Quality Control

Brewhouse Lane,
Soham, Cambs
SBL 07

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date:	Date:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT BREWHOUSE LANE SOHAM CAMBRIDGESHIRE (SBL 07)

Work Undertaken For
F E Peacock Construction Ltd.

May 2007

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

National Grid Reference: TL 5967 7339
A.P.S. Report No. **046/07**
Event No. ECB 2555
Oasis Ref. archaeol1-33107

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Brewhouse Lane, Soham, Cambridgeshire. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential located on an island in the fens, which has been continually occupied from the Neolithic to the Roman period. A ring ditch, Neolithic pottery and flint, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval metal work and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery have been found within the vicinity. Residential development of the site has been proposed and the archaeological evaluation was in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposals.

In the event, however, the archaeological evaluation revealed only evidence of undated and recent features, overlying natural alluvium which had accumulated on the river terrace.

No archaeological artefacts were recovered

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 has been sought for the construction of six dwellings on the site. The area has been highlighted as a Sensitive Area in the draft Local Development Framework and Cambridgeshire County Council has requested an archaeological evaluation be undertaken to inform potential mitigation if needed.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Simon Taylor of F E Peacocks Ltd 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 28th of March 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Soham lies just of the A142, 8.75km southeast of Ely and 20km northeast of Cambridge (Fig. 1). The site itself lies to the east of the town, northeast of the parish church at approximately 5.5m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TL 5967 7339 (Fig. 2).

Soham lies on a peninsular of high ground formed of Gault Clay and West Melbury Marly Chalk. The site itself occupies an area of 1300 square metres and is located on the second river terrace sands and gravels at the eastern edge of the village (Gdaniec 2007, 1).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Areas of high ground, forming peninsulas and islands within the fens are known to have attracted settlement since prehistoric times. A great concentration of settlement remains, most probably representing continuous occupation from the Neolithic to the Romano-British period, has been

mapped on the Soham Peninsula and the South Eastern fens (Malim 2005, 37) and this part of Soham has been settled since at least the Early Bronze Age.

Approximately 150m to the northeast of the site, a ring ditch (MCB8561) and sherds of pottery and flint dating to the 2nd Millennium BC (MBC8560) have been identified in a field at The Weatheralls, whilst Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval metalwork has been found closer to the site, near the boundary between The Weatheralls and Brewhouse Lane (MCB8554-6). An Anglo Saxon cemetery has been recorded 250m west of the proposed development on slightly higher ground at White Hart Lane, may relate to the establishment of St Felix's monastery (MCB8413 and 13382).

Referred to as *Saegham* in c.995, *Saham* in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and *Seham* in 1260, the place name *Soham* is derived from the Old English *Sae-ham*, meaning settlement by the lake (Eckwall 1960, 430). Held by the King, the principal manor in Soham was reported at Domesday to consist of land for 14 ploughs as well as substantial fisheries and meadows, valued at £25 per year. Smaller manors at Soham were held by the Abbots of Ely and St Edmund valued at 30s and 45s per annum respectively and Adestan, whose estate valued at 60s, included fishing rights within Soham Mere (Williams and Martin 2002, 520-1, 523, 526 and 533).

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 the Development Control Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trial trenches, measuring *c*.2m x 20m, were excavated across the in broad concordance with the plan agreed with Cambridgeshire County Council, although their positioning had to be adjusted slightly to take account of trees, concrete surfaces site access and disturbed ground, presumably related to geo-technical test pits (Fig. 3, Plates 1-3). Deep sondages through the natural alluvium were excavated at the end of each trench in order to establish whether these deposits masked any evidence of earlier activity.

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 excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing property boundaries.

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

5.1 Description of the results

Three phases of deposition were identified;

Phase 1: Natural deposits
Phase 2: Undated deposits

Phase 3: 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 contexts exposed during the evaluation was a deposit of pale silt sand and gravel (105), exposed at the base of a sondage at the northern end of Trench 1. This most probably represents the river terrace, above which layers of silty sand and sand alluvium had been deposited (106, 104 and 204) (Figs. 6 Sections 1 and 2, Plates 4 and 7).

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

A small concave based feature [205], measuring 0.75m in diameter and 0.33m deep, cut natural (204) at the western end of Trench 2 (Fig 5, Fig. 6 Section 3, Plate 8). No dating evidence was recovered from its pale greenish grey silty sand fill (206), although natural flint nodules were present within it.

Deposits of firm mid-yellowish brown subsoil dark subsoil (103)=(208), 0.50m thick, extended across both trenches sealing the underlying alluvium.

5.4 Phase 3: Recent deposits

A large irregular feature [109]=[207], cut (103=203) at the southern end of Trench 1 and extended into the eastern end of Trench 2. The feature was filled with a single deposit of dark grey silty sand with frequent organic inclusions (107), indicating that it was almost certainly an in-filled pond. It had a minimum length of 20.33m and was at least 0.65m deep (Fig. 4 and Fig. 6 Sections 2 and 3, Plates 6 and 7).

Both subsoil (103) and pond fill (107) were sealed by a levelling deposit of firm dark brownish grey sandy silt (102), in all probability derived from the former topsoil, which was in turn overlain by a hardcore yard surface (101=108).

At the eastern end of Trench 2, pond fill (203) was sealed by a pale greyish brown sandy clay gravel levelling deposit (202) overlain by a mid-brown sandy silt topsoil, containing frequent gravel and rubble.

6. DISCUSSION

The location of the site on an area of raised ground, surrounded by low fen, is significant as sites in similar topographical positions are known to have attracted settlement since Neolithic times. However, only undated and recent features were identified during this evaluation.

The surface of the terrace gravels (105) was identified at 5.085m OD, 1.30m below present ground level in a sondage excavated for that purpose at the northern end of Trench 1 (Plate 4). Deposits of alluvium overlying this terrace to a depth

of 0.50m indicate that at least one phase of inundation occurred.

The purpose or function of the undated feature [205] identified within Trench 2 cannot be determined. By contrast, the large irregular feature [109] extending across both Trenches 1 and 2, was clearly recent as it cut subsoil (103). The high organic content of its fill (107), suggests that [109] is likely to have been a pond.

Deposits of overburden and hardcore (101, 102, 108, 202 and 201) overlying the earlier deposits were also recent and it is likely that the hardcore deposits derive from recent clearance works on the site

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Brewhouse Lane, Soham, in response to an application for residential development on the site. The evaluation was required by the planning authority as previous archaeological interventions and discoveries had demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains and artefacts of Bronze Age to Post-Medieval date. These included a Bronze Age ring ditch and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery within a 250m radius of the proposed development, focussed upon the fenland peninsula upon which Soham is located.

In the event however the archaeological evaluation revealed only evidence of undated and recent activity on the site, overlying natural marine alluvium which had accumulated on the river terrace.

No archaeological artefacts were recovered

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Simon Taylor of FE Peacock Construction Ltd who commissioned both the fieldwork and this report. Mark Williams coordinated the project and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Site Supervisor: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Site Assistant: Mary Nugent
CAD Illustration: Thomas Bradley Lovekin
Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Gdaniec, K., 2007, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation; Land west of Brewhouse Lane, Soham*, Cambridgeshire County Council: Office of Environment and Community Services.

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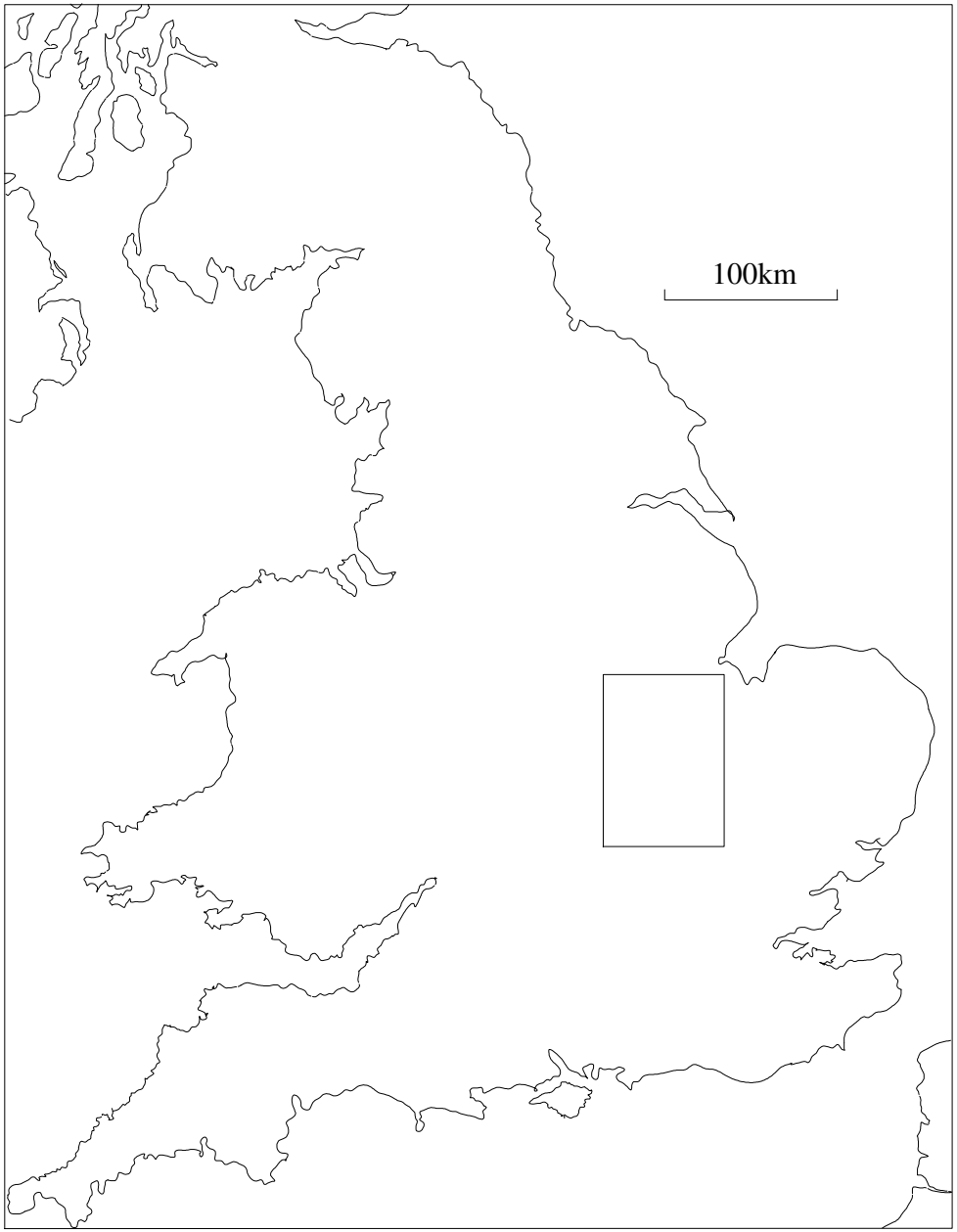
Williams, A., and Martin, G.H., 2002, *Domesday Book*, London (Penguin)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



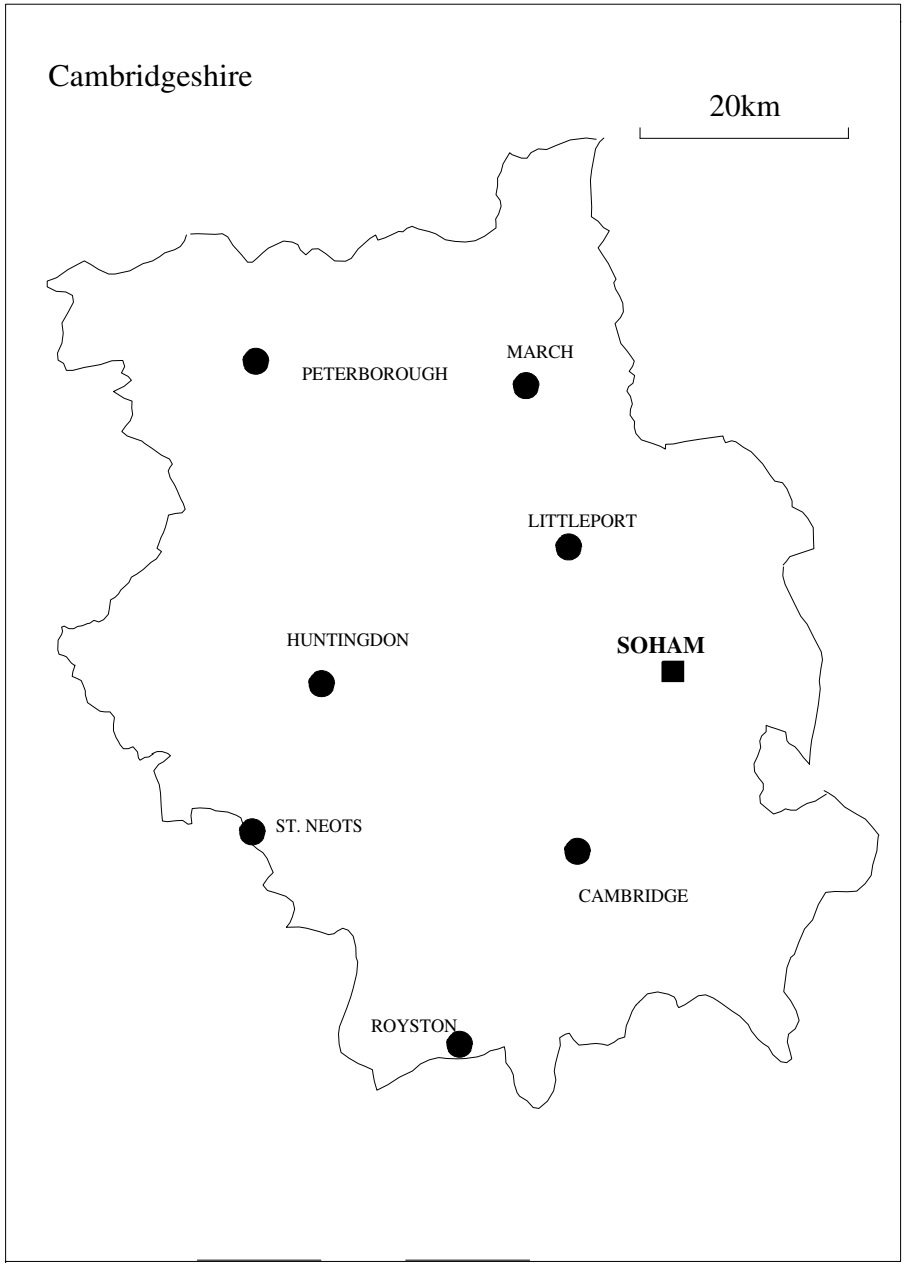


Figure 1 General location plan

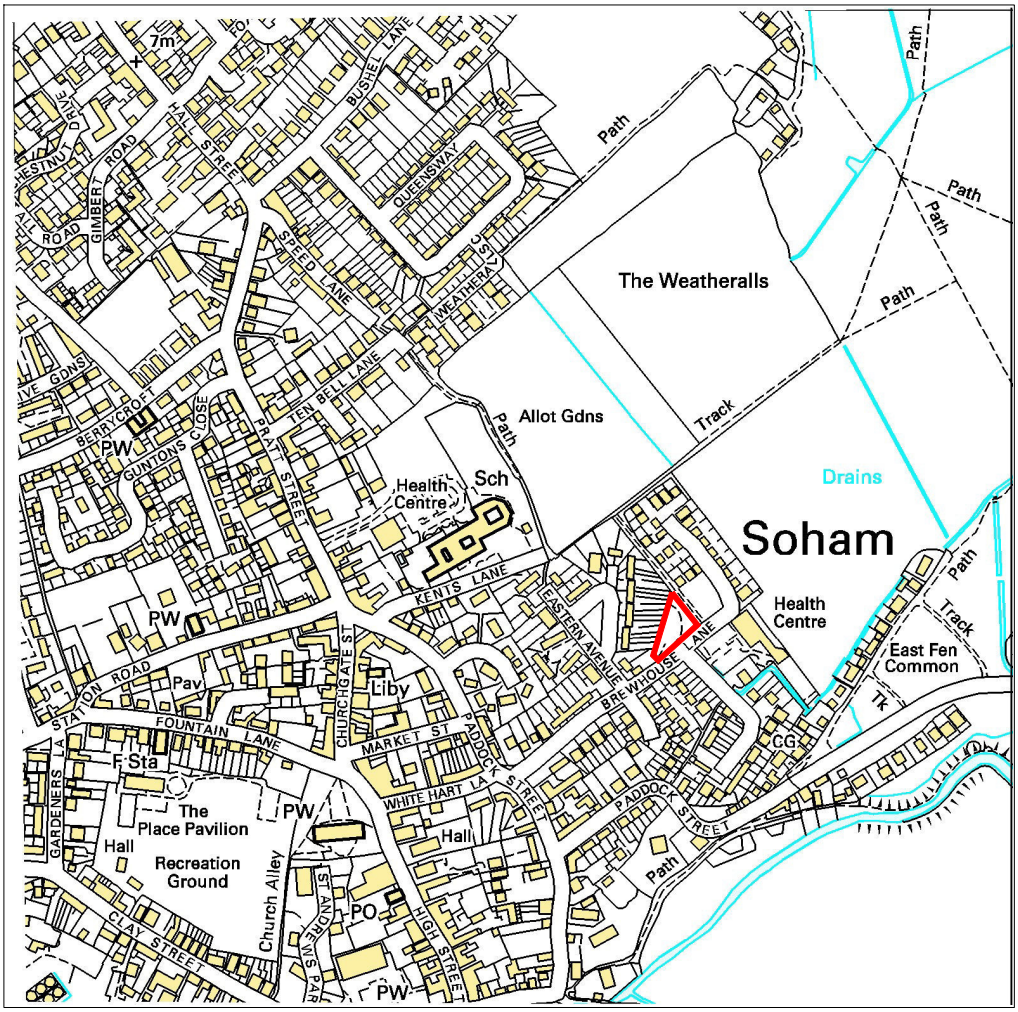


Figure 2 General Location Map

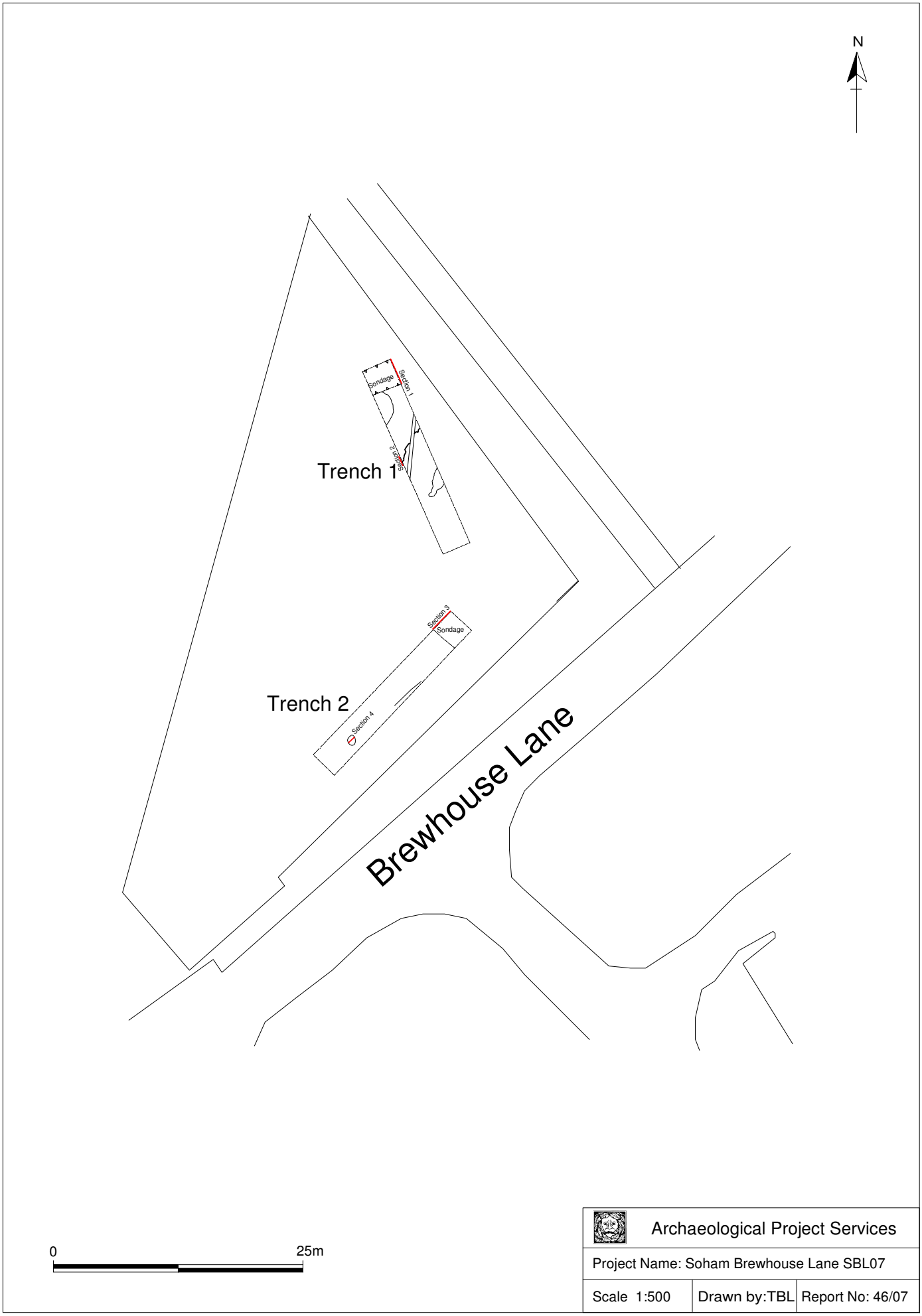


Fig.3 Plan of proposed development area showing trench location

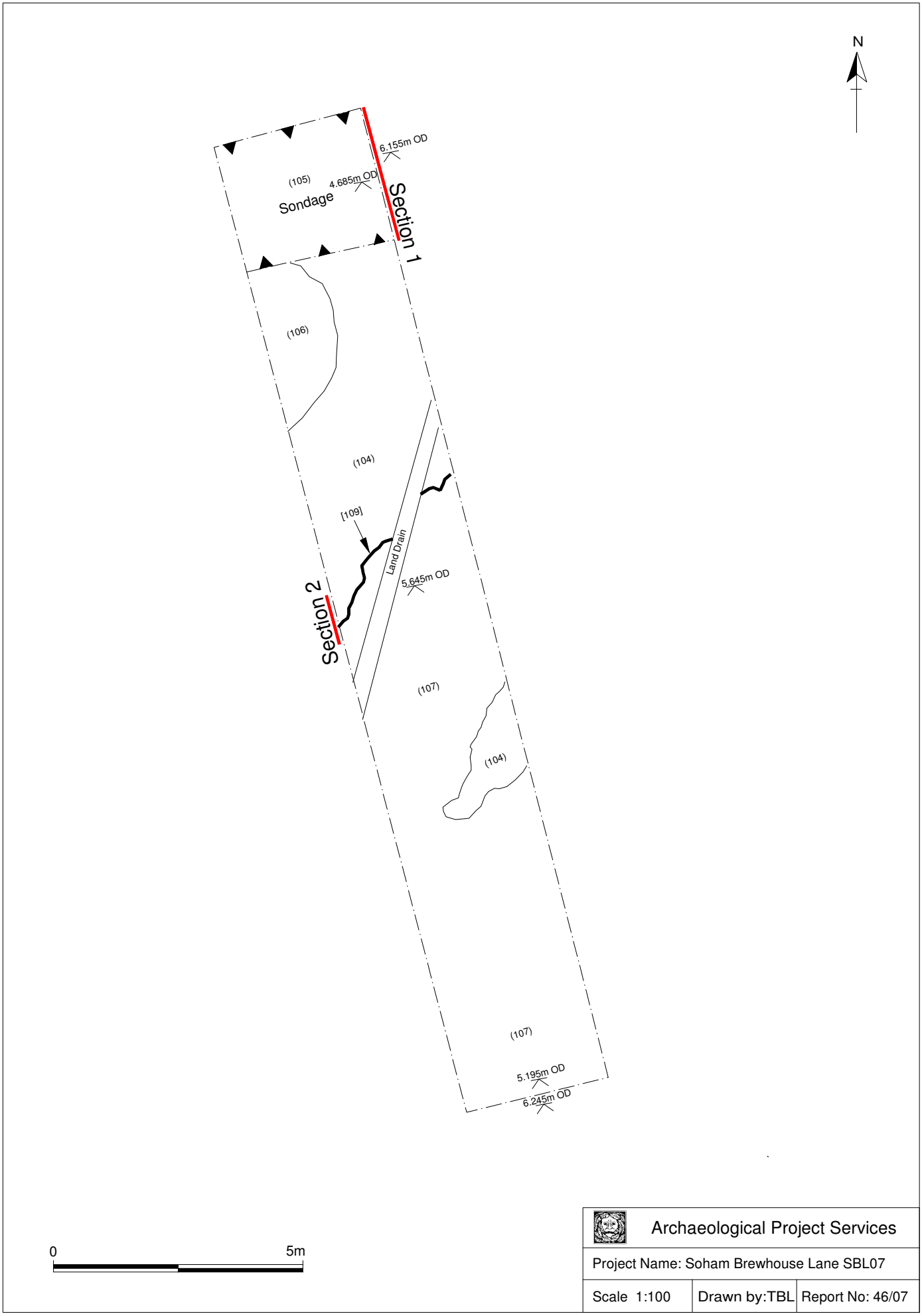


Figure 4 Plan of Trench 1

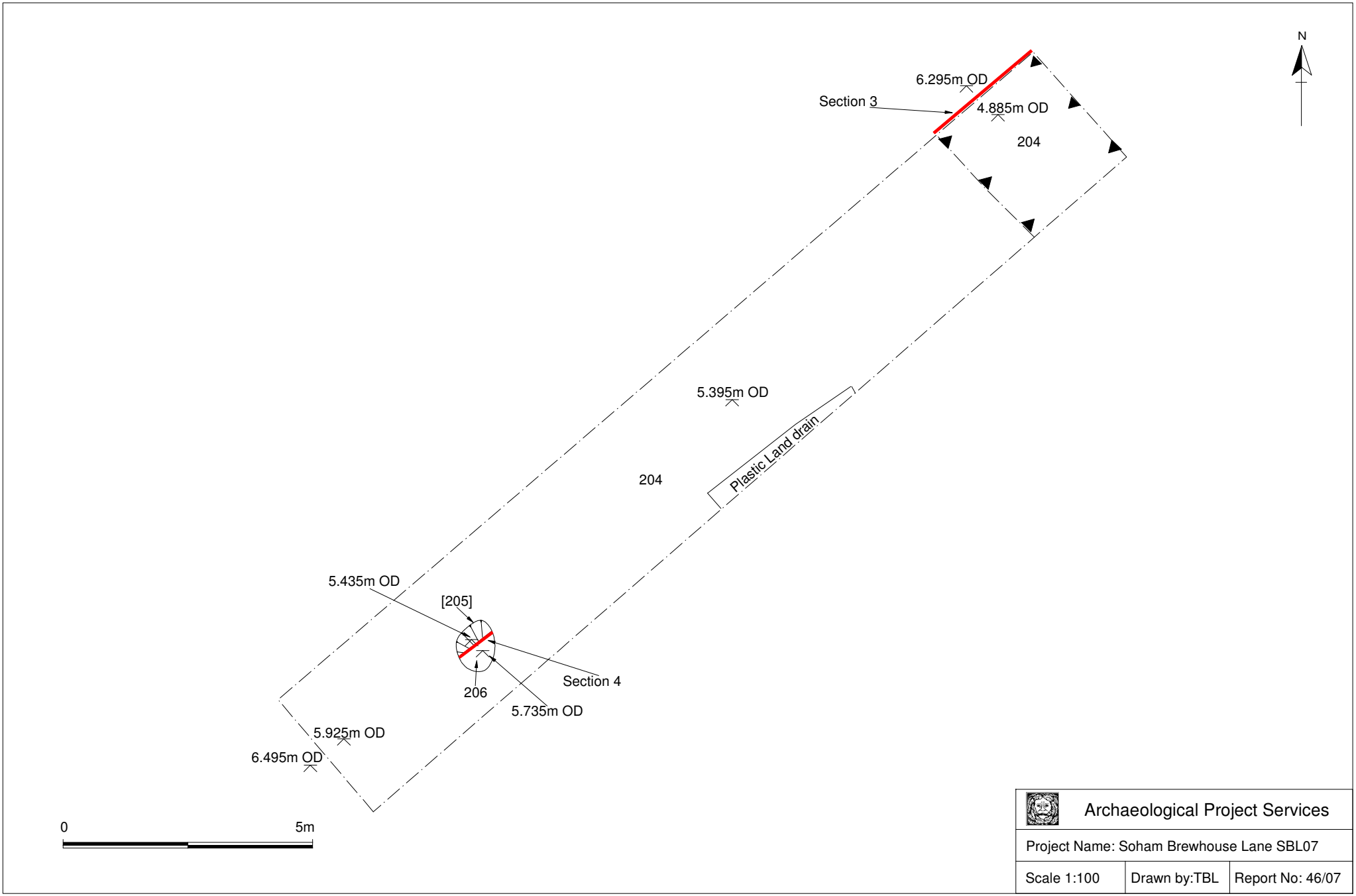
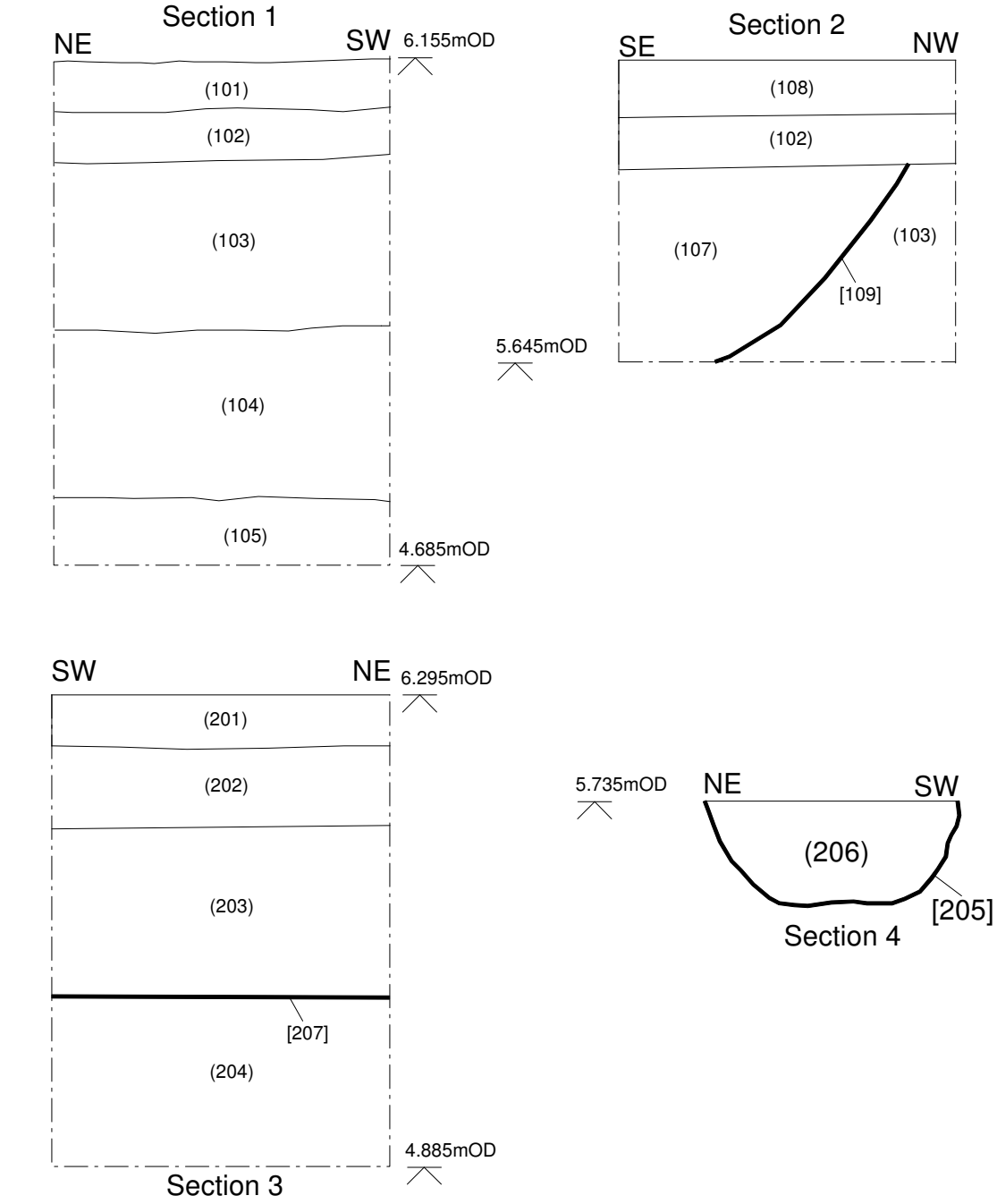


Figure 5 Plan of Trench 2



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Soham Brewhouse Lane SBLC07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 046/07

Figure 6 Sections 1-4

Plate 1 Northeast Facing view across the proposed development

Plate 2 South facing view across the proposed development

Plate 3 West facing view across the proposed development

Plate 4 Section 1 showing sondage at the northwest end of Trench 1

Plate 5 Northwest facing view of Trench 1 showing the fill (107) of pond-like feature [109] extending along base of trench

Plate 6 Cut for pond-like feature [109]

Plate 7 Section 3 showing sondage excavated at northeast end of Trench 2

Plate 8 Section 4 showing undated feature [205]

Plate 9 West facing view Trench 2

Appendix 1

LAND AT BREWHOUSE LANE, SOHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
NGR TL 5967 7339

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Event No.ECB2555

PREPARED FOR F E PEACOCKS

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

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Brewhouse Lane, Soham, Cambridgeshire.*

1.2 *The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, located on an Island in the Fens which has been continuously settled from the Neolithic to the Roman Period. A ring ditch; Neolithic pottery and flint; roman, mediaeval and post mediaeval metal work; and an Early Mediaeval cemetery have been found in the vicinity.*

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 Brewhouse Lane, Soham 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 Soham lies between Ely and Newmarket just off the A142. The site itself lies to the east of the town – east and slightly north of the Parish Church. It is bounded to the south and east by Brewhouse lane and to the west and north by dwellings fronting onto Eastern Avenue.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 An application has been made for the construction of 6 dwellings at the above site. The area has been highlighted as a Sensitive Area in the draft Local Development Framework and the Senior Archaeologist at Cambrigeshire Archaeology has requested an archaeological evaluation be undertaken to inform potential mitigation if needed

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies on an peninsular of high ground formed of Gault Clay and West Melbury Marly Chalk. The site is located on the second river terrace sands and gravels at the eastern edge of the village at approximately 5.5m O.D.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Areas of higher ground in the Fens are know to attract settlement. A great concentration of continuous settlement dating from the Neolithic to the Roman period has been mapped on the Soham Peninsula and the South Eastern fens (Malim, 2005 p37) and this part of Soham has been settled since at least the Early Bronze Age.

6.2 Approximately 150m to the north east of the site a ring ditch and pottery and flint dating to the 2nd Millennium BC have been identified. Closer to the site Roman, mediaeval and post mediaeval metalwork have been identified.

6.3 Saxon burials have been identified 250m to the west of the development indicate use of the island in the post Roman period.

6.4 The current site could hold information important in the understanding the development of this area from the Neolithic onwards.

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 The trial trenching will comprise a sample of up to 5% of the development area (1300m^2) and will consist of the excavation of *c*. 2 x 20m-long trenches (see attached plan). Auguring 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.

9.2 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.

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.

13.2 An entry for the site will be made on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and the final report uploaded as a PDF.

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.

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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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 2-3 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 2-3 days.

18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 15 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 27 February 2007

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Trench 1

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
101	Hard compacted mid-brown hardcore surface with brick rubble	0.15m	Modern surface
102	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional black flecks and small glass frags.	0.15m	Levelling deposit/ former topsoil
103	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty sand, with scarce gravel	0.50m	Subsoil deposit
104	Pale yellow and very light grey silty sand	0.50m	Alluvium
105	Pale yellow mixture of silt, sand and gravel	0.40m>	Natural
106	Soft light brown fine sand with occasional rounded pebbles	-	Alluvium
107	Dark grey silty sand with frequent roots, clear organic content	0.65m	Fill of [1009]
108	Hardcore yard surface	0.10m	Modern surface
109	Large irregular cut feature extending below limit of excavation, undated although cut subsoil (1003). At least 20.33m long.	0.65m >	Cut feature (possible pond)

Trench 2

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
201	Firm mid-brown sandy silt, contained frequent rubble and gravel	0.15m	Overburden
202	Pale grayish brown sandy clay gravel	0.25m	Overburden
203	Dark grey silty sand with frequent roots, clear organic content	0.50m	Fill of [109]
204	Pale yellow and very light grey silty sand	0.55m	Natural
205	Steep sided flat based cut, measured 0.75m in diameter.	0.30m	Pit cut
206	Pale greenish grey silty sand with moderate flint nodule inclusions up to 100mm	0.30m	Fill of [2005]
207	Southeastern continuation of [109], probable pond extending into Trench 2	-	Cut feature (possible pond)
208	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty sand, with scarce gravel	-	Subsoil deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
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, *e.g.*(004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Trench recording sheets
1	Photographic record sheet

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 2555
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SBL 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.