
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT
12 NORTH STREET,
STANGROUND,
PETERBOROUGH
(STNS 10)**

**Work Undertaken For
Baxter and King Limited**

May 2011

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 2024 9745
Planning Application No: 07/00177/FUL
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-101648

APS Report No. **54/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation
on land at 12 North Street,
Stanground,
Peterborough
(STNS 10)**

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Site Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Site Assistant	Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
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Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

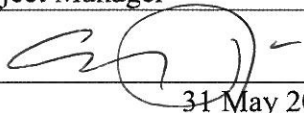
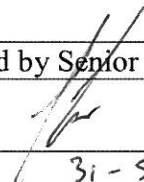
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 31 May 2011	Date: 31-5-11 31 May 2011

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out on land at 12 North Street, Stanground, Peterborough prior to a residential development. The area was archaeologically sensitive, in the vicinity of known Saxon and medieval settlement with Bronze Age and Roman artefacts also having been recorded nearby.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, post-medieval levelling and modern deposits.

No evidence for pre 18th century activity on the site was revealed.

Finds comprised 18th-19th century pottery, ceramic building material and glass.

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 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (07/00177/FUL) for development of the site was submitted to Peterborough City Council. The Peterborough City Archaeologist advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required to inform decisions on the planning application, and advised that further investigations or mitigation measures may be required if significant

archaeological remains were found. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Baxter and King Limited to undertake the evaluation which was carried out on 17th and 18th May 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Peterborough City Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stanground is located about 2km southeast of the centre of Peterborough (Fig. 1). The site is on the northern edge of Stanground, immediately south of Back River, on the south side of North Street, at National Grid Reference TL 2024 9745 (Fig 2).

The site lies at about 6m OD on a gentle slope down to the northeast, in a fen-edge location. Stanground is situated on a spur of Oxford Clay, overlooking the River Nene's junction with the fen (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stanground is first referred to in a charter of AD 954. Referred to as *Stangrunde* the name is derived from the Old English and means stony ground or stony foundation (Ekwall 1989, 437). The charter of 954 mentions Stanground in passing in a grant by King Eadwig to Ælfwine (Hart 1966, 160). A later charter, dating to between 1000 and 1025, details the assignment of land at Stanground from Ely abbey to Thorney abbey (*ibid.* 32).

The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Stanground belonged to Thorney Abbey and had a church and priest at that time (VCH 1936). The existing church, only 200m to the west, is mostly late 13th to early 14th century (Pevsner 2002). Historic Stanground had two axial streets, one of them being North Street which ran from the church alongside Morton's Leam, which was constructed in the 15th century to canalise the Nene.

A Bronze Age beaker (PHER 03150) with decoration similar to examples found across the River Nene at Fengate, 1.5km to the northeast, was found, 150m to the west, on the site of Stanground medieval manor house, demolished in 1899. Roman pottery has been found 450m to the east (RCHM 1969, 33) while a hoard of fifteen mid to late 4th century AD coins was found north of this spot on the opposite bank of Back River (Phillips 1970). A ruined 14th century medieval barn was recorded 150m south of the site in 1926 (RCHM 1926, 248).

A watching brief undertaken during ditch reinstatement in Stanground Wash 350m to the northeast of the site revealed a sequence of natural deposits including peat (Bamforth 2003).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may have been present within the site and its likely extent; to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement; to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

The evaluation consisted of three trenches measuring 27.5m, 20m and 11m long by 1.6m wide. Removal of topsoil and other

overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

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

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

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

5. RESULTS (Figs 3, 4)

Trench 1 (Plates 2, 5)

The depth of the deposits in this trench entailed stepping out along much of its length for safety reasons.

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1, reached at a depth of 2m, was stiff grey natural clay (106). This was overlain by a series of probable levelling deposits. Brown clayey silt (105) was 0.46m thick and contained frequent 18th to 19th century brick fragments. Above this, 0.44m thick dark grey clayey silt (104) contained 19th century pottery. This was overlain by 0.36m thick mid yellowish brown sand (103).

A 0.2m thick loose brick and concrete rubble former surface (102) sealed the levelling layers. This was truncated, on the west side of the trench, by northeast to southwest aligned wall construction cut [107] which was at least 15m long, 0.4m wide and up to 1.5m deep. The southern part of this feature contained wall [107], composed of frogged bricks and part of the recently demolished building. The northern part of the wall had been robbed out and the trench filled with loose brick rubble (108).

The wall was overlain by an up to 0.6m thickness of recent loose demolition rubble (101).

Trench 2 (Plates 3, 6)

Firm light yellow natural clay (207) was overlain by 0.3m thick mid greyish yellow clay (206) levelling layer containing brick fragments above which was 0.05m thick coarse sand with pebbles (205). This was sealed by 0.25m thick mid brownish grey clayey silt with brick fragments (204). Above this was a bedding layer (203) for overlying tarmac surface (202). Glass of 19th century date was recovered from (203). Upon the tarmac surface (202) was laid brick yard surface (201).

Trench 3 (Plate 4)

In this trench mottled grey-brown natural clay (304) was overlain by a 0.25m thick levelling layer of greyish yellow clay with silt, sand and gravel lenses (303) containing brick fragments. Above this was 0.35m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (302) containing occasional whole frogged bricks which was sealed by a 0.52m thick layer of recent demolition rubble (301).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised stiff clay of hues varying from yellow to mid grey, in

places affected by engine oil contamination which was even more pronounced in the overlying levelling layers present in all three trenches. No archaeological features were observed cutting the natural deposits. The levelling layers were found to be of 18th to 19th century date and were sealed by modern surfaces and demolition rubble.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological trenching evaluation on land at 12 North Street, Stanground, Peterborough revealed a sequence of natural, post-medieval levelling and modern deposits.

There was no evidence for activity on the site prior to an 18th -19th century levelling layer in the trench nearest the street frontage.

Finds comprised 18th-19th century pottery, ceramic building material and glass.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Baxter and King Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Jonathon Smith
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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RCHM, 1926 *Huntingdonshire*

RCHM, 1969 *Peterborough New Town, a survey of the Antiquities in the areas of development*

VCH, 1936 *Huntingdonshire Volume 3*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

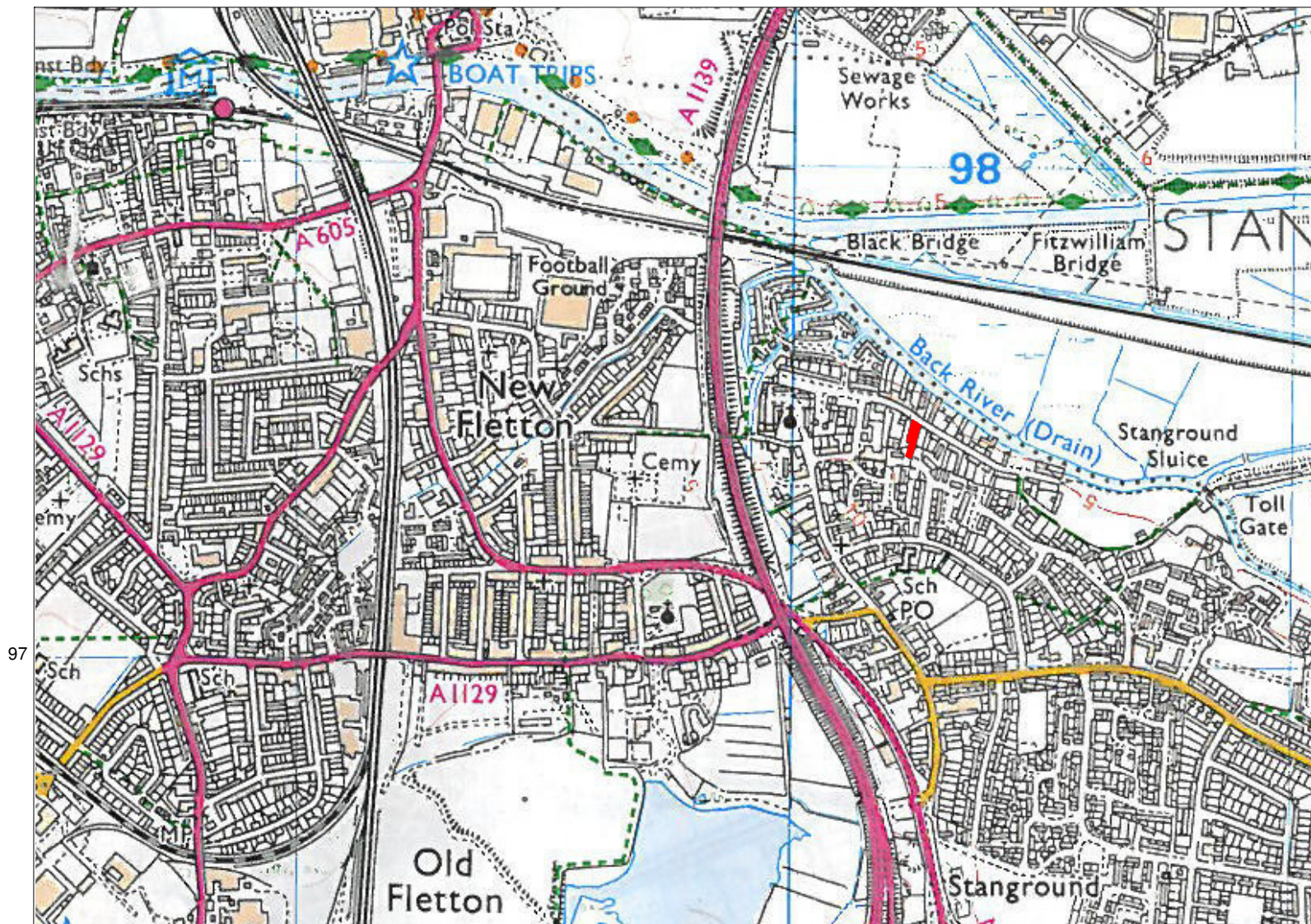
IfA Institute for Archaeologists

RCHM Royal Commission on Historic Monuments

VCH Victoria County History



Figure 1 General location plan



KEY
 **SITE**

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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Stanground 12 North Street STNS 10		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 54/11

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

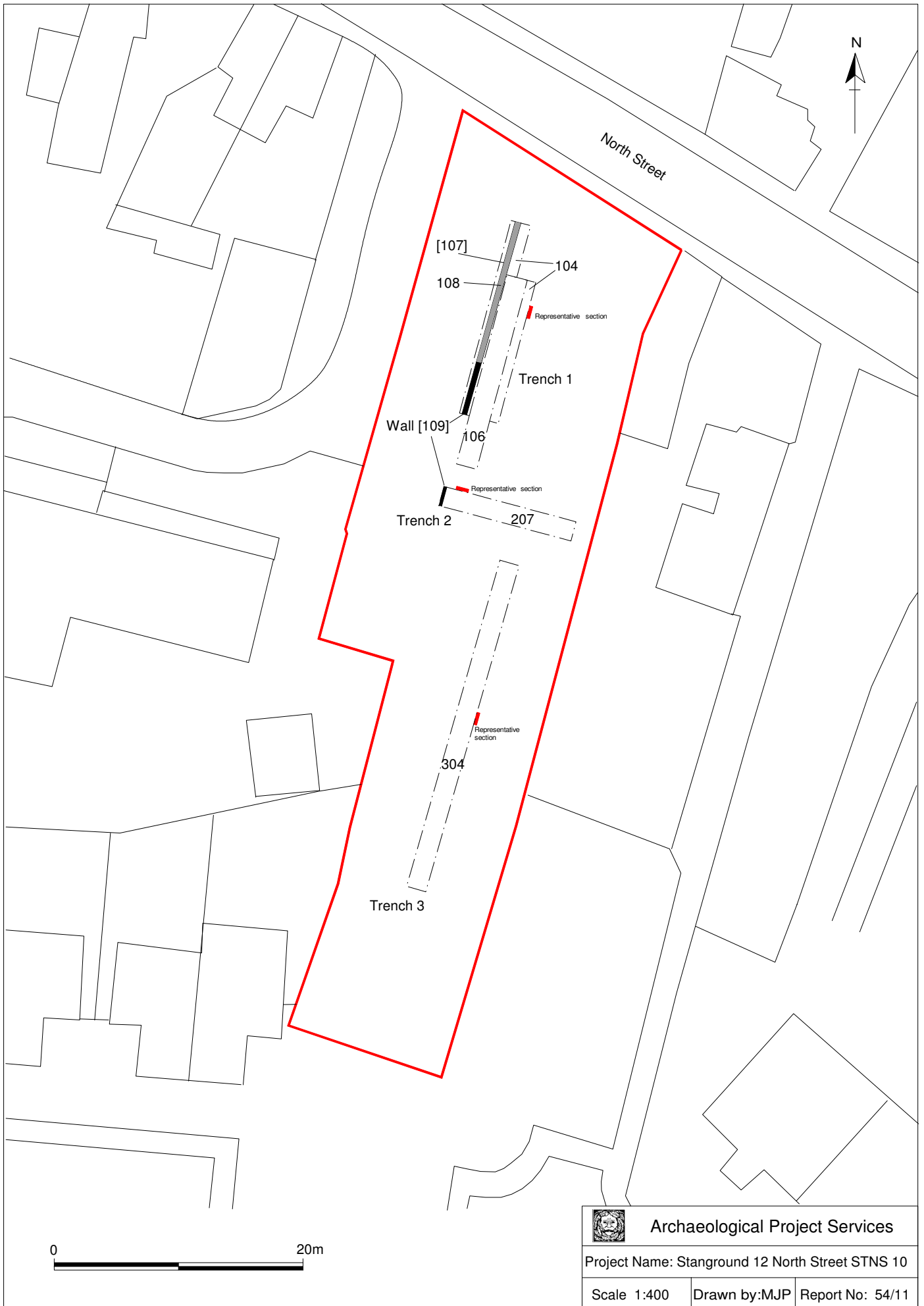
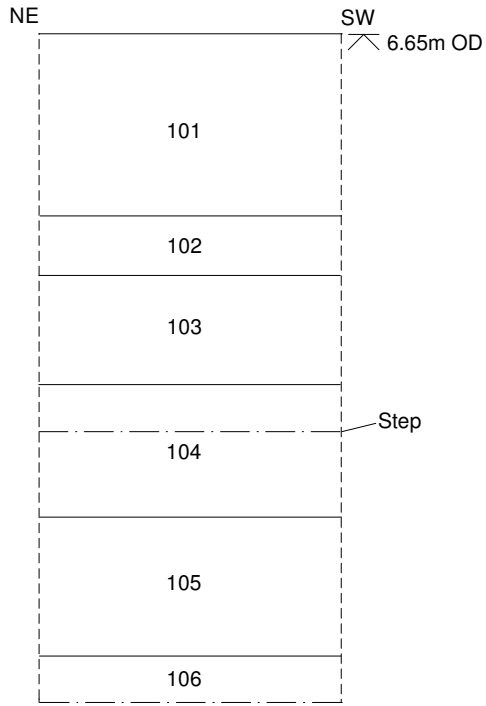
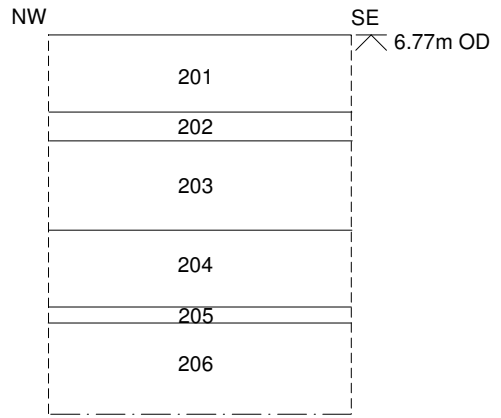


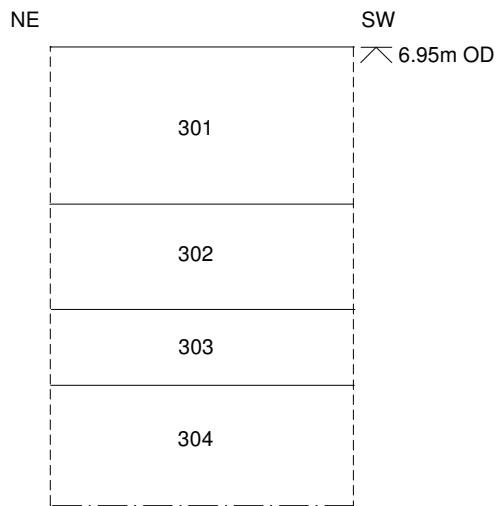
Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Stanground 12 North Street STNS 10

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 54/11

Figure 4. Representative sections



Plate 1. The site looking south prior to machining



Plate 2. Trench 1 looking
NNE towards North Street



Plate 3. Trench 2 looking ESE



Plate 4. Trench 3 looking south



Plate 5. Representative section
Trench 1



Plate 6. Representative section
Trench 2

Appendix 1: LAND AT 12 NORTH STREET, STANGROUND, PETERBOROUGH

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR BAXTER & KING LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 12 north Street, Stanground, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the immediate proximity of previous discoveries of prehistoric and Saxon remains. Ditches, pits and postholes and a ring gully of prehistoric date have been identified immediately to the south, while Mesolithic artefacts have recovered to the southeast.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 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 12 North Street, Stanground, Peterborough.
- 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 Stanground is located about 2km southeast of the centre of Peterborough, approximately 2km north of Farcet village. The site is on the northern edge of Stanground, immediately south of Back River, on the south side of North Street, at National Grid Reference TL 2024 9745.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (07/00177/FUL) for development of the site was submitted to Peterborough City Council. The Peterborough City Archaeologist has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on the planning application, and has advised that further investigations or mitigation measures may be required if significant archaeological remains are found.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The lies at about 6m OD on a gently slope down to the northeast, in a fen-edge location. Stanground is situated on a spur of Oxford Clay, overlooking the River Nene's junction with the fen (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Stanground belonged to Thorney Abbey and had a church and priest at that time. The existing church, only 200m to the west, contains 12th century fabric but is mostly 13th-14th century. Historic Stanground had two axial streets, one of them being North Street which ran

from the church alongside Morton's Leam, which was constructed in the 15th century to canalise the Nene. Previous investigations nearby have identified activity of 10th century and later date. A short distance to the northwest are earthworks of a formal garden that may date as early as the medieval period. Bronze Age burial mounds are known to the north and prehistoric and Roman remains have been found to the south and east.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 FIELDWORK

- 9.1 Reasoning for techniques
 - 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as about 60 linear metres of about 2m width.
 - 9.1.3 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - 9.1.4 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions
- 9.2 General Considerations
 - 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIFA) of the institute.
 - 9.2.3 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.
 - 9.2.4 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.

- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing 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.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 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.
- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 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.
- 9.3.4 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.
- 9.3.5 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:
- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 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 Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 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. The soil heaps and excavation surfaces will be metal detected to aid artefact recovery.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the Peterborough City Archaeologist; and the Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

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

14.2 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Proceedings 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: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Peterborough City Archaeologist. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

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

17 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MifA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS Roman: A Beeby, APS Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 18.1 Evaluation fieldwork will be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 3 days. Monitoring of development groundwork will be at the speed of the building contractors.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 **INSURANCES**

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

20 **COPYRIGHT**

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

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 04/04/11

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Loose grey/red/brown concrete/brick/earth rubble up to 0.6m thick	Recent demolition rubble	Modern
102	1	Fairly loose brick and concrete rubble with rough turf still covering it, 0.2m thick	Former rough surface	Modern
103	1	Friable mid yellowish brown sand with occasional small rounded and sub-angular pebbles, 0.36m thick	Levelling	Modern
104	1	Friable dark grey clayey silt with frequent small brick frags and occasional charcoal, 0.44m thick	Levelling	19 th century
105	1	Soft mid brown clayey silt with frequent brick frags, 0.46m thick	Levelling	18 th -19 th century
106	1	Stiff bluish grey/greenish grey clay, at least 0.16m thick	Natural	
107	1	Linear cut, at least 15m long, 0.4m wide, 1.5m deep	Wall construction cut	Modern
108	1	Brick rubble fill of robbed out part of [107]	Fill of [107]	Modern
109	1	Brick wall comprising frogged bricks 0.23m L, 0.11m W, 0.07m D	Wall within [107]	Modern
201	2	Bricks set in light yellow sand/gravel, 0.25m thick	Yard surface	Modern
202	2	Black tarmac 0.1m thick	Old yard surface	Modern
203	2	Loose mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional brick frags, 0.3m thick	Bedding layer for tarmac	Modern
204	2	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional red brick frags, 0.25m thick	Demolition layer	
205	2	Loose dark red coarse sand with firm rounded pebbles, 0.05m thick	Levelling	
206	2	Firm mid greyish yellow clay with occasional red brick frags, 0.3m thick	Levelling	
207	2	Firm light yellow clay	Natural	
301	3	Fairly loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles, frequent frogged brick frags, 0.52m thick	Recent demolition rubble	Modern
302	3	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel and whole frogged bricks, 0.35m thick	Rubble layer	Modern
303	3	Firm light greyish yellow clay with frequent brown silt patches, lenses of sand/gravel and occasional very small brick frags, 0.25m thick	Levelling	Modern
304	3	Firm mottled mid brown/mid grey clay	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which also covers surrounding counties. A total of nine sherds from seven vessels, weighing 533 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 then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the early modern period

Condition

The material is relatively fragmentary, except for a complete blacking bottle from (203).

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	104	PEARL	Plate	Blue transfer print 'willow pattern'	Rims		19th	2	1	14
1	104	BONE	Bowl	red brown transfer print; rustic scene; over painted	Base		18th-19th	1	1	65
1	104	BONE	Small Plate	Brown transfer print; over painted; hand applied gold leaf on rim	Rim to Lwall		M19th- E20th	1	1	20
1	104	PEARL	Flat	Blue transfer print	Base		L18th- 19th	1	1	4
1	104	PEARL	Hollow	Blue transfer print; floral design	BS		19th	2	1	6
2	203	BRIS	Blacking Bottle	Stamped "PRIC.6...BRIST"	Complete Vessel	Product of Price bottle potteries Bristol.	L19th	1	1	388
2	203	PEARL	Hollow	Green transfer print; floral design	Base		ML19th	1	1	36
Total								9	7	533

Provenance

Levelling layer (104) in Trench 1 and Tarmac bedding layer (203) in Trench 2 produced material.

Range

There is a small range of early modern pottery. All of the pottery types are common mass produced varieties. A bowl in Bone China (BONE) with an unusual rustic scene portraying a woman leading a horse and cart is of note, this item may be of 18th century date.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material has little intrinsic archaeological value and may be discarded if required.

Summary

A small assemblage of 18th-19th century pottery was recovered from two of the excavated trenches.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 258 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 material was examined visually and then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

There are two abraded flakes.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Condition	Date
1	105	BRK	Oxidised; fine micaceous	2	258	Handmade; prob two separate bricks; struck upper; knife trimmed base; thumb print; abraded		18th-19th

Provenance

Both pieces came from levelling layer (105) in Trench 1.

Range

There are two pieces from a handmade brick in a similar fine micaceous fabric. Both date to the 18th or possibly 19th century.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. Both fragments can be discarded.

Summary

Two pieces of brick dating to the 18th or 19th century were recovered from a levelling layer in Trench 1.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 30g was retrieved.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. It exhibits slight iridescent decay.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
203	Colourless vase stem, with thin internal coating of pink glass, slight iridescence	1	30	19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a bedding layer for a tarmac surface.

Range

A fragment from a single early modern decorative glass vessel was recovered.

Potential

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

SPOT DATING

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

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
104	M19th-E20th	
105	18th-19th	Based on cbm
203	19 th century	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
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- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, dating between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Priestgate
Peterborough
PE1 1LF

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STNS10

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-101648

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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