
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
43-47 THE CAUSEWAY,
MARCH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(MACA 14)**

Work Undertaken For
AC Building

February 2014

Report Compiled by
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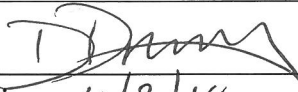
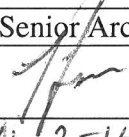
APS Report No: **6/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 43-47 The Causeway
 March
 MACA 13

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken on land at 43-47 The Causeway, March, Cambridgeshire as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, on a Fenland island and close to the focus of medieval settlement.

The evaluation revealed an undated, probable field boundary, ditch along with a post-medieval pond.

Artefacts retrieved included pottery closely dated to the 17th century. Brick and tile was also recovered and is likely to be contemporary.

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 (Application No. FYR090742FDC) requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of the development. The first phase of this work was an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site,

and to determine the need for any further investigations. This evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS) on 9th and 10th January 2014 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office.

2.3 Topography and Geology

March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development site lies in the south of the town, on land between The Causeway and Gas Road, at National Grid Reference TL 4163 9600 (Figs. 2 and 3).

The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna). As an urban area, soils have not been mapped, though to the south are Peacock Association, clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge et al. 1984). The Investigation Area lies at c. 4m OD on the centre of a low-lying island, which rises to c.6m OD just to the south.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the Fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula which has been a focus for prehistoric and later occupation. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsula and the

constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987).

Cropmarks of enclosures and field systems of probable Iron Age-Roman date are extensive on the northeastern fringe of the island, but the highest parts of the island lie underneath the modern town and have not been extensively investigated.

The place-name March is probably derived from the Old English *merc*, meaning 'boundary' (Ekwall 1989, 314). March is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. It was later known as *Marchford*, a reflection of the role March played in the transport routes through the Fens. The earliest Saxon and medieval settlement was probably focused in the vicinity of the church of St Wendreda, some 700m to the south of the site, and south of the later market place at the Nene crossing. This church dates mainly from the 14th century but with some earlier elements. A Papal indulgence was granted in 1343 for the re-building of the church (Pevsner 2002, 437). The chancel was rebuilt in the 19th century. Late Saxon and early medieval pottery found during archaeological investigations on Church Street are thought to indicate possible early medieval settlement associated with the church (Mellor 2006).

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 were to establish the type of archaeological evidence that might be present within the site, to determine its

likely extent, the date and function of any archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features may extend into the application area, and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Three trenches, each measuring 10m long, by 1.6m wide, were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology (Fig. 3).

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 by differential RTK GPS survey. The calibrated data was logged in the field and subsequently processed in the office by specific processing software which is used to produce customised CAD files.

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 based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

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.

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

The natural deposit in this trench, located on the west side of the site, was light orange yellow silty sand (111/112). This was overlain by patchy light whitish grey silty sand natural variation (109/110).

The natural deposits were cut towards the north end of the trench by steep sided east-west aligned ditch [108] (Fig 5, Section 3). This was 1.45m wide and 0.49m deep and was filled with light grey silty sand (107). This ditch was cut by feature [118]/[122] (Fig 5, Section 5) which extended along the full length of the east side of the trench. This feature had steep sides and was at least 0.4m wide and 0.68m deep. Lower fill (117) was 0.33m thick light grey sandy silt. This was overlain by 0.25m thick mid brownish grey silty sand (116) which contained a sherd of mid 16th – 17th century pottery. This fill was sealed by 0.15m thick light brown sandy clay (115/121). Feature [118]/[122] was, in turn, cut by small sub-rectangular pit [114] (Fig 5, Section 4, Plate 4). With very steep sides and a flattish base, this feature was filled with light bluish grey clay (113).

Sealing the features was a 0.13m thick layer of dark brownish grey silty sand (106), probably the former topsoil. This had been buried by an up to 0.18m thick layer of dumped cinders and tarmac (104/105) forming the make-up layer for

the recently removed yard surface. This was cut by a modern drain trench [103] which was sealed by 0.05m thick layer of recently spread soil (101).

Trench 2 (Fig 4, Plate 5)

Trench 2 was located across the centre of the site. The natural deposit of light yellowish brown sand and gravel (207) was exposed at its east end. It was cut by a single large feature [206], the base of which sloped gently down from east to west (Fig 5, Sections 1, 2, Plate 6). Basal fill (205) was 0.25m thick dark greyish brown slightly peaty silt containing 16th – 17th century pottery. It was overlain by 0.3m thick mid grey silt (204). Above this was 0.4m thick dark greyish brown peaty silt upper fill (203) containing 17th century pottery.

An up to 0.4m thick levelling layer of mid greyish brown silty sand (202) had been laid over the top of the large feature, a probable former pond. This was overlain by a 0.45m thickness of rubble base (201) for the recently removed yard surface.

Trench 3 (Fig 4, Plate 7)

This trench was located near the southeast corner of the site. Yellowish brown natural sand (310) was revealed at a depth of 1.2m in the side of a trial hole at the south end of the trench. It was overlain by 0.1m thick dark reddish brown natural sand and gravel (309) which was cut by concave sided feature [308] (Fig 5, Section 7, Plate 8). This feature extended along the trench and was filled by at least 0.2m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (307). A lump of bluish yellow clay (306) had been dumped over this (Fig 5, Section 6).

An at least 0.6m thick layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt (305) containing 17th century pottery formed a levelling layer over the feature. This was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel (304). In turn this was cut

by the construction trench [303] for roughly east-west aligned red brick wall footing [302] (Fig 5, Section 6). This survived to six courses and was bonded with thick lime mortar.

Part of a circular brick well [311] (Plate 8) was exposed at similar depth to wall [302] in the southwest side of the trench. This would have been around 2m in diameter. The brick features were sealed by an up to 0.56m thickness of modern overburden forming the base for the recently removed yard surface.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits were yellow/orange sand and gravel.

An undated east-west ditch in Trench 1 was probably a former field boundary. The feature along the east side of this trench may have been a roadside ditch. Alternatively, along with the large feature in Trench 2 and in the west side of Trench 3, it may have been part of a large feature such as a pond predating the buildings shown on the 1887 1:500 March town plan. The brick wall footing revealed in Trench 3 is on a similar alignments to the mapped buildings while the well may have been situated in a yard to the rear.

The pottery in the probable pond may have been thrown in by local householders. It can be closely dated to the 17th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 43-47 The Causeway, March, Cambridgeshire as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, on the fenland island and close to the focus of medieval settlement.

The evaluation revealed an undated probable field boundary ditch along with a post-medieval pond.

Artefacts retrieved comprised pottery of 17th century date with probable contemporary brick and tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Tony Coccozza of AC Building for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Team: Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
 Surveying: Chris Moulis
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

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Mellor, V, 2006 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at the Church Hall, Church Lane, March, Cambridgeshire (MACL 06)*
Unpublished APS report no: **185/06**

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

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

HER Heritage Environment Record

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum



Figure 1 General location map




96

TL

41

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 Area shown on Fig 3




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: March The Causeway MACA 14		
Scale 1: 10000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 6/14

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

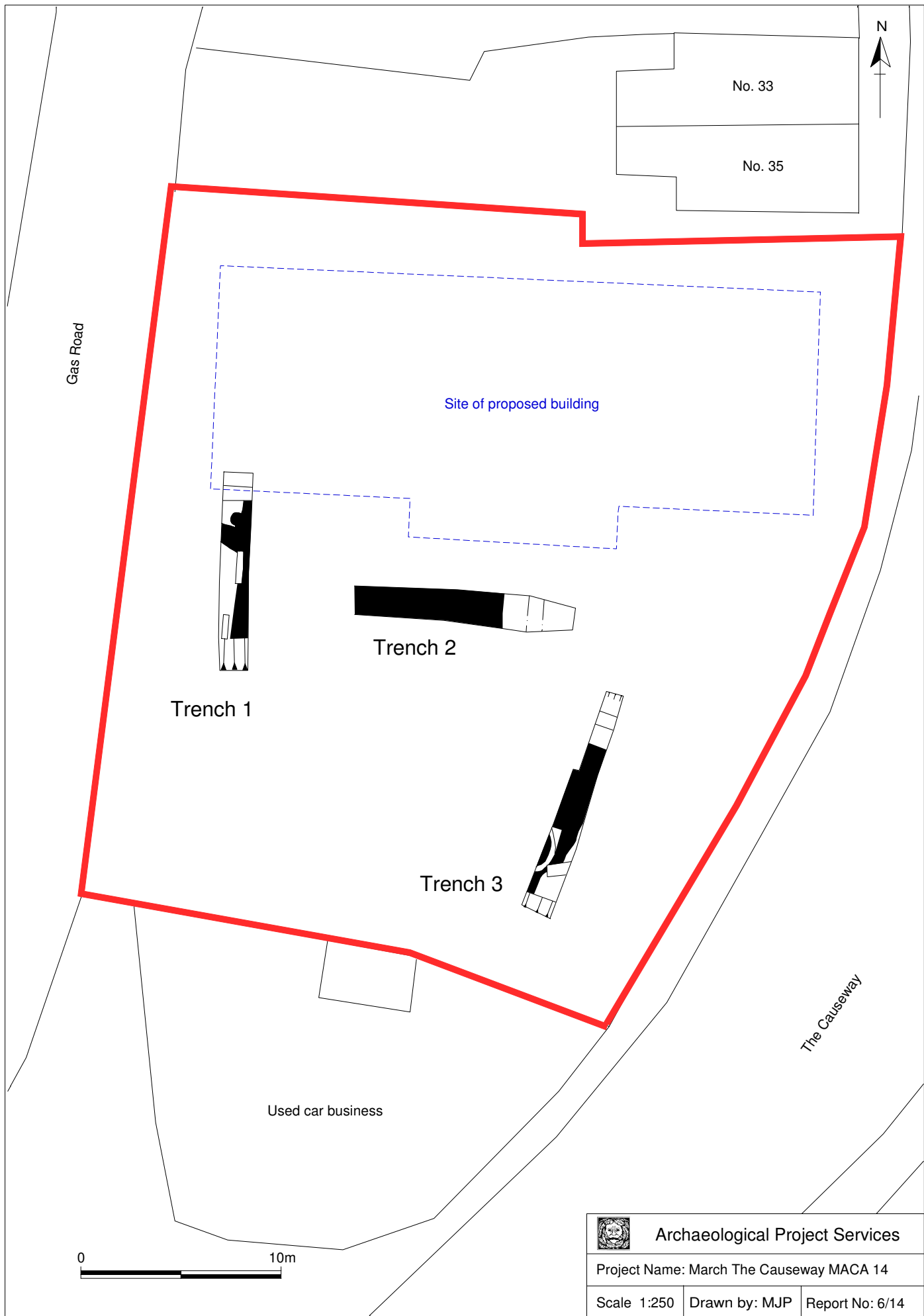
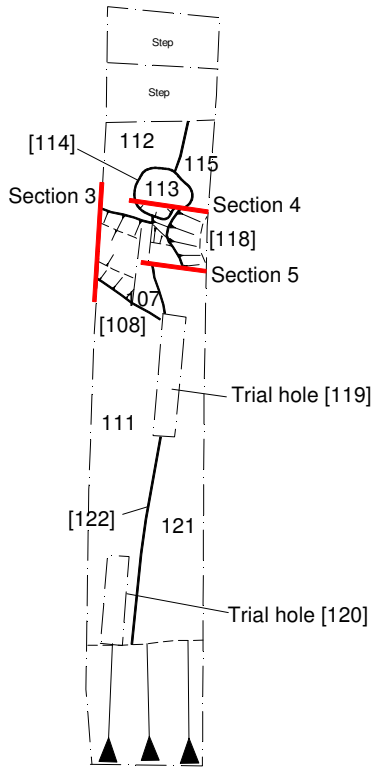
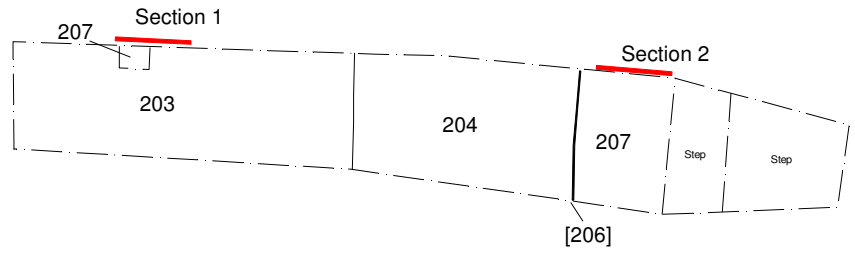


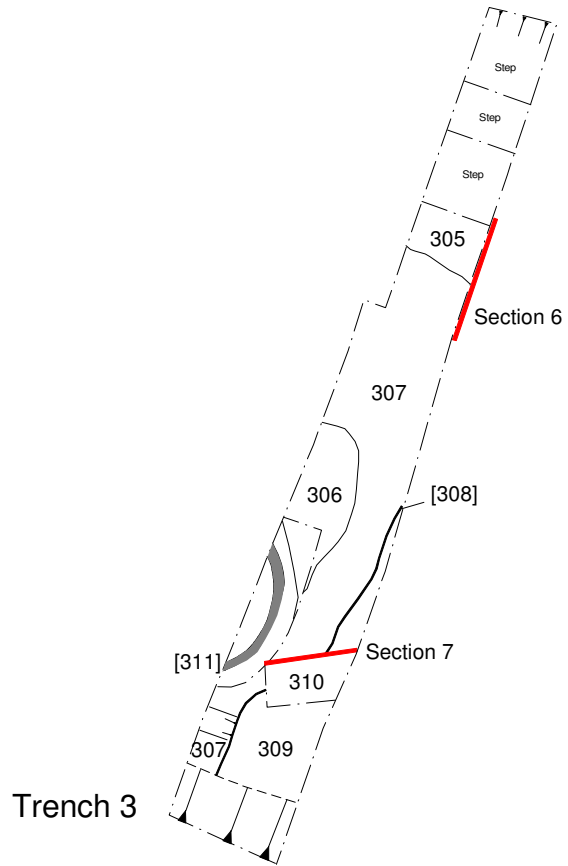
Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3




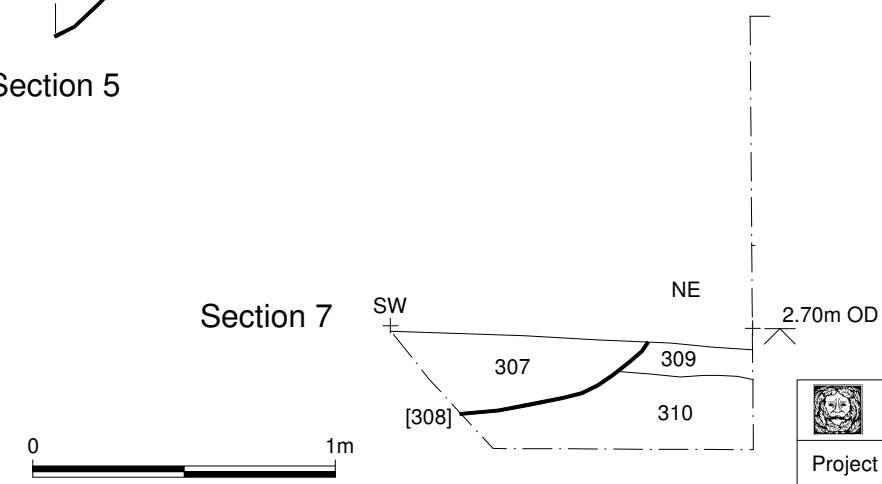
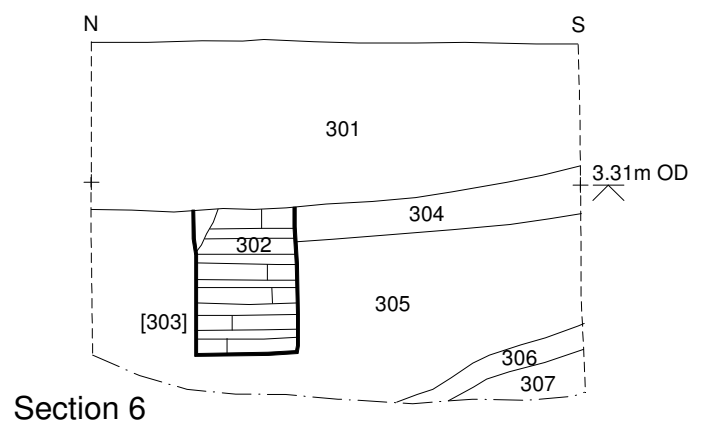
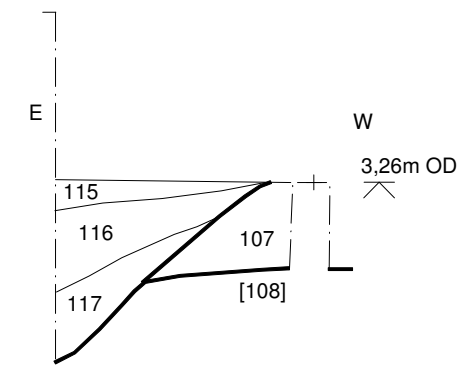
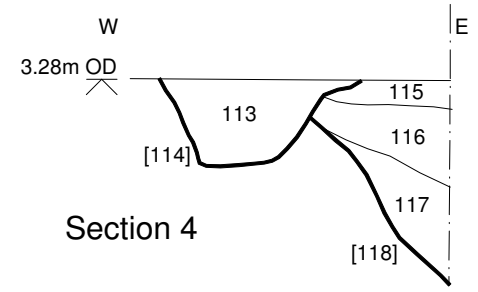
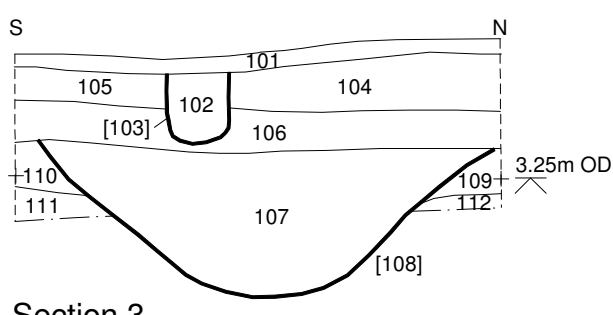
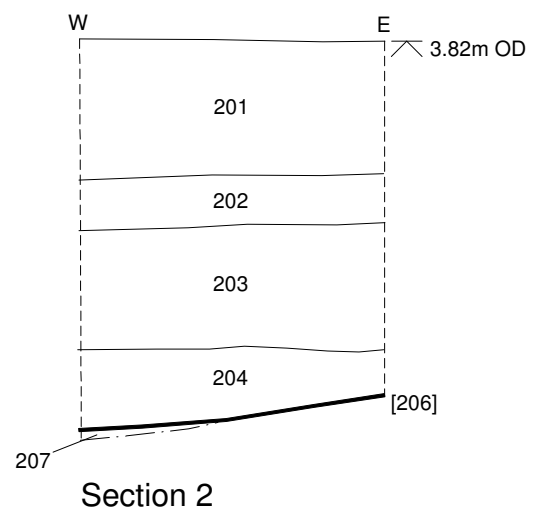
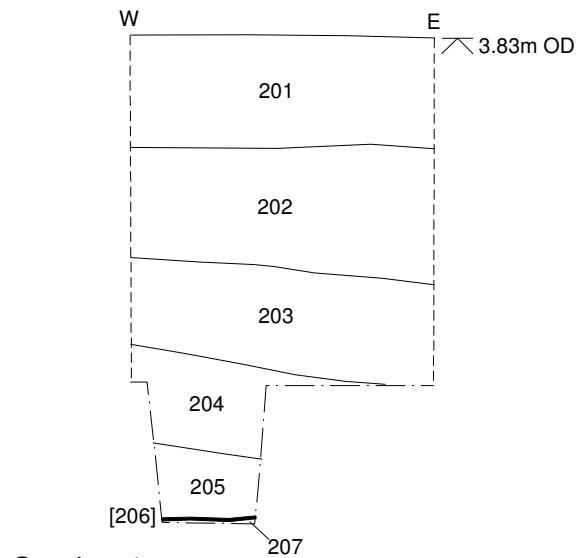
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Project Name: March The Causeway MACA 14		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 6/14

Figure 4. Trench Plans




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: March The Causeway MACA 14		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 6/14

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking northeast from Gas Road



Plate 2. Machining Trench 2 looking northwest



Plate 3. Trench1 looking north



Plate 4. Trench 1, Ditch [108], Pit [114], Section 5, Ditch [118], looking north



Plate 5. Trench 2 looking west



Plate 6. Trench 2, representative Section 1, looking north



Plate 7. Trench 3 looking southwest



Plate 8. Trench 3, well [311], feature [308], Section 7, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE CAUSEWAY, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at 43-47, The Causeway, March, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, on the March island within the fenland and close to the focus of medieval settlement at March.*
- 1.3 *Archaeological evaluation of the site is required as a condition of planning consent to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.*
- 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 evaluation of land at 43-47, The Causeway, March, 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 March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site lies in the south of the town, on land between The Causeway and Gas Road, March at National Grid Reference TL 4163 9600.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent (Application No. FYR090742FDC) requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of the development. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any further investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna). As an urban area, soils have not been mapped, though to the south are Peacock Association, clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The Investigation Area lies at c. 4m OD on the centre of the low-lying island, which rises to c.6m OD just to the south.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula which has been a

focus for prehistoric and later occupation. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsula and the constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987).

- 6.2 Cropmarks of enclosures and field systems of probable Iron Age-Roman date are extensive on the northeastern fringe of the island, but the highest parts of the island lie underneath the modern town and have not been extensively investigated.
- 6.3 March is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was known as *Merc*, meaning boundary. It was later known as Marchford, a reflection of the role March played in the transport routes through the Fens. The earliest Saxon and medieval settlement was presumably focused in the vicinity of the church of St Wendreda, some 700m to the south of the site, and well south of the later market place at the Nene crossing.

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

- 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 It is anticipated that three trenches up to 10m by 1.6m will be excavated to investigate the frontages onto The Causeway and Gas Road as well as the area between.
- 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 for 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.
- 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 tape or EDM survey.

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.
- 9.2 Samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of dated features, likely to comprise ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples to characterise the survival of plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from suitable archaeological contexts. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with English Heritage guidelines. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

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.

11.3 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:
- 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.

12 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, the archive will be microfilmed. 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. An event number for this project will be obtained from Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record..
- 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 local journal *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*. 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>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman: A Beeby, APS Post-Roman: Dr A Irving, Independent Specialist
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS/J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	G Western, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/M Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist

Soil Assessment	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 Project Manager, Archaeological Project Services, Steve Malone, 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 an appropriately experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take 2 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 5 days. 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 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

- Hall, D., 1987 The Fenland Project, Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Peterborough to March. EAA 35
- 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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones, 0.05m thick	Recent soil layer spread over yard surface	Modern
102	1	Loose dark grey brown gritty sandy silt with occasional stones, 0.23m thick	Fill of [103]	Modern
103	1	Roughly east-west aligned linear cut with vertical sides and flattish base, at least 1.6m long, 0.2m wide, 0.23m deep	Modern drain trench	Modern
104	1	Compact mid rusty brown and dark grey mix of dumped cinders, tarmac etc, 0.18m thick	Yard surface make-up	Modern
105	1	Compact dark grey mix of dumped cinders, tarmac etc, 0.12m thick	Yard surface make-up	Modern
106	1	Quite soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand, very gritty with frequent small sub-angular stones, 0.13m thick	Buried former topsoil	
107	1	Fairly firm light grey, with occasional mid-orange mottles, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.49m thick	Fill of [108]	
108	1	East-west aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and concave base, at least 1.5m long, 1.45m wide, up to 0.49m deep	Cut of ditch	
109	1	Fairly firm light whitish grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones, 0.15m thick	Natural variation	
110	1	Fairly firm light whitish grey silty sand with frequent grit and small sub-angular stones, 0.15m thick	Natural variation	
111	1	Fairly firm light orangey yellow silty sand, at least 0.12m thick	Natural	
112	1	Fairly firm light orangey yellow silty sand, at least 0.05m thick	Natural	
113	1	Stiff light blueish grey clay with light yellow silty sand mottles, 0.3m thick	Fill of [114]	
114	1	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, very steep sides and flattish base, 0.75m by 0.65m, up to 0.3m deep	Cut of small pit/post hole	
115	1	Firm light brown sandy clay, 0.15m thick	Fill of [118]	
116	1	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit, 0.25m thick	Fill of [118]	16 th – mid 17 th
117	1	Fairly firm light grey sandy silt with frequent grit and small sub-angular stones, 0.33m thick	Fill of [118]	

118	1	North-south aligned linear cut with steep sides, at least 10m long, 0.4m wide, up to 0.68m deep	Cut of ditch	
119	1	Machine cut sondage with mixed backfill	Trial hole	Modern
120	1	Machine cut sondage with mixed backfill	Trial hole	Modern
121	1	Fairly firm mid brownish grey gritty silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones	Fill of [122]	
122	1	Continuation of [118], at least 0.75m wide	Cut of ditch	
201	2	Loose demolition rubble/base for former yard surface (removed), up to 0.45m thick	Layer	
202	2	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with common gravel, up to 0.4m thick	Levelling over former pond	
203	2	Soft dark greyish brown slightly peaty silt, 0.4m thick	Fill of [206]	17 th
204	2	Soft mid grey silt, 0.3m thick	Fill of [206]	
205	2	Soft dark greyish brown slightly peaty silt, 0.25m thick	Fill of [206]	Mid 16 th – 17 th
206	2	Large cut of unknown shape, at least 8m long, 1.5m wide, 0.9m deep	Cut of probable pond	
207	2	Loose mid to light yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural	
301	3	Loose demolition rubble/base for former yard surface (removed), up to 0.56m thick	Layer	
302	3	Roughly east-west aligned red brick wall footing with hard lime mortar, 0.52m deep, 0.37m wide, six courses surviving. Individual bricks 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.05m	Brick wall footing of former house	17 th – early 19 th
303	3	Roughly east-west aligned cut for [302]	Wall construction cut	
304	3	Loose light yellowish brown sand and gravel, 0.15m thick	Levelling layer	
305	3	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, at least 0.6m thick	Levelling layer	17 th
306	3	Stiff blueish yellow clay, at least 0.3m thick	Dump of clay in [308]	
307	3	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, at least 0.2m thick	Fill of [308]	
308	3	Large cut of unknown shape, at least 8m long, 1.5m wide, 0.9m deep, at least 0.65m deep	Cut of probable pond	
309	3	Loose dark reddish brown sand and gravel, 0.1m thick	Natural	
310	3	Loose light yellowish brown sand, at least 0.3m thick	Natural	
311	3	Circular brick-lined well, 1.65m wide seen, probably roughly 2m diameter, extends 0.35m into trench	Well	Early modern

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 can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 15 sherds from 13 vessels, weighing 1116 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is in a fresh condition with some large pieces recorded. This is reflected in the high average sherd weight of 74 grams. Pieces from three vessels are sooted, including two which have a deposit over a broken edge; which is probably a result of post-use disposal methods rather than from usage. A single fragment, from a dripping pan, has a heat affected glaze, likely caused by the effect of hot fat landing on the surface during cooking.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Post Medieval	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	2	2	72
	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	1550	1800	5	4	474
	BL	Black Glazed Earthenware	1550	1750	3	2	79
	RGRE	Reduced Glazed Red Earthenware	1550	1850	1	1	15
	WEST	Westerwald Stoneware	1600	1800	2	2	272
	SLIP	Unidentified Slipware	1600	1750	2	2	204
Total					15	13	1116

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from the fill (116) of ditch [118] in Trench 1, the fills (203 and 205) of a pond-like feature [206] in Trench 2 and levelling layer (305) in Trench 3.

Range

There is a range of post- medieval domestic pottery types all of which are likely to be of 16th or 17th century date.

Trench 1

A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) was recovered from ditch [118] here. This piece, from a bowl with a long everted rim, is quite typical of 16th and early 17th century assemblages.

Trench 2

A total of eleven sherds from ten vessels were recovered from a pond-like feature [206]. This is a fine, fresh group of vessels including large fragments. Fabric types include Black Glazed Earthenware (BL), Slipware (SLIP), Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH), Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE), Reduced Glazed Red Earthenware (RGRE) and Westerwald Stoneware (WEST). Notable sherds include a large fragment from a rectangular pan, probably a dripping pan, in BERTH and a base fragment from a drinking vessel, probably a baluster type jug, in WEST. This material is likely to be primary deposition material of 17th century date. Close dating is difficult, but the Westerwald Stoneware drinking jug has vertical gadrooned decoration of a type most common in the early to middle 17th century.

Trench 3

Sherds from two vessels came from layer (305) within this trench. A large section from a Slipware (SLIP) dish, has

trailed slip line decoration, and copper wash over an amber glaze. This piece is almost certainly of 17th century date. Two fragments from a closed vessel in a fine Black Glazed Earthenware (BL) are likely to be contemporary.

Potential

This is an interesting small post-medieval assemblage which should be retained, and should pose no problems for long term storage. Should further work be carried out on the site, a ceramic pan in Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) from (203) is of note and worthy of illustration.

Summary

A total of 15 sherds of pottery of post-medieval date were recovered, with the majority of the pieces coming from a single feature in Trench 2. The material is domestic in nature and the group includes several large fresh pieces. Most of, if not all the pottery, should probably be assigned to the 17th century.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1858 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 2 below.

Condition

There is one complete brick and an abraded section of tile. Both pieces have mortar adhered to them and the tile has this over a broken edge suggesting the item has been reused.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
2	203	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; fine sandy; mica	Abraded; Fe concretion over break; mortar over break	17th-19th	1	139
3	302	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fenland calcareous	Complete brick; handmade; very narrow; 220x110x45; mortar adhered to all surfaces	L16th-19th	1	1719
Total							2	1858

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from pond-like feature [206] in Trench 2 and from wall footing (302) in Trench 3.

Range

Two pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. These pieces are not closely datable. A brick from wall (302) is unusually shallow in depth measuring just 45mm. Otherwise it conforms in length and width measurement to both the 1568 and 1840 standards and it could have been made anywhere between the 1568 and the mid to late 19th century. Even so, bricks manufactured before the Victorian era are often narrower than later types and this piece maybe of 17th to early 19th century date.

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

Two pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. The ceramic building material could be contemporary in date with the pottery also recovered from this site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
116	16th-M17th	
203	17th	Probably EM17th
205	M16th-17th	
302	L16th-19th	Possibly 17 th -Early19th
305	17th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <http://www.tegula.freeseerve.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm>

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Comment	Date
1	116	GRE		Bowl	1	1	57		Rim	Long everted rim; Highly fired; Fe slip; ribbed external wall	16th-M17th
2	203	BL	Bright Orange	Drinking Vessel	1	1	41		Base with LHJ	Deep lustrous black/brown glaze	M16th-17th
2	203	WEST		Drinking Jug	1	1	237	Moulded vertical gadrooning and horizontal band of dots	Base	Globular body with pedestal	EM17th?
2	203	WEST		Closed	1	1	35		Base	Rounded body with 'tub' shape; jug/mug or chamber	
2	203	SLIP		Bowl	1	1	21	Trailed lines - white slip on orange	Rim to Lwall	Simple everted rim; burnt soot over broken edge	16th-17th
2	203	BERTH		Jug or Jar	1	1	51		BS		
2	203	BERTH		Large Bowl	1	1	87		Rim	Complex rim	

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Comment	Date
2	203	BERTH		Dripping Pan	1	1	206		Profile	Heat affected internal glaze on base; hollow everted rim; rectangular vessel	M16th-17th
2	205	BERTH		Large Bowl	2	1	130		Bases	Joining sherds; fresh break; burnt; sooted base	
2	205	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	15		Base		16th-M17th
2	205	RGRE		Closed	1	1	15		BS		
3	305	SLIP	Bright Orange	Dish	1	1	183	Trailed lines - orange slip on brown, with Cu Wash	Base	Sooted Base	17th
3	305	BL	Bright Orange	Closed	2	1	38		BSS	Joining sherds; fresh breaks; Deep lustrous black/brown glaze; probably a drinking vessel	M16th-17th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of 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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
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:

1	Context register sheet
22	Context record sheets
2	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Plan register sheet
1	Section register sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MACA 14
Cambridgeshire C.C. HER Event No:	ECB 4109
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-168784

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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