
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND TO THE REAR OF 56 UPWELL ROAD,
MARCH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(MAUR 09)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. G. Mills and Miss J. Smith

May 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 4238 9623
Planning Application: F/YR08/1080/F
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APS Report No. **36/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation
Land at Upwell Road,
March,
Cambridgeshire
(MAUR09)**

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Project Coordinator | Gary Taylor |
| Supervisor | Mark Peachey |
| Assistant | Ross Kendall |
| Finds Processing | Denise Buckley |
| Illustration | Mark Peachey, Sue Unsworth |
| Photographic Reproduction | Mark Peachey |
| Post-excavation Analyst | Mark Peachey |


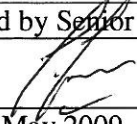
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| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
| Gary Taylor  |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 21 May 2009 | Date: 22 May 2009 |

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to residential development on land to the rear of 56 Upwell Road, March, Cambridgeshire.

The evaluation was required as the proposed development lies in an archaeologically sensitive area located close to cropmarks of prehistoric or Roman enclosures and also near to Roman settlements and industrial sites.

The evaluation revealed two gullies in the northern part of the investigation area. While the earlier gully was undated it was cut and replaced by the later, which contained post-medieval artefacts.

No evidence of any Iron Age or Roman remains was encountered.

Finds comprised mainly ceramic building material of post-medieval and modern date.

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

An archaeological condition was placed on planning consent for a proposed residential development on land to the rear of 56

Upwell Road, March (Planning Application F/YR08/1080/F) due to the high archaeological potential of the site. The first phase of work was to be an archaeological trenching evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site and to determine the need for any further investigations. The evaluation was carried out on 22nd and 23rd April 2009 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

2.3 Topography and Geology

March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The proposed development site lies on the eastern edge of the town, on land to the north of 56 Upwell Road, bounded by the back gardens of surrounding houses. This forms a roughly rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 0.3 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference TL 4238 9623 (Fig. 2).

March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula between two major southern embayments of the fen. The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna) and Boulder Clay till (Hall 1987, 38). As an urban area, soils have not been mapped, though immediately to the east are Peacock Association, clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The proposed development lies at c3m OD on the eastern edge of the low-lying island, which rises to c4m OD.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape,

containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsula and the constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987).

The earliest evidence for occupation at March lies 2.2km west of the investigation area off Gaul Road and takes the form of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters (HER refs 08455, 08455A, 05210, 05210A, 10913, 10913A). Recent investigations confirmed the presence of two areas of Mesolithic activity located on the island either side of the low valley of a small stream. A prehistoric buried soil containing further Mesolithic and Neolithic flint survived on the sides of this valley. A small amount of Neolithic pottery was also retrieved (Peachey 2008; Mellor forthcoming). Bronze Age lithics have been identified during excavations at Westry (3km northwest of the Investigation Area) and at Flaggrass (1km to the north), all in residual contexts.

A Bronze Age fine handled beaker (HER 5924) was discovered during the construction of March Railway Station in the 1860s. Such vessels are usually associated with burial contexts (Hall 1987).

Excavations undertaken at Whitemoor sidings, 3km to the north of the proposed development site, identified two areas of significant prehistoric remains. One was of Early Bronze Age date, characterised by shallow ditches, pits and postholes. The second, of Late Bronze Age date, featured a series of large pits, together with postholes and gullies, containing artefactual and faunal remains and indicating the likelihood of settlement

nearby (Hall 2004).

There is evidence for the extensive exploitation of the fenlands during the Romano-British period. Cropmarks of Romano-British field systems have been identified to the northeast of the present town. Possible saltern sites have been noted in the vicinity (HER CB10122 and CB10123) and excavations in the 1950s at Norwood, 3.5km to the north of the proposed development area, identified evidence of occupation and salt production between the late first century and fourth centuries AD (HER CB7317). Another Romano-British salting site was excavated on the east of the island at Cedar Close (Lane *et al.* 2008).

The Fen Causeway, a Roman routeway that follows a course from Peterborough, through March and into Norfolk (HER CB15033), is thought to cross the March island east to west 2.5km to the north of the proposed development area, although its precise course in this area is unknown. Part of the Fen Causeway is thought to have originally been a canal, which was later metalled and/or gravelled over when the silts dried out.

Excavations at Estover, 2.5km north of the site, during the 1980s investigated the Fen Causeway where it was visible as an earthwork. The excavated sections identified a metalled surface, flanked by substantial ditches, which ran parallel to the causeway. The excavations also identified a number of Roman features including a ditched driveway approaching the causeway at an angle from the east and several small rectilinear enclosures (James and Potter 1996).

Realignment of the River Nene to its present course occurred during the late Saxon period. The realignment is believed to have been part of a local scheme of drainage of the Fens during the 10th century, allowing March to develop as an inland port.

March is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was known as *Merc*, meaning boundary. It was later known as *Marchford*, a reflection of the role March played in the transport routes through the Fens.

By the 16th century March was recorded as a minor port, with eight barges transporting coal and grain. The town continued to expand throughout the post-medieval period.

A short distance to the north of the site are cropmarks of an enclosure, and associated ditches, of probable Iron Age-Roman date (HER MCB12931). Further north, and also to the east, are extensive cropmarks of Roman settlements and field systems. Among these are Iron Age settlement sites at Flaggrass, where occupation continued throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods. Located at the eastern edge of the island, near the river, the Flaggrass sites include evidence for burials and saltmaking of Roman date (Hall 1987; HER 7335 and 10128).

The first edition OS map of 1889 shows a brickworks 90m west of the site which was then fields. The brickworks was closed by 1903.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site, determine its likely extent, the date and function of archaeological features, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement, the extent to which

surrounding archaeological features extend into the development area and 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

Four trenches (Fig. 3) were excavated under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. The trenches were 10m long and 1.6m wide.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Plans of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs 3, 5)

In this trench natural light yellowish grey sandy clay with sand and gravel patches (102) was overlain by 0.2m thick mid brownish grey silty clay (101). This was sealed by 0.1m thick mid brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (100) that contained modern brick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 2 (Fig 4)

Towards the north end of this trench the natural light yellowish grey sandy clay with sand and gravel patches (202) was cut by a shallow U-shaped gully [203]. This was aligned east-west and was 0.25m wide

and 0.22m deep and filled with mid grey clayey silt (204).

This feature was truncated on its north side by a V-shaped gully [205] on the same alignment (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 4). This gully was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Lower fill (206) was 0.2m thick mid brownish grey silty clay and contained brick and tile of 16th century or later date. This was overlain by 0.1m thick upper fill (207) of redeposited natural. These features were sealed by 0.2m thick mid grey clayey silt subsoil (201).

The only other feature was a brick land drain, circular in profile, on the same alignment 3m to the south. This was sealed by 0.1m thick mid brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (200) that yielded 19th-20th century pottery.

Trench 3 (Figs 3, 5, Plate 2)

In this trench the natural light reddish grey sandy clay with sand and gravel patches (302) was overlain by 0.23m thick light grey silty clay subsoil (301). This was sealed by 0.05m thick light brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (300) from which recent brick, tile and glass was recovered.

Trench 4 (Figs 3, 5)

A sondage at the northeast end of this trench showed the natural mottled mid grey/reddish brown mix of clay, sand and gravel to be at least 0.6m thick (Plate 3). This was overlain by 0.15m thick light greyish brown silty clay subsoil (401) which was below 0.35m thick dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (400).

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits in the trenches were a broadly similar mix of sandy clay, sand and gravel, representing the 'March gravels'.

The only archaeological features were in Trench 2 in the northern part of the site

and comprised two gullies on the same orientation. The earlier example was undated but was cut by the second gully which contained post-medieval artefacts. The common alignment, close proximity and intercutting nature of the two gullies suggests that the undated example [203] was probably soon replaced by the post-medieval feature [205].

These gullies are parallel to the field boundary to the north of the site which is marked on OS maps from 1889 to 1938. There is also a brick drain on a parallel alignment in the same trench. It therefore seems likely that the gullies represent part of an earlier, probably post-medieval, drainage system or subdivision of the field.

A shallow subsoil was sealed by topsoil which was thickest in southernmost Trench 4.

Finds comprised a limited number of post-medieval to modern artefacts, mostly brick and tile, with nothing earlier than the 16th century. Brick and tile dominated the small collection, and it is possible that some of this derived from the nearby 19th-early 20th century brickworks.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of 56 Upwell Road, March, because of the proximity of cropmarks of Iron Age-Roman settlements and field systems. However, no extension to these Iron Age-Roman remains was encountered, and no artefacts of these periods were found.

Rather, archaeological remains were limited to a pair of gullies, one of them post-medieval in date. These probably mark an earlier field boundary or drainage system. A small assemblage of post-medieval and modern artefacts was recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Garry Mills and Joanne Smith who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane.

Antiquarian Society XCVII

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9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Ross Kendall
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey, Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 EAA East Anglian Archaeology
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
 OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 General Location Plan

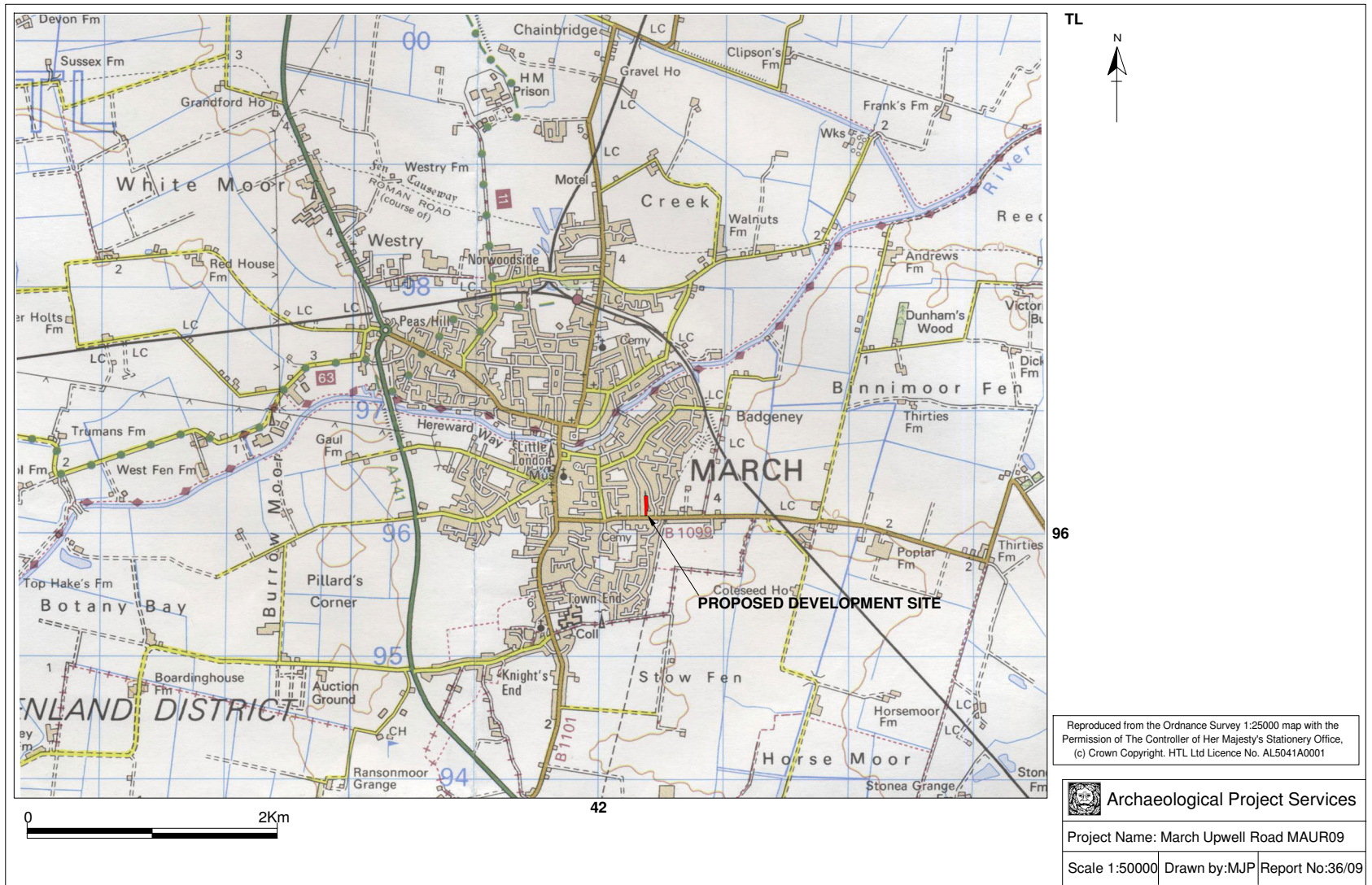
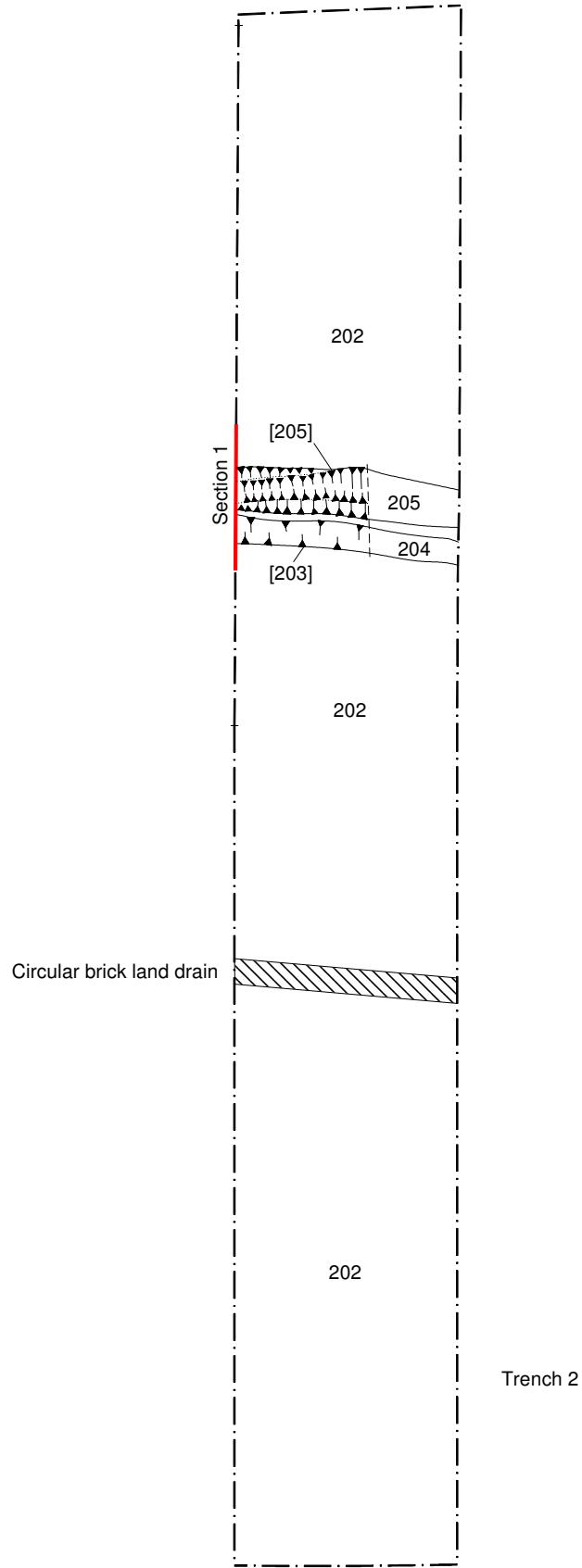


Figure 2. Site Location Plan



Figure 3. Trench Location Plan




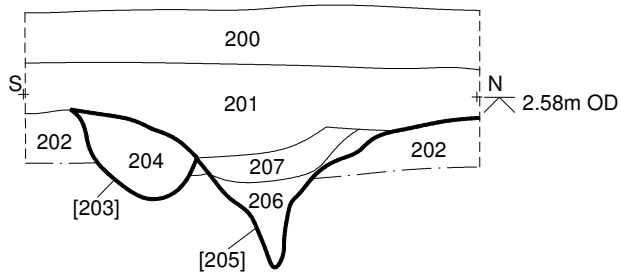
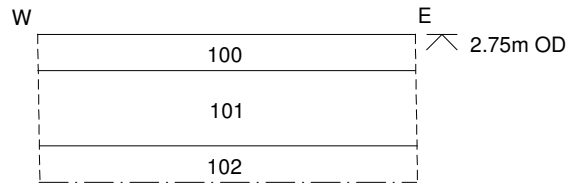
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| Project Name: March Upwell Road MAUR09 | | |
| Scale 1:50 | Drawn by: SU | Report No: 36/09 |

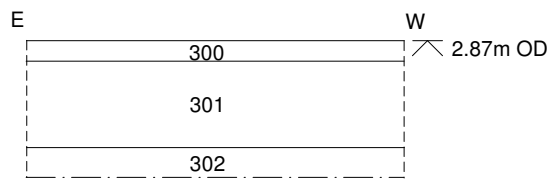
Figure 4. Trench 2 Plan



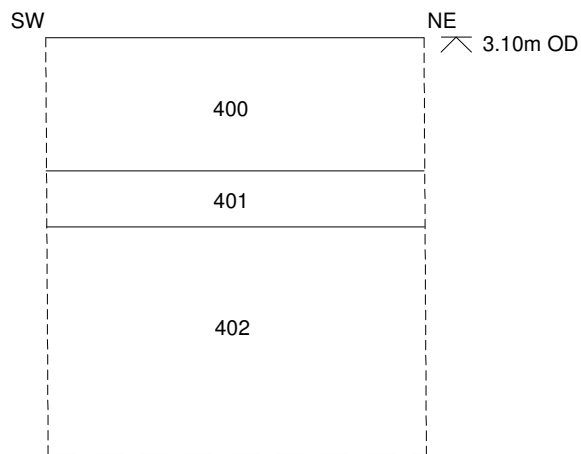
Section 1, Trench 2



Representative section Trench 1



Representative section Trench 3



Representative section Trench 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: March Upwell Road MAUR 09

Scale 1:20 Drawn by:SU/MJP Report No: 36/09

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking north



Plate 2. Trench 3 looking west



Plate 3. Trench 4 looking southwest showing sondage



Plate 4. Trench 2, Section 1, gullies [203], [205]

**Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND OFF UPWELL ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
PREPARED FOR Mr G MILLS & MISS J SMITH
APRIL 2009**

Planning Application: F/YR08/1080/F

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land north of 56 Upwell Road, March, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, located close to cropmarks of prehistoric or Roman enclosures and also near to Roman settlements and industrial sites.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation of the site is required as a condition of planning consent to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the evaluation of land north of 56 Upwell Road, March, Cambridgeshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site lays on the eastern edge of the town, on land to the north of 56 Upwell Road.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent (Application No. F/YR08/1080/F) requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of the development. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any further investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna). As an urban area, soils have not been mapped, though immediately to the east are Peacock Association, clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The Investigation Area lies at c. 3m OD on the eastern edge of the low-lying island, which rises to c4m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsula and the constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987)
- 6.2 A short distance to the north are cropmarks of an enclosure, and associated ditches, of probable Iron Age-Roman date (HER MCB12931). Further north, and also to the east, are extensive cropmarks of Roman settlements and field systems. Amongst these remains are Iron Age settlement sites at Flaggrass, where occupation continued throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods. Located at the eastern edge of the island, near the river, the Flaggrass sites include evidence for burials and salt-making of Roman date (Hall 1987; HER 7335 and 10128).
- 6.3 March is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was known as Merc, meaning boundary. It was later known as Marchford, a reflection of the role March played in the transport routes through the Fens.
- 6.4 The southern part of the site was a brick works in the 19th century. The brick works were closed by 1903 and, by 1927, the main northern part of the site became an orchard.

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 Development is concentrated on the north side of the application area, with the south side remaining open. Four 10m x 1.6m trial trenches will be excavated, laid out as shown on Fig 3.
- 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.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by tape or EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required.
- 9.2 Samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of dated features, likely to comprise ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples to characterise the survival of plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from suitable archaeological contexts. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with English Heritage guidelines. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

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, the archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive. The event number for this project issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record will be ECB3176.
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the local journal *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task

Conservation

Body to be undertaking the work

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, independent specialist/Dr A Boyle, APS Post-Roman: Dr A Boyle, APS |
| Other Artefacts | G Taylor, APS/J Cowgill, independent specialist |
| Human Remains Analysis | R Gowland, independent specialist |
| Animal Remains Analysis | P Cope-Faulkner, APS/J Kitch, independent specialist |
| Environmental Analysis | Val Fryer, independent specialist |
| Soil Assessment | Dr Charly French, independent specialist |
| Pollen Assessment | Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist |
| Radiocarbon dating | Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA |
| Dendrochronology dating | University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory |

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 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 an appropriately experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take 2 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 8 days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 18.4 Contingency
- 18.4.1 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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

Specification: Version 1, 14th April 2009

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

| Context | Trench | Description | Interpretation | Date |
|----------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 100 | 1 | Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.1m thick | Topsoil | 19 th -20 th century |
| 101 | 1 | Soft mid brownish grey silty clay 0.2m thick | Subsoil | |
| 102 | 1 | Firm light yellowish grey sandy clay with sand and gravel patches | Natural | |
| 200 | 2 | Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.1m thick | Topsoil | 19 th -20 th century |
| 201 | 2 | Soft mid grey clayey silt 0.2m thick | Subsoil | |
| 202 | 2 | Firm light yellowish grey sandy clay with sand and gravel patches | Natural | |
| 203 | 2 | East-west aligned linear cut 0.25m wide x 0.22m deep | Cut of gully | |
| 204 | 2 | Soft mid grey clayey silt 0.22m thick | Fill of [203] | |
| 205 | 2 | East-west aligned V-shaped linear cut 0.4m wide x 0.3m deep | Cut of gully | |
| 206 | 2 | Soft mid brownish grey silty clay 0.2m thick | Fill of [205] | 16 th century or later |
| 207 | 2 | Friable light yellowish grey sandy clay 0.1m thick, redeposited natural | Fill of [205] | |
| 300 | 3 | Soft light brownish grey clayey silt 0.05m thick | Topsoil | 20 th century |
| 301 | 3 | Soft light grey silty clay 0.23m thick | Subsoil | |
| 302 | 3 | Firm light reddish grey sandy clay with sand and gravel patches | Natural | |
| 400 | 4 | Friable dark greyish brown silty clay 0.35m thick | Topsoil | |
| 401 | 4 | Soft light greyish brown silty clay 0.15m thick | Subsoil | |
| 402 | 4 | Firm mottled mid grey/reddish brown mix of clay, sand and gravel at least 0.6m thick | Natural | |

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of artefacts, seven items weighing a total of 1294g, was recovered. All the artefacts were post-medieval to early modern. No faunal remains were retrieved.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

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); this also cover surrounding counties. A single sherd weighing eight grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

| Cxt | Cname | Full Name | Form | NoS | NoV | W (g) | Decoration | Part | Date |
|-----|-------|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|---------------------|------|--------------|
| 200 | TPW | Transfer-Print Ware | Plate | 1 | 1 | 8 | Blue transfer print | Base | 19th to 20th |

Provenance

A single abraded sherd was recovered from topsoil context (200) in trench 2.

Potential

No further work is required and the sherd is suitable for discard.

Summary

One sherd of early modern pottery was recovered from trial-trenching at the site.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1280 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

A total of three (60% of total assemblage) fragments of brick are present, varying in size and condition from nearly half brick to two smaller flakes. Organic impressions are visible on one brick fragment, suggesting the use of grass or straw as a temper or bedding material. The brick is possibly hand-made, although not enough survives to be certain. A single early modern brick fragment has glaze over a broken edge, suggesting later reuse.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

| Cxt | Cname | Full name | Fabric | NoF | W (g) | Description | Date |
|-----|--------|--------------|----------|-----|-------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 100 | MODBRK | Modern brick | Oxidised | 1 | 997 | Industrially made; green | 19th to 20th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--|--------------|
| | | | | | | glaze/paint over break suggests reuse; mortar; end | |
| 206 | BRK | Brick | Marbled; fine sandy + occasional calc | 1 | 23 | Flake; organic impressions; mortar; handmade? | 16th+ |
| 206 | PNR | Peg, nib or Ridge tile | Gault clay | 1 | 16 | Flat roofer | 16th+ |
| 300 | MODBRK | Modern brick | Oxidised | 1 | 225 | Industrially made; end | 19th to 20th |
| 300 | MODTIL | Modern tile | Oxidised; fine sandy | 1 | 19 | | 19th to 20th |

Provenance

Two brick (MODBRK) fragments were recovered from topsoil layers (100) and (300). The remaining brick (BRK) fragment was recovered from linear fill (206) in feature [205]. Fill (206) also yielded one piece of flat roofing tile made from Gault clay. The pieces recovered from feature [205] date to the post-medieval period. The remaining piece of tile (MODTIL) was recovered from topsoil layer (300).

Range

Post medieval handmade and early modern industrially produced bricks are present. The tile pieces are small and non-diagnostic, although one piece from context (206) may be a flat roofing tile.

Potential

No further work is required and the modern brick and tile fragments are suitable for discard.

Summary

A small assemblage of primarily modern brick and tile was recovered during trial-trenching on the site.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 6g was recovered.

Condition

The glass is in good condition, though naturally fragile.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

| Cxt | Description | NoF | W (g) | Date |
|-----|--------------|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| 300 | Brown bottle | 1 | 6 | 20 th century |

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil.

Range

A single piece of 20th century bottle glass was recovered.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential other than providing some dating evidence.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 3, Spot dates

| Cxt | Date | Comments |
|-----|--------------|----------|
| 100 | 19th to 20th | |
| 206 | 16th+ | |
| 300 | 19th to 20th | |

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

| | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| BS | Body sherd |
| CBM | Ceramic Building Material |
| CXT | Context |
| NoF | Number of Fragments |
| NoS | Number of sherds |
| NoV | Number of vessels |
| TR | Trench |
| W (g) | Weight (grams) |

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- 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
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| 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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004]. |
| Cropmark | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop. |
| Cut | A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded. |
| Domesday Survey | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| Fill | Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| Iron Age | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. |
| Layer | A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut. |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Mesolithic | The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC. |
| 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. |
| Post hole | The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Prehistoric | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |
| Saxon | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany and adjacent areas. |

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Context record sheet |
| 4 | Trench record sheets |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 1 | Section record sheet |
| 1 | Plan record sheet |
| 2 | Daily record sheets |
| 2 | Sheets of scale drawings |

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Accession Number: | ECB3176 |
| Archaeological Project Services Site Code: | MAUR 09 |
| OASIS Record No: | archaeol1-58834 |

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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