of Glenfields Nursery (Figure 2). Apart from a short-lived greenhouse, located in the south-western corner of the eastern field, no development is shown within the study site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Paul Gajos of CgMs Consulting Ltd who managed the project on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd, T Anthony, R Anthony, S Anthony, E Brundle, C Green, E Dolby and R Vile, who commissioned the works. The site was excavated by the author, assisted by Robin Webb and Julian Newman. Thanks are also expressed to Lucy Offord (illustrations). The project was managed by Richard Mortimer, the author carried out all site survey and Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team monitored the work.

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 Twenty trenches were excavated across two fields, all of which were 50m in length (except for an extended Trench 14) and orientated east to west and north to south (Figure 1).
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° excavator using a 2.10m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately and re-instated during back-filling at the end of the evaluation.
- 2.2.3 A Leica GPS 1200 system was used to lay out the trenches using ordnance survey co-ordinates, according to the pre-agreed trench plan.
- 2.2.4 A programme of artefact sampling was employed throughout the investigation. Ten litre samples of soil were taken for every 10cm of topsoil and subsoil deposits encountered in each trench. These samples were hand-sorted and any artefacts were assigned context numbers and retained for analysis where appropriate. This strategy was employed at either the southern or the eastern end of every trench. The aim of this was to characterise the artefact contents of the plough-soil and any lower soil horizons.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits supplemented by digital photographs using an Olympus M760 7.1mega pixel camera.

2.3 Site Conditions

- 2.3.1 Weather conditions were good with only a little rain and occasional snowfall. In order to ensure that no archaeological features were missed by snow-cover, the site team were on hand to investigate all features as soon as they were exposed. Due to a high water-table following a very wet summer and autumn, rising water filled some open trenches overnight. This did not prevent identification of any archaeological features.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Results are presented in the following sections, numerically by trench. Basic trench information (length, orientation, depth etc.) is summarised in Appendix A.
- 3.1.2 Figures 1 and 3 show the location of all trenches, Figures 4 and 5 provide a detailed plan of those trenches containing ditches and their projected continuation as well as selected section drawings of the ditches recorded.

3.2 Trench Descriptions

Field 1

Trenches 1-4

- 3.2.1 No archaeological features were recorded within these trenches (Plate 1).

Trench 5

- 3.2.2 This trench contained the junction of two ditches which, based on their identical fills, profiles and dimensions, are considered to be contemporary (Figure 4). Despite 100% excavation, no dating evidence was recovered from either ditches. Although undated, these may represent continuation of the Iron Age activity recorded at Stonald Field excavations in the adjacent eastern field during 2008.

- Ditch **35** (equivalent to **41** in Trench 5b) was linear in plan, orientated approximately north-south with the suggestion of a slight curve as it continued beyond the trench edge to the south (Figure 4). It measured 0.61m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sloping edges and a rounded base (Figure 4, Section 14). This ditch contained a single fill. Fill 34 was a moderately compacted mid yellowish brown clayey silt with no obvious inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from this ditch.
- Ditch **37** was linear in plan, orientated approximately east-northeast to west-southwest, meeting up with ditch **35** to the west and continuing beyond the trench edge to the east (Figure 4). It measured 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sloping edges and a rounded base (Plate 2). This ditch contained a single fill. Fill 36 was a moderately compacted mid yellowish brown clayey silt with no obvious inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from this ditch.

- 3.2.3 A series of parallel furrows on a north-south alignment were also investigated and recorded, one of which contained a single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery.

- Furrow **33** (equivalent to **43** in Trench 5b) was linear in plan, orientated north-south and continuing beyond the trench edges (Figure 4). It measured 2.16m wide and 0.06m deep with gradual sloping edges and an undulating base (Figure 4, Section 13) (Plate 3). It contained a single fill. Fill 32 was a soft, light greenish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel stone inclusions. A single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered from this fill.

Trench 5b

- 3.2.4 As Trench 5 filled with water overnight, Trench 5b was excavated in order to record the continuation of features in Trench 5 and also to allow for them to be excavated in safe, dry conditions. This trench was positioned 5m to the south of Trench 5 and ran parallel.

3.2.5 The continuation of ditch **35** was recorded and investigated as well as the furrows.

- Ditch **41** (equivalent to **35** in Trench 5) was linear in plan, orientated approximately north-west to south-east continuing beyond the trench edges (Figure 4). It measured 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sloping edges and a rounded base (Figure 4, Section 17). This ditch contained a single fill. Fill 40 was a moderately compacted mid yellowish brown clayey silt with no obvious inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from this ditch.
- Furrow **43** (equivalent to **33** in Trench 5) was linear in plan, orientated north-south and continuing beyond the trench edges (Figure 4). It measured 1.45m wide and 0.12m deep with gradual sloping edges and an undulating base. It contained a single fill. Fill 42 was a soft, light greenish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel stone inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

Trench 6

3.2.6 No archaeological features were recorded within this trench. A single furrow on a north to south alignment was noted but not investigated.

Trench 7

3.2.7 No archaeological features were recorded within this trench. A furrow on a north to south alignment was recorded which ran the full length of the trench. It was excavated in four slots:

- Furrow **39** was linear in plan, orientated north-south and continuing beyond the trench edges (Figure 4). It measured 1.75m wide and 0.10m deep with gradual sloping edges and a concave base (Figure 4, Section 16). It contained a single fill. Fill 38 was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

Trench 8

3.2.8 No archaeological features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 9

3.2.9 This trench contained the terminus of a ditch which contained burnt stones in its upper fill. Despite additional excavation, no dating evidence was retrieved from this ditch.

- Ditch terminus **23** was linear in plan, orientated north-west to south-east, terminating towards the north-west and continuing beyond the trench edge to the south-east (Figure 4) (Plate 5). It measured at least 0.85 wide and 0.44m deep with moderate sloping edges, the base was not fully revealed (Figure 4, Section 8). It contained a two fills. Primary fill 22 was a mid brownish orange, firm silty clay with occasional small gravel stone inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.40m. No datable finds were recovered from the fill of this ditch. Upper fill 21 was a dark greyish black silty clay with frequent burnt stone inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.14m and did not contain any datable finds.

3.2.10 A modern wood-lined pit was also recorded but not excavated within this trench. It contained burnt materials including bricks, glass bottles and fibrous board (Plate 4).

Field 2

Trenches 10-13

- 3.2.1 No archaeological features were recorded within these trenches. A series of parallel furrows on a north to south-west alignment were noted in Trenches 10 and 11.

Trench 14

- 3.2.2 This trench contained three post-medieval post holes (Plate 7), a gully and two shallow pits (Plate 6). Given their position within a deposit of fine natural gravels, these pits are thought to have been dug for gravel extraction. All features were recorded at the northern end of the trench. Finds were recovered from both of the feature groups excavated in the trench which date to the 18th-19th century.

- Post hole **5** was circular in plan, measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.24m deep (Figure 5) (Plate 7). It had steep sloping edges and a rounded base. This post hole contained two fills. Primary fill 4 was a mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent small gravel stone inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.19m. No datable finds were recovered from this deposit. Upper fill 3 was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small gravel stone inclusions. This fill had a maximum thickness of 0.05m and did not contain any datable finds.
- Post hole **7** was circular in plan, measuring 0.63m in diameter and 0.17m deep (Figure 5) (Plate 7). It had moderately sloping edges and an undulating base (Figure 5, Section 2). This post hole contained a single fill. Fill 6 was a loose, dark greyish brown clayey with frequent small gravel stone inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from this deposit.
- Post hole **9** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.47m in length, 0.38m wide and 0.18m deep (Figure 5) (Plate 7). It had varying sloping edges and a flat, sloping base (Figure 5, Section 3). This post hole contained a single fill. Fill 8 was a loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small gravel stone inclusions. Fragments of a plastic bag/sheet were noted within the fill, but not retained.
- Quarry pit **12** was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the trench edges (Figure 5). It measured 3.7m wide and 0.27m deep with vertical sloping edges and an undulating base (Figure 5, Section 4) (Plate 6). This pit contained two fills. Primary fill 11 was a mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.17m. No datable finds were recovered from this fill. Upper fill 10 was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with a maximum thickness of 0.20m. No datable finds were recovered from this fill.
- Quarry pit **15** was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the trench edges (Figure 5) (Plate 6). It measured 1.4m wide and 0.19m deep with vertical sloping edges and an undulating base. This pit contained two fills. Primary fill 14 was a mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.10m. No datable finds were recovered from this fill. Upper fill 13 was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with a maximum thickness of 0.12m. A fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from this fill which is considered to be 18th/19th century in date.
- Gully **17** was located between the quarry pits, orientated east to west and continued beyond the trench edges (Figure 5). It measured 0.16m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sloping edges and a flat base (Figure 5, Section 6). This gully contained a single fill. Fill 16 was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small gravel stone inclusions. Three sherds of 19th century glazed red earthenware pottery and a shard of green glass were recovered from this fill.

Trenches 15-20

3.2.3 No archaeological features were recorded within these trenches.

Trenches 16-20

3.2.4 No archaeological features were recorded within these trenches.

3.3 Finds Summary

3.3.1 Four sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation, one medieval sherd from a furrow and three 19th century sherds from a gully which is associated with quarry pits. A single shard of green glass considered to be 19th century in date was recovered from the same gully and a fragment of clay pipe stem was found in the primary fill of a quarry pit. No faunal remains were recovered.

3.3.2 Metal detecting of the spoil heaps did not yield any finds beyond the clearly modern, nor did the artefact sampling of the top and sub soils.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The evaluation revealed two contemporary ditches in the western field (Field 1). Together these ditches may represent a boundary of a former small field system. Although undated, these may represent continuation of the Iron Age activity recorded at Stonald Field excavations in the adjacent eastern field during 2008. Despite 100% excavation and investigation in a second parallel trench, no dating evidence was retrieved. A ditch terminus was also recorded in this field which contained burnt stones, again, despite excavation, no dating evidence was recovered.
- 4.1.2 Three postholes and two shallow quarry pits were investigated within Field 2 in the north-eastern corner of the site. Given their position within a deposit of fine natural gravels, the pits are thought to have been dug for gravel extraction and the nearby gully and posthole associated. All of these feature groups contained post-medieval finds including clay pipe, pottery and glass.
- 4.1.3 A series of parallel furrows were also noted, surviving on the slightly higher and less truncated parts of the site. These were orientated north to south. A single sherd of 13th/14th century pottery recovered from one of these furrows confirms a medieval date. There is a possible suggestion of a headland at the southern edge of the site where a significant depth of subsoil was noted in Trench 8.
- 4.1.4 No evidence of the continuation of the Iron Age or Bronze Age activity recorded at Stonald Field to the immediate east was identified during this evaluation. Targeted trenches were investigated with an aim to pick up the continuation of the Iron Age enclosure investigated in 2008, however it was not found to be present.
- 4.1.5 The evidence would suggest that the site has never been intensively occupied, but there also appears to have been some degree of truncation across the site demonstrated by the general lack of subsoil and the patchy survival of furrows. This truncation could have had an adverse effect upon any shallow or surface features that may have existed.

4.2 Conclusions

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has been successful in achieving the project aims: 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. It has identified surviving archaeological evidence for a field system which is possibly related to the middle Iron Age settlement previously investigated to the immediate east.
- 4.2.2 The remnants of a small enclosure ditch and a ditch terminus in the western field represent the only archaeological remains surviving across the site. Although they remain undated, they may tentatively be linked to the Iron Age activity recorded on the site to the east. It is possible that the use of the eastern field as a nursery in the 20th century has been the cause of the loss of subsoil and, potentially, any more ephemeral archaeological features or deposits which may have been present in this area.

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.48
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
This trench contained the junction of two undated ditches (35 and 37). Three parallel furrows on a north-south alignment were also recorded and one investigated (33).				Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
32	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of 33	Single sherd of pottery	C13th-14th
33	Cut	2.16	0.06	Cut of furrow	-	-
34	Fill		0.21	Fill of 35	-	-
35	Cut	0.61	0.21	Cut of ditch	-	-
36	Fill		0.18	Fill of 37	-	-
37	Cut	0.55	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-

Trench 5b						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench 5b was excavated in order to record the continuation of features in Trench 5 and also to allow for them to be excavated in safe, dry conditions. The continuation of ditch 35 was recorded and investigated as well as the furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
40	Fill		0.14	Fill of 41	-	-
41	Cut	0.48	0.14	Cut of ditch	-	-
42	Fill		0.12	Fill of 43	-	-
43	Cut	1.45	0.12	Cut of furrow	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology other than a single north-south orientated furrow.				Avg. depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		100
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology other than a single north-south orientated furrow which ran the full length of the trench. This was investigated in three slots.				Avg. depth (m)		0.60
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
38	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of 39	-	-
39	Cut	1.75	0.10	Cut of furrow	-	--

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.43
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation		E-W
This trench contained a the terminus of a ditch 23 and a large, square modern wood-lined intrusion. A significant thickness of top and sub-soils were noted at the northern end of this trench.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45 – 1.05
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.30-0.35	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.15-0.70	Subsoil	-	-
22	Fill	-	0.40	Primary fill of 23	-	-
21	Fill	-	0.14	Upper fill of 23	-	-
23	Cut	0.85	0.44	Terminus of ditch	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology other than three parallel north-south orientated furrows				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology other than a single north-south orientated furrow which was investigated in a single slot.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50	
				Width (m)	2.0	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

01	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-
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Trench 13						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		2.0
				Length (m)		100
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation		N-S
This trench contained three post-medieval post holes, a gully and two shallow pits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.39
				Width (m)		2.0
				Length (m)		100
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
04	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 5	-	-
05	Cut	0.54	0.24	Cut of posthole	-	-
06	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of 07	-	-
07	Cut	0.63	0.17	Cut of posthole	-	-
08	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of 09	Plastic	C20th
09	Cut	0.38	0.18	Cut of Posthole	-	-
10	Fill	-	0.20	Upper fill of 12	-	-
11	Fill	-	0.17	Primary fill of 12	-	-
12	Cut	3.37	0.27	Cut of pit	-	-
13	Fill	-	0.12	Upper fill of 15	Clay Pipe stem	C18th/19th
14	Fill	-	0.10	Primary fill of 15	-	-
15	Cut	1.04	0.19	Cut of pit	-	-
16	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of 17	Three sherds of glazed post-medieval red-ware	C19th

17	Cut	0.16	0.23	Cut of gully	-	-
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Trench 15						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

01	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-
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Trench 19						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 20						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		100
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-145702		
Project Name	Evaluation on land north of Snowley Park, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	11-03-2013	Finish	14-03-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WHSSNP13	Planning App. No.	F/YR12/0871/SCOP
HER No.	ECB 3938	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban 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 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 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
ditch	Uncertain	pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...	glass	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...	clay pipe	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Fenland	Land north of Snowley Park Whittlesey Cambridgeshire
Parish	Whittlesey	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	xx	National Grid Reference TL 42606 9800

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec, Cambs County Council
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer, OA East
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

Project Archives

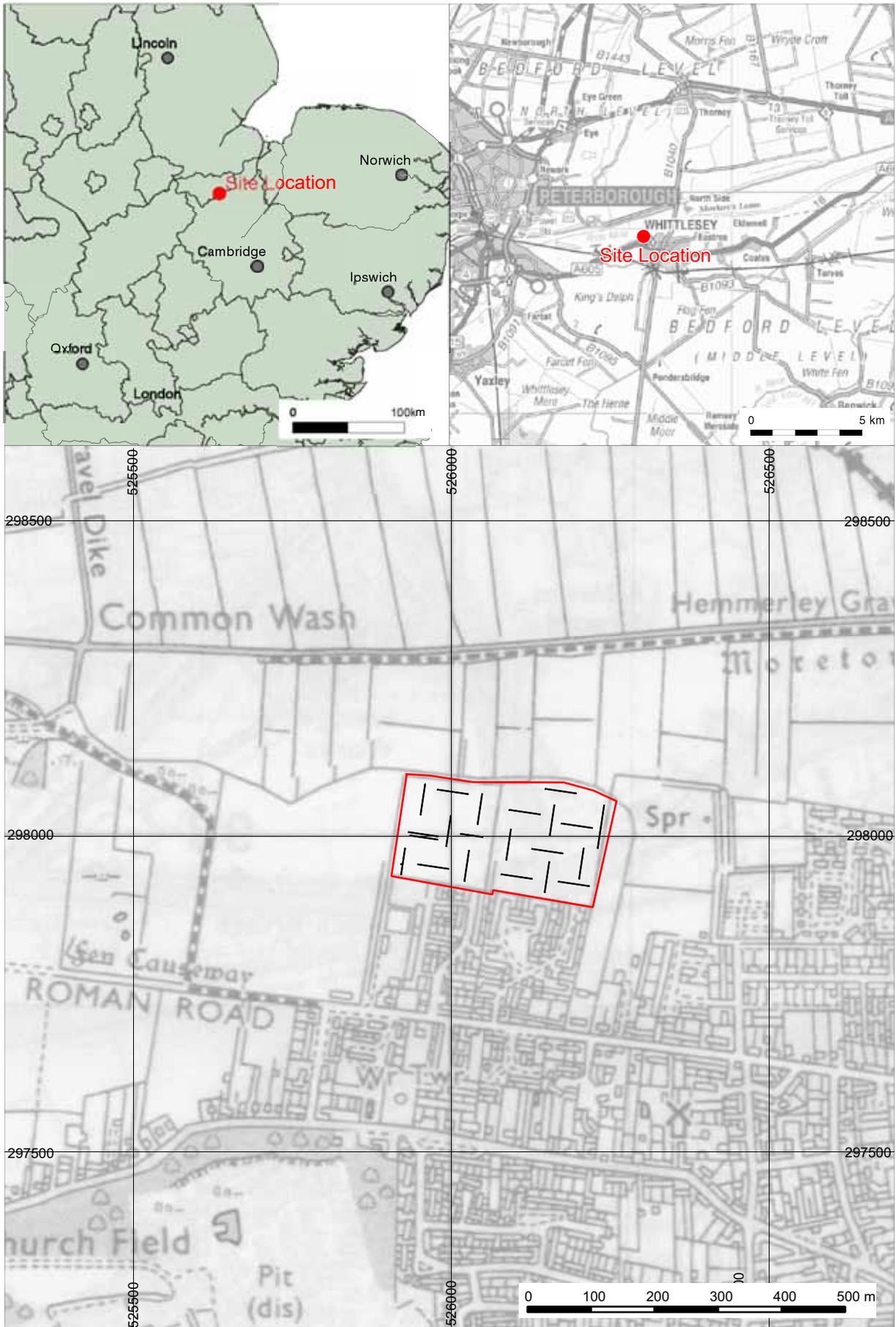
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs County Stores	OA Ease Offices	Cambs County Stores
WHSSNP13	WHSSNP13	WHSSNP13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" 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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

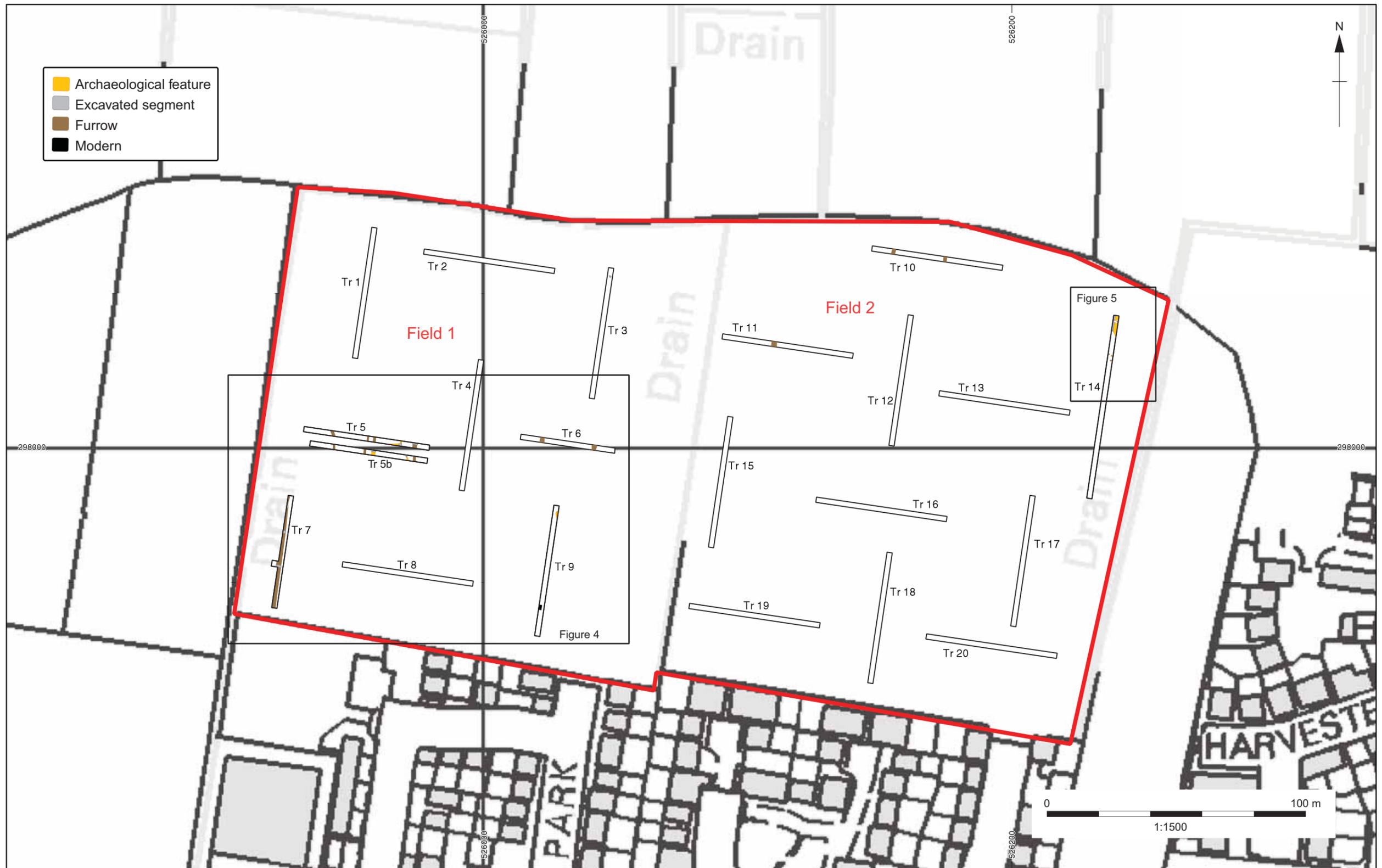


Figure 3: Overall trench plan

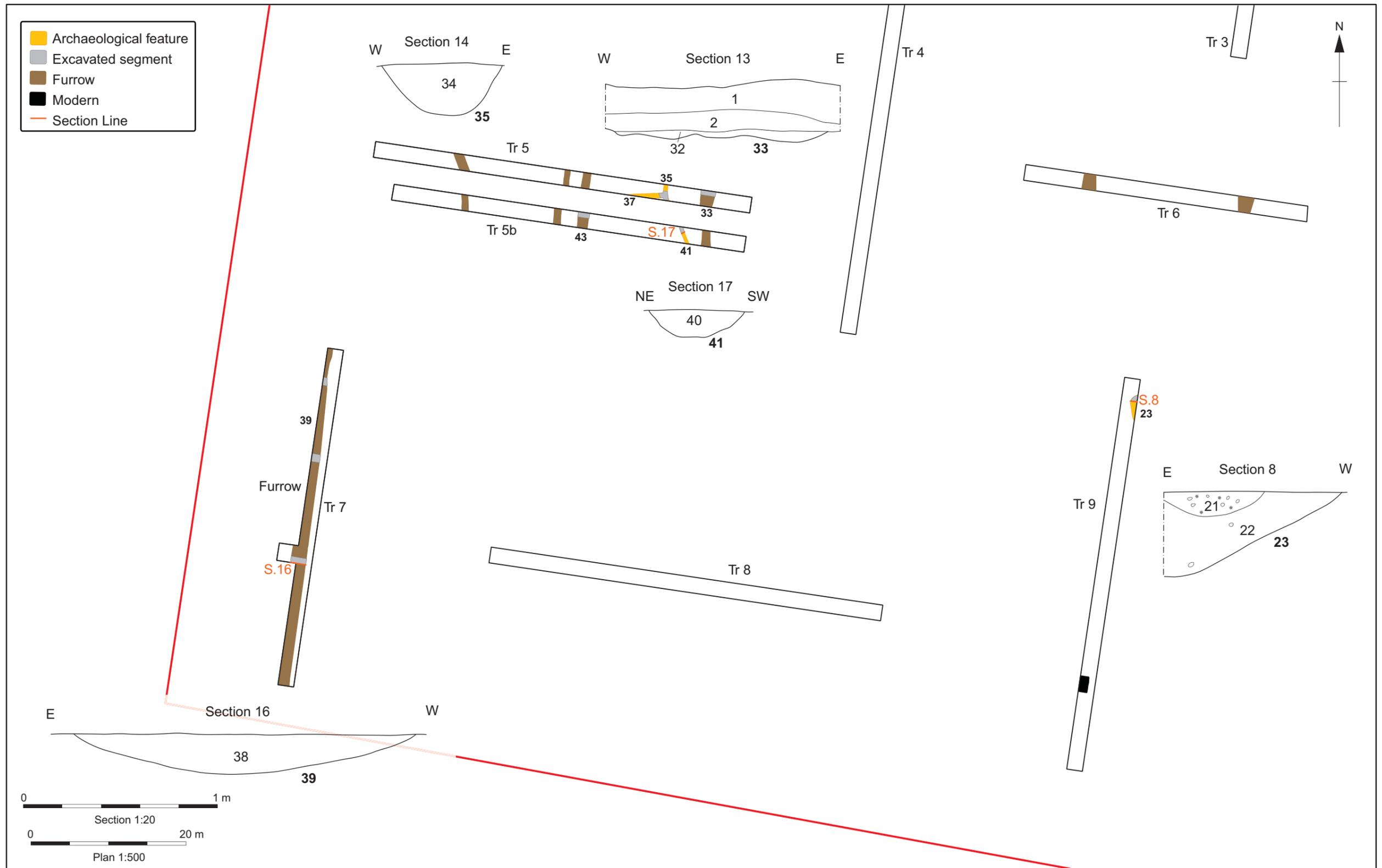


Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and selected sections

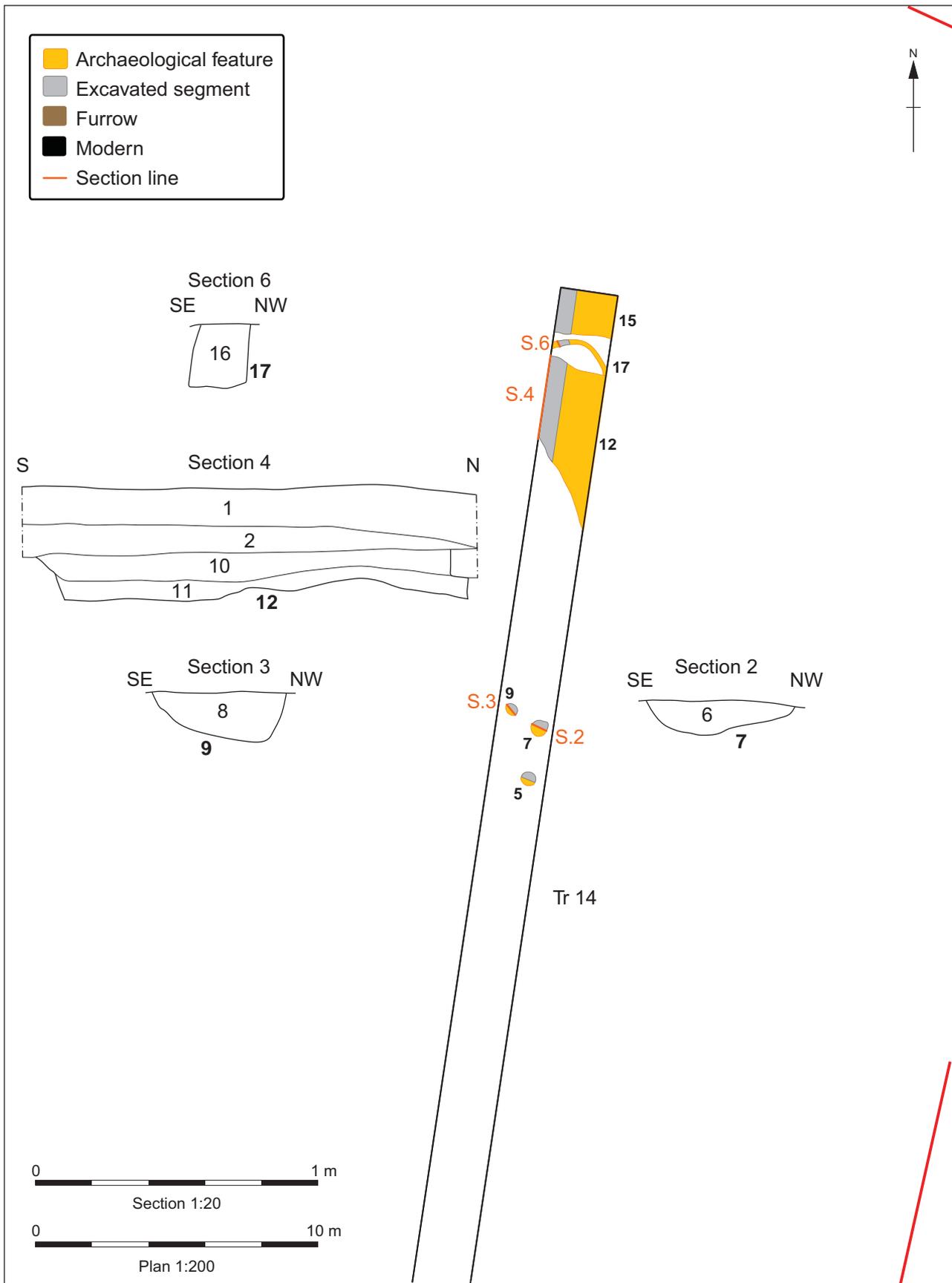


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 14 and selected sections



late 1: rench 3



late 2: itch 37, rench 5



late 3: Furrow 33, rench 5



late 4: Modern intrusion, rench 9



late 5: ditch terminus 23, trench 9



late : quarry pits 12 and 15, trench 14



late 7: ostholes 5, 7 and 9, rench 14



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