ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND AT HAWKINS DRIVE, WISBECH CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WIHD 09)

Work Undertaken For
Mr. James England

November 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4737 1004
Planning Application: F/YR09/0250/FDC
OASIS ID: archaeol1-67336
Cambs.C.C.HER Event No ECB3291

APS Report No. **118/09**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation
Land at Hawkins Drive,
Wisbech,
Cambridgeshire
(WIHD09)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Site Assistant	Bob Garlant
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble	Tom Lane
Date: 16 November 2009	Date: 16 November 2009

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to residential development on land off Hawkins Drive, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

The evaluation was required as the proposed development lies in an archaeologically sensitive area close to the site of Holy Trinity Chapel, a site containing a hospital and hermitage dating from the medieval period.

The evaluation revealed a 19th to early 20th century horticultural feature cutting flood silts, probably marine deposits.

Finds largely comprised pottery of late 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

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site a condition was placed on planning consent (Application No. F/YR09/0250/ FDC) requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of the development. 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. This evaluation was carried out on 4th and 5th November 2009 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wisbech is located approximately 5km south of March in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The proposed development site lies on the eastern outskirts of the town, on land off Hawkins Drive at TF 4737 1004 (Fig 2). The site comprises an approximately rectangular 42m x 25m plot measuring 0.1 hectares (Fig. 3).

The site lies at around 4m OD on tidal flat deposits which overlay Ampthill clays (Hodge *et al* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Much of the prehistoric land surface in the Wisbech area is completely buried beneath Prehistoric and later silts. The impact of successive freshwater and marine flooding episodes on human occupation is well documented through the work of the Fenland Survey in Cambridgeshire (Hall 1987) and neighbouring Norfolk (Silvester 1988).

Roman sites in the form of salterns and settlements are known in the Wisbech area but none of these are located close to the proposed development. This is probably due to concealment by later silts as sites of this date are known from the eastern side of the neighbouring parish of Walsoken in Norfolk where the overlying deposits are thinner (Silvester, 1988). Some of these sites in Walsoken lie within 1.5km of the proposed development.

It is likely that the village of Walsoken, which lies approximately 500 metres

northeast of Hawkins Drive, was established by, at the latest, the late Saxon period, showing the area was habitable by this date. Medieval occupation is evidenced by the village and the site of Holy Trinity Chapel, thought to lie some 150m north of the proposed development. The chapel site also contained a hermitage and a hospital. The full description of this site (CHER 04013) contained in the Cambs CC Historic Environment Record is as follows *'R5, Holy Trinity Chapel (NR) (Site of) (NAT). (Not mentioned in OS ONB 1925). O1, There was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity in the parish of Walsoken, at a place called Stathe-Dytch, to which was attached a gild or fraternity, ruled by a master or warden and usually termed the Hospital of the Holy Trinity. Clay (R4) suggests that the foundation date was before 1200AD but the earliest documentary evidence seems to be an indulgence by Pope Urban (1378 - 1390). It was dissolved in 1545. A cast of a C15 seal in the BM shows the hospital as being of two storeys and with an embattled tower. A hermitage dedicated also to the Holy Trinity is recorded at Walsoken about 1390'.*

The line of a sea bank follows the north-south aligned western boundary of Chapnall Field some 180m east of the proposed development. This is likely to be of late Saxon or medieval date and demonstrates the marsh conditions prevalent during these periods.

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

Two trenches (Fig. 4) 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 15m long by 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 (Figs 4-7)

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 3)
A machine sondage at the southeast end of this trench revealed a 2.55m depth of pale brownish yellow sandy silt (102) (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 2). The bottom of the silt was not reached before the likelihood of a section collapse brought a halt to the machining.

The silt was overlain, at the southeast end of the trench, by 0.22m thick pale brown sandy silt subsoil (101). Cutting the silt at the northern end of the trench was a

northwest-southeast aligned gully [105] (Fig 5, Sections 3, 4, Plate 4) which terminated 6m from the southern limit of excavation. This feature was filled with pale brown sandy silt (106) which contained 19th to early 20th century pottery. This feature, and the subsoil, was truncated by irregular pit [103] (Fig 5, Section 2) filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt (104) containing very modern rubbish such as a mattress and plastics. This was sealed by topsoil (100).

Trench 2 (Fig 3, Plate 2)

The pale brownish yellow fine sandy silt (202) (Fig 5, Section 5, Plate 6) was excavated to a depth of 1.1m in this trench to check for any features within a safe limit. However, none was revealed. This was overlain by 0.3m thick pale brown sandy silt subsoil (201) below 0.13m thick topsoil (200).

6. DISCUSSION

The thick fine silt revealed in the sondage was probably a tidal marine deposit likely to cover the whole site to a similar depth. Any buried prehistoric remains would be at least 3m below the current surface.

The 19th to early 20th century gully recorded cutting the silt was probably a horticultural feature.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An evaluation carried out on land at Hawkins Road, Wisbech revealed thick marine silts meaning any earlier remains would be at a great depth.

Evidence of late 19th century horticultural activity at the site was revealed.

Finds largely comprised pottery of 19th to early 20th century date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of James England who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Site Assistant: Bob Garlant
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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**

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

R. J. Silvester., 1988, The Fenland Project, Number 3: Norfolk Survey, Marshland and the Nar Valley. East Anglian Archaeology No. **79**

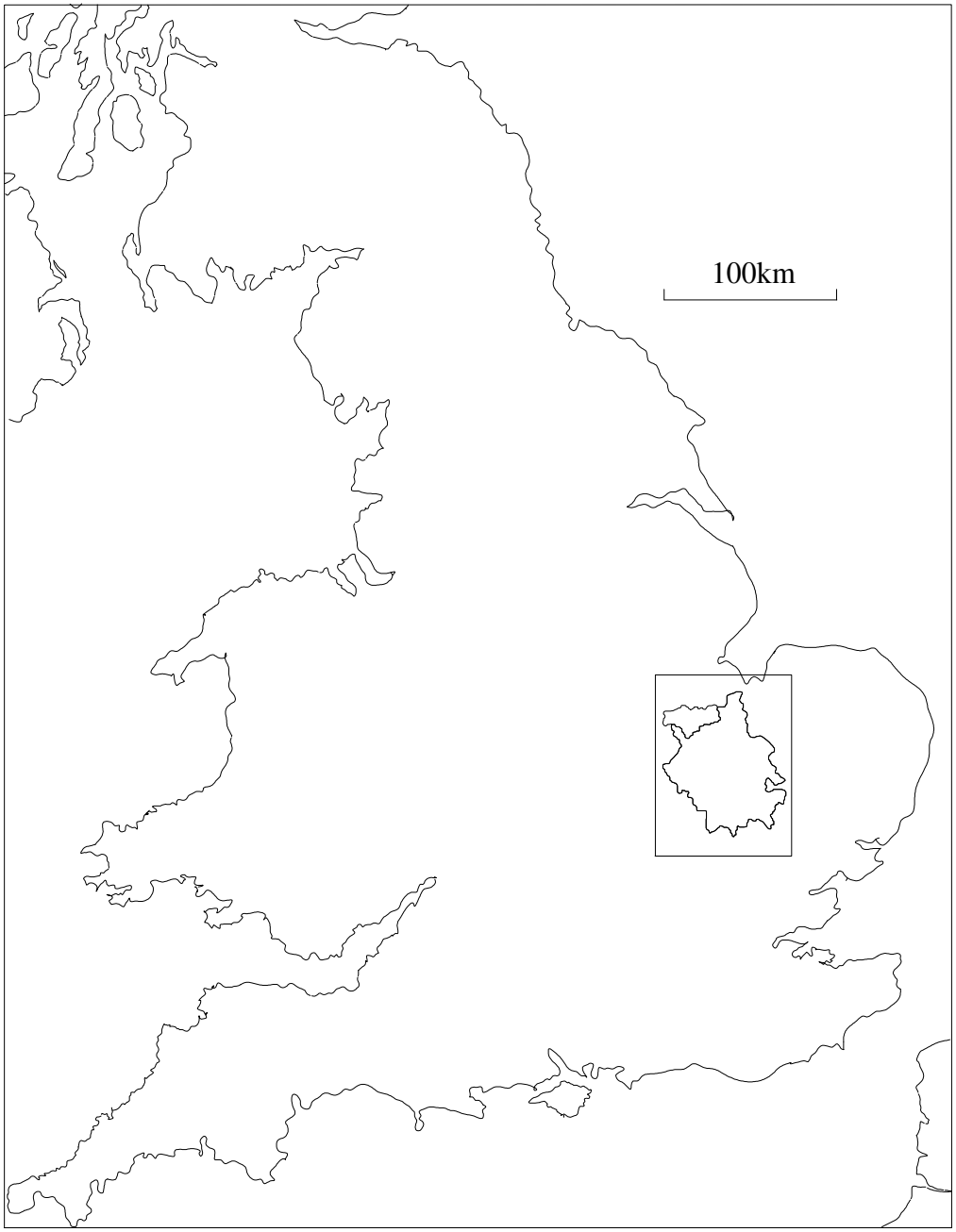
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

OS Ordnance Survey



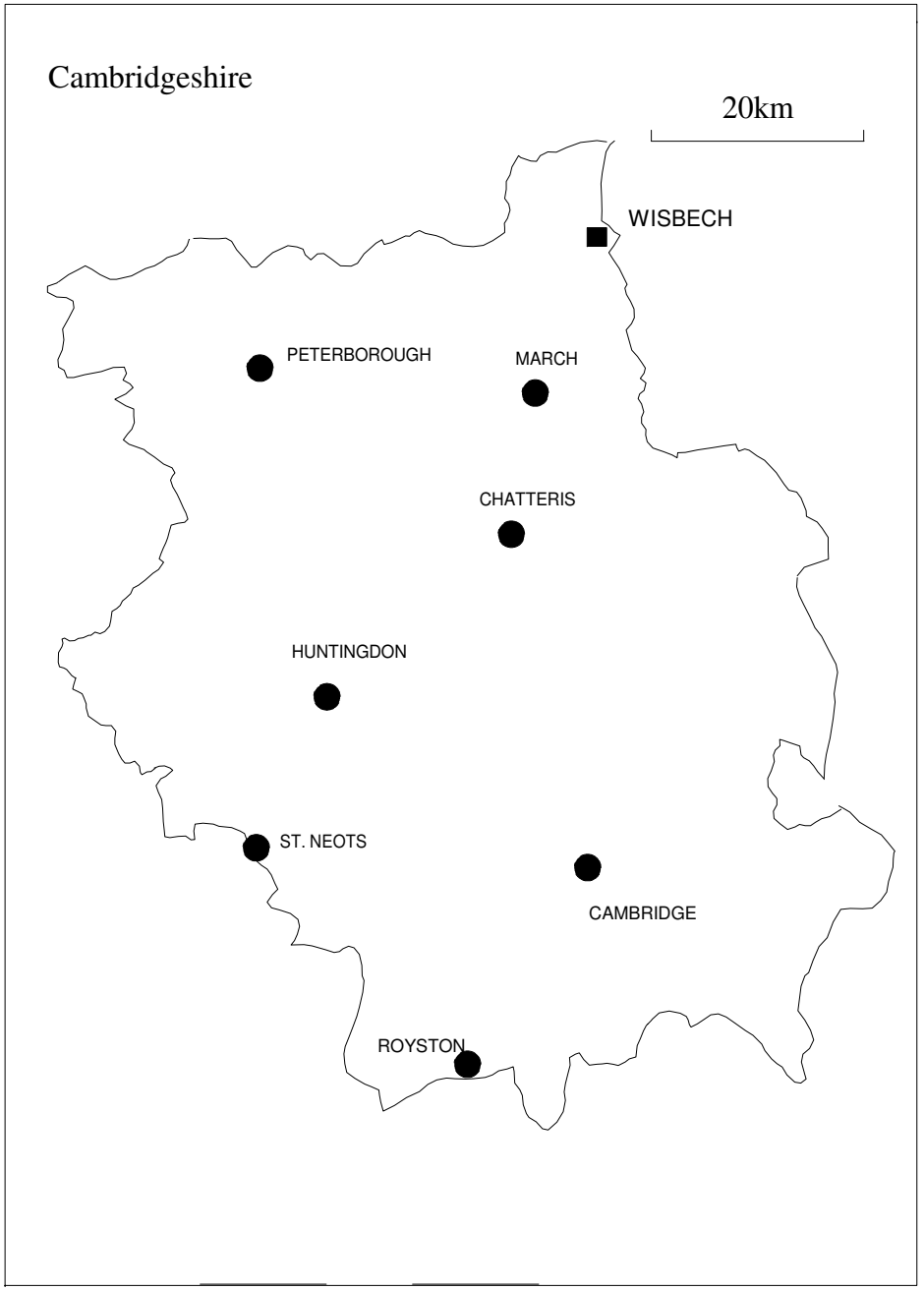


Figure 1 General Location Plan

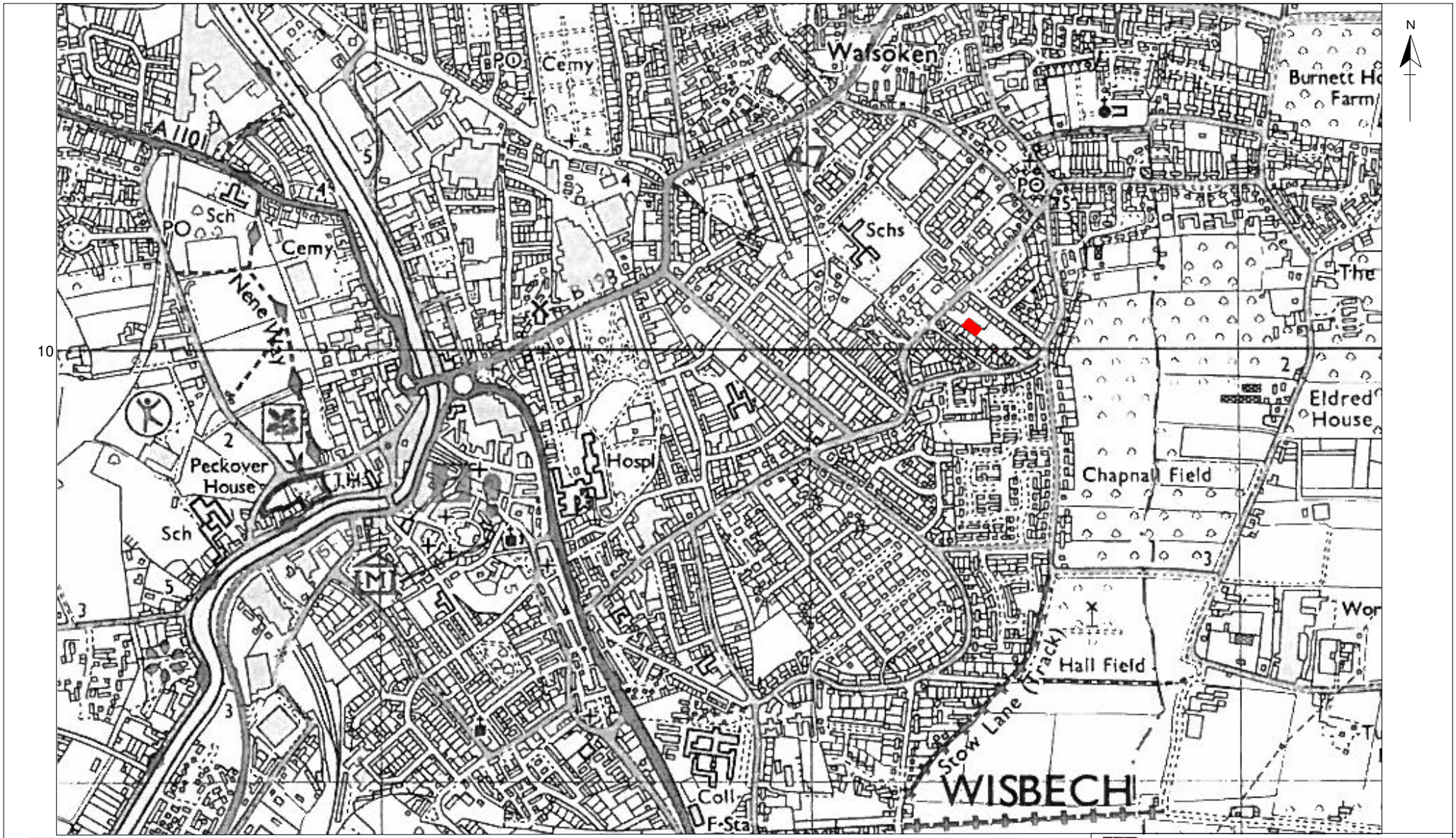


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

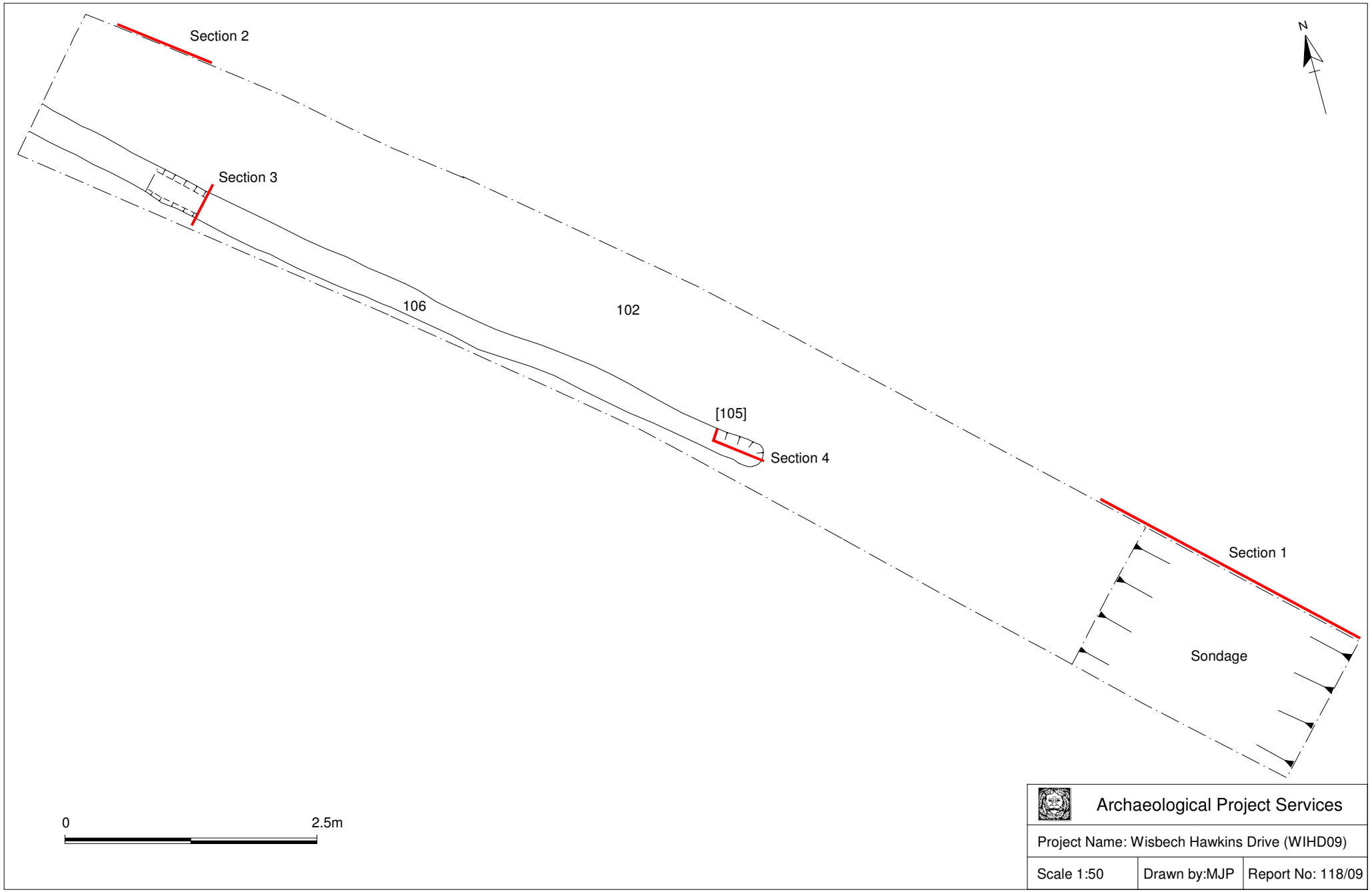


Figure 4. Trench 1 Plan

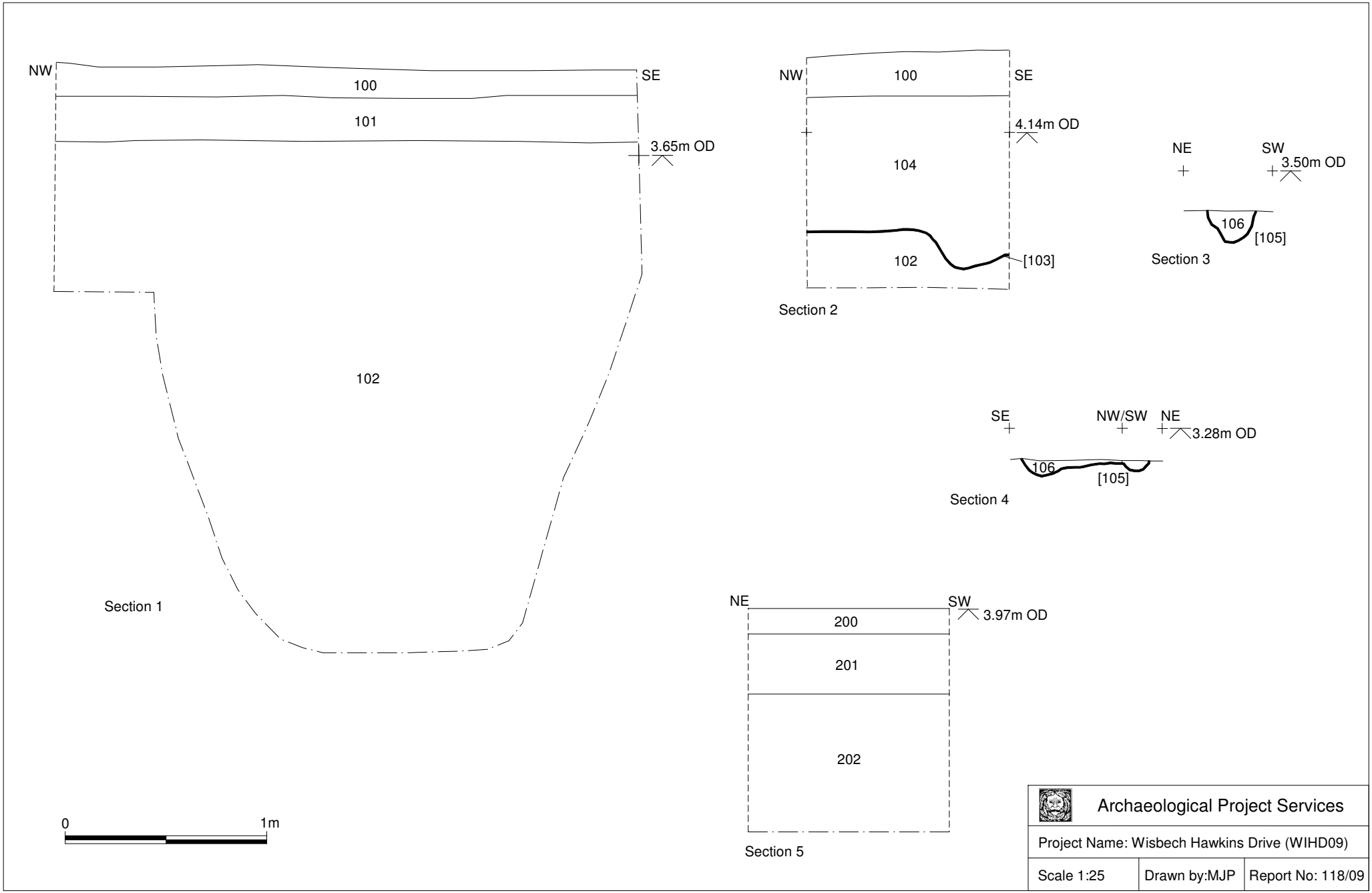


Figure 5. Sections

Plate 1. General view of site looking north with brambles being cleared

Plate 2. Section 1, machine sondage at southeast end of Trench 1 showing depth of silt

Plate 3. Plan shot of Trench 1 looking northwest with backfilled sondage in foreground

Plate 4. Gully [105], Section 3, looking southeast

Plate 5. Trench 2 looking southwest

Plate 6. Representative Section 5, Trench 2

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION LAND OFF HAWKINS DRIVE, WISBECH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

PREPARED FOR JAMES ENGLAND

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land off Hawkins Drive, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.*

1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, lying within 150m of the site of Holy Trinity Chapel and part of a site containing a hospital and hermitage dating from the medieval period. A sea bank, probably of early medieval date lies approximately 180m to the west, running north to south along the western border of Chapnall Fields.*

1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation of the site 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 east of Hawkins Drive, Wisbech, 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 Wisbech is located 5km south of March in the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site lies on the eastern outskirts of the town, on land off Hawkins Drive at TL 4737 1004. The site comprises an approximately rectangular 42m x 25m plot measuring 0.1 hectares.

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/YR09/0250/FDC) 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 site lies at around 2.5 aOD on tidal flat deposits which overly ampthill clays.

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6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Much of the prehistoric land surface in the Wisbech area is completely buried beneath Iron Age and later silts. The impact of successive freshwater and marine flooding episodes on human occupation is well documented through the work of the Fenland Survey in Cambridgeshire (Hall et, al 1996) and neighbouring Norfolk (Silvester, 1988).

6.2 Roman sites if the form of salterns and settlements are known in the Wisbech area but none of these are located close to the proposed development. This is probably be due to concealment by later silts as sites of this date are known from the eastern side of the neighbouring parish of Walsoken in Norfolk where the overlying deposits are thinner (Silvester, 1988). Some of these sites in Walsoken lie within 1.5km of the proposed development.

6.3 It is likely that the village of Walsoken, which lies approximately 500 metres northeast of the Hawkins Drive, was established by at the least late Saxon period, showing the area was habitable by this date. Evidence of medieval occupation is evidenced by this village and the site of Holy Trinity Chapel, thought to lie some 150m north of the proposed development. This site also contained a hermitage and a hospital. The full description of this site (CHER 04013) contained in the Cambs CC Historic Environment Record is as follows *'R5, Holy Trinity Chapel (NR) (Site of) (NAT). (Not mentioned in OS ONB 1925). O1, There was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity in the parish of Walsoken, at a place called Stathe-Dytch, to which was attached a gild or fraternity, ruled by a master or warden and usually termed the Hospital of the Holy Trinity. Clay (R4) suggests that the foundation date was before 1200AD but the earliest documentary evidence seems to be an indulgence by Pope Urban (1378 - 1390). It was dissolved in 1545. A cast of a C15 seal in the BM shows the hospital as being of two storeys and with an embattled tower. A hermitage dedicated also to the Holy Trinity is recorded at Walsoken about 1390'*.

6.4 The line of a sea bank follows the north- south aligned western boundary of Chapnall Field some 180m east of the proposed development. This is likely to be of late Saxon or medieval date and demonstrates the marsh conditions prevalent during these periods.

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 <u>Reasoning for this technique</u>

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 It is proposed that two trenches each measuring 15m x 1.6m will be excavated comprising a 5% sample

of the proposed development, laid out as shown on Fig 1.

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 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.

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 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. The event number for this project issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record will be ECB3125.

12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological

curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required. APS is currently operating an IFA workplace bursary employing a Alex Beeby who may undertake the work mentored by the named specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.

18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 1 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 2 days.

18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 4 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 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

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

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Hall, D., 1987, The Fenland Project, Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. East Anglian Archaeology **No. 35**

R. J. Silvester., 1988, The Fenland Project, Number 3: Norfolk Survey, Marshland and the Nar Valley. East Anglian Archaeology **No. 79**

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Loose dark grey fine, slightly sandy silt with frequent modern debris, rubbish, including plastics, brick etc, up to 0.22m thick.	Topsoil	
101	1	Pale brown sandy silt, occasional CBM frags, up to 0.22m thick. Only evident at southern end of trench where less disturbed by modern dumping.	Subsoil	
102	1	Friable pale brownish yellow fine sandy silt at least 2.55m deep	Natural alluvial deposit	
103	1	Irregular cut, with near vertical sides, at least 10m long x 0.9m deep.	Cut of rubbish dump	Modern
104	1	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent modern rubbish including mattress, fabric, plastics and brick, at least 0.9m thick	Fill of [103]	Modern
105	1	Linear cut 8m+ long x up to 0.28m wide x up to 0.15m deep	Cut of gully	19th-20th C
106	1	Soft mottled pale brown sandy silt up to 0.15m deep	Fill of [105]	19th-20th C
200	2	Friable dark grey sandy silt 0.13m thick	Topsoil	
201	2	Pale brown sandy silt with occasional CBM and coal frags 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
202	2	Firm pale brownish yellow fine sandy silt	Natural alluvial deposit	

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) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) which also covers surrounding counties. A total of five sherds from five vessels, weighing 65 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. The pottery ranges in date from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Condition

The material displays various levels of abrasion but overall condition is poor, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 13 grams.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
104	NCBW	19th Century Buff ware	Bowl	1	1	18	Moulded	BS	Burnt; soot	Late 18th to 19th
106	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Bowl	1	1	33		Base		17th to 18th
106	BL	Black ware	Jar	1	1	8		Rim	Abraded; burnt?	17th to 18th
106	BL	Black ware	Jar?	1	1	5		BS	Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
106	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Cup	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	BS		19th to 20th

Provenance

Small amounts of late pottery were recovered from gully [105] and pit [103].

Range

All of the pottery present is typical of assemblages of this date and from this area.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long-term storage but is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of post medieval and early modern pottery was retrieved from two contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

One (1g) fragment of faunal remains was recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance
The shell came from gully [105].

Condition
The overall condition of the remains was moderate.

Results
Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
106	mussel	shell		1	1	

Summary
A single mussel shell, probably food waste, was retrieved.

GLASS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
A single piece of glass weighing 44g was recovered.

Condition
Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition and presents no problems for archive storage.

Results
Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
104	Pale blue plate glass	1	44	20th century

Provenance
The glass was recovered from a refuse pit fill.

Range
The glass assemblage was restricted to a single modern piece.

Potential
Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of very limited potential.

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
104	20th	Date on a single piece of glass
106	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>

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>

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

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

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
7	Context record sheets
1	Trench record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
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
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Accession Number:	ECB3291
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WIHD 09
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-67336

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.