
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
54 CHURCH STREET,
NORTHBOROUGH,
PETERBOROUGH**

NBCS14

Work Undertaken For
Mr & Mrs Arthurton

April 2014

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 1577 0781
Planning Permission No: 13/00907/FUL
OASIS ID: archaeo11-179696



APS Report No. 42/14

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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CONTENTS

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

Appendices

1	Specification
2	Contexts
3	The Finds <i>by Alex Beeby, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor and Steve Malone</i>
4	Environmental Data <i>by James Rackham – Environmental Archaeology Consultancy</i>
5	Glossary
6	The Archive
7	Oasis Form

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
Figure 2 Site location
Figure 3 Site layout and trench location
Figure 4 Trench plan
Figure 5 Sections 1-4
Figure 6 Sections 5&6

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1, general view, looking east
Plate 2 Section 1 in Trench 1, looking north
Plate 3 Extended area at the west of Trench 1, showing the cut of the Car Dyke and possible bank material
Plate 4 Trench 2, general view, looking north
Plate 5 Machine dug sondage in the north end of Trench 2, looking north
Plate 6 Trench 3, general view, looking east (after initial machining)
Plate 7 Trench 3, Section 6, showing made ground deposits overlying the silty backfill (308) of the Car Dyke (following second phase of machining)

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in advance of development of land to the rear of 54 Church Street, Northborough, Peterborough.

The site is located to the west of the putative course of the Car Dyke, a Romano-British waterway that connected the Nene at Peterborough to the Witham at Washingborough, near Lincoln.

An extensive deposit within Trenches 1 and 2 suggest that the proposed housing plot was located within the backfilled route of the former Car Dyke. The same deposits were present within Trench 3 although had been heavily disturbed by more modern construction.

On the advice of the Peterborough City Archaeologist the trenches were widened to the east to locate the western edge of the Car dyke and any remnant of bank. A cut for the dyke was recorded, although the bank appears to have been heavily truncated either by a scheme of landscaping or through ploughing of the area. The stony upper fills of the Car Dyke may represent re-deposited bank material

Environmental samples recovered at 2m depth from the lower fills of the Car Dyke suggest the presence of Roman occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site, with evidence of iron smithing and crop-processing amongst other indicators.

Finds from the site include 4th century mortaria from the earliest recorded fills and a re-deposited 3rd century coin of Gallienus in the upper fill of the Car Dyke.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive

and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (13/00907/FUL) has been granted for the development of a dwelling and detached garage on land to the rear of 54 Church Street, Northborough. The Historic Environment team at Peterborough City Council advised that the development should be subject to an archaeological condition requiring a programme of archaeological evaluation.

The archaeological evaluation comprised a programme of trial trenching to date and characterise any archaeological remains which survive at the site.

The trial trenching was carried out between the 24th and 25th February 2014, in accordance with the specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by Peterborough City Council.

Following consultation with the Peterborough City Archaeologist, a further stage of work was agreed in order to mitigate for the archaeology uncovered in the evaluation trenches, this was undertaken on the 5th March 2014.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Northborough is located 12km northwest of Peterborough, adjacent to the county boundary with Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The development site is located to the east of the village, to the south of Church Street and to the west of Paradise Lane at

National Grid Reference TF 1577 0781 on land that was formerly the garden of 54 Church Street (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Fladbury 1 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 194). These soils overlie a drift geology of 1st river terrace sands and gravels which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Kellaways Sands (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Northborough is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Aerial photographs have revealed cropmarks of Bronze Age barrows and enclosures in the vicinity (RCHM 1960, 36). A Neolithic causewayed enclosure has also been identified east of the village.

The proposed development site itself is bound by the Roman Car Dyke on the east side, with the present path of Paradise Lane postulated to have been the eastern bank of the Car Dyke (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner, 1951), a Romano-British waterway that connected the Nene at Peterborough to the Witham at Washingborough, near Lincoln.

Northborough is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles in the year 656. Referred to as *Norðburh* the name is derived from the Old English and means the northern *burg*, or fortified place (Ekwall 1974, 343). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles indicate that Northborough was one of the lands given to St. Peter's abbey (Peterborough abbey) by King Wulfhere at its foundation (Swanton 1997, 31).

Surviving medieval remains include the church of St. Andrew, which dates largely to the 13th century with minor 17th century additions, and the Manor House, which was built in the mid 14th century.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The specific objectives of the work were to:

- Establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation that may be present within the development site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region
- Recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

4. METHODS

Three trial trenches were excavated to determine the location, nature and density of archaeological features present on the site. A 7.5m x 1.6m wide and a 12.5m x 1.6m wide trench were excavated in a T-shape within the proposed house plot and a further 5m x 1.6m trench was excavated within the garage plot (Fig.3).

The trenches were stripped of overburden under archaeological supervision by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trench were cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Following consultation with the Peterborough City Archaeologist, a further stage of work was carried out in order to mitigate the archaeology present on the site. Trench 1 was continued further to the west, to locate the edge of the Car Dyke and to evaluate the survival of the west bank and any potential buried land surface. Trench 3, over the garage plot at the north of the site, was extended further to the east and deepened to the maximum safe working depth.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled using colour digital and black and white print formats. Measured plans and sections were drawn. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1.

The locations of the trial trenches were surveyed using a Sokkia GRX1 GPS system. Raw satellite data were calibrated via the OS NET service resulting in extremely accurate readings. The calibrated data were logged in the field to a mobile device running Fast Survey and subsequently processed in the office by n⁴ce data processing software which is used to produce customised CAD files.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 4-6; Plates 1-3)

Trench 1 was approximately east-west aligned and 7.5m in length, adjoining Trench 2 at its eastern extent. The trench was machine dug to a depth of 0.6m to a layer that appeared to be cut by features containing Roman pottery.

Two further sondages were excavated into the layer. The first, at the western end of the trench, was excavated to record a potential linear feature. After further

investigation the 'feature' appeared to be the horizon between fills within the cut of the Car Dyke.

However, at a greater depth, the sondage appeared to reveal a small section of cut that could potentially have been the edge of the Car Dyke. The earliest deposit observed in the cut was probably re-deposited natural of loose light reddish brown sand and angular pebbles (107).

Above this was a further layer of re-deposited natural (105) overlain by a loose dark grey sandy silt (104) at least 0.4m thick that contained a 3rd century coin of Gallienus. This, in turn, was sealed by a mid greyish brown silty clay (103) approximately 0.2m thick. A further deposit of mid greyish brown clay mottled with mid reddish orange staining (109) lay above that.

The second sondage toward the middle of the trench revealed only more of deposit (109) showing that it was at least 0.6m thick. (109) was overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy clay (102), the upper layer of infill within the Car Dyke, which was sealed by topsoil (101).

These sondages were excavated to investigate deposits below the machined level of the trench. However, the presence of such an extensive and relatively thick deposit across the trench, led to the conclusion that the location was within the backfill of the Car Dyke. The projected route of the Car Dyke was conjectured to be at the east of the site, and the lack of natural deposits suggested that the trench was located within a very large feature.

Following consultation with the Peterborough City Archaeologist an extension was added to the west end of the trench in order to find evidence for the cut and bank of the Car Dyke and any potential buried land surface. The extension was machined until a definable edge of the Car Dyke was found.

The extension was machined down to natural deposits of loose, light grey gravel and sand (112) overlain by a firm light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional rounded gravel (111). In the west of the extension, the natural was overlain by a soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silty clay (110), which may represent a former land surface or subsoil.

The natural deposits were truncated by a gently sloping cut [128], which possibly represents an early phase of the Car Dyke. The cut was overlain by a number of thin banded deposits, the earliest comprised a firm mid grey mixture of sandy silt and rounded pebbles (115), up to 7cm thick, above which was a 0.23m thick loose, light yellow mixture of sand and gravel (116) that resembled re-deposited natural. This was overlain by another thin band of material (120) similar in composition to (115) and only 5cm thick. This series of deposits is likely to be the remnants of bank material or weathering of the bank observed as narrow bands of material overlying the natural.

These deposits were truncated by a re-cut of the Car Dyke [125]. A sequence of deposits was present within this cut, the earliest, the re-deposited natural, recorded as (107), overlain by the remaining fills as observed previously in the sondage.

Both the bank material and the fills of the Car Dyke were cut by several features that appeared to be parallel V-shaped ditch cuts comparable in morphology, [113], [117], [122] and [126]. They were filled with a similar fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions (114), (118), (123) and (127) respectively. These were sealed by a 0.3m layer of soft dark grey sandy silt topsoil.

Trench 2 (Figs. 4&5; Plates 4&5)

Trench 2 was on a north-south alignment within the footprint of the proposed development, forming a T-shape with Trench 1.

This trench was also dug to an approximate depth of 0.6m to a layer that appeared to be cut by features. A deeper sondage was machine dug in the northern end of the trench and backfilled immediately after recording due to Health and Safety concerns. A further sondage was hand dug but revealed no differing stratigraphy of deposits. The depth and extent of deposits recorded suggests that Trench 2 falls entirely within the infilled channel of the Car Dyke.

The earliest deposit identified within Trench 2 was a mid grey sandy clay (203) with mottled reddish orange staining with moderate small stone inclusions, at least 0.8m thick. A piece of shell tempered ware was retrieved from this layer broadly dated as Roman.

Overlying this was a thin band of mid brownish grey clay (202/206), up to 0.15m thick. It was the undulations in this layer that appeared to show up as features in the base of the trench. This layer contained several pottery sherds including a low bead and flange bowl of later 3rd to 4th century date.

Sealing this layer was a mid orangey grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions (201). This was cut by a pit [204] containing 19th century refuse (205), including a stoneware jar, dated between 1830 and 1860, and several 19th century glass medicine bottles, sealed by up to 0.25m of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (200).

Trench 3 (Figs. 4-6; Plates 6&7)

Trench 3 was located within the detached garage plot and was initially excavated to a depth of 0.4m. The trench was excavated to a deposit of 70% light yellowish brown sandy clay and 30% angular pebbles (302). This deposit had features cut into it, although they were modern and remained unexcavated.

Due to the presence of the Car Dyke in

Trenches 1 and 2, it was presumed that the deposit within Trench 3 was possibly bank material, the re-deposited natural material cast up to form a bank during the cutting of the Car Dyke channel.

After consultation with the Peterborough City Archaeologist it was decided to lengthen this trench to the east to detect the edge of the Car Dyke and to excavate deeper in order to check for a potential buried land surface and any dating material that this may uncover. No excavation was possible under the canopy of the trees remaining on the site.

The trench was dug to a maximum depth of 1.2m at which depth post-medieval pot was still frequently evident within a deposit of friable mid greyish brown clayey sand (308). Also present in the base of the trench was a loose rubble foundation. The deposit appeared to be a combination of the clay deposit observed within the Car Dyke in Trenches 1 and 2 (109)/(203) combined with more modern material. There were several sherds of pottery dating from the mid 16th to the 18th century.

Overlying this was the layer previously observed (302) which was now evidently a made ground layer that appeared to be composed of re-deposited natural material. This was cut by modern features including a small pit [304] and a shallow U-shaped linear [306]. Both had similar fills of friable mid orange greyish brown sandy silt, the fills being (305) and (307) respectively. (305) had a relatively high content of charcoal and ceramic building material fragments along with modern pottery sherds.

The features were sealed by a further layer of made ground present in the east of the trench, a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt (303) that contained 18th-19th century pottery. In turn, this was sealed by the topsoil recorded previously (301).

Geo-technical Test Pit

A single geo-technical test pit was excavated by machine, to the south of the plot, for observation by a structural engineer. This was dug by a mini digger fitted with a 0.5m toothed ditching bucket.

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 2.1m at which point natural deposits had still not been encountered. The deepest deposit observed was a firm mid grey silty clay with patches of lighter clay (404), at least 0.3m thick, with frequent stone inclusions and humic material. A large piece of Nene Valley mortaria recovered from this deposit suggest a 4th century date for the fill.

Overlying this was a friable mid to dark blackish grey silty sand with frequent stones and organic inclusions approximately 0.4m thick. Above this was an aerated clay layer (402) recorded as (203) in Trench 2 containing a further sherd of 2nd-4th century mortaria.

This was in turn was sealed by an unrecorded layer likely to be the re-deposited banks (401) followed by the topsoil as noted elsewhere on site (400).

Bulk environmental samples were taken from deposits (403) and (404) the results of which are discussed at length in Appendix 4. The sorted residue of the processed soil samples appears to show that a Roman occupation site was located adjacent to this section of the Car Dyke, at a point that the waterway was open and being maintained.

The density of finds suggests that the dyke received material being blown around the site, but also occasional rubbish dumped into the feature. This includes evidence for iron smithing and crop husbandry as well the pottery and animal bone recovered from both the samples and during the machining of the test pit.

6. DISCUSSION

The extension at the west of Trench 1 appears to show a cut, and a later re-cut of the western edge of the Car Dyke. The thin banded layers of deposits within the earlier cut are likely to be the remnants of the western bank, the result of weathering and erosion of the bank. The composition of the layers and their similarity to the natural deposits would imply that they consist of the up-cast material generated during the cutting of the dyke.

The re-cut of the dyke suggests that the waterway was relatively well-maintained, with the deposits within this cut formed as the waterway gradually fell out of use. The frequency of stone within the upper fills of the Car Dyke may be due to it consisting predominantly of re-deposited bank material that was either used to fill in the hollow of the dyke when the west bank was levelled or eroded into the dyke. The Roman material found within these fills, including a 3rd century coin, is therefore also likely to be re-deposited from a potential area of settlement or occupation on or adjacent to the west bank.

The presence of medieval material within the upper deposits of the Car Dyke may indicate a potential date for the removal and/or movement of the western bank, with the east bank already likely to have been in use as a lane.

Undisturbed natural deposits were only observed in the western extension of Trench 1 suggesting that the remainder of Trenches 1 and 2 are located entirely within the former Car Dyke, with the deposits observed being layers of natural alluvial silting, purposeful backfill layers and re-deposition of the former bank material.

The geo-technical test-pit, at the south of the site, was dug to a depth of 2.1m and did not reveal any natural deposits. The layers that were present contained datable ceramics. Environmental samples were

taken as the deposits appeared relatively rich in organic material. The lower deposits contained 4th century pottery likely to be from primary deposition.

The environmental evidence retrieved from the samples in the geo-technical test-pit gives clear indications of an adjacent Roman site through the presence of pottery and evidence of iron smithing. The presence of chaff shows the latter stages of crop-processing in the vicinity.

With Paradise Lane considered to be the eastern bank of the Car Dyke and the west bank being uncovered within Trench 1 it would make the waterway approximately 22m wide in this section, and at least up to 2.1m deep.

Made ground and relatively modern pottery recorded in Trench 3 suggests that there have already been extensive post-medieval works on the site. A rubble foundation present at 1.2m depth suggests the former presence of a building – a small stone wall still present on site may be an extant remnant. The presence of two protected mature trees on site prevented the extension of Trench 3 any further to the east and west. The garden plot appears relatively level and further landscaping may have occurred contemporary with the construction on the site.

7. CONCLUSION

Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of development of land at 54 Church Street, Northborough, Peterborough. The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area to the west of the purported course of the Roman Car Dyke.

All the trenches showed evidence of being over the former route of the Car Dyke and the trenches were extended under the direction of the Peterborough City Archaeologist to identify the edge of the cut and any potential bank remains.

Paradise Lane to the east of the site runs along the former eastern bank and it appears that the western bank has been truncated or ploughed away, with the upper stony fills of the Car Dyke likely to be re-deposited bank material.

An assessment of the bulk environmental samples taken from the lower fills of the Car Dyke suggest that a Roman occupation site is likely to be within the immediate vicinity of the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Poppy Arthurton who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble

Supervisor: Liz Murray

Site staff: Jon Smith

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Liz Murray

CAD Illustration: Liz Murray

Post-excavation analysis: Liz Murray

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists (formerly Institute of Field Archaeologists)

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

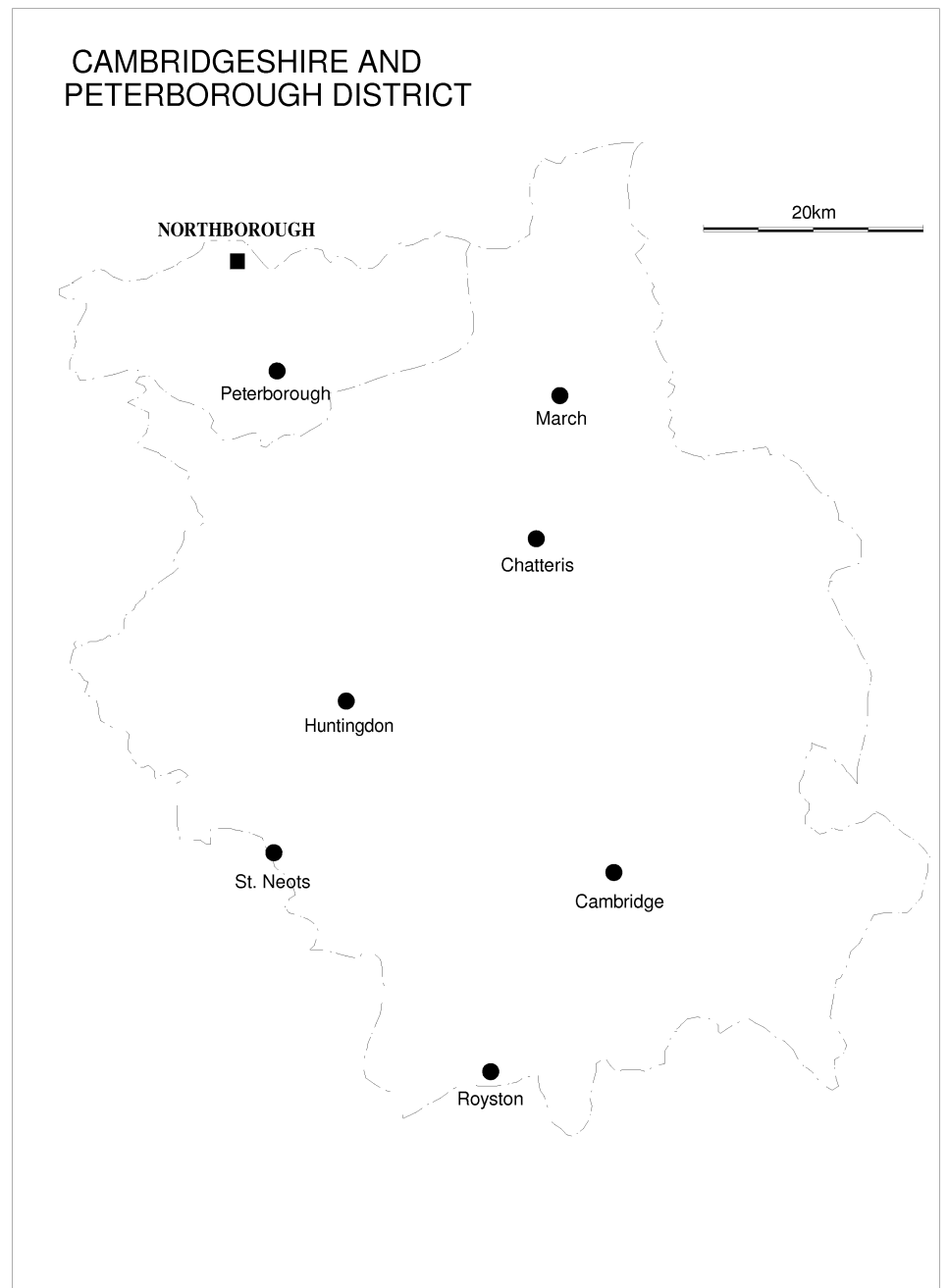


Figure 1 - General location plan

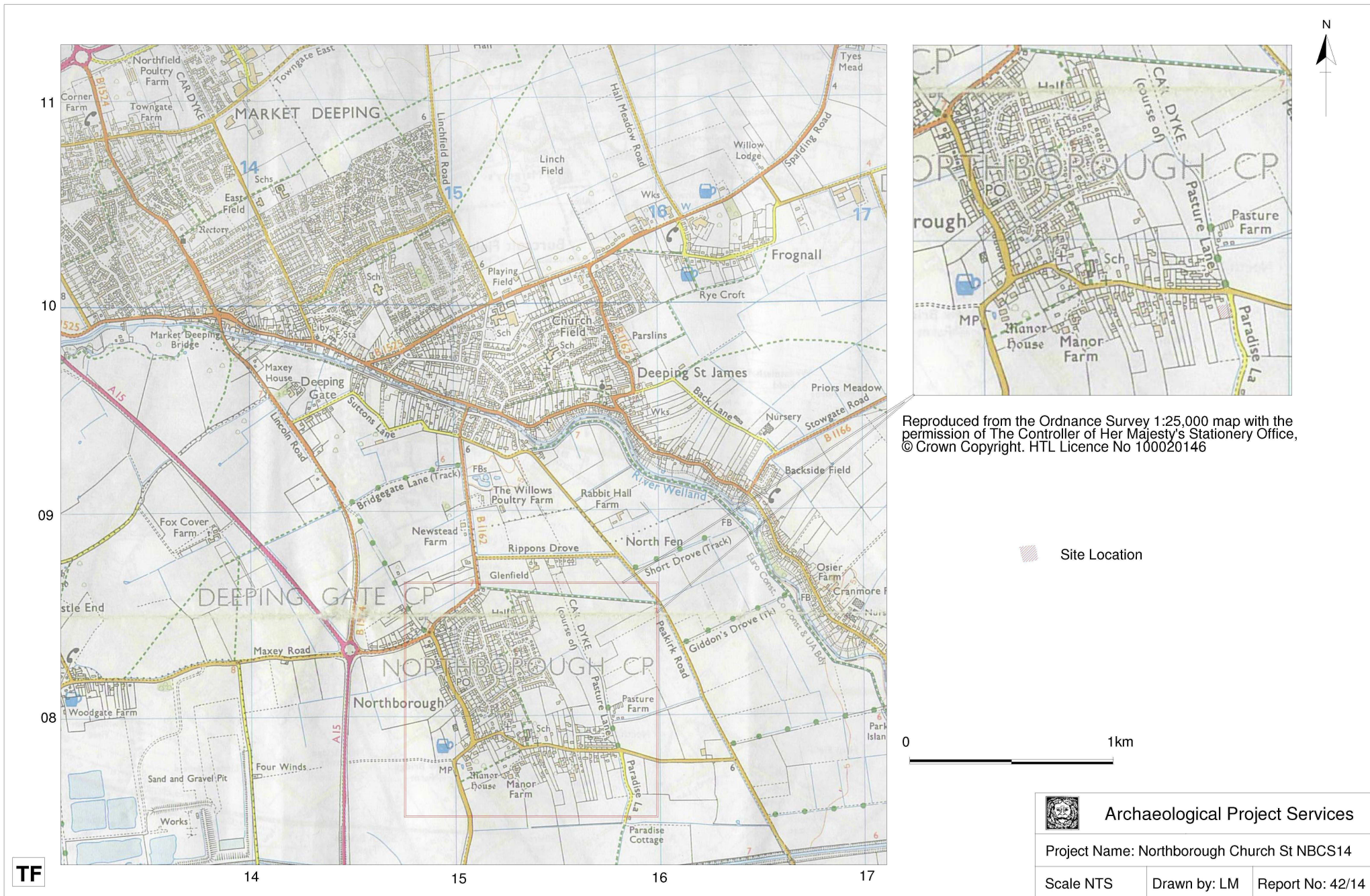


Figure 2: Site location

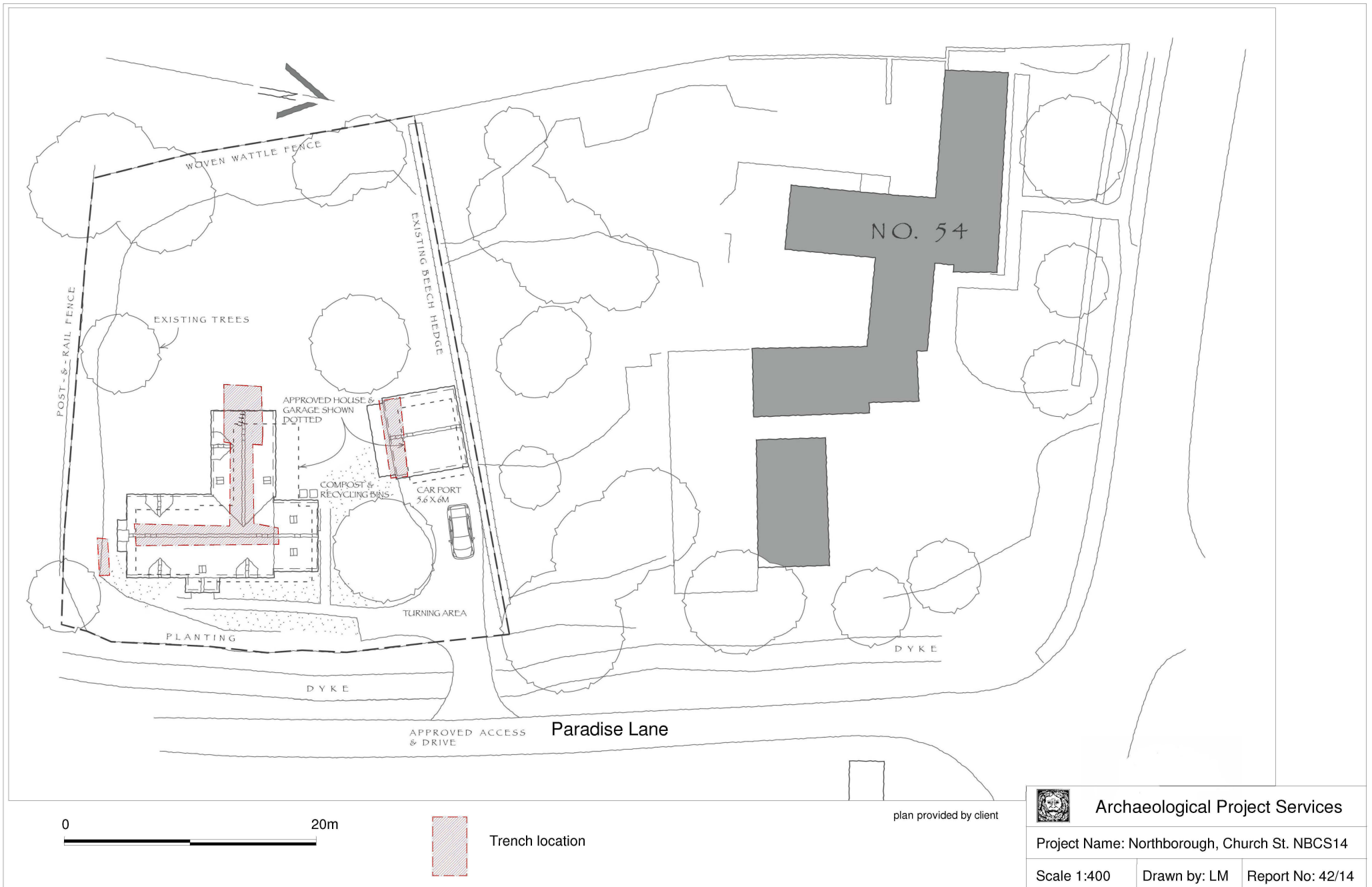


Figure 3: Site layout and trench location

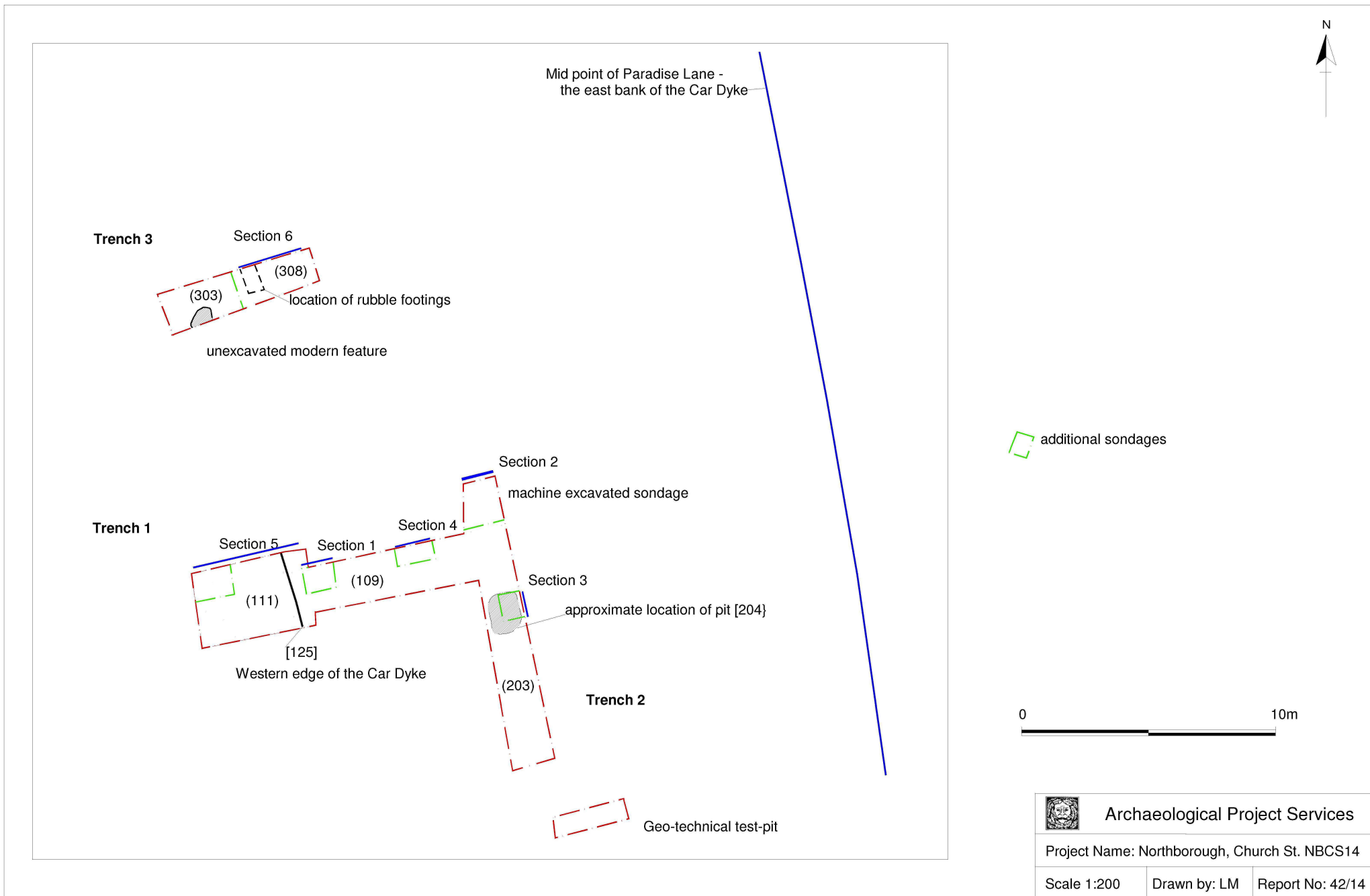

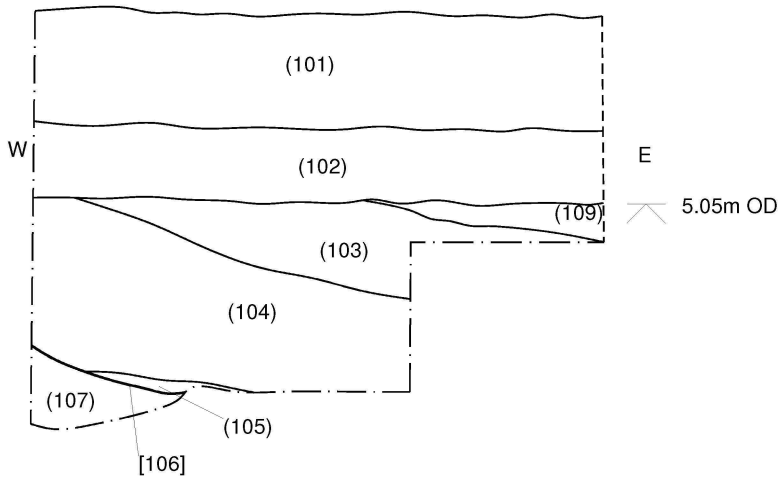


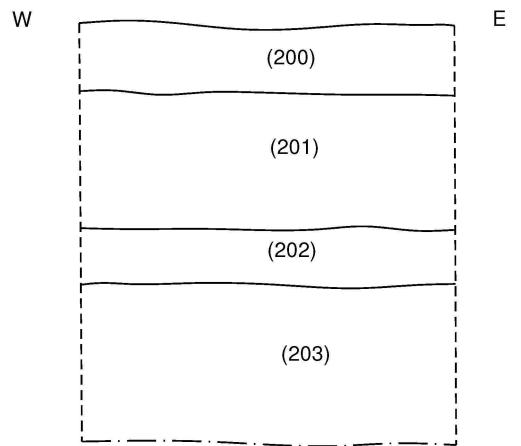
Figure 4: Trench plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
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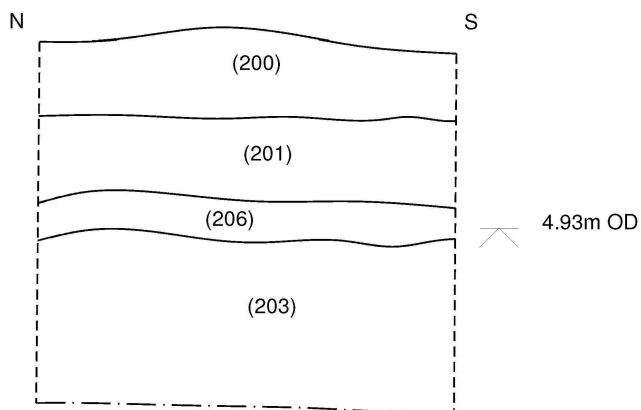
Section 1



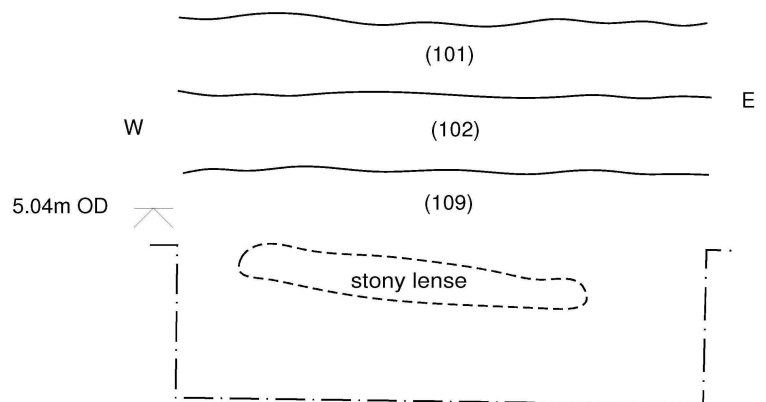
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



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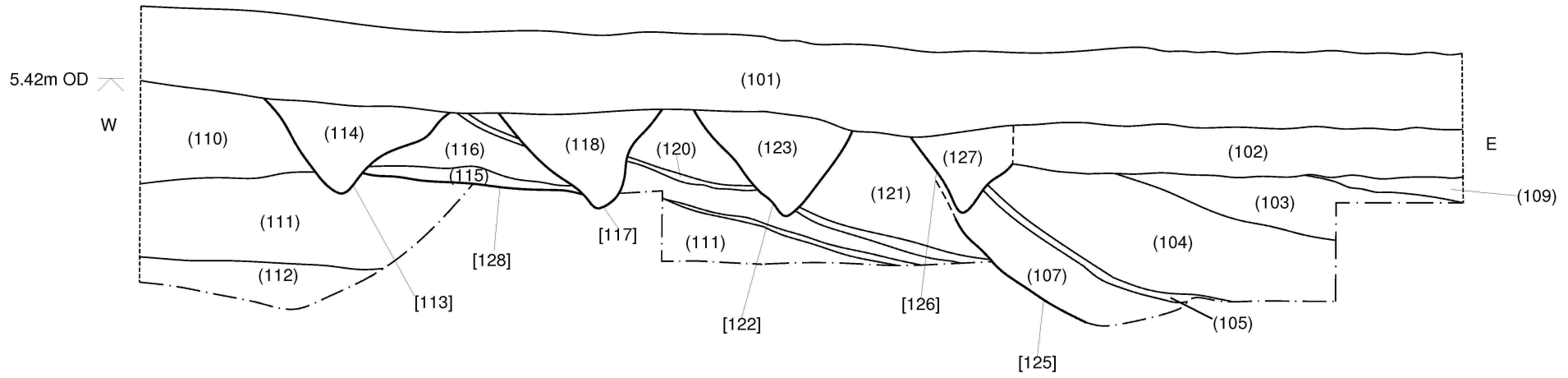
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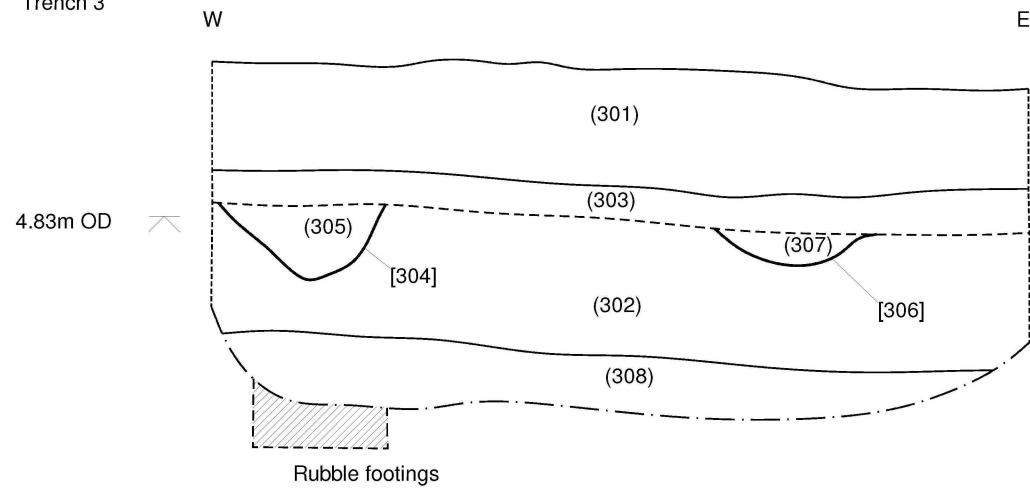
Report No: 42/14

Figure 5: Sections 1 - 4

Section 5
Trench 1



Section 6
Trench 3




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Figure 6: Sections 5&6

Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1, general view, looking east



Plate 2: Section 1 in Trench 1, looking north



Plate 3: Extended area at the west of Trench 1, showing the cut of the dyke and possible bank material



Plate 4: Trench 2, general view, looking north



Plate 5: Machine dug sondage in the north end of Trench 2, looking north



Plate 6: Trench 3, general view, looking east (after initial machining)



Plate 7: Trench 3, Section 6, showing made ground deposits overlying the silty backfill (308) of Car Dyke (following second phase of machining)

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
54 CHURCH STREET
NORTHBOROUGH
PETERBOROUGH**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
Poppy Arthurton**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute for Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

JANUARY 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION.....	1
3	SITE LOCATION.....	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR	3
9	FIELDWORK	3
10	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.....	5
11	POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT	5
12	ARCHIVE.....	7
13	REPORT DEPOSITION.....	7
14	PUBLICATION	7
15	CURATORIAL MONITORING.....	7
16	VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS.....	7
17	STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	7
18	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	8
19	INSURANCES.....	9
20	COPYRIGHT	9
21	BIBLIOGRAPHY	9

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 54 Church Street, Northborough, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying alongside the Roman Car Dyke with cropmarks of other potential prehistoric or Roman features also recorded in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 54 Church Street, Northborough, 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 The proposed development site is located to the west of Paradise Lane in the village of Northborough, about 12km north of Peterborough, at the eastern end of the Northborough Conservation Area alongside Paradise Lane. at National Grid Reference TF 15773 07815.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (13/00907/FUL) has been granted for development of the site, subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The lies at about 5.5m OD with dwellings to the north and west, and open fields to the south. The solid geology comprises Oxford Clay overlain by sand and gravel deposits of the First Terrace of the River Nene (BGS).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The proposed development site is located in an area of archaeological interest, being bound by the Roman Car Dyke on the east side. Aerial photographs show cropmark remains of undated linear and circular ditches, as well as field systems and enclosures, their presence indicating extensive prehistoric and Roman Activity in the area. There is also potential for the existence of later remains associated with the historic origin and development of the medieval village of Northborough.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 FIELDWORK

9.1 Reasoning for techniques

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 Two trenches will be excavated, totalling c. 30m targeting areas of proposed ground disturbance taking into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance. A further 6 linear metres of trenching will be carried out as a contingency, in the event of significant remains being encountered.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.

9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 If necessary, open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as

soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 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 fieldwork

- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis. The soil heaps and excavation surfaces will be metal detected to aid artefact recovery.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

- 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 investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

14 **PUBLICATION**

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

14.2 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

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

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

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

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

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

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MifA, Senior Archaeologist,

Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

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

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

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

19 **INSURANCES**

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

20 **COPYRIGHT**

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 31 January 2014

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Soft, dark grey, sandy silt, occasional angular pebbles, 0.3m thick	Topsoil – turfed lawn
102	1	Firm, mid greyish brown, sandy clay, frequent angular pebbles, 0.2m thick	Backfill layer within Car Dyke
103	1	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty clay, frequent angular pebbles, 0.2m thick	Backfill layer within Car Dyke
104	1	Loose, dark grey, sandy silt, moderate angular flints, 0.4m thick	Dumped material on edge of Car Dyke
105	1	Loose, mid grey with orangey red mottles, sand, frequent angular pebbles, 0.1m thick	Possible re-deposited natural
106	1	A small section (less than 0.3m) of a cut, observed within a sondage in trench 1	Initially assumed to be the cut of the Car Dyke, more likely just the horizon between two deposits
107	1	Loose, light reddish brown, 70% sand and 30% angular pebbles	Natural sand and gravel
108	1	Machining finds from Trench 1	
109	1	Firm, mid grey with orangey red mottles, sandy clay, with frequent angular pebbles, at least 0.6m thick	Clay layer within [106] possibly alluvial – contains Roman pottery
110	1	Soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silty clay, occasional rounded pebble	Possible buried land surface
111	1	Firm, light yellowish brown, sandy clay, occasional rounded gravel, 0.3m thick	Natural
112	1	Loose, light grey, 70% rounded gravel and 30% sand	Natural
113	1	Linear cut, at least 2.8m in length x 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep, V-shaped cut N-S aligned	Cut of linear ditch
114	1	Firm, mid brownish grey, 60% sandy silt and 40% rounded gravel	Fill of [113]
115	1	Firm, mid grey, 50% sandy silt and 50% rounded pebbles	Former land surface
116	1	Loose, light yellow with dark grey mottles, 60% sand and 40% rounded gravel	Re-deposited natural within car dyke
117	1	Linear cut, at least 2.8m in length x 0.5m wide x 0.35m deep, V-shaped, N-S aligned	Cut of ditch
118	1	Soft, brownish grey sandy silt with frequent rounded pebble inclusions,	Fill of [117]
119	Void	Void	Void
120	1	Firm, mid grey, 50% sandy silt and 50% rounded pebbles, same as (115) in appearance	Former land surface?
121	1	Loose, mid reddish brown with dark grey mottles, 60% sand and	Re-deposited natural, weathering

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
		40% rounded gravel,	of banks
122	1	Linear cut, at least 2.8m long x 0.55m wide x 0.4m deep, V-shaped cut, N-S aligned	Cut of ditch
123	1	Soft mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent rounded pebbles	Fill of [122]
124	Void	Void	Void
125	1	Linear cut, steeply scooped sides, N-S aligned	Cut of car Dyke
126	1	Linear cut, at least 2.8m long x 0.4m wide x 0.35m deep,, V-shaped, N-S aligned	Cut of linear
127	1	Loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent rounded gravel	Fill of [126]
128	1	Linear cut, with a shallow side, only partially observed within the extended area of Trench 1	Cut of the Car Dyke

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
200	2	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions, up to 0.2m thick	Topsoil
201	2	Mid, orangey grey, silty clay, with frequent stones	Make-up layer within Car Dyke or layer created by ploughing out of bank
202	2	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions, pot and bone inclusions	Layer within the Car Dyke
203	2	Mid grey slightly sandy clay mottled with mid orangey red staining. Crumbly texture until compressed as if the layer has formed with air pockets – possible alluvial/silting layer, occasional stone inclusions, at least 0.5m thick	Layer within Car Dyke
204	2	Cut of pit, not recorded, machined through during machining of Trench 2	Cut of pit
205	2	Dark blackish brown sandy silt, 19 th century rubbish dump, several whole glass bottles retained	Fill of [204] – 19 th century rubbish dump
206	2	Mid grey sandy clay layer same as (203)	Same as (202)

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
301	3	Soft, dark grey, sandy silt, up to 0.25m thick	Topsoil
302	3	Light yellowish brown, 70% sandy clay, 30% angular pebbles	Bank material - truncated
303	3	Firm, mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal, modern pottery, glass fragments and sub-angular stones, up to 0.15m thick	Subsoil/ made ground layer
304	3	Cut of pit, 0.52m wide x 0.25m deep, not seen in plan, machined through	Cut of pit

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
305	3	Friable, mid orange greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent charcoal, ceramic building material fragments and modern pot (not retained), 0.25m thick	Fill of [304]
306	3	Cut of shallow linear, 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep, shallow U-shaped ditch, roughly N-S aligned, not seen in plan, machined through	Shallow modern linear
307	3	Friable, mid orange greyish brown, sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of [306]
308	3	Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey sand with iron staining very frequent stone inclusions, mixed with patches of aerated clay as observed elsewhere within Car Dyke, modern pot, bone and rubble footings observed	Car Dyke fill mixed with modern material – no obvious cut for footings

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
400	Test-pit	Same as (101), (200) and (301)	Topsoil
401	Test-pit	Presumed layer – not observed	Presumed same as (201)
402	Test-pit	Same as (203)	Same as (203)
403	Test-pit	Friable, mid to dark blackish grey, silty sand with frequent stones and organic inclusions, waterlogged and pungent, approx 0.4m thick	Fill of Car Dyke
404	Test-pit	Friable but firm mid grey with patches of lighter grey silty clay, frequent stone/ angular flint inclusions and organic material, at least 0.3m thick	Fill of Car Dyke

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, 2014). A total of 34 sherds from 29 vessels, weighing 669 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 1 below.

Condition

The pottery is in a relatively fragmentary condition and a very high number of sherds are abraded. Sherds from four vessels have external sooting patterns indicative of usage over a hearth or fire, whilst two further pieces are burnt. The burning here is most likely connected with rubbish disposal activities rather than damage from use. A single sherd of Samian ware pottery has a hole drilled through the wall. The hole which was created after firing may be part of a repair or the piece could have been used as a pendant or item of jewellery, probably after the Roman period.

Results

Table 1 Summary of the Roman Pottery

Fabric	Cname	Full Name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Samian	SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian Ware	2	2	39
Fine	NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated	12	10	255
	NVCC2	Late Nene Valley Colour Coat	3	2	149
	NVGM	Nene Valley Type Grey - Micaceous Variant	2	2	39
Oxidised	CR	Cream Flagon Fabric	1	1	15
Reduced	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey Ware	3	2	16
	NVGW	Nene Valley Grey Ware	5	4	103
Shell	SHEL	Undifferentiated Shell-Tempered	6	6	86
	SHELF	Undifferentiated Fine Shell-Tempered	2	2	6
Mortaria	MONV	Nene Valley Mortaria	3	3	246
Total			34	29	669

Provenance

Roman pottery was recovered from three Trenches; these were numbers 1, 2 and the Test Pit. All of the stratified pottery came from fills within the Car Dyke. In Trench 1 cut [106] gave material, whilst [207] in Trench 2 and [405] in the Test Pit were also productive. In addition, fragments of unstratified material collected from Trench 1 were labelled with the context number (108).

Range

There is a relatively restricted range of Roman pottery types, with the assemblage dominated by Nene Valley wares. Nene Valley Colour Coated wares (NVCC, NVCC2) form by far the largest group of any type, these representing 41% of the total number of vessels recovered. The wide selection of forms in this fabric, including wide mouth jars, beakers, and bowls suggests that much of the pottery is later Roman in date, probably 4th century, a time when NVCC types were

widespread, having replaced the earlier Nene Valley Greyware domestic types. Despite this there is a notable level of residuality, with Central Gaulish Samian ware (SAMCG) also present alongside these later types.

Trench 1

Fills (104), (105) and (109) within the Car Dyke [106] produced a total of 20 sherds, by far the largest number recovered from any one intervention. There is a range of material, much of which is heavily abraded, suggesting high levels of redeposition. Much of the material is undiagnostic, but fragments from Bead and Flange Bowls in Nene Valley Colour Coated ware (NVCC) and Late Nene Valley Colour Coated ware (NVCC2) indicate a 4th century date for the latest items within this group. Pieces of Central Gaulish Samian ware (SAMCG) and Nene Valley Greyware (NVGW) are most likely largely residual and/or redeposited.

Trench 2

Fill layers (202) and (203) in the Car Dyke [207], produced sherds of Shell Tempered ware (SHEL) and Nene Valley Colour Coated ware (NVCC). A low bead and flange bowl is of later 3rd to 4th century date here.

Test Pit

Fills (402) and (404) within the Car Dyke [405] yielded material here. Large fresh sherds, including the base from a bowl in Nene Valley Colour Coated ware (NVCC) and a substantiality sized rim sherd from a diagnostically late Roman mortaria in Nene Valley Mortaria fabric (MONV), suggest a 4th century date for these fills.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. It is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered, most of which came from fills within the Car Dyke. Most of the material is later Roman in date, with earlier pieces likely to be residual and /or redeposited.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 16 sherds from 15 vessels, weighing 475 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 Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed, although only one sherd is recorded as abraded. A single fragment is sooted, probably from domestic usage over a hearth or fire, whilst pieces from a stoneware bottle of early modern date have an internal residue, perhaps blacking paste.

Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	3	3	32
Medieval to Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	2	2	159
Post Medieval	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	2

	FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1	20
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2	2	78
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	26
	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	56
	SWSG	Staffordshire white salt glazed stoneware	1700	1770	2	1	9
Post Medieval to Early Modern	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	2
Early Modern	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	2	2	91
	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1800	1900	2	1	331
Total					16	15	475

Provenance

Post Roman pottery was recovered from three Trenches; these were numbers 1, 2 and 3.

Trench 1

A single unstratified sherd, labelled with (108), came from this trench.

Trench 2

Cuts [204] (a pit) and [207] (the Car Dyke) yielded material.

Trench 3

Car Dyke fill (308) in [309] gave pottery, as did layer (303).

Range

As well as three sherds of Medieval pottery, there are 13 pieces of post Medieval date. Types include Bourne wares, Staffordshire Post Medieval type wares, Frechen stoneware and other widely traded varieties.

Trench 1

A single sherd of Medieval Bourne ware (BOUA) was collected from this trench. The piece, which was given context number (108), is unstratified.

Trench 2

Pit [204] produced a total of four sherds, with a straight sided bottle in English stoneware (ENGS) securely dated to between 1833 and 1861 by the manufacturers stamp. Deposit (201), the top layer within the cut of the car dyke [204], produced two fragments of pottery from the Bourne kilns; including Medieval Bourne B/C type (BOUA) and Post Medieval 'D' ware (BOU). The fragment of BOU, from a large jug, is likely to be of 15th to 16th century date.

Trench 3

In addition to single sherd of earlier material, fill (308) within the Car Dyke [309], produced a range of post medieval dated pottery including Blackware (BL), Brown Earthenware (BERTH), Glazed red earthenware (GRE), Creamware (CREA), and Frechen stoneware (FREC). This domestic pottery is probably largely of 17th to 18th century date, with the latest pieces belonging to the of later 18th century. A single sherd of slipware (SLIP) of 18th or 19th century date was also recovered from layer (303).

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material is stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary

A total of 16 sherds were recovered during the evaluation. Most of this material is Post Medieval in date and came from upper fills within the Car Dyke.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All 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 664 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 fresh and substantially sized.

Results

Table 3, *Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Tr	Context	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
3	308	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Oxidised; calcareous	1	664	58mm thick; stacking scars; leached; slop moulded	17th-19th

Provenance

The piece of brick was recovered from layer (308)

Range

There is a single fragment from a handmade Post Medieval brick in a calcareous 'Fenland' type fabric. Bricks of this kind are common in this area.

Potential

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

Summary

A single piece from a post Medieval brick was retained during the evaluation. This item came from a layer within one of the upper most fills of the car dyke.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 26 (587g) 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 recovered from dumped deposit (104), the fills of the Car Dyke (109, 201, 202, 203 and 308) and the fill of a pit (205).

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
104	medium mammal	scapula	-	1	4	
	medium mammal	rib	-	3	4	
	medium mammal	incisor	-	1	2	
109	large mammal	humerus	-	1	29	
201	large mammal	radius	-	1	63	
	sheep/goat	humerus	L	1	33	juvenile
	sheep/goat	tibia	-	1	6	
	sheep/goat	metacarpus	-	1	14	
202	cattle	phalange	-	1	9	2, one with rodent gnawing
	large mammal	long bone	-	3	44	
	large mammal	vertebra	-	1	22	
	sheep/goat	tibia	B	4	34	
	sheep/goat	astragalus	R	1	24	
	bird	long bone	-	1	2	
203	large mammal	long bone	-	2	8	Both join
205	cattle	maxilla	-	1	63	
308	cattle	metacarpus	-	2	201	
	large mammal	rib	-	1	25	

Summary

Cattle and sheep/goat are the principal remains within the assemblage to which most of the large and medium mammals probably belong. A single bird, possibly chicken, was also recovered. The bone could be butchery waste, though no signs of this were evident. Some bones may also derive from accidental losses within the Car Dyke.

The assemblage is too small for meaningful analysis, falling below the recommended count of 200 bones. If further work is undertaken at the site, the assemblage may warrant re-examination. The bones are stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four glass bottles weighing 816g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition, with all of the pieces being complete or nearly so. One of the items, the pale blue oval bottle, shows some iridescence.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
205	Pale green bottle, flatted rectangular with chamfered corners. Recessed sides and back. Sides embossed with "Mandall & Co." and "Stockton on Tees" and base with number 5842. late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	295	late 19 th -early 20 th century
	Colourless bottle, flatted rectangular with chamfered corners. Smaller version	1	187	

	of above but without number on base. late 19 th -early 20 th century			
	Pale blue flattened oval shaped bottle. No markings. Slight iridescence. late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	138	
	Pale green round bottle. Body of vessel only, top missing. No markings. late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	196	

Provenance

All of the glass was recovered from a fill (205) of pit [204].

Range

Four complete or near-complete bottles were recovered. Two of them are embossed with the name and location 'Mandall & Co, Stockton on Tees'. Mandalls were manufacturing chemists that produced various over-the-counter medicines in the late 19th-early 20th century, from about 1880 – 1910.

The other bottles are unmarked but could also have contained proprietary medicines.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential. They derive from a refuse dump and their completeness indicates there was little or no post-deposition disturbance to the context they were recovered from. They also provide concise dating for the context.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1 Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	NoV	Alter	Comments	NoS	W(g)
1	104	MONV	M		1	TRITS SLIGHTLY WORN	BS	1	15
1	104	ZDATE					4-E5C		
1	104	NVMIC	CLSD	CORD	1	ABR	BS	1	11
1	104	NVMIC	J		1		BS	1	28
1	104	NVCC2	BFB		1		RIMS	2	88
1	104	GREY	U		1	ABR; BURNT	BS	1	6
1	104	SHELF	J		1		BS	1	3
1	104	SHEL	J		1	ABR; SOOT EX	BS	1	7
1	104	SHEL	J	HM?	1	ABR; SOOT EX	BS	1	22
1	104	CR	CLSD		1	ABR	BASE; PROBABLY ABR NVCC	1	15
1	104	NVCC	JWM		1		BS	1	5
1	104	NVCC	CLSD		1	ABR	BS	1	15
1	104	NVCC	BK		1	VABR	BS	1	5
1	104	NVCC	BFB		1	ABR	RIM; BASE	2	49
1	104	NVGW	BKFO		1	ABR	BS	1	5
1	105	NVGW	JWM	CORD NECK	1	ABR	RIM	1	46
1	105	ZDATE					M2-3C		
1	108	SHELF	U		1	VABR	BS	1	3
1	108	NVCC	CLSD		1	ABR	BSS	2	27
1	108	NVCC	JBK		1		BS	1	5
1	108	SAMCG	18/31?		1	VABR	BASE WITH FTM	1	29
1	108	ZDATE					U/S		
1	108	SHEL	U		2	ABR	BASE; BS	2	22
1	108	NVGW	JWM		1	VABR	RIM; BS	2	36
1	109	SAMCG	37	OVOLO	1	POST FIRED HOLE DRILLED FROM INNER	RIM; REUSED AS PENDANT OR HOLE FOR SUSPENSION OF VESS	1	10
1	109	NVGW	CLSD		1		BS	1	16
1	109	NVCC	CLSD		1		BS	1	14
1	109	ZDATE					M2-4C		
2	202	GREY	U		1		BSS; BLUE- GREY FABRIC	2	10
2	202	ZDATE					L3-4C		
2	202	NVCC	BFBL		1		RIM	1	72

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	NoV	Alter	Comments	NoS	W(g)
2	202	NVCC	JWM		1	VABR	RIM	1	30
2	202	SHEL	U		1	SOOT EX	BASE?; COULD BE MED	1	12
2	202	NVCC	JWM		1	VABR	RIM	1	33
2	203	SHEL	J		1	VABR	RIM	1	23
2	203	ZDATE					ROMAN		
4	402	MONV	MBF		1		RIM	1	42
4	402	ZDATE					2-4C		
4	404	ZDATE					4C		
4	404	NVCC2	B		1	SOOT EX	BASE; NO CHAMFER; POORLY FINISHED	1	61
4	404	MONV	MRR		1	BURNT REDUCED	RIM TO LWALL	1	189

Archive catalogue 2, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	108	BOUA	B/C	?	1	1	12		BS	Abraded	M12th-14th
2	201	BOUA	B/C	Closed	1	1	8		BS		
2	201	BOU	Bumpy +Ca	Large Jug	1	1	144		Handle	Strap handle with multiple grooves	15th-16th
2	205	ENGS		Straight Sided Bottle	2	1	331	Stamped "...ER DENBY AND CODNOR PARK POTTERIES, DERBYSHIRE, VITREOUS BOTTLE, J BOURNE, PATENTEE, WARRANTED NOT TO ABSORB"	Profile	Black and yellow internal residue - blacking?; pottery operated from 1833 to 1861	M19th
2	205	PEARL		Ointment pot	1	1	84	Complete base section	Base		
2	205	PEARL		Plate	1	1	7	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	Base		
3	303	SLIP		Bowl	1	1	56		Rim	Sooted	18th-19th
3	308	BL	Pale orange; +Ca	Jar or Bowl	1	1	26		BS		M17th-18th
3	308	FREC		Bottle	1	1	20	Moulded Bellarmine face	BS		M16th-17th
3	308	BOU	Smooth	?	1	1	15	Fe slip	BS		
3	308	BERTH	Dark orange	Hollow	1	1	5		BS		M16th-17th

3	308	BOUA	B/C	?	1	1	12	Very abraded	BS		M12th-14th
3	308	GRE		?	1	1	2		BS		
3	308	SWSG		Plate	2	1	9		Bases		18th
3	308	CREA		?	1	1	2		BS		
3	308	BERTH	BOU	Bowl	1	1	73		BS		

Appendix 3: NBCS14 Roman Coin

Steve Malone

SF No.	Cxt	Ruler/Denomination	Cat			Date of issue
	104	Gallienus <i>Antoninianus</i>	as RIC V 283	Diam: 18mm Wt: 2.0g Axis: 12 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: imp gALLIENVS AVG Rev: soli conS AVG	'260-68'

Catalogue references to *LRBC* or *RIC* volume and mint (where relevant).

A single late third century coin of Gallienus. Probably irregular 'barbarous radiate'. Obverse bust and legend poor; lacking mint mark. Reverse Pegasus springing right. Other than the indication of a late third century date, little additional comment can be made on the basis of a single coin.

References:

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RIC = *Roman Imperial Coinage*, Mattingly and Sydenham 1923-94

LRBC = *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, Carson, Hill and Kent 1960

Appendix 4

Northborough – NBCS14 Environmental Archaeology Assessment

During evaluation of a site at Northborough a test pit was sunk into the Car Dyke and environmental samples taken from the organic fills of the dyke. Samples were collected from deposits 403 and 404, both assigned a Roman date. The sample from 403 was taken at a depth of approximately 1.6m down in the fills of the dyke, while that from 404 from 2m down.

Table 1: Northborough. Samples taken for environmental analysis

sample no.	context no.	sample volume (l)	sample weight kg.	feature	Provisional date
1	404	7	-	Fill of Car Dyke – 2m deep	Roman
2	403	5	7	Fill of Car Dyke – 1.6m deep	Undated

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner after small sub-samples were retained against the possible analysis of pollen. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.25mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 0.5mm mesh for the residue. The samples were wash-over floated to recover as much of the preserved organics in the deposits and the residues subsequently dried. The flots were retained wet and the volume and weight of the dry residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammer scale and prill. The flots of each sample were studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2-3.

Results

Both samples produced waterlogged flots and washed down to a residue of limestone, chalk and sub-angular flint, small pebbles, some concreted sediment and fine grey sand. A small 'hobnail' was recovered from 404, along with a few flakes and a spheroid of hammer scale. 403 produced two sherds of pottery, a single flake of hammer scale, a few fragments of indeterminate larger mammal bone, a flake of pig tooth enamel and some tiny flint flakes, probably natural in origin. A tiny fragment of mussel shell was also present in 403 but could not be identified to species.

Small vertebrate remains include rodent, frog/toad and small fish. Freshwater shells are present although most shells are fragmented and apart from a single shell of *Planorbis planorbis* have not survived in an identifiable state, but the operculae of *Bithynia tentaculata* occur in numbers in 404 and a single operculum is present in 403.

Table 2: Northborough – NBCS14. Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	context	sample vol. l.	residue volume (ml)	pot no/wt g.	Ferrous object wt. g.	fired earth wt. g.	flint no/wt. g.	magnetic wt. g.	bone wt. g.	
1	404	7	400		1			0.6	0.1	Hobnail; 8 flakes and 1 spheroid of hammerscale
2	403	5	800	2/9.8			5/1	1.8	0.6	Flint-unworked?; 1 flake hammerscale

Table 3. NBCS14: Environmental finds from the processed samples, arranged in sample order.

Sample	Context	Vol. in l.	Flot vol. ml	Char-coal */*	Char'd grain *	Char'd chaff *	Char'd seed *	Un-char'd seed*	Wood	bone	insects	Snail */#	Comment
404	1	7	140 (wet flot)	3/5	2	3	1	5/4	5	1	3/2	2/1	25% wet flot scanned; >wood (incl. round wood); very rich seed assemblage (>spp diversity) – good nos wetland/aquatics (<i>Potamogeton</i> , <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Oenanthe</i> , <i>Apium</i> , <i>Carex</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i>) & disturbed/waste gd (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>P. laphthifolium</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Fumaria</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>), grassland (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> , <i>Stellaria graminea</i>); & scrub/hedgerow (<i>Alnus</i> catkins, <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i>); occ moss, bud, thorn fragments; mod cp assemblage with good amount of chaff (<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, spikelet fork), some grains (<i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>Hordeum</i> , cf <i>Avena</i>) & occ weed seeds (<i>Bromus</i>); occ. chd stems; <i>Corylus</i> nutshell x3; good amount of charcoal (with mod. nos id'ble fragments); mod good beetles; small nos snails (operculae); small vertebrate bone fragments (frog/toad), small fish
403	2	5	600	3/5	2	2	1	5/4	5	2	2/1	1/1	25% wet flot scanned (<5% below 1mm); >wood (largely v fragmented); very rich seed assemblage (>spp diversity) – very good nos wetland/aquatics (<i>Potamogeton</i> , <i>Ranunculus Batrachium</i> , <i>Lemna</i> , <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Oenanthe</i> , <i>Apium</i> , <i>Carex</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Conium maculatum</i>); disturbed/waste gd (<i>Papaver somniferum</i> , <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Fumaria Fallopia convolvulus</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>), ?grassland (<i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Carduus/Cirsium</i>); & scrub/hedgerow (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i>); <i>Triticum</i> glume base; occ bud, thorn fragments; small cp assemblage with grain (<i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i>), chaff (<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base), & weed seeds (<i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Bromus</i>); good amount of charcoal (with mod. nos id'ble fragments); small nos beetles; occ. snails (operculae); small vertebrate bone fragments, rodent, frog/toad, fish, larger mammal & pig tooth

/ frequency of charcoal recovered from first flot/second flot - frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250) ; *frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250; + and ++ represent unquantified amounts significantly greater than 250; # diversity 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25

The Charred Plant Remains

Both wet flots contained modest amounts of identifiable charred plant remains (Table 3), represented by occasional and small numbers of cereal grains including *Triticum spelta* (spelt) and possibly *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) and *Avena* (oat) plus relatively larger amounts of hulled wheat chaff including spelt, particularly in fill [404]; there were smaller numbers of charred weed seeds including *Galium aparine* (cleaver), *Rumex* (dock) and *Bromus* (brome) and occasional stem fragments (in [404]). Three small fragments of charred hazel nutshell are recorded from [404]. Good amounts of charcoal were present in both samples with a modest number of potentially identifiable fragments (greater than 2mm).

The Waterlogged Plant Remains

Rich 'waterlogged' plant assemblages, with high species diversity, were present in both organic flots, 25% of each being scanned for the purpose of assessment (and less than 5% below 1mm). There was a good representation of wetland (including aquatic) plants, particularly in [403], including *Lemna* (duckweed), *Potamogeton* (pondweeds), *Ranunculus Batrachium* (crowfoots), *Ceratophyllum demersum* (rigid hornwort), *Oenanthe* (dropworts), *Apium* (marshworts), *Carex* (sedges) and *Eleocharis* (spike-rushes). Disturbed ground and waste ground environments was indicated by a similarly wide range of species including *Papaver somniferum* (poppy), *Fumaria* (fumitory), *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass), *P. laphifolium* (pale persicaria), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed), *Rumex* (docks), *Stellaria media* (chickweeds), *Atriplex* (oraches), *Urtica dioica* (common nettle), *Hyoscyamus niger* (henbane), *Aethusa cynapium* (fool's parsley), with occasional evidence for grassland habitats, for example, *Prunella vulgaris* (self-heal) and possibly *Ranunculus* (buttercup), *Carduus/Cirsium* (thistles), and plants of woodland/hedgerow/scrub environments including *Alnus* (alder) catkins and *Prunus* fruit stones in [404], and *Rubus* (brambles) and *Sambucus* (elder) seeds in both flots. Occasional 'waterlogged' wheat glume bases were noted in [403]. Other 'waterlogged' botanical remains included occasional thorn and bud fragments while both organic flots contained very large amounts of fragmented (including round) wood.

Insects

Beetle fragments were present in both flots with the best assemblage (with more than 50 items) being in fill [404].

Summary and potential

The finds from the samples give clear indications of an adjacent Roman site in the presence of pottery, evidence for iron smithing, the animal bone and the charred cereal and nutshells. The charred plant remains in the two flots can provide basic data on crop husbandry at the site, the grains and chaff fragments recorded in the assessment showing spelt wheat to be the main grain together with possibly barley. Spelt was the most common wheat cereal during the Roman period based on archaeobotanical evidence for southern Britain (Greig 1991, 309). The few weed seeds may allow other comments on crop husbandry during this period while the chaff provides evidence for activities close-by associated with the latter stages of crop-processing including the de-husking of spelt wheat. The identifiable charcoal in both flots could provide information on woodland species used for fuel although it is not possible to establish the origin of this waste. The density of charred plant remains suggests a site adjacent to the dyke and likely to receive material being blown around the site, but also occasional rubbish dumped in.

The rich 'waterlogged' plant assemblages in the two rich 'organic' samples can be used to reconstruct local environmental conditions both within, and in the immediate vicinity of the

Car Dyke and also the nature of human activities (including crop-processing) in the surrounding area, plus possible changes between the formation of the two deposits, initial indications suggesting a greater aquatic presence in the later deposit [403]; the botanical evidence may be complemented by the insect evidence from the two flots, largely concentrated in [404].

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Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

19 May 2014

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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from

approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.

Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from c.1350 - c.1530.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Roddon	Raised banks of clay or silt representing sinuous channels which formed dendritic patterns and which later became silted up. Roddons stand proud of the fen surface due to tidal levees and also due to post depositional compression and wastage of the surrounding peat.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

27	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
9	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Peterborough Museum & Art Gallery
Priestgate
Peterborough
PE1 1LF

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

NBCS14

OASIS Record No.

archaeol1-179696

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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Appendix 7

OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-179696

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land at 54 Church Street, Northborough, Peterborough
Short description of the project	A three trench evaluation for a single house development on the projected line of the former Car Dyke. All the trenches showed evidence of being within the fills of the Car Dyke and the trenches were extended under the direction of the Peterborough City Archaeologist to identify the edge of the cut and any potential bank remains. Paradise Lane to the east of the site runs along the former eastern bank and it appears that the western bank has been truncated or ploughed away, with the upper stony fills of the Car Dyke likely to be re-deposited bank material. An assessment of bulk environmental samples taken from the lower fills of the Car Dyke suggest that a Roman occupation site is likely to be within the immediate vicinity of the site.
Project dates	Start: 24-02-2014 End: 25-02-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NBCS14 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WATERCOURSE Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH NORTHBOROUGH 54 Church Street, Northborough, Peterborough
Postcode	PE6 9BW
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 1577 0781 52.655282758 -0.288298666153 52 39 19 N 000 17 17 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	City of Peterborough Planning Archaeologist
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	LIZ MURRAY
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Archive ID	NBCS14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Archive ID	NBCS14
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	NBCS14
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
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