
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON
LAND AT WATTS CLOSE,
COGENHOE,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
(COWC 12)**

Work Undertaken For
Francis Jackson Homes

June 2012

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SP 827 607
OASIS ID No: archaeo11-128742
Planning Application: S/2012/0387/FUL

Report No: **47/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation on land at
Watts Close,
Cogenhoe,
Northamptonshire
(COWC 12)**

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor	Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Liz Murray, Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey



Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Steve Malone 	Tom Lane 
Date: 20 June 2012	Date: 20 June 2012

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising three trial trenches was undertaken in advance of residential development at Watts Close, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire as the area was archaeologically sensitive. Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity, including inhumation burials, had previously been identified from archaeological investigations in the area

The evaluation revealed an undated field boundary and probable drainage ditch.

No finds were retrieved on the evaluation.

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

The local planning authority requested an archaeological evaluation in order to assess the archaeological implication of proposed residential development at Watts Close, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire. The results of the evaluation were to be submitted in support of planning application S/2012/0387/FUL and would enable the archaeological curator to make an informed decision regarding impact of the development on any surviving archaeological remains at the site. Archaeological Project Services (APS)

was commissioned by Francis Jackson Homes to undertake the evaluation which was carried out between 11th and 13th June 2012 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the Northamptonshire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Cogenhoe is situated 4km to the east of Northampton, in the administrative district of South Northamptonshire in the County of Northamptonshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development area is situated on land on the west side of Watts Close, Cogenhoe at National Grid Reference SP 827 607 (Fig. 2).

The development site is situated on flat ground on top of a north facing river bluff that overlooks the valley and flood plain of the River Nene to the north, at approximately 88m OD. The site is located to the west of the village centre and to the north of Station Road. The local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loam over clayey soils that have developed on deposits of glacial drift that overlie Jurassic and Cretaceous clays or mudstones.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Cogenhoe is referred to as *Cugenho* in the Domesday Survey and means Cugga's *hōh* or spur of land (Ekwall 1960).

The site lies to the west of the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Cogenhoe. The parish church of St Peter incorporates fabric dating from the 12th and 13th centuries (Pevsner 1961).

The proposed development site is located within an area in which significant Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been identified from previous archaeological investigations.

Immediately south of the site Roman pottery, coins and other material indicative of domestic settlement have been recorded. A number of Roman burials and associated remains are also known (HER ref 2126). On land to the northeast, a sparse scatter of undated gullies and post holes were recorded during an archaeological evaluation undertaken during 1996 (Northamptonshire Archaeology 1996). Approximately 80m to the west of the site on Corn Kiln Close a 3rd to 4th century Roman corn drying kiln was excavated during the 1950s and also in 1972 (Monument no. 345621).

An evaluation immediately east of the site (Fig 2) revealed no archaeological remains (Peachey and Murphy 2006).

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 and to establish whether further archaeological excavation is required to preserve the archaeological resource by record.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which 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

Three trenches, each measuring 15m x

1.5m were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3). The trenches were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological remains. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, and supplemented by provisional artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 2)

The natural deposit in Trench 1 was at least 0.2m thick mottled light yellowish brown/light grey sand (102). It was cut, towards the west end of the trench, by an irregular feature [103] measuring 1m by 0.9m and up to 0.4m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey sand (104). The feature's indistinct edges suggest it was of natural origin, possibly a tree bole, rather than a pit. It was sealed by 0.55m thick mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil (101) which was overlain by 0.25m thick garden soil (100) (Fig 5, representative section).

Trench 2 (Fig 4, Plate 4)

The natural deposits in this trench comprised dark reddish brown silty clay (208) at the northeast end and mottled light

grey/yellowish brown clayey silt (207) in the remainder.

Cutting the latter and aligned east-west across the middle of the trench was concave sided ditch [204] (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 5). Measuring 2.95m wide and 0.6m deep, the ditch was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (203).

At the south end of the trench, an almost parallel narrower ditch [206] (Fig 5, Sections 3, 4, Plate 6) cut the natural. This had near vertical sides and a flattish base, was up to 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep and narrowed to the east. It was filled with mid brown clayey sandy silt (205).

Both features were sealed by mid brown clayey sandy silt subsoil (202) which thickened from a few centimetres at the northeast end of the trench to 0.35m at the southwest end, perhaps indicative of former ridge and furrow. It was overlain by 0.25m thick garden soil (201).

Trench 3 (Fig 3)

This trench was located 5m south of its intended position to avoid a mature tree.

The natural deposit was mid brown orange sandy clay (303). No archaeological features were revealed and the clay was overlain by 0.15m thick mid greyish orangey brown sandy silty clay subsoil (302). Above this was an up to 0.3m thickness of topsoil (301) (Fig 6, representative section).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits varied across the site from yellowish grey sand in the south to reddish brown sandy clay in the north.

The large ditch in Trench 2 was probably a field boundary while the narrower ditch south of it may have had a drainage function. Both were undated. An irregular

feature in Trench 1 was probably of natural origin.

The varying depths of subsoil across the site may be indicative of former ridge and furrow.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Watts Close, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire as the site lay in an area of archaeological potential, close to discoveries of inhumation burials and other Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity.

The evaluation revealed an undated field boundary and probable drainage ditch.

No finds were retrieved on the evaluation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Francis Jackson Homes who commissioned the project. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Staff: Liz Murray
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Liz Murray, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Archaeological Field Excavation at St Peter's Way, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire (SPWCOG 96)

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

HER Heritage Environment Record

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

NGR National Grid Reference

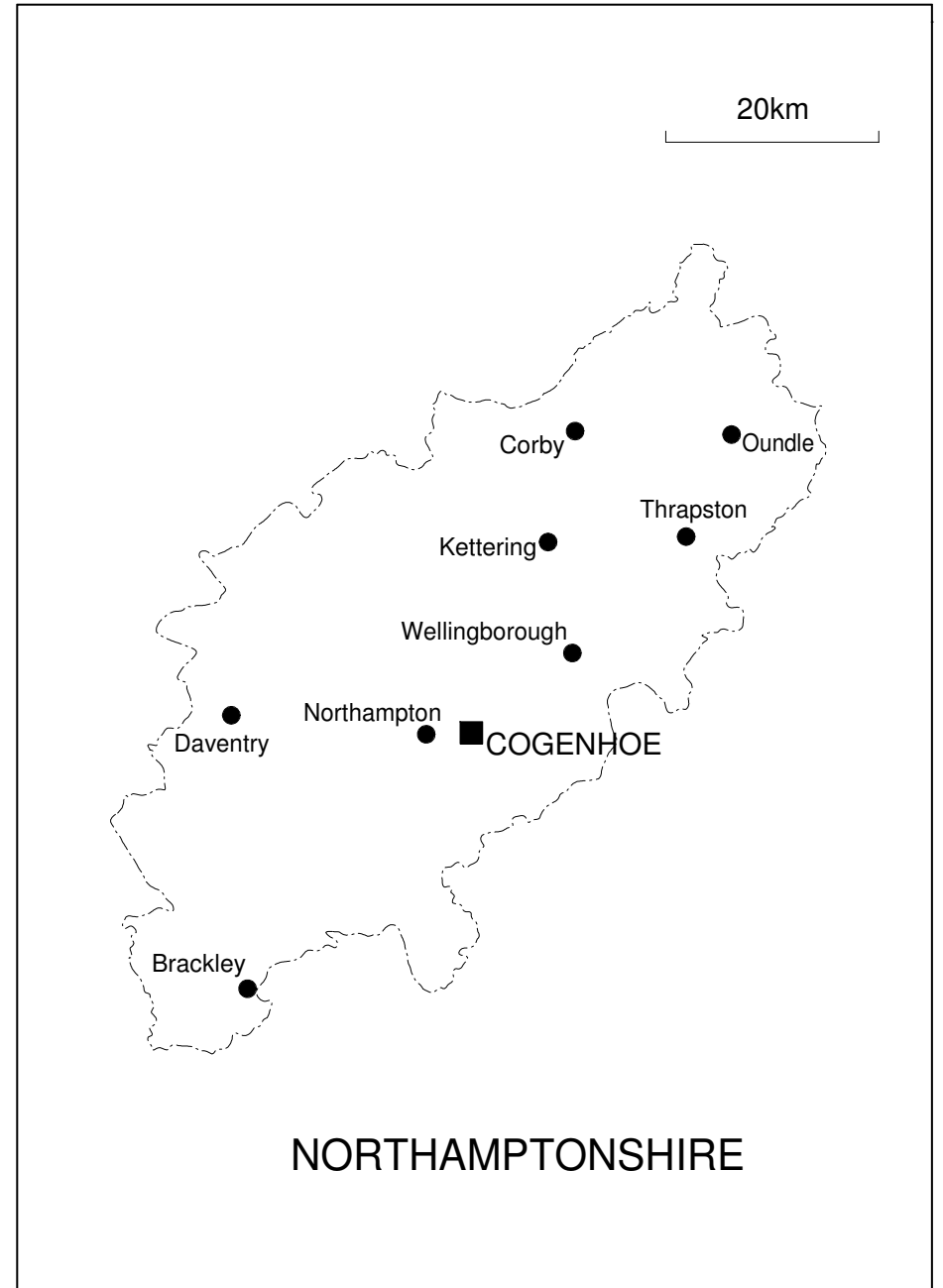
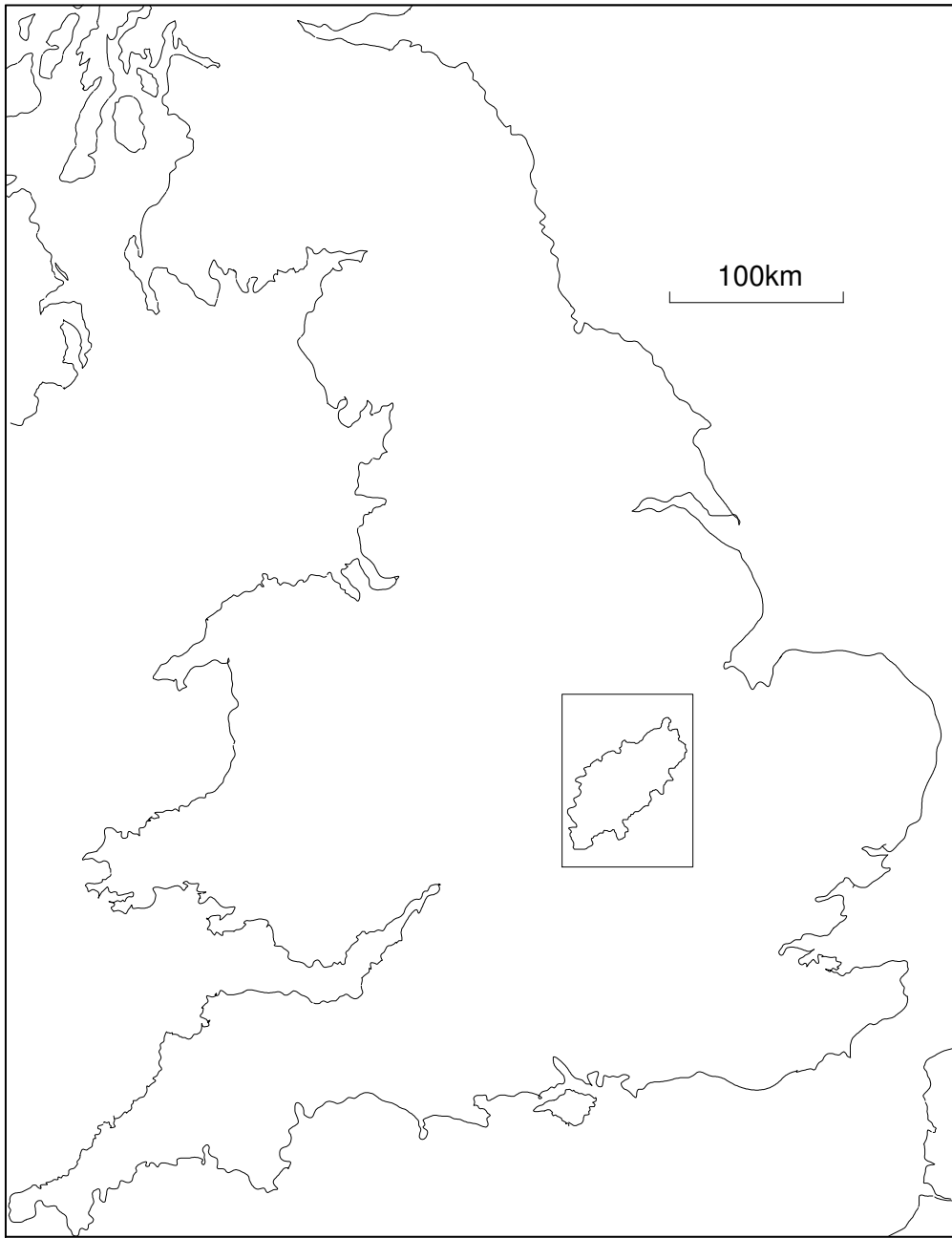
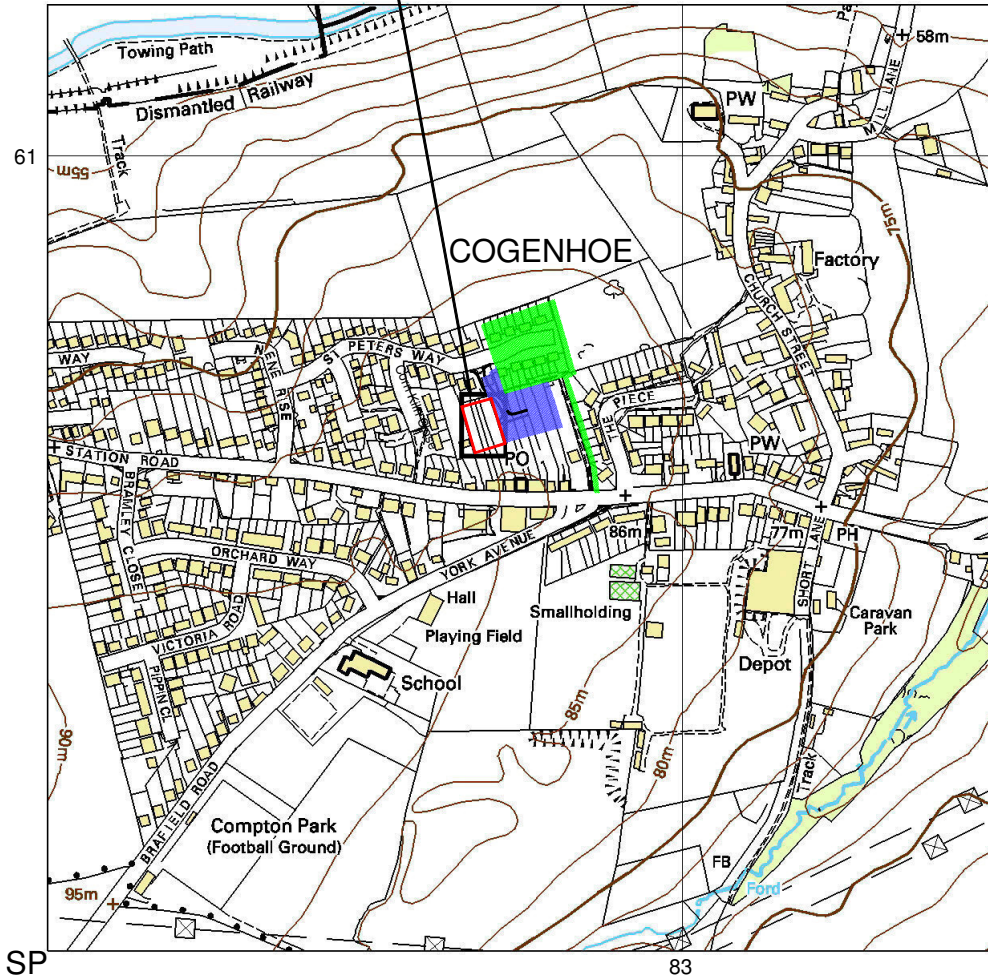


Figure 1 - General Location Plan





Area of Figure 3.



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Licence No. AL5041A0001

KEY

-  Area of 1996 evaluation
-  Area of 2006 evaluation



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Cogenhoe Watts Close COWC 12

Scale 1:8000

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 47/12

Figure 2: Site Location Plan

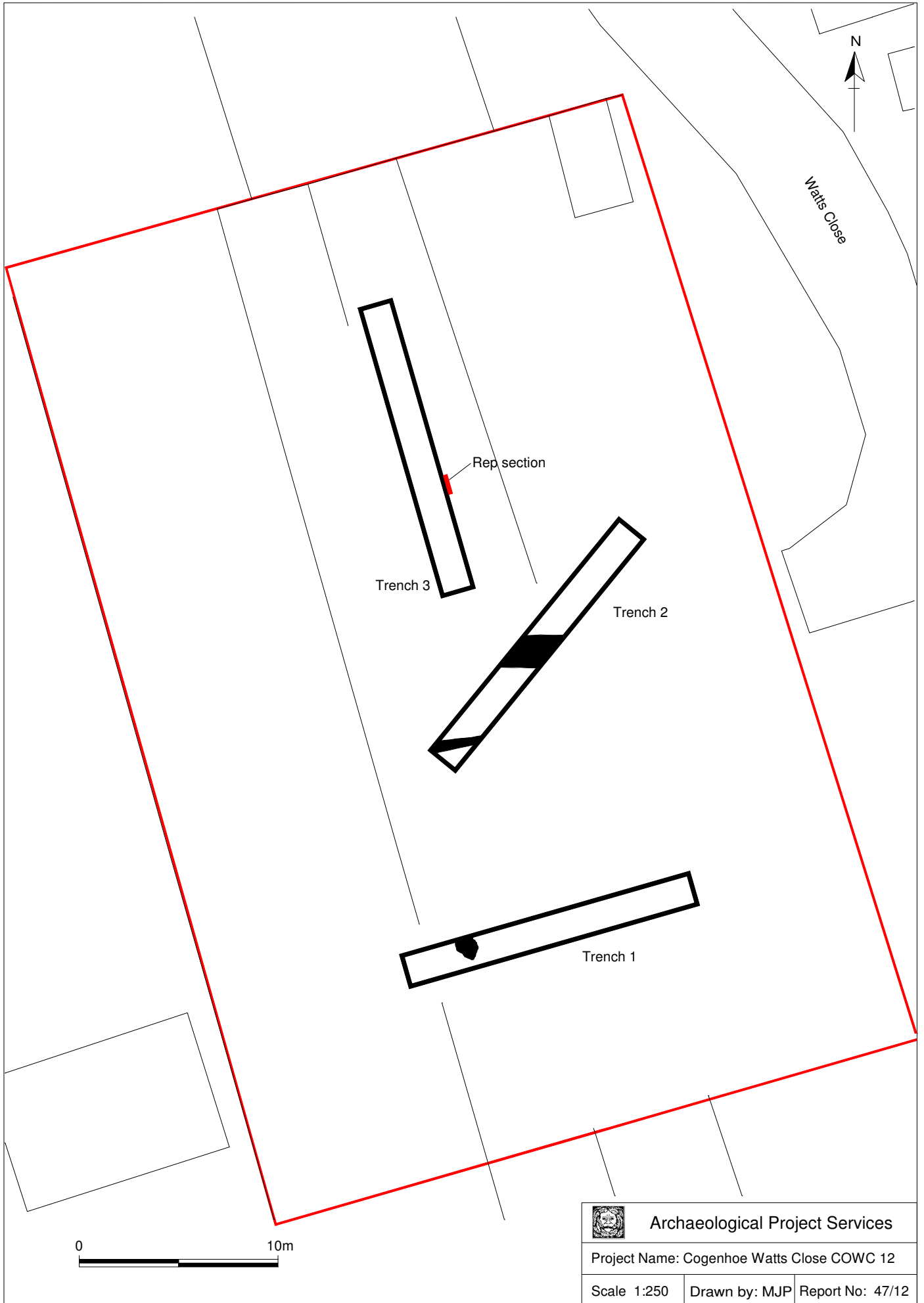


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

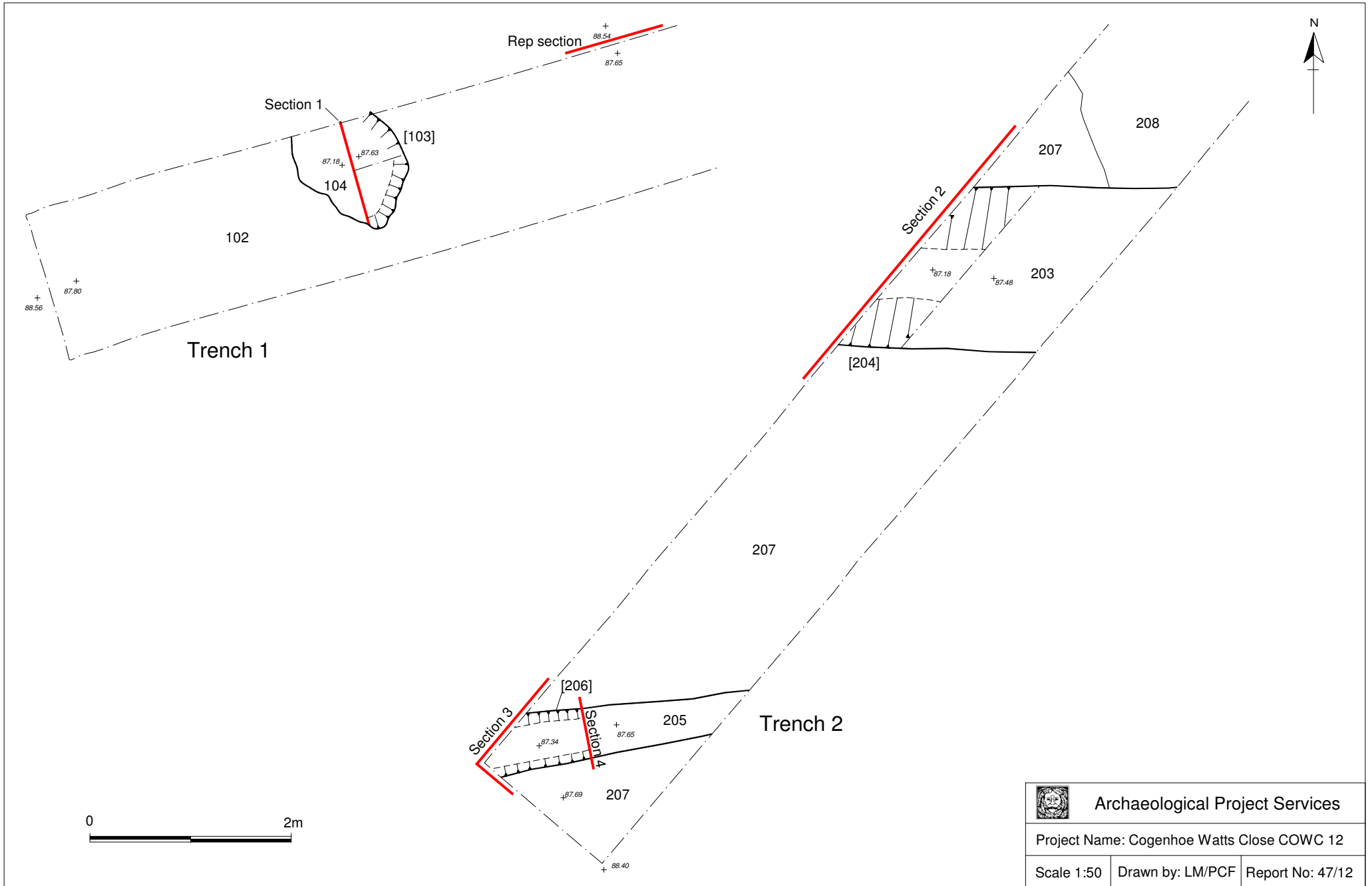


Figure 4. Trench Plans

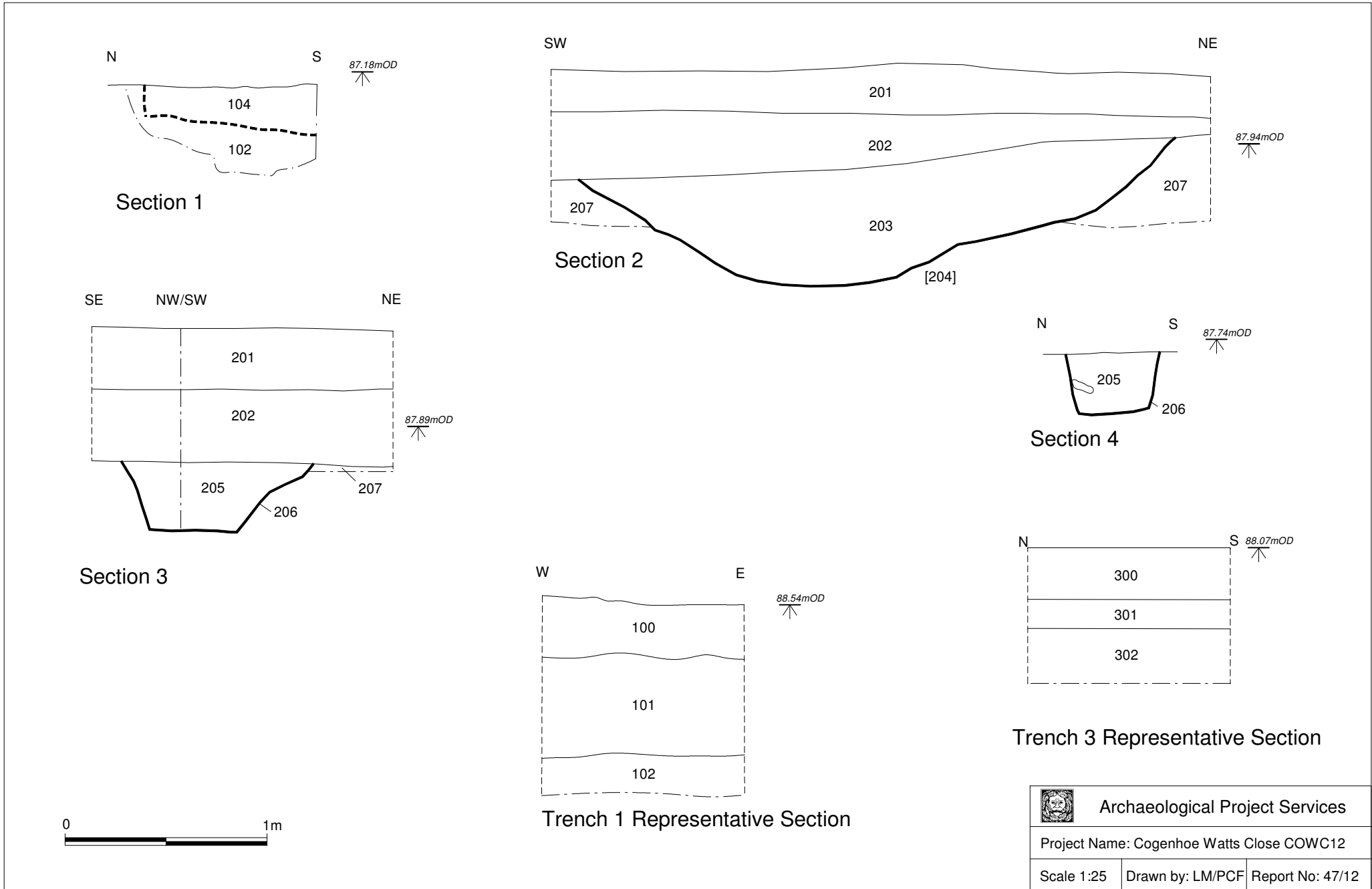


Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. View of site looking northwest prior to machining



Plate 2. Trench 1 looking west



Plate 3. Pit or natural feature [105], Section 1, looking west



Plate 4. Trench 2 looking southwest



Plate 5. Ditch [204], Section 2, looking northwest



Plate 6. Ditch [206], Section 3, looking west



Plate 7. Trench 3 looking north



Plate 8. Representative section Trench 3 looking east

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR FRANCIS JACKSON HOMES

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

31 MAY 2012

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation in advance of development of land off Watt's Close, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire.*
- 1.2 *The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record contains records of the discovery of inhumation burials of Late Iron Age to Roman date at the site. Also evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been identified from previous archaeological investigations in the area*
- 1.3 *The local authority has requested that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site in support of a planning application for residential development 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 evaluation of land off Watts Close, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Cogenhoe is situated 4km to the east of Northampton, in the administrative district of South Northamptonshire in the County of Northamptonshire. The proposed development area is situated on land immediately to the west of Watts Close, Cogenhoe at National Grid Reference SP 827607. The application area comprised a rectangular parcel of land measuring approximately 50m x 30m.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The local planning authority has requested an archaeological evaluation of the site in order to assess the archaeological implication of proposed development. The results of the evaluation will be submitted in support of planning application S/2012/0387/FUL and will enable the archaeological curator to make an informed decision regarding impact of the development on any surviving archaeological remains at the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The development site is situated on flat ground on top of a north facing river bluff that overlooks the valley and flood plain of the River Nene to the north, at approximately 85m OD. The site is located to the west of the village centre, to the north of Station

Road and south of St Peters Way. The local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loam over clayey soils that have developed on deposits of glacial drift that overlie Jurassic and Cretaceous clays or mudstones.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Cogenhoe is referred to as Cugenho in the Domesday Survey and means Cugga's HÖH or spur of land (Ekwall 1960).
- 6.2 The site lies to the west of the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Cogenhoe. The parish church of St Peter incorporates fabric dating from the 12th and 13th centuries (Pevsner 1961).
- 6.3 The proposed development site is located within an area in which significant Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been identified from previous archaeological investigations.
- 6.4 Immediate southwest of the site Roman pottery, coins and other material indicative of domestic settlement have been recorded. The Historic Environment Record contains records of the discovery of a number of Roman burials and associated remains at the site (SMR ref 2126). In advance of development of land adjoining the site to the northeast, a number of undated archaeological features were recorded during an archaeological evaluation undertaken during 1996 (SMR ref 6965) (Fig 2). Approximately 120m to the west of the site on Corn Kiln Close a Roman corn drying kiln was excavated during the 1950's and also in 1972.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 TRIAL TRENCHING AND MONITORING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of three fifteen metre long trenches. These will be located as shown on Figure 1.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Northamptonshire County Council archaeological advisor. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be

established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.
- 9.2 Deposits with the potential to provide environmental information will be bulk sampled. If possible these should be from a range of feature types distributed across the site and from well preserved and dated contexts.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.
- 11.2 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 12.1 Two copies of the report (one hard copy and one digital) will be submitted to the Assistant Archaeological Advisor. After approval, the report will be passed to the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record to act as a permanent record of the investigation. Two copies of the final report will be sent to the client.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 13.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

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

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 17.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 1 experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take 3 days.
- 17.3 Post-excavation report production is expected to take up to 2 working weeks. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 17.4 Contingency
- 17.4.1 Contingencies for the processing and analysis of 2 waterlogged bulk environmental samples and the processing and analysis of artefacts in excess of 50 items.
- 17.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council.

18 INSURANCES

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

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the

Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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, 01 June 2012

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal, occasional CBM and stones, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
101	1	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate stones, 0.55m thick	Subsoil	
102	1	Soft light yellowish brown/light grey sand with occasional sub-angular flints, 0.2m thick	Natural	
103	1	Irregular sided cut, 1m x 0.9m, 0.4m deep	Natural feature	
104	1	Compacted mid brownish grey sand	Fill of [103]	
201	2	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.25m thick	Topsoil/garden soil	
202	2	Soft mid brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small rounded and sub-angular pebbles, up to 0.35m thick	Subsoil/former ploughsoil, possibly plough furrow?	
203	2	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium angular to rounded stones, occasional angular flints, 0.6m thick	Fill of [204]	
204	2	E-W aligned linear cut with concave sides and flattish base, 2.95m wide, 0.6m deep	Probable boundary ditch	
205	2	Loose mid brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small to medium angular and rounded pebbles, 0.35m thick	Fill of [206]	
206	2	E-W aligned cut with near vertical sides and flattish base, 0.5m wide, 0.35m deep	Probable drainage ditch, steep sides suggest modern	
207	2	Friable mottled light grey/light yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional limestone frags and gravel patches	Natural	
208	2	Fairly firm dark reddish brown silty clay with common gravel	Natural	
301	3	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate stones, up to 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
302	3	Friable mid greyish orangey brown sandy silty clay with occasional flints, 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
303	3	Sticky mid brown orange sandy clay with moderate stones and flints	Natural	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
8	Context record sheets
2	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

There is currently no archive repository for the area of the investigation. The archive will be held at the offices of APS until permanent deposition of the archive in an appropriate store can be arranged.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: COWC 12

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-128742

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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