
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
45 WATER LANE
MELBOURN
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(MWLC07)**

Work Undertaken For
Dr C.M Polge

July 2007

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

National Grid Reference: TL 3835 4404
Planning App. 5/08/11/06/F

A.P.S. Report No. **092/07**
OASIS No. archaeo11-29108

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control
 Water Lane,
 Melbourn
 MWLC 07

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble and Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Tom Bradley-Lovekin
Site Assistant	Andrew Failes
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Photographic Reproduction	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 24-07-07	Date: 24-07-07

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 45 Water Lane Melbourn, Cambridgeshire as a condition of planning as residential development is proposed for this site. The application site lies within an area of archaeological potential located on the southern edge of the village of Melbourn 100m northeast of a recently excavated late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age barrow, around which an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery was established.

The archaeological evaluation revealed no evidence of archaeological activity on the site the only finds recovered being of late 18th to 20th century date which were most probably associated with the present house.

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 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (S/08/11/06/F) has been granted for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work comprising a programme of trial trenching to determine

the character of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Dr C.M Polge to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Development Control Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council. The work was undertaken on the 6th of July 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Melbourn in Cambridgeshire lies approximately 10km southwest of Cambridge and 3km northeast of Royston in north Hertfordshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development is located at 45 Water Lane on the southern edge of the village and comprises an L shaped plot measuring approximately 580 square metres (Figs. 2 and 3). Water Lane forms the western boundary of the plot and the south and east sides adjoin the rear gardens of Greengage Rise. To the north are the rear gardens of Beechwood Avenue.

The site is located 34mOD at National Grid Reference TL 3835 4404, approximately 800m west of the River Mel, on chalk land within the watershed of a number of tributaries of the River Cam or Rhee. Local soils are of the Upton 1 Association, shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk and also the Swafham Prior Association well drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble (SSEW, 1983, 6-8).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

A large number of prehistoric monuments, mostly related to funerary practices, are known within the vicinity of the site, positioned on the flanks of the Chiltern Hills and along the river systems. Bronze Age barrows, including scheduled

examples and barrow groups, survive on the farmland surrounding Melbourn (SAM's 24424 and 24425 (scheduled) and MCB3924). The Icknield Way, a prehistoric route across the East Anglian chalk ridge, passes within the vicinity of the site and flint scatters and other prehistoric settlement remains are known within the area.

Eight pits and the remains of a heavily truncated round barrow of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date as well as six pits and five four post structures of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date were recorded in 2000 during archaeological excavations in advance of the Chalkhill Barrow housing development. This excavation was located 100m south of the site on the opposite side of Water Lane (CB15249) (Duncan *et al.* 2003). During 2005, two archaeological evaluations identified possible prehistoric remains west of the site on Back Lane (MCB 16894) (Wilson and Hawtin 2006) and a prehistoric pit south of the site on land between Water Lane and New Road (MCB16489) (Doyle and Hallybone 2005).

Ermine Street, the major Roman Road from London to the Humber passes within 4km to the west of the site. A major Romano-British settlement covering some 85 hectares lies approximately 750m east of Melbourn (CB10698-9). Cropmark sites around Melbourn, showing an apparently regularised settlement pattern, are believed to date to the Romano-British period and may either contain or obscure features of earlier date. Roman findspots occur to the east of the proposed development site (MCB3925).

An Anglo Saxon cemetery was also excavated in advance of the Chalkhill Barrow housing development (ECB15238) (Duncan *et al.* 2003). Apparently focussed on the remains of a Bronze Age Barrow, 52 graves containing the remains of 59

individuals, dated to c.AD575-c.AD675 were excavated in 2000. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record comments that *'The graves appear to be in groups focussed around cemetery structures, in particular one suggested to be a richly furnished female "founder" grave, with one isolated burial to the northwest of the main area. Several of the graves had been reused, possibly with gender-related restrictions on use. Three quarters of the burials were accompanied by grave goods.'* A further 28 graves, of probable 7th to 9th century date, excavated during 1951-52 beneath what is now Saxon Way, may relate to the same hilltop cemetery.

A range of medieval pits and wells of 11th to 13th century date were identified to the west of the site during an archaeological evaluation at Back Lane (MCB 16894) (Wilson and Hawtin 2006).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable Cambridgeshire County Council to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trial trenches, arranged in a T-shape so as to form a single trench were excavated in order to investigate a 5% sample of the proposed development area. Trench 1 measured 15 x 1.6m and Trench 2, 2.4 x 1.6m (Fig. 4). The position of the trenches was determined by both the position of the proposed dwelling and the

need to maintain a safe working distance from trees.

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 photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

All artefacts recovered were bagged and labelled according to the individual contexts from which they were recovered and were then processed in accordance with standard Archaeological Project Services practices'.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Above the level of the natural chalk only a recent phase of deposition was identified.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Recent deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit exposed during the evaluation was natural chalk (102=202). (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 Sections 1 and 2, Plates 1-4). Three areas of natural root-disturbance (103 and 202), cut through the surface of the chalk.

5.3 Phase 2: Recent deposits

The natural chalk was covered by deposits of friable clayey silt (101) and silty clay (203 and 204) subsoil, containing frequent quantities of chalk (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 Sections 1 and 2, Plates 1-4).

Sealing this was a single deposit of silty clay topsoil (100=205) from which finds of late 18th to 20th century date were recovered (Taylor Appendix 3 and Boyle Appendix 4).

No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation.

6. DISCUSSION

Despite the presence of known remains of prehistoric and Anglo Saxon date within the vicinity of the site no evidence of activity on the site prior to the 19th century was identified during the evaluation. Even this evidence, for recent activity, was

limited to a small quantity of artefacts recovered from the topsoil as no archaeological remains were present within the trial trenches.

The level of the natural chalk sloped slightly from east to west across the width of Trench 1 and the length of Trench 2, in keeping with the natural hillslope.

Uniform deposits of subsoil, clearly derived from the erosion of the chalk and topsoil, related to the present garden, sealed the chalk to depths of between 0.45m and 0.58m.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation revealed no evidence of archaeological activity on the site, the only finds recovered being of late 18th to 20th century date which were most probably associated with the present house.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Dr C.M Polge who commissioned the work and provided use of plant on site. Dale Trimble and Gary Taylor coordinated the project; Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Dale Trimble and Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Site Assistants: Andrew Failes
Photographic reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
CAD Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Doyle, K. and Hallybone, C., 2005, *Proposed New Cemetery at Land between Water Lane/ New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Trial Trench Evaluation* (Unpublished HER Report).

Duncan, H., Duhig, C., and Phillips, M., 2003, *A Late Migration/ Final Phase cemetery at Water Lane, Melbourn*. PCAS 92: 57-134

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

SSEW, 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales: A brief explanation of the constituent soil associations*, Harpenden

Wilson, N., and Hawtin, T., 2006, *Archaeological evaluation: Cambridge House, Back Lane, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire* (Unpublished HER Report).

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales



Figure 1 General location map

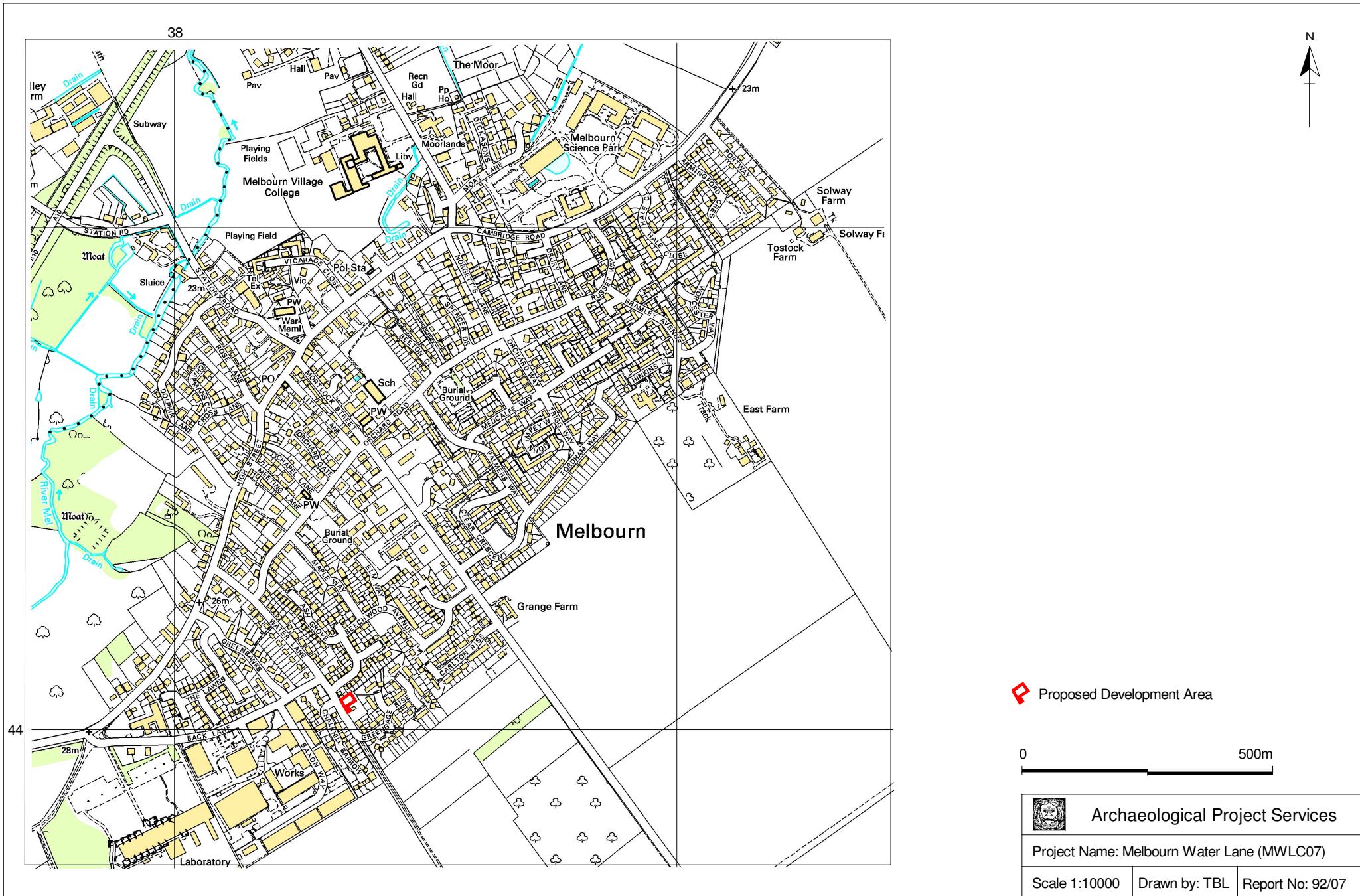


Figure 2 Proposed Development Location

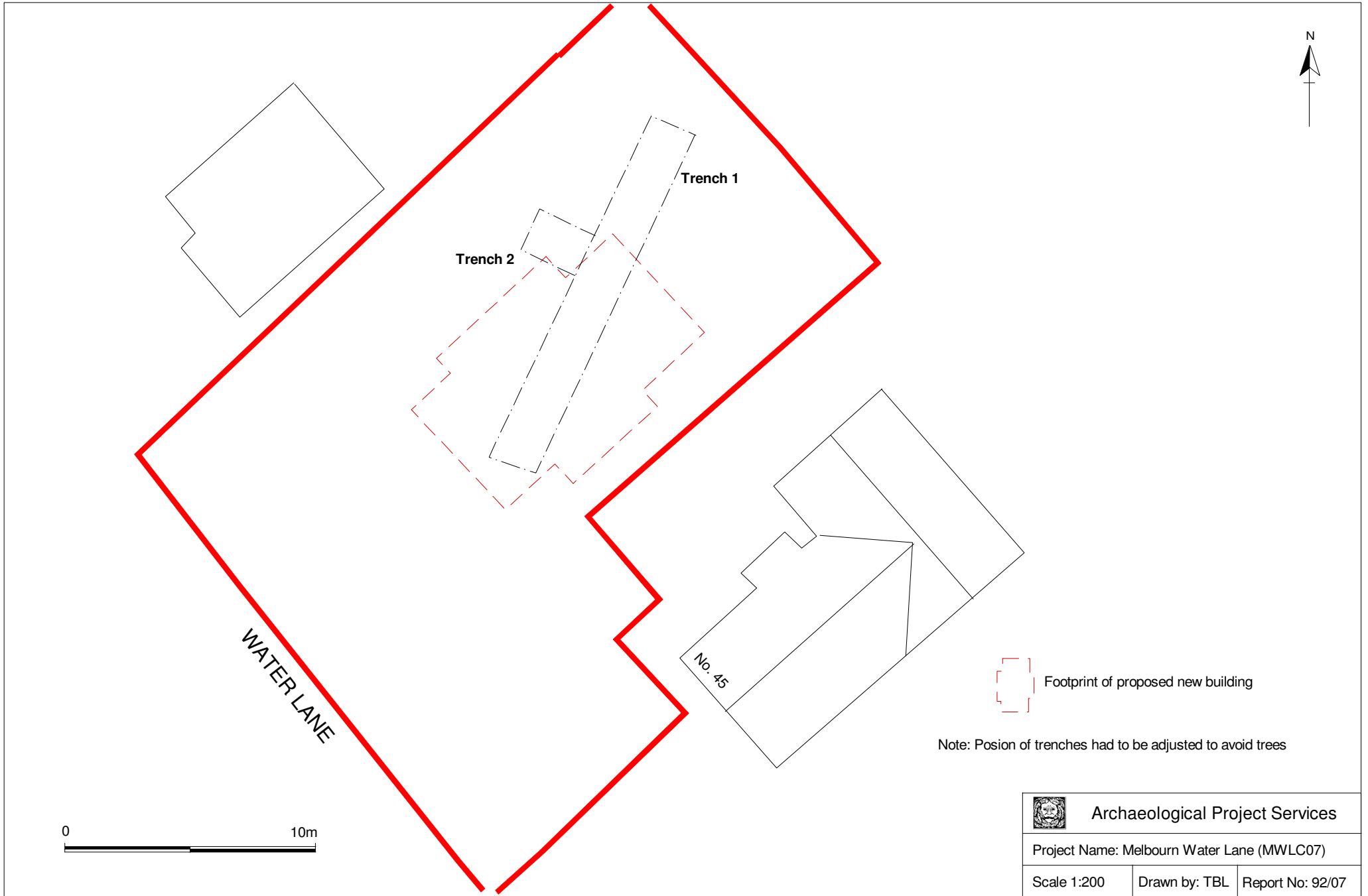
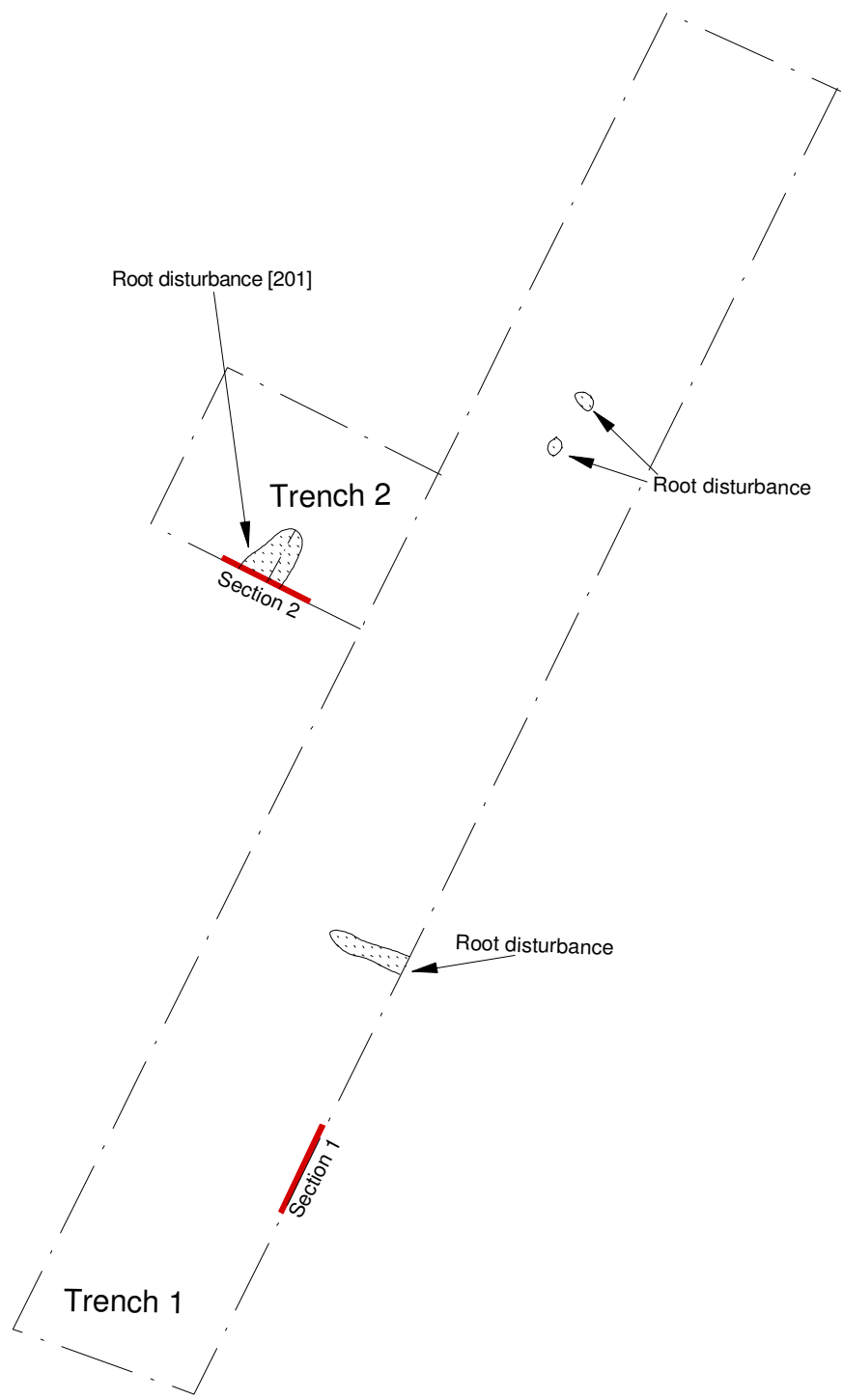


Figure 3 Plan of proposed development showing trench location




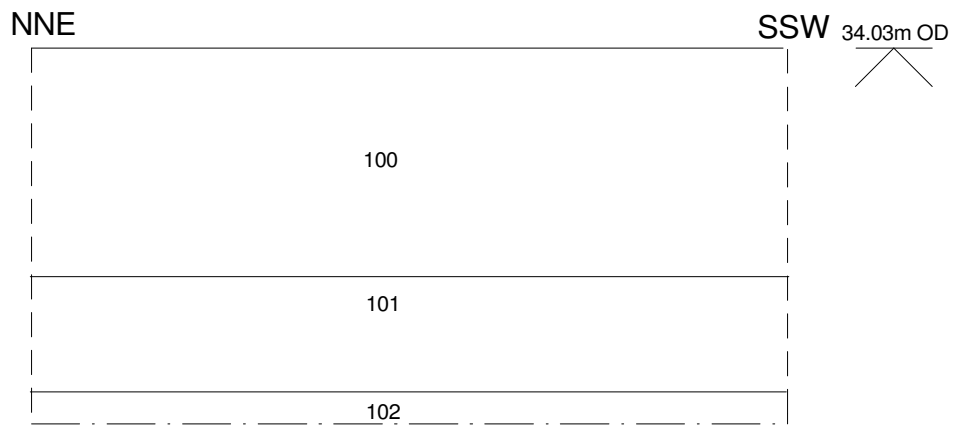
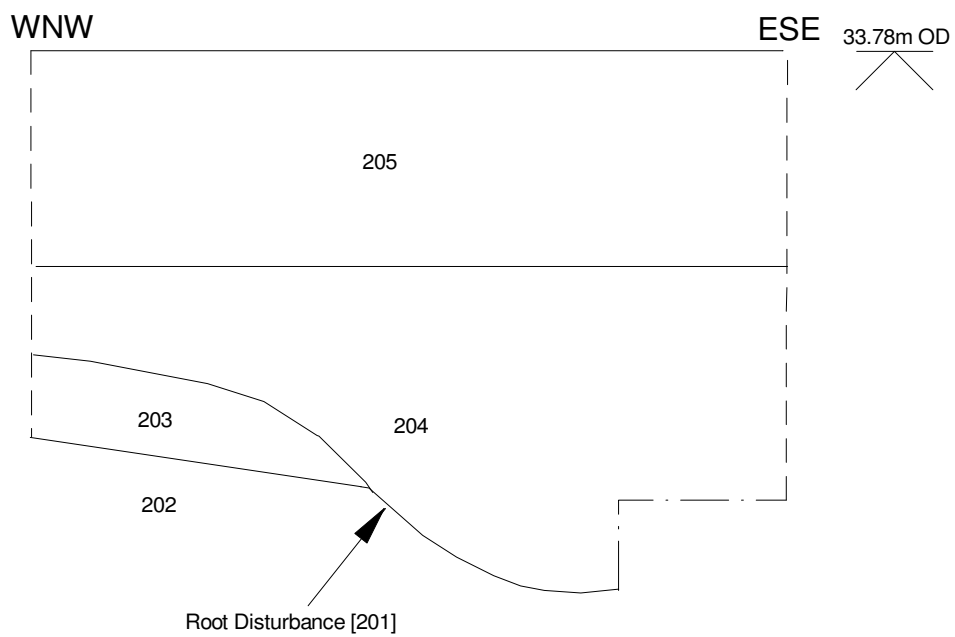
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Project Name: Melbourn Water Lane (MWLC07)		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 92/07

Figure 4 Plan of Trenches



Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Melbourn Water Lane (MWLC07)

Scale 1:10

Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 92/07

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 Southwest facing view showing Trenches 1 and 2



Plate 2 Section 1



Plate 3 Section 2



Plate 4 Southeast facing view of Trench 1

Appendix 1

LAND AT WATER LANE, MELBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR Dr C.M POLGE

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

JUNE 2007

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at 45 Water Lane, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential located on the southern edge of the village of Melbourn. A number of Bronze Age barrows survive in the area, some of which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A large Roman settlement occupying a known area of 85 hectares lies 0.72km east of the village and findspots of the same period recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER lie within 300m of the proposed development. A recently excavated pagan Anglo Saxon cemetery lies on Water Lane 100m southwest of the site.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation is proposed in order 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 archaeological evaluation of land at 45 Water Lane, melbourn, 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 Melbourn in Cambridgeshire lies approximately 10km southwest of Cambridge and 3km northeast of Royston in North Hertfordshire. The proposed area of development is located at 45 Water Lane on the southern edge of the village and comprises an L shaped plot measuring approximately 580 square metres . Water Lane forms the western boundary of the plot and the south and east sides adjoin the rear gardens of Greengage Rise. To the north are the rear gardens of Beechwood Avenue.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (S/08/11/06/F) has been granted for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work comprising a programme of trial trenching to determine the character of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The application area lies at around 25m above OD, approximately 0.8km west of the River Mel, close to the junction of the chalk and clay lands and within the watershed of a number of tributaries of the River Cam or Rhee.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Many prehistoric monuments survive in the area, mostly comprising the remains of Bronze Age funerary barrows, some of which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Closest of these to Water Lane are two upstanding bowl barrows (SAM 24424 and 24425) located approximately 950m to the southeast at Grinnel Hill. Approximately 1100m to the southeast is SAM 3375, a ploughed down middle Iron Age barrow recorded from aerial photographs. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record also contains records of funerary monuments in the area, including a barrow group (MCB3924) located just 350m east of the proposed development. These barrows part of a wider group of similar monuments which extend across the eastern fringe of the Chiltern Hills to the north and west of Royston. Flint scatters and other settlement remains associated with the barrows are known in the area and include Neolithic and Bronze flints and other artefacts excavated on a site on Water Lane in 2000 (CB15249). The ditch of a ploughed down barrow was also identified here and a pagan Anglo Saxon cemetery was excavated on the same site.
- 6.2 The prehistoric routeway known as the Icknield Way (later Harcamlow Way) marks the chalk – clay boundary and passes in the immediate vicinity of the site. .
- 6.3 The Roman road known as Ermine street passes within 4km to the northwest of the proposed Water Lane development and heads northwest to Godmanchester. A major Roman settlement covering a known area of 85 hectares lies approximately 0.75km east of the village (CB10698-9). Crop mark sites around Melbourn showing regularised settlement layout are thought to date to the Roman period and may obscure or contain elements denoting settlement from earlier periods otherwise known from funerary evidence. Roman findspots occur around 300m east of the proposed development
- 6.4 On the west side of Water Lane, opposite the proposed development, a pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery was recently excavated in advance of the recent Chalkhill Barrow housing development. Associated contemporary settlement was not identified but the cemetery appears to focus on the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. The CHER summarises the results of the excavation as revealing the site *'to be part of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in use between c.AD575 and c.AD675. A total of 52 graves, containing the remains of 59 individuals, were excavated. The graves appear to be organised in groups focussed around cemetery structures, in particular one suggested to be a richly furnished female "founder" grave, with one isolated burial to the NW of the main area. Several of the graves had been reused, possibly with gender-related restrictions on use. Three quarters of the burials were accompanied by grave goods. The cemetery is situated near a Bronze Age barrow, but this does not to*

be an important factor in determining its layout. The relationship between this area of the cemetery and the 28 graves excavated by Wilson in the 1950s is uncertain, and it is uncertain whether this forms part of a larger cemetery or whether the two excavations form part of two different cemeteries'.

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 location and 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.
 - 7.2.8 Assess the character and significance of any archaeological deposits identified on the site.

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 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of a sample of 5% of the proposed development area and will comprise a single trench measuring 15m long and 1.6m wide. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

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 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. This will include assessment of the potential of any surviving 'buried soil' recorded at the site.
- 9.2 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 Murphy & Wiltshire 1994. 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.

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.

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: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman: M Darling, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required

	Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required
	Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
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 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 appropriately experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take a single day.
- 18.3 Post-excavation report production is expected to take up to 7 person-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 A contingency allowance has been included in the costing in the event of delays due to adverse weather conditions; of discoveries necessitating special analyses or dating; or of other unexpected discoveries, requiring additional site time and/or post-excavation resources or conservation.
- 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

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. London.

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation*.

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**

Specification: Version 1, 15th June 2007

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Trench 1

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
100	Friable mid to dark grayish brown clayey silt containing frequent sub-rounded flints and scarce fragments of flints and flecks of charcoal.	0.30m	Topsoil
101	Friable, mid yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments.	0.15m	Subsoil
102	Hard light grayish white chalk with some whitish brown mottling	0.05m>	Natural Chalk

Trench 2

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
201	Irregular root disturbance measured 0.68 x 0.6m	0.14m	Natural Root Disturbance
202	Hard light grayish white chalk with some whitish brown mottling	-	Natural Chalk
203	Friable, mid grayish yellowish brown chalky silty clay, 40% of the deposit chalk fragments.	0.10m	Subsoil
204	Friable mid-greyish yellowish brown silty clay, frequent chalk fragments and a high chalk content within silt.	0.30m	Subsoil
205	Loose medium grayish brown silty clay, silt has a high chalk content.	0.28m	Topsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *by Gary Taylor*

A single piece of glass weighing 124g was recovered, in addition to pottery (reported separately).

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (100).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	Colourless moulded glass paste jar	1	124	20 th century

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Melbourn that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

Potential

As an isolated item of early modern date the artefact is of negligible local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 18th century (including the pottery, reported separately) is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

APPENDIX 4: MWLC07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
100	MISC	Unidentified types		?	1	1	4	BS	? ID BONC or LERTH; heavily abraded	post medieval to modern
100	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	hard red	hollow	1	1	12	BS	industrial; Yorkshire ?	late 18th to 19th

APPENDIX 4: MWLC07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	date	comments
100	late 18th to 19th	

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Barrow	Burial mound containing at least one human inhumation. Typically of prehistoric late Neolithic to Iron Age or post-Roman Anglo-Saxon date, the size and shape of barrows varied through time as burial practices evolved.
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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> 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) which 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 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 earliest part of the 'Stone Age' dating from the first period of human occupation to the end of the last ice age (approximately 10,000 years ago). It is usually sub-divided into lower, middle and upper, each characterised by differing stone tools and sub-species of humans.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Trench recording sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The project archive will be deposited at;

Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office
County Hall
Castle Court
Castle Hill
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum & Galleries Commission 1992).

Event Number: ECB 2639

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MWLC 07

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.

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.