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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
CASTOR BARN,  
PETERBOROUGH ROAD,  
CASTOR,  
PETERBOROUGH  
(CPR 09)**

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**Work Undertaken For**  
Mr J Maciag Architect  
on behalf of Milton Estates

July 2010

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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08/00612/FUL

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





**Quality Control**  
 Castor Barns,  
 Peterborough Road, Castor  
 CPR 09

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation followed by a watching brief were undertaken at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough. The evaluation determined the likely archaeological implications of the proposed conversion of an open barn to offices, permitting the curatorial archaeologist to request appropriate mitigation works in the form of a watching brief. The watching brief monitored the excavation of service trenches and the removal of overburden in advance of the conversion works.*

*The site lies adjacent to an important Romano-British (AD 43-410) site of palatial proportions including a bath-house and a temple. Excavations in the 19<sup>th</sup> century revealed building remains within the site confines, perhaps associated with the principal structure. More recent investigations identified walls and a hypocaust immediately southwest of the current site. During the Saxon period (AD 410-1066), Castor was the focus of a nunnery dedicated to St Kyneburgha. The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by the 12<sup>th</sup> century parish church.*

*The evaluation confirmed that significant archaeological deposits survived at the site. The subsequent watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated layers include buried soils, a pit, two postholes and a number of other deposits. Though undated, these are likely to be associated with Roman or post-medieval occupation of the site. Roman remains included the walls and a surface of a building, presumably part of the larger complex which includes the palatial structure to the northeast. Pits, postholes and dumped deposits were also assigned to this phase.*

*The site appears largely to have been*

*abandoned until the establishment of a farmyard at the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Originally, this comprised an extensive surface associated with an extant barn. A later barn and cart shed were added during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Roman pottery and tile was the largest category of finds retrieved from this work. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was also found along with a small number of other finds. Animal bone was also retrieved.*

## 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 1999a).*

### 2.2 Definition of a Watching Brief

*An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed." (IfA 1999b).*

### 2.3 Planning Background

*Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr J Maciag Architect on behalf of Milton Estates to undertake an*



archaeological evaluation followed by a watching brief during groundworks associated with new commercial development at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications 08/00611/LBC and 08/00612/FUL. The evaluation was undertaken between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> November 2009 and the watching brief between the 19<sup>th</sup> January and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Peterborough City Archaeologist.

#### 2.4 Topography and Geology

Castor is located alongside the River Nene 5km west of the centre of Peterborough (Fig. 1).

The site is located 170m southwest of the centre of Castor as defined by the parish church of St Kyneburgha at National Grid Reference TL 1235 9842 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the south of Peterborough Road at a height of *c.* 9m OD at the base of a moderate slope at the northern edge of the floodplain of the River Nene.

Local soils are of the Sutton 1 Association, typically well drained loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309). These soils are developed on a drift geology of sands and gravels of the 1<sup>st</sup> River Terrace which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS 1984).

#### 2.5 Archaeological Setting

There is little recorded evidence for prehistoric settlement within the village of Castor itself. An Early Iron Age pot and a Bronze Age flint arrowhead were found at the school during excavations in 1991 (Meadows 1991) and a Neolithic scraper was recovered from an evaluation undertaken 300m to the east (Cope-

Faulkner 2009b, 1).

Substantially more evidence survives of the Romano-British settlement of Castor. The principle remains were first identified and published by ET Artis in his 1828 publication *Durobrivae of Antoninus*. These remains included the well-preserved remnants of a sizeable stone 'palatial' structure. His diagrams and illustrations indicate that the main range of this structure lay to the north of the current site. Artis indicated the existence of a bath house and rectangular structure to the south of the current school playing field. Furthermore, he also mapped a Roman building of at least two ranges within the site confines, immediately southwest of the extant barns, though no further details are known (RCHM 1969, 25).

Excavations carried out during 1957 and 1958 by Charles and Ida Green, sixty metres north of the school, produced evidence of the southern range of a temple structure of Romano-British date. Further excavations within the area of the churchyard extension at that time located structural remains dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and pre-dating the main 'palatial' structure (Green *et al* 1998).

Excavations prior to the construction of a new head teacher's office, in 1991, produced evidence of late Roman occupation of this site, suggesting the possibility for preservation of transitional deposits relating to the post-occupation era. The identified remains were a grave, dated to the late Roman period, which had been cut by a Roman masonry foundation (Meadows 1991). In addition, test pitting by the southwest corner of the school building unearthed a single unstratified Roman coin of Constans dating to *c.* 337 to 350AD (Hatton and Sperry, 2000).

Evidence for the post-Roman occupation of Castor is limited. The village name is believed to derive from the Old English term *ceastor* or *caestra*, meaning 'a city or



walled town, originally one that had been a Roman station' (Ekwall 1989, 89). The earliest mention of Castor dates from the 10<sup>th</sup> century and details the granting of land at Ailsworth to *Cyneburge caestre* (Dallas 1973).

During the 7<sup>th</sup> century, a nunnery dedicated to St Kyneburgha, was established at Castor and the monastic enclosure can be traced in the village road layout. This dedication of the site to St Kyneburgha continued into the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the existing church was built. A dedication inscription survives above the southern door to the chancel and is dated to 1124 (Robinson 1999).

Further evidence for Middle Saxon occupation has been recorded at sites to the north and south of the existing church. Furthermore, investigations at 'The Cedars' revealed timber structures of 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date (Robinson 1999).

At the time of the Domesday Survey (c. 1086), Castor was held by Peterborough Abbey and contained a mill, 15 acres of meadow and woodland 6 furlongs long by four wide (Thorn and Thorn 1979).

An evaluation of the site in 2006 identified a range of Roman features including a wall and a pit as well as medieval and later features comprising post-pads, surfaces, pits and postholes (Mellor 2006, 11). A subsequent watching brief during the insertion of service trenches identified possible masonry structures of Roman date, including a stone drain (Mellor 2007, 7). This was followed by a more intensive watching brief that revealed further masonry structures, elements of a hypocaust and a well of Roman date as well as undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits (Cope-Faulkner 2009b, 10). A survey of the post-medieval barns that occupy the site was also undertaken (Taylor 2006).

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological investigations, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

All investigations took place within a former open fronted cart shed situated adjacent to barns fronting Peterborough Road. The roof of the cart shed was supported by posts set on brick stanchions, all of which were present during the evaluation phase. For the initial evaluation of the site, a concrete surface was removed from within the cart shed. Six trenches were then excavated by machine to the upper surface of archaeological deposits (Fig. 3). Deposits were then excavated by hand to the surface of the underlying natural geology. A further phase of excavation defined the line of the Roman walls recorded during the evaluation. The walls were protected from disturbance by raising the footings of the proposed new walls. During this phase of the work the roof and supporting stanchions of the cart shed had been removed. The watching brief monitored general ground reduction across the site and the excavation of service trenches to depths required by the development. In all cases, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function.

Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and plans at 1:20 and 1:50. Recording was undertaken



according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis six phases were identified;

Phase 0	Natural deposits
Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Roman deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### Phase 0 Natural deposits

Natural deposits comprised brownish orange clay (119), brown clayey silt (314 and 608), orange clayey silt (511), greyish red silty clay (639), reddish grey silty clay (640) and brownish orange clayey sand (716).

### Phase 1 Undated deposits

A layer of brown clayey silt (011) was encountered in a small trench excavated for services within and at the northwest end of the cart shed. This measured over 0.1m thick (Fig. 6, Section 1; Plate 2). This had been sealed by a former topsoil layer of soft brown clayey silt (010).

Developed upon the natural in Trench 5 was a buried soil comprising light brown

clayey silt (510), this was 0.15m thick (Fig. 7, Section 7).

Cut into the natural in Trench 3 was a sub-circular possible pit (313). This was over 0.2m long by 0.12m wide and 0.27m deep (Fig. 6, Section 5). Two fills were recorded; a lower of grey clayey silt (312) and an upper fill of mixed orange brown and greenish brown clayey silt (311). This had in turn been cut by a sub-circular posthole (317).

Overlying natural within the same trench, towards the southeast side, was a deposit of orange brown clayey silt (315). Perhaps representing nothing more than the interface with the natural, this measured 80mm thick. Cut into this was a posthole (304) that measured 0.35m long, over 0.19m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 6, Section 6; Plate 8). A single fill of grey clayey silt with limestone fragments (303) was recorded.

Recorded within a drainage trench southwest of the cart shed was a buried soil (649) consisting of grey mottled clayey silt with limestone fragments measuring over 80mm thick (Fig. 8, Section 15).

### Phase 2 Roman deposits

#### *Trench 1*

Overlying the natural in Trench 1 was a buried soil comprising grey silty clay with limestone fragments (106). This was 0.3m thick and contained pottery of mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date.

Initially exposed in Trench 1 of the evaluation, cutting the buried soil, was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (114). This measured at least 1.3 long by 1.1m wide and 0.49m deep (Fig. 5; Plates 3 and 13). Constructed within the foundation trench was a limestone wall (115) that incorporated some tile. Excavations to the northwest traced its length for a further 1.69m as wall (610)



and 0.61m to the southeast. The foundation trench was backfilled with grey silty clay with frequent limestone gravel (116) that contained a single fragment of Roman tegula.

The southeast extent of the wall was truncated but there was probably a gap in the wall in this vicinity. This is evidenced by wall (651) which was aligned northeast-southwest (Fig. 5) and had facing stones extending over the projected line of wall (115/610).

#### *Trench 2*

Wall (651) continued northeast where it was recorded in Trench 2 as wall (215) which had a recorded length of 1.1m (Plate 5) and appeared to sit on a foundation course of limestone (216). Any continuation to the northeast was truncated by the insertion of the cart shed and barn wall.

Though undated, a deposit of brown sandy mortar (213) may be associated with the construction of wall (215). This was sealed by a 20mm thick plaster/mortar layer (218) perhaps indicating a floor surface.

Cutting the foundation trench for wall (115) was an oval pit (109). This measured 0.98m long, by 0.94m wide and was 0.5m deep (Fig. 6, Section 2). A single fill of greyish orange silty clay with frequent limestone fragments (110) was recorded from which Roman tegula was retrieved.

#### *Trench 3*

Cutting the undated feature (313) in Trench 3 was a sub-circular pit (302). This measured over 0.65m long, over 0.35m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 6, Section 5; Plate 7). A single fill of grey clayey silt with limestone fragments (301) was recorded from which *opus signinum*, tile and painted wall plaster fragments were recovered. Pottery from this feature was dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

#### *Trench 4*

The earliest deposit in Trench 4 was a layer of brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal (406). This measured in excess of 0.17m thick (Fig. 7, Section 9) and contained a significant quantity of 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery as well as Roman tile.

#### *Trench 5*

Cutting the buried soil (510) in Trench 5 was a sub-circular posthole (502). This was 0.29m wide by 0.14m deep (Fig. 7, Section 8) and contained a single fill of greenish grey clayey silt with limestone fragments (501). A single fragment of Roman tile was retrieved from the fill.

The posthole was sealed beneath a former soil horizon comprising greenish/greyish brown clayey silt (509). This was 0.12m thick and contained 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery.

#### *Trench 6 and general area*

Located within the western corner of the cart shed a sequence of deposits comprised a buried soil of grey clayey silt (632). This had been sealed by a dumped deposit comprising orange clayey silt (633). Both deposits produced Roman tile.

A large feature (641), possibly a quarry pit, was located towards the front of the cart shed (Fig. 4). Cut into natural deposits it measured over 4.7m long and was wider than 2.2m. A single fill of grey clayey silt with Roman tile fragments (642) was recorded.

Located 1.9m to the north was pit (644). This was probably circular in shape and measured longer than 1.2m, wider than 1.15 and was over 50mm deep. Two fills were recorded, both comprising grey clayey silt with limestone fragments (637) and (643). Late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery and Roman glass was retrieved from the uppermost fill (637).

Overlying the natural in Trench 6 was a possible surface comprising limestone fragments in a clayey silt matrix (607).



Above this was a layer of grey clayey silt (606) measuring 0.1m thick (Fig. 7, Section 10) and containing pottery of 3<sup>rd</sup> century and later date and intrusive glass of possible 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This was sealed beneath a dumped deposit of orange clayey silt (605) that contained late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

*Drainage Trench*

Revealed within the drainage trench in front of the cart shed was a deposit of reddish brown clayey silt (733), possibly a buried soil, containing Roman tile, that was over 0.15m thick (Fig. 10, Section 21; Plate 14).

**Phase 3 Medieval deposits**

*Trench 1*

Cutting the Roman foundation trench (114) in Trench 1 was an oval posthole (117). This was 0.4m long by 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 6, Section 4; Plate 4). A single fill of grey silty clay (118) was recorded that contained 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century tile and stone roofing tile.

No other trenches contained medieval deposits.

**Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits**

*Trench 1 (Deposits below metalled surface)*

Located within Trench 1 was a posthole (107) measuring 0.4m by 0.4m in extent and over 0.5m deep. This still contained a wooden upright post and had been backfilled with grey silty clay (108). This had been sealed by a layer of crushed limestone and silt (102).

Cut into (102) was a rectangular foundation trench (111), in which limestone foundations (113) for a roof support for the shed were constructed (Fig. 6, Section 3). The trench had then been backfilled with grey silty clay (112).

*Trench 2*

Above the Roman wall (215) in Trench 2 was a layer of grey clayey silt and limestone fragments (214). This contained stone roof tile of probable post-medieval date as well as residual medieval roof tile.

*Trench 3*

In Trench 3, the Roman pit (302) was sealed by a buried topsoil comprising a 60mm thick layer of green silty clay with limestone fragments (310).

Recorded across the site was an extensive metalled surface. Recorded as the following contexts; (009), (104), (217), (309), (508), (512), (607), (615), (616), (617), (618), (619), (624), (629), (630), (631), (634) and (722), it generally comprised compacted limestone fragments within a grey or greyish brown sandy silt and clayey silt matrix.

*Trench 1 (Deposits overlying metalled surface)*

Overlying the surface in Section 1 were layers of brown clayey silt (008), occasionally with limestone fragments (006 and 007). These had been cut by the foundation trench (005) for the wall of the cart shed which had been backfilled with clayey silt (004).

A layer of black sandy silt (103) overlay the surface in Trench 1. Perhaps originating as trample, this deposit measured 50mm thick (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3).

*Trench 2*

Cut into the surface in Trench 2 was a posthole (212), which was filled with brown clayey silt (211). This had then been sealed by a 20mm thick layer of brown organic silt (210) representing a buried soil. This was in turn overlain by reddish brown burnt mortar and greenish brown clayey silt (209).

Cutting this deposit was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (206)



for the extant northeast wall (207/208) of the cart shed (Fig. 7, Section 12). The trench had then been backfilled with brown sandy silt (204 and 205). Sealing the foundation trench was a layer of brown clayey silt (203) over which was a white/light brown mortar deposit (202).

#### *Trench 3*

Within Trench 3, episodes of dumping were recorded. These comprise deposits of brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (305), yellowish brown crushed limestone (306), greyish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (307) and grey clayey silt (308).

#### *Trench 4*

Cut into the Roman deposit (406) in Trench 4 was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (405), this measured 0.46m wide and was over 0.17m deep (Fig. 7, Section 9). Foundations (408) for the extant cart shed wall (407) were recorded which had been backfilled with brown silty clay (404). This was sealed by a levelling deposit of yellowish brown silt (403), measuring 0.1m thick.

Deposit (403) was cut by a posthole (402) that was 0.34m wide and over 0.23m deep and contained a fill of greyish brown silty clay with ash lenses (401).

#### *Trench 5*

Cutting the surface within Trench 5 was a probable rectangular foundation trench (507). Measuring 0.63m wide and 0.19m deep (Fig. 7, Section 7) it contained limestone masonry (505) and crushed limestone and mortar (506) that provided a support for the cart shed roof.

#### *Trench 6*

Above surface (607) in Trench 6 was a layer of general build up comprising grey clayey silt with limestone fragments (606). This was 0.1m thick and contained 19<sup>th</sup> century glass. Overlying the Roman deposit (606) in Trench 6 was a 60mm thick dumped deposit of orange clayey silt

(605) that contained residual pottery of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Deposit (605) was sealed beneath a layer of greenish brown clayey silt (604).

#### *General area*

Overlying the surface within the cart shed was an occupation layer of brown clayey silt (647), measuring 70mm thick, overlain by dumped deposits of yellowish brown limestone fragments (635) and yellow crushed limestone (646). These were sealed beneath further dumped layers of greyish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (628 and 636). Other dumped deposits recorded within the cart shed include greenish brown clayey silt (611), mixed greyish brown and orange sandy silt (612) and grey sandy silt (650).

Cut into the occupation deposit (647) was a sub-circular pit (653), 0.65m long, wider than 0.3m and deeper than 0.1m (Fig. 8, Section 16). A single fill of brown clayey silt (652) was recorded.

In addition to the foundation trenches for the roof supports for the cart shed described above, four further deposits (620), (621), (625), (626 and 627) associated with supports for the roof were revealed during the watching brief phase. These comprised limestone masonry or patches of light yellow mortar.

#### *Soakaway*

Within the area for a new soakaway and overlying surface (722) was a layer of waterlogged grey sandy silt (719), perhaps indicating the position of a former pond within the yard. A fragment of leather shoe of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this layer.

This sandy silt was overlain by levelling deposits of brownish orange clayey sand (718 and 720) which had subsequently been sealed by further surfaces (715, 717, 721, 727 and 728) comprising limestone fragments in a clayey silt matrix. Partially overlying the surface (715) was a buried



soil of grey clayey silt with limestone fragments (714) and a dumped deposit of grey silty clay (708).

Three pits were recorded cut into this surface. The first (711) was over 1.06m wide and over 0.4m deep (Fig. 9, Section 18) with a fill of grey sandy silt (710). This fill had been cut by pit (713) which measured 1.7m long, by 1.1m wide and deeper than 0.35m (Fig. 9, Sections 18 and 19). Contained within this pit was a fill of grey sandy silt with limestone fragments (712).

The final pit (726) was 0.78m long, over 0.4m wide and deeper than 0.23m (Fig. 10, Section 20) with a fill of brownish orange sandy silt (725). These three pits were sealed by a number of deposits likely to have originated as dumping. They comprise brownish grey sandy silt with limestone fragments (707), yellow sand (709), yellow and light grey clay (724) and mixed silty clay and clayey silt with limestone (723).

Cutting the Roman buried soil (733) was pit (732). This measured 1.85m wide by over 0.15m deep (Fig. 10, Section 21; Plate 14) and contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (731). A single fragment of brick of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the fill. The pit had been sealed by a layer of brown clayey silt (730) that was 0.18m thick.

## **Phase 5 Recent deposits**

### *Trench 1*

A topsoil comprising grey sandy silt (101) sealed the deposits within Trench 1. This was 0.25m thick.

### *Trench 2*

Sealing all deposits in Trench 2 was a levelling layer of brown sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments (201). This measured 0.18m thick and produced mid 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century finds.

### *Trench 4*

Sealing the posthole in Trench 4 was a levelling deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (400) that was 0.29m thick.

### *Trench 6*

Cut into the post-medieval layer (604) in Trench 6 was a posthole (603). Measuring 0.49m wide by 0.24m deep, it was filled with greenish brown clayey silt (602) and had contained wooden supports for shelving previous to the evaluation. This was sealed by a layer of stone chippings (601) for the current stone floor (609).

### *Soakaway and Drainage trench*

Cut into the dumped deposit (707) were two service trenches (703) and (705). A further service trench (623), which had been partially recorded during the work was also identified at the northern end of the cart shed.

Sealing all deposits to the exterior of the cart shed was a layer of topsoil comprising brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (504), greyish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (503), grey sandy silt (706) and clayey silt (729). Adjacent to this was a discrete area of limestone fragments (701) laid on end to form a surface immediately in front of the cart shed.

Within the cart shed, a concrete surface was recorded (001 and 318), which had been largely removed prior to the evaluation, apart from the vicinity of Trenches 5 and 6 (see above). A levelling deposit for the concrete comprising greenish brown clayey silt (645) was also identified.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 0) comprise clays, clayey silts, silty clays and clayey sands and can be equated with the First River Terrace sands and gravels.



A number of deposits remain undated (Phase 1) due to a lack of artefactual material. These include buried soils, a pit, two postholes and other layers. The buried soil pre-dates the construction of Roman buildings and where it has been recorded elsewhere in this investigation was assigned to the Roman period.

Roman deposits (Phase 2) comprise walls, pits and a possible surface. The walls add additional information to the overall layout of the vicinity of the 'palatial' structure identified at Castor and provide more of a link to the main ranges encountered to the northeast. The function of the structure could not be determined and no internal floors survived. A lack of flooring, apart from a small area within Trench 2, may indicate the building was a barn or other ancillary structure. However, the proximity of a hypocaust to the southwest suggests that the building was domestic in nature, which is further supported by the finding of painted wall plaster. Southwest of this structure, within Trench 6, remains of a metalled surface were encountered suggesting that the building had a yard area in this vicinity.

Also assigned to the Roman phase were a number of pits, postholes and dumped deposits. A possible quarry pit, based solely on its size, may have been excavated to extract sand and gravel.

A single medieval posthole (Phase 3) was recorded that contained medieval tile. The presence of tile suggests that a building lay in the vicinity of the site, though the nature of such could not be determined. However, the overall paucity of finds of this period would suggest that it was not associated with domestic activities. In all, it suggests that the site was largely abandoned which is evidenced by a buried soil across the site.

Post-medieval remains (Phase 4) are generally associated with the establishment of the farmyard at the site.

An extensive surface recorded within the excavated areas overlies the buried soil and is an extension of that recorded previously to the southwest, which was associated with an extant barn in this vicinity of 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Cope-Faulkner 2009b, 10). The surface pre-dates the cart shed, which is of probable mid 19th century date, and indicates a quite sizeable farmyard. Further surfaces were recorded southwest of the cart shed and are likely to be contemporary with the shed.

Roman pottery and tile comprise the largest category of finds retrieved from this investigation. With the exception of tile, the finds of this period are generally small in number considering the nature of the building and suggests that refuse was disposed of elsewhere. The pottery is dominated by locally produced fine wares and is suggestive of a high status. Tile (which includes tegula, imbrex and box tile), along with *opus signinum* also infers a high status building at the site. The pottery is largely late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date which accords well with the construction of the palatial building.

Medieval finds, as previously mentioned, are relatively scarce with most of the pottery from unstratified sources. The pottery is largely the products of Bourne.

Other finds retrieved from the investigation include glass, clay pipe, stone mortar and metalwork. Iron smithing slag was also retrieved along with a small quantity of animal bone.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken at Peterborough Road, Castor, as the site lay close to an important Romano-British palatial building and where previous examinations had identified high potential for structural remains of the period.



Walls of a Roman building were identified during the investigation and are part of the larger palatial structure recorded at Castor. Material associated with the walls indicates a high status structure. Pits, postholes and dumped layers were also of Roman origin.

Following a hiatus in occupation, apart from a medieval posthole, the site was next occupied by a farmyard during the later post-medieval period. Extant buildings, including the 19<sup>th</sup> century cart shed are associated with this phase.

Roman pottery and tile were retrieved in some quantity with medieval and later material also recovered. Other finds from the investigation include small numbers of stone, mortar, metalwork, slag and clay pipe. A small quantity of animal bone was also retrieved.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Maciag for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Milton Estates. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey  
 Site Staff: Alex Beeby, Andrew Failes, Ross Kendall, Jonathon Smith  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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	RCHM	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CAFU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
OS	Ordnance Survey







Figure 1 General location map





Figure 2 - Site location plan





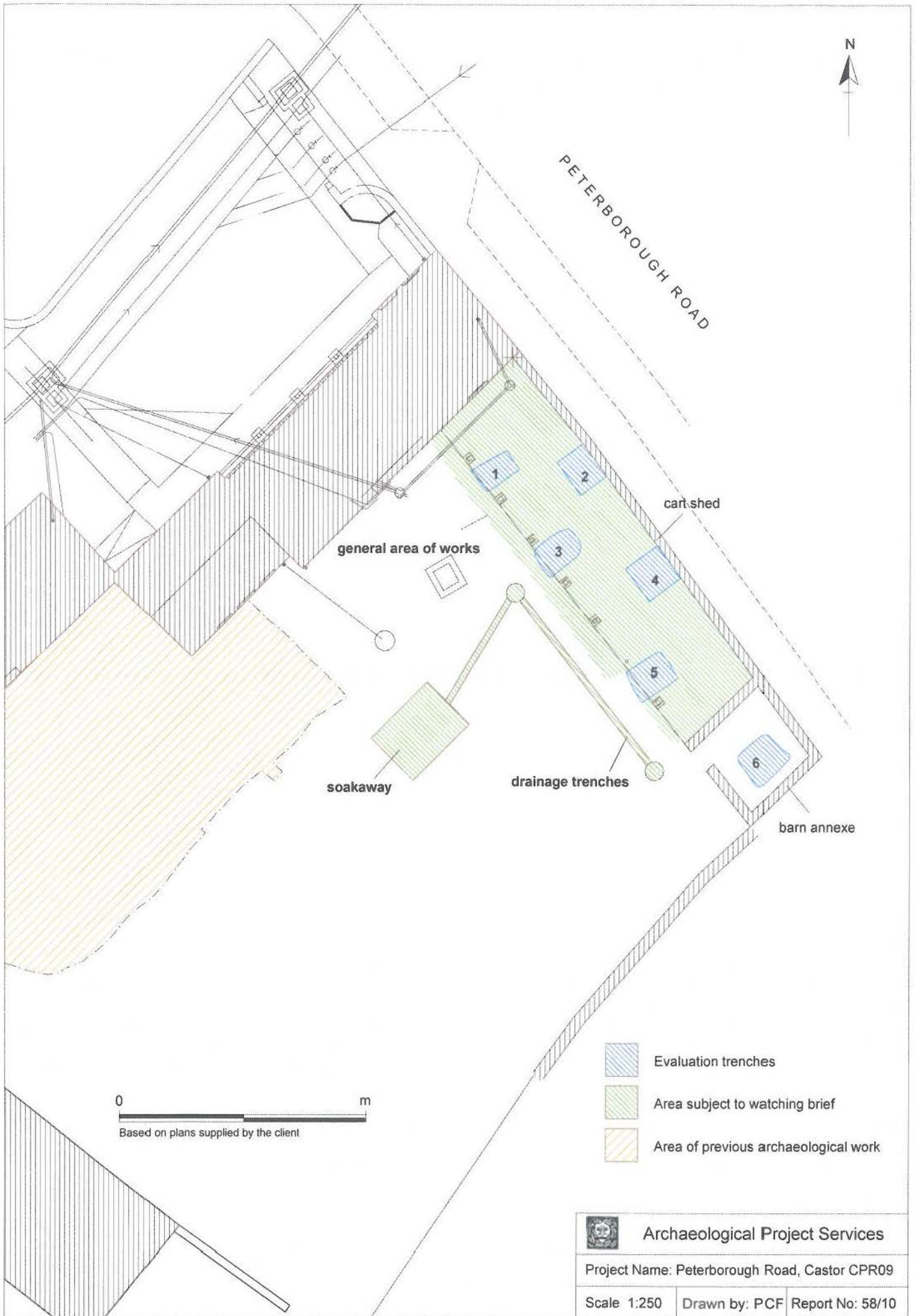


Figure 3 - Plan showing location of archaeological investigations





Figure 4 - Plan show

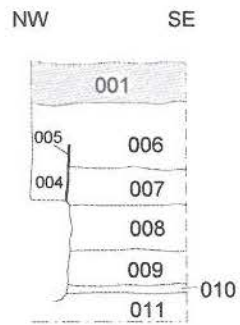




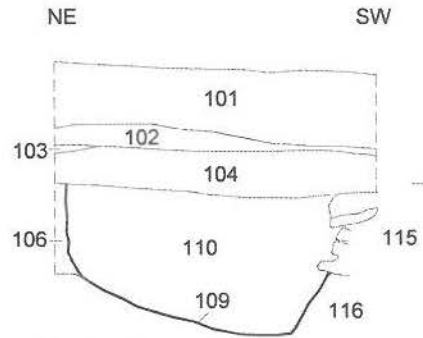


Figure 5 - Detail of Roman walls

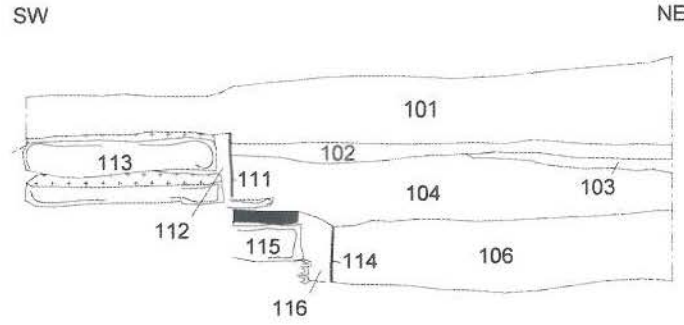




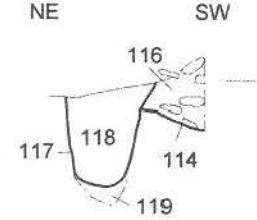
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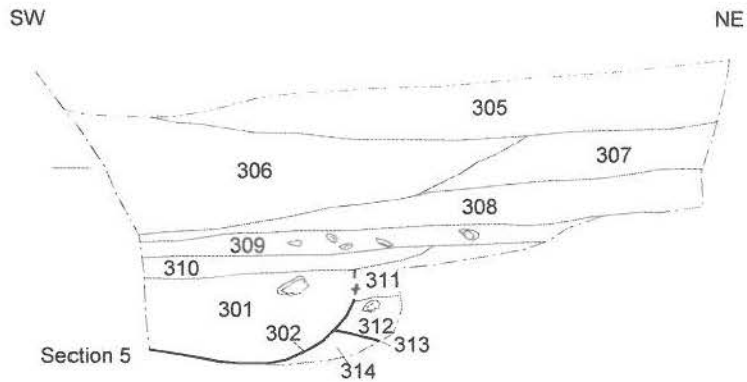
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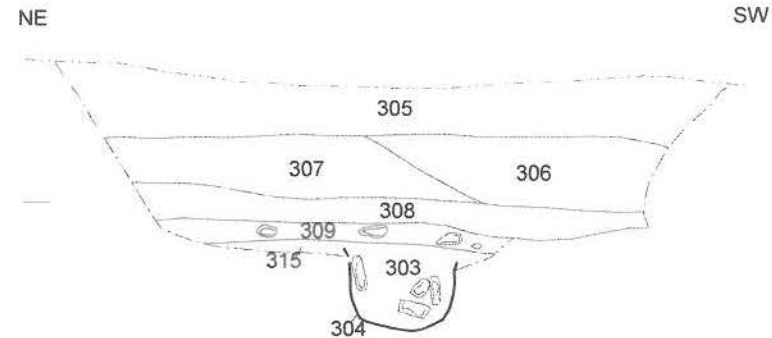
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Section 5



Section 6




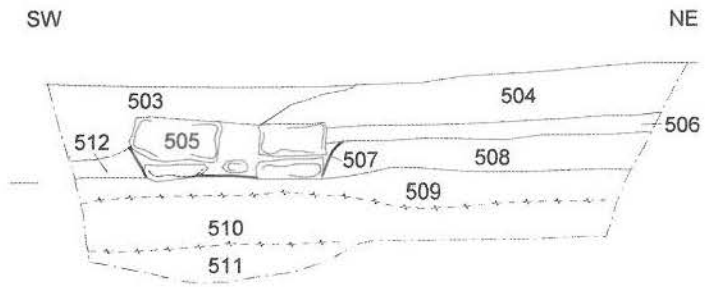
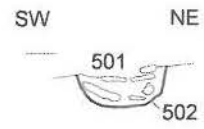
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Figure 6 - Sections 1 to 6

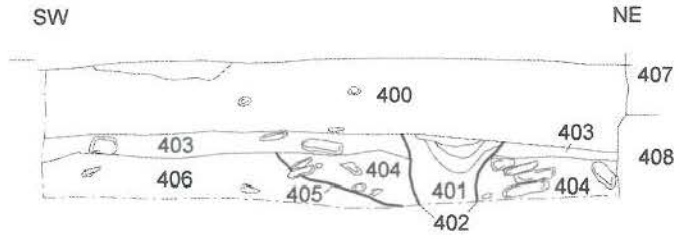




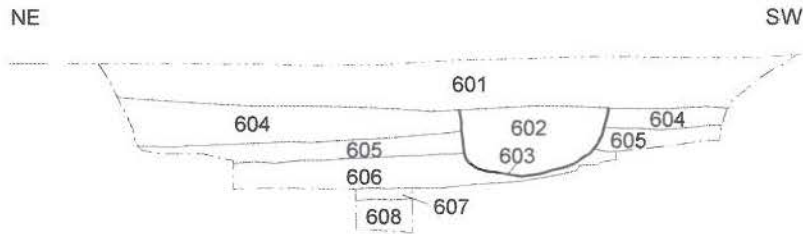
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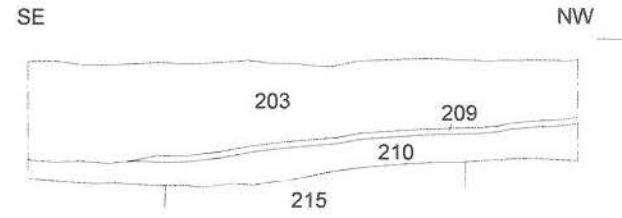
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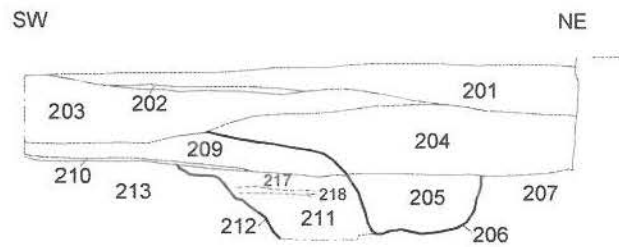
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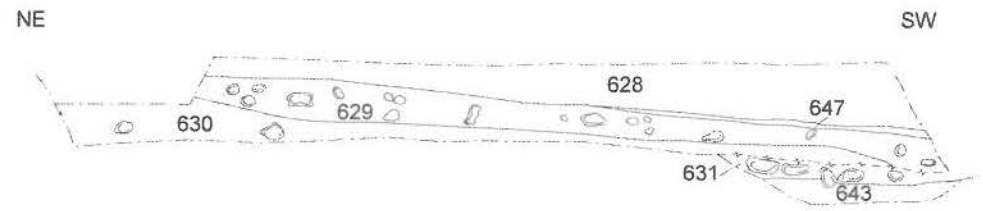
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Section 11



Section 12



Section 13



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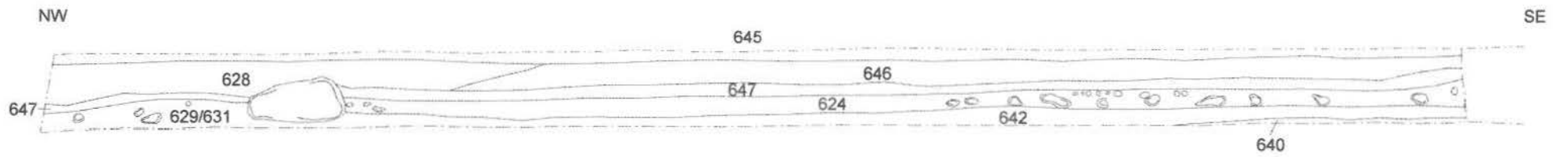
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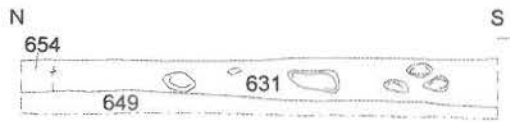
Figure 7 - Sections 7 to 13



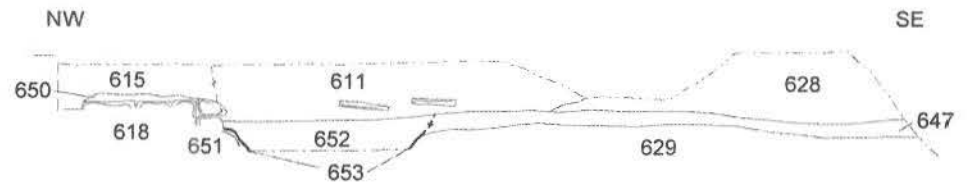




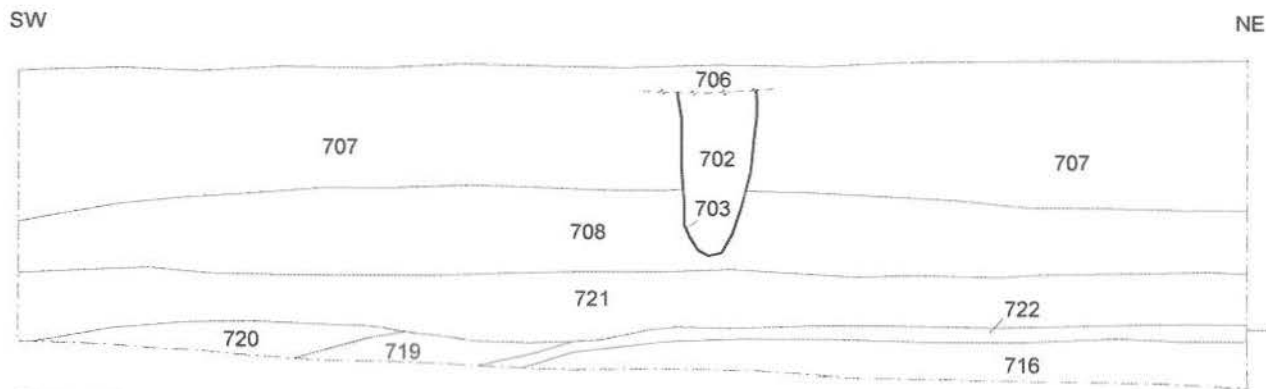
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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR09

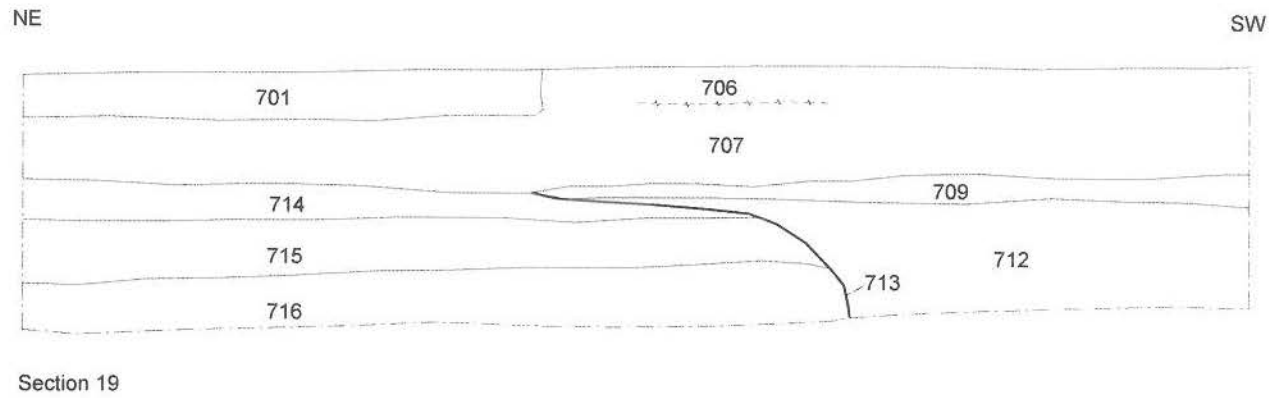
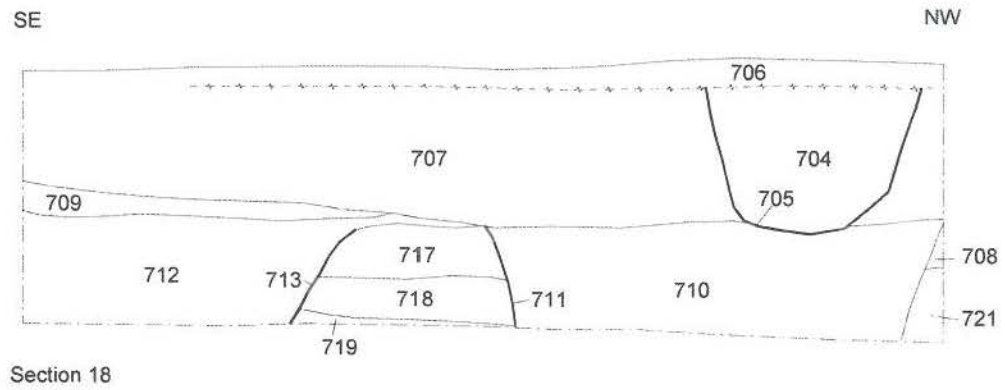
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Figure 8 - Sections 14 to 17






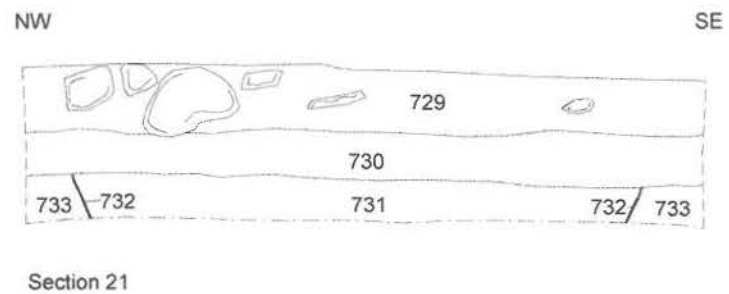
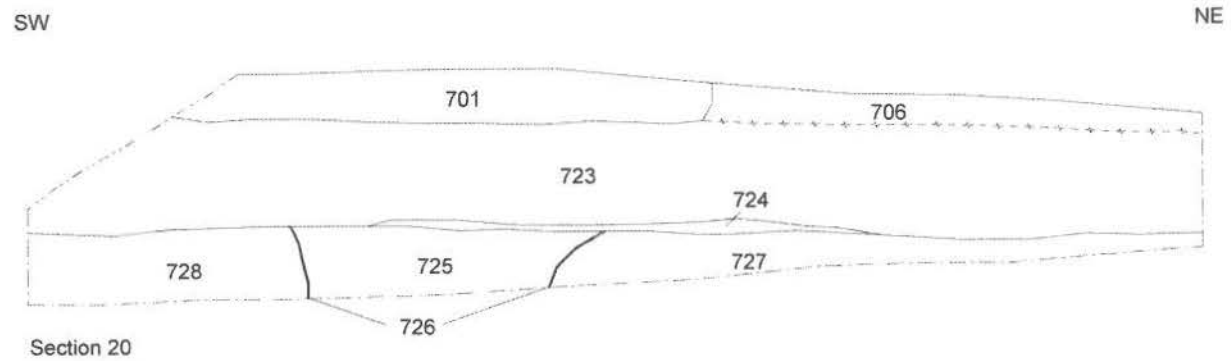
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Figure 9 - Sections 18 and 19






 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR09		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 58/10

Figure 10 - Sections 20 and 21





Figure 11 - Plan showing summary of Roman features







Plate 1 – General view over the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing the sequence of deposits within a drainage trench, looking east



Plate 3 – Trench 1 after excavation showing the Roman wall, looking south



Plate 4 – Trench 1 showing the medieval posthole (117) and Roman wall, looking southeast



Plate 5 – Trench 2 after excavation showing the Roman wall (215), looking northwest



Plate 6 – Trench 3 after excavation, looking southeast



Plate 7 – Trench 3 showing Roman pit (302), looking northwest



Plate 8 – Trench 3 showing undated posthole (304), looking southwest





Plate 9 – Trench 4 after excavation, looking northeast



Plate 10 – Trench 5 after excavation, looking northwest



Plate 11 – Trench 6 after excavation, looking southeast



Plate 7 – Trench 3 showing Roman pit (302), looking northwest



Plate 8 – Trench 3 showing undated posthole (304), looking southwest



Plate 9 – Trench 4 after excavation, looking northeast



Plate 10 – Trench 5 after excavation, looking northwest



Plate 11 – Trench 6 after excavation, looking southeast





Plate 12 – Machine excavation during work



Plate 13 – The Roman walls as exposed during the watching brief, looking west



Plate 14 – Section 21 showing the post-medieval pit (732), looking northeast





## Appendix 1

### LAND AT CASTOR BARNS, PETERBOROUGH ROAD, CASTOR, PETERBOROUGH - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential, just outside the boundaries of Scheduled Monument PE 93. This monument comprises substantial structural remains dating to the Roman period.*
- 1.3 *Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the potential impact of proposals to refurbish an existing agricultural building. This will comprise the excavation of test-pits within the area of the proposed development. An archaeological watching brief during lifting of a concrete slab and the excavation of drains and other services also required.*
- 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 field evaluation of land at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough. The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 1231 9842.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Castor is located approximately 5km west of Peterborough on the north side of the River Nene. The site lies within the village, on the south side of Peterborough Road, about 170m southwest of the church of St Kyneburgha, centred on National Grid Reference TL 1231 9842.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (08/00611/LBC; 08/00612/FUL) has been sought the refurbishment of a cart shed and its conversion to office accommodation as Phase 2a of the refurbishment of the 'Castor Barns' farmyard. A single trench to carry all services is to be excavated, along with shallow drain runs, in the forecourt area to the south of the cart shed the refurbishment of existing agricultural buildings and their conversion to office accommodation. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the potential impact of the development works on any surviving archaeological deposits. The brief issued by Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service requires that excavation should cease should archaeological remains be identified which are thought worthy of preservation *in-situ*

- 4.2 Removal of the concrete slab in the area of the cart shed shall be monitored via an archaeological watching brief. A watching brief will also be undertaken during the excavation of all significant intrusive ground works, such as the excavation of service trenches and drains.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Castor village sits on the interface between the clay capped limestone uplands and the terrace river gravels of the valley. The site lies at the base of the south-facing valley side at c. 8m O.D. on the terrace gravels. Local soils are well drained loamy soils of the Sutton 1 Association developed on limestone gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A thorough archaeological background appeared in the brief issued by the Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service and is reproduced point by point below.
- 6.2 The site of the proposed works falls just outside the boundary of Scheduled Monument (Peterborough) 93, which incorporates a complex of high status Roman buildings in the centre of Castor.
- 6.3 E.T. Artis was the first to excavate elements of this complex during the first half of the nineteenth century. A series of excellent illustrations published in his *Durobrivae of Antoninus* (1828) depict the on-going excavation of substantial masonry buildings in the vicinity of Castor church. A plan of the building ranges that he revealed in this area (*ibid*, plate xiii, plan 1) suggested a very large building based on an open courtyard, with east and west wings that projected down slope to the south-west. He mapped a range of Roman rooms (possibly an extension of the palace's west wing) partly beneath and to the east of The Cedars (around 100m) north of the subject site. A very fine near complete mosaic was found in the middle of the central room. This was removed to Milton Hall (Artis 1828).
- 6.4 Subsequent investigations have provided ample support for Artis's results, and have confirmed that a large part of the complex constitutes a single great late Roman 'palatial' building (or possible praetorium as Artis called it), which was perhaps the seat for an (as yet) unidentified Roman dignitary (Mackreth 1984; Upex 2008). The monumental aspect of the complex is apparent in the scale of the building foundations, their prominent location, and evidence for the methodical terracing of the hillside on which they sit.
- 6.5 There is also good evidence for an additional complex of dispersed buildings that does not conform to the regular layout of the main palatial structure, but which may be related to it nevertheless. Artis revealed a Roman bathhouse in the south-west corner of the school playing field, less than 20m from the cart shed. He recorded more Roman building ranges close to no. 26 Peterborough Road, within the grounds of the Royal Oak pub and south of Peterborough Road. He also noted a Roman building that apparently comprised at least two rooms within the Castor Barns site itself. He mapped this immediately south of the barns, but did not provide any further details of his work at this location.
- 6.6 Excavations carried out in the grounds of 'Elmlea' (north of Church Hill) during the 1970s and 1980s confirmed the location of the main range of Artis's palatial Roman building (Upex 2008). Artis's mapping, though perhaps questionable in certain areas, was also found to be quite accurate during a watching held during the excavation of a service trench across the churchyard. A substantial Roman end wall and cement sub-floor was found to be almost exactly where Artis mapped an end wall of a room within palace's west wing.
- 6.7 Though Artis's work in Castor was evidently extensive, subsequent excavations have demonstrated that there are other substantial Roman building remains that he did not note. Excavation during the 1950s in advance of an extension of the churchyard immediately north of the school field, for example, revealed hitherto unrecorded substantial well preserved Roman building foundations (Green *et al* 1988).
- 6.8 A small excavation in advance of construction of an office at the school revealed more Roman



building remains and a Roman period inhumation (Meadows 1991). Archaeological deposits (at a depth of c 50cm) were well sealed by modern construction layers and topsoil. Trial pit excavation in advance of the construction of access ramps and play equipment revealed a similar depth of overburden at the east side of the school field area (Wall 1997).

- 6.9 An evaluation that examined various places across the school grounds (Hatton & Spoerry 2000) revealed substantial in situ Roman building remains immediately below turf level in the north-east quadrant of the playing field. Adjacent to the (south side) of the main school block building remains were sealed beneath modern tarmac and make-up levels and a buried garden soil at over 30cm below current ground level.
- 6.10 Some light has also been shed on the post-Roman history of the complex. Evaluation during 1998 in advance of the construction of the church Benefice Centre produced late Roman building remains, together with evidence of early Saxon occupation and the robbing of Roman masonry during the Middle Saxon period (Lucas 1998). The remains of a late Saxon or post-Conquest timber building and a later grave were also revealed. These elements of the complex archaeological stratigraphic sequence were sealed by a garden soil up to 0.8m thick.
- 6.11 Evidence of Middle Saxon settlement was revealed within and outside the area of the Roman building excavated in the churchyard extension (Green et al 1988, 109-148).
- 6.12 Several of the other excavations have produced early and Middle Saxon settlement evidence, some of which is consistent with high status occupation (Dallas 1973). Castor is historically associated with the nunnery that is said to have been founded in seventh century by St Kyneburgha.
- 6.13 St Kyneburgha's is a very fine 12<sup>th</sup> century church. A dedication inscription above the south door of the chancel records its consecration in 1124. Fragments of decorated stone and cross indicate a pre-conquest ecclesiastical presence on the site. Castor parish included the hamlets of Ailsworth, Milton, Upton, and Sutton. The central role of St Kyneburgha's, its antiquity and architectural splendour, further suggest the early significance of this site.
- 6.14 A trial trench and test pit evaluation undertaken on part of the Castor Barns site by Archaeological Project Services during March 2006 (Mellor 2006) hinted at the presence of Roman buildings within the site boundaries.
- 6.15 This was confirmed by a watching brief and small excavation carried out in 2007 and 2008 (Cope-Faulkner 2009). Excavation following topsoil removal in part of the yard area revealed Roman structural remains and features, including the remains of a hypocaust heated building. This was recorded and then preserved beneath the new yard surface.
- 6.16 The evaluation and subsequent recording also revealed that medieval stone post pads, pits and post holes also survive at the site, and that early post-medieval moulded masonry pieces had been used in the foundations of a barn (Mellor 2006; Cope-Faulkner 2009). Buried post-medieval cobble surfaces were noted within the barns and in the open yard. In some instances these probably pre-date the existing buildings.
- 6.17 In summary, the current application site lies within an area of very high archaeological potential at a location where sequences of important archaeological remains spanning the Roman period to the late medieval period are known to survive in good states of preservation. It is highly likely that important archaeological remains will be encountered not far beneath the surface in the vicinity of the cart shed.

## **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.
- 7.3 In accordance with regional research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) the investigation will consider the following general themes:
- 7.3.1 The character of Roman activity at the site and how this might relate to the known high status occupation in the vicinity
  - 7.3.2 The presence of evidence for post-Roman settlement in the vicinity
  - 7.3.3 The nature of medieval and early post-medieval activity at the site

## **8 TEST PITTING AND WATCHING BRIEF**

### **8.1 Reasoning for these techniques**

- 8.1.1 To ensure that significant archaeological remains in the area of excavation are not disturbed the removal of the concrete slab in the area of the cart shed will be archaeologically monitored through provision of an archaeological watching brief. Any significant features or deposits identified as vulnerable to development damage will be subject to appropriate stripping, hand excavation, cleaning, and comprehensive recording. If unexpectedly extensive or complex archaeological remains are encountered, an on-site review will be held with PCCAS to agree subsequent excavation or preservation strategies
- 8.1.2 The excavation of test pits enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.3 The test pitting will consist of the excavation of six test pits, each measuring 1.8m x 1.8m and located as shown on Figure 1 which was supplied by the client subsequent to a meeting with Ben Robinson of PCCAS.

### **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. Not all archaeological features exposed



will necessarily be excavated. However, 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. If preservation *in-situ* is not possible and further excavation is required these will be subject to a separate brief.
- 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
- 8.3.6 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.
- 8.3.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.



- 8.3.8 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.
- 8.3.9 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.
- 8.3.10 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 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. 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 Viable samples to characterise plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains, will be taken only from a representative selection of suitable, well dated deposits. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage 2002) guidelines. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND REPORT

### 10.1 Stage 1 – Archive preparation

- 10.1.1 The site will be subject to a full Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II*. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared, along with a site narrative. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides/prints will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers, with the original stored digitally on CD ROM. 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 fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Finds will be sent to external specialists for identification, dating and Assessment. 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 – Assessment report

- 10.2.1 A full Assessment Report will be prepared and will consist of statements setting out the following:-
- 10.2.2 *Factual Data* i.e quantity of material and records; the provenance of the material; the range and variety of material; the condition of the material and the existence of primary sources or relevant documentation which may enhance the study of the site data.
- 10.2.3 Statement of Potential for each material category including a review of the research questions posed in the Project Design which the data has the potential to answer, new research questions resulting from the data gathering and the potential for the data to enhance local, regional and national research
- 10.2.4 *Storage and Curation* – recommendations on the discard of material and long-term storage requirements.

### 10.3 Stage 3 – Assessment Review

10.3.1 On completion of Stage 2, an assessment review will be held with PCCAS in order to agree proposals for further analysis and publication.

#### 10.4 Stage 4 – Analysis and report

10.4.1 If required full analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic/structural elements of the site and the artefacts and ecofacts identified in the assessment report as being worthy of full analysis. Following analysis a full report will be produced. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- A description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- A description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text fully describing the findings of the investigation.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site
- Appropriate illustrations of location, sections, plans, artefacts, reconstructions
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- Integration of all the data and a full discussion of the site including consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- Full Bibliography

10.4.2 Specific publication requirements will be agreed during the assessment review. Publication of a short report within refereed local journal (for example, Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Northamptonshire Archaeology) or national journals should be anticipated. Copies of the final report should be submitted to the NMR, Local Studies section of Peterborough Central Library, Peterborough Sites and Monuments Record (minimum of 3 paper copies, and digital version), and the Haddon Library (Cambridge University).

10.4.3 Reports will be supported by sufficient maps, plans and sections to complement the text. Phase plans and artefact drawings should be included. Reconstruction drawings are desirable.

## 11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery. The archiving of raw data and physical samples/artefacts, acquisition of site archive reference, archiving formats, boxing etc. will be undertaken in accordance with the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Standards for Archaeological Archive Preparation.

11.2 The results of the investigation will be entered onto the Online Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database maintained by ADS, the Archaeological Data Service.

## 12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service; the County Sites and Monuments Record; and to the National Monuments Record.



## 13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 A report of appropriate content on the findings of the investigation an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the *Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

## 14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## 15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: 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

## 17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take 3 days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 8 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

## 19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001		Concrete	Modern concrete floor
002	1	Unstratified finds retrieval	
003	3	Unstratified finds retrieval	
004		Firm dark brown clayey silt with limestone fragments	Fill of (005)
005		Cut of feature, linear	Foundation trench
006		Firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.22m thick	Layer
007		Firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent large limestone fragments and crushed mortar fragments, 0.11m thick	Layer
008		Firm dark brown clayey silt with small limestone fragments, 0.15m thick	Layer
009		Firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.12m thick	Possible demolition or metalling layer
010		Moderately soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Possible occupation layer
011		Firm mid-dark brown clayey silt, at least 0.1m thick	Layer
101	1	Firm mid grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
102	1	Loose light yellow mix of silt and crushed limestone, 70mm thick	Possible wall construction debris
103	1	Soft black sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments, 50mm thick	Trampled layer, possibly same as (210)
104	1	Hard mix of cobbles and mid grey clayey/sandy silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, 0.2m thick	Surface
105	1	Unused context	
106	1	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular limestone cobbles, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
107	1	Square feature, square, 0.4m long by 0.4m wide and >0.5m deep, vertical sides	Cut of modern posthole
108	1	Soft mid grey silty clay, at least 0.5 thick	Fill of (107)
109	1	Oval feature, 0.98m long by 0.94m wide by 0.5m deep, steep concave sides and flat base	Pit
110	1	Loose mid greyish orange silty clay with frequent sub-angular limestone cobbles	Fill of (109)
111	1	?rectangular feature, 0.6m long by >0.4m width and 0.23m deep with vertical sides and flat base	Cut for modern plinth
112	1	Soft dark grey silty clay	Fill of (111)
113	1	Masonry, limestone, roughly hewn, 0.25m x at least 0.3m x at least 70mm dimensions with concrete bonding	Possible modern plinth/post pad
114	1	Cut of feature, linear, 1.1m width, at least 1.3m length, 0.49m depth, with vertical sides and flat base	Construction cut for wall (115)
115	1	Masonry, limestone, roughly hewn, tabular, approximately 0.20m x 0.20m x 40mm dimensions with no bonding, oriented E-W for 1.30m	Wall
116	1	Soft dark grey silty clay with frequent limestone pebbles	Fill of cut (114)
117	1	Oval feature, 0.4m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep, with near vertical sides and shallow rounded base	Posthole
118	1	Soft dark grey mottled silty clay with occasional limestone pebbles	Fill of cut (117)
119	1	Firm mid brownish orange clay, exposed only	Natural deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
201	2	Moderately firm dark brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments, 0.18m thick	Leveling layer
202	2	Friable light brown mortar fragments, 20mm thick	Mortar spread
203	2	Moderately firm brown clayey silt, maximum 0.32m thick	Layer
204	2	Moderately soft mixed light brown/white sandy silt, 0.23m thick	Leveling layer
205	2	Soft light brown sandy silt	Fill of (206)
206	2	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >0.86m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Likely foundation cut for wall (207)
207	2	Limestone (440mm x 300mm x 200mm) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, roughly hewn in regular coursing, light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar	Wall foundation
208	2	Masonry, limestone	Wall of existing barn
209	2	Friable mid reddish brown burnt mortar and mid greenish brown clayey silt mix, maximum 0.1m thick	Layer
210	2	Friable dark brown organic silt, 20mm thick	Former topsoil
211	2	Moderately firm dark brown clayey silt	Fill of cut (212)
212	2	Sub-circular feature, 0.19m deep	Posthole
213	2	Compact light brown sandy mortar with brick/tile fragments, exposed in plan	Make-up for (218)
214	2	Compact dark grey mix of sub-rounded limestone fragments and clayey silt, exposed in plan	Dumped deposit
215	2	Masonry, limestone, roughly hewn, maximum block dimensions 0.25m x 0.16m x 0.12m, no bonding, oriented NW-SE for at least 1.1m	Wall
216	2	Masonry, limestone, poorly finished, maximum block dimensions 0.33m x 0.3m	Foundation course for (215)
217	2	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with sub-angular limestone fragments, 0.1m thick	Surface
218	2	Soft white plaster, 20mm thick	Possible floor surface
301	3	Firm dark grey clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments, occasional large limestone fragments, and occasional moderately small <i>opus signinum</i> fragments	Fill of (302)
302	3	Sub-circular feature, >0.65m long, 0.35m wide, 0.3m deep with steep sides and concave base	Pit
303	3	Compact dark grey clayey silt with limestone fragments and occasional brick/tile fragments	Fill of (304)
304	3	Sub-circular feature, 0.35m long by >0.19m wide and 0.3m deep, with vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole
305	3	Firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
306	3	Moderately loose light yellowish brown crushed limestone, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
307	3	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments and occasional brick/tile fragments, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
308	3	Soft mid grey with greenish mottling clayey silt with small-medium limestone fragments, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
309	3	Compacted limestone cobbles, maximum cobble dimensions 0.15m x 70mm x 50mm, with occasional brick/tile fragments, maximum 0.12m thick	Surface
310	3	Firm dark greenish silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone fragments, 60mm thick	Former topsoil



No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
311	3	Firm mixed light orange brown and mid dark greenish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments	Fill of (313)
312	3	Firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments	Fill of (313)
313	3	Sub-circular feature, >0.2m long by 0.12m wide and 0.27m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Possible pit
314	3	Moderately firm light brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
315	3	Firm light orange brown with dark greenish mottling clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments, 80mm thick	Interface with natural deposits
316	3	Firm dark greenish grey clayey silt with moderately frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone fragments, exposed in plan	Fill of cut (317)
317	3	Sub-circular feature, >0.45m long by 0.15m wide, exposed in plan	Posthole
318	3	Concrete	Modern concrete floor
400	4	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and limestone fragments, 0.29m thick	Leveling layer
401	4	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional ash lenses	Fill of (402)
402	4	Cut of feature, 0.34m width and at least 0.23m depth, with irregular sides, not bottomed	Cut of modern posthole or gully
403	4	Firm yellowish brown silt with occasional small flint and limestone fragments, 0.1m thick	Leveling layer
404	4	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional small flint fragments and large limestone pieces,	Fill of cut (405)
405	4	Cut of feature, linear, 0.46m width and at least 0.17m depth with shallow concave sides, not bottomed	Possible construction cut for wall (408)
406	4	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderately frequent charcoal, at least 0.17m thick	Possible occupation layer
407	4	Masonry	Existing barn wall
408	4	Masonry	Foundation of existing barn wall
501	5	Firm dark greenish grey clayey silt with limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (502)
502	5	Sub-circular feature, 0.29m wide by 0.14m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Cut of posthole
503	5	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, maximum 0.25m thick	Possibly disturbed prior topsoil
504	5	Moderately firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	Layer
505	5	Masonry, limestone, roughly squared and coursed, dimensions 0.27m width and up to 0.13m thick, with traces of light yellow sandy lime mortar bonding	Possible foundation plinth for modern shed
506	5	Soft to loose light yellowish brown mixed limestone fragments and crushed mortar, 50mm thick	Construction layer, probably associated with modern shed
507	5	Cut of feature, possibly sub-rectangular, at least 0.63m width, 0.19m depth with very steep sides and flat base	Construction cut for plinth (505)
508	5	Compacted dark greyish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments, frequent brick/tile fragments and charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Surface



No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
509	5	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles, limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, maximum 0.12m thick	Former topsoil
510	5	Firm light brown with greenish mottling clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Former subsoil
511	5	Moderately firm mid orange clayey silt, >0.13m thick	Natural deposit
512	5	Compact dark grey mix of sub-angular/sub-rounded limestone fragments and clayey silt, 90mm thick	Layer
601	6	Loose light yellowish brown mix of stone chippings and gravel, 0.16m thick	Make-up for (609)
602	6	Moderately soft mid greenish brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments	Fill of (603)
603	6	Feature, 0.49m wide by 0.24m deep with very steep sides and shallow concave base	Posthole
604	6	Firm mid greenish brown clayey silt with moderately frequent small sub-angular/sub-rounded limestone fragments, 0.18m thick	Layer
605	6	Moderately firm mid orange clayey silt with occasional brick/tile and small sub-angular limestone fragments, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
606	6	Firm dark grey clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments/pebbles, 0.1m thick	Layer
607	6	Compact dark grey mix of limestone fragments/pebbles and clayey silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, 40mm thick	Possible surface
608	6	Moderately firm light brown with greenish grey mottles clayey silt, >0.11m thick	Possible natural deposit
609	6	Masonry, stone, roughly squared, dimensions approx. 0.2m x 0.1m x 0.2m with mortar bonding	Modern floor
610	Excav	Limestone (250mm x 200mm x 70mm) structure, roughly coursed, 2.9m long by 0.75m wide	Wall
611		Soft light greenish brown clayey silt	Dumped deposit
612		Soft mixed dark greyish brown and mid orange sandy silt with frequent small limestone fragments	Dumped deposit
613		Sub-rectangular feature, >0.8m long by >0.6m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench
614		Rectangular feature, >0.95m long by >0.8m wide	Foundation trench
615		Compacted mid yellow limestone fragments in clayey silt matrix	Surface
616		Compacted dark greyish brown limestone fragments in clayey silt matrix	Surface
617		Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments	Surface
618		Compacted mid orange small pebbles in clayey silt matrix	Surface
619		Compacted dark greyish brown limestone fragments in clayey silt matrix, 100mm thick	Surface
620		Limestone structure, roughly squared, 0.85m by 0.85m with light brown sandy lime mortar	Support for barn
621		Limestone structure, roughly squared, rough coursed, 0.85m by 0.85m with light brown sandy lime mortar	Support for barn
622		Crushed limestone fragments	Fill of (623)
623		Linear feature	Sewer trench
624		Hard cobbles in sandy clay matrix	Surface
625		Hard to friable light yellow lime mortar	Support for barn
626		Hard to friable light yellow lime mortar	Support for barn

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
627		Hard to friable light yellow lime mortar	Support for barn
628		Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
629		Compacted limestone fragments, 0.12m thick	Surface
630		Firm mid brown limestone fragments and clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Surface
631		Compacted light green limestone fragments in clayey silt matrix, 100mm thick	Surface
632		Firm dark grey clayey silt	Buried soil
633		Firm mid orange clayey silt	Dumped deposit
634		Compacted mid grey limestone fragments	Surface
635		Compact light yellowish brown limestone fragments	Dumped deposit
636		Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments	Made-ground
637		Firm dark grey clayey silt and limestone fragments	Fill of (644)
638		Cancelled context	
639		Firm mid greyish red silty clay	Natural deposit
640		Firm mid reddish grey silty clay	Natural deposit
641		Irregular feature, >4.7m long by 2.2m wide, not excavated	Pit
642		Firm dark grey clayey silt with frequent brick/tile	Fill of (641)
643		Firm dark grey clayey silt and limestone fragments	Fill of (644)
644		Sub-circular feature, 1.2m long by 1.15m wide by >50mm deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
645		Firm dark greenish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, 50mm thick	Levelling deposit
646		Loose light brownish yellow crushed limestone, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
647		Soft dark brown clayey silt, 70mm thick	Occupation deposit
648		Limestone block, 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.16m	Post-pad
649		Firm dark grey with green mottled clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments, 80mm thick	Occupation deposit
650		Soft mid grey sandy silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
651		Limestone (250mm x 180mm x 70mm) structure, roughly coursed, 1.3m long by 0.8m wide by 0.15m high	Wall
652		Soft dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (653)
653		Sub-circular feature, 0.65m long by >0.3m wide by >0.1m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
654		Firm mixed dark green and mid grey clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
701		Limestone (250mm x 130mm x 75mm) structure, laid on end	Surface
702		Mixed deposit	Fill of (703)
703		Linear feature, 0.25m wide by 0.62m deep	Service trench
704		Mixed deposit	Fill of (705)
705		Linear feature, 0.75m wide by 0.55m deep	Service trench
706		Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Turf layer
707		Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with limestone fragments, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
708		Firm to stiff dark grey silty clay, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
709		Soft light yellow sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit



No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
710		Soft mid grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments	Fill of (711)
711		Sub-circular feature, >1.06m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
712		Soft mixed mid and dark grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments	Fill of (713)
713		Sub-circular feature, 1.7m long by 1.1m wide by 0.35m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
714		Compacted mid grey clayey silt and small limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Former topsoil
715		Compact mid grey limestone fragments in clayey silt matrix, 0.2m thick	Surface
716		Firm light brownish orange clayey sand, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
717		Compact limestone fragments in clayey silt matrix, 0.2m thick	Surface
718		Firm mid brownish orange clayey sand, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit
719		Soft mid grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick, waterlogged	Possible pond
720		Firm mid brownish orange clayey sand, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit
721		Compacted limestone fragments and cobbles in clayey silt matrix, 0.15m thick	Surface
722		Compacted limestone fragments and cobbles in clayey silt matrix, 80mm thick	Surface
723		Firm dark grey and greyish brown silty clay and clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments, 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit
724		Stiff light yellow and light grey clay, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
725		Soft light brownish orange sandy silt	Fill of (726)
726		Feature, 0.78m long by >0.4m wide by >0.23m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
727		Compacted limestone fragments and cobbles in clayey silt matrix, 0.15m thick	Surface
728		Compacted limestone fragments and cobbles in clayey silt matrix, 0.27m thick	Surface
729		Loose mid to dark grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
730		Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Former topsoil
731		Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (732)
732		Feature, 1.85m wide by >0.15m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
733		Friable light reddish brown clayey silt, >0.15m thick	?Former topsoil

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Barbara Precious

#### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 50 sherds from 40 vessels, weighing 430 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 Archive Table 1.

#### Condition

The condition of the pottery is poor and most of the material is very fragmentary. This is reflected in the very low average sherd weight of just 8.6 grams. Sherds from five vessels are abraded, probably as a result of post depositional processes and soil conditions rather than through wear from use. A very high proportion of vessels (40%) are burnt or probably burnt, many of these are also sooted. Although sooting is often seen as evidence of use over a hearth or fire, the vessels here are mostly fine Nene Valley Colour coated or Grey Ware vessels; types largely considered unsuitable for such use. It is most likely that these pieces have been burnt after deposition, possibly during rubbish clearance or industrial work on the site. One sherd (from context 301) is vitrified, suggesting exposure to a very high temperature indeed.

#### Dating

All of the pottery probably dates from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. There is a high proportion of Nene Valley Grey and finer Nene Valley colour coated types, suggesting a general bias towards the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. There are no vessels which could be dated with any confidence to the mid or later 4<sup>th</sup> century. There are no noticeable concentrations of material, of any particular date, within individual areas/trenches.

Table 1, Date of the Roman Pottery

Tr	Date Range (Latest Date)	Context (fill)	Context (cut)	Total NoS (all dates)	W (g)	Av. Sherd W (g)
1	Mid 2nd to 4th Century	106	N/A	1	50	50
3	3rd to 4th Century	301	302	4	31	7.75
4	Late 2nd to Mid 3rd	401	402	1	19	19
	Mid to Late 2nd Century	404	405	2	34	17
	3rd Century	406	N/A	14	117	8.36
5	2nd to 4th Century	508	N/A	2	12	6
	3rd Century+	509	N/A	1	3	3
6	Late 3rd to 4th Century	605	N/A	2	22	11
	3rd Century+	606	N/A	4	33	8.25
Excav	3rd to 4th Century	631	N/A	5	19	3.8
	Late 2nd to 3rd	637	644	10	27	2.7
	Mid 2nd Century+	638	?	1	4	4
	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	642	641	3	59	19.7
<b>Total</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>-</b>

#### Results

A Summary of pottery fabric types recovered from CPR09 is included in the table below (Table 2)

Table 2, Summary of the Roman Pottery

Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Amphora	DR20	Dr 20 Amphorae	1	1	19
Fine	NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated	9	9	86



Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Oxid	CR	Cream Flagon	1	1	10
Reduced (Fine)	GFIN	Miscellaneous Fine Grey Ware	1	1	3
Reduced (Coarse)	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey Ware	6	4	23
	NVGW	Nene Valley Grey Ware/ Nene Valley Grey Ware?	21	15	110
	NVGWC	Nene Valley Coarse Grey Ware	7	5	101
Samian	SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian Ware	1	1	28
Shell	SHEL	Miscellaneous Undifferentiated Shell-Tempered	3	3	50
<b>Total</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>430</b>

### Provenience

#### *Trench 1*

A single sherd was recovered from buried soil layer (106) in this trench.

#### *Trench 3*

Trench 3 yielded a total of four sherds, all from fill (301), within pit [302].

#### *Trench 4*

Within Trench 4, fill (404) in possible wall construction cut [408] produced two sherds, whilst occupation layer (406) yielded a further 14. A single fragment of Dressel 20 amphora came from fill (401) within modern posthole or gully [402]

#### *Trench 5*

Just three sherds were recovered from Trench 5, two from a possible metallated layer (508) and the third from possible ancient topsoil deposit (509).

#### *Trench 6*

Roman pottery was retrieved from two layers in Trench 6. Two sherds came from dumped deposit (605) and four more from layer (606).

### *Excavation Phase*

A total of 19 pieces of Roman pottery were recovered during the excavation phase. Five of these came from surface (631). The fill deposits within two irregular pit features also yielded material, these were (637) in [644] from which 10 sherds were obtained, and (642) in [641], which produced four pieces.

### Range

There is a relatively good range of vessel types represented from the site, although the assemblage is dominated by table and 'oven to table' or serving wares. There is a good mix of both open and closed forms, mostly in fine or fairly fine fabrics. Closed forms predominate representing 62.5% of the total by vessel count, whilst open forms represent just 30%. There are three vessels the form of which cannot be ascertained. The closed forms are dominated by jars (J) (7.5% of all the vessels, in the assemblage), beakers (BK) (7.5%) and jars or beakers (JBK) (12.5%). There is also a single example of an amphora (A), at least one, but probably two flagons or jugs (F?, JUG), and three undiagnostic closed forms (CLSD). The open forms are a mostly bowls (12.5% of all vessels), but there is also a Samian dish form (31) and a Gallo-Belgic type plate (PGB). A further five open form (OPEN) vessels are unclassified, but are probably mostly bowls. See Table 3 below, for a full list of forms within the group.

### *Fine Wares*

There are 10 fineware vessels represented, 25% of the total number of vessels. This is a high proportion of the assemblage as a whole, suggesting high status consumption at the site. Nine of these are in the locally produced Nene Valley Colour Coated ware (NVCC), a common locally produced type. As well as the typical beakers there is a range of forms in this fabric, including a narrow necked jar (JNN) a bowl (B) and a segmental bowl, possibly an imitation Samian ware type 36 (B36?). From around 300 AD the Lower Nene Valley industries are thought to have increased their production of Samian imitations and 'coarser' and more utilitarian colour coated type vessels such as bowls (Howe *et al*, 1980, 9). The presence of these NVCC forms here suggests a continuation of deposition at the site, into the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

The other fine wares present include a single piece of late Central Gaulish Samian (SAMCG) dating to the mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> Century and a probable fragment from a similarly dated Gallo-Belgic style plate.

#### *Nene Valley Grey Wares*

There are 15 vessels in a standard Nene Valley Greyware fabric (NVGW), representing 37.5% of all the vessels recovered. This includes a broad range of vessel types including two beakers, two jars or beakers, a narrow necked jar, a jug and at least one bowl. NVGW is a relatively pale coloured and fine fabric which seems to have been used most commonly for serving vessels rather than those intended for direct cooking. This pottery was probably manufactured from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to late 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. Such a large amount within this assemblage suggests intense deposition at the site during this period. In addition to the NVGW, sherds from five vessels in a particularly coarse Nene Valley variant (NVGWC) were also recovered. This fabric may be locally produced or it could be a regionally imported product of the *upper* Nene Valley pottery industries (L Rollo, *pers comm.*); although petrological analysis is yet to confirm this hypothesis.

#### *Other Coarse Wares*

There are a number of other vessels in coarseware fabrics represented, including three vessels in undifferentiated shelly fabrics (SHEL). One of these maybe a product of the pottery industries at Bourne in south Lincolnshire, some 22km north of the site. Others include a single sherd from a Creamware (CR) vessel, probably a flagon, a fragment from a Dressel 20 amphora (DR20) imported from the Baetican region of southern Spain and three vessels in a miscellaneous greyware fabric (GREY).

#### *Decoration*

Eleven vessels have burnished surfaces or decoration. Eight have burnished internal and/or external surfaces and two further vessels have burnished decorative designs. These include one with burnished arks and a second with acute lattice. Two vessels, both beakers, have rouletted decoration.

#### *Summary*

This seems to be a fairly homogenous group of domestic waste containing serving and table wares. The presence of imported Samian and amphora as well as a high number of NVCC vessels suggests the deposited material originates from Romanised households of a relatively high status.

*Table 3. Forms within the assemblage*

Form	Full name	Cname	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Amphora	Unclassified amphorae	A	1	1	19
Beaker	Beaker with Everted Rim	BKEV	1	1	3
	Rouletted beaker	BKROU	3	1	4
	Unclassified Beaker	BK	7	4	56
	Unclassified Beaker?	BK?	1	1	1
Jar/Beaker	Unclassified Jar/Beaker	JBK	7	5	27
Jar	Jar with everted rim	JEV	1	1	5
	Large Jar	JL	1	1	46
	Narrow Necked jar	JNN	1	1	10
	Unclassified Jar	J	7	4	70
Flagon	Flagon?	F?	1	1	10
Flagon/Jug	Flagon/Jug	JUG	1	1	15
Closed	Closed form	CLSD	3	3	23
Bowl	Bowl imitation Samian 36?	B36?	1	1	2
	Flanged Rim Bowl	BFL	1	1	9
	Unclassified Bowl	B	3	3	22
Dish	Samian Form 31	31	1	1	28
Plate	Plate Gallo-Belgic Imitation?	PGB?	1	1	3
Open	Unclassified Open Form	OPEN	5	5	23
Undiagnostic	-	-	3	3	54
<b>Total</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>430</b>



### Potential

The material should be retained as a part of the site archive. The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage. Due to the fragmented nature of the pottery there are no vessels suitable for illustration.

### Summary

A small group of pottery largely dating from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> century was recovered during investigations at Castor. This material is indicative of a higher status domestic assemblage.

## POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Alex Beeby and 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). A total of 16 sherds from 14 vessels, weighing 145 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 4. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

### Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary condition and this is reflected in the low average sherd weight of just 9 grams. Sherds from two vessels are sooted internally, evidence for use over a hearth or fire. A single sherd is classed as abraded.

### Results

*Table 4, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery*

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	4
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	6	4	96
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	8
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	3
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	4	4	21
WHITE	Modern Whiteware	1850	1900	3	3	13
<b>Total</b>				<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>145</b>

### Provenance

#### *Trench 1*

Four sherds of late medieval Bourne D ware were retrieved during the excavation of this Trench. These were given unstratified finds number (002).

#### *Trench 2*

Three sherds of early modern pottery were recovered from levelling layer (201) within Trench 2.

#### *Trench 3*

Two unstratified sherds of modern whiteware are the only post Roman pottery finds from this trench. They were given finds number (003)

#### *Trench 4*

From Trench 4, just two sherds of early modern pottery were retrieved. These pieces came from fill (401) within post hole or gully [402].

#### *Trench 5*

A single sherd of locally produced medieval pottery was recorded from possible metallated layer (508).



## Range

### *Medieval*

Six unstratified sherds of Late Medieval Bourne D ware were recovered from Trench 1. There are three bowls and a single jug or jar represented here. Three of these vessels are in a sandy fabric whilst one (a bowl) is in a slightly sandy variant. These vessels were probably manufactured by the regionally significant local industries based in the town of Bourne in south Lincolnshire.

A single piece of miscellaneous locally produced medieval pottery (MEDLOC) was retrieved from Trench 5, this piece, from a jug or jar probably dates from the 12th to 14th century and is the only sherd of this date recovered. This fabric may also be a product of one of the Bourne workshops.

### *Post Medieval/ Early modern*

Nine sherds from nine vessels dating to the early modern period were recovered from CPR09. One is a bowl, whilst the remainder are probably plates or serving dishes. Fabric types include Creamware (CREA), Pearlware (PEARL), Modern whiteware (WHITE) and Black-glazed ware (BL). All of these are commonly found in domestic assemblages of this date within this area.

## Potential

There is little potential for further work. The assemblage should be retained as part of the site archive.

## Summary

A small group of pottery was recovered during investigations at Castor. Most of this dates to the early modern period. A single stratified sherd of medieval pottery and 6 unstratified pieces of late medieval pottery were also recovered.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Alex Beeby with Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 83 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 6333 grams was 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 Archive Catalogue 3, with a summary in Table 6 below.

To a large extent the Roman tile is uniform in manufacture being bedded on medium to coarse sand and knife trimmed. No flange or cut out types were recorded as the material was too fragmentary. For this reason, none of the brick or tile was measured.

### Condition

The material is in a very fragmentary condition. Just one piece weighs over 300 grams, and the total average fragment weight is a low 76.3 grams. A total of 18 fragments (22% of the total) are classed as abraded and even excluding the internally sooted Roman box tiles, 18 pieces are also burnt or sooted. Eight fragments, all Roman, are sooted over the broken edge perhaps suggesting a building fire on the site, reuse in a hearth, or post depositional burning. Fragments from six Roman tiles have a salt surface deposit and four have traces of Mortar. Three of these are mortared over the broken edge suggesting possible reuse.

It is of note that that the Roman material is in a noticeably poorer condition, with a far higher proportion burnt or abraded, than the post Roman. A high percentage of the Roman material (at least 30%) is residual, and there is no noticeable difference in condition between the fragments from 'non-residual' and residual contexts, in fact the average weight of residual fragments is higher; 78.95 versus the 'non residual' weight of 76.5 grams (See Table 5 below). This suggests a high level of redeposition and probable residuality, even in those contexts which *only* contain Roman material.

Table 5, Average fragment weight divided by period and residuality

Material	Fragments	Weight (g)	Av. Sherd Weight (g)
Roman Material from Residual Contexts	21	1658	78.95
Roman Material from Non Residual Contexts	48	3672	76.5
Post Roman or Undated	14	1003	71.6
Total Material from all Contexts	83	6333	76.3

## Results

Table 6, Summary of the ceramic building material

Period	Cname	Full name	NoF	W(g)
Roman	BOX	Box Tile	13	1551
	IMB	Imbrex/Imbrex?	20	965
	RBRK	Roman Brick	2	320
	RTIL	Roman Tile/Roman Tile?	12	218
	TEG	Tegula/Tegula?	22	2276
Post Roman	BRK	Brick	3	192
	GRID	Glazed Ridge Tile	1	59
	MOD TILE	Modern moulded Tile	1	435
	PANT	Pantile	1	5
	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	2	220
	RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	6	92
<b>Total</b>			<b>83</b>	<b>6333</b>

## Provenance

### Trench 1

Ceramic building material was recovered from metallised surface (104), fill (110) within modern plinth cut [110] and fill (116) in wall construction cut [114]. A fragment also came from (118) inside posthole [117]. Unstratified finds from this trench were given the number (002).

### Trench 2

Three pieces of ceramic building material were removed from stratified contexts in Trench 2. A single piece came from fill (205) within probable construction cut [206] and a further two fragments were retrieved from (214) within [215].

### Trench 3

One piece of Roman Tegula tile came from fill (301) in pit [302]. A small number of unstratified fragments found here were given the context number (003).

### Trench 4

Trench 4 yielded the most building material (29 fragments), all of it most probably Roman in date. Contexts' yielding finds included (401) in posthole or gully cut [402], (404) within wall construction cut [405], levelling layer (403) and possible occupation layer (406).

### Trench 5

Ceramic building material came from fill (501) within posthole [502], possible metallised layer (508), and possible ancient subsoil (509) in Trench 5.

### Trench 6

Fragments of brick/tile were recovered from dump deposit (605) and layer (606) in Trench 6.

### Excavation Phase

A total of six contexts recorded during the excavation phase of work at the site produced brick/tile. These were layers (611), (633), and (638)?, surface (631) and pit fills (637) and (642) within the respective cuts [644] and [641].



## Range

### Roman

A good range of Roman tile types were recovered from Castor. These represent 83% of the all the CBM by fragment count and 84% by weight. This material includes pieces from at least 16 separate Imbrices (IMB), 21 Tegulae (TEG) nine Box flue (BOX) and nine other miscellaneous Roman tiles (RTIL) .

Most of the Roman brick or tile is in a fairly standard high fired fabric. This is totally oxidised or oxidised with a reduced core and is predominately medium sandy but also occasionally fine or fine sandy. The main inclusions are mica, calcareous material and iron bearing minerals. A flake from a single piece of Roman tile is shell tempered, this maybe from a Tegula of the type known to have been produced at the Roman tile kilns in Harrold in north Bedfordshire (Brown, 1994, 79-89) or it may be a more local product. Shell tempered roofing tiles are unusual in this area during the Roman period but not unknown. A further piece of tile in a very fine fabric is an unusual shape. This piece, which has a sanded base does seem to be part of a Roman tile of some sort, possibly a piece of roof furniture.

A total of five Box tiles have key marks and one has an unusual cut out, possibly part of a vent, although this piece is too fragmentary to be certain of the overall shape of the hole. Two Tegulae have curving signatures on their upper surfaces and two Box tiles and one Imbrix have good, clear internal/basal cloth markings.

### Post Roman

Just seven fragments of post Roman brick and tile were recovered, these include a modern moulded tile (MOD TIL), two post medieval bricks (BRK), a post medieval Pantile (PANT), two Peg, nib or ridge tiles (PNR) of a probable late medieval date, and a medieval glazed ridge tile (GRID).

Another six heavily fragmentary and abraded pieces were recorded as Roman or post Roman tile (RTMISC). They are most likely, given the small amount of post Roman material within the group, to be Roman; but this cannot be said with any degree of certainty.

### Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

A reasonably sized assemblage of Roman brick and tile was recovered during investigation at Castor. Most of this seems to be redeposited and much is certainly residual. A small amount of Post Roman material was also recovered.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### Introduction

A total of 8 (151g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

### Provenance

The bone was collected from the fills of pits (301 and 642), from an occupation horizon (406) and a layer (606).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to poor.

### Results

*Table 7. Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
301	large mammal	?humerus	1	24	chalky
	medium mammal	humerus	1	3	chalky
406	cattle	calcaneum	1	85	chalky
	large mammal	metacarpus	1	20	chalky
	large mammal	vertebra	1	10	
	medium mammal	rib	1	3	
606	sheep/goat	incisor	1	4	
642	medium mammal	rib	1	2	



**Summary**

Large mammals, most probably cattle, are the most numerous with sheep/goat also present in a 19<sup>th</sup> century context. As a small assemblage, the faunal remains have limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Four pieces of glass weighing a total of 53g were retrieved.

**Condition**

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. Each of the pieces exhibits iridescent decay.

**Results**

*Table 8, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
003	Colourless tumbler, moderate iridescence	1	46	19 <sup>th</sup> century
401	Light green window glass, slight iridescence	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> century
606	Very pale blue vessel, slight iridescence	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> century?
637	Light blue-green vessel, slight iridescence	1	1	Roman?

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered as unstratified artefacts from Trench 3 (003), a posthole or gully fill (401), a layer (606) and the fill of a pit (637).

**Range**

Most, if not all, of the glass is of late post-medieval, probably 19<sup>th</sup> century date, though one fragment may be Roman. Both vessels and window glass is represented.

**Potential**

Other than furnishing some dating evidence the glass is of limited potential.

**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**

The clay pipe is in good, archive-stable condition.

**Results**

*Table 9, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
201		1				1	5	Stem only	17 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered from a levelling layer. It is probably a fairly local product of the Peterborough area.

**Range**

A single 17<sup>th</sup> century stem was recovered.

**Potential**

Other than providing some dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

## OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

A moderate quantity of other finds, 19 items weighing a total of 462g, was recovered.

### Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the metal is corroded.

### Results

Table 10, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
118	stone	Micaceous sandstone, Collyweston? roof tile, 8mm thick	1	10	
214	stone	Micaceous sandstone, Collyweston? roof tile, 7mm thick,	1	26	
	stone	Micaceous sandstone, Collyweston? roof tile, 12mm thick,	1	26	
301	mortar	Off-white mortar, whitewashed surface painted red-brown, Roman	1	2	Roman
	mortar	<i>Opus signinum</i> , whitewashed surface painted red-brown, Roman	2	15	
401	cinders	cinders	3	20	
404	iron	Sheet metal, cast?	3	18	Post-medieval
509	mortar	<i>Opus signinum</i>	2	36	Roman
605	Industrial residue	Possible hearth bottom, iron smithing slag	1	70	
631	iron	U-shaped staple	1	98	Medieval?
642	iron	nail	1	4	
647	Copper alloy	Button, embossed trademark (illegible)	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
719	leather	Layer shoe heel	1	136	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The other finds were recovered from posthole fills (118 and 401), possible foundation trench fills (214 and 404), pit fills (301 and 642), a former topsoil (509), a dumped deposit (605), a surface (631) and a levelling deposit.

### Range

Most of the other finds are associated with building activities, either as constructional materials, comprising stone roof tile and mortar from floors and possibly walls, or as metal structural fittings. Other metal objects, slag and cinders were also found. Some of the finds are Roman in date while others are post-medieval.

There is a large U-shaped staple. Fittings of this form tend to occur in medieval contexts, for example, at Northampton (Goodall *et al.* 1979, fig 119), whereas Roman staples, or timber dogs, are more usually flat-headed, as seen at Baldock, Hertfordshire (Manning and Scott 1986, fig 68).

There is also a fairly modern leather shoe heel, which could be discarded.

### Potential

The other finds have moderate potential and probably signify the presence of Roman and post-medieval buildings at the site or close by.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 11 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 11, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
002*	15th-17th	
003*	19th	Based on 1 glass

Tr	Cxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	Vessel	Alter	Dr	Comments	NoS	W (g)
4	406	NVCC	BK?		1	BURNT?		BS; GRY FAB	1	1
4	406	ZZZ						SCRAPPY; BUT LARGEST GROUP		
4	406	ZDATE						3C		
5	508	GREY	OPEN	B INT & EXT	1			BS MICACEOUS FAB	1	9
5	508	ZDATE						2-4C		
5	509	NVCC	JBK	ROUZ	1	BURNT		BS	1	3
5	509	ZDATE						3C+		
6	605	NVCC	OPEN		1	SLIGHT ABR INT		BS; WHT FAB	1	5
6	605	NVCC	B		1	ABR; SOOT EXT; BURNT		BS; CR FAB	1	17
6	605	ZDATE						L3-4		
6	606	NVGW	JUG		1	WHT DEPOSIT OVER BREAK		RIM NR HANDLE; 3C	1	15
6	606	NVGW	J		1	B EXT		BS	1	4
6	606	NVGW	JBK		1	BURNT; SOOT EXT		BS	1	9
6	606	NVGW	JEV		1	BURNT?		BS; MORE MICACEOUS; ABUN BLK FE SOME LGE	1	5
6	606	ZDATE						3C+		
4	401	DR20	A		1	SL ABR EX		LATE DARK FAB WITH EX SALINE WASH; BS	1	19
4	401	ZDATE						L2-M3C		
5	508	SHEL			1			BS; ABR; V THIN	1	3
	642	SHEL	JL		1	BURNT; ABR; SCALE INT		BASE; BOURNE; PB	1	46
	642	NVGWC	JBK		1			BS	1	4
	642	NVCC	BFL		1	BURNT; SOOT EX		RIM	1	9
	642	NVCC	JNN			BURNT		M2-3C		
	637	SHEL	B	B INT	1			BS	1	1
	637	GREY	BKROU	COR; ROU; B	1			BSS	3	4
	637	NVGWC	OPEN	B INT EX	1	BURNT		BS	1	1
	637	GREY	JBK		1	SOOT EX; BURNT		BS	1	1
	637	NVGW?	JNN	B	1			RIM; ROUNDED BLACK FERRUGINOUS GRITS	1	10
	637	NVGW	JBK	B EX	1			BSS	3	10
	637	ZDATE						L2-3C		
	638	NVGW	B	B INT EX	1			BS; ABR	1	4
	638	ZDATE						M2C+		
	631	GREY	CLOSED	B EX	1			BS; BLACK FERR	1	9
	631	NVGW	OPEN		1			BS	1	2
	631	NVGW	BK		1	BURNT?		BS	1	5
	631	NVCC	B36?		1	BURNT		BS; 3-4C; SEE PERRIN VOL	1	2
	631		ZDATE					3-4C		



Tr	Cxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	Vessel	Alter	Dr	Comments	NoS	W (g)
	631	NVGW			1			BASAL FLAKE	1	1

## Archive catalogue 2, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Dec	Part	Comment	Date
1	002	BOU	Bourne D Ware	Sandy	Bowl	2	1	79		BSS	Sooted interior; partially vitrified interior glaze; joining sherds	15th-17th
1	002	BOU	Bourne D Ware	Slightly sandy	Bowl	2	1	5		BSS		15th-17th
1	002	BOU	Bourne D Ware	Sandy	Jug or Jar	1	1	5		BS		15th-17th
1	002	BOU	Bourne D Ware	Sandy	Bowl	1	1	7		BS		15th-17th
3	003	PEARL	Pearlware		Flat	1	1	13	Blue Transfer Print	Base		L18th-L19th
3	003	WHITE	Modern Whiteware		Plate	1	1	6	Purple Transfer print	Rim		M19th-20th
3	003	WHITE	Modern Whiteware		Flat	1	1	1	Blue Transfer Print	Rim		M19th-20th
4	401	PEARL	Pearlware		Plate	1	1	3	Blue Transfer Print	BS		L18th-L19th
4	401	PEARL	Pearlware		Flat or Hollow	1	1	4	Hand painted Blue Dec	BS		L18th-L19th
2	201	CREA	Cream ware		Plate	1	1	8		Rim		L18th-EM19th
2	201	WHITE	Modern Whiteware		Plate	1	1	6	Blue Transfer Print	Rim		M19th-20th
2	201	PEARL	Pearlware		Flat or Hollow	1	1	1	Hand painted Blue Dec	BS		L18th-L19th
5	508	BL	Black Glazed Wares		B?	1	1	4			Dark orange fabric; V abraded	18th-19th
5	508	MEDLOC	Medieval (Miscellaneous Local Fabric)	Oxidised; fine sandy; soft white Ca incl up to 1mm; sub rounded Fe incl - up to 0.75mm	Jug or Jar	1	1	3		BS	Sooted interior; thin greeny yellow glaze; BOUA?	L12th-L14th?

## Archive catalogue 3, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
002	BOX	Roman Box Tile	OX/R/OX; fine to medium sandy micaceous; rare Fe grits	1	262	Cloth marks on base; cement on outer surface; fresh; deeply cross combed	Roman
002	RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	Oxid; fine sandy; rare shell?; Fe	1	7	Salt Surface; V Abraded; FLR or thin IMB	Roman or Post Roman

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
002	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine to medium sandy; micaceous; rare Fe incl	1	88	Knife trimmed side and base; flange	Roman
003	BRK	Brick	Gault	2	22	Poorly mixed clay	16th-18th?
003	IMB	Roman Imbrex	OX/R/OX; Fine sandy; slightly Micaceous	1	23	Pulling marks on upper surface; sooted upper surface	Roman
003	PANT	Pantile		1	5		18th - 20th
104	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; Medium Sandy; hard rounded Fe; rare calcareous/shell incl; rare mica	1	18		Roman
110	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; Medium sandy; Mica	1	503	large piece of shale? Embed in upper surface; large fresh piece; knife trimmed base; burnt base	Roman
116	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxid; fine sandy; very calcareous; Fe	1	182	Fresh; clear upper strike marks; medium-coarse sandy bedding + Fe and Ca; FLR; stamp marks on base; folded over edge; green deposit + o break	15th-16th?
116	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; medium sandy; mudstone grits; Fe	1	82	Knife trimmed side and base	Roman
118	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxid; medium sandy; very calcareous	1	38	Fresh; clear upper strike marks; coarse sand and calc bedding; FLR	15th-16th?
205	IMB	Roman Imbrex	OX/R/OX; Medium sandy; sparse Fe and Mica and Ca	1	57	High or re-fired or	Roman
214	GRID		OX/R/OX; medium-coarse sandy; Ca	1	59	Heavy yellow to dark green streaky glaze	13th-15th
214	RBRK	Roman Brick	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	1	202	Dark salt surfacing; Ca; Abraded	Roman
301	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; Medium sandy; sparse mica	1	64	Knife trimmed side; burnt and sooted base	Roman
401	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; poorly mixed clay; flint; mica	1	20	Sooted and over break	Roman
401	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; Ca and Fe	1	15	Sooted and over break; unusual; fine sanded base; furniture?	Roman
401	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; sparse Ca	1	12	pale upperSalt surface; prob IMB	Roman
401	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; Medium sandy; mica; sparse flint	1	20	Sooted	Roman
401	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; calcareous	1	11	White external dep; sooted and over break	Roman
401	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; Ca	1	27	Reoxidised over break; partial signature; Sooted and over break	Roman
403	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine sandy; sparse calc; micaceous	3	56	Flakes; joining frags	Roman
403	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; medium sandy; sparse calc; Fe	1	53	Dark upper salt surface	Roman



Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
403	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; fine-medium sandy; Calcareous	1	61	Flake; thick; prob TEG	Roman
403	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; fine-medium sandy; polished q; calcareous; mica	1	55		Roman
404	BOX	Roman Box tile	OX/R/OX; fine medium sandy	1	61	Combed; sooted and over break	Roman
404	RTIL?	Roman Tile?	Shell tempered	1	14	Flake; looks Roman; Harroid type?; punctate brachiopods	Roman?
404	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; fine sandy; sparse mica; Fe	1	238	Well knife trimmed base	Roman
404	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine medium sandy; Ca; very sparse Mica	1	124	Knife trimmed base and side	Roman
404	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; fine; sparse ferruginous mudstone; sparse mica	1	128	Abraded; soot over broken edge; white deposit over broken edge	Roman
406	BOX	Roman Box tile	Oxid; fine sandy; Rounded Fe stone; Ca	1	170	Sooted int and ext	Roman
406	BOX	Roman Box tile	OX/R/OX; Medium sandy; Ca; mica	1	69	Curved key mark; abraded; cloth marks	Roman
406	BOX	Roman Box tile	OX/R/OX; Fine-Medium sandy; Ca	3	65	Abraded; curved key marks; soot ex	Roman
406	IMB	Roman Imbrex	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; micaceous; calcareous; Fe	1	94	Cloth marks	Roman
406	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine sandy; fine mica; Ca	1	53		Roman
406	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; fine	3	10	Various frags	Roman
406	RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	Oxid; fine-medium sandy; sparse Fe grits; sparse Ca;	1	12	Surfaceless; abraded; probably Roman	Roman or Post Roman
406	TEG?	Roman Tegula?	Oxid; Fine; mica	1	69	Knife trimmed base and side; mortar and over break	Roman
501	RTIL	Roman Tile	OX/R; fine; lateral voids	1	10	Mortar adhered to surface; TEG?	Roman
508	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine-medium sandy; Ca; micaceous	2	33	Joining Frags; White external deposit and over break - mortar?; dark external dep - water?; sl abraded	Roman
508	RBRK	Roman Brick	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; sparse flint; sparse mica; Fe	1	118	Abraded; single surface; dark deposit - prob caused by water logging	Roman
508	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; fine; micaceous	1	25	Abraded; single sanded surface	Roman
508	RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	Oxid; fine; micaceous	1	28	Abraded; sooted and burnt; probably Roman	Roman?
508	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine sandy	1	23	Abraded	Roman
508	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; sparse ferruginous mudstone/fe	1	78	Knife trimmed base	Roman



Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
509	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine sandy; mica	1	26	Abraded; white dep underside	Roman
509	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine sandy; Ca; Fe	1	97	Fresh	Roman
509	IMB?	Roman Imbrex?	Oxid; fine	1	8	Flake; abraded	Roman
605	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; fine sandy; hard rounded Fe	1	172	Abraded; white deposit and over break	Roman
606	BOX	Roman Box tile	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; mica; Ca	1	101	Curving key mark; internal sooting	Roman
606	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; fine sandy; Ca	1	31	Dark salt surface; flake; probably TEG?	Roman
606	RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	OX/R; medium sandy; Ca; mica	1	12	Abraded	Roman or Post Roman
606	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; Fine; Ca	1	88	Knife trimmed side and base; dark salt surfaces; abraded; sooted over break; reoxidised over break; very high fired/burnt	Roman
606	TEG	Roman Tegula	Oxid; Fine; Ca	1	91	Knife trimmed; dark salt surfaces	Roman
611	MOD TILE	Modern Moulded tile		1	435	Modern moulded corrugated roof tile; white deposit on one side	19th-20th
631	BOX	Roman Box tile	OX/R/OX; medium sandy; Ca	1	41	Abraded; Burnt and sooted inner surface; Unusual cut out - vent?; Poorly mixed clay	Roman
632	BOX	Roman Box tile	OX/R/OX; Fine-medium sandy; mica; Ca	1	87	Abraded; Sooted and over broken edge	Roman
633	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; Moderate ferruginous mudstone grits; mica	1	54	Burnt	
633	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine; mica; sparse Ca	1	63	White internal deposit	Roman
633	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; Calcareous; mica	1	3	Flake	Roman
637	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine; calcareous; Mica	2	70	Joining pieces; Burnt; white internal deposit	Roman
637	RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	Oxid; fine; mica	1	17	Abraded; burnt; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman
638	RTIL	Roman Tile	Oxid; fine sandy; Ca	1	37	Slightly abraded; probably TEG	Roman
642	BOX	Roman Box tile	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; Ca	3	695	Fresh; Sooted interior; Cross combed key mark with 6 prongs	Roman
642	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine sandy; Ca; mica	1	170	Burnt; stone impressions on base	Roman
642	IMB	Roman Imbrex	Oxid; fine; Ca; micaceous	1	88	Large flake; upper surface missing	Roman
642	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine; Calcareous	2	284	Joining Pieces; High fired; knife trimmed side	Roman
729	TEG	Roman Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine; mica	1	41	Knife trimmed base; signature; mortar on side/underside	Roman

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
730	RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	OX/R; fine sandy; mica; Ca	1	16	Single uneven sanded surface; formless shapeless; partially vitrified; prob re-fired frag of Roman tile or brick	Roman or Post Roman
731	BRK	Brick	Gault	1	170	Post med brick; abraded; leached; poorly mixed clay	17th-18th?
733	TEG?	Roman Tegula?	OX/R/OX; fine; Ca; mica	1	72	Thick piece; single struck surface; prob TEG could be RBRK; abraded	Roman





## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

173	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
32	Sheets of scale drawings
15	Daily Record Sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds 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:

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery  
Priestgate,  
Peterborough,  
PE1 1LF

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Standards for Archaeological Archive Preparation*.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

CPR 09

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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