
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND TO THE SOUTHWEST OF
100 WESTFIELD ROAD,
MANEA,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(MAWR 12)**

Work undertaken for
David and Richard Morris

November 2012

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 468 889
Planning Application No: F/YR11/0522/F
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-137028



APS Report No. **86/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation
on land to the southwest of
100 Westfield Road,
Manea,
Cambridgeshire
(MAWR 12)**

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Project Manager	Checked by Project Manager
Dale Trimble 	 Steve Malone
Date: 8 th November 2012	Date: 8 th November 2012

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to residential development on land to the southwest of 100 Westfield Road, Manea, Cambridgeshire due to the high archaeological potential of the site. Artefacts of Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date had been discovered in the vicinity and an excavation of a site further to the east on Westfield Road had identified ditches of post-medieval date.

The evaluation revealed two probable agricultural enclosure or drainage ditches, both on a roughly east-west alignment. A tentative early medieval date for them is suggested, based on a small sherd of pottery of possible 11th to 12th century date and a small piece of probable daub with a wattle impression. Two flint flakes from the ditches probably represent small scale prehistoric flintworking in the vicinity.

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

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition was placed on

planning consent (F/YR11/0522/F) by Fenland District Council requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work was to be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by David and Richard Morris to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between 24th and 26th October 2012, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the local planning archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Manea is a Fenland village lying approximately 10km southeast of March and 15km northwest of Ely in the administrative district of Fenland in Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site is located on land to the southwest of 100 Westfield Road at NGR TL 468 889.

The site lies at approximately 1.5m above sea level, on a small bluff on the west edge of the prehistoric outfall of the Great Ouse river system into the lower fenland basin. The bluff is formed of glacial till deposits over Ampthill Clay and, as this area would not have been subject to immersion by fen flood waters, peats and alluvial deposits associated with generalised Fenland inundation are absent (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Manea parish was surveyed as part of the Fenland survey, including the proposed area of development. The results of the survey enabled reconstruction of the palaeoenvironmental history of the area, demonstrating that Manea existed as an island in the surrounding Fen from the

Neolithic through to medieval period. The site itself lay at the southwestern edge of the island and was never subject to peat growth or deposition of alluvial clays (Hall 1992).

Despite this systematic programme of research, archaeological evidence is sparse for the area, at least partially due to a lack of investigation. However, artefacts are known from Manea that indicate the sporadic use of this part of the river and fen environment in prehistory. These include Palaeolithic flints found east of the site along Westfield Road (MCB7145) and a Neolithic axe found to the north of the development area (MCB7155) while Bronze Age flint scatters and an arrowhead are known from areas to the southeast and south (MCBs 7149 and 7114). An excavation conducted further east along Westfield Road presented evidence of post-medieval enclosure ditches (MCB16327).

Manea itself is of comparatively recent date with the earliest extant building being predominantly of 19th century date (*ibid*).

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, determine its likely extent and the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site; to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site, their spatial arrangement and 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

Two trenches (Fig. 3), one 40m long and one 30m long, were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision. 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.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 2).

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

The location of this trench was moved a few metres northeast to avoid a group of small trees in the southwest corner of the site.

The natural deposit was greyish yellow brown clay (103).

This was cut, in the northeastern part of the trench, by WSW-ENE aligned ditch [106] (Fig 5, Sections 1, 2, Plate 4). This had steep sides and a rounded base and was 0.6m wide and 0.38m deep. A lower fill of yellow brown to dark brown clay (105) containing a broken flint flake, was sealed by 0.38m thick dark brown peaty clay (104), containing a piece of fired clay with a wattle impression, probably daub.

This feature was sealed by a localised subsoil of 0.15m thick dark brown peaty clayey silt (102).

In the southern part of the trench was a 17m long feature [109], probably a pond. The northeasternmost 6m of this was machined out (Fig 5, Section 5) showing it to have undulating sides and a depth of 0.45m. A lower fill of 0.1m thick mid to dark brown silt (108), probably represented the primary silting of the pond. This was overlain by a clay and rubble fill (107), up to 0.42m thick, containing several 20th century frogged bricks (not retrieved). A 0.14m thick patch of silty peat (110) overlay this. This was sealed by up to 0.3m thick topsoil (101).

A barrow sorting exercise from the topsoil at each end of the trench produced no finds.

Trench 2 (Fig 4)

The natural deposit in Trench 2 was light yellowish grey, with orangey brown mottles, clay (206).

This was cut by roughly WSW-ENE aligned, slightly curvilinear ditch [203] (Fig 5, Section 3, Plate 5). This was at least 2.3m long, 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides and flattish base. It was filled by mid greyish brown/orangey brown clayey silt (202) which contained a Neolithic flint flake. After a short gap, the curvilinear ditch resumed a WSW alignment. Its terminus segment [205] (Fig 5, Section 4, Plate 5) was 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep with concave sides and an uneven base. The dark orangey brown/mid greyish brown clayey silt fill (204) produced a single small sherd of probably 11th to 12th century medieval pottery, although an Iron Age date could not be ruled out. A further section through this ditch [208] (Fig 5, Section 6, Plate 6) was excavated just before it turned west along the south baulk of the trench. At this point the ditch was 0.53m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. It was filled with dark orangey brown/mid greyish brown clayey silt (207).

The ditches were sealed by 0.3m thick topsoil (201). A barrow sorting exercise from the topsoil at each end of the trench produced a single burnt flint flake from the west end.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised greyish yellow brown clay.

A ditch in Trench 1 contained a single piece of probable daub of either prehistoric or post-Roman date. A shallower ditch in Trench 2 produced a small sherd of probably medieval, but possibly Iron Age pottery. The ditches were not quite on the same alignment and may have been field boundaries or had a drainage function. It seems likely from the few finds that they are of early medieval date.

The pond in Trench 1 was backfilled during the 1950s with waste material from a construction site on the opposite side of Westfield Road (Richard Morris, pers.comm.).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation, comprising two trial trenches, was undertaken on land southwest of 100 Westfield Road, Manea, Cambridgeshire because the site had archaeological potential.

Two probable agricultural enclosure or drainage ditches, both on a roughly east-west alignment, were revealed. A tentative early medieval date for them is suggested, based on a small sherd of pottery of possible 11 to 12th century date and a small piece of probable daub with a wattle impression. Two flint flakes from the ditches probably represent small scale prehistoric flintworking in the vicinity.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of David and Richard Morris who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Steve Malone.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Staff: Mark Peachey, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hall, D., *The Fenland Project, Number 6: The South-Western Cambridgeshire Fenland*. East Anglian Archaeology 1992

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**

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IfA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 General location map

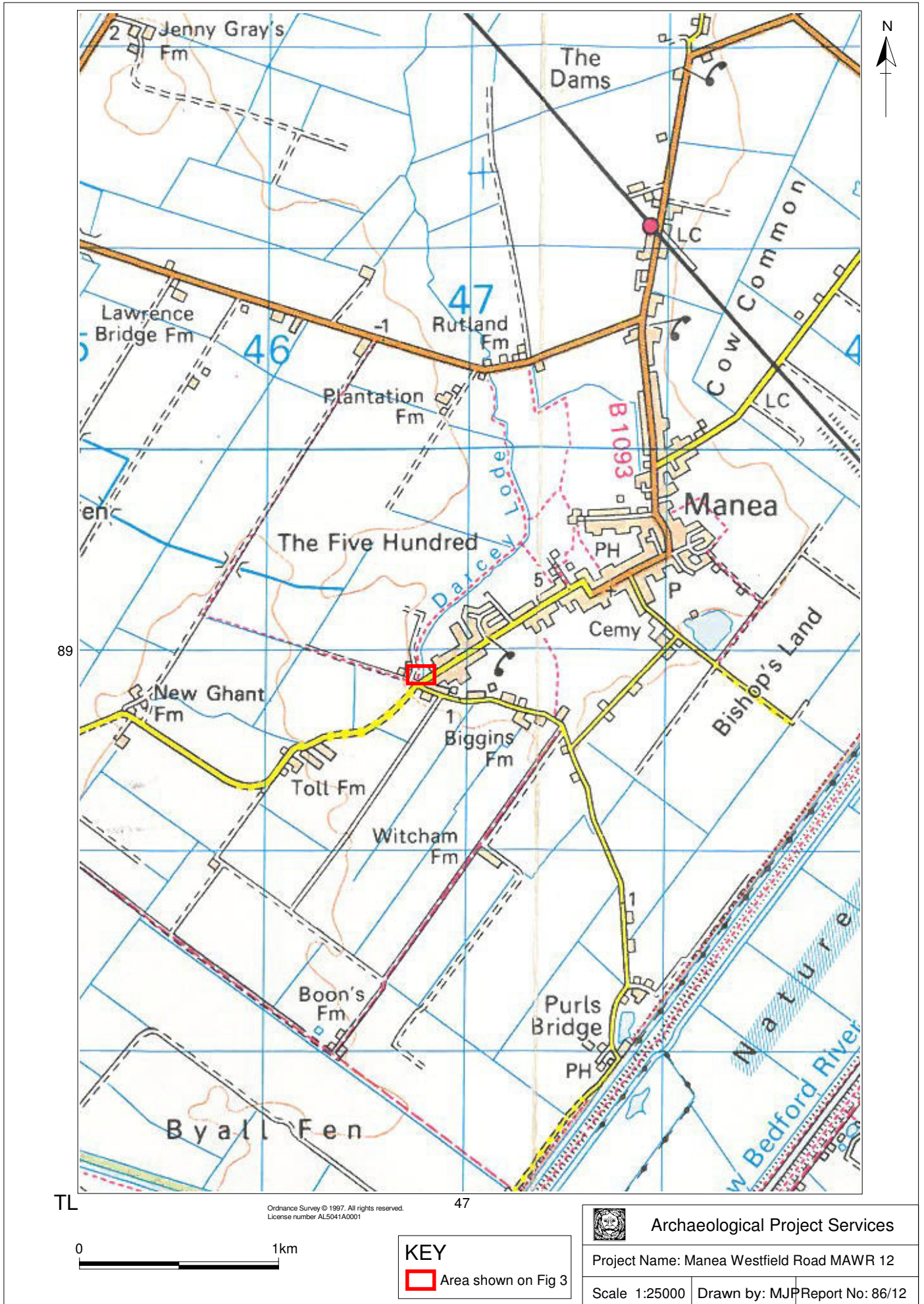


Figure 2. Site Location Plan



Figure 3. Trench location plan

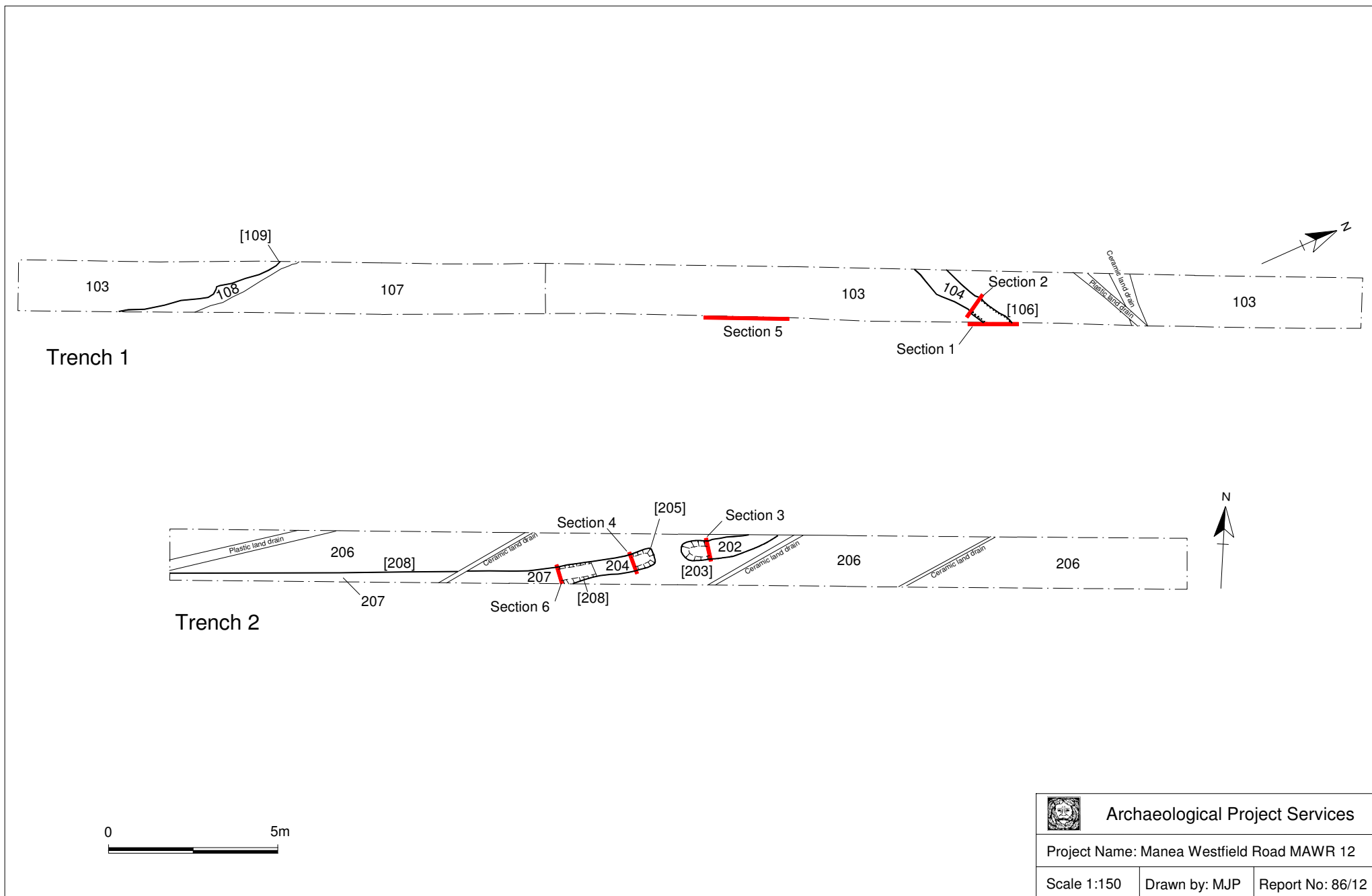
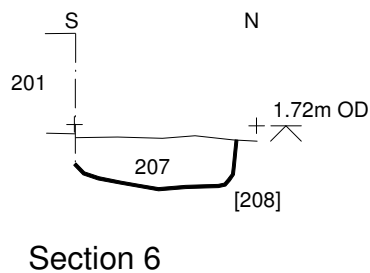
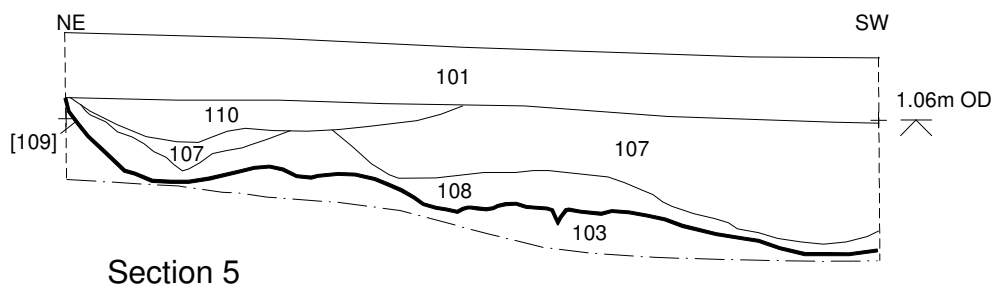
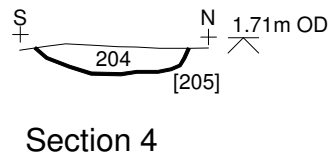
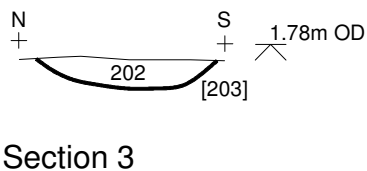
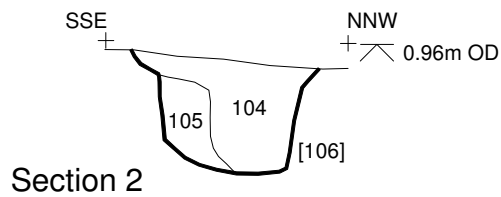
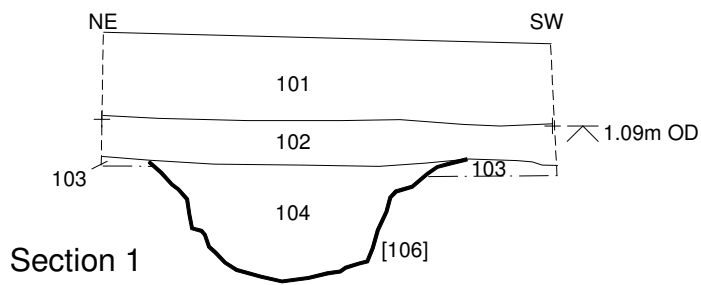


Figure 4. Trench Plans




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Manea Westfield Road MAWR 12		
Scale 1: 25	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 86/12

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking southeast



Plate 2. Machining Trench 2 looking west



Plate 3. Trench 1 looking northeast



Plate 4. Trench 1, Ditch [106], Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 5. Trench 2, Ditch terminus [203], Section 3 and Ditch terminus [205], looking east



Plate 6. Trench 2, Ditch [208], Section 6, looking west

Appendix 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR DAVID AND RICHARD MORRIS

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

OCTOBER 2012

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development on land south west of 100 Westfield Road, Manea, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record contains records which suggest that the site has archaeological potential. Artefacts of Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been discovered in the vicinity and an excavation of a site further to the east on Westfield Road identified ditches of post-medieval date.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed, comprising four dwellings and associated garages and driveways.*
- 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 Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation for evaluation of land to the south west of 100 Westfield Road, Manea, Cambridgeshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Manea is a Fenland village lying approximately 10km south of March and 15km northwest of Ely in the administrative district of Fenland in Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site is located on land to the southwest of 100 Westfield Road

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent (F/YR11/0522/F) by Fenland District Council requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at an elevation of approximately 1.5m above sea level, on a small bluff on the west edge of the prehistoric outfall of the Great Ouse river system into the lower fenland basin. The bluff is formed of glacial till deposits over Amphill Clay and as this area would not have been subject to immersion by fen flood waters, peats and alluvial clays are absent.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Manea parish was surveyed as part of the Fenland survey, including the proposed area of development. The results of the survey enabled reconstruction of the palaeoenvironmental history of the area, demonstrating that Manea existed as an island in the surrounding Fen from the Neolithic through to medieval period. The site itself lay at the southwestern edge of the island and was never subject to peat growth or deposition of alluvial clays (Hall, 1992).
- 6.2 Despite this systematic programme of research, archaeological evidence is sparse for the area, mainly due to a lack of investigation. However, artefacts are known from Manea that indicate the sporadic use of this part of the river and fen environment in prehistory. Palaeolithic flints were found east of the site along Westfield Road (MCB7145), a Neolithic axe found the north of the development area (MCB7155), while Bronze Age flint scatters and an arrowhead are known from areas to the south east and south (MCBs 7149 and 7114). An excavation conducted further east along Westfield Road presented evidence of Post-Medieval enclosure ditches (MCB16327).
- 6.3 Manea itself is of comparatively recent date with the earliest extant building being predominantly of 19th century date (*ibid*)

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 TRIAL TRENCHING AND MONITORING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
 - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of four 25 long and 1.6m wide arranged as shown in Figure 1.
- 8.2 General Considerations
 - 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
 - 8.2.3 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.

- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. 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.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape 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.
- 8.3 Methodology
- 8.3.1 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.
- 8.3.2 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.
- 8.3.3 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.
- 8.3.4 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.
- 8.3.5 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:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 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 Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ARTEFACT SAMPLING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Artefact sampling on sites where finds are present in topsoil or buried soil horizons permits accurate estimation of artefact densities and assists in the characterisation of finds assemblages.
- 9.1.2 Topsoil, subsoil\ buried be machined and stored separately. Following this a sample of 1 wheelbarrow load of 100 litres will be hand sorted and any artefacts retrieved and bagged separately. Samples will be retrieved from each end of each trench.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary 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.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 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.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

11.3Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 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.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.
- 12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 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. The event number for this project issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record will be ECB3387.
- 12.4 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 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

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.
- 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 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
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 Alex Beeby 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 Irving, independent pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Irving, 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	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, 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 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 1 experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take 3 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation report production is expected to take up to 3 working weeks. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 18.4 Contingency
- 18.4.1 Contingencies for the analysis of bulk environmental samples and special finds requiring conservation are specified in the project budget.
- 18.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

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 can be supplied on request.

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, 16th October 2012

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Soft dark greyish brown silty peat with rare small rounded pebbles, rare chalk and flint nodules, 0.22m – 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
102	1	Soft mid to dark brown clayey silt peat with occasional, rare rounded pebbles and flint nodules, 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
103	1	Firm light greyish yellow brown clay 0.15m thick	Natural	
104	1	Soft dark brown peat with frequent clay, slight sand with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles and occasional lumps of redeposited natural clay, 0.38m thick	Natural silting fill of [106]	Prehistoric or post-Roman
105	1	Soft mix of light yellow brown and mid to dark brown clay with rare subrounded pebbles, 0.26m thick	Localised slump in [106]	
106	1	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.6m wide, 0.38m deep	Cut of drainage gully	Prehistoric or post-Roman
107	1	Firm mix of light brown to mid grey clay with organic silt patches and occasional frogged bricks, cement lumps and glass, 0.42m thick	Backfill of [109], waste from 1950s building over road	1950s, Mr Morris pers.comm
108	1	Soft mid to dark brown organic silt with rare small pebbles, 0.1m thick	Primary silting fill of [109]	
109	1	Sub-rounded cut with gradually sloping sides and slightly undulating base, 17m by at least 1.5m, 0.45m deep	Cut of pond	
110	1	Soft mid brown silty peat with moderate clay patches, 0.14m thick	Fill of [109]	
201	2	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small subangular stones, 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
202	2	Soft mottled mid greyish brown/orange brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, common small gravel, 0.1m thick	Fill of [203]	
203	2	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with concave sides and flattish base, at least 2.3m long, 0.6m wide, 0.1m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	
204	2	Soft mottled dark orangey brown/mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular to rounded stones, occasional gravel, 0.09m thick	Fill of [205]	11 th -12 th C?
205	2	E-W aligned linear cut with concave sides and uneven base, at least 15.3m long, 0.5m wide, 0.09m deep	Cut of ditch	11 th -12 th C?

206	2	Soft light yellowish grey, with frequent orangey brown mottles, clay with occasional small angular stones, at least 0.9m thick (in temp sondage at west end of trench	Natural	
207	2	Soft mottled dark orangey brown/mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular to rounded stones, 0.17m thick	Fill of [208]	
208	2	E-W aligned linear cut with steep sides and flattish base, at least 0.53m wide, 0.17m deep	Cut of ditch, continuation of [205]	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which also covers surrounding counties. A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing five grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery probably ranges in date, from the early medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

Both pieces of pottery are fragmentary and one sherd is also sooted internally, this is likely to be from use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Context	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	101	PEARL	Hollow	1	1	3	blue sponged dec	BS		19th
2	204	EMHM?	Jar	1	1	2		BS	Sooted interior; thin walled flint and sandstone; ?ID	11th to 12th?

Provenance

A single sherd was recovered from, (101) the topsoil in Trench 1 and a second sherd came from ditch [205] in Trench 2.

Range

The pottery from context (101) in Trench 1 is Pearlware (PEARL) dating to the 19th century; this is a common industrially mass produced type.

The sherd from ditch [205] in Trench 2 is very small and absolute identification is very difficult. The pottery is handmade and thin walled with a thick internal soot deposit. The fabric is a dark reduced variety with rare coarse flint and sandstone inclusions and a sandy matrix including greensand. This is probably a piece of Early Medieval Handmade Ware (EMHM), likely a relatively local product from the Norfolk area, dating to the 11th to 12th century. However this is such a fragmentary sherd that an Iron Age date cannot be absolutely ruled out.

Potential

There is limited potential; for further work on these pieces of pottery. Further work on the site may help to conclusively date ditch [205]. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Two sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation. One sherd, from the topsoil in Trench 1 is of 19th century date whilst a second, recovered from a ditch in Trench 2, probably belongs to the early medieval period, although the piece is too small to be absolutely certain of this.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

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 71 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out before being counted and weighed. The ceramic building material was then examined visually This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The piece is small and abraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
101	MODERN BRICK	Modern Brick			1	71	Modern moulded brick; stamped ...PH...; abraded	20th Century

Provenance

The ceramic building material came from the topsoil in Trench 1, (101).

Range

The is a single piece of brick (MODERN BRICK) dating to the 20th century.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A single piece of modern brick was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001)

Methodology

The material was laid out and then view both visually and using a microscope at x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The piece is small and abraded.

Results

Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Fabric	Classification	NoF	W (g)	Description
104	Oxidised; fine	DAUB?	1	7	Small; abraded; linear impression, probably DAUB; high fired

Provenance

The fragment came from drainage gully [106] in Trench 1.

Range

There is a single piece of fired clay. This has two linear impressions, probably from being laid upon a wattle structure. The piece is relatively highly fired suggesting exposure to a heat source other than sunlight; perhaps as part of an oven structure or possibly during a house fire.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The piece should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A single piece of fired clay, probably daub, was recovered from a gully in Trench 1.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Three worked flints and one unworked example were retrieved from evaluation trenches

Condition

The items are in relatively fresh condition. There are no conservation requirements

Results

Table 4, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
104	Natural flake. Discarded	1		
105	Broken flake. 27 x 20 x 2mm	1	1	Bronze Age
201	Burnt Flint. Grey, fire cracked, unworked. 20 x 11 x 3mm	1	1	undated
202	Flake. Prominent dorsal ridge. 32 x 15 x 5mm	1	2	Neolithic

Provenance

The flake from (105) was located in a fill of a drainage cut while (201) was from the topsoil and (202) from the fill of a ditch

Range

The items range in date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. One item is a flake off a burnt stone, a common find on prehistoric sites. The flakes indicate at least two episodes of flint working at the site.

Potential

The material indicates that low-level flintworking was taking place in the immediate vicinity.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
101	20th	Topsoil
104	Prehistoric or Post Roman	Based on Fired clay
204	11th-12th?	Based on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 4

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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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].
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
18	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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

Event Number:	ECB 3871
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MAWR 12
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-137028

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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