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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OF LAND AT  
EAST STREET  
ST IVES  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(SIES07)**

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Report Compiled by  
Vicky Mellor BSc (Hons)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OF LAND AT  
EAST STREET  
ST IVES  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(SIES07)**

Work Undertaken For  
Alan Warner Ltd

March 2007

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Vicky Mellor BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 3146 7135

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed development at East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. Two trial trenches were distributed within the footprints of each of two proposed new buildings.*

*St Ives is known to have at least Saxon origins, the early core of the village presumably lying around the parish church of All Saints. By the time of the Domesday book St Ives was already a possession of Ramsay Abbey.*

*The investigation area lies north and east of the market and priory site, away from the earliest settlement, but on historic routeways through the town and down to the bridge across the river.*

*No Saxon or medieval remains were encountered during the trial trenching, apart from a single fragment of medieval tile retrieved from a later deposit.*

*The artefacts assemblage from the site was primarily of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date and there was a dearth of earlier material.*

*The remains of late post-medieval to modern brick buildings were identified in each of the trenches. Buried topsoil deposits are likely to have been buried during the construction of these buildings.*

*The buildings were subsequently demolished, and a concrete surface laid down, probably during the construction of the bus depot.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as, a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which*

*determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IFA 1999).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Alan Warner Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire.

Planning permission (05/00940/FUL) has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. The initial phase of this work comprised a programme of trial trenching of the site.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 30<sup>th</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> February 2007 in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office, Cambridgeshire County Council and a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

St Ives lies 7.5km east of Huntingdon in the Huntingdonshire District of Cambridgeshire (Figure 1). The site lies in the centre of the town on land on the north side of East Street. It comprises the site of a former coach depot amounting to some 850m<sup>2</sup> centred on National Grid Reference TL 3146 7135 (Figure 2).

At a height of about 6m OD, St Ives lies on the north bank of the River Great Ouse. Soils in the area are mapped as well

drained fine loamy soils of the Efford 1 Association (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 173) developed on river terrace gravel.

## 2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

A settlement at St Ives is recorded in the Domesday book (as *Slepe*; perhaps referring to its low-lying location alongside the river) indicating an origin in at least the late Saxon period. It was already a possession of Ramsey Abbey by this date and had a church and priest. The later name derives from the St Ivo whose bones were supposedly discovered on the site which became the Benedictine Priory. The early core of the village presumably lay around the parish church of All Saints to the west (15<sup>th</sup> century with some surviving 13<sup>th</sup> century fabric but presumably on or close to the site of the Domesday church). Between here and the Priory was the site of the Easter Fair granted in 1110 (one of the four busiest in England) and this large Market area gradually developed permanent accommodation to become the core of the later town. The development site lies north and east of the market and priory site, away from the earliest settlement but on historic routeways through the town and down to the bridge across the river.

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site. The objectives of the evaluation are detailed in the specification (Appendix 1).

## 4. METHODS

Two evaluation trenches were distributed across the site, one within the footprint of each of two proposed buildings (Figure 3).

The trenches were designed to each comprise a 'T'-shaped trench, 10m in length, with a 5m projection.

Trench 1, at the north of the site, was moved slightly so as to avoid two deep vehicle inspection pits, although was still within the footprint of the proposed building. The inspection pits meant that this trench also had to be shortened. Trench 1 was approximately 8m long, with a 1m projection.

During machining of Trench 2, at the south of the site, a concrete diesel tank was exposed, and this arm of the trench was immediately backfilled.

The locations of these trenches were surveyed and plotted using tapes with reference to the site boundary and buildings.

The trenches were excavated by machine, initially using a mechanical breaker to remove a surface of reinforced concrete. The remaining overburden was then removed with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.

Once excavation had been completed, the sides and bases of the trenches were cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour and black and

white print formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, and plans at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

## 5. RESULTS

### *Trench 1*

Natural sand and gravel (114) was identified at the northwestern end of the trench, at 1.30 to 1.45m below ground level (Figure 4, Plates 3 & 4).

Sealing this was a 0.40m thick deposit of mid brown silty sand (113), possibly a subsoil layer. Above this was a 0.30m thick dark greyish-brown sandy silt (112), which may be a buried topsoil layer.

A possible cut feature [111] truncated this deposit at the southeast. Although not fully exposed in plan or section, this was over 1.70m wide and over 0.60m deep, and may have been dug in order that brick a structure to the southeast could be built below ground level (Figure 4, Plate 3).

This brick structure comprised a rectangular brick floor (124) with walls above this on each side (126, 127, 128 & 116) (Figure 4, Plates 3 & 4). These walls comprised a single thickness of brick and were all at least 1m high, whilst the overall dimensions of the structure in plan were

approximately 1m by 1.4m. The same brick type was used throughout this structure, those from (124) being identified as handmade and of post-medieval date (Appendix 3).

During machining, two walls were identified at a higher level, one (130) was directly above wall (127). The higher wall (130) continued beyond the deeper brick structure to the southwest, and was probably the same as the underlying wall (127) (Figure 4). Similarly, wall (128) continued at this higher level to the southeast, as wall (129). Both walls (129) and (130) were more substantial than the underlying walls, at approximately 0.30m wide, although the walls seemed to be continuous (Figure 4, Plates 3 & 4).

At the northwest, possible construction cut [111] was backfilled with dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal fragments (110). Post-medieval tile and handmade brick were retrieved from this deposit, in addition to a fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> century pipe stem and part of a medieval tile. Although the construction cut was not identified at the southeast end of the trench, a dark blackish-brown sandy deposit (120) may well be the same as backfill (110) (Figure 4). A 80mm thick irregular patch of red sand (123) was identified at the southeast corner of the trench, and is probably a lens of heat-affected material within deposits (110) and (120) (Figure 4).

At the northwestern edge of the brick structure, two thin deposits were identified (108) and (109), probably resulting from trample and perhaps also levelling during the construction of an overlying brick surface (115) (Figure 4).

This brick surface (115) generally comprised a single layer of bricks, although was not clearly visible in section (Figure 4). This surface extended throughout the northwestern half of the

trench, continuing to the edge of the lower brick structure and wall (130). The base of surface (115) was at the same level as the base of wall (129), and the top of surface (115) was level with the surviving upper level of the low brick structure.

A small gault brick drain [121] was identified at the southeast of the low brick structure (Figure 4, Plate 4).

Apparently overlying this drain was a 0.40m thick layer (119) of dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent gravel and brick rubble (Figure 4, Plate 4).

A similar layer (103) was identified to the northwest, sealing brick surface (115) (Figure 4). The low brick structure near the centre of the trench was infilled with dark grey silty sand (125), which contained domestic waste, including butchered sheep or goat bone and late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Appendix 3). Further pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date was noted within this deposit, but was not retained. This deposit may be the same as deposit (103) (Figure 4).

Across the whole of the trench was a 0.20m thick layer of limestone hardcore (102), overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of reinforced concrete (101) (Figure 4, Plate 3).

Once the excavation and recording of this trench was completed, the eastern end of the trench was further machined in order to identify the total depth of overburden and any more deeply buried features. The trench was not re-entered or cleaned due to excessive depth, but natural sand and gravel (114) was clearly evident at a depth of 1.85m below ground level, although may have occurred at a higher level. During this further machining, it was apparent that this area had been contaminated with diesel, with all deposits below the original machined level being stained dark bluish-black and having a

strong odour (Plate 4).

Unstratified finds from trench (100) comprised 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass, post-medieval peg tile, 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and an early 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe bowl (Appendix 3).

### *Trench 2*

The earliest deposit identified in Trench 2 was a naturally-deposited layer of soft, light yellowish- to greyish-brown sand with patches of fine gravel (203). Many of the deposits in the trench were contaminated, and three distinct concentrations of diesel were identified in the natural sand and gravel in the base of the trench (204-206) (Figure 5).

Although the diesel somewhat hindered distinguishing between deposits, a layer of possible subsoil (208) was identified overlying the natural sand and gravel. This deposit was mid to dark slightly reddish-brown and probably sandy, and approximately 0.35m thick. Sealing this was a 0.16m thick dark greyish-brown layer (207), probably comprising a mix of former topsoil and trample from the construction of the overlying brick walls (Figure 5, Plate 5).

Three brick wall foundations were recorded in this trench, apparently forming a single building (200-202) (Figure 5, Plate 5). These walls were each approximately 0.30m deep and keyed in to one another. These bricks were handmade, and the form of their stacking marks may indicate a late 18<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Appendix 3).

Overlying these walls was a 0.20m thick mixed deposit which included fragments of ceramic building materials (210), and which was probably derived from the demolition of the brick building (Figure 5, Plate 5).



A 100mm thick layer of reinforced concrete sealed this layer, and formed a yard surface (211).

A concrete tank was identified in the northern arm of the trench during machining, approximately 2m by over 2m across, with 0.20m thick walls (209). This was found to contain a black liquid with a strong odour, indicating that this was a diesel storage tank (Figure 5, Plate 6). To avoid potential further contamination from this diesel, this part of the trench was rapidly backfilled.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural sand and gravel deposits were identified in each of the trenches, representing the river terrace gravel. In Trench 1, the minimum depth of this natural gravel was 1.30m below present ground level, at a height of 5.55m OD. In Trench 2, the natural sand and gravel was at least 0.76m below ground level, at a height of 5.72m OD.

A layer of what is likely to be subsoil sealed the natural in Trench 1, and was in turn overlain by a probable buried topsoil layer. The highest point of this probable buried topsoil was at 6.07m OD, indicating that the former ground surface was at this or a slightly higher level, approximately 0.68m below the present level.

What may have been a further subsoil layer was identified in Trench 2, although interpretation of this deposit was impaired by diesel contamination. A thin layer overlying this probably represents a former topsoil layer, truncated and trampled during the construction of the overlying brick building. The top of this possible topsoil and trample layer was approximately 0.60m below the present ground surface, at 5.88m OD.

It seems probable that the ground level of

the site was raised slightly when the post-medieval to modern brick buildings were erected, with the floor levels being on top of or truncating the earlier ground surface.

In Trench 2, three brick walls were identified, which may have formed part of a single building of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, on the same alignment as East Street (Figure 3).

Further brick walls and surfaces of post-medieval to modern date were identified in Trench 1. An approximately north-south wall extended across the trench, and lined up with the edge of the existing terraced house at the east of the development area (Figure 3). This wall joined a further, approximately east west, wall which together formed either part of a further building or perhaps a property boundary. At the west, these walls were continuous with a sunken brick structure, which comprised a rectangular brick floor with four walls. This would have been below ground level during its use, which may have been some sort of cellar, although the structure was relatively small, and may be more likely to have served as a coal bunker or similar. The construction cut for the sunken brick structure was identified in the trench. Restricted to the west side of these structures, and throughout the remainder of the trench, was a brick surface, representing the ground level of the site at the time of use of the brick structures.

These buildings were subsequently demolished, probably as part of the bus depot construction, with the demolition debris being spread across the site, and a concrete surface laid down. The thickness of this demolition and surfacing material totalled 0.36m in Trench 2, and 0.52m in Trench 1.

## 9. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at the site in order to assess the potential impact of proposed residential development.

St Ives is known to have at least Saxon origins. The site lay to the north and east of the market and priory site, away from the earliest settlement, but on historic routeways through the town and down to the bridge across the river.

No Saxon or medieval remains were encountered during the investigation, with the exception of a single fragment of medieval tile retrieved from a later deposit, possibly indicating the presence of a medieval building in the general vicinity of the site.

The remains of post-medieval to modern brick buildings were identified in each of the trenches. Buried topsoil deposits are likely to have become buried during the construction of these buildings.

The buildings were subsequently demolished, and a concrete surface laid down, probably at the time of the construction of the bus depot.

Artefacts retrieved during the investigation are restricted to post-medieval brick, tile, clay pipe and pottery, a small collection of animal bone and a single fragment of medieval tile.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Alan Warner Ltd who commissioned the work on their behalf. Steve Malone coordinated the project and, together with Tom Lane, edited this report.

## 11. PERSONNEL

**Project Coordinator:** Steve Malone

**Site Supervisor:** Vicky Mellor

**Site Staff:** Mary Nugent

**Photographic Reproduction:** Vicky Mellor, Sue Unsworth

**CAD Illustration:** Vicky Mellor, Sue Unsworth

**Post-excavation analysis:** Vicky Mellor

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

## 13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

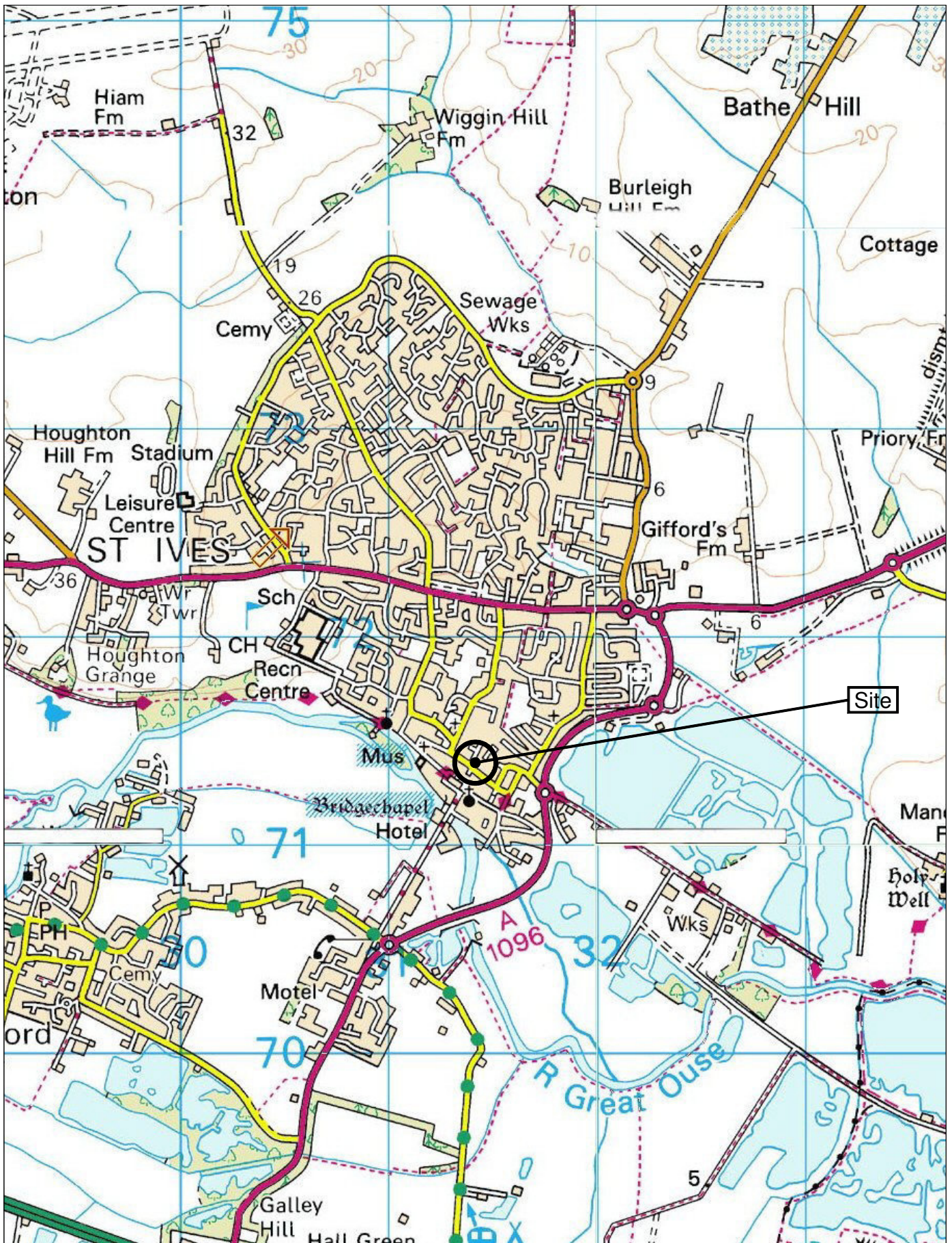
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 General location map



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TL</b></p> <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">             Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001         </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Archaeological Project Services</b> </p> <p>             Project Name: St Ives, East Street SIES07         </p> <p>             Scale 1:25,000   Drawn by: VM   Report No: 22/07         </p>
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Figure 2 Site location map

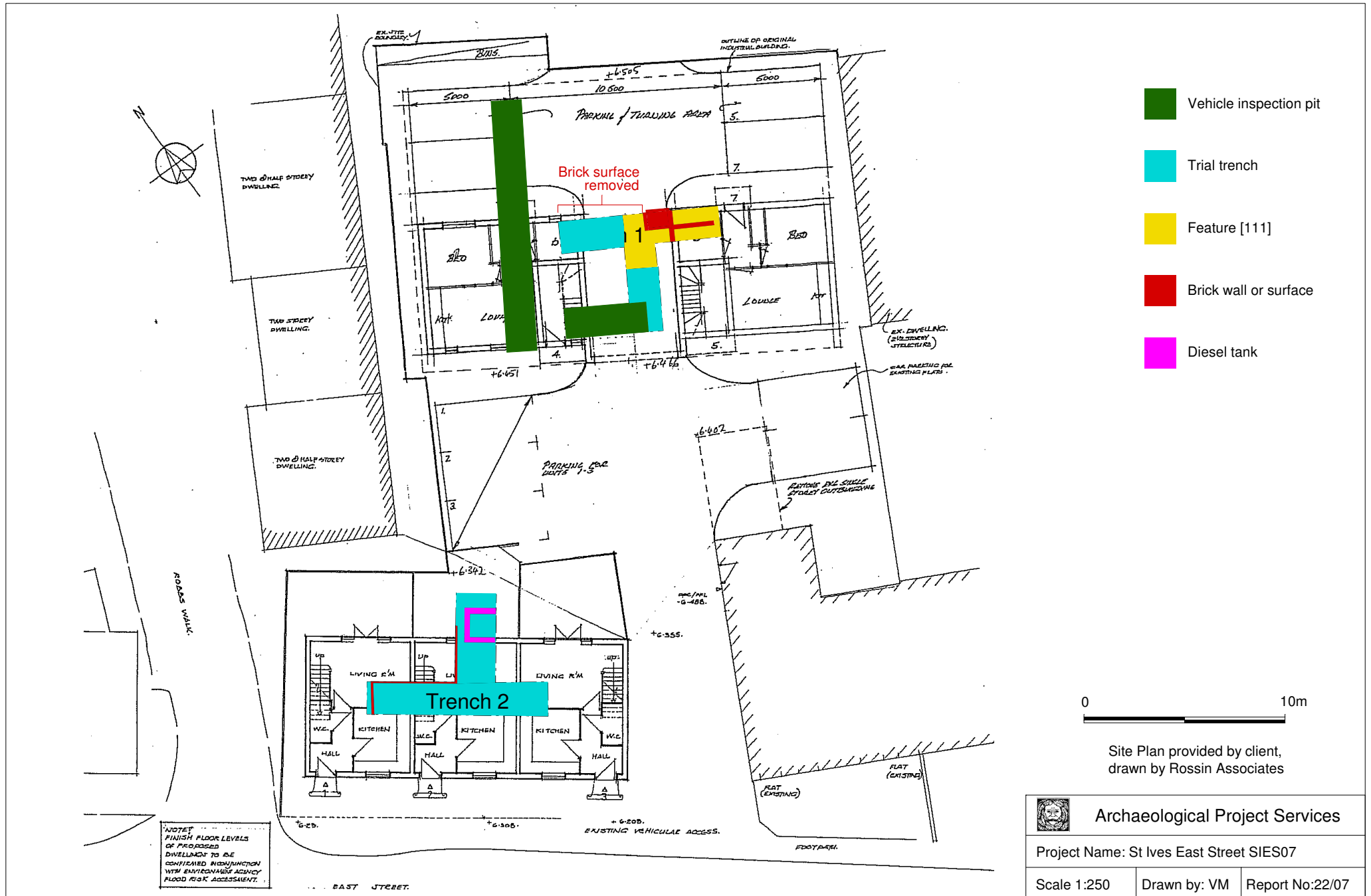
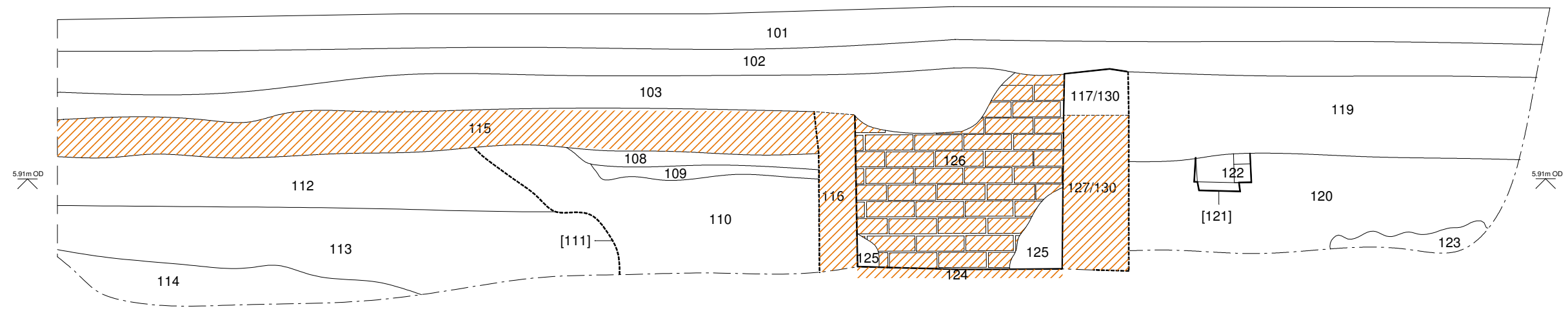
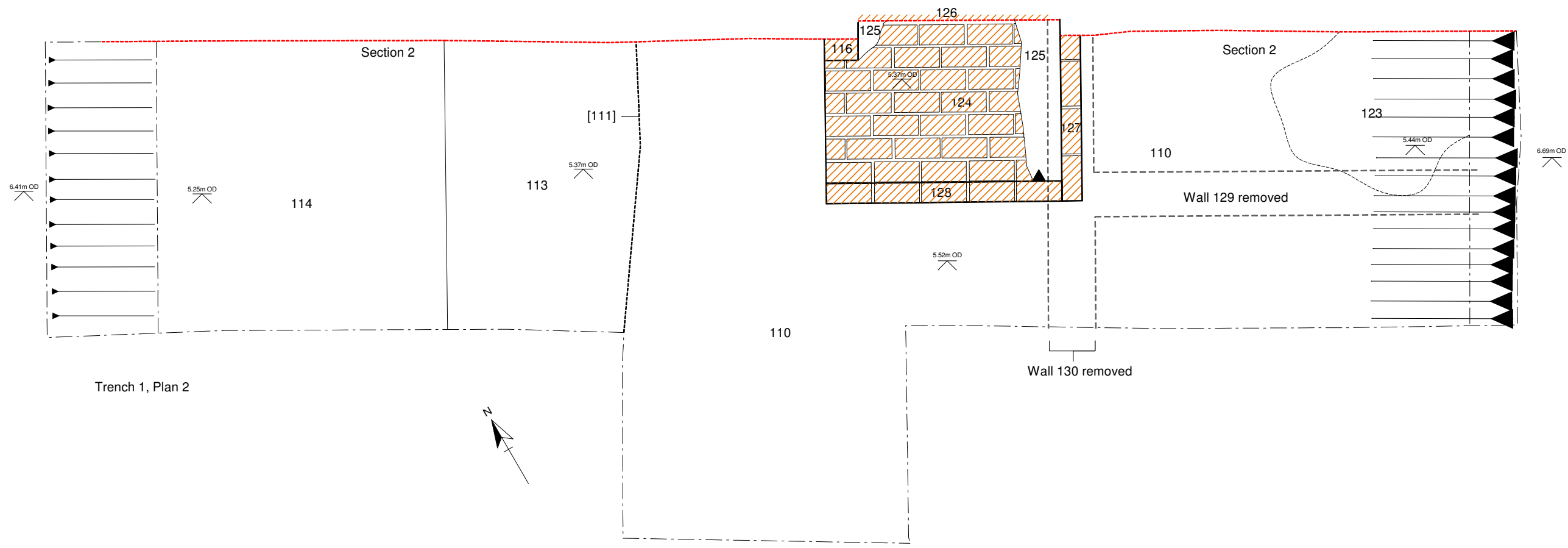


Figure 3 Trench location plan showing principal features



Trench 1, Section 2

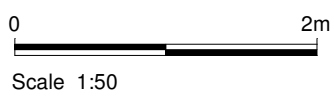
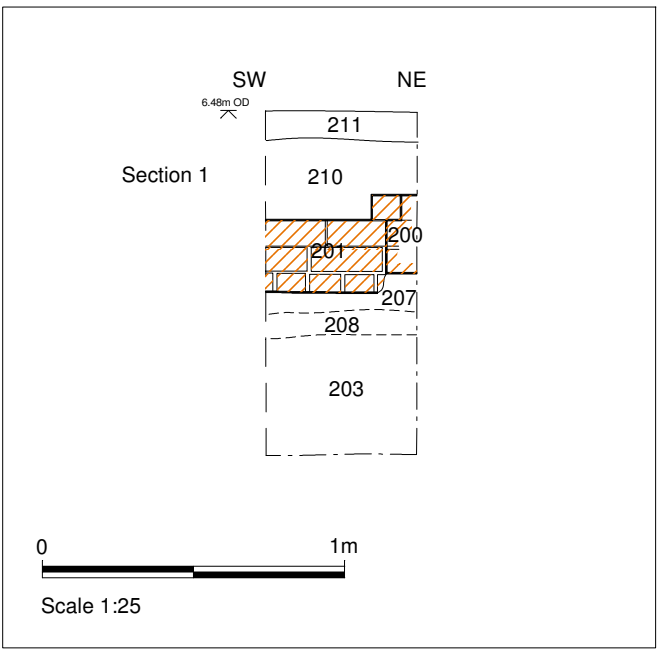
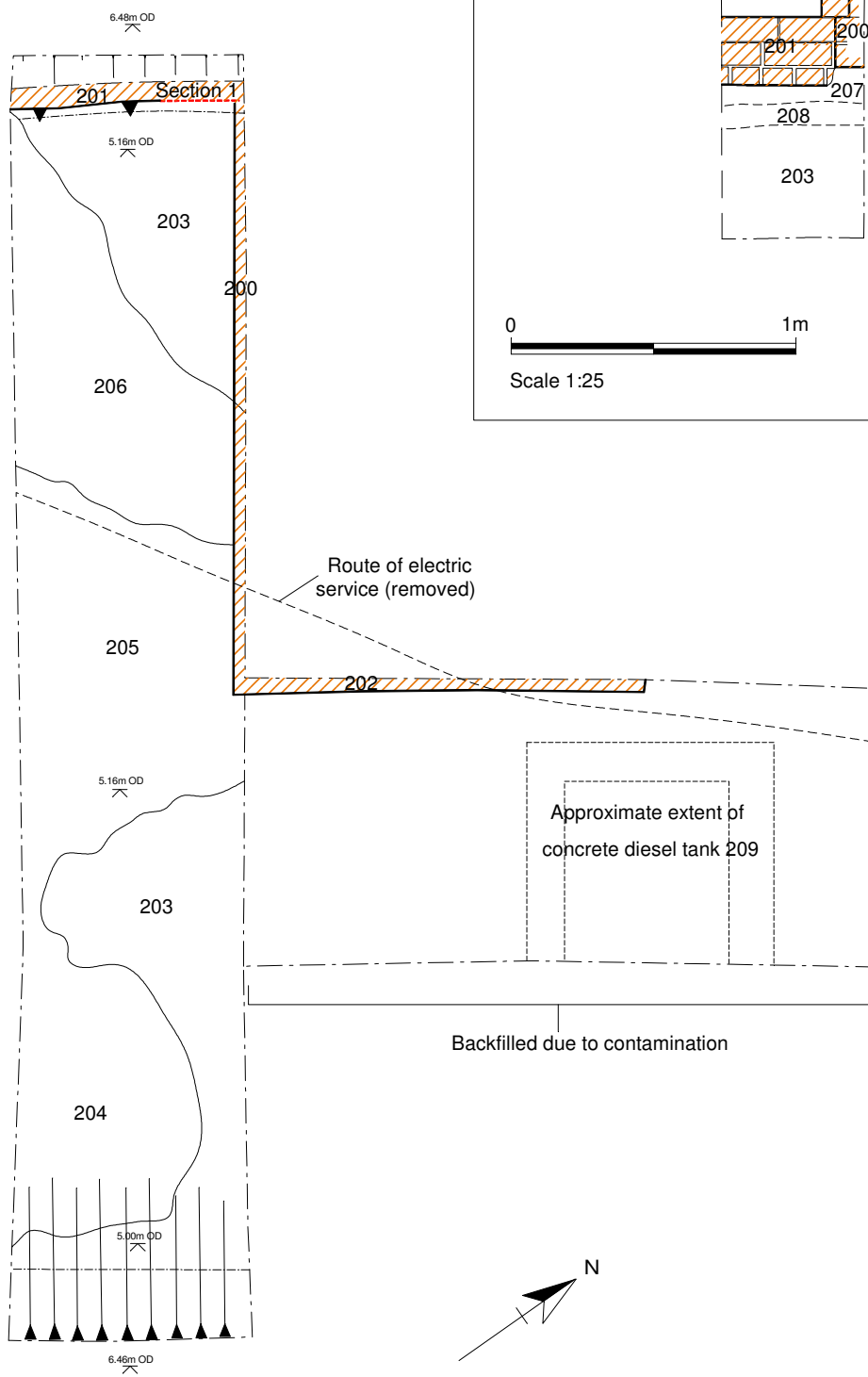


Trench 1, Plan 2



	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: St Ives, East Street SIES07	
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: VM & SU Report No: 22/07

Figure 4 Trench 1 Plan and Section 2




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: St Ives, East Street SIES07	
Drawn by: SU	Report No: 22/07

Figure 5 Trench 2 Plan and Section 1



Plate 1 General view of the site showing infilled vehicle inspection pits, looking south



Plate 2 General view of the site from East Street, looking North





Plate 3 Trench 1, Section 2, showing brick structure (126) etc, and sequence of deposits, looking north



Plate 4 Trench 1 following re-machining, showing brick structure (126) etc, natural deposits and diesel contamination, looking northeast



Plate 5 Trench 2, Brick walls (201) etc, Section 1, and diesel contamination in base of trench, looking northwest

Plate 6 Concrete diesel tank (209) in Trench 2, looking east



# Appendix 1

## SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at 8-10 East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential in the historic core of the town north of the market place.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation is proposed in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at 8-10 East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire.
  - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.1.2 Overview
  - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.1.5 List of specialists
  - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 St Ives lies 7.5km east of Huntingdon in the Huntingdonshire District of Cambridgeshire. The site lies in the centre of the town on land on the north side of East Street. It comprises the site of a former coach depot amounting to some 850m<sup>2</sup> centred on National Grid Reference TF 3146 7135.

### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (05/00940/FUL) has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this will comprise a programme of trial trenching of the site.

### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 St Ives lies on the north bank of the River Great Ouse at about 6m O.D. Soils in the area are mapped as well drained fine loamy soils of the Efford 1 Association (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 173) developed on river terrace gravel.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A settlement at St Ives is recorded in the Domesday book (as *Slepe*; perhaps referring to its low-lying location alongside the river) indicating an origin in at least the late Saxon period. It was already a possession of Ramsey Abbey by this date and had a church and priest. The later name derives from the St Ivo whose bones were supposedly discovered on the site which became the Benedictine Priory. The early core of the village presumably lay around the parish church of All Saints to the west (15<sup>th</sup> century with some surviving 13<sup>th</sup> century fabric but presumably on or close to the site of the Domesday church). Between here and the Priory was the site of the Easter Fair granted in 1110 (one of the four busiest in England) and this large Market area gradually developed permanent accommodation to become the core of the later town. The development site lies north and east of the market and priory site, away from the earliest settlement but on historic routeways through the town and down to the bridge across the river.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

## 8 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise two trenches within or close to the footprints of the proposed new structures. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

### 8.2 General Considerations

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

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

### 8.3 Methodology

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

- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home

Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## **9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.
- 9.2 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills of pre-18th century date. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples to characterise the survival of plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from suitable archaeological contexts. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Murphy & Wiltshire 1994. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

## **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.

### **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.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.
- 12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## **13 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record. Details of the project will be entered into the online OASIS database and summary forms provided for the HER.

## **14 PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local

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

## 15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## 16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

## 17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist  Roman: M Darling, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required  Anglo-Saxon: A Boyle APS in collaboration with J Young, independent specialist, or local specialist if required  Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory



## **18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 2-3 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 7 person-days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 18.4 Contingency
- 18.4.1 A contingency allowance has been included in the costing in the event of delays due to adverse weather conditions; of discoveries necessitating special analyses or dating; or of other unexpected discoveries, requiring additional site time and/or post-excavation resources or conservation.
- 18.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

## **19 INSURANCES**

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

## **20 COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **21 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper 8

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. London.

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

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

Specification: Version 1, 15 January 2007

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXTS

#### *Trench 1*

Context	Description	Interpretation
100	Unstratified finds from machining and cleaning	
101	Concrete with reinforcing iron, 0.15m thick	Concrete surface of former bus depot
102	Firm, mid yellowish-brown limestone fragments, 0.20m thick	Limestone hardcore for concrete (001)
103	Firm, mid greyish-brown sand with sub-rounded gravel and occasional brick rubble, up to 0.14m thick	Layer, mixed rubble and accumulated material
104	Void	
105	Void	
106	Void	
107	Void	
108	Firm, mid brown silty sand with moderately frequent small gravel, 60mm thick	Trample layer from construction of brick surface (115)
109	Soft, mid yellowish-brown coarse sand, up to 60mm thick	Possible levelling deposit associated with floor (115)
110	Softish, dark greyish-brown slightly clayey silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal fragments, over 0.50m thick	Backfill of probable construction cut [111]
111	Cut, not fully seen in plan, over 0.60m deep, over 1.70m wide with moderately steep, stepped sides	Probable construction cut for structure formed by (124, 128, 127, 126 & 116)
112	Softish, dark greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and occasional black flecks, 0.30m thick	Former topsoil
113	Firm, mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded pebbles, 0.40m thick	Former subsoil
114	Loose, light yellowish-brown sand and gravel, over 0.26m thick	Natural sand and gravel
115	Brick floor surface generally comprising single layer of bricks although not clearly visible in section. Over 2.70m by over 3.60m and up to 0.20m thick	Brick floor surface
116	Northeast-southwest aligned brick wall footing, 11 courses visible, stretcher bond. Red bricks. 0.84m high, least 1m long and 0.20m wide	Brick wall, forming part of structure along with (124, 128, 127, & 126)
117	Cement, 0.30m wide and 0.24m thick	Part of wall (127)
118	Void	
119	Firmish to softish, dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional brick rubble, 0.40m thick	Layer
120	Softish, dark blackish-brown slightly silty and clayey sand with moderately frequent charcoal flecks and small	Probable backfill of [111], and same as (110)

	fragments and occasional shell fragments, over 0.50m thick	
121	Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, 0.20m deep, 0.30m wide and over 1.60m long with vertical sides and flat base.	Drain
122	Gault brick structure	Brick of drain [121]
123	Loose, dark red fine sand, 80mm thick	Dump of sand, apparently heat-affected although not burnt in-situ. Possibly lens within (020)
124	Brick floor surface comprising a single course of bricks, 0.90m by 1.15m	Brick floor surface, forming part of structure along with (124, 128, 127, & 116). Possibly of cellar, cistern, coal bunker or similar
125	Loose, dark grey silty sand with moderately frequent coal fragments, containing domestic waste	Backfill following disuse of structure (124) etc
126	Northwest-southeast aligned brick wall footing, 11 courses visible, stretcher bond. Red bricks. At least 1m high and at least 1.05m long	Brick wall, forming part of structure along with (124, 128, 127, & 116)
127	Northeast-southwest aligned brick wall footing, 11 courses visible, stretcher bond. Red bricks. At least 1m high and at least 1m long and 80mm wide at base and 0.35m wide above.	Brick wall, forming part of structure along with (124, 128, 126, & 116)
128	Northwest-southeast aligned brick wall footing, Red bricks. 1.40m long and 80mm wide	Brick wall, forming part of structure along with (124, 126, 127, & 116)
129	Brick wall foundation identified during machining, forming upper continuation of wall (128). Over 4.80m long, 0.20m wide and approximately 0.30m deep	Brick wall forming upper continuation of wall (128), part of former building along with (130)
130	Brick wall foundation identified during machining, forming upper continuation of wall (127). Over 1.60m long, 0.20m wide and approximately 0.30m deep	Brick wall forming upper continuation of wall (127), part of former building along with (129). Probably same as (127).

Trench 2

Context	Description	Interpretation
200	Northeast-southwest aligned brick wall footing, three courses of bricks, two header rows, step over then one stretcher row above. Red bricks, some pale yellow or blackened internally. Wall 0.30m high, over 0.30m wide and over 4.20m long	Brick wall, forming part of building along with (201) and (202)
201	Northwest-southeast aligned brick wall footing, three courses of bricks, one header row, then step and two stretcher rows above. Red bricks, some yellowish. Some sand adhering probably represents mortar. Wall 0.28m high, over 0.20m wide and over 1.80m long	Brick wall, forming part of building along with (200) and (202)
202	Northeast-southwest aligned brick wall footing, not clearly seen in plan or section. Red and gault bricks with sandy mortar. Wall approximately 0.30m high, over 0.30m wide and over 2.50m long.	Brick wall, forming part of building along with (200) and (201). More gault (yellow) bricks in this wall than in either (200) or (201)
203	Very soft, light yellowish- to greyish-brown sand with patches of fine gravel, over 0.35m thick	Natural sand and gravel
204	Possibly soft, dark bluish- to blackish-brown, probably comprising natural (203) and diesel, over 0.50m thick, with strong odour. Not handled due to contamination	Diesel contamination
205	Possibly soft, dark grey to bluish with mid to dark grey mottles, probably comprising natural (203) and diesel, over 0.60m thick, with strong odour. Not handled due to contamination	Diesel contamination
206	Possibly soft, dark grey and dark brown mottled, probably comprising natural (203) and diesel, over 0.50m thick, with strong odour. Not handled due to contamination	Diesel contamination
207	Softish, dark greyish-brown possibly slightly clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and gravel, 0.16m thick. Not handled due to possible contamination	Layer underlying walls (200-202), probably being material disturbed during construction of walls
208	Softish, mid to dark slightly reddish-brown, probably sand, perhaps with small clay fraction, with occasional gravel, approximately 0.35m thick. Not handled due to possible contamination	Layer, appears similar to a subsoil layer although diesel staining prevented distinguishing deposits accurately
209	Concrete tank approximately 0.20m thick walls, approximately 2m by over 2m in diameter, containing diesel	Diesel storage tank
210	Firmish, dark blackish-brown, light yellowish, mid grey and various colours mottled, mixed grit, sand, gravel and ceramic building material fragments, 0.20m thick	Layer from demolition of buildings and subsequent construction of concrete surface
211	Concrete with reinforcing iron, 100mm thick	Concrete surface of former bus depot

## Appendix 3

### THE OTHER FINDS

*by Anne Boyle, Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor*

A number of mixed artefacts, mostly brick/tile, comprising 21 items weighing a total of 24111g, were retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 3 stratified fragments of bone weighing 109g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from

100 Unstratified finds from machining and cleaning Trench 1

110 Backfill of probable construction cut [111] for structure (124) etc, Trench 1

124 Brick floor surface forming part of cellar or similar structure, Trench 1

125 Backfill following disuse of structure (124) etc, Trench 1

200-202 Brick walls, forming part of building

Most of the ceramic building materials were probably made locally in the St Ives area.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	Glass	Dark green bottle base, moderately steep kick up, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	312	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Peg tile, gault clay, 14mm thick, 8mm diameter peghole, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	205	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, stem bore 6/64", heel stamped GD with star over G, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
110	CBM	Tile, gault clay, 14mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	7	164	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	CBM	Handmade brick	1	13	
	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 20mm thick, medieval	1	108	
124	CBM	Handmade brick, gault clay, 230mm x 118mm x 68mm, mortar adhering	1	3490	Post-medieval
200	CBM	Handmade brick, 222mm x 105mm x 68mm, mortar adhering	2	6157	Post-medieval
201	CBM	Handmade brick, gault clay, 227mm x 108mm x 70mm, horizontal stacking mark, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	3008	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, gault clay, 227mm x 103mm x 70mm, horizontal stacking mark,	1	3150	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
		mortar adhering, post-medieval			
202	CBM	Handmade brick, gault clay, 231mm x 105mm x 69mm, mortar adhering, post-medieval	2(link)	4086	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, gault clay, 232mm x 112mm x 62mm, horizontal stacking mark, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	3405	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

The complete pipe bowl from (100) is stamped GD. These are the initials of an unknown pipe maker whose products have previously been found in Willingham near St. Ives (Flood 1976, 45). This pipe is likely to have been made locally in the St. Ives area.

Several of the brick have horizontal stacking marks. Research in Norfolk has indicated that bricks with such marks date after 1770, though stacking marks tend to disappear after the introduction of the Hoffman kiln in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (James and Rose nd). It is moderately likely that a similar date in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries applies to these bricks from St. Ives.

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
110	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	32	Cuts below the glenoid
	Cattle	Humerus	1	10	Two pieces
125	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	67	Cut and heavily chopped on the shaft.

The limited remains recovered from the site are of good condition. The sizes of the remains are from large breeds, commonly associated with the post-medieval and modern periods. The elements represented are meat bearing bones and display butchery evidence, probably representing food waste.

### Condition

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

### Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

### Potential

As a collection that is almost entirely post-medieval, probably late 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century in date, the assemblage is of low local significance and potential. However, the relative abundance of bricks and tiles indicates the presence of post-medieval buildings on the site or in the immediate proximity.

The dearth of material earlier than about the 17<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

### References

Flood, R. J., 1976 *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire* (The Oleander Press)

James, E. M. and Rose, E. J. nd *The Norfolk Skintling Survey*

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Daily Record Sheets
1	Levels Sheet
1	Photographic Record Sheet
1	Plan Record Sheet
1	Section Record Sheet
3	Context Register Sheets
38	Context Record Sheets
10	Sheets of Scale Drawings (Plans and Sections)

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:

Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office  
County Hall  
Castle Court  
Castle Hill  
Cambridge  
CB3 0AP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum & Galleries Commission 1992).

Event Number: ECB2498

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SIES07

OASIS Identification code: archaeo11-24659

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.

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.