
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
FRONT ROAD
MURROW
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
MUFR08**

Planning Application No:F/YR07/1165/F

Work undertaken for
Mr W Proctor

**Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA**

National Grid Reference TF 3807 0731
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-44974

May 2008

A.P.S Report No: **66/08**
ECB 2914

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of 155-159, Front Road, Murrow, Cambridgeshire. Two trial trenches were excavated providing a sample of the area under investigation. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential in an area known to be a focus of extensive Roman and medieval settlement and salt production.

No archaeological features were uncovered during the evaluation. Both trenches contained dumped deposits of waste material to a depth of approximately 2m below the present surface.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (F/YR07/1165/F) has been granted for residential development subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work beginning with trial trenching of the site.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr W. Proctor to

undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with a specification of works written by APS and approved by the archaeological curator. The work was undertaken on the 27th & 28th May 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Murrow lies 10km south and west of Wisbech, in the parish of Wisbech St Mary, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The site lies between Front Road and Back Road, to the rear of Nos 155-159 Front Road at National Grid Reference TF 3807 0731. The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, on land at about 3m O.D. Soils in the area are mapped as deep stoneless calcareous clayey soils of the Dowels Association (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 162) developed on Marine alluvium.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is located on a large roddon which was the focus of extensive Roman settlement and salt production and subsequent medieval settlement. Cropmarks of field boundaries, enclosures and trackways of Roman date have been recorded on the higher roddon silts to the northwest and southeast. Although the medieval pattern of fields and droveways is very different, the settlement still sits on the higher ground of the roddon (Hall 1996).

Archaeological investigation immediately to the south (HER ECB1854) revealed substantial boundary ditches and a possible pond containing debris indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity (Fletcher 2004).

Archaeological investigations at Ivy Lodge Farm revealed 13th to 15th century land use

with trackways and medieval domestic debris. Over 200 sherds of medieval pottery, primarily of 15th century date, were retrieved during the investigations. (Britchfield 2000).

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 archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trial trenches were excavated within the footprints of the proposed buildings.

The trenches were excavated by a JCB Sitemaster fitted with a 1.6m 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 comprising black and white print and digital images. Sections and plans were recorded on Trench Recording Sheets. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. The trenches were located in relation to the present site boundary and standing buildings.

Artefacts recovered during the investigation were identified by

appropriate specialists (Appendix 3).

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 3 & 4)

A 2m deep sondage was excavated at the southern end of Trench 1 where the earliest deposits (108) were uncovered. These were identified as light yellowish brown clayey silts which represented the underlying natural deposits within the area.

A series of dumped deposits (101) to (107) overlay the natural. Each comprised a mixture of soil and general waste material associated with the building trade. The deposits varied in thickness from 90mm (103) to 0.4m (107) (Appendix 2).

5.2 Trench 2 (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 5 & 6)

Similarly to Trench 1, a sondage was excavated at the western end of the trench and revealed identical natural deposits (206) at a depth of approximately 2.2m.

Trench 2 contained large deposits of dumped concrete and a similar series of

waste materials and soil (201) – (205). Clay pipe-stems and sherds of modern pottery were recovered from (205) (Appendix 3). These deposits had a similar thickness to each other of approximately 0.2m (Appendix 2).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits [(108) and (206)] were uncovered in both trenches. They had been heavily truncated and were only uncovered approximately 2m below the present ground surface at 0.6-0.8m O.D. Local knowledge indicates that the site had been used for soil extraction to build up the nearby Leverington Road. As the site is positioned on a roddon, the natural deposits would have been expected at a much higher level if they had been undisturbed. Any archaeological features cutting into the natural would have been destroyed by this process.

In more recent years the site was in use for the dumping of general waste as part of a builders' yard and all deposits in Trench 1 (101)-(107) and Trench 2 (201)-(205) illustrate that this process has accounted for the make-up of the majority of the site. The finds retrieved from deposit (205) and the modern, machine-made nature of the ceramic building material observed throughout the trench, indicate that these layers were deposited in the 20th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land north of 155-159 Front Road, Murrow, Cambridgeshire as the site lay within an area of potential archaeological interest.

No archaeological remains were uncovered other than modern deposits of waste

material associated with the building trade.

Finds retrieved dated to the post-medieval period and were recovered from deposit (205).

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Mr W. Proctor who commissioned the fieldwork and this report.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Material

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SSEW Soils Survey of England and Wales



Figure 1 General location map



Site Location



07

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Archaeological Project Services

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Scale 1:20000 | Drawn by: NP | Report No:66/08

Figure 2. Site Location

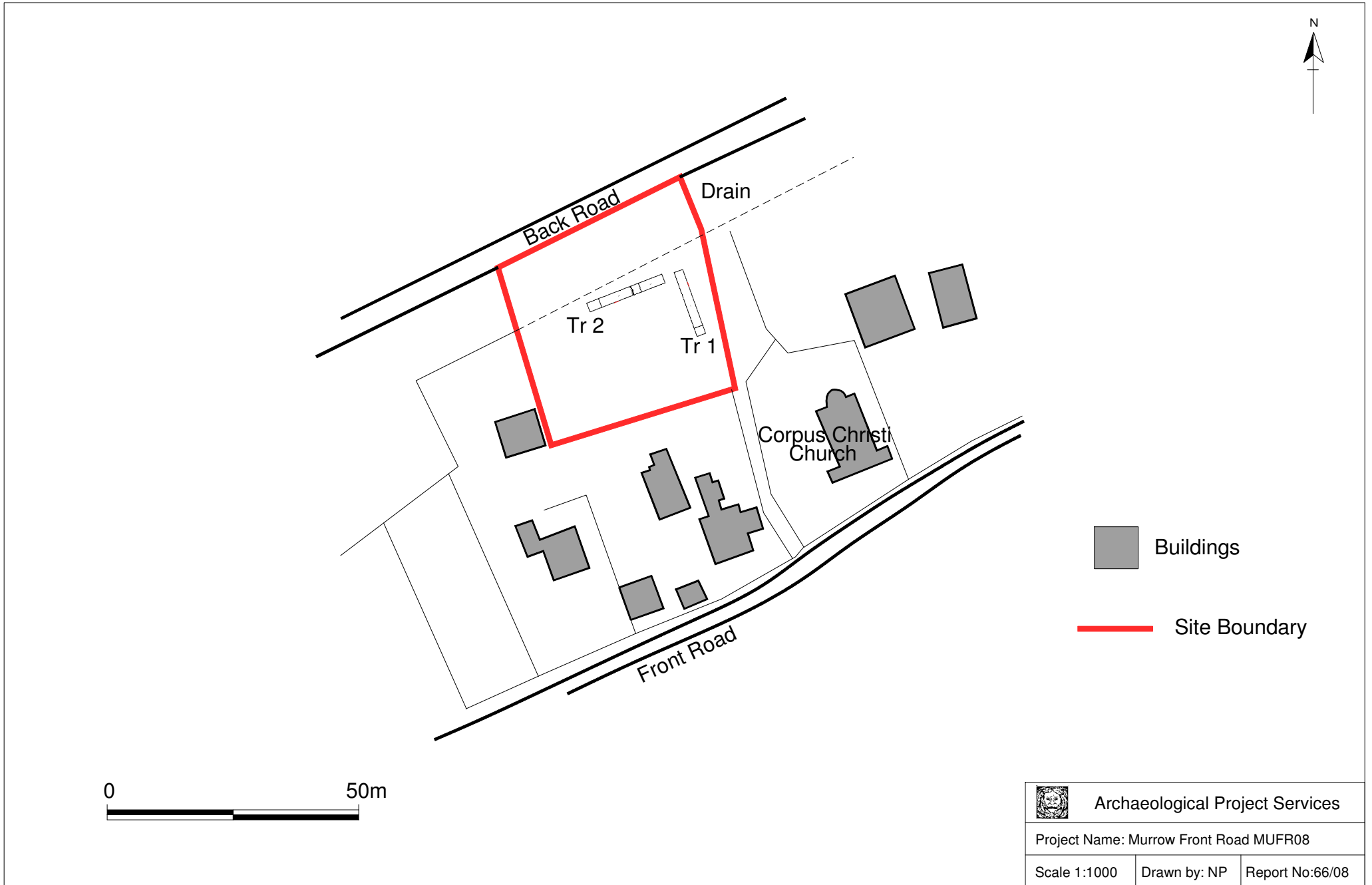
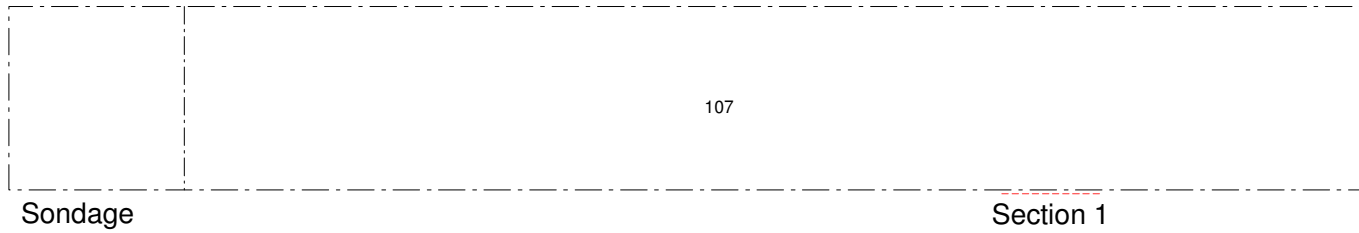
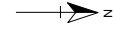


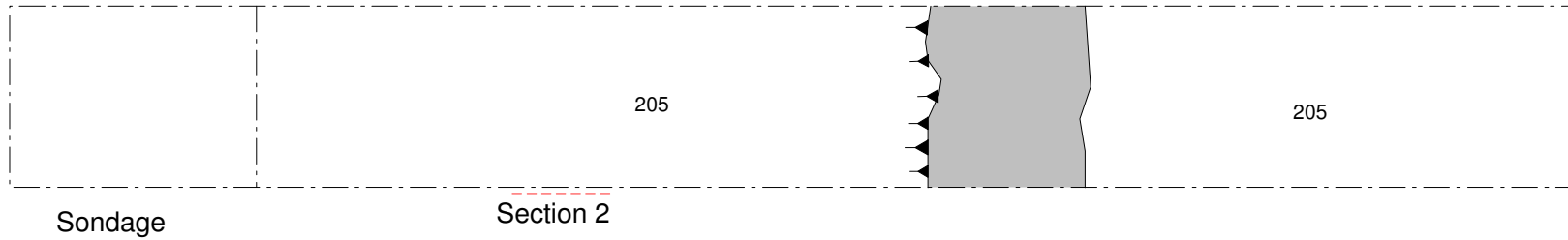
Figure 3. Trench Location

Trench 1



Trench 2

Concrete




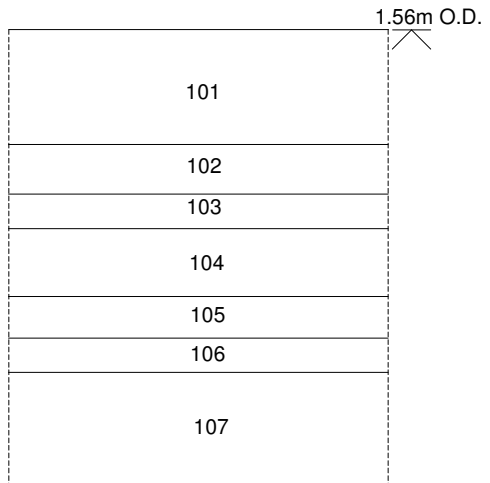
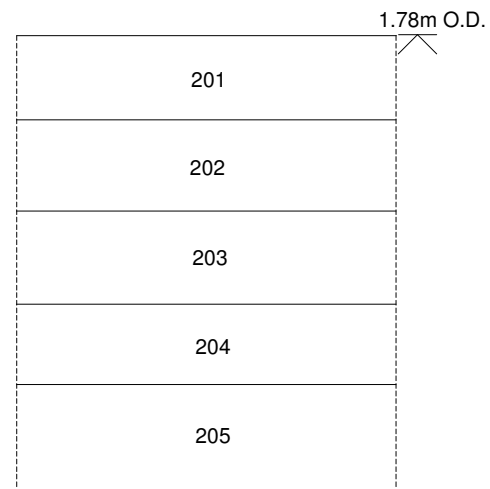
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Murrow Front Road MUFR08		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by:NP	Report No:66/08

Figure 4. Plans

Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Murrow Front Road MUFRO8

Scale 1:20

Drawn by:NP

Report No: 66/08

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1

Trench 1 location

Looking south



Plate 2

Trench 2 location

Looking west



Plate 3
Trench 1
Looking north



Plate 4
Section 1
Looking east



Plate 5 (left)
Trench 2
Looking east

Plate 6 (below)
Section 2
Looking north



Appendix 1

Specification

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 155-159 Front Road, Murrow, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential in an area known to be a focus of extensive Roman and medieval settlement and salt production.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation is required 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 to the rear of 155-159 Front Road, Murrow, 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 Murrow lies 10km south and west of Wisbech, in the parish of Wisbech St Mary, in the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. The site lies between Front Road and Back Road, to the rear of Nos 155-159 Front Road at National Grid Reference TF 3807 0731.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (F/YR07/1165/F) has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this will comprise a programme of trial trenching of the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, on land at about 3m O.D. Soils in the area are mapped as deep stoneless calcareous clayey soils of the Dowels Association (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 162) developed on marine alluvium.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is located on a large roddon which was the focus of extensive Roman settlement and salt production and subsequent medieval settlement. Cropmarks of field boundaries, enclosures and trackways of Roman date have been extensively recorded on the higher roddon silts to the northwest and southeast. Although the medieval pattern of fields and driveways is very different, the settlement still sits on the higher ground of the roddon (Hall 1996).
- 6.2 Archaeological investigation immediately to the south (HER ECB1854) revealed substantial medieval boundary ditches and a possible pond containing debris indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity.

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 two trenches c. 13m x 1.6m within or close to the footprints of the proposed new structures. 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.

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.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS online database. 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman: B Precious or M Darling, independent specialists Anglo-Saxon: Dr A Boyle, APS with J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: Dr A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, 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 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 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.

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

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
101	Loose, mid-dark brown gravelly silt 0.3m thick	Overburden
102	Firm, mid-light brown clay, silt CBM and plastic. 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
103	Hard tarmac and compact gravel. 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
104	Firm, mid brown silt and clay. 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
105	Mixed light yellow limestone and clay. 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
106	Loose, mid brown silty clay. 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
107	Loose, brick, wood, metal and plastic. At least 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
108	Light yellow brown clayey silt	Natural
****	*****	*****
201	Firm, mid brown silt and CBM. 0.22m thick	Overburden
202	Hard, rubble, CBM and slate roof-tiles. 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit
203	Firm, dark brown clayey silt and charcoal. 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit
204	Firm, mid brown and yellow mixed silt, sand & clay. 0.21m thick	Dumped deposit
205	Firm, plastic, dark brown clay and light yellow gravel	Dumped deposit
206	Light yellow brown clayey silt	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Three sherds from three vessels, weighing 13 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

The pottery is in fairly fresh condition; the average sherd weight is four grams.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
205	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	?	1	1	1	White slip band	BS	Flake; fe concretion	19th
205	PEARL	Pearlware	Dish/ bowl	1	1	8	Blue transfer print; blue bleed	Rim	Scalloped rim edge	Late 18th
205	PEARL	Pearlware	Plate/	1	1	13	Blue feather edge	Rim	Scalloped rim edge	Late

			dish/ bowl							18th to 19th
--	--	--	---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------

Provenance

All of the pottery was recovered from dumped deposit (205).

Range

The assemblage contains types which are typical of the early modern period.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage. No further work is required.

Summary

A small collection of early modern pottery was recovered from a single context.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single mollusc shell weighing 4g was recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The mollusc shell was retrieved from a dumped deposit.

Condition

The condition of the remains is good to moderate, and the shell presents no problems for long-term storage.

Results

Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
205	oyster	shell		1	4	

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

All the clay pipe is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Results

Table 3. Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
205				3	9	12	33	All stems; 1 might be painted pink/red	19 th century

Provenance

All of the clay pipe was recovered from a dumped deposit.

Range

Only stems were found, no bowls, and all the pieces are late, no earlier than the 18th century.

Potential

The clay pipe assemblage is of limited potential, though indicates 19th century activity at the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
-----	------	----------

205	19th	Based on clay pipe and pottery
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ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is 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
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Trench recording sheets
2	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
9	Daily record sheets
1	Bag of Finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridgeshire
CB3 0AP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the requirements of the receiving body.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MUFR08
Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record Event Code:	ECB 2914

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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