Land south of 6 Hinton Way, Wilburton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

October 2020

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Land south of 6 Hinton Way, Wilburton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Illustrations by Sara Alberigi and David Brown BA

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Summary

Between the 5th and 9th of October 2020 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation on land south of 6 Hinton Way, Wilburton, Cambridgeshire (TL 48080 75150). The work was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development by Etopia Wilburton Ltd.

A total of ten trial trenches measuring 25m by 2m were excavated during the evaluation. Three of the trenches each revealed a single ditch and the remining seven trenches were devoid of archaeological features. Two of the ditches (in Trench 3 and Trench 4) each produced a single sherd of medieval pottery whilst the third (in Trench 2) produced no dating evidence.

The results of the evaluation suggest limited activity prior to the main occupation of the site during the modern period, when it was utilised as an orchard with associated buildings.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Etopia Wilburton Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Andy Thomas who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Rona Booth, who was supported by Lexi Dawson. Survey and digitising was carried out by Valerio Pinna and figures prepared by Sara Alberigi and David Brown. LK construction provided the machine excavator. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Etopia Wilburton Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land south of 6 Hinton Way, Wilburton (TL 48080 75150). A total of ten trenches, each measuring 25m long and 2m wide, were excavated in a grid pattern equating to 4% of the 1.2 ha site.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 19/00910/OUM). A brief/specification was set by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Moan 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The 1.2-hectare site (Fig. 1; Plate 1) sits at approximately 19m OD just north of the historic core of Wilburton, Cambridgeshire. The land is bounded to the north by Hinton Way and to the east, west and south by residential properties. Wilburton itself is situated on the edge of the Isle of Ely and the historic fen edge lies to the north and south of the site.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of extant orchard on the western side and grassland on the eastern side. At the time of the fieldwork both sides of the site were extensively covered by scrub and weeds. Waste building material and other waste, including large pieces of iron and vehicle tyres, were spread across the site.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Gault Formation mudstone and Woburn Sands Formation sandstone with no superficial deposits (BGS geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 26/08/20).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The summary archaeological and historical background of the site set out below is based on that presented in the WSI (Moan 2020). The location of selected Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) entries are plotted in Fig. 1.

Prehistory

1.3.2 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity immediately adjacent to the site. A late prehistoric flint scatter (CHER MCB17366) was recorded at Mitchell's Farm to the south-east.

1.3.3 An undated, but potentially Bronze Age, ring ditch, exists as a crop mark some 900m to the south-east of the site (CHER MCB27792).

Romano-British

1.3.4 Roman remains are limited in the immediate vicinity of the site but finds, including a fibula brooch and pottery, (CHER MCB16760) were found 725m to the south-east of the site.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.5 Although the village of Wilburton has Anglo-Saxon origins, no archaeological evidence for this period has been recovered. Medieval archaeology is evidenced, in the main, by the 13th century church (CHER 05869) which lies 100m south of the site.

1.3.6 Two 11th century timber outbuildings (CHER MCB16166; not plotted on Fig. 1) were identified during excavations of gardens at Hinton Hall, 1km east of the site.

1.3.7 Identified only through documentary sources, a moated site (CHER MCB1371; not plotted on Fig. 1) is said to exist at Manor Farm 500m to the east of the site. Fishponds, of potential medieval date lie 700m to the south (CHER 05625; not plotted on Fig. 1).

1.3.8 Traces of medieval ridge and furrow survive as earthworks 800m to the north-east of site (CHER MCB26754; not plotted on Fig. 1).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.9 A total of fifteen buildings are listed within the historic core of Wilburton, all of which date to the postmedieval/early modern period. These are mainly vernacular buildings associated with the development of the village.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
ii. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
iii. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
iv. To provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of ten trenches measuring 25m by 2m were excavated under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The trial trenches were excavated by an 8-ton, 360^{o} mechanical excavator to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits. A toothless ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil and subsoil in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. The position of the trenches is shown in Fig. 2.

2.2.2 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT scanner with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.3 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector.

2.2.5 Bucket samples of 45 litres of excavated soil were taken from the ends of each trench, to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil horizon above the archaeological level. These were sieved on site for the purposes of finds retrieval. No artefacts were recovered from these layers within Trenches 1 to 8. Trenches 9 and 10 contained finds within these layers but they were modern (bricks, iron, plastic waste) and not retained.

2.2.6 Three archaeological features were excavated by hand, in slots of 1m in width.

2.2.7 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.8 The site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to Ordnance Datum.

2.2.9 A digital and paper register of all trenches, features, and photographs was kept.

2.2.10 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Each feature was documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

2.2.11 Sections of features were drawn at 1:20. All sections are tied into Ordnance Datum.

2.2.12 All site drawings include the following information: site name, site code, scale, section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

2.2.13 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs.

2.2.14 Photographs include both general trench shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature has been photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant). Photograph details were recorded in a dedicated register, and photograph numbers were listed on corresponding context sheets.

2.2.15 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited within the Cambridgeshire County Council stores in due course.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the three trenches that contained archaeological remains. The seven trenches devoid of archaeological remains are not discussed further here but the full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. A plan of the trenches is presented in Fig. 2 and selected sections are illustrated in Fig. 3. Reports on the finds and environmental remains are presented in in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in eight of the trenches (Trenches 1-4 and 6-9) was relatively uniform. Here, the natural geology of gault clay was overlain by a thick layer of subsoil up to 0.74m in depth, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. In Trenches 5 and 10, at the southern end of the site, the clay geology was also overlain by a thick layer (up to 0.52m) of naturally occurring yellow sand (deposit 500; Plate 2). As far as can be determined, the site has never been cultivated.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally poor, and the trenches became inundated with water after intermittent but heavy rain showers. This led to the collapse of the trench sides in Trench 10. Conversely, the ground on the western side of the site was extremely dry owing to the presence of many mature trees. Archaeological features, where present, were relatively easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. The remaining seven trenches were devoid of archaeological remains (e.g. Plate 3). Trench 10 contained several pig and pet burials dating to the modern period (their recent origin being confirmed through communication with the current landowner). These were exposed but left unexcavated owing to health and safety concerns.

3.4 Trench 2

3.4.1 Trench 2 was situated in the north-western corner of the development area and was aligned broadly north to south. A single ditch (**200**; Plate 4), aligned south-west to north-east, was revealed at the northern end of the trench. It measured 1.25m wide and 0.33m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 3, Section 3). No finds were retrieved from its sole fill, a firm, yellowish brown silty clay (201) of similar composition to the natural geology.

3.5 Trench 3

3.5.1 Trench 3 lay south of Trench 2, at right angles to that trench, and was aligned east to west. A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**300**; Plate 5) was revealed at the western end of the trench. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep with a flat U-shaped profile (Fig. 3, Section 4). A small sherd of abraded pottery (1g), potentially medieval in date, was retrieved from the sole fill, a firm, yellowish brown silty clay (301).

3.6 Trench 4

3.6.1 Trench 4 lay south of Trench 3 on an east to west alignment. A single ditch (**400**; Plate 6) was revealed at the southern end of the trench. This ditch was aligned east to west. It measured 1.00m wide and 0.27m deep with a flat U-shaped profile (Fig. 3, Section 1). The sole fill of this feature was a light reddish-brown silty sand (401) from which a single neck sherd (5g) of possible Ely ware type medieval pottery was recovered. A single goat/sheep bone (23g) and a small fragment (6g) of fired clay were also retrieved from the ditch. A bulk sample of fill 401 was taken and processed for environmental remains. A single charred wheat grain and a small quantity of charcoal was recovered from the sample.

3.6.2 A natural feature (**402**) was recorded directly south of the ditch; its irregular form and 'humic' fill was suggestive of rooting or some form of bioturbation.

3.7 Finds and Environmental summary

3.7.1 A small, abraded sherd of pottery, probably of medieval date, was retrieved from ditch **300** in Trench 3. A small sherd of medieval pottery, an animal bone and a small fragment of fired clay were retrieved from ditch **400** in Trench 4.

3.7.2 No finds were retrieved from the bucket sampling. Modern debris (consisting of building rubble, bricks, rusted iron, old tyres and other similar material remains) was found across the site, concentrated mainly around Trenches 9 and 10, but was not collected. Similarly, metal detecting of the trench spoil recovered nothing other than modern material which was not retained.

3.7.3 An environmental sample taken from fill 401 of ditch **400** in Trench 4 contained a small quantity of charcoal and a single wheat grain (*Triticum sp*.).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation can be considered reliable, despite the poor weather and ground conditions. Archaeological features showed up relatively well against the natural geology and flooding of the trenches only occurred after the presence or absence of features in the trenches had been determined.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation demonstrated that few archaeological remains are present on the site. The three ditches identified on the western side of the site are likely to represent field boundaries and are probably of medieval to post-medieval date. There was no evidence for settlement activity within the site.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Two of the three ditches (**300** in Trench 3 and **400** in Trench 4) produced single sherds of medieval pottery and are likely to represent field boundaries dating to the late medieval or post-medieval period. The third ditch (**200** in Trench 2) was not dated and had a different profile to ditches **300** and **400**, perhaps indicating it was not of the same date. The alignment of ditch **200** appeared to follow the 50m OD contour line, and therefore it might be assumed that the topography of the land determined the route of this feature.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The results of the evaluation provide a limited insight into the agricultural nature of the site prior to its use as an orchard in the modern period. Environmental and artefactual remains were scarce and no archaeological remains survive which would suggest significant occupation within the site during the development of the village; during medieval and post-medieval times the land is likely to have likely formed part of common land or back garden plots for dwellings fronting onto the High Street to the south.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.77
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.74	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.54	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
200	Cut	1.25	0.33	Ditch	-	-
201	Fill	-	0.33	Primary fill	-	-
Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.77
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.59	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
300	Cut	0.65	0.30	Ditch	-	-
301	Fill	-	0.30	Primary fill	Pottery	Medieval
Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.53	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
400	Cut	1.00	0.27	Ditch	-	-
401	Fill	-	0.27	Primary fill	Pottery	Medieval

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying layers of natural sand and gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.87
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.62	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
500	Layer	-	0.52	Natural sand	-	-
Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.62	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.83
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.66	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.46	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.95

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.63	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained modern, unexcavated animal burials. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying layers of natural sand and gault clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.77
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.47	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
500	Layer	-	0.26	Natural sand	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Pat Moan with Carole Fletcher

B.1.1 Two sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation. A single sherd of abraded pottery was recovered from fill 301 of ditch **300**, Trench 3 and a sherd from the neck of a vessel came from fill 401 of ditch **400**, Trench 4.

B.1.2 The sherd from fill 301 is highly abraded and difficult to date, but most likely of medieval date.

B.1.3 The sherd from fill 401 is less abraded, but still small and consists of a well-fired quartz tempered ware and has similarities to Ely-type wares found in the region. The sherd is small but identifiable as the neck of a jar. It is most probably late medieval (13th to 14th century) in date.

Trench	Context	Cut	Weight (g)	notes
3	301	300	1	Quartz temper, partially oxidised.
4	401	400	5	Quartz temper, fully oxidised and well-fired, part of the neck of a vessel, Ely-type ware?

Table 1: Pottery quantification

B.2 Fired Clay

By Pat Moan

B.2.1 A single non-diagnostic fragment of fired clay was recovered from fill 401 of ditch **400** in Trench 4. The fragment weighs 6g and is of a sandy fabric. It is highly abraded and not closely datable.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Anthony Haskins

C.1.1 A single fragment of animal bone weighing 23g was recovered from fill 401 of ditch **400**, Trench 4. The fragment is part of the distal femur from a sheep/goat, in good condition with little surface erosion. There is no evidence for butchery marks visible on the bone.

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.2.1 A single bulk sample was taken from a feature within the evaluated area at Hanson Way, Wilburton, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The sample was taken from an undated deposit in a ditch encountered within Trench 4.

Methodology

C.2.2 The total volume (16L) of the sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the sample was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.3 The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Results

C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is very poor and is through carbonisation (charring) only.

C.2.7 Sample 1, fill 401 of ditch 400 (Trench 4), contains a single wheat (*Triticum sp.)* grain and a small quantity of charcoal.

C.2.8 The sample contains a small quantity of relatively well-preserved molluscs.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)
1	401	400	4	Ditch	16	10	#	+	<1

Table 2: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.2.9 The recovery of a single cereal grain and a very small quantity of charcoal indicates that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.2.10 The sparse plant remains recovered from this site are not significant and likely represent a background scatter of refuse material.

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: Land south of 6 Hinton Way, Wilburton
Site code: WBTHIN20
TL 48080 75150
Grid Reference
Type: Evaluation
Date and duration: 5th to 9th October 2020
Area of Site 21 hectares
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, 15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ, and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council in due course.
Summary of Results: Seven of ten 25m x 2m trenches were blank and contained no archaeological features. Three trenches revealed a single ditch. Those in Trench 3 and Trench 4 each produced a single pottery sherd of medieval date. No datable evidence was found in the ditch within Trench 2.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-406660
Project Name	Land south of 6 Hinton Way, Wilburton

Start of Fieldwork	5th October 2020	End of Fieldwork	9th October 2020
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Not known

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WBTHIN20	Planning App. No.	19/00910/OUM
HER Number	ECB6308	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☐ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☒ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☒ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Fired clay	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	East Cambridgeshire
Parish	Wilburton
HER office	CHET
Size of Study Area	1.2 hectares
National Grid Ref	TL 48080 75150

Address (including Postcode)

Land south of 6 Hinton Way
Wilburton
Cambridgeshire
CB6 3SE

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
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Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC stores	
Digital Archive	OA East	
Paper Archive	CCC stores	

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☐
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☐
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red) and HER entries mentioned in the text

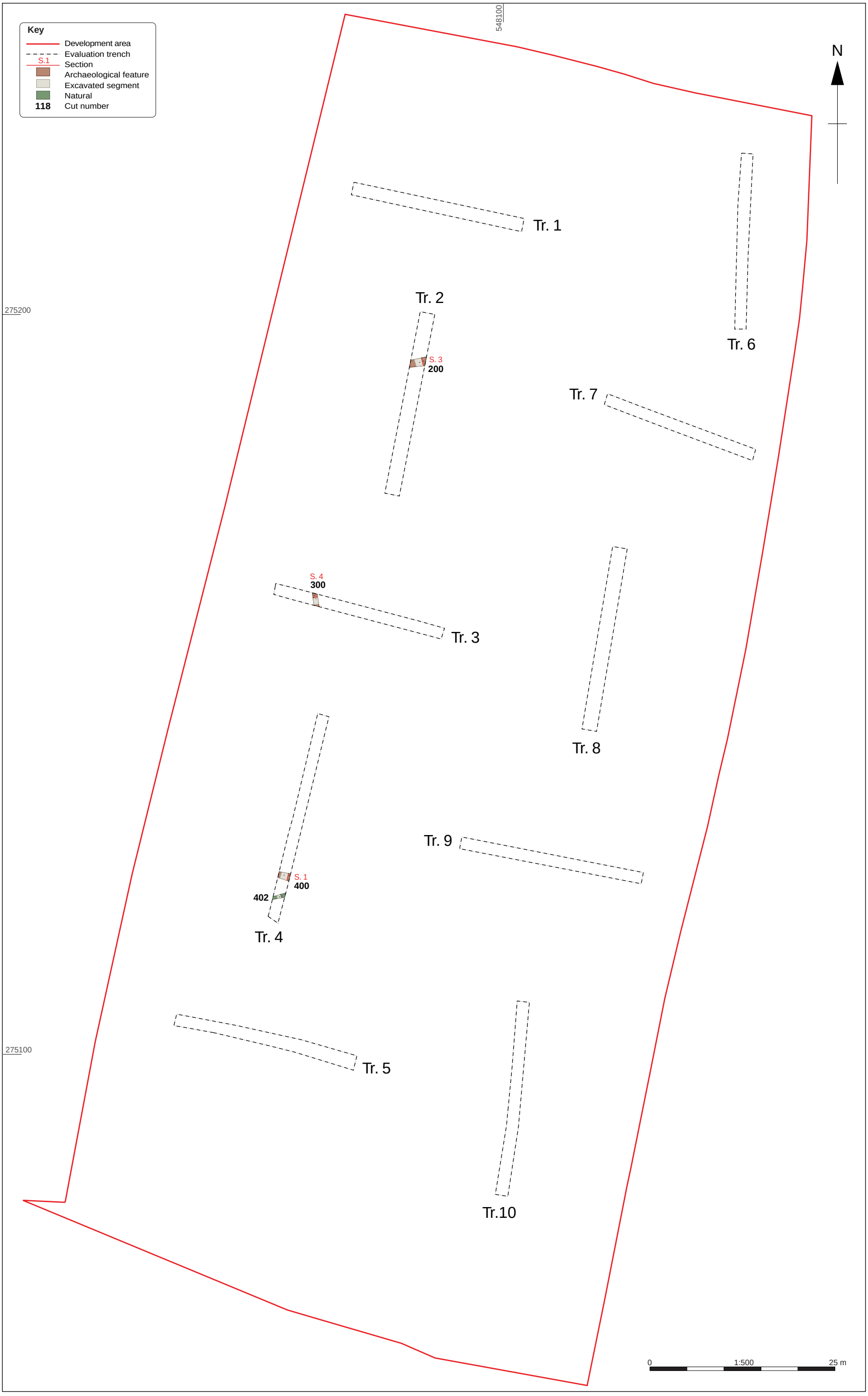

Figure 2: Trench plan

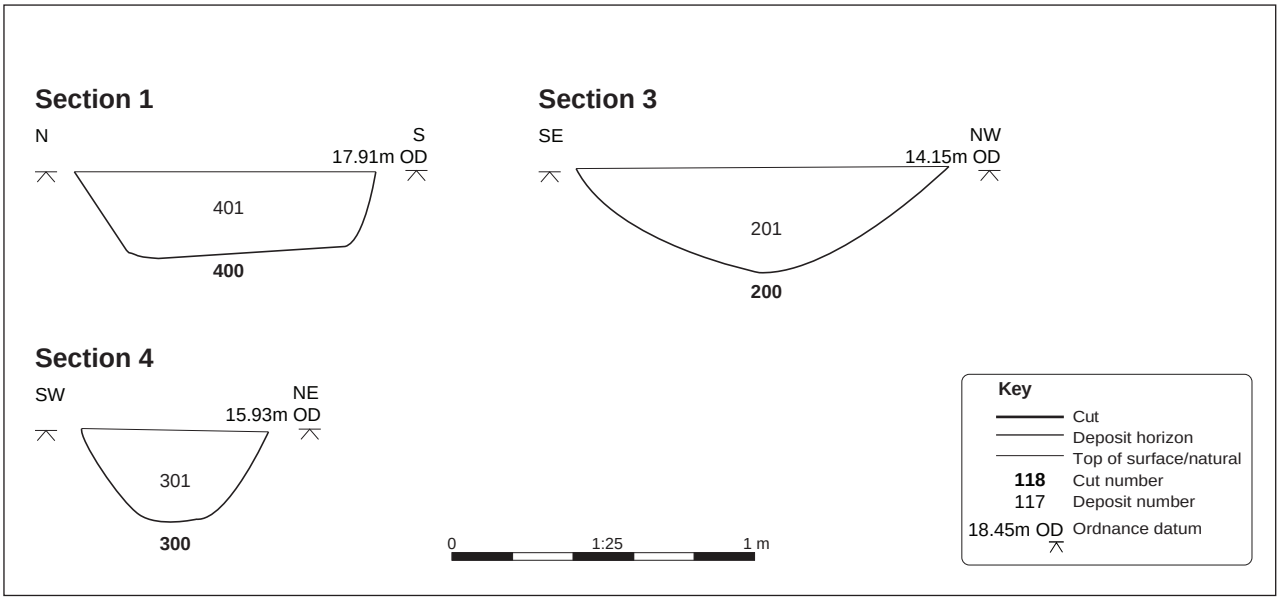

Figure 3: Selected sections

Plate 1: View of the site, taken from the north-east

Plate 2: Baulk section in Trench 5, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 7, looking west

Plate 4: Ditch **200** in Trench 2, looking south-south-west

Plate 5: Ditch **300** in Trench 3, looking north-north-east

Plate 6: Ditch **400** in Trench 4, looking east

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