
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON
LAND FRONTING BACK ROAD
AND 49 FRONT ROAD,
MURROW,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(MUFR 11)**

Work Undertaken For
Peter Humphrey Associates Ltd

December 2011

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 3760 0707
Planning Application No: F/YR08/0894/O
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-115777

APS Report No. **145/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	2
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

Appendices

1. Specification for scheme of archaeological works
2. Context descriptions
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench location plan
- Figure 4 Plan of Trench 1
- Figure 5 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Pre-machining view of site looking southeast
- Plate 2 Machining Trench 2 looking east
- Plate 3 Trench 1 looking north
- Plate 4 Trench 1, Pit [102], Section 1 looking west
- Plate 5 Trench 2 looking west
- Plate 6 Trench 2, representative section looking south showing roddon silts (201)

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out on land fronting Back Road and 49 Front Road, Murrow, Cambridgeshire as the site lay in an area of archaeological potential where there was evidence of extensive Roman and medieval settlement and salt production.

However, the evaluation identified only an undated, though probably recent, pit. The lack of features of Roman and medieval date suggests the site is located away from the main settlement of these dates.

No finds were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate* (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of a planning application (F/YR08/0894/O) for residential development. Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice recommended that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required to inform decisions on the planning application, and provided a brief for investigations. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Associates Limited to undertake the evaluation which was

carried out on 8th -9th December 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Cambridgeshire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Murrow lies 10km southwest of Wisbech, in the parish of Wisbech St Mary, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The site is a little west of the centre of the linear settlement and lies between Back Road and 49 Front Road, at National Grid Reference TF 3760 0707 (Fig 2).

The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, on land sloping slightly down from south to north, at about 0.5m O.D. Soils in the area are mapped as deep stoneless calcareous clayey soils of the Dowels Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 162) developed on marine alluvium.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is located on a large roddon which was the focus of extensive Roman settlement and salt production and subsequent medieval occupation. Cropmarks of field boundaries, enclosures and trackways of Roman date have been recorded on the higher roddon silts immediately to the northwest and southeast. Although the medieval pattern of fields and driveways is very different, the settlement still sits on the higher ground of the roddon (Hall 1996). The place-name Murrow, first recorded in 1376 as *Morrowe*, is derived from the Old English *mōr* meaning marsh and *rāw* for row of houses (Ekwall 1989).

Archaeological investigations on the route of a pipeline 400m to the northeast revealed four linear features including two dated as Roman and a spread of heat-affected daub of Roman or later date. Pottery of 13th -16th century date indicated medieval activity in the vicinity (Mellor

2009).

An archaeological evaluation 500m east of the site at Ivy Lodge Farm revealed 13th to 15th century land use with trackways and medieval domestic debris. Over 200 sherds of medieval pottery, primarily of 15th century date, were retrieved during the investigations. (Britchfield 2000).

A further investigation, immediately east of the latter, at Hollycroft Farm (HER ECB1854) revealed substantial boundary ditches and a possible pond containing debris indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity (Fletcher 2004).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site and its likely extent; to determine the date and function of any archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement; to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

The evaluation consisted of two trenches measuring 20m and 20.5m by 1.55m. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then

cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

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

5. RESULTS (Figs 4, 5)

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

This trench was machined onto stiff mid grey clay with orange mottles (106) at about 0.6m below the surface. In the centre of the trench the clay was overlain by a 5.5m wide patch of light grey/orange silt (105). Sealing this was a 0.05m thick layer of dried, decayed very dark brown peat (104). This was overlain by 0.3m thick mottled grey/orange clayey silt alluvium (103).

The clayey silt was cut by a single pit [102] (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 4). Vertical sided with rounded corners and a flat base, the pit measured 2m by at least 1m and 0.77m deep and was filled by firm dark greyish brown, with orange mottles, clayey silt (101).

The pit was sealed by 0.18m thick topsoil (100).

Trench 2 (Fig 3, Plate 5)

This trench was machined onto roddon silts. Encountered at shallow depth, these comprised frequent laminations of light yellow, grey and orange silts (201) which were at least 0.43m thick (Fig 5, representative section, Plate 6). They were sealed by 0.23m thick topsoil (100).

6. DISCUSSION

The expected roddon silts, upon which Murrow is known to be built, were exposed in Trench 2. However, no archaeological features were identified cutting them. Trench 1, which was cut from a level 0.6m lower, contained layers of alluvium and a thin drying, decayed band of peat, suggesting it was located just off the roddon. A single undated pit was recorded, cut from immediately below the topsoil, perhaps suggesting a relatively modern garden feature.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological trenching evaluation in advance of a housing development on land between Back and Front Roads, Murrow revealed a single undated, but probably modern, pit. The presence of roddon silts in only one of the trenches indicates that the site is close to the edge of the roddon on which known Roman and medieval settlement is located.

There were no finds.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Peter Humphrey Associates Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-

excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who also edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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(*WISM08*, *GWSM08*, *MWSM08*),
unpublished APS Report **121/09**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 General location map

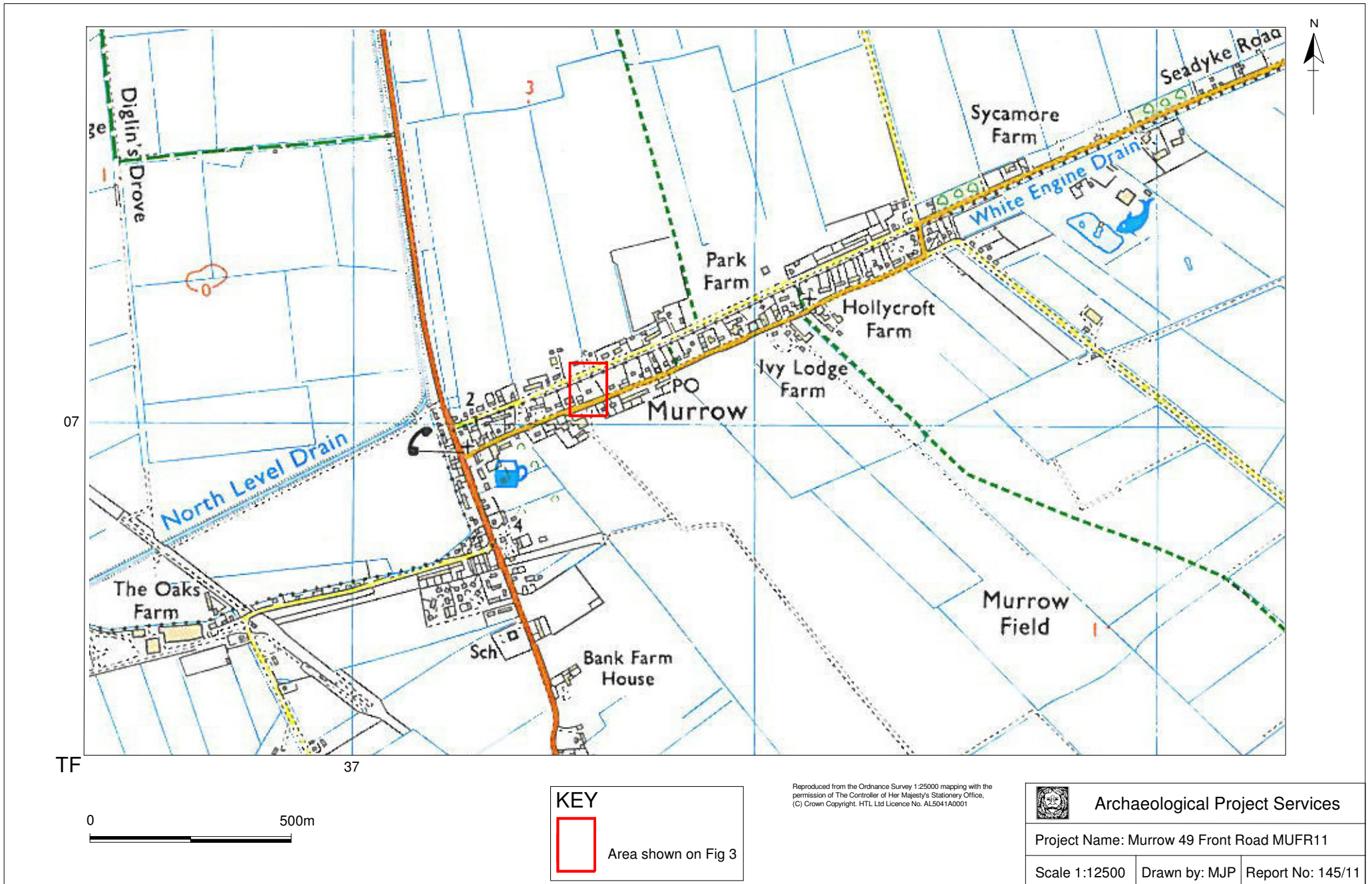


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

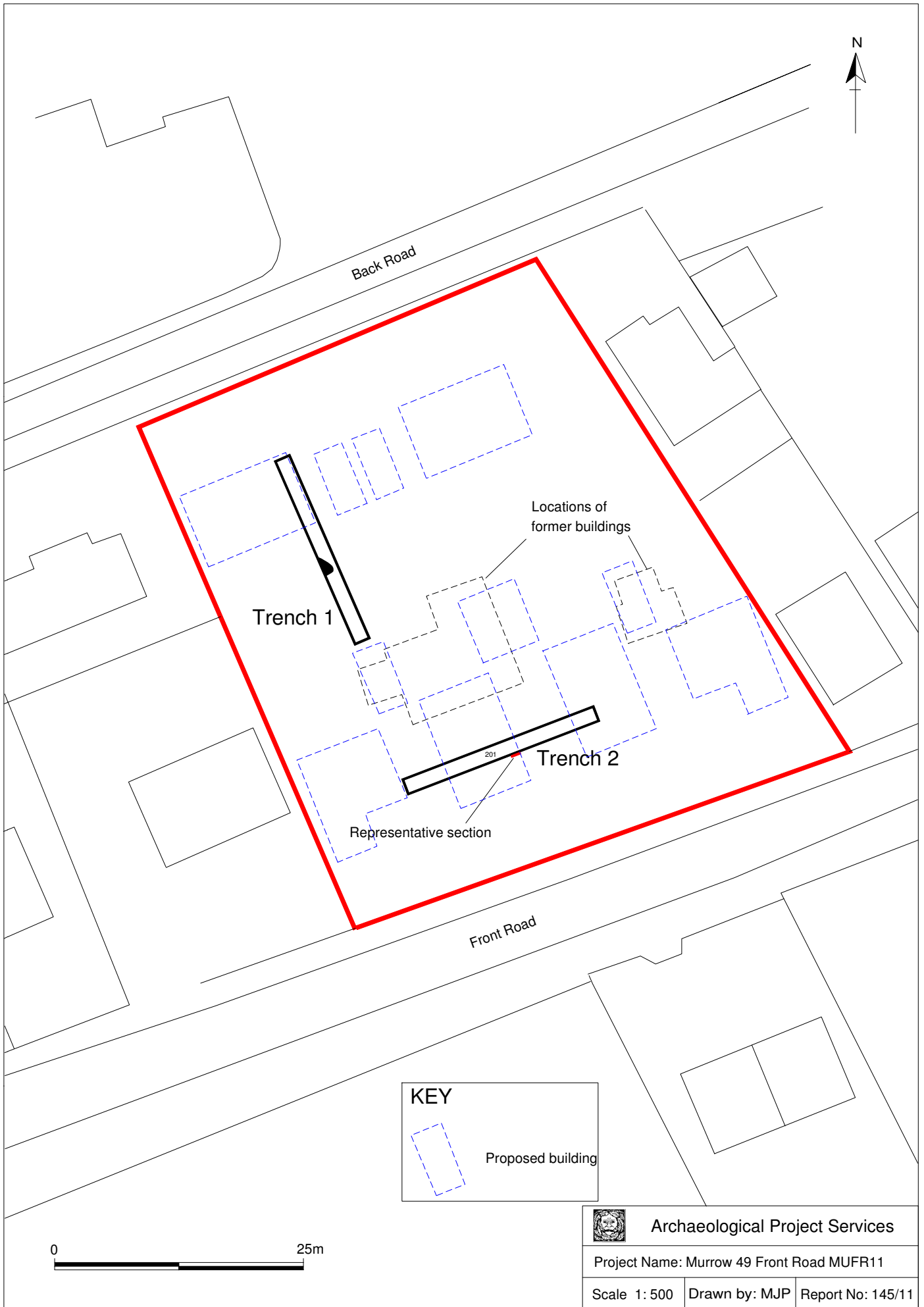
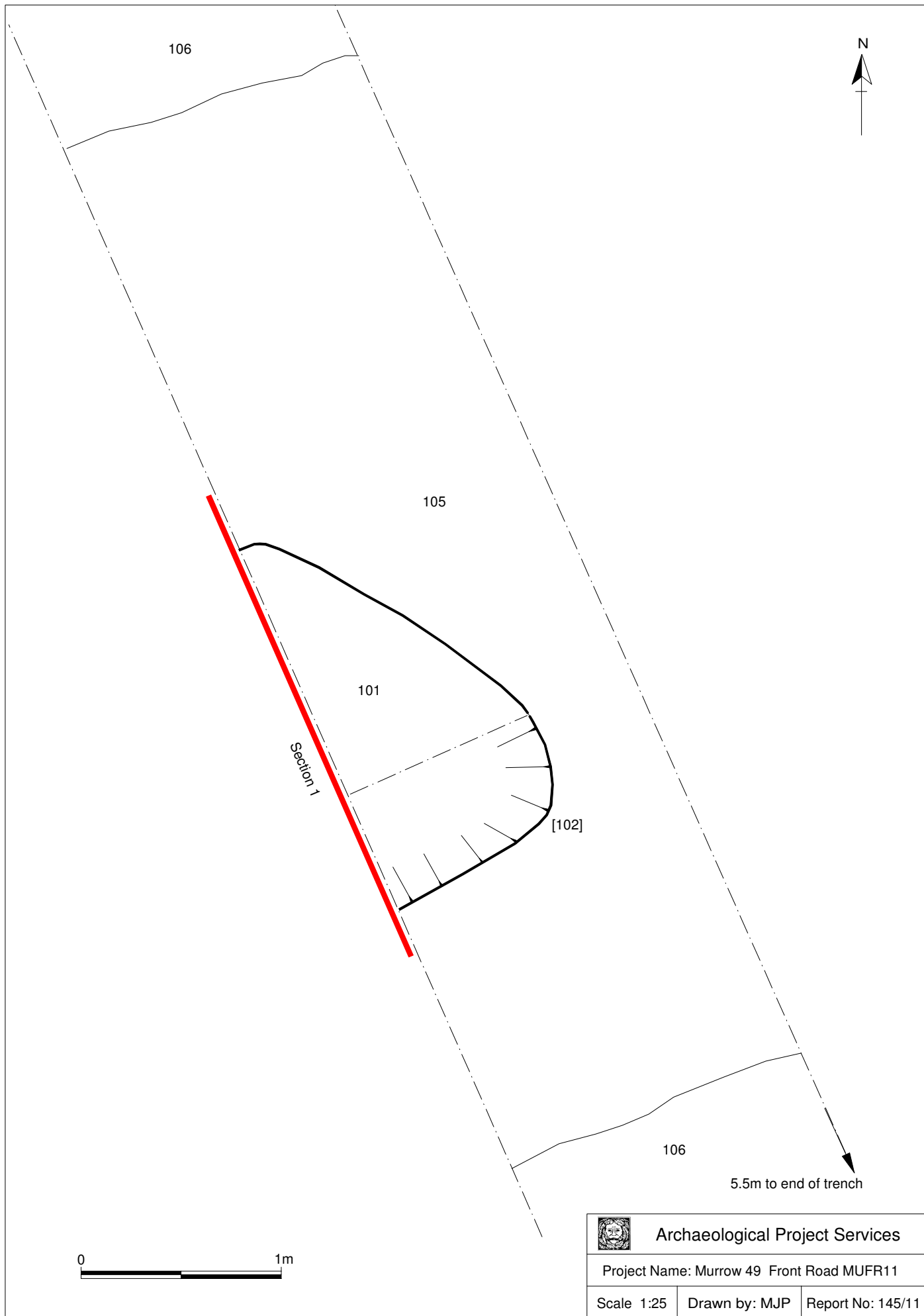


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan




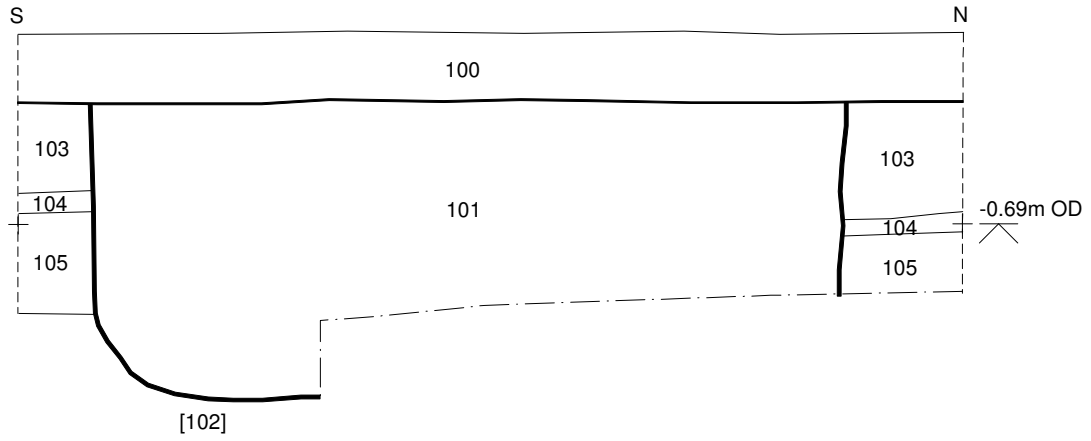
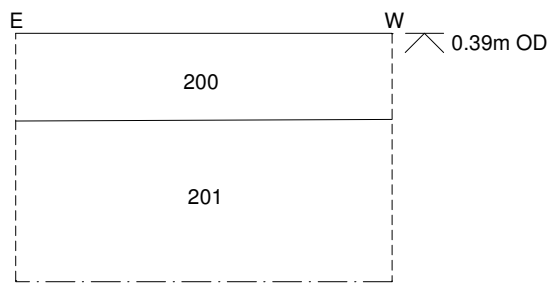
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Murrow 49 Front Road MUF11		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 145/11

Figure 4. Plan of Trench 1



Section 1



Representative section Trench 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Murrow 49 Front Road MUF11		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 145/11

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking southeast



Plate 2. Machining Trench 2 looking east



Plate 3. Trench 1 looking north



Plate 4. Trench 1, Pit [102], Section 1 looking west



Plate 5. Trench 2 looking west



Plate 6. Trench 2, representative section looking south showing roddon silts (201)

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LAND FRONTING BACK ROAD AND 49 FRONT ROAD, MURROW, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

PREPARED FOR PETER HUMPHREY ASSOCIATES LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

JUNE 2011

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land fronting Back Road and 49 Front Road, Murrow, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in a zone of archaeological potential where there is evidence of extensive Roman and medieval settlement and salt production. Roman and medieval remains have been identified close to the present site.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land fronting Back Road and 49 Front Road, Murrow, Cambridgeshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Murrow lies 10km southwest of Wisbech, in the parish of Wisbech St Mary, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The site is a little west of the centre of the linear settlement and lies between Front Road and Back Road, to the rear of 49 Front Road at National Grid Reference TF 3760 0707.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a planning application (F/YR08/0894/O) for residential development of the site. Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice has recommended that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on the planning application, and provided a brief for investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, on flat land at about 3m O.D. Soils in the area are mapped as deep stoneless calcareous clayey soils of the Dowels Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 162) developed on marine alluvium.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is located on a large roddon which was the focus of extensive Roman settlement and salt

production and subsequent medieval occupation. Cropmarks of field boundaries, enclosures and trackways of Roman date have been extensively recorded on the higher roddon silts immediately to the northwest and southeast. Although the medieval pattern of fields and droveways is very different, the settlement still sits on the higher ground of the roddon (Hall 1996).

- 6.2 Archaeological investigation a little to the northeast revealed Roman ditches and pits and numerous artefacts of 13th-16th century date, suggesting occupation of this period close by (APS 2009)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 Two trial trenches, each 20m x 1.6m in extent, or equivalent area will be examined. The proposed trench locations are shown on the attached plan.
- 9.2 General Considerations
- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIFA) of the institute.
 - 9.2.3 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.
 - 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
 - 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles.

Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

- 11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
 - 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - 11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.
- 12.2 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to

labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

- 12.3 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to 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.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 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 the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 14.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate local and national journals: *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*; *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains; and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 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.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator and the client.
- 16.2 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.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MifA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble/A Beeby, APS Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent consultant Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist

Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 2 days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 5 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 02/06/11

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Topsoil	
101	1	Firm dark greyish brown, with orange mottles, clayey silt with occasional lens of peat, 0.77m thick	Fill of [102]	
102	1	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, vertical sides, flat base, 2m N-S, at least 1m E-W, 0.77m deep	Cut of pit	
103	1	Soft mottled grey/orange clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Alluvium	
104	1	Friable very dark brown dried peat, 0.05m thick	Peat layer	
105	1	Soft mottled light grey/orange silt, at least 0.5m thick	Alluvium	
106	1	Stiff mid grey clay with orange mottles, at least 0.25m thick	Alluvium	
200	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Topsoil	
201	2	Soft frequent laminations of light yellow/various shades of grey/orange silts, at least 0.43m thick	Roddon	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in 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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Roddon	Raised banks of clay or silt representing sinuous channels which formed dendritic patterns and which later became silted up. Roddons stand proud of the fen surface due to tidal levees and also due to post depositional compression and wastage of the surrounding peat.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

2	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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

Event Number:	ECB 3705
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MUFR 11
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-115777

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

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