ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT ROMAN BANK, LEVERINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

(LERB 10)

Work Undertaken For
Proctor Bros (Long Sutton) Ltd

June 2011

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: PA00012339
National Grid Reference: TF 4474 1139
Cambridgeshire Event No: ECB3375
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-104324

APS Report No: **72/11**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Quality Control

Roman Bank
Leverington
LERB 10

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Supervisor	Bob Garlant
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble	Tom Lane
Date: 30.06.11	Date: 30.6.11

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at Roman Bank, Leverington, Cambridgeshire. The investigations monitored groundworks for a new farm access.

The site crosses over Roman Bank, a sea defence that probably originated in the Saxon period (AD 410-1066) and is also a Scheduled Monument. The site lies east of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) church of St Leonard and is close to the site of St John the Baptist's hospital.

The investigations identified a sequence of post-medieval and modern deposits. A layer of redeposited marine alluvium dating to the post-medieval period suggests that the sea bank had been raised during this time. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise brick of 16th – 18th century date, animal bone and a nail.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Proctor Bros (Long Sutton) Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with a new farm access at Roman Bank, Leverington, Cambridgeshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application PA00012339 and the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. The investigation was carried out on the 5th May 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Leverington is located 15km north of March and 32km northwest of Ely, in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 290m southeast of the centre of Leverington as defined by the parish church of St Leonard at National Grid Reference TF 4474 1139 (Fig. 2). The site is located to the east of Leverington Hall on relatively level ground at a height of *c*. 3m OD.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Association, typically coarse silty calcareous soils (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 361). These are developed over a drift geology of marine clays and silts (Hall 1996, 165).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Leverington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day. The site lies over the Roman Bank, a sea defence that enclosed the former estuary of the River Nene. Excavations of the sea bank in Norfolk showed that it was in existence prior to the 9th century (Hall 1996, 185). The section of sea bank at Leverington is considered to be the best preserved and is a Scheduled Monument (County No. 51).

Leverington is first mentioned in the Curia Regis Rolls of 1210. Referred to as *Leverinton*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the homestead (*tūn*) of *Lēofhere's* people' (Ekwall 1989, 296).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Leonard which has elements dating from the 13th century (Pevsner 2002, 422). To the southwest of the site is the presumed site of the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist which was founded in 1487 but which had entirely disappeared by 1686 (Hall 1996, 186). To the south of the site lies Cherry

Tree Hill and Rabbit Hill which, though initially thought of as barrows, are probably warrens or mounds to aid navigation along the river.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

A single area measuring 40m by 5.3m for the new field access was excavated by machine to a maximum depth of 0.75m. Following excavation the surface of the opened area was examined for archaeological remains and the sides of the area cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and a section was drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a layer of yellowish brown sandy silt (004) that measured in excess of 0.35m thick. A 16th – 18th century brick fragment and animal bone were retrieved from this layer.

An area of modern disturbance or root action, comprising greyish brown sandy silt (002) and gravel (003) was recorded above this towards the southwest of the recorded section. Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil comprising a 0.15m thick layer of greyish brown sandy silt with gravel (001).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit of redeposited alluvium is related to the sea bank. Finds of post-medieval date indicate that the bank may have been raised to its current height during this period. Alternatively, this deposit may have arisen from the dumping of material from the adjacent ditch. Any deposits relating to the construction of the Saxon sea bank must, therefore, lie at depth.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include post-medieval brick, animal bone and an iron nail.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at Roman Bank, Leverington, as the site lay over a Saxon sea bank part of which is a Scheduled Monument.

However, no deposits relating to the Saxon

sea bank was identified. Instead, a layer of redeposited alluvium was revealed which contained post-medieval finds suggesting that the bank had been raised during this period or that the bank had been slighted and the material derived from the excavation of an adjacent drain.

Post-medieval brick, dog bone and a nail were recovered during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Proctor of Proctor Bros (Long Sutton) Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Bob Garlant
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E, 1989 *A Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th edition)

Hall, D, 1996 *The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech*, East Anglian Archaeology **79**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales No. **13**

IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

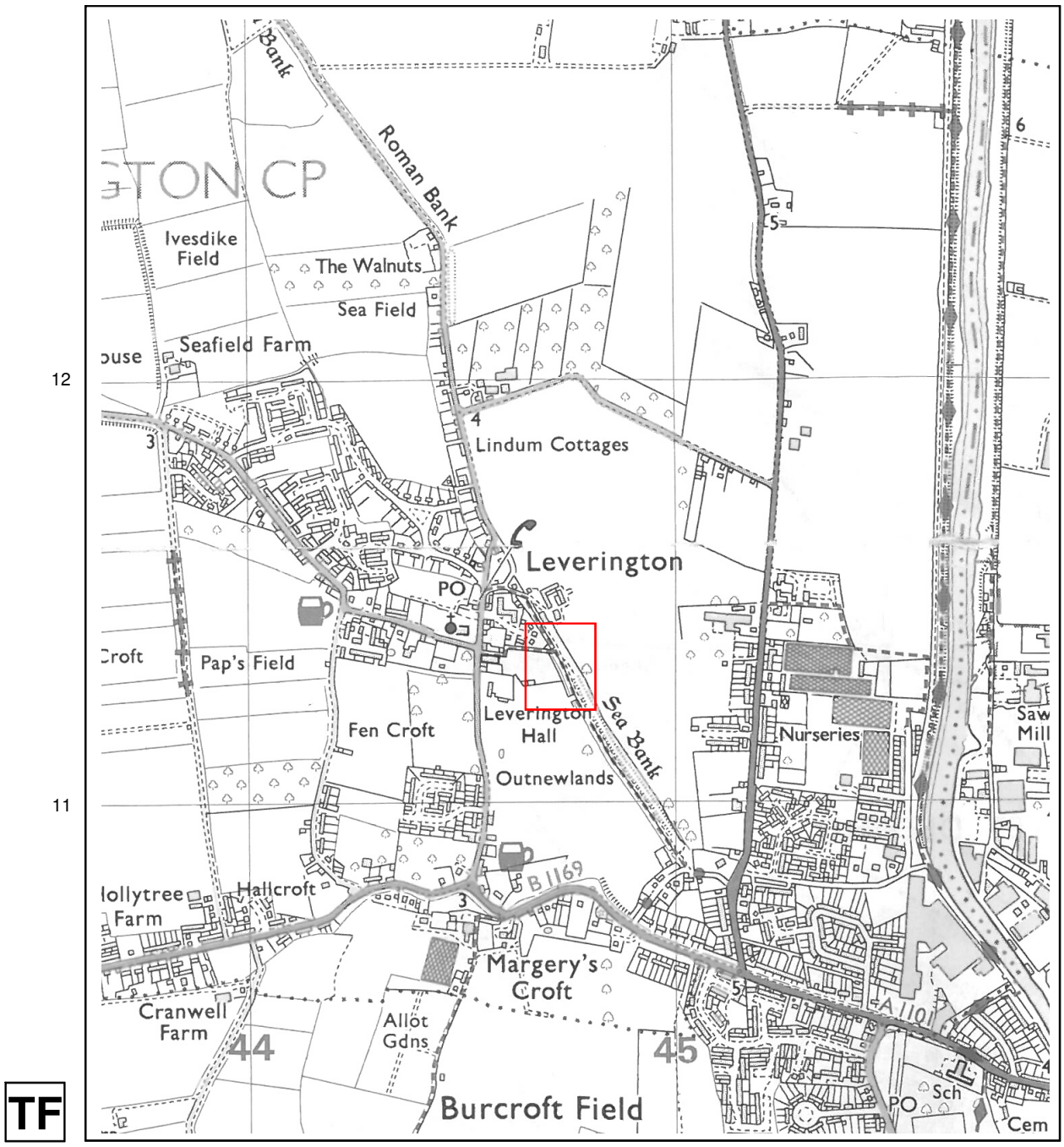
Pevsner, N, 2002 *Cambridgeshire*, The Buildings of England

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

Figure 1 General location map



Area detailed in Figure 3

0 1km

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name:Roman Bank, Leverington LERB10		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 72/11

Figure 2 - Site location plan

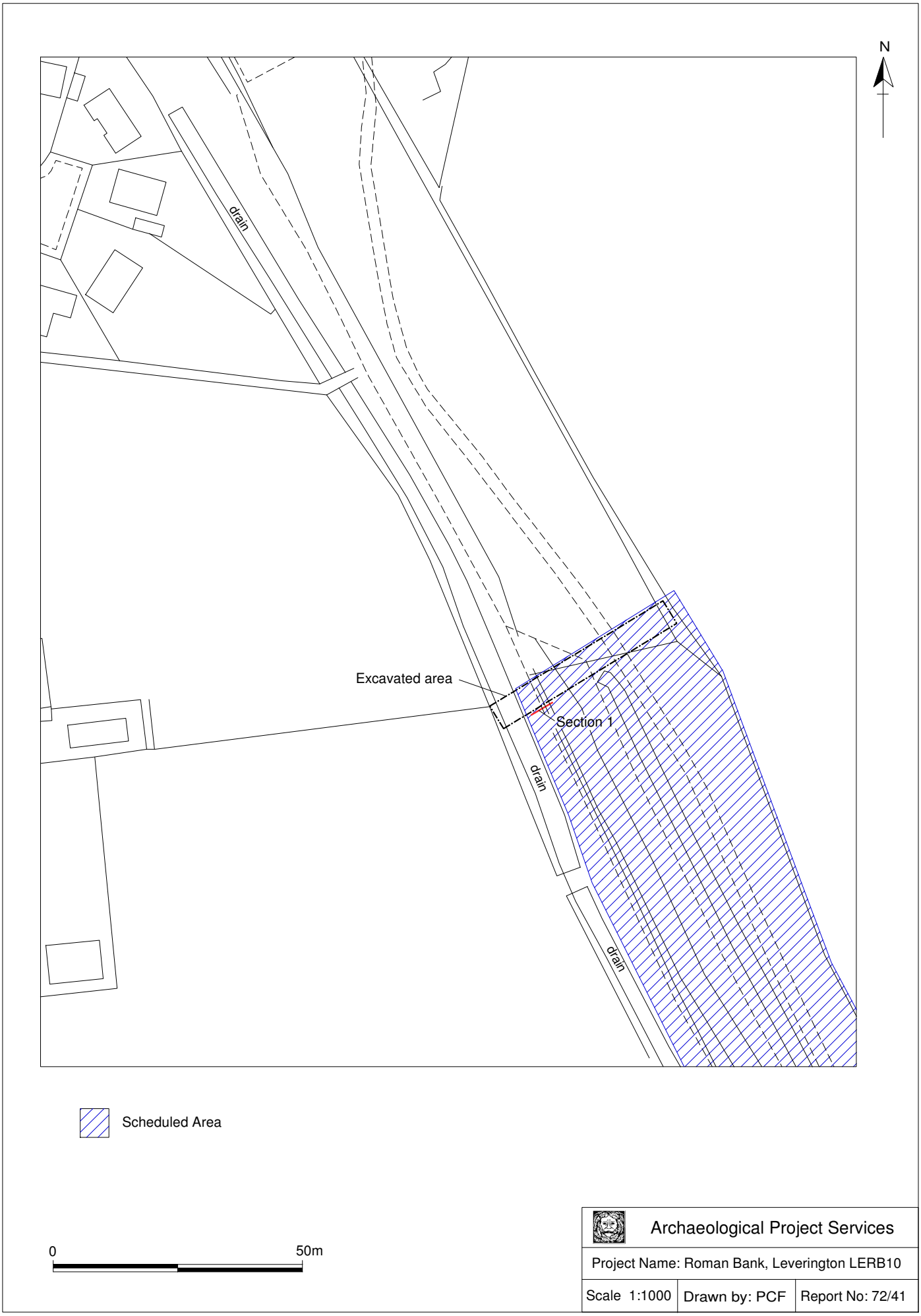
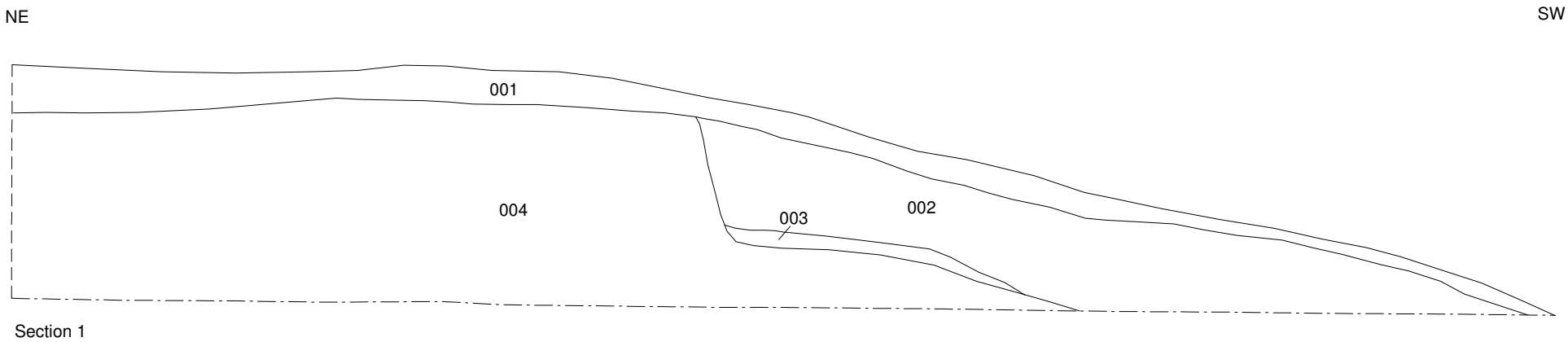


Figure 3 - Plan showing the excavated area and section location



0 1m

Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Roman Bank, Leverington LERB10

Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 72/11

Figure 4 - Section 1

Plate 1 – General view of the area prior to excavation, looking northeast

Plate 2 – The excavated area on completion, looking southwest

Plate 3 – Section 1, looking south

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT ROMAN BANK, LEVERINGTON

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during construction of an access route across the line of the monument known as 'Roman Bank', or the 'Sea Bank', at Leverington, nr Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. .*

1.2 *The line of the proposed access way runs directly north of the northern limit of a length of the Sea Bank which is protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM CB51). There is firm evidence that the Sea Bank was constructed during the Late Saxon period as part of a system of sea defences around the Wash.*

1.3 *In addition the Cherry Tree Hill Round Barrow, also a Scheduled Monument lies adjacent to the west side of the Sea Bank approximately 300m metres to the northwest of the proposed works. The site of St. John the Baptists medieval hospital lies to the south and there a records of a medieval saltworks directly to the north.*

1.4 *The results of the fieldwork will be incorporated into a final report describing the results of the investigations.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief and recording during development of land at 'Roman Bank', Leverington, nr. Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, centred on NGR TF 4474 1139.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Leverington lies on the northwests outskirts of Wisbech in the administrative district of Fenland in north Cambridgeshire. The proposed development is located on eastern bounds of Leverington, approximately 250 west of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church and centred on NGR TF 4474 1139. The proposed access route crosses the line of the Sea Bank at the northern limit of the section of the bank which is protected as Scheduled Monument. An existing track extends from the area of south farm along the eastern side of the bank and will be used to approach the new access route.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent (Application PA00012339) by Fenland District Council requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will comprise monitoring and recording but may be followed by mitigation works, led by a separate brief should these be required.

4.2 The proposed development includes the construction of a access route across the line of the Sea Bank immediately to the northern extent of a section of the monument protected as a Scheduled Monument..

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, at around 3.9m aOD on tidal flat deposits which overly ampthill clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards.

6.2 Much of the prehistoric land surface in the Wisbech area is completely buried beneath Iron Age and later silts. The impact of successive freshwater and marine flooding episodes on human occupation is well documented through the work of the Fenland Survey in Cambridgeshire (Hall et, al 1996) and neighbouring Norfolk (Silvester, 1988).

6.3 Roman sites in the form of salterns and settlements are known in the Wisbech area but none of these are located close to the proposed development. This is probably be due to concealment by later silts as sites of this date are known from the eastern side of the neighbouring parish of Walsoken in Norfolk where the overlying deposits are thinner (Silvester, 1988). Some of these sites in Walsoken lie within 1.5km of the proposed development.

6.4 The proposed access route crosses the line of the linear earthwork known as 'Roman Bank', or the 'Sea Bank', immediately north of the northern extent of the area of the monument which is protected as a nationally important Scheduled Monument (SM CB51).

6.5 The 'Roman Bank' is thought to have originated as part of a sea defence system during the Saxon period. The earliest documentary reference to this monument dates to 1178 and already describes the bank as 'old'. Investigations undertaken by the Fenland Survey have shown that the bank overlies part of a middle Saxon site at Tilney St. Lawrence and excavations at Terrington St. Clement and West Walton in Norfolk have demonstrated that the earthwork was in existence at least by the late Saxon period (Hall and Coles, 1994).

6.6 In addition the Cherry Tree Hill Round Barrow, also a Scheduled Monument lies adjacent to the west side of the Sea Bank approximately 300m metres to the northwest of the proposed works (SM 265, CHER 04003). Although known as a barrow it seems highly unlikely that the mound relates to funerary activities. The prehistoric land surface is deeply buried in this area and there are no known Roman sites in the area with which it can be associated. Mounds were generated as part of medieval salt workings and an association with the sea bank cannot be ruled out. The site of St. John the Baptists medieval hospital lies to the south and there a records of a medieval saltworks directly to the north (CHER 03960).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the monitoring will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Archaeological Monitoring Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. It is anticipated that the work will be undertaken in two distinct stages:

Initial removal of topsoil and other overburden to the level at which natural or archaeological deposits are revealed, whichever comes first. In this case deposit comprising the make up of the sea bank may be revealed, in which case this is level at which machining will stop. Any archaeological deposits revealed will be recorded.

After recording of archaeological deposits at the level detailed above, machining can continue to construction depth or to a level where significant archaeological deposits are revealed. Should the pre-existing land surface underneath any surviving remnants of the mound be revealed this would be of particular significance for dating the construction of the earthwork. Any evidence of earthwork construction in the sides of the excavated area will also require recording.

8.2.2 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.3 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

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

Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, the results of the investigation will be incorporated into a final report describing the results of the investigations.

9.3.2 This will include:

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

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with guidelines issued by Cambridgeshire County Council for deposition of archives. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of completion.

11.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service

Historic Environment Record.

11.3 Event Number ECB3375 has been obtained from the HER and the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store has agreed receipt of the project archive which will be ordered to their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

11.4 The landowner has agreed in principle to legal transfer of title of the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work. However, an archaeological supervisor will monitor the groundworks, control machine stripping of the site and record deposits as necessary. If required there is a contingency for a site assistant should significant archaeological deposits be identified. Should deposits be revealed requiring further mitigation measures any additional resources will require liaison between the curatorial archaeologist, APS and the client.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist

subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required. APS is currently operating an IFA workplace bursary employing a Alex Beeby who may undertake the work mentored by the named specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	James Rackham, Environmental Archaeology Services
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Rob Scaiffe, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project

Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hall, D., 1987, *The Fenland Project, Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech*. East Anglian Archaeology **No. 79**

Hall, D, and Coles, J, 1994 *The Fenland Survey: An essay in landscape and persistence*. London: English Heritage.

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Silvester, R., J., 1988, *The Fenland Project, Number 3: Norfolk Survey, Marshland and the Nar Valley.* East Anglian Archaeology **No. 45**

Specification: Version 1, 24th May 2010

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable, greyish brown, sandy silt with moderate, small rounded and angular gravel, up to 0.15m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose, friable, greyish brown, sandy silt with moderate small rounded and angular gravel, up to 0.35m thick	Modern disturbance
003	Loose, buff, small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, up to 0.05m thick	Modern disturbance or root action
004	Soft, pale slightly mottled yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional pale blue-grey clayey lenses, at least 0.35m thick	Re-deposited marine alluvium

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Anne Irving

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001. A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 23 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1.

Condition

Results
Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
004	BRK	Brick	Fine oxidised + fe	1	23	Abraded; handmade; slop moulded; sunken ariss; discard	16th -18th century

Provenance
The brick fragment was retrieved from a layer of redeposited alluvium.

Potential
As a single fragment it has limited potential and could, therefore, be discarded.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
A single fragment of animal bone weighing 11g was retrieved from a layer of redeposited alluvium.

Condition
The overall condition of the bone was good.

Results
Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
004	dog	mandible	r	1	11	

Summary
As a single fragment of bone it is generally uninformative and requires no further comment. The bone is archive stable.

OTHER FINDS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
A single other find weighing 9g was recovered.

Condition
The other find is in good condition, but corroded.

Results
Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	iron	nail	1	9	

Provenance
The other find was recovered from the topsoil.

Range
A single iron nail was retrieved.

Potential
As an undated object from the topsoil the other find is of very limited potential.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	Undated	
004	16th -18th century	Based on 1 brick

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium — A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.

Context — An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.*(004).

Layer — A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.

Medieval — The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Post-medieval — The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric — The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Saxon — Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheets
1	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Accession Number:	ECB 3375
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	LERB 10
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-104324

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

OASIS ID: archaeol1-104324

Project details

Project name	Roman Bank, Leverington
Short description of the project	Watching brief undertaken over Roman Bank during creation of a farm access revealed post-medieval deposits suggesting that the Saxon sea bank was raised during this period.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2011 End: 05-05-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LERB10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3375 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 7 - Scrub
Monument type	SEA BANK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND LEVERINGTON Roman Bank
Study area	212.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 4474 1139 52.6804739345 0.141313125955 52 40 49 N 000 08 28 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services

Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Bob Garlant
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office
Physical Archive ID	ECB3375
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Arcaeheology Office
Paper Archive ID	ECB3375
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Roman Bank, Leverington, Cambridgeshire (LERB 10)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cope-Faulkner, P.
Other bibliographic details	72/11
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