

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND WEST OF 27 ROMAN DRIVE,
SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(STRD07)**

Work Undertaken For
R. S. Homes Ltd

April 2007

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 0849 9869

A.P.S. Report No. **48/07**

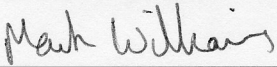
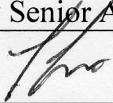
OASIS reference number: archaeo11-26042

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control
27, Roman Drive, Stibbington
Cambridgeshire
STRD07

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Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Mark Williams	 Tom Lane
Date: 23 April 2007	Date: 23 April 2007

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed development on land at 27, Roman Drive, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire.

The investigation area lay within an archaeologically sensitive area including Roman pottery kilns.

The evaluation revealed a single undated linear feature.

A residual sherd of medieval pottery was found along with late post-medieval to modern material.

No further evidence for Romano-British pottery production was found within the development area.

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

An application (H/05/00974/OUT) has been made for the construction of a dwelling on the site.

The area has been highlighted as a sensitive area in the draft Local Development Framework and the Senior

Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) has requested an archaeological evaluation be undertaken to inform potential mitigation if needed.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by R.S. Homes Limited to undertake this evaluation.

The fieldwork was carried out on the 3rd April 2007 in accordance with a brief issued by CAPCA and a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by CAPCA.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stibbington lies approximately 10km west of central Peterborough within the parish of Sibson-cum-Stibbington in the County of Cambridgeshire. It is within a major meander of the River Nene and just east of the A1 (Fig. 1).

The proposed development lies just north of Stibbington Field Studies Centre, formerly the Stibbington County Primary School, forming a roughly rectangular area of approximately 0.1 hectares centered on NGR TL 0849 9869 (Fig 2).

The investigation area lies at a height of 17m OD. The local geology is River Nene terrace gravels on a thin band of head deposits.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Stibbington is recorded as *Stebintune* in the Domesday Survey and the name comes from either *Stybba's* people or the Old English *stybbing* meaning clearing (Ekwall 1960).

The site lies 3km west of the Roman town of Durobrivae in an area of much activity in the Roman period including a settlement at Wansford 1km to the northwest. Roman pottery kilns were found adjacent to the site during the construction of the A1 (MCB

227), attesting to the importance of the area in the Roman pottery industry.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine the date and function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement of any archaeological features present; to establish the way the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape and to identify the presence or absence of pottery kilns within the site.

4. METHODS

Two evaluation trenches were arranged in a T-shape in order to provide full coverage of the area of the proposed dwelling (Figure 3).

The trenches measured 10m x 1.5m.

The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve any 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 and plans at a scale of 1:20. 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. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4-6)

5.1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits were mid reddish brown sand and gravel (1004), (2004).

5.2 Undated Deposits

In Trench 2 these deposits were cut by shallow linear feature [2006] which was aligned east-west (Fig 4, Fig 5, Section 1). This measured 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with pale orangey brown silt (2005). This feature was sealed by greyish brown slightly sandy silt (2003) which was the same as (1003) in Trench 1.

5.3 Modern Deposits

This silt was overlain by mid brownish grey clayey silt (1002), (2002) which was between 0.2m and 0.33m thick and ascribed a modern date. In the north side of Trench 1 and in Trench 2 this was overlain by mid yellowish brown silty sand and gravel (2001) which contained modern material including plastic sheeting and was 0.12m thick. This layer was overlain by turf/topsoil (1001)/(2000).

6. DISCUSSION

The shallow linear feature was probably an undated property boundary, possibly a hedgeline. The silty layer above was probably the old subsoil. Layer (1002)/(2002) above this was probably the

old ploughsoil buried during the forming of the gardens by the layers above. This layer was dated by pottery and tile to the 19th/20th centuries although a residual medieval sherd was found.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at 27, Roman Drive, Stibbington revealed a single undated linear feature.

No further evidence of Roman pottery kilns was discovered.

Finds retrieved included residual medieval, 18th and 19th century pottery sherds and modern tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of R.S. Homes who commissioned the work. Mark Williams coordinated the project and edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams

Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey

Site Staff: Mary Nugent

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth

CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey

Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E., 1960, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* Oxford

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

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

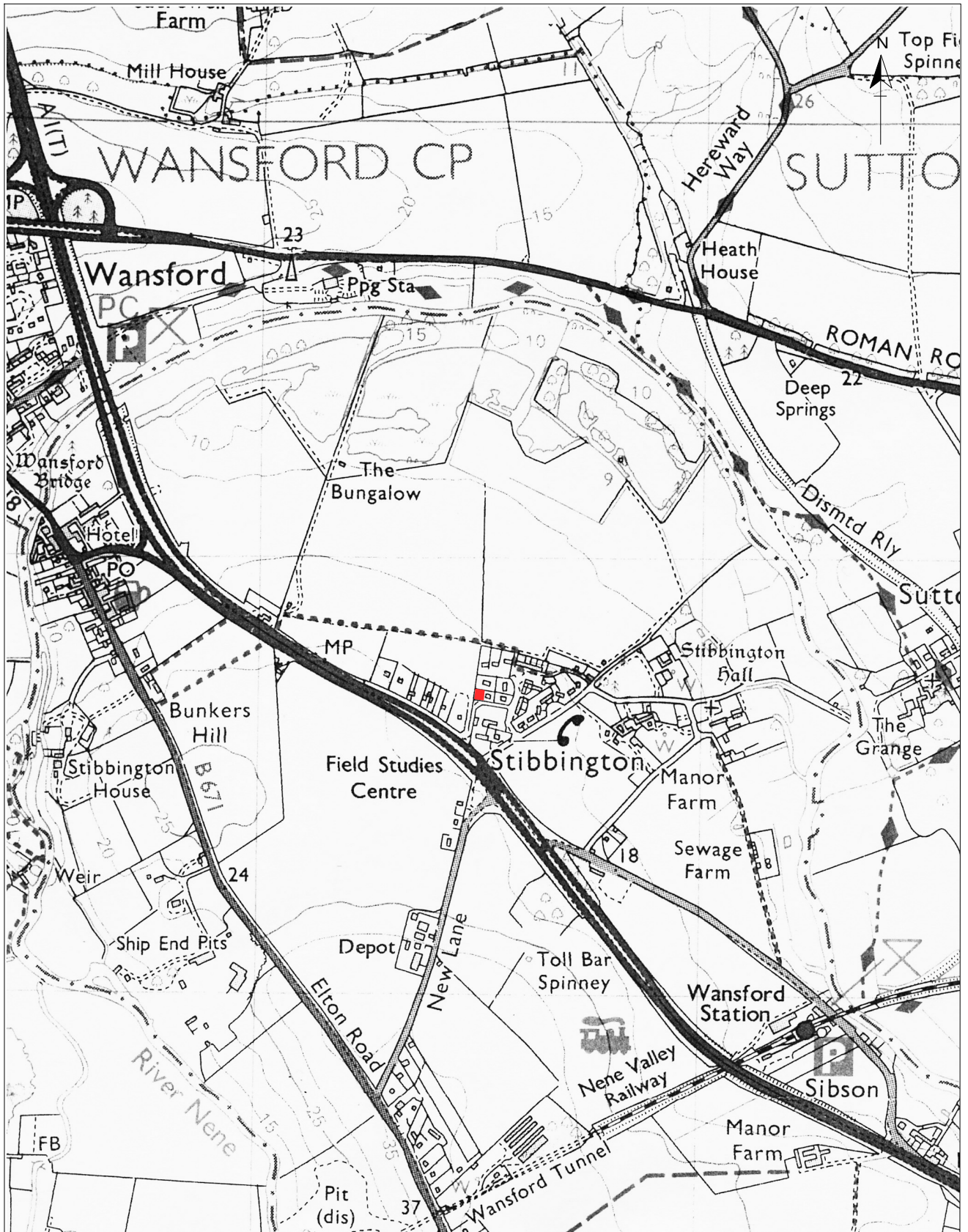
CAPCA Cambridgeshire Archaeology
 Planning and Countryside
 Advice

IFA Institute of Field
 Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above
 sea level)



Figure 1 General location map



98

TL

08




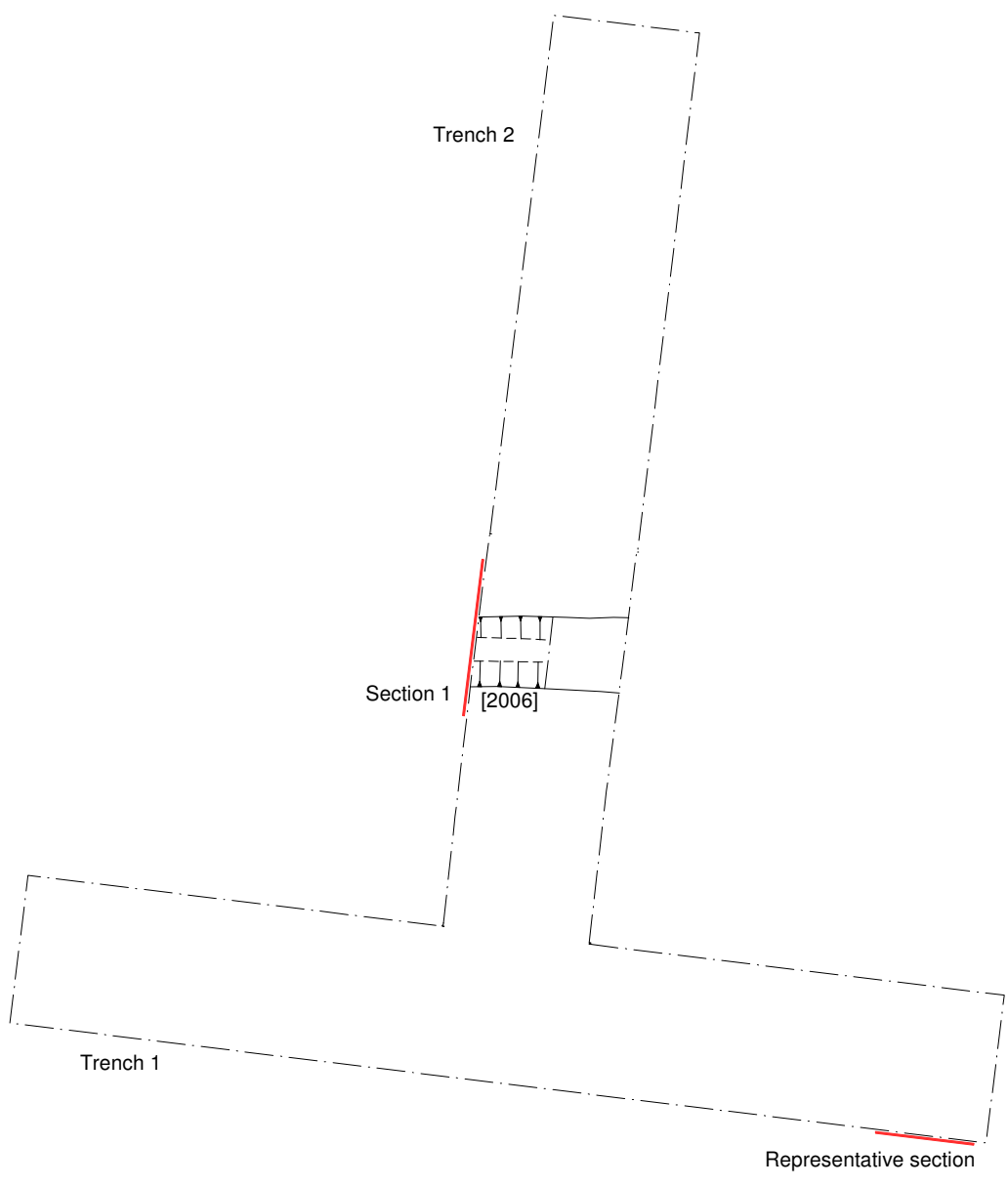
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Stibbington Roman Drive STRD07	
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: MJP Report No: 48/07

Figure 2. Site Location Plan



Figure 3. Trench Location Plan




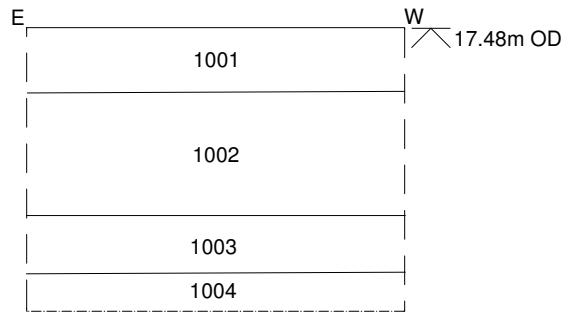
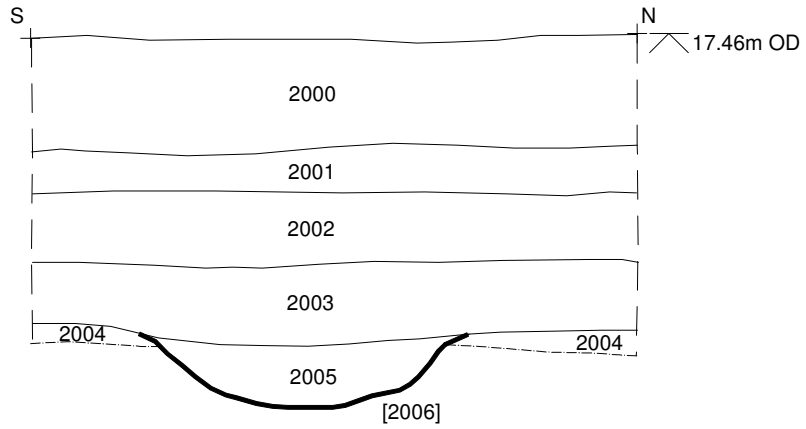
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Stibbington Roman Drive STRD07		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 48/07

Figure 4. Trench Plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Stibbington Roman Drive STRD07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 48/07

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1: Pre-machining view of garden looking north.



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking west.



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking south.



Plate 4: Representative Section Trench 1 looking south.



Plate 5: Linear feature [2006] Section 1.

Appendix 1
LAND WEST OF ROMAN DRIVE
SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
NGR TL 0849 9869
Planning App No. H/05/00974/OUT

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR

R S HOMES LTD

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES

Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological
Organisation No. 21

MARCH 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Roman Drive, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest lying approximately 3km west of the Roman town of Durobrivae and in the vicinity of a known Roman Pottery production area.*
- 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 West of 27 Roman Drive, Sibson-cum-Stibbington, 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 Sibson-cum-Stibbington lies approximately 10km west of Peterborough in the county of Cambridgeshire just east of the A1. The site itself lies just north of Stibbington County Primary School.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An application has been made for the construction of a single dwelling at the above site, together with associated services. The Senior Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire Archaeology has requested an archaeological evaluation be undertaken to inform potential mitigation if needed.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies within a meander of the River Nene. It is located between the 2nd and 3rd terrace gravels on a thin band of head deposits.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological importance, lying 3km west of the Roman town of Durobrivae in an area which was heavily utilised in the Roman period.
- 6.2 Roman Pottery Kilns were found adjacent to the site during the construction of the A1, attesting to the importance of the area in the Roman Pottery industry.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.3 Specific site objectives:

- 7.3.1 Identify the presence or absence of Pottery kiln within the site.

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 a T shaped trench (each arm 10m in length) located with the bar adjacent and Parallel to the northern Boundary.

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.
- 8.8 Should evidence of pottery kilns be found, these will be excavated only so far as necessary to identify the feature as such and give an indication of level of preservation. Pottery will be sampled in order to give a broad indication of form and date.

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.

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.

14.2 A entry will be submitted to Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation (OASIS) and the final report uploaded as a PDF.

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: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), 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 1-2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 3 days days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 10 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.

Specification: Version 1, 8th March 2007

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.17m thick	Topsoil	Modern
1002	1	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.33m thick	Subsoil	Modern
1003	1	Soft greyish brown slightly sandy silt 0.15m thick	Silt deposit	
1004	1	Friable mid reddish brown sand and gravel	Natural	
2000	2	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil	Modern
2001	2	Mid yellowish brown silty sand and gravel 0.12m thick, contains plastic sheeting	Make up for lawn	Modern
2002	2	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
2003	2	Pale greyish brown slightly sandy silt 0.23m thick	Silt deposit	
2004	2	Friable mid reddish brown sand and gravel	Natural	
2005	2	Soft pale orangey brown silt 0.15m thick	Fill of [2006]	
2006	2	Cut of linear feature 0.75m wide x 0.15m deep	Possible hedgeline	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

STRD07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

The assemblage consists of a small mixed group of sherds. The earliest is a residual piece of Stamford ware dating to the late 11th to 12th century. All the sherds are typical of types found in the area, though the assemblage is too small to draw any conclusions as to its nature. No further work is required on the assemblage.

context	Lincs cname	Cambs Cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
1002	CREA	CREA	Creamware		dish / plate	2	1	2	base	? same vessel	late 18th to 19th
1002	STSL	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	cream	press moulded dish	1	1	7	BS	internal glaze	18th
1002	ST	STAM	Stamford Ware	B	jar / pitcher	1	1	8	BS	white deposit including over breaks, ? soot/burnt	late 11th to 12th

STRD07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
1002	MODTIL	Modern tile	1	85	corner; mortar; suitable for discard	19th to 20th

STRD07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	date	comments
1002	19th to 20th	

Appendix 4

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.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context record sheet
7	Context sheets
1	Trench record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Bag of finds

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:

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: ECB2554

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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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