

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT
VINE HOUSE,
25 CHURCH HILL,
CASTOR,
PETERBOROUGH
(CCH 06)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr & Mrs Higton

May 2006

Report Compiled by
Neville Hall BA (Hons) DipArch AIFA

National Grid Reference: TL 12423 98597

A.P.S. Report No. 67/06

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	2
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING	2
3.	AIMS.....	3
4.	METHODS.....	3
5.	RESULTS	4
6.	DISCUSSION.....	6
8.	CONCLUSION.....	6
9.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	7
10.	PERSONNEL	7
11.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	7
12.	ABBREVIATIONS	7

Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Descriptions
3	Report 224 on Pottery from an Evaluation at Church Hill, Castor CCH 06 by <i>Margaret Darling</i>
4	The Post Roman Pottery & Other Finds by <i>Hilary Healey & Gary Taylor</i>
5	Glossary
6	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location

Figure 3 Location of test pits

Figure 4 Test Pits 1 and 2

Figure 5 Test Pit 3

Figure 6 Sections 1 and 3

Figure 7 Sections 2 and 4

List of Plates

Plate 1 Test Pit 2, Section 2, looking west

Plate 2 Test Pit 2, working shot, looking east

Plate 3 Test Pit 1, Section 1, looking west

Plate 4 Test Pit 1, Section 3, looking north

Plate 5 Test Pit 3, Section 4, looking north

Plate 6 Test Pit 3, stone scatter in (3005), looking north

Plate 7 Test Pit 3, working shot, looking west

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a proposed new stepped link building comprising a music room and conservatory between Vine House and a nearby rear barn conversion at Vine House, 25 Church Hill, Castor, Peterborough. Two test pits were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new stepped link building while a third was excavated to the east and on the rear lawn of Vine House.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area within the boundaries of Scheduled Monument PE93. This is the site of an important and high status Romano-British building of palatial proportions. Vine House and the rear barn conversion are of 17th and 18th century construction respectively and are both Grade II listed. During the Saxon period, Castor was the site of a nunnery dedicated to St. Kyneburgha. The development site is located at the core of the medieval settlement, which is best represented by the neighbouring 12th century parish church.

The hand excavation of Test Pits 1-3 located a sequence of make up deposits associated with 17th century landscaping of the grounds of the contemporary Vine House. The natural underlying limestone bedrock was encountered only within Test Pit 1. The landscaping deposits directly overlay the natural bedrock here.

No deposits or features associated with Romano-British or Saxo-Norman settlement activity were found.

The test pitting yielded pottery and other finds compatible with the 17th century landscaping of the site and residual Romano-British, Saxo-Norman and Medieval finds that were commensurate

with its location close to the nearby Roman palatial building, known nearby Saxon settlement activity and at the core of the medieval settlement of Castor.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Higton to undertake the archaeological evaluation at Vine House, 25 Church Hill, Castor, Peterborough.

Planning permission is being sought from Peterborough City Council for the construction of a new stepped link building connecting a rear barn conversion and Vine House. Owing to the potential archaeological significance of the proposal site, lying within the boundaries of Scheduled Monument PE 93, archaeological evaluation was requested in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application. Evaluation was carried out in accordance with the terms of Scheduled Monument consent issued by the Department of Culture Media and Sport.

The evaluation was carried out between

the 24th and the 27th of April 2006 in accordance with a brief issued by the Peterborough City Archaeologist and a specification prepared by APS in response (Appendix 1). This specification was subsequently approved by the Peterborough City Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Castor village is situated some 5km to the west of Peterborough and on the northern side of the River Nene (Fig. 1).

The proposal site lies close to the core of the village, on the northern side of Church Hill and to the immediate northwest of the church of St Kyneburgha, at National Grid Reference TL 12423 98597 (Fig. 2).

The site lies on the south-facing valley side of the River Nene at heights of approximately 18-19m AOD. Local soils are of the Elmton 2 Association typically brashy calcareous fine loamy soils that have developed on Blisworth limestone of the Jurassic (BGS 1984; Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Though several later prehistoric funerary monuments and settlement foci are known in the vicinity of Castor, there is little recorded evidence for prehistoric settlement within the village itself. Recorded finds are restricted to an Early Iron Age pot, and a Bronze Age flint arrowhead found during excavations at the primary school in Castor (Meadows 1991).

Substantial evidence survives of the Romano-British settlement of Castor. The Lower Nene valley is known for the abundance and quality of Romano-British sites, an early military presence guarding the crossing of the River being succeeded

by extensive civilian development. A thriving agricultural economy was based on the area's rich farmland and fenland resources. Iron was extracted from local limestone, and the ceramics industry developed into one of national significance (Robinson 1999).

The Roman town *Durobrivae* grew up on Ermine Street just to the south of Castor village and provided an important regional commercial centre.

The principle remains within Castor were first identified and published by E.T. Artis in his *Durobrivae of Antoninus* (1828). A series of engravings depict the excavation of substantial masonry buildings in the vicinity of the church. These remains comprised a very large building based on an open courtyard with east and west wings that extended downslope to the southwest. This complex lies to the immediate southeast of the development site. Subsequent archaeological investigations since the early 19th century have reinforced the results of Artis' work and have identified a single and large late Romano-British 'palatial' building. The scale of this structure accounts for its national significance and is evidenced by its being scheduled (Scheduled Monument No. PE 93). The development site is situated within this scheduled area.

Archaeological excavations carried out in the 1970s and 1980s in the grounds of 'Elmlea', the adjacent property to the east, identified the northwest angle of the palatial Roman building as well as further extensive Roman remains outside this building (Green *et al.* 1988).

Evidence for the post-Roman occupation of Castor is limited. The village name derives from the Old English term *ceastor* or *castra*, meaning 'a city or walled town, originally one that had been a Roman station' (Ekwall 1989). The earliest

mention of Castor dates from the 10th century and details the granting of land at Ailsworth to *Cyneburge cæstre* (Dallas 1973).

During the 7th century AD, a nunnery, dedicated to St. Kyneburgha, is said to have been established at Castor and the monastic enclosure can be traced in the village road layout. This dedication of the site to St. Kyneburgha continued into the 12th century, when the existing church was built. A dedication inscription dated to AD1124 survives above the southern door to the chancel (Robinson 1999).

Middle and Late Saxon settlement evidence has been recovered from excavations in the vicinity. Excavations at 'Elmlea', to the east of the site, produced Middle Saxon material consistent with monastic occupation, whilst further Middle Saxon remains have been encountered to the south of the church (Green *et al.* 1988). Evaluation at The Cedars to the south of the site has produced evidence of Early Saxon occupation and the robbing of Roman masonry during the Middle Saxon period (Lucas 1998).

At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, Castor was held by Peterborough Abbey and contained a mill, 15 acres of meadow and woodland 6 furlongs long by four wide (Thorn and Thorn 1979).

Vine House is of 17th century origin and may have originated as a Rectory while the adjacent barn conversion to the rear dates to the early 18th century. Both buildings are Grade II listed.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological

deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site. The objectives of the evaluation are detailed in the project specification (Appendix 1).

4. METHODS

Three test pits were positioned across the site. Two of these were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new stepped link building, while the third was excavated to the immediate east and on the rear lawn of Vine House which will be affected by terracing for the extension (Fig. 3).

The extent and location of each Test Pit was determined by the fact that Vine House and its grounds are in current occupation by the clients and restricted in extent in order to limit the amount of potential disruption. Test Pits 1 and 3 were each of 1.5m by 1.5m in extent (2.25m²), while Test Pit 2 measured 1m x 1m (2m²) (Fig. 3).

The location of each Test Pit was agreed in advance and prior to the commencement of the evaluation, following discussions between APS, the client's architects and the Peterborough City Archaeologist.

All of the Test Pits were excavated by hand following initial de-turfing of the area of Test Pits 1 and 3. Following the completion of the hand excavation, and with the authorisation of the Peterborough City Archaeologist, all three Test Pits were then backfilled by hand and the ground and turf reinstated.

Once hand excavation had been completed, the sides and bases of the Test Pits were cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. All exposed archaeological

deposits were excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour and black and white print formats. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, and plans at a scale of 1:50. The recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3 and 4). Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Three phases of activity were identified within the proposal site:

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Phase 2 Post Medieval make up deposits

Phase 3 Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits comprising the limestone bedrock (1005) were encountered at the base of Test Pit 1 and at depths of between 770-800mm below ground levels (Plates 3 and 4).

Immediately above the bedrock was

deposit (1004) (Fig. 6, Sections 1 and 3, Plates 3 and 4). This comprised a soft yellow brown clay with an average thickness of only 0.03m. This deposit was apparent on the surface of the underlying bedrock and also in between some of the larger stones .

5.2 Phase 2 Post Medieval Make Up Deposits

Throughout the three Test Pits, a sequence of make up deposits associated with the landscaping of the grounds around Vine House was identified.

Overlying (1004) in Test Pit 1 was a dump deposit (1003) (Fig. 6, Sections 1 and 3, Plates 3 and 4). This was a compacted yellow brown (with mid grey brown mottling) sandy mortar and sandy silt mixture with frequent angular limestone blocks and a maximum depth of 0.52m. Its depth decreased southwards downslope. A tip line was noted within the south-facing Section 3 creating a sloping interface with the overlying make up deposit (1002). One sherd of 12th-14th century pottery was recovered from the deposit (1003).

Below the topsoil (1001), the make up deposit (1002) overlay the natural bedrock (1005) and the dump deposit (1003) (Fig. 6, Sections 1 and 3, Plates 3 and 4). (1002) was a firm mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small to large angular limestone fragments and angular and sub angular stones with a maximum depth of 0.48m. This deposit yielded seven sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and one sherd of mid-late 3rd century pottery.

At the limit of excavation within Test Pit 2 and at a depth of 0.65m below ground levels, deposit (2004) was encountered (Fig. 7, Section 2, Plate 1). This was the earliest of the sequence of make up deposits in this Test Pit. (2004) was a stiff

yellow grey brown silty clay within which mortar fragments made up 25% of the deposit and angular limestone fragments 15% respectively. It also contained a moderate density of small angular stones and occasional small rounded stones and had a depth greater than 0.18m. Four residual sherds of mid-late 3rd century pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying (2004) was make-up deposit (2003) (Fig. 7, Section 2, Plate 1). This was a stiff yellow grey brown clay with an average thickness of 0.05m. This deposit was apparent as a thin horizontal band of material in section and produced two residual sherds of mid-late 3rd century pottery.

Overlying deposit (2003) was make-up deposit (2002) (Fig. 7, Section 2, Plate 1). (2002) was a friable yellow grey brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sized sub angular stones and limestone fragments and occasional mortar flecking and fragments with an average thickness of 0.23m. Deposit (2002) yielded redeposited finds of five sherds of mid-late 3rd century pottery, one sherd of the 9th – 12th centuries, one of 12th-13th century and one sherd of 15th-17th century date. In addition, thirteen further sherds of 19th-20th century pottery and one fragment of burnt daub or clay were also found.

A further sequence of four horizontally laid make up deposits were identified within Test Pit 3. The earliest of these deposits and situated at the limit of excavation of Test Pit 3 was (3005). This yielded four sherds of 17th-18th century pottery and three redeposited sherds of mid 3rd century pottery (Fig. 7, Section 4, Plate 5). This was a friable dark grey brown clay silt with pea grit and small angular stones making up approximately 10% of this deposit along with small to medium angular and sub angular limestone fragments making up 20% respectively.

This deposit also contained occasional charcoal and brick/tile flecking and had a depth greater than 0.22m. Within this deposit a stone scatter (Fig. 5, Plate 6) was also noted, made up of large angular limestone fragments.

The second deposit in this sequence was (3004) (Fig. 7, Section 4, Plate 5). This was a stiff light olive brown silty clay with frequent small to medium angular limestone fragments, moderate mortar flecking and fragments and occasional charcoal fragments and flecking, brick/tile fragments and small rounded and angular stones with an average thickness of 0.20m. This deposit produced three sherds of Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery and thirteen sherds of 17th-18th century pottery.

Overlying (3004) was deposit (3003), a stiff yellow grey brown silty clay with moderate limestone fragments, small angular stones, charcoal and mortar flecking and fragments and an average thickness of 0.30m (Fig. 7, Section 4, Plate 5). The deposit (3003) yielded one fragment of 12th-15th century pottery and five sherds of mid-late 3rd century pottery all redeposited. The remainder of the finds from this context comprised several fragments of clay pipe stem and eleven sherds of 17th-18th century pottery.

The final deposit in this sequence was (3002) (Fig. 7, Section 4, Plate 5). This was a friable dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small rounded and angular stones and occasional charcoal, brick/tile and mortar flecking with an average depth of 0.30m. A horizontal lens of mortar was identified at the interface of this deposit with the overlying topsoil (3001). Deposit (3002) yielded two sherds of 18th century pottery.

5.3 Phase 3 Modern Deposits

This last phase of activity within the site

comprised the topsoil and garden soil deposits present within Test Pits 1-3. Within Test Pit 1 this was the topsoil deposit (1001), a loose dark grey brown silt with frequent brick and tile fragments, and small to medium angular stones with an average depth of 0.25m. The finds from this deposit included one residual sherd of mid 3rd century pottery, four sherds of 19th-20th century pottery, one brick/tile fragment and a fragment of 19th-20th century drainpipe.

The garden soil (2001) identified within Test Pit 2 comprised a friable dark grey black sandy silt with frequent small to medium angular and sub angular limestone fragments and small rounded stones and a maximum thickness of 0.46m. This deposit yielded an assemblage of 35 pottery sherds dating from the 18th-20th centuries.

The topsoil deposit within Test Pit 3 was (3001), which was identical in colour and makeup to the topsoil deposit (2001). This topsoil contained a moderate density of small rounded and sub angular stones with occasional coal, charcoal and mortar flecking and a thickness of 0.32m. Four sherds of 18th-20th century pottery were found in this deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural underlying bedrock of limestone was encountered only within Test Pit 1 and at depths of approximately 750mm below ground levels.

Overlying the natural bedrock in Test Pit 1 and comprising the majority of deposits encountered within Test Pits 2 and 3 was a sequence of make up deposits, which were laid down as terracing and/or landscaping deposits when the grounds for Vine House were laid out in the 17th century. These deposits included 17th century pottery in context and residual Romano-British,

Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery. Several thin clay band deposits overlay the demolition dump deposits in order to stabilise the underlying loose dumps of demolition material.

The stone scatter encountered at the base of Test Pit 3 was probably part of the matrix of deposit (3005) and not structural in nature. The large limestone fragments may represent demolition material from an earlier building on the site.

The final phase topsoil and garden soil deposits present in all three Test Pits yielded finds that post-dated the 17th century landscaping.

7. CONCLUSION

The development site lies within the core of the Medieval settlement of Castor and in close proximity to a 'palatial' Roman building and Saxon settlement activity. Residual finds of Roman, Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery reflect this site location. Although the assemblage is small, it is worthy of note that the Roman pottery finds were mostly of finer wares with an almost complete absence of more common coarser wares.

The residual Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery may also hint at the presence of contemporary settlement activity nearby.

The main archaeological interest of the site lies in the sequence of make up deposits that were laid down during the landscaping of the grounds of Vine House during the 17th century. This was formerly the Old Rectory and so would have been a relatively high status building within the earlier post-medieval settlement perhaps with accompanying landscaped grounds or gardens.

The underlying natural bedrock of limestone was encountered only within Test Pit 1. The 17th century landscape deposits were found to directly overlie this.

In none of the Test Pits, and despite reaching maximum safe working depths of 1.2m below ground levels, were any Saxo-Norman or Romano-British settlement activity located.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Jonathon Hartley and Mr and Mrs Higton who commissioned the work. Steve Malone coordinated the project and, together with Gary Taylor, edited this report. Ben Robinson, the Peterborough City Archaeologist, kindly provided information about the site.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Neville Hall
 Site Staff: Jim Robertson, Bob Garland
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Neville Hall
 Post-excavation analysis: Neville Hall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae of Antoninus*.

BGS, 1984, *Peterborough, 1:50,000-scale map sheet no. 158, Solid & Drift Edition*

Dallas, C.G., 1973, 'The Nunnery of St. Kyneburgha at Castor', *Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology* **1**

Ekwall, E., 1989, *The Concise Oxford*

Dictionary of English Place-Names (4th edition)

Green, C., Green, I. and Dallas, C., 1988, 'Excavations at Castor, Cambridgeshire in 1957-8 and 1973', *Northamptonshire Archaeology* **21**

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

Lucas, G., 1998, *From Roman Villa to Saxo-Norman Village. An Archaeological Evaluation at The Cedars, Castor*, CAU unpublished report no. **260**.

Meadows, I., 1991, *Excavations at Castor Primary School, Castor, nr. Peterborough*

Robinson, B., 1999, *Castor Primary School: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*, PCCAS unpublished report

Thorn, F., and Thorn, C., 1979, *Domesday Book: Northamptonshire* **21**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

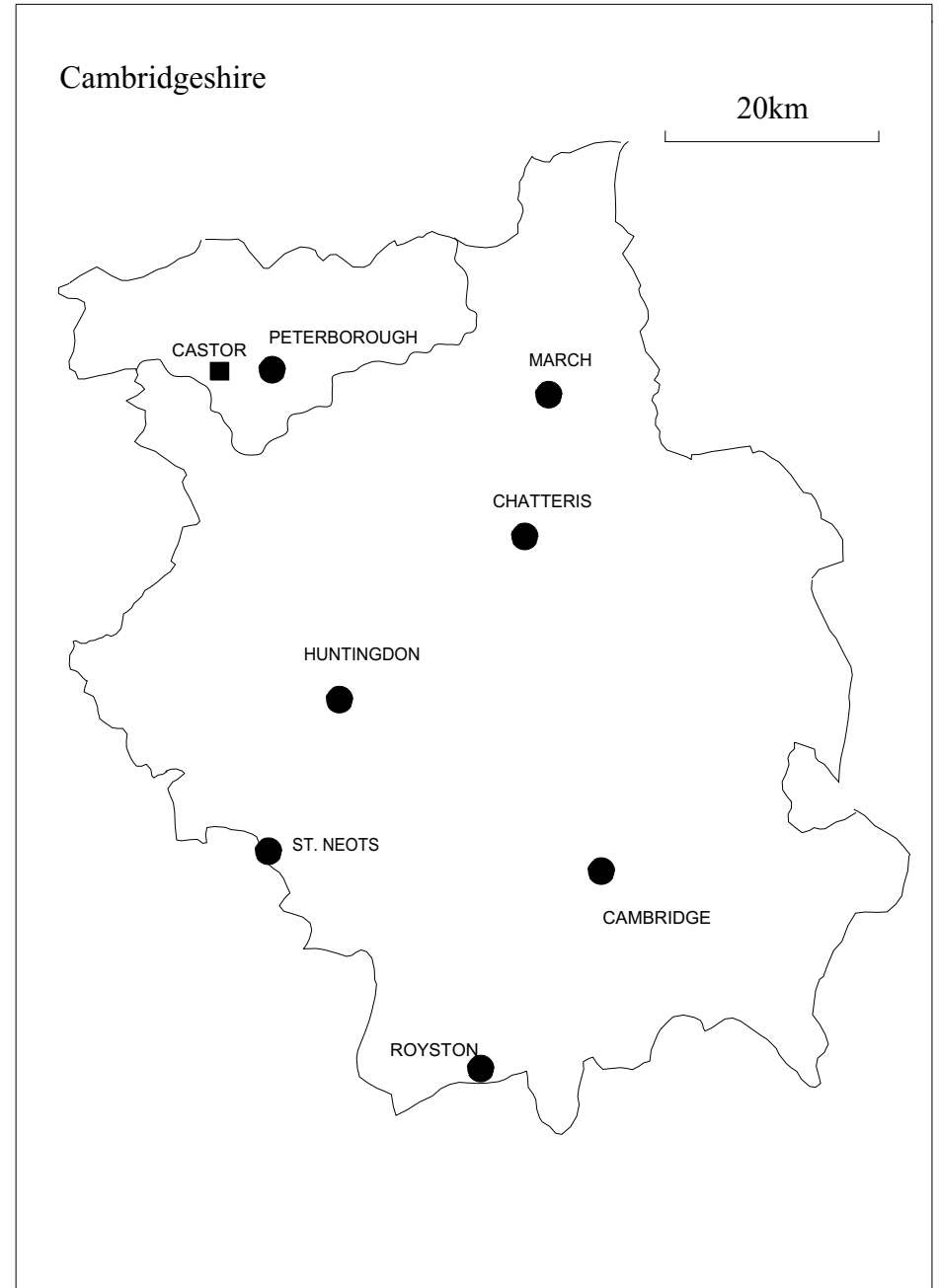
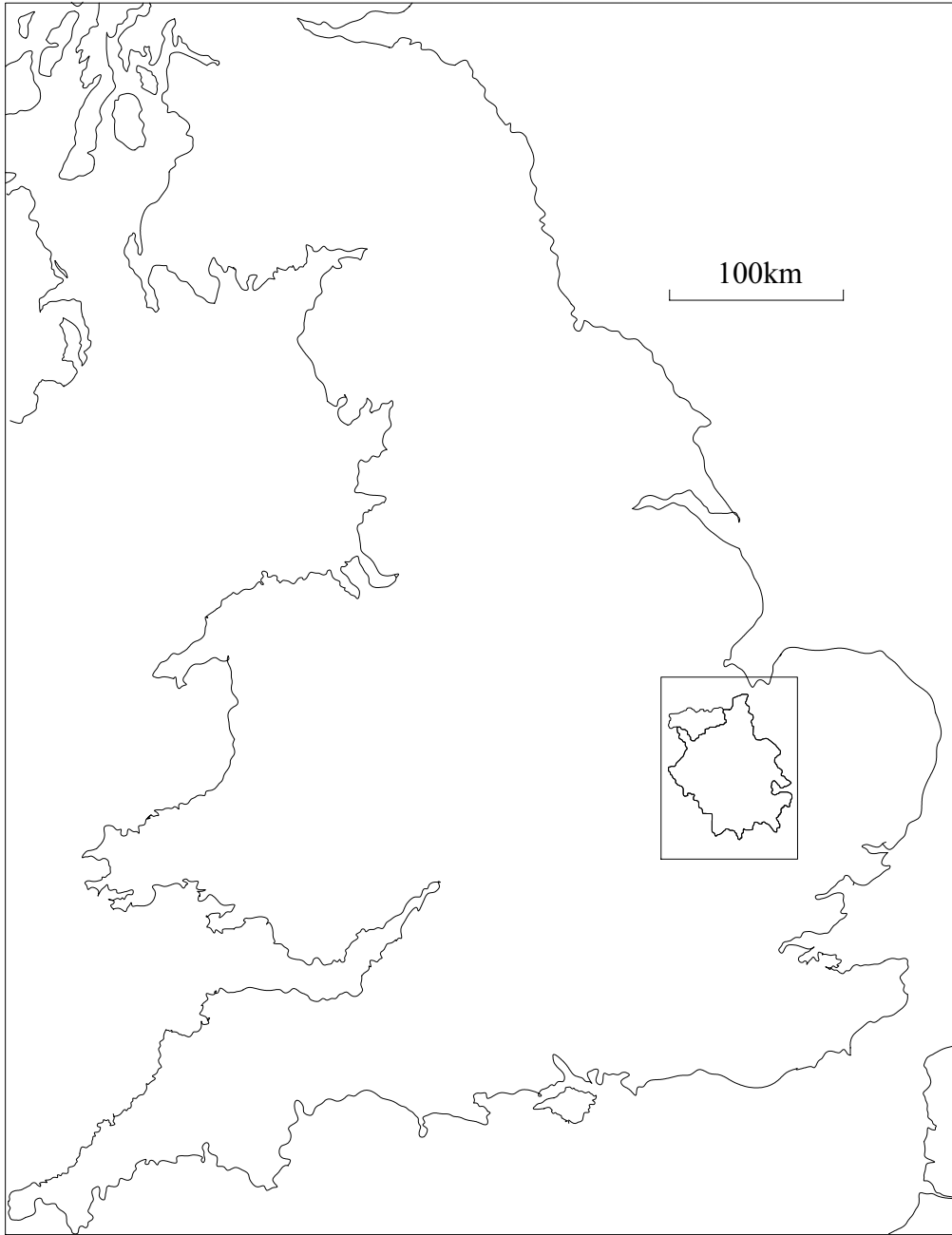
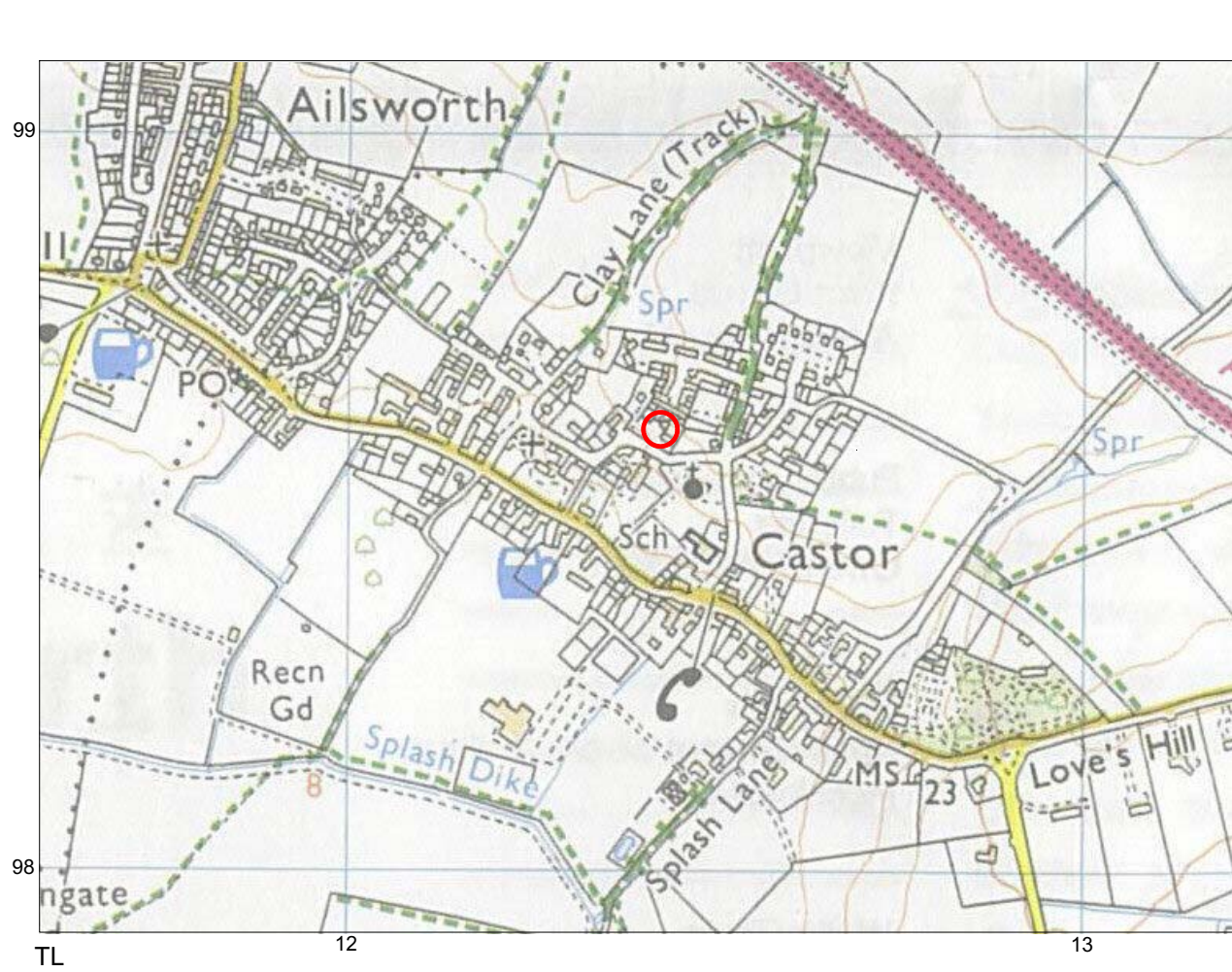


Figure 1 General Location Plan



 Site location


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Castor 25 Church Hill CCH 06		
Scale 1:10,000	Drawn by: NH	Report No: 67/06

Figure 2 Site location

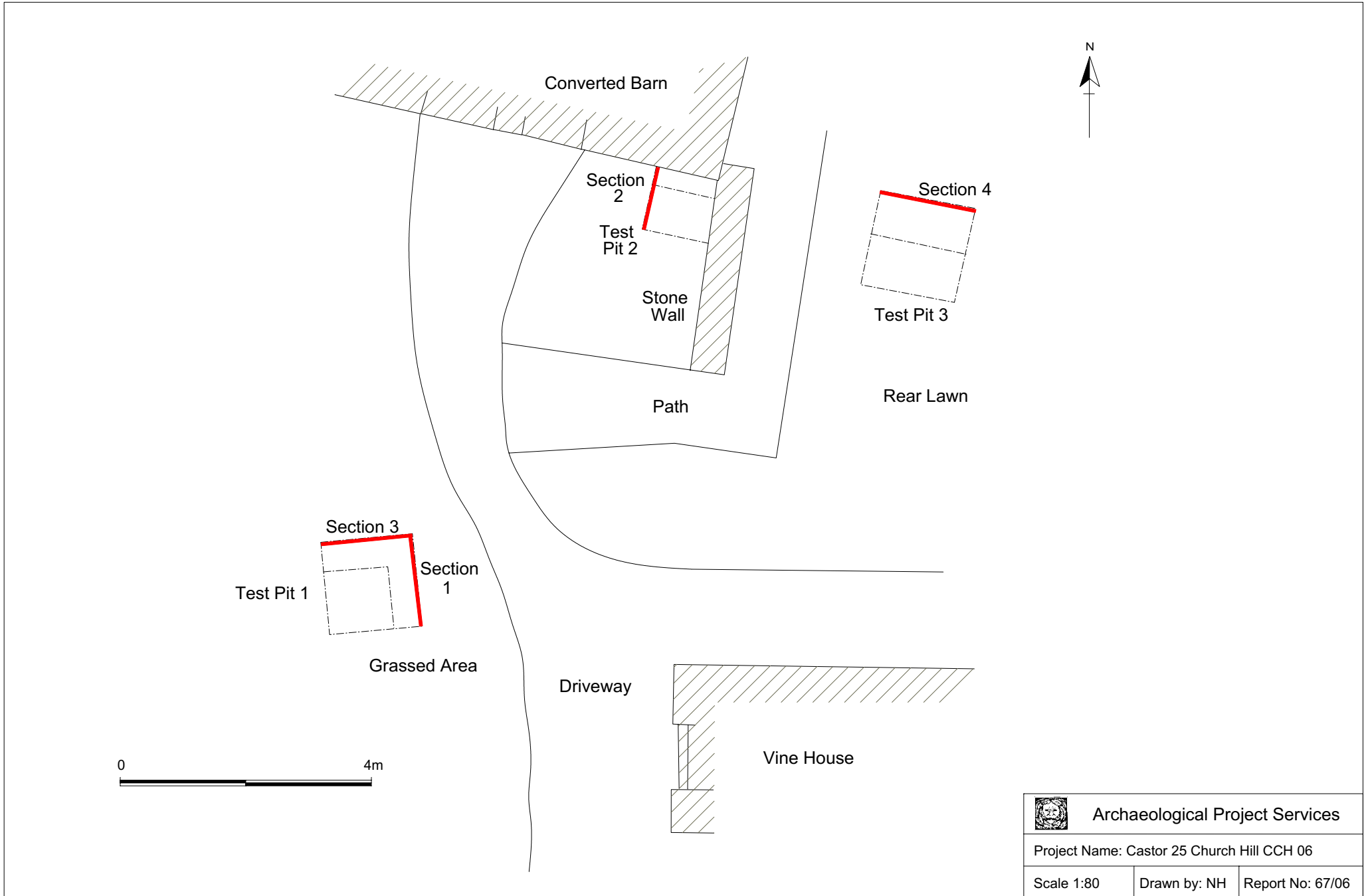



Figure 3 Location of test pits

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Castor 25 Church Hill CCH 06		
Scale 1:80	Drawn by: NH	Report No: 67/06

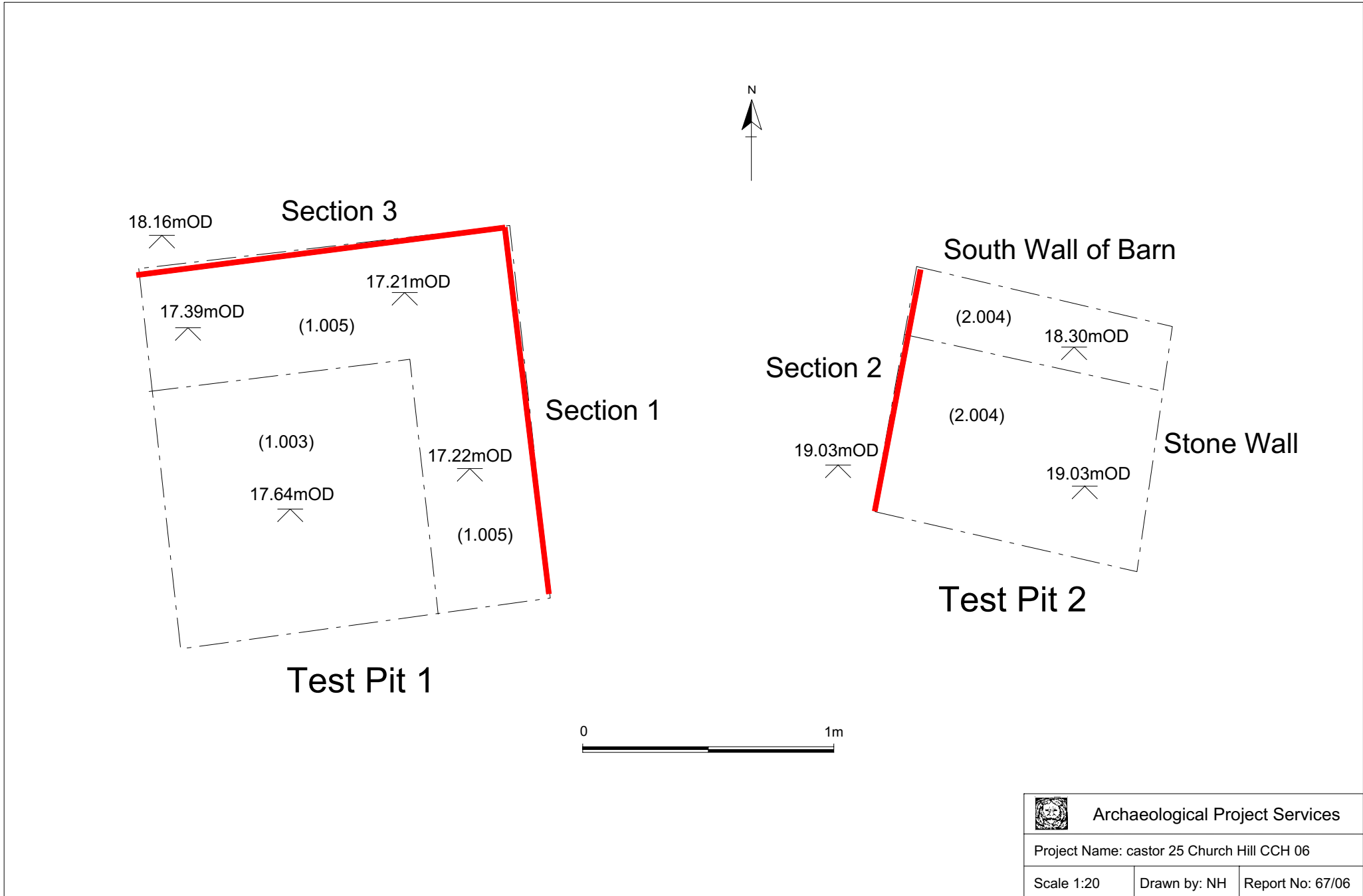
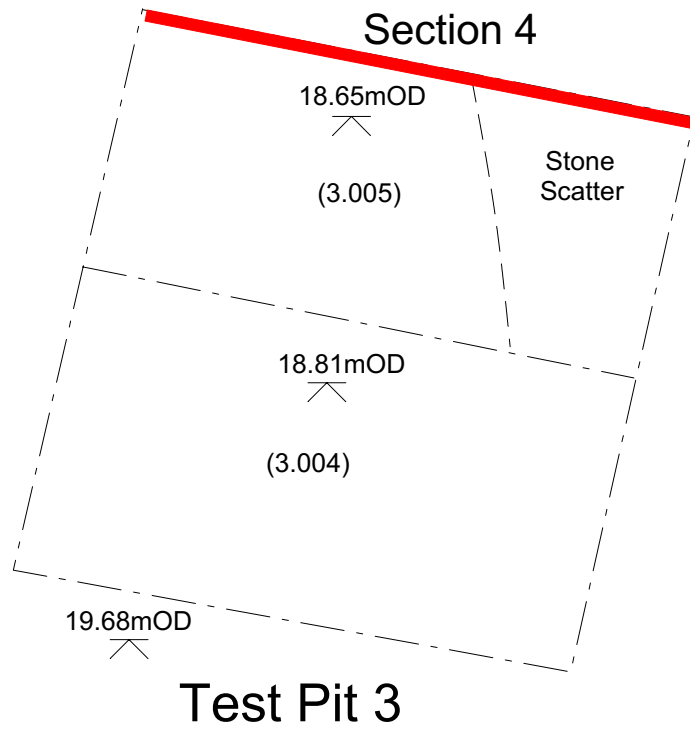


Figure 4 Test Pits 1 and 2



Archaeological Project Services

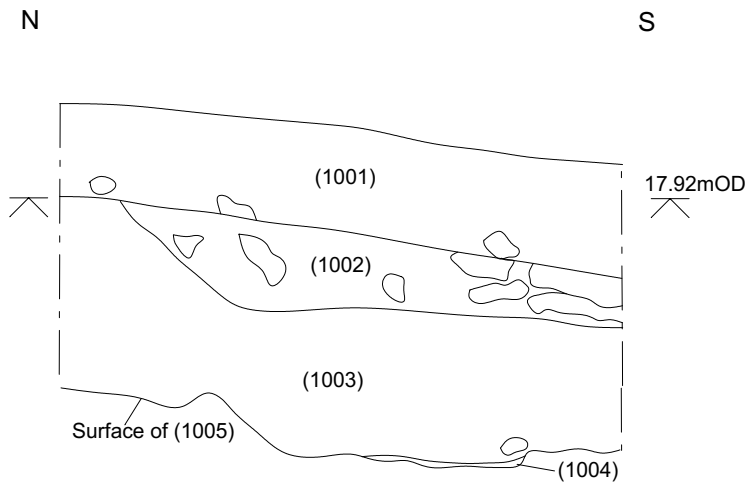
Project Name: Castor 25 Church Hill CCH 06

Scale 1:20

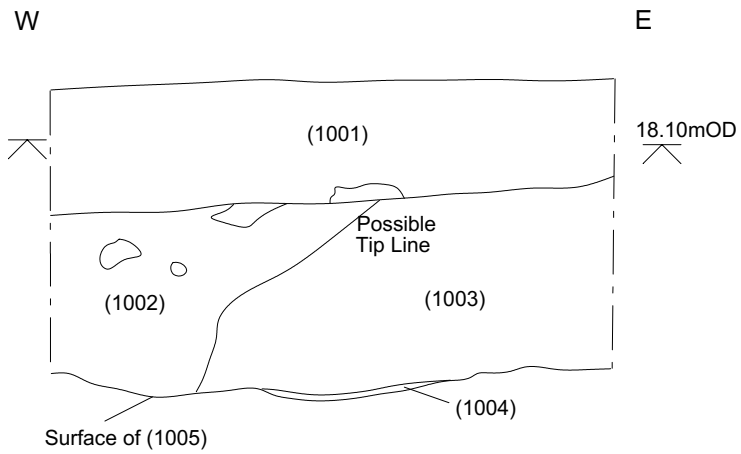
Drawn by: NH

Report No: 67/06

Figure 5 Test Pit 3



Section 1, Test Pit 1



Section 3, Test Pit 1




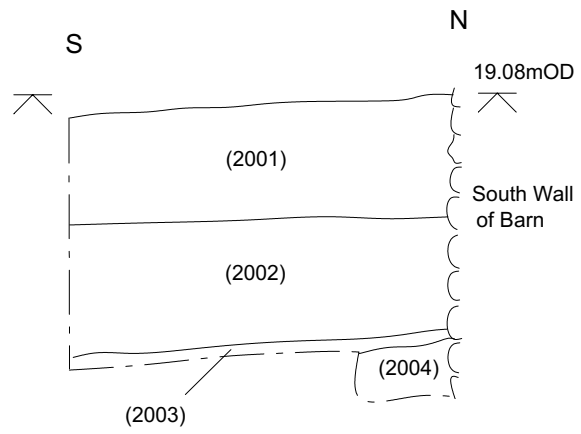
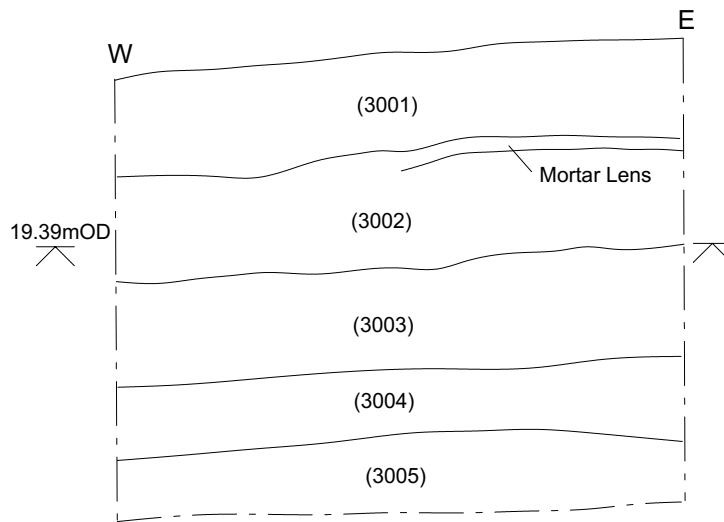
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Castor 25 Church Hill CCH 06		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: NH	Report No: 67/06

Figure 6 Sections 1 and 3



Section 2, Test Pit 2



Section 4, Test Pit 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Castor 25 Church Hill CCH 06

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: NH

Report No:67/06

Figure 7 Sections 2 and 4



Plate 1 Test Pit 2, Section 2, looking west



Plate 2 Test Pit 2, working shot, looking east



Plate 3 Test Pit 1, Section 1, looking west



Plate 4 Test Pit 1, Section 3, looking north



Plate 5 Test Pit 3, Section 4,
looking north



Plate 7 Test Pit 3,
working shot, looking
west



Plate 6 Test Pit 3, stone scatter in
(3005), looking north

Appendix 1

PROJECT SPECIFICATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Vine House, 25 Church Hill, Castor, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential, within the boundaries of Scheduled Monument PE 93. This monument comprises substantial structural remains dating to the Roman period.*
- 1.3 *Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the potential impact of the proposed extension to the house. This will comprise the excavation of test-pits/trial trenches within the area of the proposed development.*
- 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 Vine House, 25 Church Hill, Castor, Peterborough. The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 12423 98597.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Castor is located approximately 5km west of Peterborough on the north side of the River Nene. Vine House lies just to the northwest of the church of St Kyneburgha, on the north side of Church Hill, centred on National Grid Reference TL 12423 98597.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (05/001828/LBC) has been sought for the construction of a stepped link building between Vine House and the converted barn in its grounds. The site lies within the area of Scheduled Monument PE 93. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the potential impact of the development works on any surviving archaeological deposits.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Castor village sits on the interface between the clay capped limestone uplands and the terrace river gravels of the valley. The site lies on the south-facing valley side at c. 20m O.D. Local soils are brashy calcareous clayey soils of the Sherborne Association developed on Jurassic limestone and clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site falls within Scheduled Monument PE 93, which incorporates a substantial portion of a complex of high status Roman buildings in the centre of Castor. These remains are thought to form part of a palatial structure together with the remains of preceding and succeeding activity.
- 6.2 The form of this structure is at present only conjectural, hypothesised from previous investigations (Robinson 1999). The scale of the structure makes the site at least nationally important, evidenced by the fact that much of the surrounding area is scheduled. The area of the proposed extension falls within the bounds of the Scheduled Monument.
- 6.3 Elements of the palatial Roman building were revealed in excavations in the grounds of 'Elmlea' just to the east. A range of rooms was recorded partly beneath and to the east of The Cedars 65m to the south. Monitoring of a service trench across the churchyard, some 40m to the southeast also identified remains of a substantial Roman wall and cement floor.
- 6.4 A nunnery is said to have been founded in Castor in the seventh century by St Kyneburgha after whom the 12th-century parish church is dedicated. Evidence of middle and late Saxon settlement has also been recovered from excavations in the vicinity.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- 7.3 In accordance with regional research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) the investigation will consider the following general themes:
 - 7.3.1 The character of Roman activity at the site and how this might relate to the known high status occupation in the vicinity
 - 7.3.2 The presence of evidence for post-Roman settlement in the vicinity
 - 7.3.3 The nature of medieval and early post-medieval activity at the site

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their

requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 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 will consist of the excavation of two trenches/test-pits measuring up to 2m x 2m. Owing to the constraints of space a larger number of smaller test-pits may be excavated.

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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 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 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.

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, (*i.e.* 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:
- 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
- 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 Home Office 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.
- 9.3.8 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.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an 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:

- 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.

12 ARCHIVE

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

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

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of appropriate content on the findings of the investigation an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the *Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles

describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

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.
- 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 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: M Darling, independent specialist
Anglo-Saxon:	J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist; or
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take 2-3 days.

- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 7.5 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

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 can be supplied on request.

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

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 8

Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 3

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

Robinson, B 1999 *Castor Primary School: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*, unpublished Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service report

Specification: Version 1, 20 February 2006

Appendix 2
CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
1001	Loose, very dark grey brown silt with frequent cbm fragments & small & medium angular stones.	0.24m in thickness	Topsoil
1002	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent large limestone angular blocks and small angular & sub angular stones, tile, pottery & mollusc shells & occasional small to medium sandstone fragments.	Varying depths of between 0.09 & 0.20m	Make up deposit
1003	Compacted yellow brown with mid grey brown mottling sandy mortar & silty sand with frequent limestone & sandstone angular fragments.	Varying depths of between 0.18-0.45m	Make up deposit
1004	Soft yellow brown mixture of mortar/clay,	Up to 0.03m in thickness	Natural
1005	Large irregular angular & sub angular fragments of buff limestone.	Not ascertained	Bedrock
2001	Friable dark grey black sandy silt with frequent angular & sub angular limestone fragments & small rounded stones.	Max. thickness 0.46m	Topsoil
2002	Friable yellow grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub angular stones & limestone fragments & occasional mortar flecking & fragments.	Average thickness 0.23m	Make up deposit
2003	Stiff yellow grey brown silty clay.	Average thickness 0.05m	Deposit
2004	Stiff yellow grey brown silty clay with 25% mortar fragments & 15% limestone fragments with moderate small angular stones & occasional small rounded stones.	>0.18m in thickness	Make up deposit
3001	Friable dark grey black sandy silt with moderate small rounded & sub angular stones & occasional coal, mortar & charcoal flecking.	Average thickness 0.32m	Topsoil
3002	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small rounded & angular stones & occasional charcoal, cbm & mortar flecking.	Average thickness 0.30m	Make up deposit

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
3003	Stiff yellow grey brown silty clay with moderate limestone fragments & small rounded & angular stones, charcoal flecking & fragments & mortar flecking.	Average thickness – 0.30m	Make up deposit
3004	Stiff light olive brown silt clay with frequent medium to large angular limestone fragments & flecking & occasional charcoal fragments & flecking, cbm fragments & small rounded & angular stones.	Average thickness – 0.45m	Make up deposits
3005	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with pea grit/small angular stones (10%) & angular & sub angular limestone fragments (20%) with occasional charcoal & cbm flecking.	>0.22m in thickness	Make up deposit

ABBREVIATIONS

Cbm – ceramic building material (brick/tile)

Appendix 3

THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 107 fragments of pottery weighing 1968g and representing a maximum of about 86 individual vessels was recovered from 13 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it brick/tile or fired clay, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 99g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (1001, 2001, 3001) and make-up deposits (1002, 1003, 2002, 2004, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005).

Most of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Castor, at Bourne 20km to the north, and elsewhere in South Lincolnshire, and the Stanion-Lyveden area of Northamptonshire, 20km to the southwest. However, the later material was probably mostly manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1001	Soft paste porcelain, 19 th -20 th century	2	20	19 th -20 th century
	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	
	Polychrome glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	11	
1002	Stanion-Lyveden ware, 2 vessels, 12 th -14 th century	7	140	12 th -14 th century
1003	Stanion-Lyveden ware?	1	114	12 th -14 th century
2001	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	10	177	19 th -20 th century
	Brown and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	15	
	Polychrome glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	4	53	
	Blue sponged/painted tableware, 19 th -20 th century	4	45	
	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	3	42	
	Hand painted tableware, 19 th century	1	18	
	Black glazed Jackfield-type tableware teapot lid, 19 th century	1	141	
	Salt-glazed stoneware bottle, 19 th -20 th century	1	110	
	Brown glazed earthenware pancheons, 18 th century	2	128	
	Black glazed earthenware pancheons, 18 th century	2	124	
	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	6	41	
2002	Bourne D ware, 15 th -17 th century	1	3	15 th -17 th century
	Stamford ware, 9 th -12 th century	1	6	
	South Lincs. Shelly ware?, 12 th -13 th century	1	3	
	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	7	44	19 th -20 th century
	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	3	14	
	Brown salt-glazed stoneware, 19 th century	1	20	
	Black glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	30	

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Blue glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	3	
2004	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	1	20	3 rd -4 th century
3001	Salt-glazed stoneware, 19 th -20 th century	1	15	19 th -20 th century
	Red painted black glazed earthenware, abraded, 18 th century	1	2	
	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	2	21	
3002	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon	2	20	18 th century
3003	Blackware cup, 17 th century	1	7	18 th century
	Blackware cup/posset, 17 th -18 th century	1	10	
	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th century	2	11	
	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	4	
	Glazed red earthenware pancheons, 18 th century	2	54	
	Bourne D ware pancheon, 16 th -17 th century	3	31	
	Unglazed red earthenware, 15 th -17 th century	1	12	
	Medieval local fabric, reduced, 12 th -15 th century	1	6	
3004	Glazed red earthenware pancheon, 17 th -18 th century	4	185	17 th -18 th century
	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome, 17 th century	7	195	
	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	5	28	
	Bourne D ware?? 15 th -17 th century	1	1	
	Stamford ware, 9 th -12 th century	2	14	
	South Lincs. Shelly ware, 12 th -13 th century	1	3	
3005	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	2	3	17 th -18 th century
	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	5	
	Midlands Yellow ware bowl, 17 th century	1	14	

Pottery from several periods is evident in the assemblage. In addition to the Roman material reported by Darling (and one piece in this group), there is a small group of Saxo-Norman ceramic, all of it Stamford ware. It is possible that this Stamford ware is late and perhaps related to the slightly larger group of medieval sherds, which generally date to the 12th-14th century. There is a dearth of late medieval-early post-medieval transitional material but then a prominent increase in pottery of the 16th-18th century, probably actually commencing in the 17th century. Although there are tablewares in this aspect of the collection, larger, more utilitarian vessels, notably pancheons, make up a large portion of this post-medieval material. Although this vessel type served a multitude of uses, one of its major functions was as milk holders, which might imply that the area was used for dairy farming in the 17th-18th centuries. The final component of the pottery assemblage is material of early modern date, 19th-20th century, mostly tablewares.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1001	CBM	Salt-glazed drainpipe, 19 th -20 th century	1	73	19 th -20 th century
	CBM	Brick/tile	1	1	
2002	CBM	Fired clay/daub	1	19	
3003	CBM	Tile?	1	6	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Materials

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Castor that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Peterborough City Council Sites and Monuments

Record.

Potential

The different aspects of the assemblage have varying potential and significance. Although minor components of the collection, the Saxo-Norman and medieval fragments indicate occupation of these periods on the site or close by and this is of moderate local potential. Post-medieval pottery forms a larger portion of the assemblage and this material displays a bias in the types of vessels represented. As a result, this component of the assemblage reflects occupation of 16th- 17th century date on the site and also provides some indications of functional activity. Therefore, this aspect is also of moderate local potential and significance. Dating to the 19th-20th centuries, the latest artefacts are of limited local potential but relate to use of the site at this time.

The lack of any material earlier than the 9th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from the Saxon period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts of 15th-16th century date would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Slowikowski, A., 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

Appendix 4

REPORT 224 ON POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION AT CHURCH HILL, CASTOR, CCH06

For ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A
19 May 2006

The pottery consists of 22 sherds from seven contexts, weighing 296g. Much is abraded, and fragmentary. These have been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. There are no problems for long term storage. Codes are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln database and for Lincolnshire sites. The archive data is listed below, appendix 1, and will be curated for future study and research. Fabrics are defined below, and archive codes expanded in appendix 2.

The pottery is summarised for quantities, dating and comments in Table 1.

Table 1

Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date
	1001	1		2 M3
	1002	1	23	ML3
Make up deposit	2002	5	29	ML3
Deposit	2003	2	73	ML3
Make up deposit	2004	4	28	ML3
Make up deposit	3003	5	80	ML3
Make up deposit	3005	3	61	M3?
		22	296	

Nearly all the Roman sherds were in Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVCC), with three Nene Valley grey ware sherds (NVGW), and an oxidized body sherd with occasional shell inclusions (OXSH), including punctate brachiopods from local clays. The dating therefore depends entirely on the NVCC, which included late forms current in the later 3rd century, some of which may well extend into the 4th century.

This is an unusual small group, unbalanced functionally due to the preponderance of finer wares, and almost complete absence of the usually commoner coarser fabrics used for cooking and storage.

FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber, R. & Dore, J., 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2.), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat	NRFRC: LNVCC
NVGW	Nene Valley Grey ware, fabric similar to NVCC, usually slightly coarser, fired in reducing conditions to produce light grey, often mottled, surfaces.	
OXSH	Oxidized fabric with occasional shell inclusions.	

PRO Post-Roman sherds

ã M.J. Darling, 2006.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE DATA

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Alt	D#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
1001	NVCC	BKROU	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS BASAL;LTBN FB	-	1	2
1001	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
1002	OXSH	-	-	-	-	-	BS GRY FB;BN SURFS;OCC SHEL;PBRACH	-	1	14
1002	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
2002	NVCC	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS POSS BK;LTBN FB	-	2	5
2002	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS THICKER;LTBN FB	-	1	6
2002	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS THICKER;LTBN FB	-	1	13
2002	NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BS CR FB;SMOOTH INT	-	1	5
2002	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
2003	NVCC	JB	-	-	-	-	BS THICKER BASAL CR FAB	-	1	67
2003	NVGW	JWM?	-	-	ABR	-	BS NECK FRAG	-	1	6
2003	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
2004	NVCC	F?	-	1	-	-	BSS CC EXT ONLY;GRY CORE LTRB FB	-	2	10
2004	NVGW	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	18
2004	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
3003	NVCC	FDN	-	-	ABR	-	NECK FRAG;CR-LTBN FB	-	1	28
3003	NVCC	D36	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FRAG;LTBN FAB	-	1	22
3003	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;LTBN FAB	-	1	20
3003	NVCC	CLSD	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS CR FAB;F.THK SHERD	-	1	4
3003	NVCC	-	-	-	VABR	-	BS LTBN FB	-	1	6
3003	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
3005	NVCC	JB	-	-	ABR	-	BS BASAL CR FAB	-	1	46
3005	NVCC	B	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FR;SMALL BOWL	-	1	3
3005	NVCC	-	-	-	-	-	ML3+	-	-	-
3005	NVCC	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS BASAL ZONE;CR FAB	-	1	12
3005	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
									22	296

APPENDIX 2 ARCHIVE CODES

Code	Form
B	Bowl
BD	Bowl or dish
BK	Beaker
BKROU	Beaker rouletted
CLSD	Closed form
D36	Dish copy samian form 36
F	Flagon
FDN	Flagon with disc-neck
JB	Jar or bowl
JWM	Jar wide-mouthed
Code	Decoration
ROUZ	Rouletted zone

Appendix 5

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.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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).
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.
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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 14 context records
- 1 context register
- 1 section register
- 1 plan register
- 1 photographic record sheet
- 4 daily record sheets
- 2 site monitoring sheets
- 4 scale drawing sheets (including scaled plans and sections)
- Finds

All primary records and finds are currently held at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive will be:

Peterborough Museum & Art Gallery
Priestgate
Peterborough
PE1 1LF

Accession Number: TBA

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CCH 06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological features and finds 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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs & 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 (Appendix 1).