
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT
BOROUGH HOUSE,
NEWARK ROAD/OXNEY ROAD,
FENGATE,
PETERBOROUGH
(FGNR 11)**

**Work Undertaken For
Baxter and King Limited**

July 2011

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 21429 00514
Planning Application No: 10/01079/FUL
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-105899

APS Report No. **82/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

**Archaeological Evaluation
on land at Borough House,
Newark Road/Oxney Road,
Fengate,
Peterborough
(FGNR 11)**

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Site Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Site Assistant	Bob Garland
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

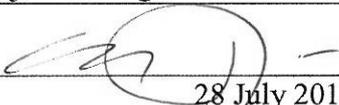
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 28 July 2011	Date: 29 July 2011

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out on land at the junction of Newark Road and Oxney Road, Fengate, Peterborough prior to a residential development. The area is archaeologically sensitive, in the vicinity of known prehistoric and Roman remains. Bronze Age burials and occupation has been recorded nearby and Roman artefacts and settlements remains have also been identified in the vicinity of the site.

The evaluation identified a number of undated features including pits and probable plough furrows. One of the pits was sealed beneath an alluvial deposit.

Finds comprised ceramic building material, glass and animal bone.

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 (10/01079/FUL) for development of the site, involving the demolition of the existing building and residential development comprising flats, houses, access road, car parking and landscaping, 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. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Baxter and King Limited to undertake the evaluation which was carried out between the 18th and 22nd July 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

Fengate is located about 1km east of the centre of Peterborough, and Newark is located 2.5km to the north of Fengate (Fig. 1). The site is 2km north of Fengate, about 0.5km south of the centre of Newark, on the east side of Newark Road at its junction with Oxney Road, which lies to the north, at National Grid Reference TF 21429 00514 (Fig 2).

The site lies at about 5m OD on a gently slope down to the north, close to the fen-edge. There is a minor watercourse immediately to the northeast of the site. Soils of the area are Shabington Association typical argillic gleys developed in fine loamy drifts that rest on bedded sand or gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is located on the former fen edge, in an area close to Flag Fen with potential for prehistoric remains, including waterlogged deposits. A previous investigation to the north revealed a sequence of undated alluvial deposits associated with a former embayment or stream outflow into Flag Fen, though no archaeological remains were encountered.

Evidence of Bronze Age occupation and funerary activity has been found between

300-600m south and southeast of the site. Several barrows containing inhumations, hand axes, daggers and spears have been identified. Investigations at The Broadlands, about 450m south of the current site, revealed enclosures, drove roads, field systems and burials, and cremations of Bronze Age date. Iron Age pits and postholes were identified in the same area.

Roman pottery has been found a short distance to the west of the present site, including by the Car Dyke Roman waterway. In this area, the route of the Car Dyke is mostly followed by the Frank Perkins Parkway, the major road 350m to the west of the investigation site (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004). In addition, Roman settlement remains have been identified about 500m to the west. Occupation remains including enclosures, pits and ovens of Roman date have also been revealed at The Broadlands to the south of the present site.

In the medieval period the site was in the fields of Newark, a hamlet of Peterborough Abbey. The area was mainly used as arable in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Buildings of 17th-18th century date are recorded on Oxney Road, to the west of the site (RCHM 1969, 8; 51)

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 five trenches measuring 41m, 35.5m, 33m, 17m and 8m long by 1.55m wide. The latter two replaced an intended longer trench and were split either side of the site access. 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 4, 5)

Trench 1 (Plate 2)

The natural deposit in this trench was mid orange-brown gravel and sand (106) overlain at the north end of the trench by dark reddish brown clay (107).

Southwest to northeast aligned linear feature [105] (Fig 5, Section 3, Plate 6) was recorded cutting the natural deposits. This had concave sides and a flat base and was 2m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (104) containing fragments of ceramic building material.

The feature was overlain by an up to 0.5m thick rubble dump (103), present in the section for the southernmost 12m of the trench. This contained a late 19th/early 20th century glass bottle and brick. The dump was sealed by a 0.23m thick mid yellowish grey sandy silt levelling layer (102) above which was 0.1m thick topsoil (101).

Trench 2

The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was orange-brown sand and gravel with occasional clay patches (207).

Towards the north end of the trench the natural was cut by southwest to northeast aligned linear feature [206] (Fig 5, Section 1). This had gradually sloping sides and an uneven base and was 1.14m wide and 0.19m deep and contained yellowish brown silty clay (205). This was overlain by 0.16m thick yellow brown silty clay (204) above which was up to 0.44m thick orange- brown gravelly clayey silt layer.

Near the south end of the trench was northeast to southwest aligned linear feature [213] (Fig 5, Section 2). This was steep sided with a rounded base, 0.45m wide and 0.29m deep. It was filled with orange-brown clayey sandy silt (212).

These deposits were sealed by a band of up to 0.24m thick bluish grey clay (202=211) which was cut by a modern northwest-southeast aligned linear feature [209] which was filled with sand and gravel (208). This was sealed by up to 0.36m thick hardcore surface (201=210).

Trench 3 (Plate 3)

The natural deposit in this trench was orange-yellow sand and gravel with patches of yellow clayey silt (307).

In the centre of the trench the natural was cut by a curvilinear feature [309] which was at least 3m long by 0.45m wide. It had a steep northern side and a severely undercutting south side typical of tree throws. Fill (308) was dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones.

Immediately to the north was ovoid pit [306] (Fig 5, Sections 5, 6, Plate 7). This was 1.6m by 1.1m and at least 0.55m deep. It was filled with at least 0.25m thick yellowish brown sandy clay silt (305) which was overlain by yellowish grey clayey silt (304) which contained animal bone.

The overlying layer of up to 0.41m thick dark orange brown clayey silt (303) subsoil slumped into the top of the pit. This was sealed by a 0.3m thick bluish grey redeposited natural clay layer (302) (Fig 5, Section 5) similar to (202=211) in Trench 2.

Trench 4

In this short trench the natural deposit was stiff bluish grey clay (404) (Fig 5, representative section). This was overlain by 0.39m thick dark reddish brown clayey silt (403) above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (402) topped by 0.23m thick modern demolition rubble (401).

Trench 5 (Plate 4)

Stiff mottled bluish grey/orangey brown clay (507) was cut by a single feature. Rectangular pit [506] (Fig 5, Section 4) was 1m wide and 0.3m deep, had steep sides and an uneven base and was filled by dark grey clayey silt (505).

The pit was overlain by 0.8m thick light grey alluvial clay (504) which was sealed by 0.6m thick dark reddish brown clayey silt layer (503), similar to (403). Above this was a 0.2m thick bluish grey clay layer (502), similar to that revealed in Trenches 2 and 3. Overlying topsoil (501) was 0.4m thick.

Geotechnical test pits

Immediately following the evaluation, a watching brief was maintained on six geotechnical test pits, the locations of which are shown on Figure 3. All the pits measured approximately 1.5m by 0.45m and revealed a sequence of modern and natural deposits similar to that found in the trenches.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised orange-brown gravel with sand and clayey silt patches over the bulk of the site. However, at the north end of the site in Trenches 4 and 5, and the north end of Trench 1, the natural deposit was clay. The top of the natural sloped from 3.5m at the south end down to 2.65m at the northwest corner of the site. This would suggest that dark reddish brown clayey silt layers (403) and (503), above the clay in Trenches 4 and 5 respectively, represent an alluvial deposit on the north slope of drier ground.

In Trench 5, this deposit sealed a single undated feature, probably a small pit.

A steep sided ovoid pit in Trench 3 was undated, but contained animal bone in

poor condition. This feature was undated and it is possible that it is related to the obvious tree throw immediately to the south of it.

Shallow linear features in Trenches 1 and 3 were probably the truncated remains of plough furrows rather than ditches. Modern levelling layers were present across the site.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out on land at the junction of Newark Road and Oxney Road, Fengate, Peterborough as the site lay in the vicinity of prehistoric and Roman remains.

No prehistoric or Roman features were identified. However, the evaluation revealed a number of undated features including pits and probable plough furrows. One of the pits was sealed beneath an alluvial deposit.

Finds comprised post-medieval and modern brick, a glass bottle and animal bone

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Baxter and King Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Terry Stafford of Stafford IE who provided a plan of the site. 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: Bob Garland
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey,
Gary Taylor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

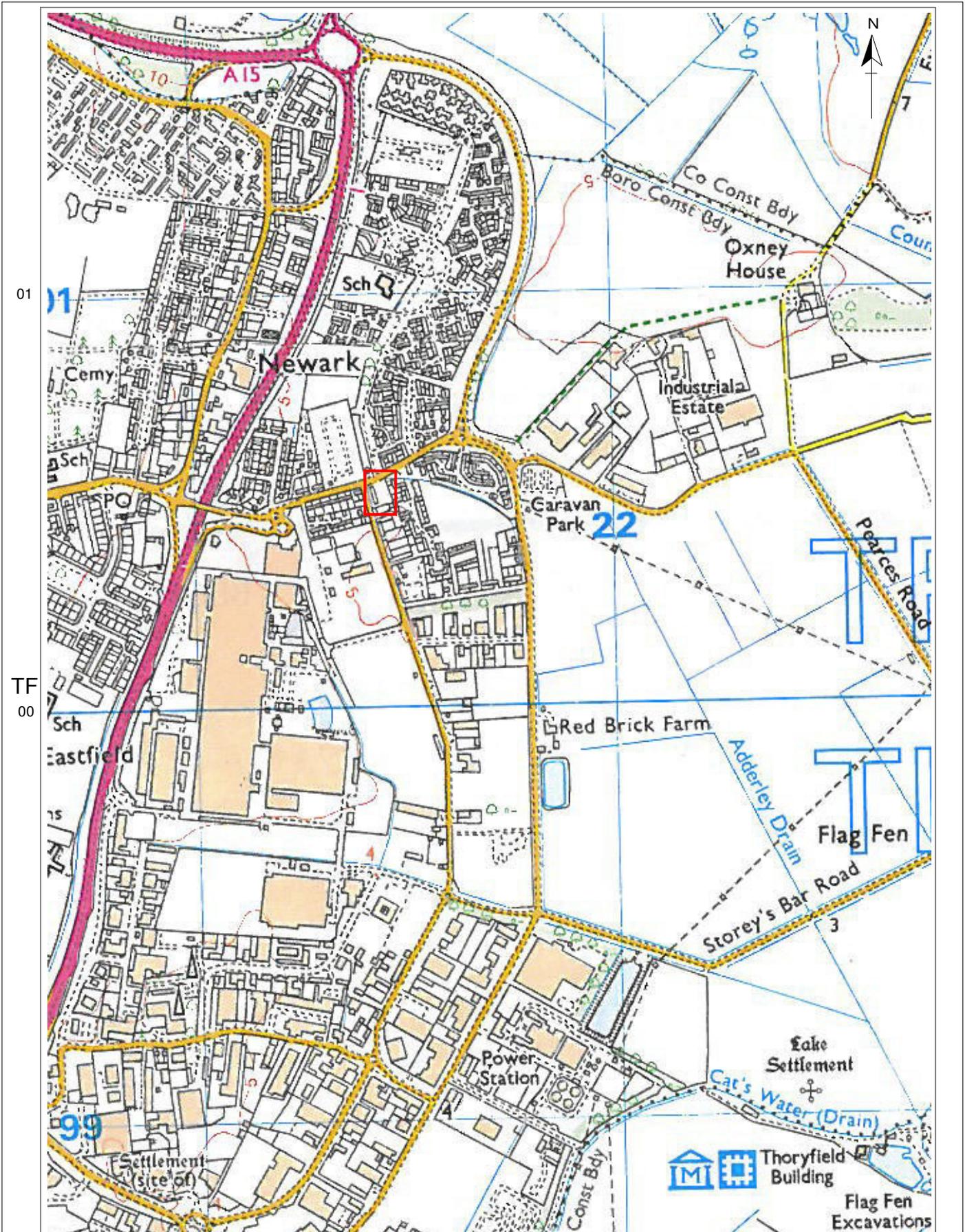
APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

RCHM Royal Commission on Historical
 Monuments



Figure 1 General location plan



TL 21

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KEY

Area shown on Fig 3

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Fengate Newark Road FGNR 11		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 82/11

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

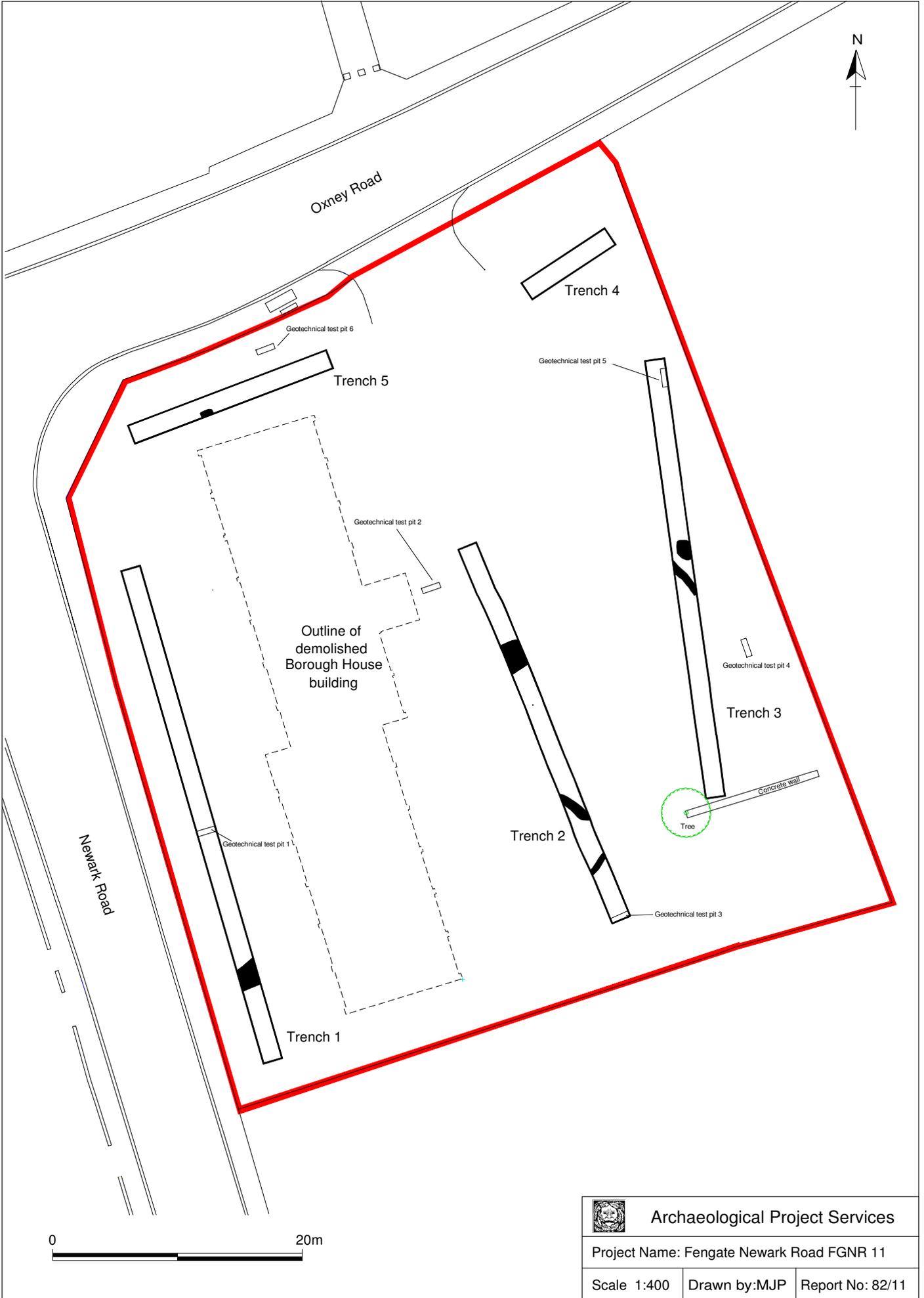


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

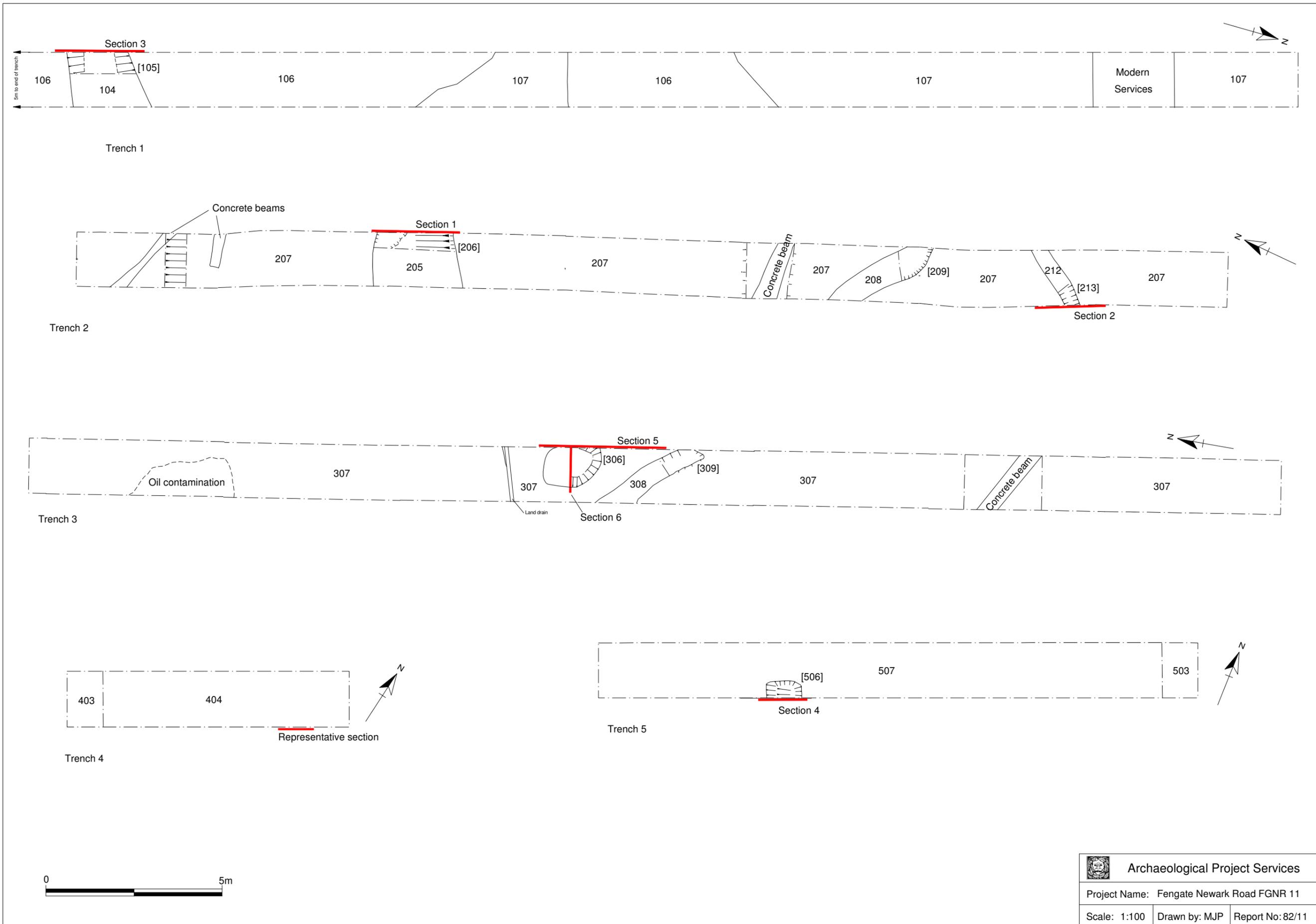


Figure 4. Trench Plans

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Fengate Newark Road FGNR 11		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 82/11

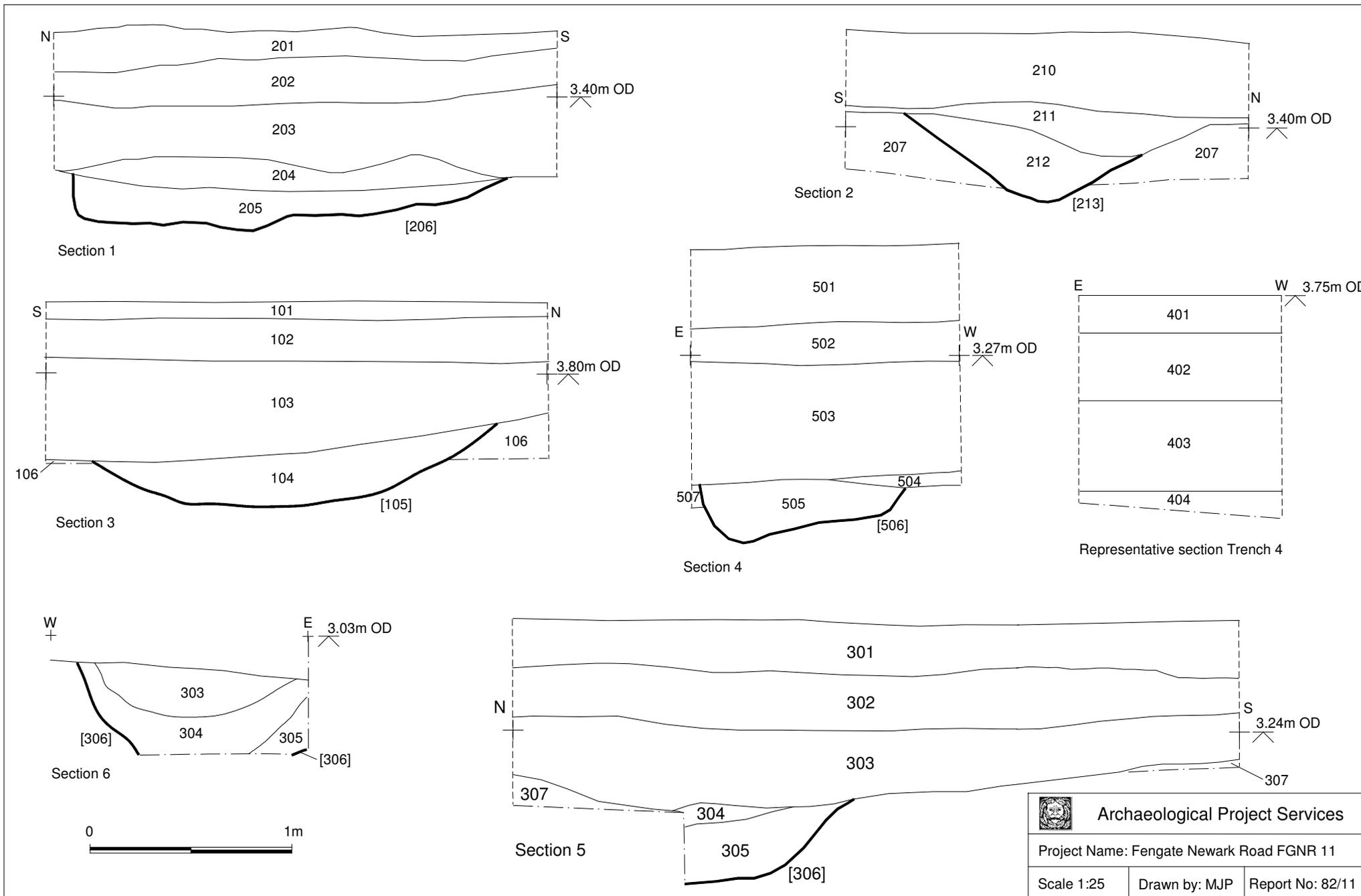


Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking north



Plate 2. Trench 1 looking north



Plate 3. Trench 3 looking south with patch of oil contamination visible



Plate 4. Trench 5 looking southwest



Plate 5. Probable furrow [206], Section 1, Trench 2



Plate 6. Probable furrow [105], Section 3, Trench 1



Plate 7. Pit [306], Section 6, Trench 3



Plate 8. Pit [506], Section 4, Trench 5

**Appendix 1: LAND AT BOROUGH HOUSE, NEWARK ROAD/OXNEY ROAD,
FENGATE, PETERBOROUGH**

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR BAXTER & KING LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

MAY 2011

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Borough House, Newark Road/Oxney Road, Fengate, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area with potential to contain prehistoric remains, including waterlogged deposits. Newark was a medieval hamlet, though the site was in the area of the medieval and later field system associated with the hamlet. Roman pottery has also been found in the area.*
- 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 Borough House, Newark Road/Oxney Road, Fengate, 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 Fengate is located about 1km east of the centre of Peterborough, and Newark is located 2.5km to the north of Fengate. The site is 2km north of Fengate, about 0.5km south of the centre of Newark, on the east side of Newark Road at its junction with Oxney Road, which lies to the north, at National Grid Reference TF 21429 00514.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (10/01079/FUL) for development of the site, involving the demolition of the existing building and residential development comprising flats, houses, access road, car parking and landscaping, 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 5m OD on a gently slope down to the north, close to the fen-edge. There is a minor watercourse immediately to the northeast of the site. Soils of the area are Shabbington Association typical argillic gleys developed in fine loamy drifts that rest on bedded sand or gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is located on the former fen edge, in an area close to Flag Fen with potential for prehistoric remains, including waterlogged deposits. A previous investigation to the north revealed a sequence of undated alluvial deposits associated with a former embayment or stream outflow into Flag Fen, though no archaeological remains were encountered. Roman pottery has been found in the area. In the medieval period the site was in the fields of Newark, a hamlet of Peterborough Abbey. The area was mainly used as arable in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 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 150 linear metres of about 2m width, in an arrangement of 4 trenches, in locations defined by the Peterborough City Archaeologist (subject to constraints, eg, services). A further 20 linear metres of trenching will be carried out as a contingency, in the event of significant remains being encountered.

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 If necessary, 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 5 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.

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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, 25/05/11

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.1m thick	Rough topsoil/turf	Modern
102	1	Friable mid yellowish grey sandy silt with common small to medium angular and subangular stones, 0.23m thick	Levelling layer	
103	1	Loose dark grey ashy silt with occasional brick frags, slate and gravel, at least 12m long, at least 1.55m wide, up to 0.5m thick	Rubble dump in south end of trench	Late 19 th =early 20 th century
104	1	Friable mid greyish brown, 60% clayey silt, 40% gravel with rare small coal fragments, 0.3m thick	Fill of [105]	Post-medieval
105	1	SW-NE aligned linear cut with concave sides and flat base, at least 1.55m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep	Shallow ditch or plough furrow	Post-medieval
106	1	Fairly loose mid orange brown 60% gravel/40% sand, at least 0.3m thick	Natural	
107	1	Stiff dark reddish brown, with occasional blue-grey mottles, clay	Natural	
201	2	Friable yellowish buff hardcore with occasional red brick frags, up to 0.21m thick	Hardcore surface	Modern
202	2	Firm bluish grey redeposited natural clay, up to 0.24m thick	Levelling layer	
203	2	Moderate mid to dark orange-brown sandy, gravelly clayey silt up to 0.44m thick	Layer	
204	2	Moderate pale yellowish brown silty clay with pockets of sand and gravel, up to 0.16m thick	Layer	
205	2	Soft pale yellowish brown very slightly silty clay, up to 0.19m thick	Fill of [206]	
206	2	SW-NE aligned linear cut with gradual sloping sides and uneven base at least 1.55m long, 1.14m wide, 0.16m deep	Probable plough furrow	
207	2	Friable orange-brown sand and gravel with occasional clay patches, at least 0.16m thick	Natural	
208	2	Friable pale yellowish brown sand with frequent small gravel, up to 0.09m thick	Fill of [209]	Modern
209	2	NW to SE aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and fairly flat base	Cut of gully	Modern
210	2	Friable yellowish buff hardcore with occasional red brick frags, up to 0.36m thick	Hardcore surface	Modern

211	2	Firm bluish grey clay, up to 0.24m thick	Levelling layer	
212	2	Friable orange-brown with grey mottles, 70% clayey sandy silt, 30% gravel, up to 0.29m thick	Fill of [213]	
213	2	NE-SW aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and rounded base, at least 1.8m long, 0.45m wide, 0.29m deep	Cut of ditch	
301	3	Friable yellowish buff hardcore, up to 0.25m thick	Hardcore surface	Modern
302	3	Firm bluish grey redeposited natural clay with occasional coal fragments, up to 0.3m thick	Levelling layer	
303	3	Friable dark orange brown clayey silt with frequent rounded and angular gravel, up to 0.41m thick	Levelling layer, subsoil	
304	3	Soft yellowish grey with darker grey mottles and black flecks and streaks, clayey silt with frequent charcoal frags, 0.3m thick	Top fill of [306]	
305	3	Soft yellowish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional flecks of burnt clay and charcoal, at least 0.25m thick	Lower fill of [306]	
306	3	Ovoid cut with steep sides tapering to a concave base, 1.6m long, 1.1m wide, at least 0.55m deep	Cut of pit	
307	3	Friable orange-yellow sand and gravel with patches of yellow clayey silt, at least 0.56m thick	Natural	
308	3	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones, at least 0.43m thick	Fill of [309]	
309	3	NW-SE aligned curvilinear cut with steep northern side and severely undercutting south side, at least 3m long by 0.5m wide and at least 0.43m deep	Tree throw	
401	4	Loose concrete rubble, 0.23m thick	Demolition layer	Modern
402	4	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil	Modern
403	4	Friable dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.39m thick, same as (503)	Alluvium?	
404	4	Stiff bluish grey clay with friable yellow clayey silt patches	Natural	
501	5	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional brick frags, 0.4m thick	Topsoil	Modern

502	5	Soft bluish grey, with orange mottles, silty clay, 0.2m thick	Levelling layer	
503	5	Soft dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular and subangular pebbles, 0.6m thick	Probable alluvium	
504	5	Soft light grey clay with orange mottles, 0.08m thick	Alluvium	
505	5	Soft dark grey clayey sit with frequent small angular stones, up to 0.3m thick	Fill of [506]	
506	5	Rectangular cut with rounded corners, steep sides and uneven base, 1m wide by at least 0.48m, 0.3m deep	Cut of pit	
507	5	Stiff mottled bluish grey/orangey brown clay	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 825 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 Table 1.

Condition

The fragments are in mixed condition.

Results

Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
103	BRK	Brick	Light firing	75 x 110 mm	1	818	Clinkered end; mortar	19th to 20th
104	CBM	Ceramic Building Material			2	7	Very abraded	?

Summary

This small mixed group has limited potential and no further work is required. All the material is suitable for discard.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 15 (383g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill of a pit (304).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was moderate to poor.

Results

Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
304	cattle	mandible	5	275	three molars present
	large mammal	ribs	8	77	
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	18	
	medium mammal	long bone	1	13	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the animal bone is of limited potential. However, it should be retained as part of the site archive and may warrant re-examination if further work is carried out at the site.

GLASS*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

A single piece of glass weighing 409g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. It is a near-complete item.

Results*Table 3, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
103	Colourless bottle, maker's mark: BEX & Co W.H. PETERBORO	1	409	Late 19 th -early 20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a rubble dump. It is trade-marked as containing a local Peterborough product.

Range

A single bottle of early modern date was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the bottle 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
103	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	
104	?	Contains undatable CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
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>>

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context register sheets
29	Context record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
3	Trench record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Photographic record sheets
5	Daily record sheets
18	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Priestgate
Peterborough
PE1 1LF

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FGNR 11

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-105899

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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