Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation at

Hereward Community College &

John Mansfield School

Peterborough

March 2007

Mark Spalding & Jim Brown

Revised May 2007

Report 07/54

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Hereward Community College and John Mansfield School, Peterborough
Site Code	JMHC07
Short description (250 words maximum)	In March 2007, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out at three sites; Hereward Community College (Site A), John Mansfield School main site (Site B), and John Mansfield School satellite site (Site C). Seven trial trenches (TT5-11) were excavated at Hereward Community College (Site A), immediately west of the course of the Car Dyke Roman watercourse. Trial trenches in the northern end of the site contained relatively shallow deposits of topsoil and recent subsoil, and no archaeological features or finds were present. In the south-eastern trenches, deep deposits were recorded, including a thick blanket of subsoil and organic-rich buried soils. TT7 contained a single undated posthole, cut into natural clay deposits. TT11 contained a cluster of undated postholes, cut into natural clay deposits and sealed by undated buried subsoil. TT10, located perpendicular to the course of the Car Dyke, contained an undated clay bank and a sequence of undated buried soil deposits that may be associated with the construction or maintenance of the Car Dyke. Four trial trenches (TT12-15) were excavated at John Mansfield school main site (Site B). No archaeological features or finds were present; the underlying superficial geology of the site comprised terrace gravels. Four trial trenches (TT1-4) were excavated at John Mansfield School satellite site (Site C). No archaeological features or finds were present; the underlying superficial geology of the site was Anglian glacial till with patches of glacial sand.
Project type (e.g. DBA, evaluation etc)	Trial Trench Evaluation
Site status	None
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Specification of Evaluation 2007 (Scott Wilson Ltd) Cultural Heritage Assessment 2007 (Scott Wilson Ltd 2207b) Cultural Heritage Assessment 2007 (Scott Wilson Ltd 2007c) Geophysics 2006 (Northamptonshire Archaeology)
Current Land use	School Sports Fields
Future work	Not known
Monument type/ period	None
Significant finds	None
PROJECT LOCATION	
County	Peterborough City
Site address (including postcode)	Hereward Community College, Reeves Way, Peterborough John Mansfield School, Western Avenue, Peterborough
Study area (sq.m or ha)	5 ha Hereward Community College (Site A) 2.4 ha John Mansfield School (Site B) 2.3 ha John Mansfield Satellite (Site C)
OS Easting & Northing	Hereward College (centred on TL 2070, 9990) John Mansfield School (Centred on TF 1995, 0148) John Mansfield Satellite (Centred on TF 2018, 0192)
Height above OD	Hereward College (Site A) *c*6.8m above OD John Mansfield School (Site B) *c*13.5m above OD

	John Mansfield Satellite (Site C) *c*13.0m above OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Annie Bingham, Scott Wilson Ltd	
Project Design originator	Annie Bingham, Scott Wilson Ltd	
Director/Supervisor	Mark Spalding, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Jim Brown, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Scott Wilson Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	March 2007	
End date	March 2007	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical		None
Paper	Accessioning at Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery	Site trench records, photographic records, levels and client report
Digital		Client report PDF
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Hereward Community College and John Mansfield School Peterborough March 2007	
Serial title & volume	07/54	
Author(s)	Jim Brown & Mark Spalding	
Page numbers	25 pages plus figures and plates	
Date	14th May 2007	

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT HEREWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND JOHN MANSFIELD SCHOOL PETERBOROUGH MARCH 2007

Abstract

In March 2007, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out at three sites, Hereward Community College (Site A), John Mansfield School main site (Site B), and John Mansfield School satellite site (Site C).

Seven trial trenches (TT5-11) were excavated at Hereward Community College (Site A), immediately west of the course of the Car Dyke Roman watercourse. Trial trenches in the northern end of the site contained relatively shallow deposits of topsoil and recent subsoil, and no archaeological features or finds were present. In the south-eastern trenches, deep deposits were recorded, including a thick blanket of subsoil and organic-rich buried soils. TT7 contained a single undated posthole, cut into natural clay deposits. TT11 contained a cluster of undated postholes, cut into natural clay deposits and sealed by an undated buried subsoil. TT10, located perpendicular to the course of the Car Dyke, contained an undated clay bank and a sequence of undated buried soil deposits that may be associated with the construction or maintenance of the Car Dyke.

Four trial trenches (TT12-15) were excavated at John Mansfield school main site (Site B). No archaeological features or finds were present; the underlying superficial geology of the site comprised terrace gravels.

Four trial trenches (TT1-4) were excavated at John Mansfield School satellite site (Site C). No archaeological features or finds were present; the underlying superficial geology of the site was Anglian glacial till with patches of glacial sand.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation during March 2007 in Peterborough at Hereward Community School (NGR TL 2070, 9990), John Mansfield School (NGR TF 1995, 0148) and its Satellite field (NGR TF 2018, 0192) (Fig 1, Sites A-C) (Site Code JMHC07). The work was undertaken for Scott Wilson Ltd acting as consultants on behalf of Peterborough City Council. The project followed a Specification of Works produced by Scott Wilson Ltd (Scott Wilson 2007a) and approved by the Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service Archaeologist, Ben Robinson. The project is part of the Capital Receipts Programme, to inform planning decisions.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The three study areas lie between *c*1.5km and *c*3km to the north and east of Peterborough City Centre (Fig 1).

Site A is at Hereward Community College which is located to the north-east of Peterborough City Centre, centred on NGR TL 2070, 9990. It is bounded to the north and west by residential housing, to the east by the A1139 Frank Perkins Parkway and to the south by a sports field. The site is itself a sports field associated with Hereward Community College. The buildings of Hereward Community College run from north to south along the west of the site. The ground is level at *c*6.8m above Ordnance Datum.

Site B is to the rear of the John Mansfield School and is centred on NGR TF 1995, 0148. The site is a sports field that is bounded on all sides by residential housing. The ground is level at *c*13.5m above Ordnance Datum.

Site C is part of the John Mansfield School facilities located on a separate sports field *c*500m to the north-east of the school, centred on NGR TF 2018, 0192. The site is bounded to the north-west and north-east by Welland Road and Paston Parkway. Residential housing lies to the south along Poplar Avenue and there is a public children's playground adjacent to the site, to the south-east. The ground is level at *c*13m above Ordnance Datum.

All three sites lie on superficial geological deposits of terrace gravels or Anglian glacial clays. These superficial deposits lie above solid geological deposits of Cornbrash and Oxford and Kellaway Clay (BGS 1972, IGS 1974).

2.2 Archaeological background

An archaeological cultural heritage assessment (CHA) provided the principal archaeological background, using the Historic Environment Record (HER) and other sources to provide information upon the various sites and find spots in the vicinity (Scott Wilson 2007b, 2007c). The CHA identified a range of archaeological resources, the most relevant of which are summarised below:

Hereward Community College

- Bronze Age flint tools and flakes have been discovered at three sites in the close vicinity (HER 50658; 02823; 02999). One of these sites, at Roundhouse Close, is *c*750m to the south-east and included a Bronze Age ring ditch with over a hundred inhumations and cremations (HER 02823). Fragments of field systems have also been recorded to the east (HER 51245/6).

- Iron Age settlement has been excavated to the east at Vicarage Farm Road, Fengate (HER 51351). It is associated with a trackway and cropmarks close by (HER 08194). An Iron Age coin was found *c*1km to the north-west (HER 03011). Extensive Iron Age settlement has been excavated to the north at Newark Hill (HER 10595; Meadows 1992).

- Immediately to the east of Site A lies the projected course of Car Dyke. It is a canalised watercourse generally thought to be Roman in date (HER 02227; Hartley 1970; Macaulay & Reynolds 1993). It has been traced from Lincoln to Waterbeach in Cambridgeshire over a distance of *c*122km. To the north of Peterborough, between Whitepost Road and Fen Bridge, it has been given statutory protection (SAM 35725). It is also scheduled for a *c*420m long stretch located north of Peakirk (SAM 35726).

- Excavations at Burton Street, *c*500m south of Site A, found that a raised area near to the course of Car Dyke was modern upcast material, presumably related to the construction of the Frank Perkins Parkway (HER 51281; Westgarth 2004).

- Several Roman findspots are located nearby which include finds of tile, pottery and coins (HER 02969; 02987; 02988; 03892). Most of these are concentrated in a small group to the west of Car Dyke and are associated with a small settlement in Dogsthorpe (HER 02984).

- During the medieval, post-medieval, industrial and early modern periods, the site was agricultural land.

- Paston Parkway was built in 1976.

John Mansfield School

- Palaeolithic flint finds comprising handaxes, scrapers and scattered flakes, have been recorded near to the school at Figtree Walk and at Welland Close (HER 02976; 02827b).

- Neolithic settlement and funerary sites have been researched and excavated extensively in the Fengate area, to the east of the city, providing part of our principal understanding of the Neolithic fen edge (Pryor 1974; 1976a; 1984).

- Landscape studies of the Fengate prehistoric enclosures show patterns of land use that extend into the Bronze Age (Pryor 1975, 1976b, 1977, 2001).

- Bronze Age artefact deposition has also been recorded at Flag Fen and is associated with prehistoric timbers on the former gravel island beds (French & Pryor 1992; Pryor 2001; Evans and Knight, 2005).

- Roman occupation was fairly widespread in the area which was a centre for pottery production, particularly for Nene Valley finewares (Hartley 1960; Howe *et al* 1980; Perrin 1999). Longthorpe Roman fort, *c*5km to the south-west, was one of these (Frere and St Joseph 1974; SAM PE 135). The Roman town of Durobrivae (Water Newton) lies within 10km to the west (Perrin 1999).

- During the medieval period, sites B and C were located on agricultural land on the periphery of villages in the hinterland of Peterborough. A medieval windmill is recorded to the south (HER 02906). To the south-east, near Padholme Road, was a gallows cemetery (HER 02826a).

- St. Mary Magdalene's chapel, now demolished, was to the north-east, it was

mentioned in a land grant by Abbot Martin (1226-1233) (HER 03033). The chapel lay within a medieval deer park called Burgh Park which is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps and RAF aerial photographs (HER 02970).

- Ridge and furrow is present in Paston according to aerial photographs of land to the north and north-west of the study areas (HER 05682; 50133).

- A Post Office Wireless Station is mapped by the 1926-1930 Ordnance Survey with associated radio masts at Site B, it was demolished prior to 1958 (Scott Wilson 2007a). Since then the site has been a school field.

- The Frank Perkins Parkway was constructed in 1976.

3 OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

The objectives of the evaluation were outlined by Scott Wilson Ltd in the specification (Scott Wilson 2007a), were as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence, nature, depth, extent and date of any archaeological deposits or features encountered.

- To provide further information on the extent of modern disturbance.

- To identify potential archaeological and non-archaeological features.

- To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present.

- To determine the significance of any archaeological remains present.

- To help to establish the future mitigation strategy, as appropriate.

Specific issues to be considered during the evaluation included:

- Identifying buried horizons that may be associated with human activity.

- Identifying structures, objects, and deposits associated with former use of the site.

- To record the depth and date of the deposit sequence.

A total of 15 trenches, measuring up to 30m in length, with the exception of two trenches at Hereward College (Site A), TT 7 (10m long) and TT 10 (20m long), and one trench at John Mansfield School (Site B), TT 13 (20m long). These trenches were shortened in order to avoid sports pitches (Sites A-C; Figs 2-4).

The individual trenches were excavated using a 360° wheeled vehicle, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was excavated, separating topsoil and subsoil, as far as the natural substrate, there being an absence of significant archaeological horizons. Orange safety fencing was placed around each trench and subsequent spoil heaps during recording.

Archaeological features were hand-cleaned, and sample excavated. Recording followed standard Northamptonshire Archaeology guidelines. Trenches were planned at 1:50 or 1:100 and related to the National Ordnance Survey grid. All archaeological features and deposits were given individual context numbers, and described on Northamptonshire Archaeology pro-forma context sheets.

A photographic record was maintained, using 35mm black and white negatives, related contact prints and colour slides. Sections and profiles were drawn to scales of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate and related to Ordnance Datum. Levels were established for all trenches and significant deposits and related to Ordnance Datum. Buried soils were sampled in 40 litre quantities to determine where possible the date and paleo-environmental potential. All spoil was scanned with a metal detector.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Site A: Hereward Community College

Seven trenches were opened along the western edge of the school playing field immediately to the east of the Car Dyke (Fig 2, Working Shot Site A). Trenches 7-11 contained archaeological deposits in the form of a buried soil (Trenches 7-11), a shallow pit (Trench 7) and a group of possible post holes (Trench 11), no dating evidence for the archaeological features was recovered. Trenches 5 and 6 contained no archaeological deposits.

Context numbers include the trench number as a prefix throughout.

The site matrix and context data base are included as appendices 1 and 2.

Trench 5

The trench was aligned north-east to south-west parallel to the line of the Car Dyke. Natural bright orange gravel was encountered at 5.81m above Ordnance Datum. Overlying this were gravel inclusions mixed with clay (505) 0.3m thick. A band of sandy orange-brown clay gravel (504) overlay this and was 0.12m thick. Layer (504) was sealed by friable mid-brown sandy clay (503), 0.26m thick. On top of this was a 0.15m deposit of sandy orange-brown clay gravel (502), this was overlain by a 0.3m deep grey-brown silty clay topsoil (501) (Figs 2 & 6, Section 4, Plate 5). No archaeological features were recovered from this trench.

Trench 6

The trench was aligned north-west to south-east. Natural bright orange sandy clay (602) was exposed at 6.40m above Ordnance Datum. Overlying the clay was a

friable dark brown silty clay topsoil (601), 0.3m thick (Fig 2 &6, Section 3, Plate 6).

Trench 7

This trench was aligned north-west to south-east at 90° to the line of Car Dyke. The trench was shortened to 10m in length to avoid a football pitch (Figs 2 & 7, Plates 7 & 8). Natural bright orange sandy clay (703) was encountered at 6.15m above Ordnance Datum. A single shallow circular pit [705] cut the natural at the eastern end of the trench. It was 0.32m in diameter by 0.15m deep with gently sloped sides and a rounded base. The fill comprised firm dark greyish-brown silty clay (704). No dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

The pit was overlain by a mid dark grey/brown silty clay layer (707) that was 0.2m thick and possibly representing a buried soil. This was overlain by a 0.34m thick layer of mid brown silty clay (706). Sealing this was a 0.12m thick layer mid brown silty clay subsoil (702), which in turn was overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (701).

Trench 8

This trench was aligned north-west to south-east at 90° to the line of Car Dyke (Fig 2). Natural orange sandy clay (804) lay at 5.96m above Ordnance Datum. Overlying natural was a 0.2m thick dark greyish-brown silty clay (803), which may represent a buried soil. This was overlain by a 0.3m thick light grey silty sandy clay (802) subsoil. Over lying this was a 0.2m thick friable dark greyish-brown silty clay topsoil (801) (Plate 9).

Trench 9

The trench was aligned north-east to south-west parallel to the line of the Car Dyke. Natural orange gravel interspersed with grey clay intrusions (905) lay at 6.12m above Ordnance Datum. Overlying this was a continuous layer of firm dark blackish-brown silty clay (904), which was up to 0.3m thick. This was probably a buried topsoil deposit and was visible throughout Trenches 7-11. A soil sample was retrieved to identify any organic remains (Deighton, this report; Sample 2). Above was a layer of mixed greyish-blue clay with patches of reddish-orange gravel, sand and limestone fragments (903) which was 0.5m thick. This layer was also sampled for organic remains (Deighton, this report; Sample 3). Layer (903) was overlain by an orange/brown clay layer, 0.4m thick, which contained Cornbrash limestone fragments (902). Overlying (902) was a 0.1m thick layer of dark grey silty clay topsoil (901) (Figs 2 & 6, Section 2, Plate 10).

Trench 10

This trench was aligned north-west to south-east at 90° to the line of Car Dyke (Figs 2 & 5, Plate 11). At the east of the trench a sondage was excavated to the natural clay substrate (1007) at 5.71m above Ordnance Datum. At this point the natural was overlaid by a succession of horizontal layers (1002-1006) the lowest of which was a dark blackish-brown silty clay (1006), this may represent a buried soil, 0.3m thick. A soil sample was taken from this level to identify any organic remains (Deighton, this

report; Sample 4). The subsequent layers comprised a mixture of materials possibly derived from either the cutting of the Car Dyke or a later phase of clearance of the channel. These layers comprised a 0.2m thick layer of hard orange clay (1005) with patches of dark brownish-black silty soil. Over this was a dark orange-brown clay (1004) that was 0.15m thick. Loose dark orange-brown and black silty clay (1003) overlay this in a band that was 0.3m thick. On top of this was light to mid- orangey-yellow clayey gravel (1002), 0.3m thick and containing fragmented Cornbrash limestone.

To the west of these layers were broad bands of material which may also derive from the Car Dyke or its later modification. Whilst the layer of dark grey/brown silty clay (1008) may have truncated the layers to the east it is also possible that it simply represents material added to the western side of an existing bank formed by those layers. As such the dark grey/brown silty clay could form a continuation of the initial construction of the Car Dyke or alternatively later modifications. In section the western edge of the clay (1008) contains a tip of stone perhaps mimicking the slope to the eastern end of the trench. On site the layer was considered to go beyond the stones but during post-excavation reassessment it is clear that the material to the west is similar to another broad layer of dark brown sandy clay (1009) and therefore the relationship of the layers has now been changed. The sandy clay (1009) may represent gradual build up of material against the truncated bank of the Car Dyke.

At the west end of the trench layers of possibly disturbed topsoil (1006) and dark reddish-brown silty clay (1010) were sealed by sandy clay but their purpose is equivocal due to their being at the end of the trench.

Trench 11

The trench was aligned north-east to south-west parallel to the line of the Car Dyke (Fig 2). Natural Cornbrash limestone and gravels (1104) were encountered at 5.99m above Ordnance Datum. A cluster of shallow probable postholes cut the surface of the natural (Fig 7). These were investigated as potential postholes and were found to have a depth of no more than 0.08m, with most less than 0.04m in depth (see A1: Site Matrix, Trench 11). The soil sample which was taken produced no finds (Deighton, this report; Sample 1).

Dark brown silty clay (1103) containing occasional stones lay in a spread that was 0.8m thick. It was sealed by a 0.2m thickness of light yellowish-brown sandy clay (1102) with moderate amounts of fragmented Cornbrash limestone. The loose dark silty clay topsoil (1101) was 0.34m thick (Fig 6 Section 5, Plates 12 & 13).

4.2 Site B: John Mansfield School

No archaeological features were present within the trenches (Fig 3, Working Shot Site B).

Trench 12

The natural gravel (1202) lay at *c*13.10m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by loose dark brown silty topsoil (1201) that was 0.45m thick (Plate 14).

Trench 13

The natural gravel (1302) lay at *c*13.10m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by loose dark brown silty topsoil (1301) that was 0.35m thick (Plate 15).

Trench 14

The natural gravel (1402) lay at *c*13.10m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by loose dark brown silty topsoil (1401) that was 0.4m thick (Fig 6, Section 6; Plate 16).

Trench 15

The natural gravel (1502) lay at *c*13.10m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by loose dark brown silty topsoil (1501) that was 0.45m thick (Plate 17).

4.3 Site C: John Mansfield School satellite sports field

No archaeological features were present within the trenches (Fig 4). There was no obvious subsoil present throughout the site.

Trench 1

Natural sandy yellow clay (102) was present at *c*13.09m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by 0.3m thick dark orangey/brown silty clay topsoil (101) (Fig 6 Section 7, Plate 1).

Trench 2

Natural sandy yellow clay (202) was present at *c*13.09m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by 0.3m thick dark orangey/brown silty clay topsoil (201) (Plate 2).

Trench 3

Natural sandy yellow clay (302) was present at *c*13.09m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by 0.3m thick dark brown silty clay topsoil (301) (Plate 3).

Trench 4

Natural sandy yellow clay (402) was present at *c*13.09m above Ordnance Datum. It was sealed by 0.3m thick dark brown silty clay topsoil (401) (Plate 4).

5 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

by Karen Deighton

Four samples were collected during the course of the evaluation to assess the potential for survival of environmental materials. This material was processed using a siraf tank fitted with a 500micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and examined with a microscope at 10x magnification.

Table 1: Soil samples by context

Sample	Trench	Site	Context	Volume(litres)	Charcoal
1	11	A	1129	10	Sterile
2	9	A	904	40	11 fragments
3	9	A	903	10	Sterile
4	10	A	1006	40	8 fragments

Samples 1 and 3 contained no environmental material. Samples 2 and 4 were taken from a possible buried soil (904, 1006) that was present in Trenches 7-11. These samples contained charcoal fragments but no seeds or other environmental remains (insects, molluscs). The charcoal fragments from the two samples were too small to permit further identification. The extreme paucity of ecofacts, suggests that preservation is poor within the evaluation areas. Flots were retained.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation demonstrated that archaeological features survive at Site A, Hereward Community College. No dating evidence for these features was recovered during the evaluation. The features comprised a shallow pit in Trench 7, a group of possible postholes in Trench 11, a possible buried soil in Trenches 7-11 and possible bank material in Trench 10.

The shallow pit in Trench 7 and the group of postholes in Trench 11 appeared to be sealed by the possible buried soil, as no evidence was noted of them being cut from a higher stratigraphic level. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

The buried soil identified in Trenches 7-11, would appear to be stratigraphically later than the pit and the postholes but it is overlain by the possible bank material which would indicate that it predates this phase of activity.

The bank material identified in Trench 10 may relate to the excavation or maintenance of the Car Dyke. Alternatively the material may have been produced during the construction of the Frank Perkins Parkway. Other trenches do not display a similar stratigraphic sequence though the increased depth of soil in Trench 7 could also relate to work associated with the Car Dyke and its successors.

No archaeological features were identified at Sites B and C, John Mansfield School and John Mansfield satellite field, where natural gravel was overlaid by topsoil of varying thickness.

7 ARCHIVE

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Northamptonshire Archaeology under the site code JMHC07. It will be deposited in due course with the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery.

The archive currently comprises the following components:

Details	No	Format
Trench Records	15	A4
Context Records	80	A4
Context Register	4	A4
Sample Records	4	A4
Graphics	3	A0
Graphics Register	2	A4
Photographic Register	4	A4
Colour Slides	54	35mm
B&W Contact Sheets	54	35mm

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Northamptonshire Archaeology

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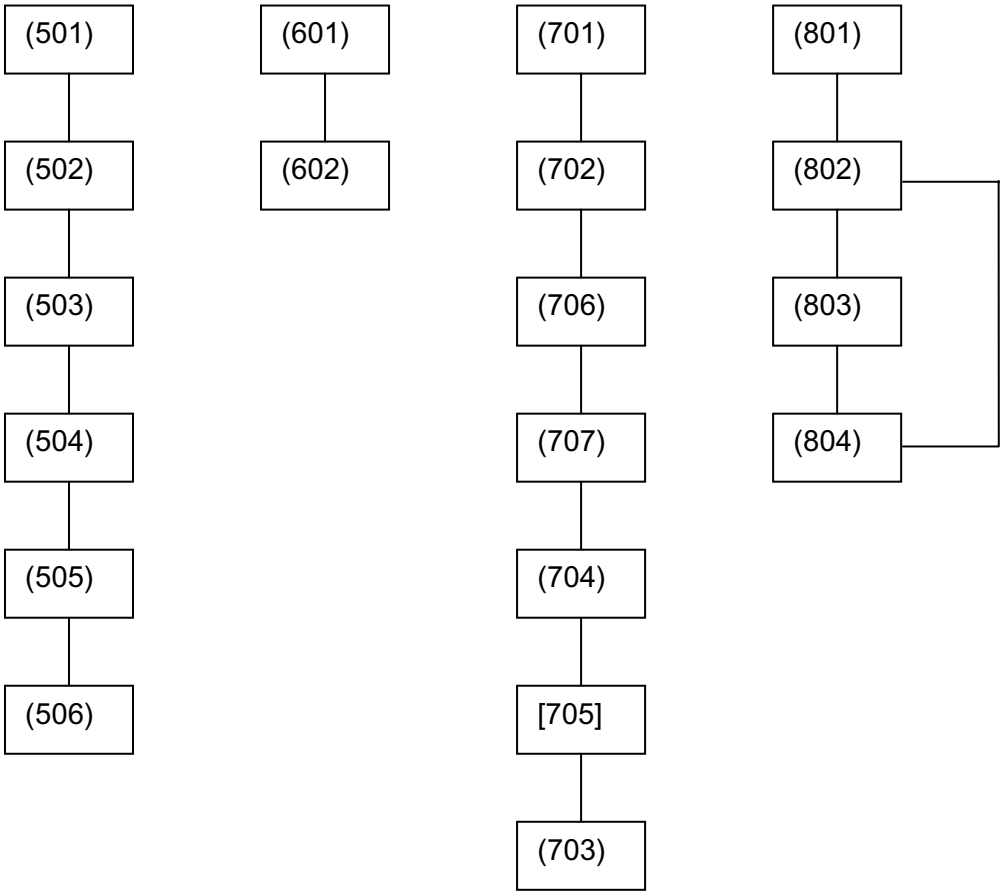
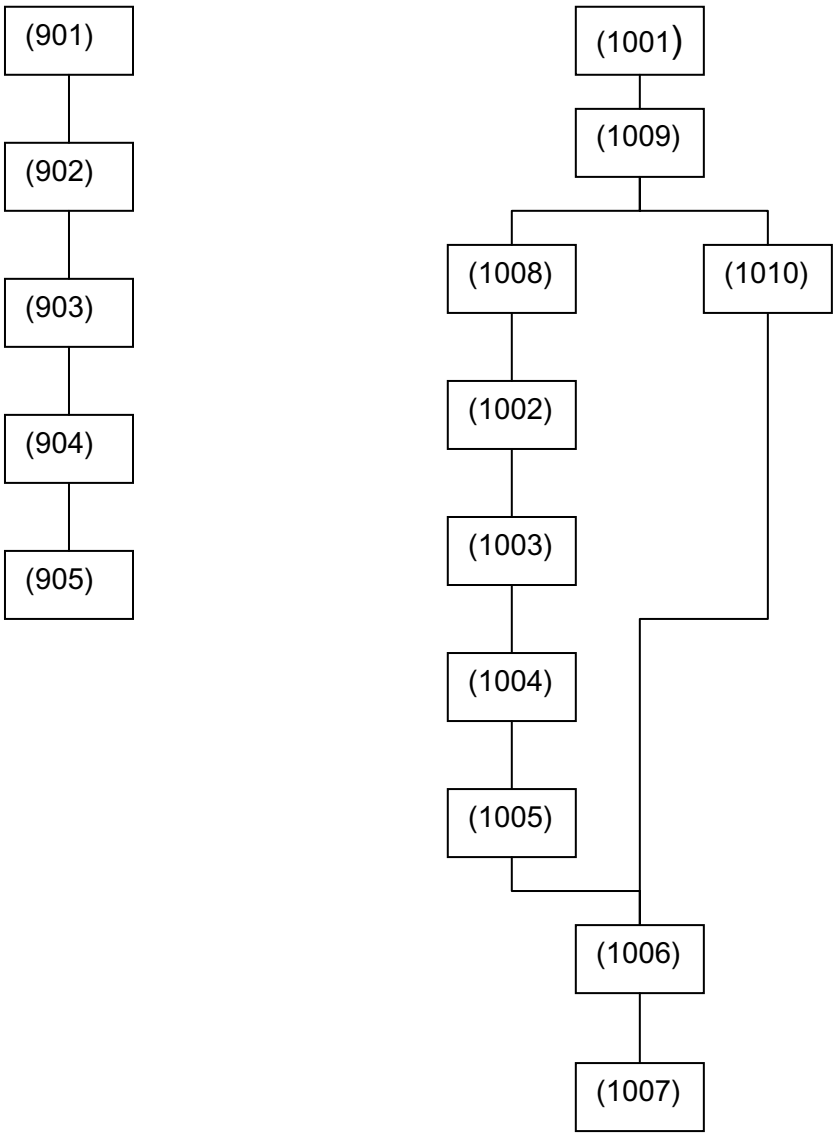
APPENDIX A1: SITE MATRIX

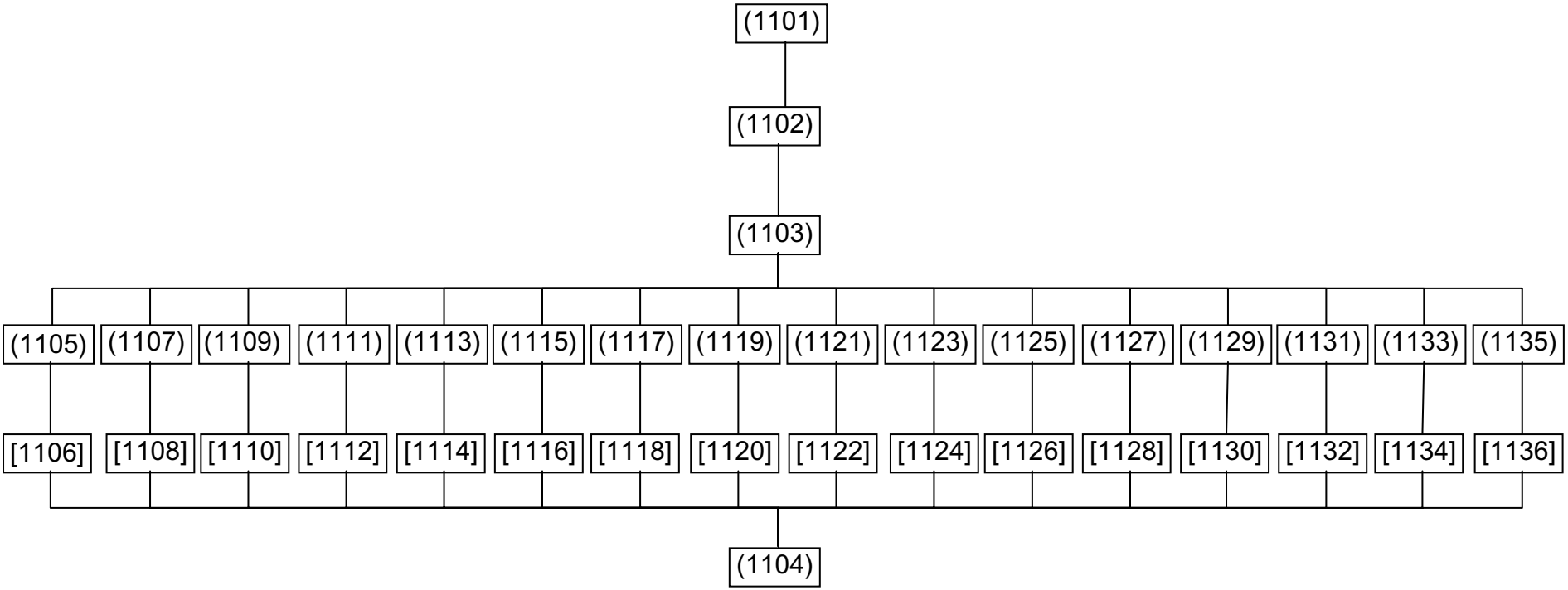
Site A



Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8



Trenches 9 and 10


(1101)
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[1120]
[1122]
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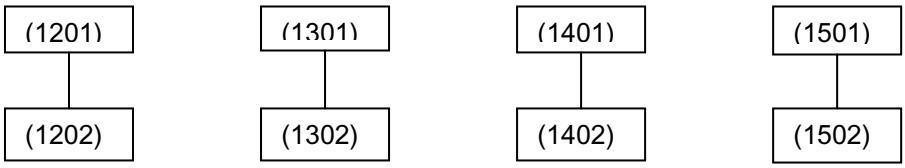
[1128]
[1130]
[1132]
[1134]
[1136]
(1104)

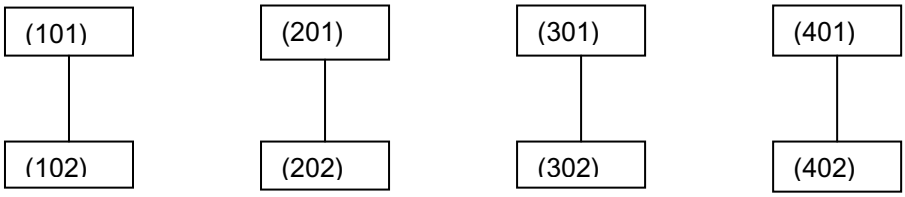
Trench 11

Site B



Trenches 12, 13, 14 and 15

Site C



Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4

APPENDIX A2: SITE DATA

Site	Trench	Context	Type	Description
C				
	1	101	Layer	Topsoil 0.3m thick
		102	Layer	Natural, light to mid yellow sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.4m thick to base
	2	201	Layer	Topsoil 0.3m thick
		202	Layer	Natural, light to mid yellow sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.4m thick to base
	3	301	Layer	Topsoil 0.3m thick
		302	Layer	Natural, light to mid yellow sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.4m thick to base
	4	401	Layer	Topsoil 0.3m thick
		402		Natural, light to mid yellow sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.4m thick to base

Site	Trench	Context	Type	Description
A				
	5	501	Layer	Topsoil 0.3m thick
		502	Layer	Mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.15m thick
		503	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions 0.26m thick
		504	Layer	Mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.12m thick
		505	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.3m thick
		506	Layer	Natural mid orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions
	6	601	Layer	Topsoil 0.24m thick
		602	Layer	Natural, light to mid orange/grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.26m thick to base
	7	701	Layer	Topsoil 0.2m thick
		702	Layer	Subsoil mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.12m thick
		703	Layer	Natural, light to mid yellow/orange sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.26m thick to base
		704	Fill	Fill of [705] dark grey/brown silty clay with frequent charcoal 0.32m wide 0.14m deep
		705	Cut	Cut of posthole, steep sided 'U' shaped profile
		706	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions 0.34m thick
		707	Layer	Mid to dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions 0.2m thick to base
	8	801	Layer	Topsoil 0.25m thick
		802	Layer	Light grey silty clay 0.15m thick
		803	Layer	Dark brown silty clay 0.14m thick
		804	Layer	Natural light to mid orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions 0.45m to base
	9	901	Layer	Topsoil 0.2m thick
		902	Layer	Cornbrash 0.4m thick
		903	Layer	Med to dark grey blue/red clay 0.5m thick. Soil Sample 3.

Site	Trench	Context	Type	Description
A				
		904	Layer	Med to dark brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions 0.3m thick to base. Soil Sample 2
		905	Layer	Natural light to mid orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions
	10	1001	Layer	Topsoil 0.25m thick
		1002	Layer	Re-deposited natural from Car Dyke – light to med yellow/orange clay 0.3m thick
		1003	Layer	Med to dark orange/black silty clay 0.3m thick
		1004	Layer	Re-deposited natural with patches of orange/black clay 0.15m thick
		1005	Layer	Med orange stiff clay with patches of dark brown/black silty soil 0.2m thick
		1006	Layer	Buried soil – dark brown silty clay with burnt stone inclusions 0.3m thick. Soil Sample 4
		1007	Layer	Natural mid orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions 0.3m thick to base
		1008	Layer	Mid to dark mottled grey clay with frequent limestone inclusions 0.9m thick to base
		1009	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay, no inclusions 0.8m thick to base
		1010	Layer	Mid to dark red/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.9m thick
	11	1101	Layer	Topsoil 0.34m thick
		1102	Layer	Re-deposited natural – light to med yellow/brown sandy clay with moderate limestone inclusions 0.2m thick
		1103	Layer	Re-deposited topsoil – med to dark brown silty clay 0.8m thick
		1104	Layer	Natural Cornbrash
		1105	Fill	Fill of [1106] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.2m wide 0.1m deep
		1106	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with steep sided 'U' shaped profile
		1107	Fill	Fill of [1108] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.3m wide 0.08m deep
		1108	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1109	Fill	Fill of [1110] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.3m wide 0.08m deep
		1110	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1111	Fill	Fill of [1112] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.19m wide 0.03m deep
		1112	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1113	Fill	Fill of [1114] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.18m wide 0.04m deep
		1114	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1115	Fill	Fill of [1116] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.19m wide 0.03m deep
		1116	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile

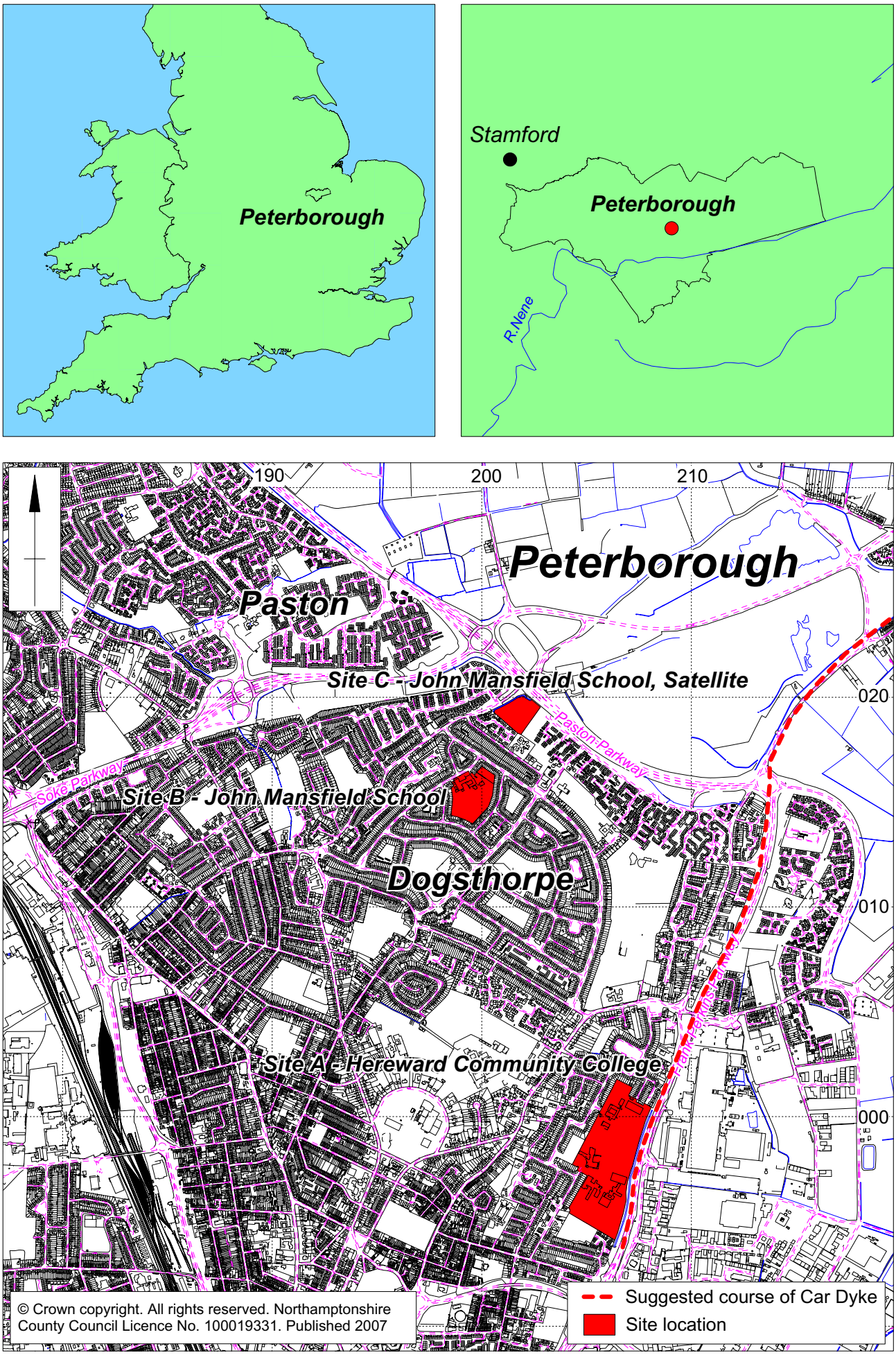
Site	Trench	Context	Type	Description
A				
	11	1117	Fill	Fill of [1118] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.17m wide 0.03m deep
		1118	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1119	Fill	Fill of [1120] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.09m wide 0.03m deep
		1120	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1121	Fill	Fill of [1122] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.19m wide 0.05m deep
		1122	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1123	Fill	Fill of [1124] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.16m wide 0.03m deep
		1124	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1125	Fill	Fill of [1126] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.15m wide 0.03m deep
		1126	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1127	Fill	Fill of [1128] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.19m wide 0.04m deep
		1128	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1129	Fill	Fill of [1130] dark grey/brown silty clay, occasional gravel inclusions 0.14m wide 0.06m deep. Soil Sample 1
		1130	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1131	Fill	Fill of [1132] dark grey/brown silty clay, no inclusions 0.12m wide 0.04m deep
		1132	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1133	Fill	Fill of [1134] dark grey/brown silty clay, moderate gravel inclusions 0.51m wide 0.08m deep
		1134	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile
		1135	Fill	Fill of [1136] dark grey/brown silty clay, moderate gravel inclusions 0.55m wide 0.07m deep
		1136	Fill	Cut of posthole, sub circular with shallow 'U' shaped profile

Site	Trench	Context	Type	Description
B				
	12	1201	Layer	Topsoil 0.45m thick
		1202	Layer	Natural mid orange/brown sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions 0.2m thick to base
	13	1301	Layer	Topsoil 0.35m thick
		1302	Layer	Natural mid orange/brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.15m thick to base
	14	1401	Layer	Topsoil 0.4m thick
		1402	Layer	Natural mid orange/brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.15m thick to base
	15	1501	Layer	Topsoil 0.45m thick
		1502	Layer	Natural mid orange/brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.2m thick to base

Working shot Site C

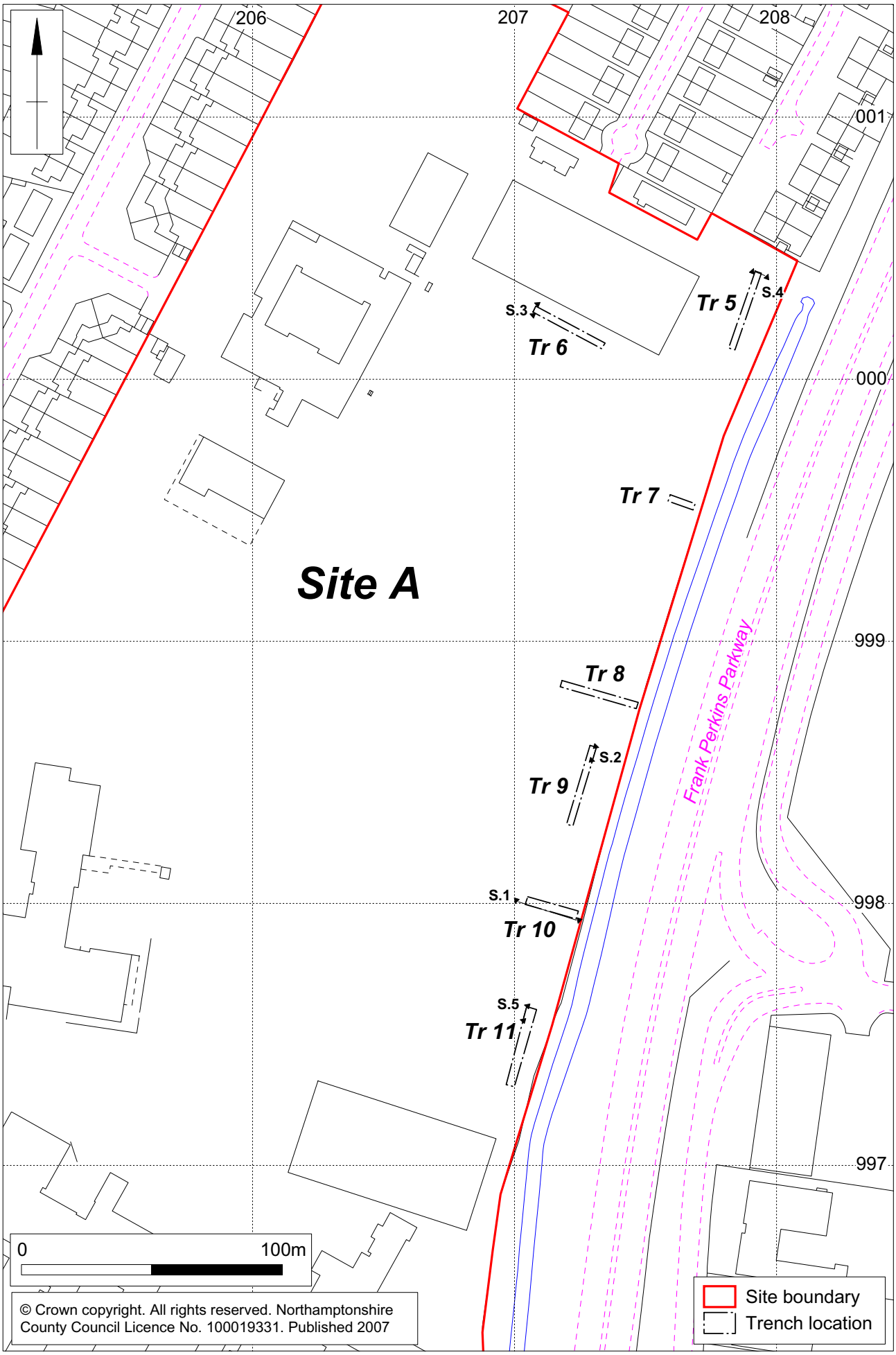
Working shot Site A

Working shot Site B



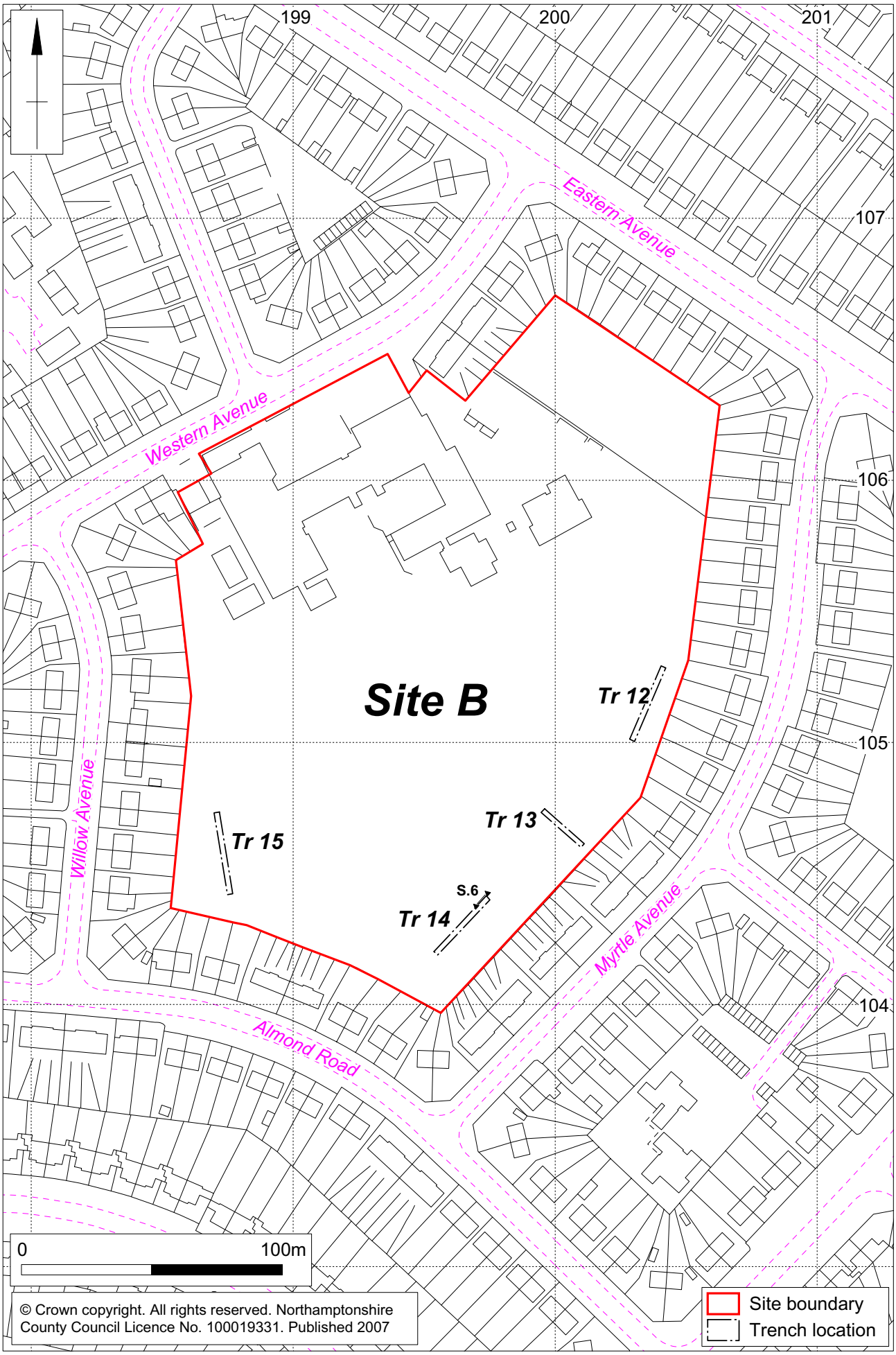
Scale 1:25,000

Site locations Fig 1



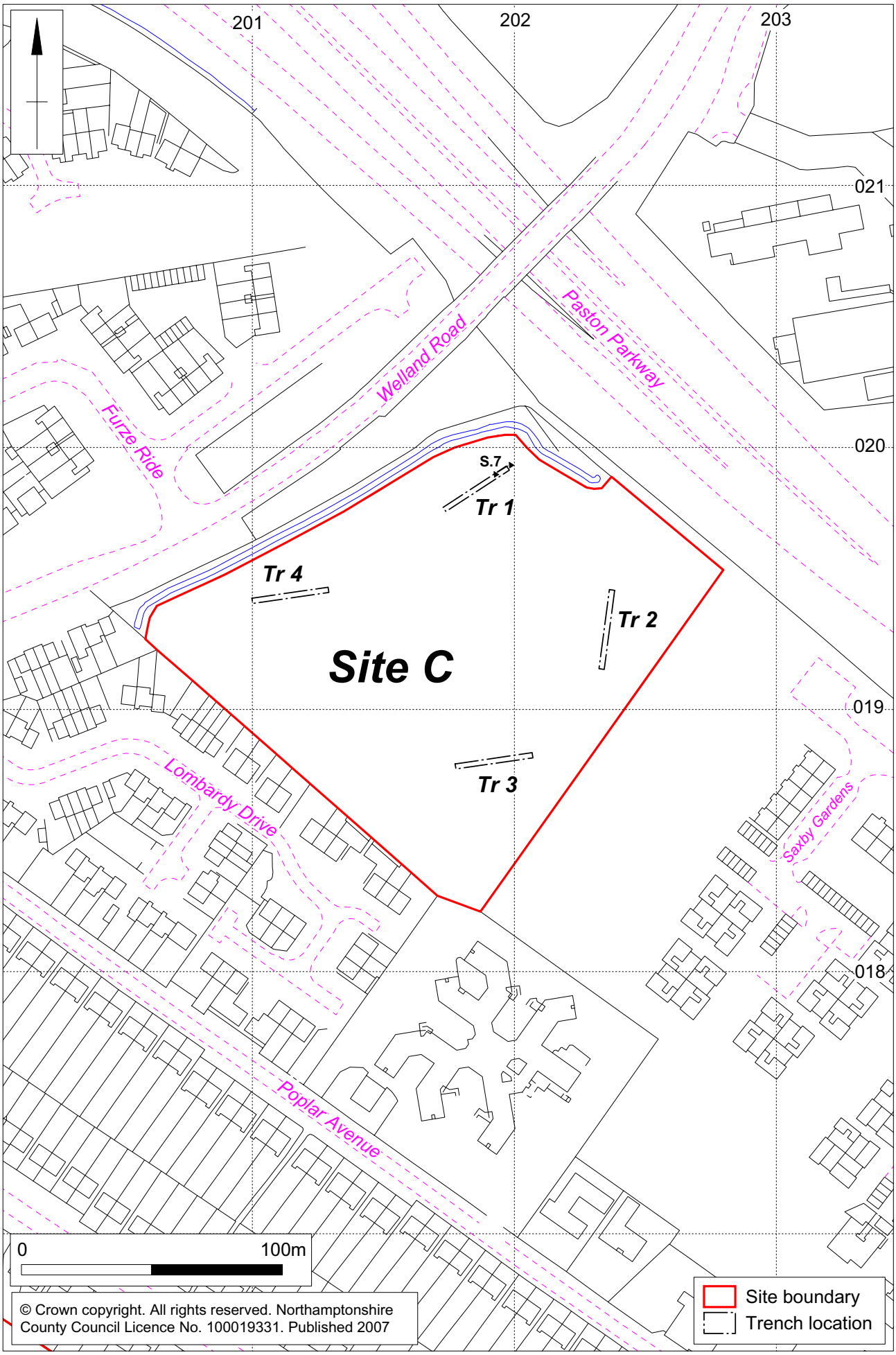
Scale 1:2000

Site A, Hereward Community College Fig 2



Scale 1:2000

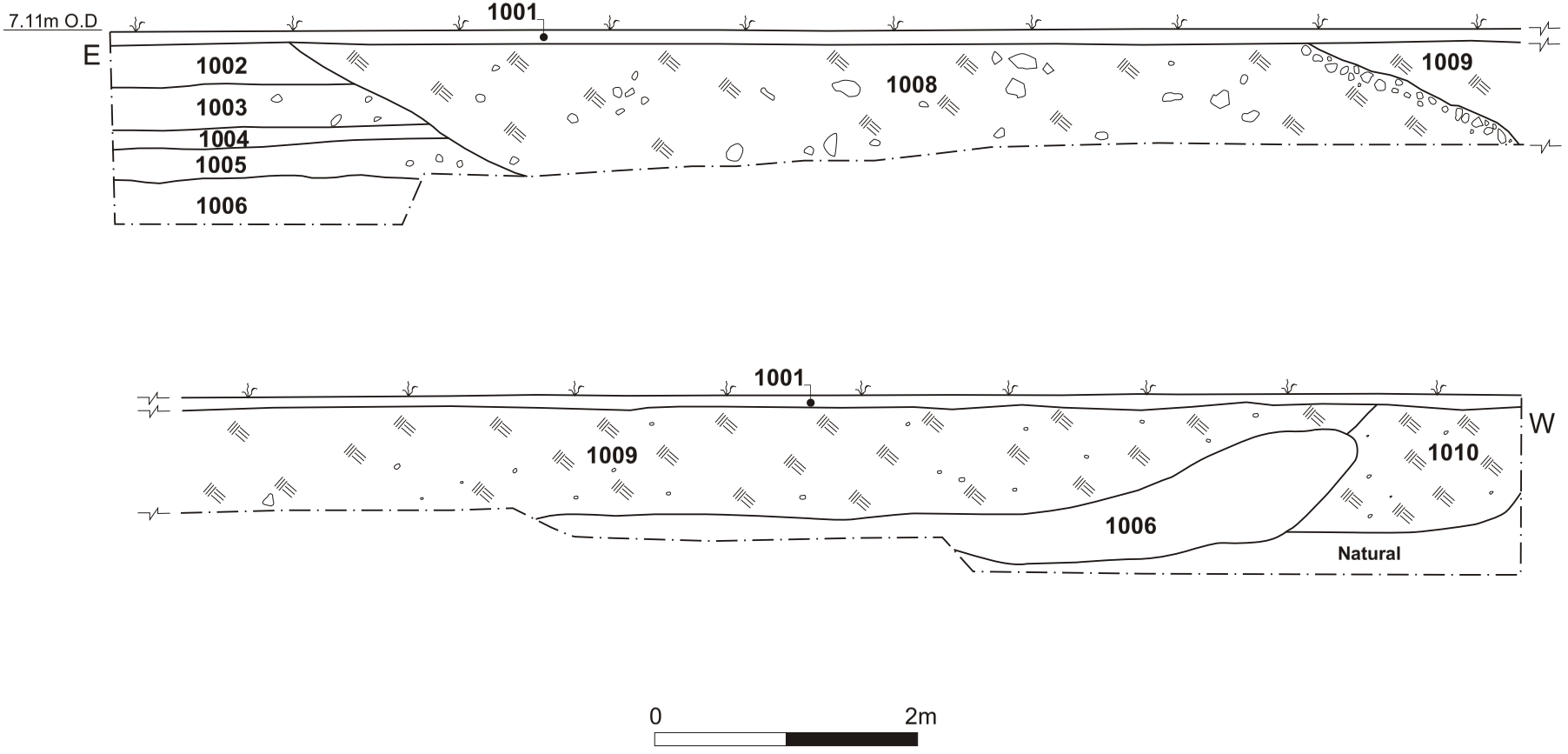
Site B, John Mansfield School Fig 3



Scale 1:2000

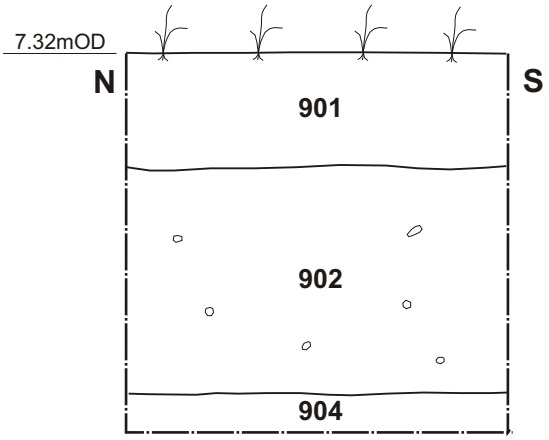
Site C, John Mansfield satellite field Fig 4

Section 1 - Trench 10, Site A

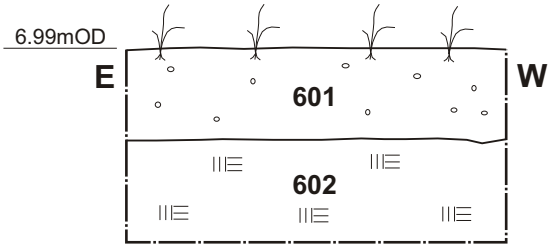


Section of Trench 10, Site A Fig 5

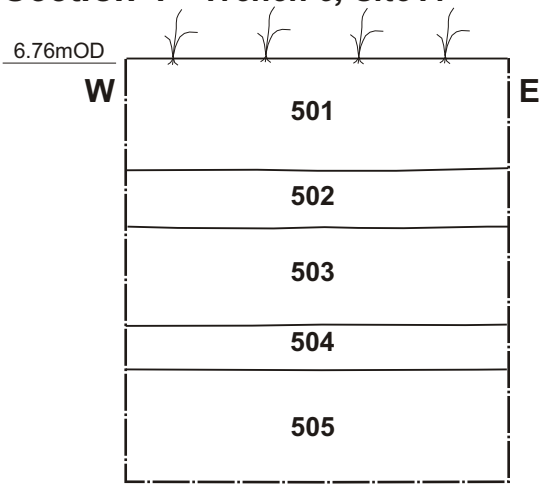
Section 2 - Trench 9, Site A



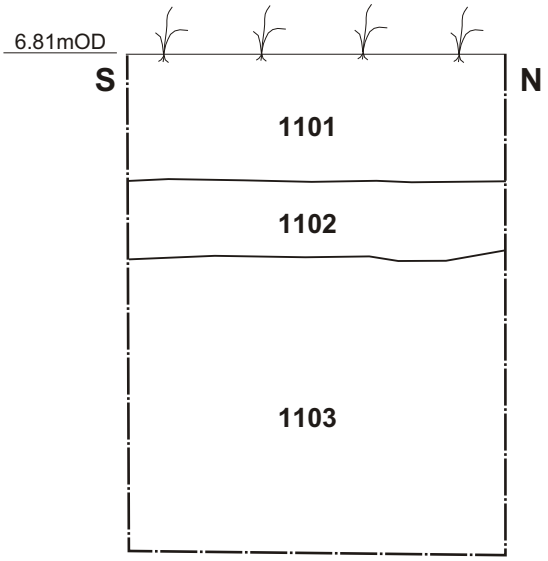
Section 3 - Trench 6, Site A



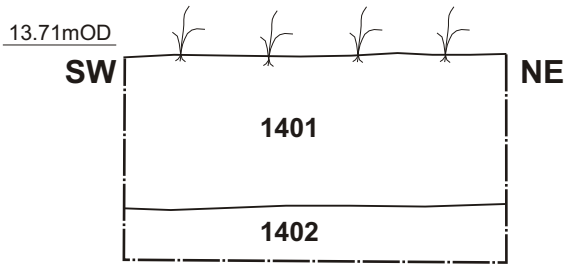
Section 4 - Trench 5, Site A



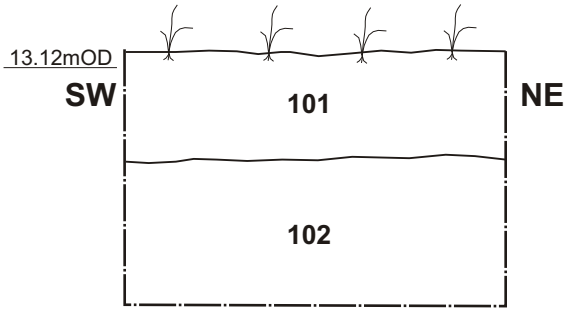
Section 5 - Trench 11, Site A



Section 6 - Trench 14, Site B



Section 7 - Trench 1, Site C



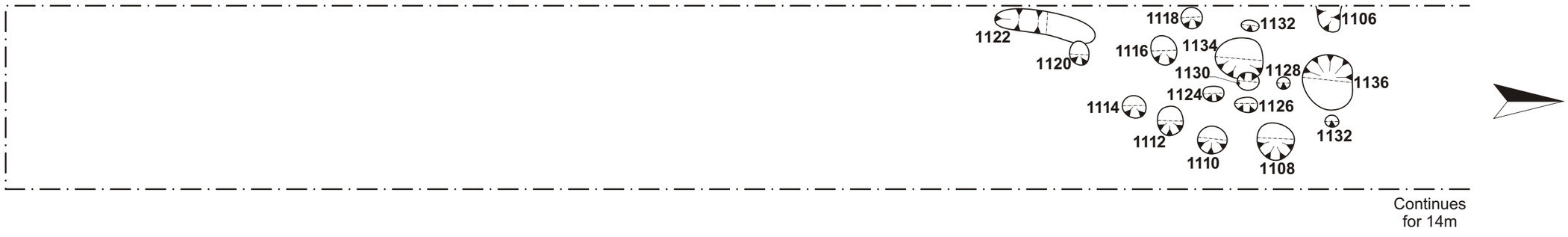
Clay

0 1m

Sections 2 - 7 Fig 6

Trench 7* - *Site A

Trench 11* - *Site A



0 2m

Plans of Trenches 7 and 11 Fig 7

Plate 1: Site C, Trench 1, general view, looking S

Plate 2: Site C, Trench 2, general view, looking N

Plate 3: Site C, Trench 3, general view, looking E

Plate 4: Site C, Trench 4, general view, looking E

Plate 5: Site A, Trench 5, general view, looking S

Plate 6: Site A, Trench 6, general view, looking W

Plate 7: Site A, Trench 7, general view, looking E

Plate 8: Site A, Trench 7, Posthole [705], looking S

Plate 9: Site A, Trench 8, general view, looking W

Plate 10: Site A, Trench 9, general view, looking N

Plate 11: Site A, Trench 10, general view, looking W

Plate 12: Site A, Trench 11, general view, looking N

Plate 13: Site A, Trench 11, posthole cluster, looking E

Plate 14: Site B, Trench 12, general view, looking W

Plate 15: Site B, Trench 13, general view, looking S

Plate 16: Site B, Trench 14, general view, looking W

Plate 17: Site B, Trench 15, general view, looking N