

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND
ADJACENT TO
LOLANDA KENNELS
WISBESH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**
Planning App. No. F/YR06/1452/F
Accn. No. ECB2633
OASIS ID Archaeo11-29521

Work Undertaken For
LIDL UK GmbH

July 2007

Report Compiled by
Rachael Hall BA

National Grid Reference: TL 0849 9869

A.P.S. Report No. **48/07**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Lolanda Kennels, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire were undertaken as the site lies within an area of known archaeological potential.

During the archaeological investigations four trenches were opened within the proposed development site. A sequence of fenland deposits including a peat layer was identified extending across the site.

No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified during the course of the investigations.

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

Development proposals at the site comprise the erection of a food store and its associated infrastructure (Planning Application No. F/YR06/1452/F).

Archaeological investigation in the form of Trial Trenching was required of the site to aid in the determination of any further mitigation (excavation or preservation *in situ*) in advance of the development if necessary.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by LIDL UK GmbH to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Senior Archaeologist for Cambridgeshire County Council. The work was undertaken between the 28th June and 2nd July 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wisbech is located 20km from the coast of the Wash, and 28km northeast of Peterborough, in the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire (Figure 1).

The proposed development is located on the western side of Cromwell Road to the south of the main town and lies at a height of c.3m OD at National Grid Reference TL 0849 9869 (Figure 2).

Local soils are the dark stiff clays of the Amphill Series which overly sand silt and clay layers of the post glacial Terrington beds (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 268).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The investigation area lies to the south of the historical core of Wisbech.

There is evidence of extensive archaeological remains in the area. To the east of the investigation area significant remains have been recorded in the form of cropmarks and excavations which have identified 2nd century AD structures and a fragmentary inhumation burial.

South of the investigation area on Redmoor Lane, pottery dating from the 1st-2nd century AD had been identified, along with a possible buried soil and briquetage (indicative of salt making).

3. AIMS

The specific aim of the investigation was to gather sufficient information to enable the curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present at the site.

To achieve this, a number of objectives were set out which are listed below:

- to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site
- to determine the extent of the archaeological activity present within the site
- to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
- to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area
- to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Four trenches (30m x 4m) stepped to a total depth of 2.40m beneath the current ground surface were excavated within the proposed development site (Figure 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 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 (Plate 6).

The location of the excavated trenches 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.

5. RESULTS

Results of the archaeological investigations are discussed below.

During the archaeological investigations undertaken at Cromwell Road, Wisbech, a sequence of Fen deposits was identified not untypical of the region (Figure 4).

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigations was a layer of blue marine clay (108), (200), (307) and (409). This deposit was recorded across the base of all the trenches at between 0.26-0.72m AOD in the southern and western part of the site and 1.11m OD in the northeastern corner of the site indicating a rise in ground level. Augering of the deposit beyond the limit of excavation confirmed that the deposit extended at least 1m in depth beneath the base of the trenches.

Sealing the marine clay and extending across the investigation area at 0.42-0.83m OD in the southern and western part of the site and at 1.26m OD in the northeastern part was a 0.15m-0.20m thick layer of peat (107), (201), (301) and (401).

Overlying the peat was a sequence of marine clays, 0.60m thick across the site. This was in turn sealed by laminated silts (102), (208), (303) and (405) likely to represent the Terrington Beds and latest phase of marine deposition within the region.

A 0.15m thick layer of blue alluvial clay (304) and (408) overlain by subsoil deposit (305) and (407) was identified in the northern part of the site in Trenches 3 and 4. These deposits were not seen elsewhere at the site during the investigations.

A north-south aligned ditch [104] backfilled with modern debris (105) was identified cutting across the centre of Trench 1.

Sealing all the deposits at the site was a 0.25m thick topsoil layer (101), (207), (308) and (408).

6. DISCUSSION

During archaeological investigations undertaken at Cromwell Road, Wisbech,

Cambridgeshire, a well defined sequence of fen deposits not untypical to the region was identified.

The earliest of these deposits recorded in the base of all the excavated trenches was a layer of blue marine clay. The surface of this deposit was seen to rise from between 0.26m-0.72m OD in the southern and western part of the site to 1.11m OD in the northeastern part of the site.

Overlying the marine clay and observed across the site was a 0.15m-0.20m layer of peat at 0.42m-1m OD (1.60-2m beneath the current ground surface). Previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the region during the fenland survey identified peat occurring at a similar depth across the region and it has been suggested that a layer of peat underlies almost the entire region (Waller 1994). Radiocarbon dating of a peat layer identified during the construction of the Wisbech bypass occurring at a similar level only 250m south of the site gave an upper date for the deposit of 2130 ± 50 BP (370-40 cal. BC; Q-2512) (Hall, 165, 1996). Similar dates for the peat layer have been recorded elsewhere in the region at Murrow and Leverington (Waller 1994).

Sealing the peat deposit was a sequence of marine clays which were in turn sealed by laminated silts. The surface of the laminated silt at the site appears at between 2.19m-2.32m OD although it is seen to vary in thickness from 0.40m to 1.20m in the centre of the site (Trench 2). The variation in the thickness of the laminated silt may be a reflection of a more undulating former ground surface reflected also in the varying depth at which the peat is encountered.

Flandrian deposits, comprising mostly marine clays, silts and sands cover almost the entire present day surface of the Wisbech region. In general most of the

Roman and medieval settlement occur on an upper silt deposit. No archaeological features or deposits were found to be cutting through these upper silt deposits during investigations at the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Lolanda Kennels, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire were undertaken because the site lays with an area of archaeological potential.

A sequence of well defined deposits including a peat layer not untypical to the region was observed across the site and indicates a changing environment which included deposition at various times of both marine and freshwater sediments. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the course of the archaeological investigations at the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of LIDL UK GmbH who commissioned the work. Mark Williams coordinated the project; Mark Williams and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Site Assistants: Chris Moulis, Mary Nugent and Neil Parker
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hall, D., 1996 The Fenland Project Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, The Isle of Ely and Wisbech EAA **79**

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

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

Waller, M., 1994 The Fenland Project Number 9: Flandrian Environmental Change in Fenland

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

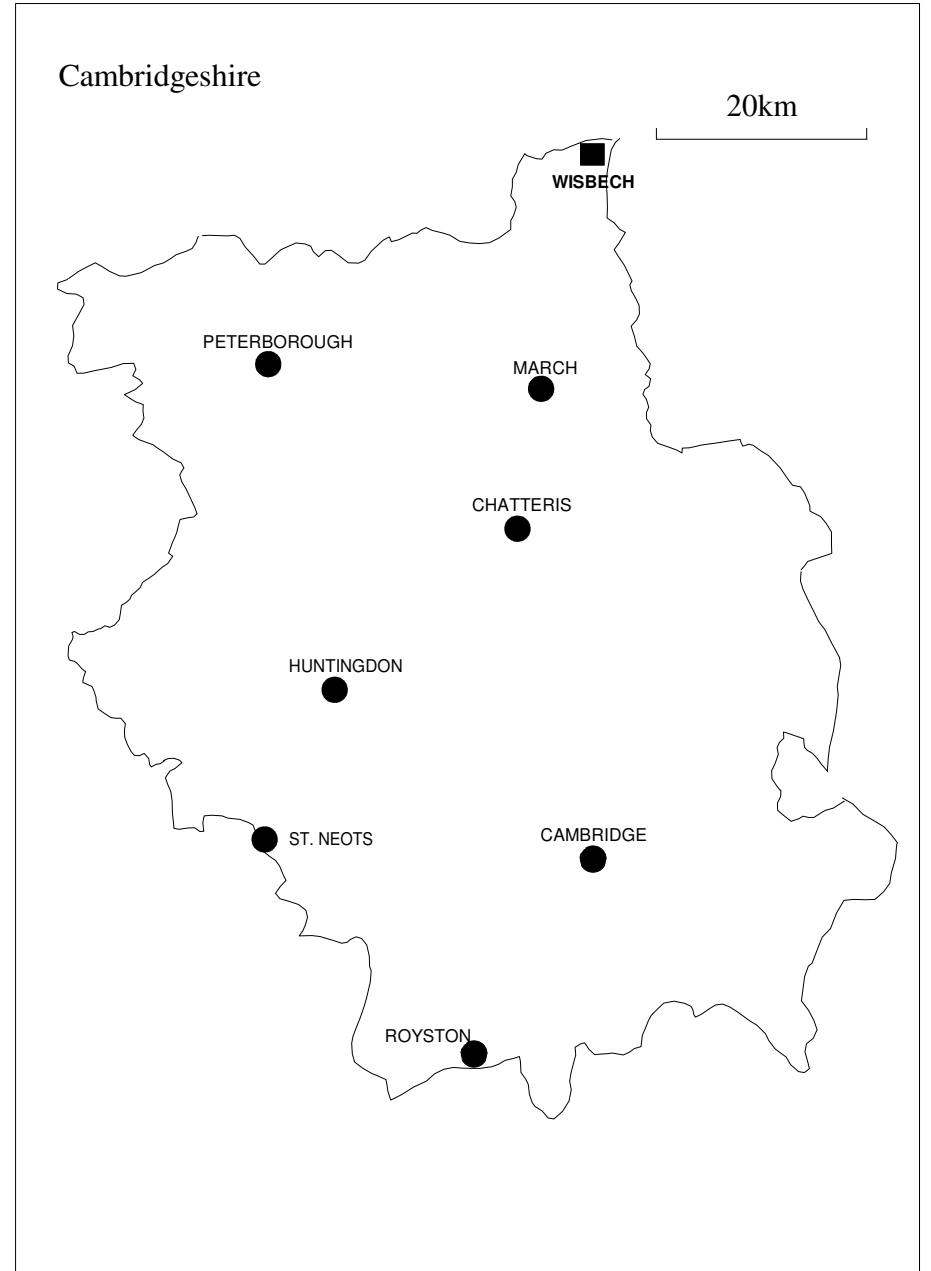
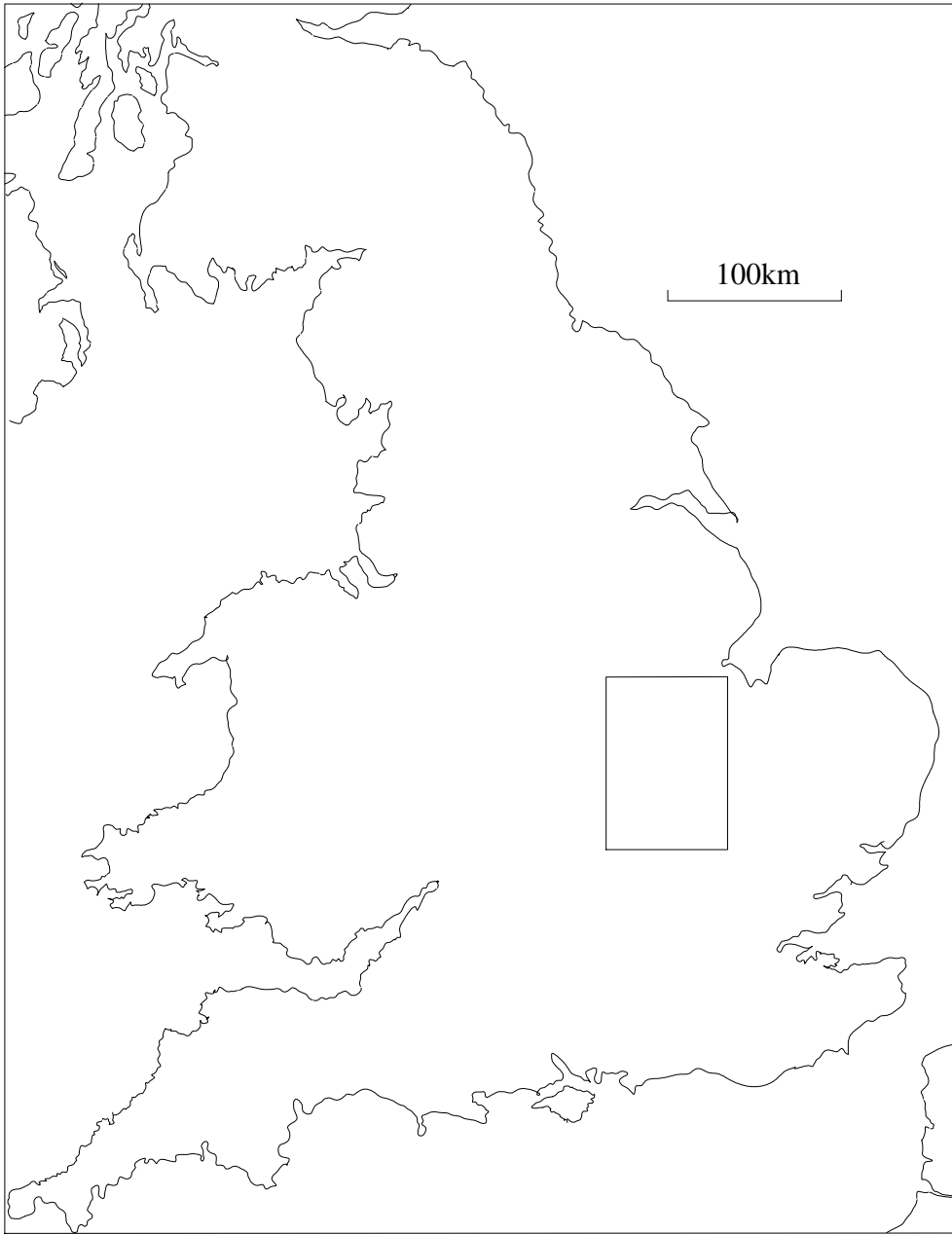


Figure 1 General Location Plan

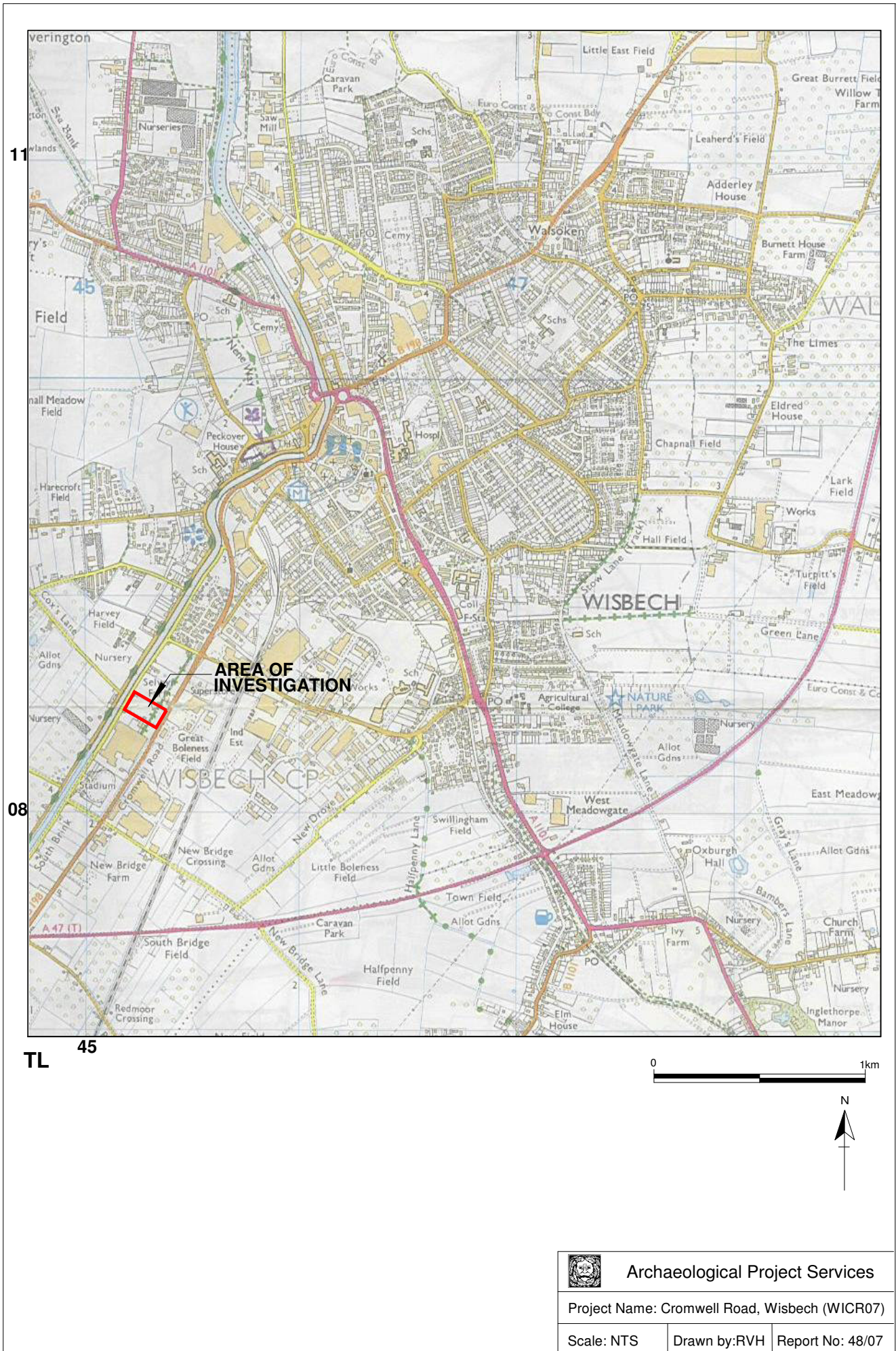
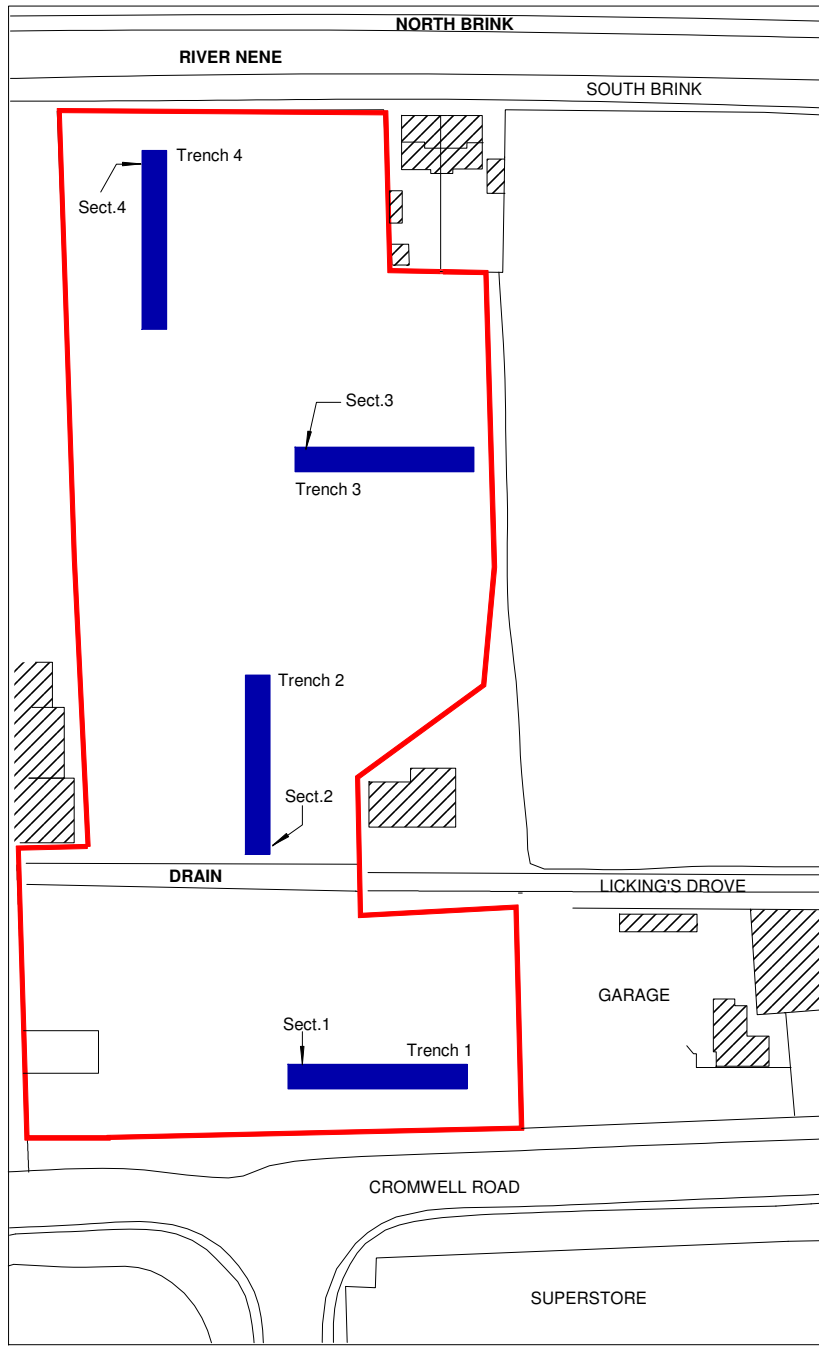


Figure 2: Area of Investigation




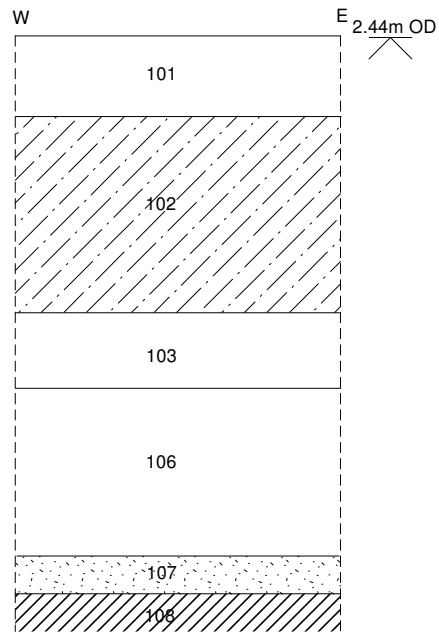
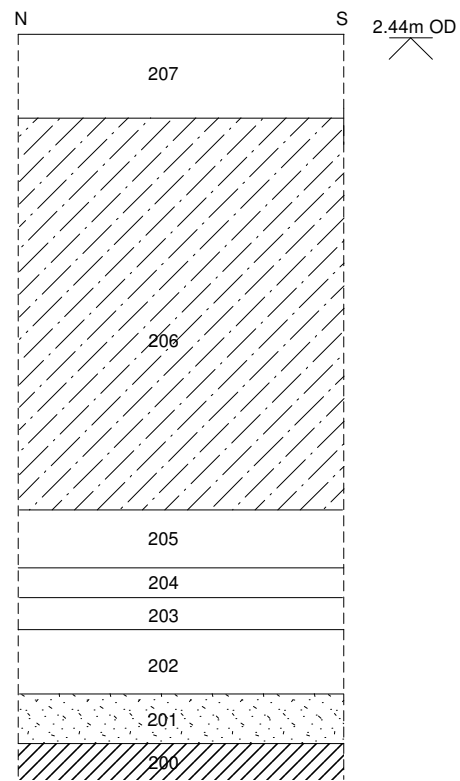
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Cromwell Road, Wisbech (WICR07)		
Scale 1:1250	Drawn by:RVH	Report No: 48/07

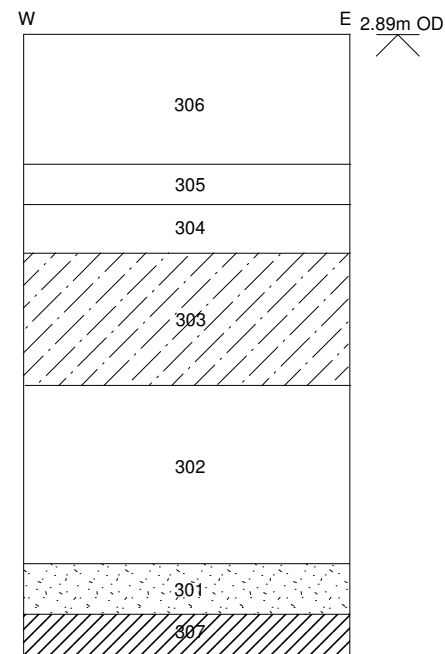
Figure 3: Layout of Trenches



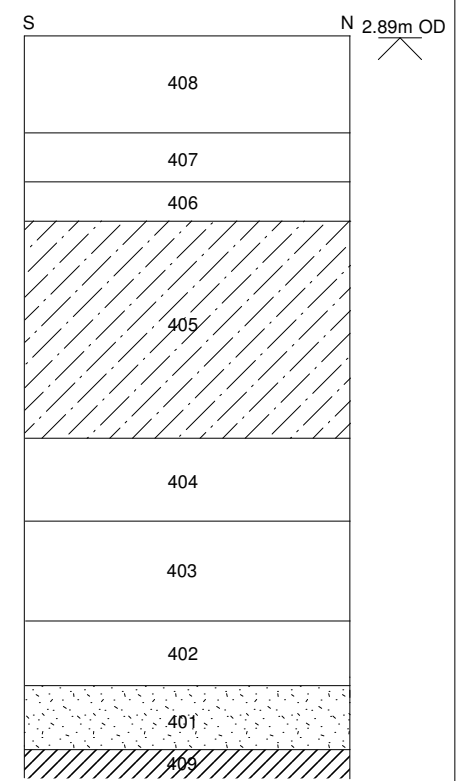
Trench 1/Section 1






Trench 2/ Section 2



Trench 3/ Section 3



Trench 4/ Section 4

-  Laminated Marine Silts
-  Peat
-  Blue Marine Clay



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Cromwell Road, Wisbech (WICR07)

Scale 1:25

Drawn by:RVH

Report No: 48/07

Figure 4: Representative Trench Sections showing Fenland deposits



Plate 1 General View of the Southern Part of the Site, Looking West



Plate 2 General View of the Northern Part of the Site, Looking North



Plate 3 Trench 2- Representative Section Showing Fenland Sequence of Deposits

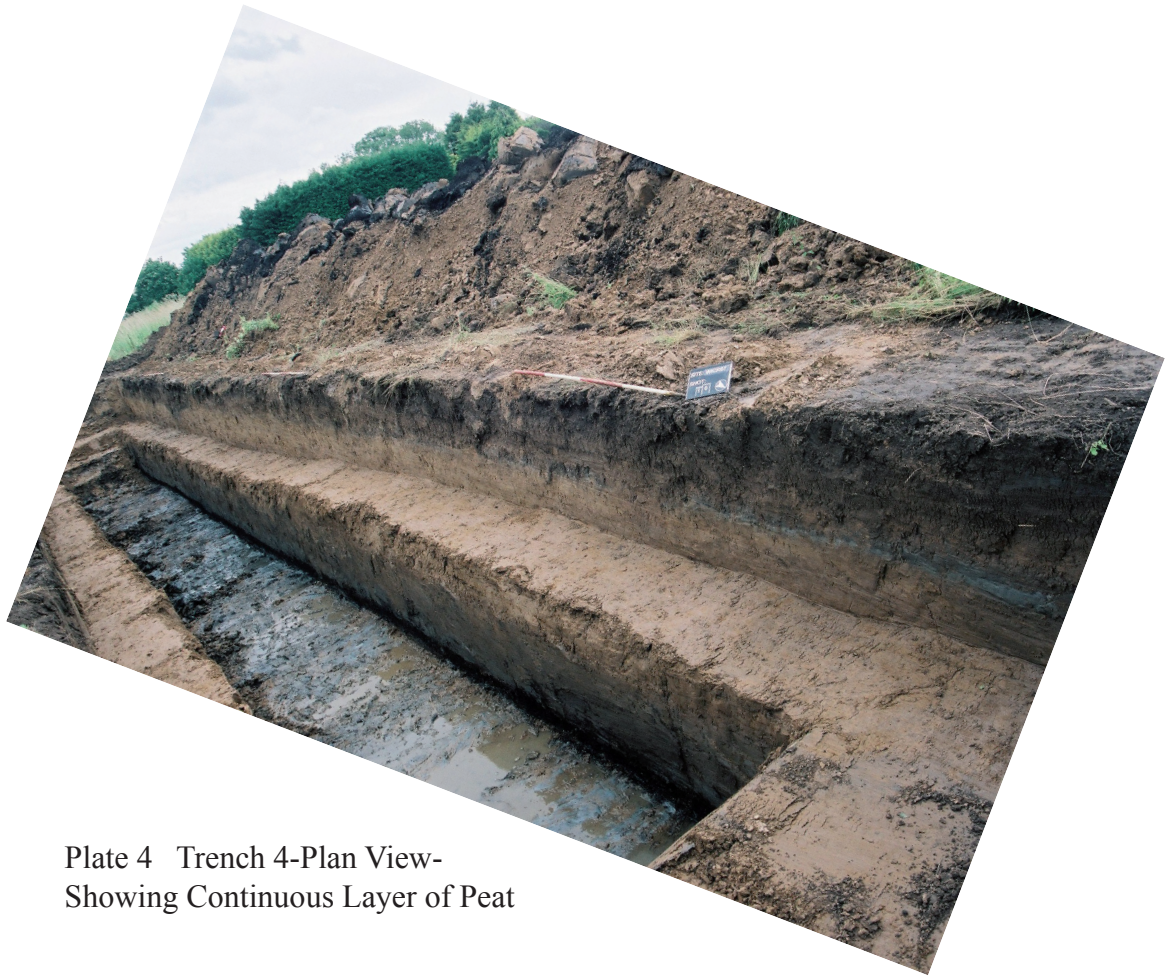


Plate 4 Trench 4-Plan View-
Showing Continuous Layer of Peat



Plate 5 Trench 4-Representative Section Showing Fenland
Sequence of Deposits

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation on Land adjacent to Loalanda Kennels, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Cromwell Road, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest lying in an area of probable roman settlement.*
- 1.3 *Commercial development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation has been requested 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 or the archaeological evaluation of land North of Cromwell Road Wisbech.
 - 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 Wisbech is located between Kings Lynn and March on the A47. The site itself is located on the western side of Cromwell Road to the south of the main town

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning condition has been granted for the construction of a food store and associated infrastructure subject to the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 The site lies in the south of the historical core of Wisbech.

- 5.2 There is evidence of extensive archaeological remains in the area, significant remains are recorded to the east identified as cropmarks and excavations which included 2nd century structures and a fragmentary inhumation burial.
- 5.3 To the south of the site on Redmoor lane pottery dating from the 1st to the 2nd century date has been found together with a possible buried soil and briquetage (indicative of salt making). It is possible that archaeological remains of this date extend into the proposed development area.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 6.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 6.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 6.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 6.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 6.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 6.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 6.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7 TRIAL TRENCHING

7.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 7.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.1.2 5% of the area will be excavated – this will comprise four 4 x 30m trenches this will allow the possibility of a central slot being excavated to 2.40 meters deep. If the trenches need to go deeper then

7.2 General Considerations

- 7.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 7.2.2 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).

- 7.2.3 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.
- 7.2.4 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.
- 7.2.5 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.

7.3 Methodology

- 7.3.1 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.
- 7.3.2 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.
- 7.3.3 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.
- 7.3.4 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.
- 7.3.5 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
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.
- 7.8 If trenches need to be excavated below 2.40m then shoring will be needed, it is anticipated that this will extend to a maximum depth of 4m below ground level.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills of pre-18th century date. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of 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 Murphy & Wiltshire 1994. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 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.
- 9.1.2 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

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 A entry will be submitted to Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation (OASIS) and the final report uploaded as a PDF.

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 3 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 5 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 10 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.
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Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

Cromwell Road, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
101	Layer	Firm, mid-brown silt clay	0.25	Topsoil
102	Layer	Soft, mottled pale yellow and grey coarse silt, some laminations	0.60	Marine Silts
103	Layer	Firm, pale greyish brown clay	0.23	Marine Clays
104	Cut	North-south orientated modern backfilled dyke cut through topsoil; 0.80m wide	-	Modern Dyke
105	Fill	Soft, mixed dark brown and black sandy silt and modern debris	-	Backfill of [104]
106	Layer	Firm, brownish grey clay	0.50	Marine Clay
107	Layer	Soft, dark brown peat	0.12	Peat
108	Layer	Firm, blue clay	0.38+	Marine Clay/Fen Clay

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Firm, blue clay	0.16+	Marine Clay/Fen Clay
201	Layer	Soft, dark brown peat	0.15	Peat
202	Layer	Firm, light bluish grey clay	0.20	Marine Clay
203	Layer	Firm, light reddish brown clay	0.10	Marine Clay
204	Layer	Firm, light bluish grey clay	0.09	Marine Clay
205	Layer	Firm, light reddish grey clay	0.17	Marine Clay
206	Layer	Soft, light greyish yellow mottled silt-laminated	1.20	Marine Silts
207	Layer	Firm, mid-brown silty caly	0.25	Topsoil

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
301	Layer	Soft, dark brown peat	0.15	Peat
302	Layer	Firm, mid-dark bluish grey clay	0.55	Marine Clays
303	Layer	Soft, light yellowish grey mottled silt-laminated	0.40	Marine Silts
304	Layer	Soft, pale grey silty clay	0.15	Alluvial
305	Layer	Soft, mid-yellowish brown silt	0.12	Subsoil
306	Layer	Firm, mid-brown grey silty clay	0.40	Topsoil
307	Layer	Firm, blue clay	-	Marine Clay/Fen Clay

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

Cromwell Road, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
401	Layer	Soft, dark brown peat	0.20	Peat
402	Layer	Firm, light greyish blue clay	0.20	Marine Clay
403	Layer	Firm, light brownish grey clay	0.30	Marine Clay
404	Layer	Firm, pale grey silty clay	0.26	Marine Clay
405	Layer	Soft, light yellowish grey mottled silt-laminated	0.66	Marine Silts
406	Layer	Firm, pale greyish silty clay	0.12	Alluvial
407	Layer	Soft, pale greyish brown clayey silt	0.15	Subsoil
408	Layer	Firm, greyish brown clayey silt	0.30	Topsoil
409	Layer	Firm, blue clay	-	Marine Clay/Fen Clay

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Trench Recording Sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Daily record sheet
1	Levels sheet

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
Cambridgeshire
CB3 0AP

Accession Number: ECB2633

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WICR07

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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