
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND
NORTH OF 29 MAXEY ROAD,
HELPSTON, PETERBOROUGH
(HEMR13)**

Work Undertaken For
Seagate Homes

December 2013

Report Compiled by
Russell Trimble



National Grid Reference: TF 12159 05811
Planning Application Number (No. 13/01069/FUL)
A.P.S. Report No. 159/13
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation
on land north of 29 Maxey Road,
Helpston,
Peterborough
(HEMR13)**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of 29 Maxey Road, Helpston, Peterborough, on the site of a proposed residential development.

The site lies at the northern periphery of the historic core of the settlement in Helpston. Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs indicate that the area north of Helpston contains prehistoric remains associated with nationally significant ceremonial and funerary monuments recorded at Maxey Quarry.

The project resulted in the discovery of Romano-British remains in the south-eastern part of the site, including a linear feature interpreted as a shallow ditch or possibly a track and a ditch and recut interpreted as a boundary or enclosure ditch. Small quantities of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material were recovered from the area.

Remains of ridge and furrow apparent in five of the six trenches indicated that during the medieval and post medieval periods the site lay within the open fields of the parish.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

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, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a

local, national or international context as appropriate’ (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Planning Ref. 13/01069/FUL) for the construction of five new dwellings on land to the north of 29 Maxey Road, Helpston was granted by Peterborough City Council, conditional upon the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works commencing with a programme of trial trench evaluation.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Seagate Homes to undertake the programme of trial trenching, which was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Peterborough City Council Planning Archaeologist. The work was undertaken between the 19th and 29th November 2013.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Helpston is situated approximately 10km east of Stamford and 10km northwest of Peterborough in the administrative district of Peterborough City Council (Fig. 1).

The site, centred on National Grid Reference TF 12159 05811, lies on the northern periphery of the village, west of Maxey Road, at a distance of approximately 200m north of the parish church (Fig. 2). It is bounded to the south by a residential property at No. 29 Maxey Road and to the north and west by arable land.

The site is generally level, at around 10.5m above Ordnance Datum. At the time of fieldwork the area was mostly under long grass, with a broad swath of shrubs and trees extending along the eastern boundary adjacent to Maxey Road.

Helpston lies on solid geology of the Blisworth Limestone Formation, which was formed during the Jurassic period. The site is located at the northern edge of the limestone, at the boundary with sand and gravel deposits (British Geological Survey 1:50 000 Solid and Drift – bgs.ac.uk, Geology of Britain Viewer) in the valley of the River Welland.

The locality of the site is covered by brashy calcereous clayey soils of the Sherbourne Association, developed on Cornbrash Formation limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 329).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Cropmarks identified to the north of Helpston, north of the railway line, and approximately 200m north of the proposed development, indicate important prehistoric remains including a possible Neolithic causewayed enclosure (HER Ref. 51631), possible Bronze Age round barrows (HER Ref. 51656) and the remains of Iron Age (possibly Roman) settlement (HER Ref. 51657). The remains indicate a continuation of the ceremonial and funerary landscape revealed by various phases of fieldwork centred on Maxey Quarry, north of the Maxey Cut. The remains recorded at Maxey Quarry include a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, two cursus monuments, henges, barrow cemeteries and an Iron Age farmstead (Meadows 2008).

The earliest documentary reference to Helpston occurs in the *Cartularium Saxonicum* of 871 where it is recorded as *Hylpeston*, Old English for Helpric's homestead or village (Ekwall 1989). However, the settlement is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

Torpel Manor, situated to the west of Helpston, at the west end of West Street and adjacent the major Roman road followed by King Street is a Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number 1006845). The manor was mentioned in AD1198 and a hamlet was noted in AD1276. Surviving earthworks included a moated platform containing rectangular depressions interpreted as buildings (HER Ref. 00621).

3. AIMS

The evaluation was designed to establish whether or not archaeological deposits were present on the site, and if so, to determine extent, condition, character, quality and date, sufficient to enable the archaeological curator to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Five trenches were excavated, each measuring 15m long by 1.6m wide. The trenches were positioned at locations where there was deemed to be a high potential for disturbance from development groundworks (Fig. 3).

Trench positions were agreed in advance, through consultation between Archaeological Project Services, the Peterborough City Archaeologist and Seagate Homes.

Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and other overburden by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Features of potential archaeological significance were then investigated by hand. None of the deposits encountered during fieldwork were judged to have significant potential

for palaeoenvironmental material. Accordingly, there were no samples taken from the site.

Each deposit identified was accorded a unique reference number (context number) and a written description. A photographic record including views of individual features and general views of the excavations was compiled in black and white monochrome (35mm) film and digital colour. Section drawings were produced at scale 1:10 and plans at 1:20. All recording was carried out in accordance with standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Trench outlines and planning/section reference points were plotted by survey grade GPS.

4.2 Post-excavation

Upon the completion of fieldwork, all records were checked and ordered to achieve a comprehensive Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix was compiled. Artefacts from excavated deposits were catalogued and period dates were assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations is presented in Appendix 2.

In the following account context numbers are contained in brackets. Phases were identified on the basis of artefact dating, deposit/feature characteristics and stratigraphic relationships.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (see Fig. 4)

Geologically formed deposits of sand and gravel (104) were encountered in Trench 1 at around at 10.4m above Ordnance Datum. The gravels were sealed by a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (103),

around 0.15m thick, which was also interpreted as natural (see *Plate 1*).

The layer of clayey silt was post dated in the northern part of the trench by yellowish brown silty sand (102), 0.35m thick (see *Plate 7*). The material (removed by machine) was interpreted as ploughsoil contained within a large furrow forming part of a medieval/post-medieval ridge furrow field system.

Topsoil (101) in Trench 1 was 0.30m thick.

5.2 Ditches in Trench 2 (see Figs 5 and 6)

Solid geology of limestone (206) was revealed at the south-eastern end of Trench 2, at 10.56m above Ordnance Datum. Further to the north in the same trench, limestone was revealed in the side of an excavated ditch (see below) at around 10.20m above Ordnance Datum. The limestone was sealed by a layer of sandy clay (203) at least 0.22m thick, which probably correlated with (103) in Trench 1.

A shallow linear cut, 1m wide by 0.3m deep and aligned northeast to southwest and, [204], was recorded at the south-eastern end of Trench 1 (see *Plate 9*). Two sherds of Romano-British greyware pottery and a sherd of mortaria were recovered from its fill of mid to light greyish brown sandy clay (205). The mortaria has been attributed to the 2nd to 4th century AD.

A ditch was recorded in the northern part of Trench 2. Following an approximate southwest to northeast alignment, the ditch was initially revealed in the limits of the evaluation trench. In line with recommendations made by the City Archaeologist further investigations were

then carried out in an eastward extension from the original trial trench (see *Plate 12*). The first phase of investigation identified a primary cut, [207], c. 2.05 wide by 0.75m deep and filled by sandy silt (210), truncated on its north-western side by a wide and relatively shallow recut, [213], measuring 3.9m wide and up to 0.54m deep (see *Plate 10*). A primary fill of silty sand (212) on the north-western side of [213] was sealed by light grey/orange sandy silt (211) and dark grey silt (209). A single fragment of animal bone, identified as part of a cattle mandible, was recovered from (209).

In a second segment, excavated further to the east within the trench extension, the primary ditch, [221], was 2.23m wide by 0.80m wide (see *Plate 11*). It contained a primary fill (limited to the northwest edge of the feature) of mid orange gritty sand (220), with mid brownish/olive orange clayey sand (219) above. The recut was c. 2.3m wide by 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and very slightly concave base. It was filled by slightly orange mid olive, clayey sandy silt (217), displaying a diffuse boundary with (219) below.

Within the trench extension the ditch was overlain by a wide furrow, [215], at least 3.0m wide by 0.2m deep. The furrow and the upper levels of the ditch extending either side of the excavated segment were filled by mid to dark greyish brown clayey, sandy silt (114), representing the further extent of (108) as recorded in the evaluation trench. It would appear therefore that the ditch remained partially open until the area was levelled in the medieval period as a result of arable cultivation.

A fragment of shell tempered pottery recovered from the fill (214) of the furrow [215], and a similar sherd found during cleaning over the same deposit (recorded

as 222) are possibly Iron Age or Romano-British in date. A fragment of Roman tile was recorded in material removed from the furrow by machine (recorded as 223). An undated fragment of possible stone roof-tile was recovered from the same area (also 222).

Topsoil (201) up to 0.3m thick extended throughout the upper levels of Trench 2.

5.3 Trench 3 (see Fig. 7)

Natural sand and gravel (305) was located in Trench 3 at around 10.44m above Ordnance Datum, overlain in the southern part of the trench by clayey silt (306).

The western side of a wide furrow, [304], ran the length of Trench 3 (see *Plates 3 and 13*). The visible extent of the feature was 1.1m wide (extending beyond the limit of excavation to east) by up to 0.3m deep (including 0.15m overcut). It was filled by mid yellowish brown silty sand (303) overlain by light greyish brown clayey silt (302).

Topsoil (301) in Trench 3 was 0.3m thick.

A recently excavated test pit was present in the southern part of the trench.

5.4 Trench 4 (see Fig. 8)

A deposit of light grey clay mixed with crushed stone and limestone fragments (403) extended throughout the lower levels of Trench 4. The mixed character of the deposit, which contained occasional patches of mid greyish brown sandy silt (see *Plate 4*), was suggestive of backfill into a large feature such as a quarry. Alternatively, the material may represent highly fragmented limestone brash continuous with (206) in Trench 1. In an attempt to establish the depth of the deposit, the base of the trench was lowered

at either end by machine, revealing a depth of at least 0.37m (see *Plate 14*). Rapid flooding by groundwater and health and safety considerations prevented further investigation.

To the east, (403) was sealed by mid brown sandy silt (402). The deposit, which extended from approximately mid way along the length of the trench, thickening to around 0.26m at the eastern end, may be interpreted either as ploughsoil, as redeposited material, or as an accumulation of soil into a partially backfilled quarry (see above).

Topsoil (401) in Trench 4 varied in depth between 0.48 and 0.56m, deepening from west to east.

5.3 Trench 5 (see Fig. 9)

In Trench 5 natural sand and gravel (504) was encountered at 10.26m above Ordnance Datum. It was overlain by light yellowish brown clayey silt (503) averaging 0.33m in depth (see *Plate 15*).

A substantial depth (0.28m max.) of silty sand (502) in the central part of the trench would appear to have lain within one of the north-south furrows forming part of the medieval/post medieval field system (see *Plate 16*).

Topsoil in Trench 5 (501) was around 0.34m thick.

5.6 Trench 6 (see Fig. 10)

Natural sand and gravel (605) was located in Trench 6 at around 10.40m above Ordnance Datum, interspersed with patches of greyish brown clay (604). An overlying layer of light yellowish brown clayey silt (607) survived in the central part of the trench, to a depth of around 0.1m (see *Plate 18*).

Furrows were partly visible at either end of Trench 6. At the eastern of the trench, the visible extent of furrow [602] was excavated by hand, revealing a variable profile (steep to gradually sloping western edge and flattish base) and depth of around 0.30m (see *Plate 19*). A sherd of pottery dated 15-16th century was recovered from the fill of mid yellowish brown silty sand (601). At the opposite end of the trench, the eastern side of the second furrow was removed by machine. In section the fill of mid yellowish brown silty sand (606) was seen to be 0.36m thick (see *Plate 17*).

Topsoil in Trench 6 was between 0.3 and 0.35m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

The evaluation demonstrated that natural deposits of sand and gravel – (104), (305), (504), (605) are present across the majority of the site, overlain by clayey silt – (103), (203), (306), (503) and (607). Jurassic limestone appears to outcrop on the southern periphery of the area, as suggested by (206) in Trench 2 and the presence of a possible stone quarry in Trench 4.

The most significant findings of the evaluation occurred in Trench 2, at the south-eastern corner of the proposed development, where a small quantity of Romano-British pottery was retrieved from material filling the shallow ditch or possible track [204].

Further to the north in Trench 2, the ditch [207]/[221] and recut [213]/[218] clearly preceded the medieval (possibly post medieval) field system denoted by furrow [215] and might therefore be interpreted as delineating a boundary or enclosure of late prehistoric (Iron Age?) or Romano-British

date. There were no structural features (for example, postholes) in the areas examined or other indicators of domestic occupation such as refuse pits. However, the small quantity of pottery in [204] and residual pottery and building material in the area of the larger ditch attest to settlement in the general vicinity of the site. From the available evidence it might be suggested that the recorded features were located in the wider pattern of livestock enclosures and fields surrounding a settlement located further to the south, in the area occupied by the existing settlement of Helpston (as suggested by the absence of features in the northern part of the site).

Remnants of ridge and furrow located in all of the trenches except Trench 4, indicate the presence of at least three furrows aligned north-south. Typically, ridge and furrow field systems developed in the medieval period and often continued in use into the post-medieval period, subsequently surviving as earthworks or being levelled as a result of modern farming methods. The recovery of a sherd of 15-16th century pottery from the fill (601) of [602] in Trench 6 provides some support for the proposed date.

7. CONCLUSION

The evaluation on land north of 29 Maxey Road, Helpston located evidence of Romano-British settlement activity.

There was no direct evidence relating to structures or occupation in the immediate area, but occasional finds of pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone attest to domestic occupation in the general vicinity of the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Seagate Homes who commissioned the fieldwork and report.

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Meadows, I, 2008 *Maxey Quarry, Cambridgeshire, Western Extension 2007 – 2008, Assessment Report*. Northamptonshire Archaeology Report **09/143**

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

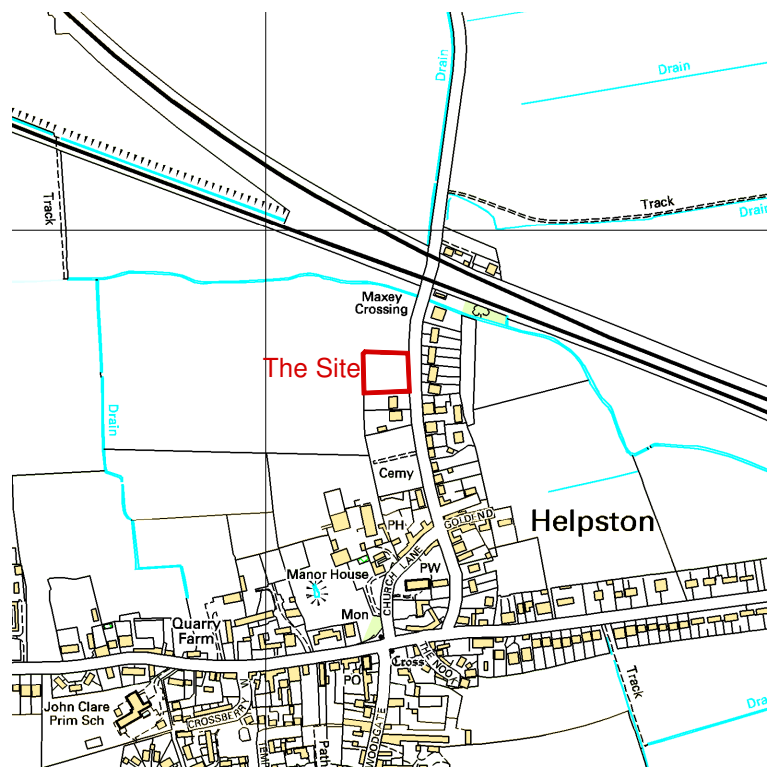
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

RCHME Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)

SMR Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1 General location map




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Helpston, Maxey Road HEMR13		
Scale 1: 10 000	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 159/13

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

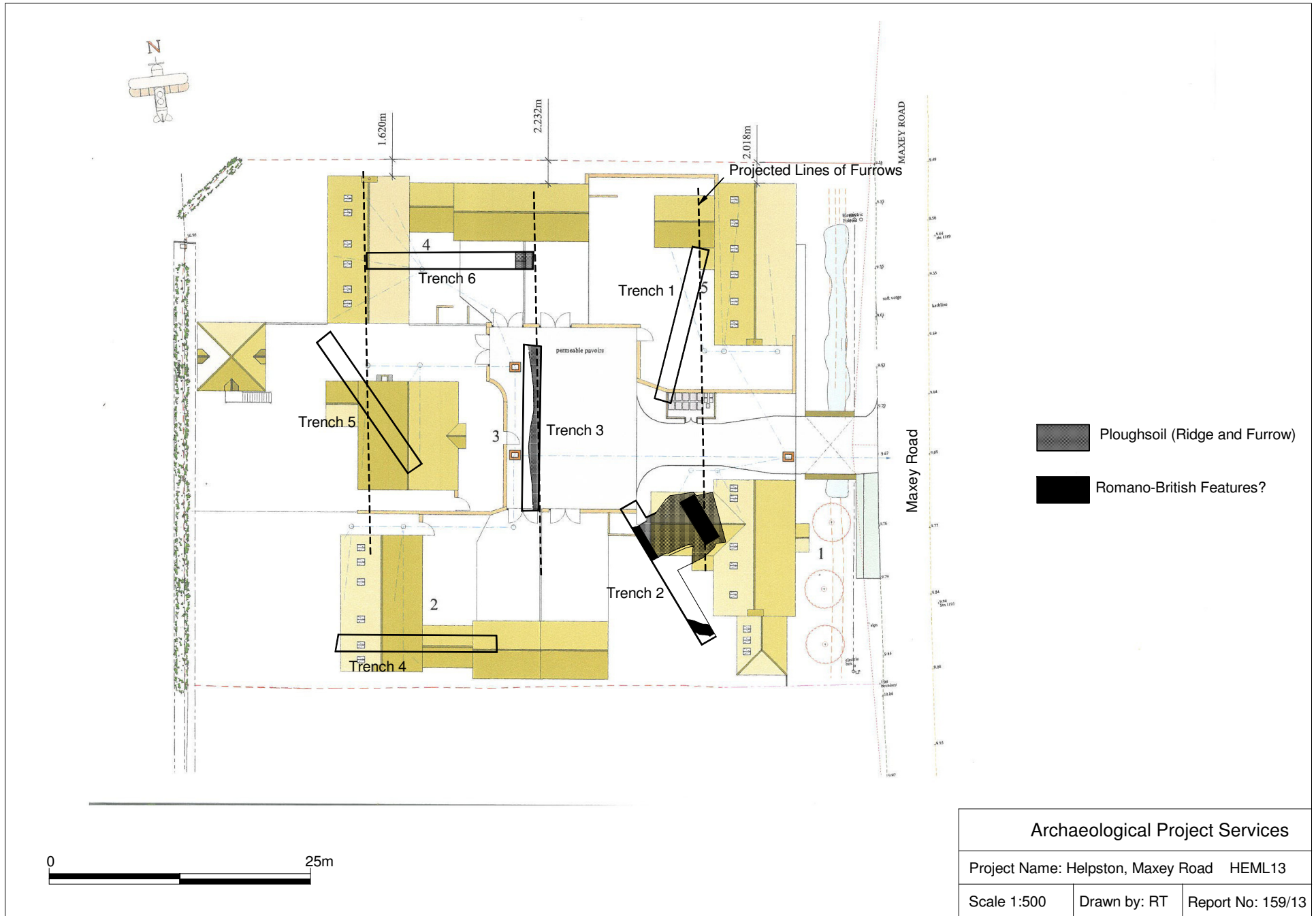


Figure 3 - Site plan showing trench locations against proposed development

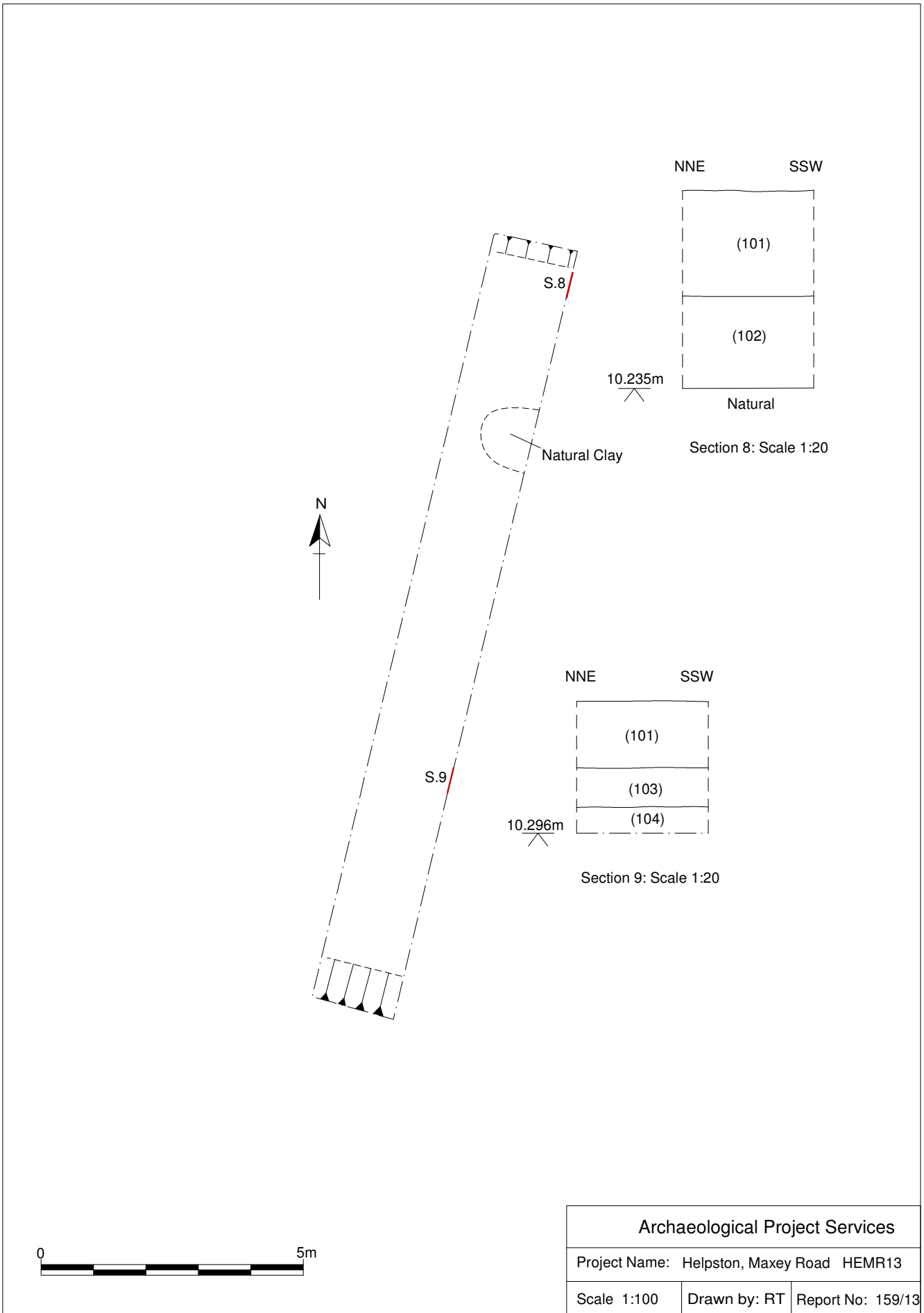
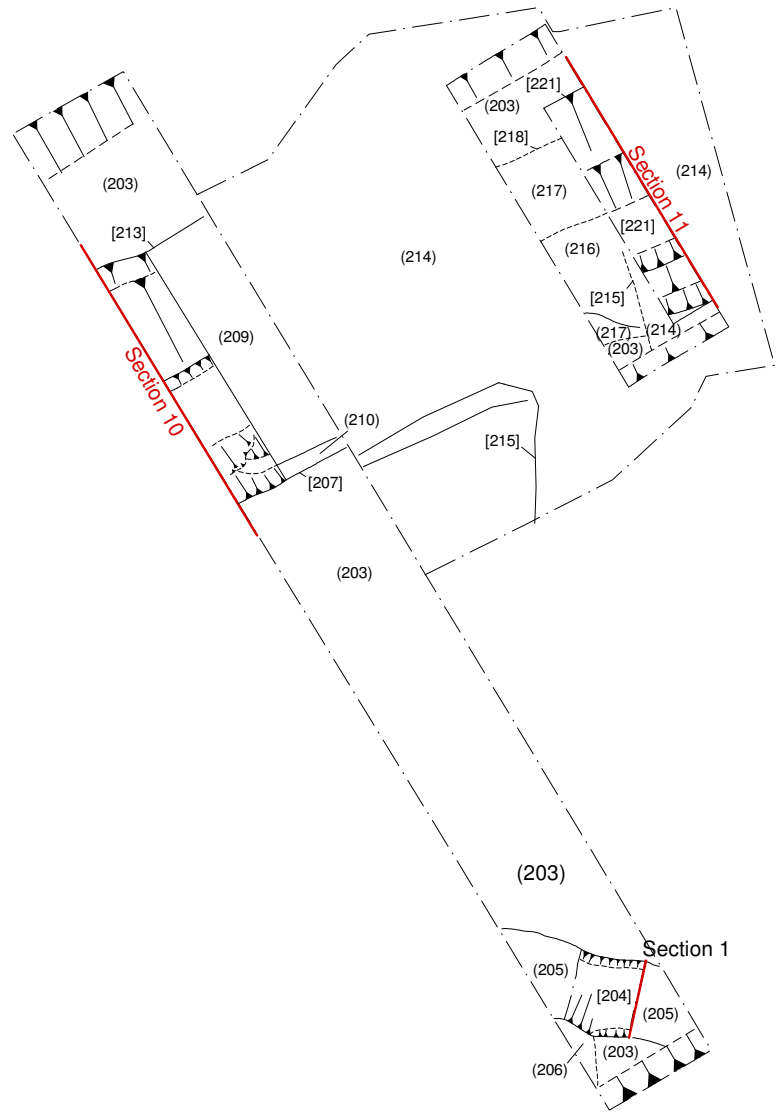


Figure 4 - Trench 1 Plan and Sections

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Helpston, Maxey Road HEMR13		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 159/13



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Helpston, Maxey Road HEMR13		
Scale 1: 100	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 159/13

Figure 5 - Trench 2 Plan

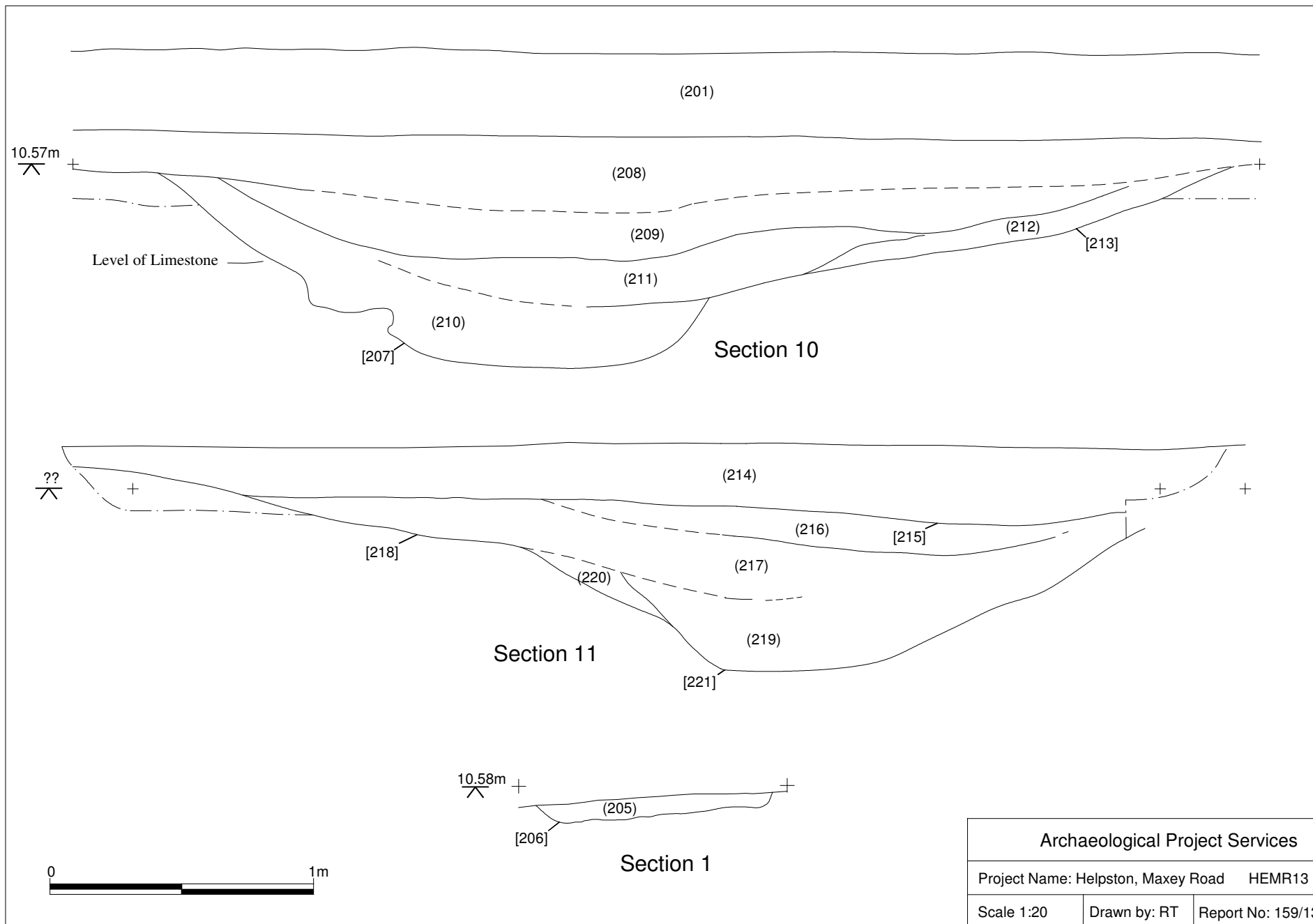
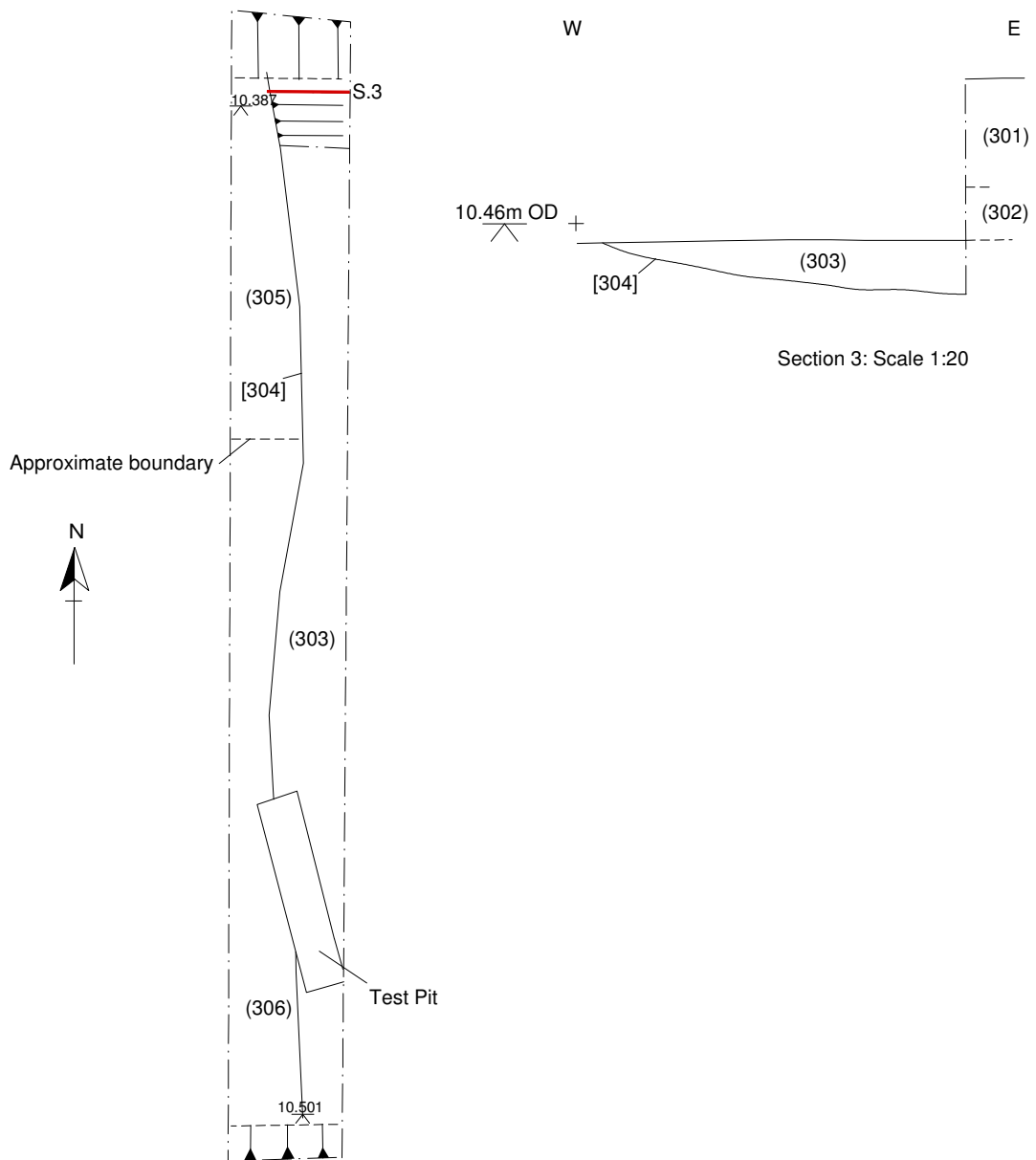
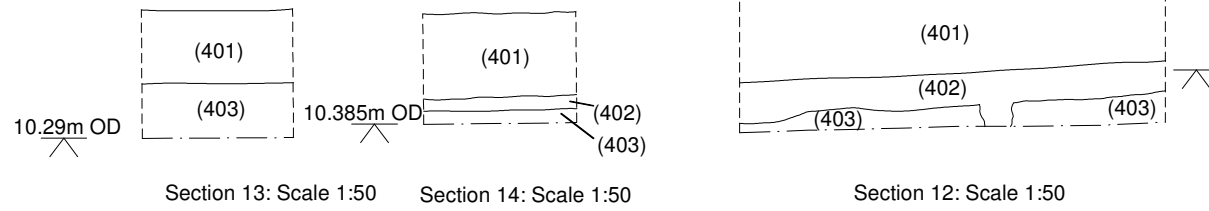
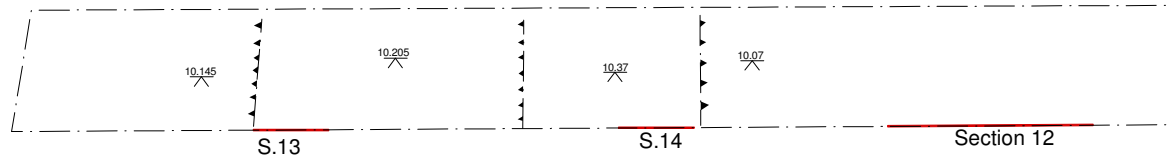


Figure 6 - Trench 2 Sections



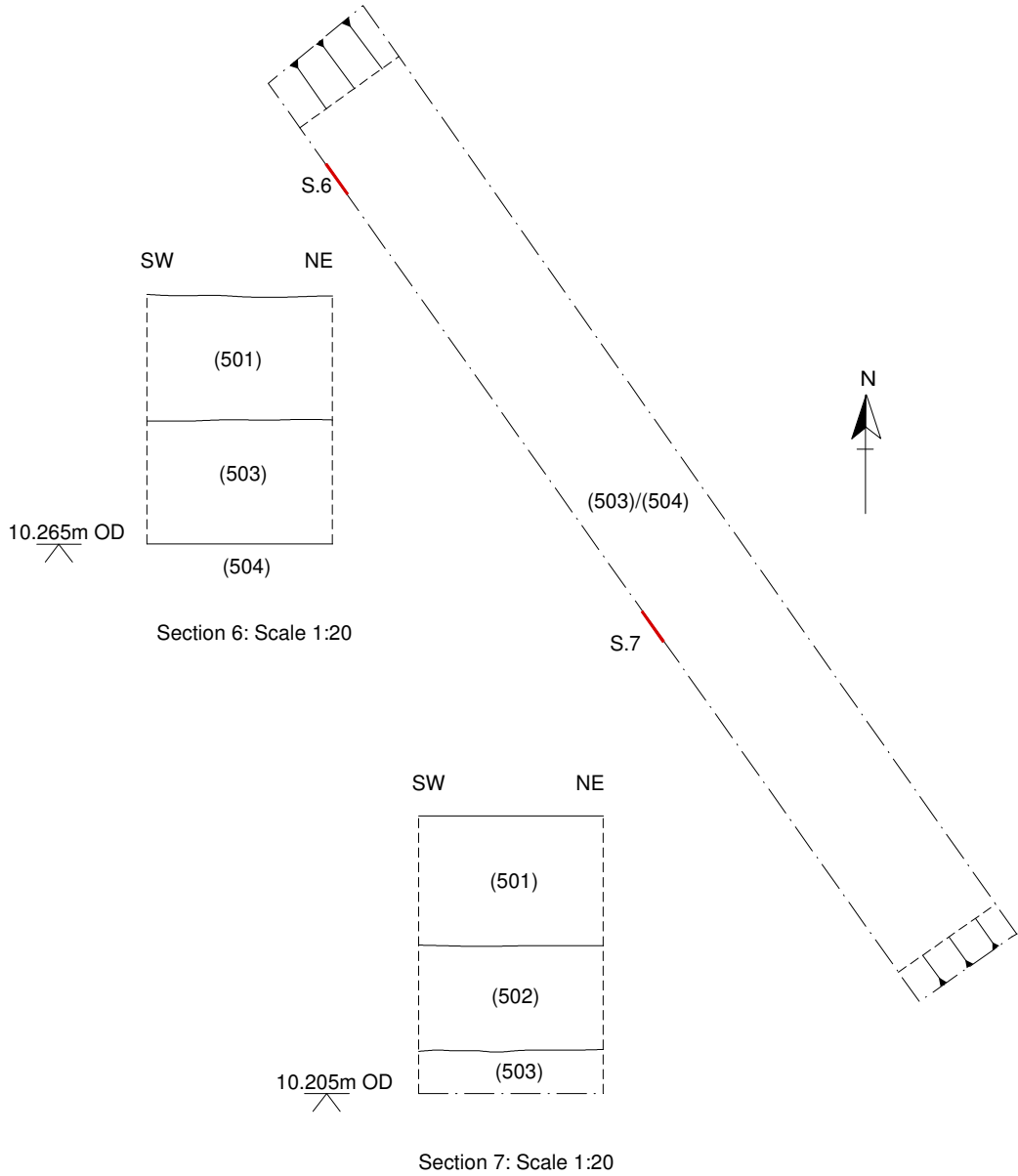
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Scale 1:100	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 159/13

Figure 7 - Trench 3 Plan and Section



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Figure 8 - Trench 4 Plan and Sections



Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale 1:100	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 159/13

Figure 9 - Trench 5 Plan and Sections

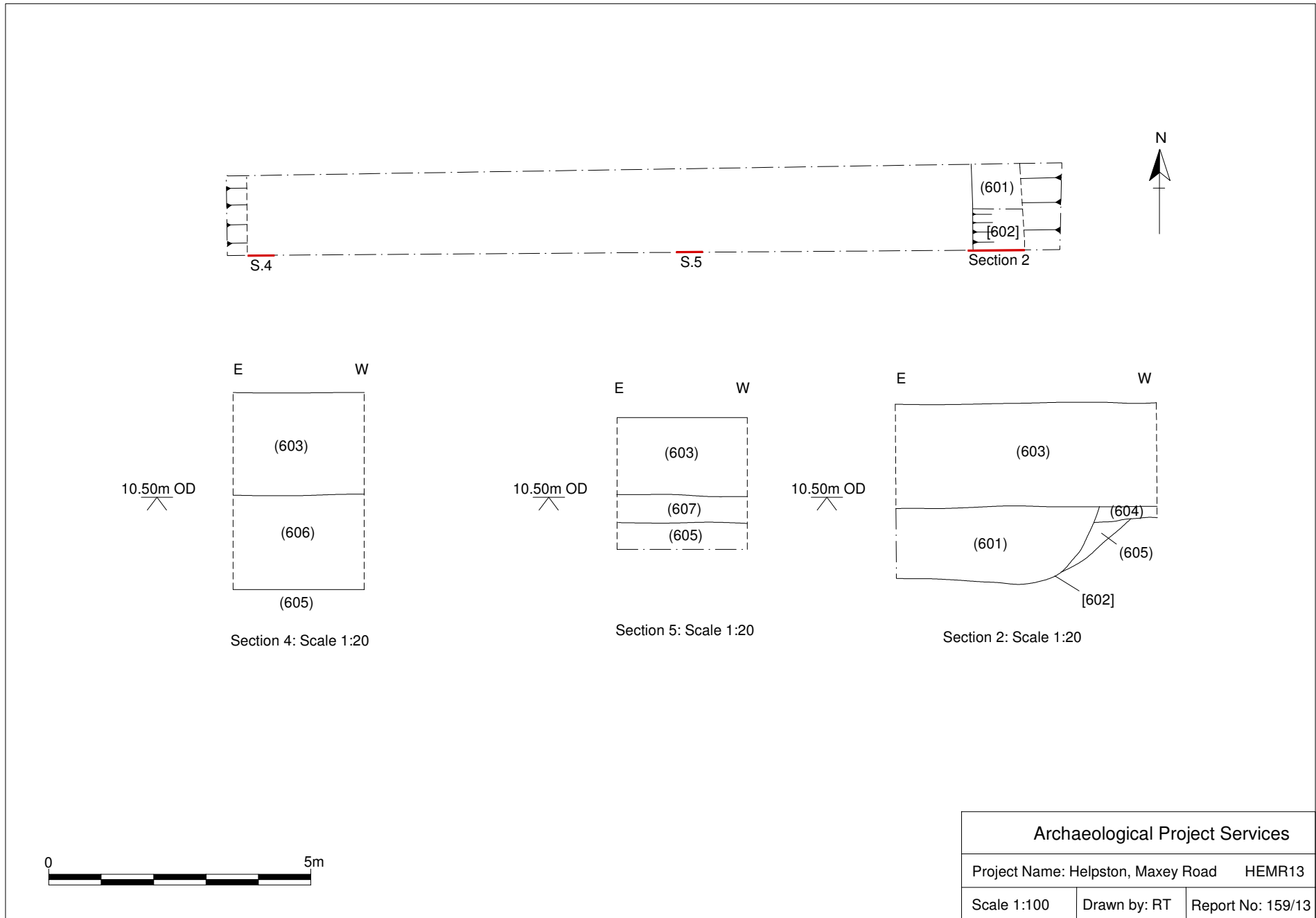


Figure 10 - Trench 6 Plan and Sections

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, General View Pre-Excavation, Looking NNE



Plate 2: Trench 2, General View Pre-Excavation, Looking NW



Plate 3: Trench 3, General View Pre-Excavation, Looking S



Plate 4: Trench 4, General View Pre-Excavation, Looking E



Plate 5: Trench 5, General View Pre-Excavation, Looking SE



Plate 6: Trench 6, General View Pre-Excavation, Looking W



Plate 7: Trench 1, Section 8, Looking ESE



Plate 8: Trench 1, Section 9, Looking ESE



Plate 9: Trench 2, Linear Feature [204], Looking SE



Plate 10: Trench 2, Ditch [207]/[213], Looking SW



Plate 11: Trench 2, Ditch [218]/[221], Looking SE



Plate 12: Trench 2, General View of Extended Area, Looking SW



Plate 13: Trench 3, Furrow [304], Looking NE



Plate 14: Trench 4, Trench Deepened, Looking WSW



Plate 15: Trench 5, Section 6, Looking SW



Plate 16: Trench 5, Section 7, Looking SW



Plate 17: Trench 6, Section 4, Looking S



Plate 18: Trench 6, Section 5, Looking S



Plate 19: Trench 6, Furrow [602], Looking S

APPENDIX 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING
LAND TO THE NORTH OF LAND NORTH OF 29 MAXEY ROAD, HELPSTON

PREPARED BY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

FOR

SEAGATE HOMES

DECEMBER 2013

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Fig 1 Trench Location plan at back of document

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching is required in advance of proposed development on land to the north of 29 Maxey Road, Helpston, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, close to the historic core of Helpston. Torpel Manor, a Scheduled Monument of medieval date lies to the west of the village and to the north of the railway line of complex of probable prehistoric cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs.*
- 1.3 *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 Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological trial trenching in advance of proposed construction on land to the north of 29 Maxey Road, Helpston, Peterborough.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Helpston is located about 10km northwest of the centre of Peterborough. The site lies on the north side of the village on the west side of Maxey Road at National Grid Reference TF 1215905811.

4 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Residential development is proposed for land north of 29 Maxey Road, Helpston Peterborough. Planning permission (Application 13/01069/FUL) for the development is subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works. The Peterborough City Planning Archaeologist has advised that evaluation in the form of a programme of trial trenching is required to assess the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at about 17m OD on gently sloping ground to the south of the River Welland. Soils of the area are brashy calcareous clayey soils of the Sherbourne Association developed on Cornbrash formation limestone (Hodge et al. 1984,329).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Helpston is first mentioned to in the Cartularium Saxonicum of 871 where it is recorded as Hylpeston, Old English for Helpric's homestead or village (Ekwall 1989), although it is not referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086.
- 6.2 Torpel Manor, Scheduled Monument of medieval date lies at the west end of West Street, adjacent to the line of the Roman Road known as King Street (Ring and Bailey, National List Entry 1006845). This site is manor is first mentioned in AD1198 and a hamlet is noted in AD1276.
- 6.3 To the north of the railway line, approximately 200m north of the proposed development, cropmarks representing multi-period prehistoric occupation have been identified. A number of investigations at Maxey quarry have dated these to as early as the Bronze Age. These may extend into the area of the proposed development.

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 and mitigation of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the significance of the archaeological features present
 - 7.2.3 Assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site
 - 7.2.4 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.7 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.8 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 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 Six trenches each measuring 15m in length will be excavated, targeted mainly of the footprints of the proposed plots within the development area, 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 in line with the methodology to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the curatorial archaeologists representing the local authorities of South Yorkshire. 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 If appropriate, open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Deeper trenches will need to be surrounded by Heras Fencing. 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 Trenches will be machine excavated under archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon, which is expected to be just above the palaeosol horizon.
- 8.3.2 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.
- 8.3.3 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- sectioning of discrete features in the first instance 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.
- 8.3.4 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. The stratigraphy of all trial trenches will be recorded, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

- 8.3.5 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.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slide photographs will be compiled, supplemented by digital images. 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

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.

- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left in situ with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.3.8 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.
- 8.3.9 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.
- 8.3.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of the site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 Environmental sampling will aim to establish:

- the state of preservation of any environmental remains which may be contained within archaeological deposits on the
- the broad character of these deposits e.g. the presence of material indicating domestic occupation, non settlement related deposits which might indicate broad environmental changes such as mollusc communities within field ditches. To this end a variety of feature types should be sampled as appropriate.
- the distribution of environmental remains across the site through sampling features from distributed within different trenches from across the site.
- the presence of archaeological remains within features of separate periods through sampling features separated stratigraphically or by datable artefactual material.

- 9.2 All environmental sampling will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidance on environmental sampling (Campbell, 2011).
- 9.3 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.

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.
- 10.2.3 Environmental sample processing and assessment
- 10.2.4 Submission of any radiocarbon dates necessary to establish the date of the natural sedimentary sequences or undated archaeological deposits.

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:
- 10.3.2 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 10.3.3 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 10.3.4 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- 10.3.5 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- 10.3.6 A text describing the findings of the investigation and a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 10.3.7 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. Other illustrations will include a detailed location map, a detailed site plan

showing all trenches, select artefact illustrations and an overall site plan showing all (phased) archaeological features recorded.

- 10.3.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 10.3.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 10.3.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 10.3.11 Specialist reports on the environmental remains.
- 10.3.12 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 10.3.13 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- 10.3.14 The evaluation report will include a detailed context index and an index to the archive

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Peterborough City Council Planning Archaeologist, and to the City Council Archaeological Historic Environment Record.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journals: Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
- 13.3 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.4 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology for findings of medieval or later date. Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database.

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability 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 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 16.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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.

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation Lincoln.	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum,
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Sarah percival, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Alex Beeby, APS in house Roman pottery specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Irvin, independence ceramicist.
Medieval and later:	Alex Beeby, APS in house pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	Gary Taylor, APS in house finds specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Dr James Rackham, Environmental Archaeological
Services	
Environmental Analysis	Dr James Rackham, Environmental Archaeological
Services	
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charles French independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Dr Rob Scaife, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 17.1 The duration for the evaluation is estimated at 5 days using a team of 1 Project Officer and 1 Site Assistant. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, and the involvement of specialist analysts.

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

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IfA, 2008 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation

Specification: Version 1, 18th November 2013

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Moderately compact/friable, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent roots; varies in thickness between 250 and 400mm thick	Topsoil
102	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional irregular stone to 30mm; 350mm deep at northern end of the trench, lensing out to the south	Ploughsoil contained in a probable furrow
103	Soft, light yellowish brown clayey silt; 150mm thick where undisturbed by furrow	Natural
104	Loose, mid orange-brown coarse sand and gravel (angular, to 40mm in size); large patches of clay occur in the gravel in the NE part of the trench	Natural
201	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent stone and occasional ceramic building material; 0.15m thick, extending throughout the trench	Topsoil
202	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub angular and sub rounded stone; 0.25m thick (max.), extending throughout trench.	Ploughsoil – part of ridge and furrow cultivation
203	Sticky but friable, mid to light yellowish orange sandy clay containing frequent small angular stone fragments; occurring intermittently in Trench 2; at least 0.3m thick where present	Natural
204	Linear cut aligned NE-SW; 1m wide x 0.3m deep x at least 2.2m long (extending beyond limits of excavation in each direction); gradually sloping sides and a flat base	Ditch?
205	Friable/sticky, mid to light greyish brown, very slightly sandy clay containing occasional sub angular stone fragments; up to 0.3m thick, extending throughout [204]	Fill of [204]
206	Light yellowish brown stone, revealed at the southern end of Trench 2; disturbed by root action	Natural
207	Linear cut aligned c. NW-SE; 2.05m wide x up to 0.75m deep; steeply sloping sides breaking gradually to a gently concave base; truncated on the NW side by probable recut [213]	Ditch
208	Moderately firm/plastic, dark brown silt; up to 0.28m thick and extending throughout upper levels of [213]	Ploughsoil filling the upper levels of [213]
209	Moderately firm, mid to dark grey with some rusty mottles, silt containing occasional charcoal flecks; up to 0.19m thick	Fill of [213]
210	Moderately firm mottled mix of mid brownish grey and mid orange yellow sandy silt containing moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks/fragments; up to 0.42m thick.	Fill of [207]
211	Moderately firm, mid light grey and mid orange mix of sandy silt containing moderate small stones; up to 0.20m thick.	Fill of [213]
212	Quite soft, light orange and yellowish orange mottled with light grey sandy silt, containing moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments; c. 90mm thick, limited to the NW side of [213].	Fill of [213]
213	Linear cut aligned c. SW-NE, around 3.9m wide x up to 0.54m deep; gently sloping sides gently concave base	Recut along the line of [207]
214	Quite soft, mid to dark greyish brown clayey, sandy silt containing frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments; up to 0.2m thick	Fill of [215]
215	Linear cut aligned N-S, at least 3.0m wide x 0.2m deep (max); gently sloping sides and a gently concave base.	Furrow
216	Firm, quite stiff, mid grey with some rusty mottles, clayey silt containing occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments; up to 0.13m thick	Fill of [218]

217	Quite soft/sticky, mid slightly orange olive, clayey sandy silt containing moderate small stones and small sub-angular limestone, and occasional charcoal.	Fill of [218]
218	Linear cut aligned NE-SW, c. 2.3m wide x 0.4m deep; gently sloping sides and very slightly concave base	Recut along line of [221]?
219	Moderately firm/sticky, mid brownish/olive orange clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones and sub-angular limestone fragments; 0.28m thick	Fill of [221]
220	Quite soft, mid orange gritty sand containing moderately frequent sub-rounded stones; c. 0.13m thick	Fill of [221]
221	Linear cut aligned SW to NE, 2.23m wide x up to 0.8m deep; sides sloping at 45° in areas (generally less steep) with a flattish/slightly concave base	Ditch – probably = [207]
222	Surface find from area southwest of sondage across [221]	Surface find
223	Find from machine excavated material in sondage	Find from (214)?
301	Moderately compact/friable, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt; 300mm thick	Topsoil
302	Soft, light greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional rounded and angular stone to 20mm; 150mm thick	Layer/fill of [304]
303	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional irregular stone, 150mm thick, extending throughout furrow in Trench 3	Fill of [304]
304	Linear cut aligned N-S, at least 1.1m wide (extending beyond limit of excavation to east) x 150mm+ deep; gradual, slightly concave slope from west to east.	Furrow
305	Loose, mid orange-brown coarse sand and gravel (angular, to 40mm in size)	Natural
306	Soft, light yellowish brown clayey silt: visible across base in southern part of Trench 3	Natural
401	Moderately compact/friable, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt; between 0.48 and 0.56m thick, deepening from west to east	Topsoil
402	Soft, mid brown sandy silt containing occasional angular stone to 20mm, charcoal flecks and roots; 0.26m thick at eastern end of trench, gradually lensing out to the west (approximately mid way along the trench)	Layer
403	Moderately compact mix of light grey clay, crushed stone, and limestone fragments to 40mm, including large patches/lenses of mid greyish brown sandy silt; 0.37m+ thick - as revealed at the western end of the trench.	Redeposited materials? – possibly filling a quarry
501	Moderately compact/friable, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt; 0.34m thick	Topsoil
502	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional irregular stone; approximately 7m in extent NW-SE x 0.28m thick at centre	Ploughsoil – part of ridge and furrow cultivation
503	Soft, light yellowish brown clayey silt; average 0.33m in areas not affected by furrow	Natural
504	Loose, mid orange-brown coarse sand and gravel; revealed across the base of Trench 5	Natural
601	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional irregular stone, extending throughout [602]	Fill of [602]
602	Linear cut aligned N-S, at least 0.77m wide x up to 0.30m deep; visible western side varies from quite steep to gradually sloping, to a flattish base	Furrow
603	Moderately compact/friable, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt; thickens east to west – from 0.3 to 0.35m.	Topsoil
604	Firm light greyish brown clay occurring in patches across the base of the trench	Natural
605	Loose, mid orange-brown coarse sand and gravel, at least 0.1m thick	Natural

606	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional irregular stone; 0.36m thick, extent not recorded	Ploughsoil – part of ridge and furrow cultivation
607	Soft, light yellowish brown clayey silt; 0.1m thick in the centre of trench where not truncated by furrows to either side.	Natural

Appendix [3]

THE FINDS

ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). The pottery was recorded using the codes and system developed for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). A total of five sherds from four vessels, weighing 71 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

Condition

The pieces are fragmentary and abraded.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W(g)
2	205	GREY	Greyware	U	VABR	BSS; J; POSS ABRADED NVGW	2	1	5
2	205	MONV	Nene Valley Mortaria	M	ABR	RIM; MRR?	1	1	31
2	205	ZDATE				2-4C			
2	214	SHEL	Miscellaneous Shell Tempered	U	ABR	BS; POORLY SORTED SHELL	1	1	15
2	214	ZDATE				IA-RO			
2	222	SHEL	Miscellaneous Shell Tempered	U	ABR	BS; SURFACELESS; VERY HIGH SHELL CONTENT	1	1	20
2	222	ZDATE				IA-RO			
Total							5	4	71

Provenance

All of the pottery came from Trench 2. Material was recovered from fill (205) within possible ditch [204], as well as (214) in furrow [215]. A single surface find from this trench was labelled with number (222).

Range

The pottery is largely undiagnostic, due to its poor condition. Two shell tempered sherds (SHEL) including pieces from furrow [215] and a surface find, (222), could be of Iron Age or Roman date. Three additional fragments from linear feature [204] are certainly Roman.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The sherds should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Five sherds were recovered during the evaluation, all of these came from Trench 2. Linear feature [204] produced material of definite Roman date, whilst the remaining pieces are likely to have been produced during either the Roman or Iron Age periods.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codename used (Cname), is in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing six grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was weighed and then examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below. The pottery dates to the later Medieval or early Post Medieval period.

Condition

The sherd is small, but not overly abraded.

Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Date
6	601	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Slightly bumpy	?	1	1	6	BS	15th-16th

Provenance

The pottery fragment came from fill (601) within furrow [602], in Trench 6.

Range

There is a single sherd of Bourne 'D' ware. The piece, which came from furrow [602], is likely to be of 15th or 16th century date.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A single sherd of pottery of 15th-16th century date was recovered during the evaluation.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 49 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The fragment is relatively small but not overly abraded.

Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
223	RTIL	Roman Tile	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	1	49	Abraded; ?ID	Roman

Provenance

The piece of ceramic building material was recovered from a machine excavated Sondage, and may derive from furrow [215].

Range

The is a single fragment of ceramic building material. The piece is probably of Roman date, but is otherwise undiagnostic.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A single fragment of Roman ceramic building material was recovered during the evaluation. This piece came from a Sondage in Trench 2.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 9 (206g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fills of two ditches.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
205	large mammal	vertebra	-	1	3	slightly chalky
	sheep/goat	tibia	-	1	15	
209	cattle	mandible	L	7	189	all join; incl 2 molars, 1 pre-molar

Summary

As a small collection of bone, there is little to comment upon other than to say sheep/goat and cattle were present at the site. The bone should be re-examined if further work is envisaged at the site and should be retained as part of the site archive, for which it is stable.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

A single other find weighing 4g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in good condition.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
222	stone	thin (7mm) slab of sandstone, possible roof tile	1	4	

Provenance

The other find was recovered from

Range

A piece of probable stone roof tile was recovered.

Potential

The other find is of limited potential but may indicate the presence of buildings, though of unclear date, in the vicinity of the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table [#] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
205	2 nd to 4 th	
214	Iron Age or Roman	Based on a single sherd
222	Iron Age or Roman	Based on a single sherd
223	Roman	Based on a single fragment of CBM
601	15 th -16 th	Based on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

47	Context records
2	Photographic record sheet
10	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Priestgate
Peterborough
PE1 1LF

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Standards for Archaeological Archive Preparation*.

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Accession Number:	TBC
Oasis Number	archaeo11-167385
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HEMR13

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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