ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ST JOHN FISHER CATHOLIC SCHOOL, PARK LANE, EASTFIELD, PETERBOROUGH

(PSJF 07)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ST JOHN FISHER CATHOLIC SCHOOL, PARK LANE, EASTFIELD, PETERBOROUGH

(PSJF 07)

Work Undertaken For
Kier Eastern

February 2008

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: 07/00221/FUL
National Grid Reference: TL 205 996
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-37407

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

APS Report No. **15/08**

Quality Control

St John Fisher Catholic School
Park Lane, Eastfield,
Peterborough
PSJF 07

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Supervisors	Vicky Mellor, Mary Nugent
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble	Tom Lane
Date: 6/02/08	Date: 6-02-08

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at St John Fisher Catholic School, Park Lane, Eastfield, Peterborough. The watching brief monitored groundworks in advance of the construction of new school buildings.

The site is located close to the extensive prehistoric settlement at Fengate which has recorded remains of the Neolithic (4000-2250 BC), Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) and the Iron Age 800 BC-AD 43). The school is bordered on the east by the Car Dyke, a Romano-British (AD 43-410) watercourse that once connected Peterborough to Lincoln. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) the site lay within a park of the Abbots of Peterborough.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated, and recent deposits. Two ditches, an amorphous feature and a subsoil remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. Two further ditches are modern, perhaps relating to former allotments at the site. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as *"a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed."* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Kier Eastern to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new classrooms and a drain diversion at St John Fisher School, Park Lane, Eastfield, Peterborough. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 07/00221/FUL. The watching brief was carried out between the 7th and 18th December 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Peterborough City Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Peterborough lies 50km to the northwest of Cambridge, in the administrative district of Peterborough Unitary Authority (Fig. 1).

St John Fisher Catholic School lies 1.52km northeast of the centre of Peterborough as defined by the cathedral church of SS Peter, Paul and Andrew at National Grid Reference TL 205 996 Fig. 2). The site lies to the east of Park Lane at a height of *c*. 7m OD on land that slopes gently down to the fens in the east.

As an urban area, soils have not been mapped but are likely to be either Sutton 1 Association argillic brown earths or Sherborne Association clayey brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 310; 314). These are developed over the junction between Jurassic Kellaways Clay and Cornbrash, though drift deposits of 1st terrace river sand and gravels also occur in the vicinity (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Park Lane lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Extensive settlement with their associated agricultural activities and funerary rites has been revealed in the Fengate area, mainly to the southeast of the school.

Occupation of the Fengate area continued into the subsequent Bronze and Iron Ages.

Bordering the school grounds to the east is the Car Dyke. This is a probable Romano-British watercourse that connected Peterborough to Lincoln, although the function is unclear, it may have been used for navigation or drainage (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004, 1).

Romano-British settlement, perhaps a continuation of the native Iron Age occupation of the area, has also been recognised at Fengate.

During the medieval period the site lay adjacent to a park of the Abbots of Peterborough. Associated with the park was a medieval chapel which was located to the northeast of the site.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, the footprints of the proposed new buildings were cleared of topsoil and other overburden deposits by machine. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. All stages were archaeologically monitored and selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:100. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of grey clay and limestone (021) identified towards the north of the monitored area. This measured in excess of 0.5m thick. Sealing this was a 0.3m thick layer of yellow clay (020).

Towards the south, natural was identified as a yellowish brown clay (009). This was over 0.8m thick. A linear band of black silty clay (012) may indicate the position of a former tree root or animal burrow.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Towards the north of the stripped area was a ditch (007). This was aligned northeast-southwest and was over 6m long, over 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). A single fill of grey silty clay (008) was recorded.

Cut into the natural (009) was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (011). This was

over 3.25m long by 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5) and contained a fill of brown silty clay (010).

Some 3m to the east of this ditch was an amorphous feature (013) measuring over 5m long by 1.2m wide and 0.53m deep (Fig. 4, Section 4). This contained two fills, a lower of black silty clay (014) and an upper of brown silty clay (015).

Evident in the northern part of the stripped area was an area of subsoil (017) comprising a 0.25m thick layer of yellowish brown clayey silt.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing the undated subsoil was a topsoil of brownish grey silty clay (002) with brick/tile fragments that was 0.2m thick.

Cutting into the topsoil towards the north of the site were two intersecting ditches. The first (003) was aligned northeast-southwest and measured over 16.75m long, 0.95m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1) with a fill of grey silty clay with gravel and brick/tile fragments (004).

The second ditch (005) was over 16.4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) and was aligned northwest-southeast. This contained a fill of light grey silty clay (006).

Overlying both ditches was a layer of brown silty clay (018) representing a make-up deposit associated with the construction of the school.

Sealing all deposits was a turf layer of greyish brown silty clay (001) that was 80mm thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of limestone and clay comprise the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology.

Two ditches, an amorphous feature and a subsoil remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. A ditch towards the north is buried by the subsoil which may indicate some antiquity although the lack of finds suggests that these are not close to a settlement. However, the subsoil is absent from the southern part of the stripped area and the ditch and irregular feature may be of any period. The lack of subsoil in the southern part of the site suggests that the site had previously been truncated, perhaps when the school or its playing fields were constructed.

Two ditches were cut into the topsoil (Phase 3) and are on a similar alignment to allotment paths depicted on Ordnance Survey maps of 1926 and later. The remaining recent deposits appear to be associated with the construction of the school.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Park Lane, Peterborough, as the site lay in an area of extensive prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

However, two ditches, an irregular feature and a subsoil were identified, though these remain undated due to an absence of artefactual material. Two further ditches would appear to be more recent, perhaps associated with former allotments at the site. No artefacts were retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr TA Lightfoot for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Mr R Vipond allowed access to the site. Dale Trimble coordinated the work and edited this report along with Tom Lane. Ben

Robinson, the Peterborough City Archaeologist, kindly provided background information and Dave Start permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Vicky Mellor, Mary Nugent
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1984 *Peterborough: Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **158**

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**

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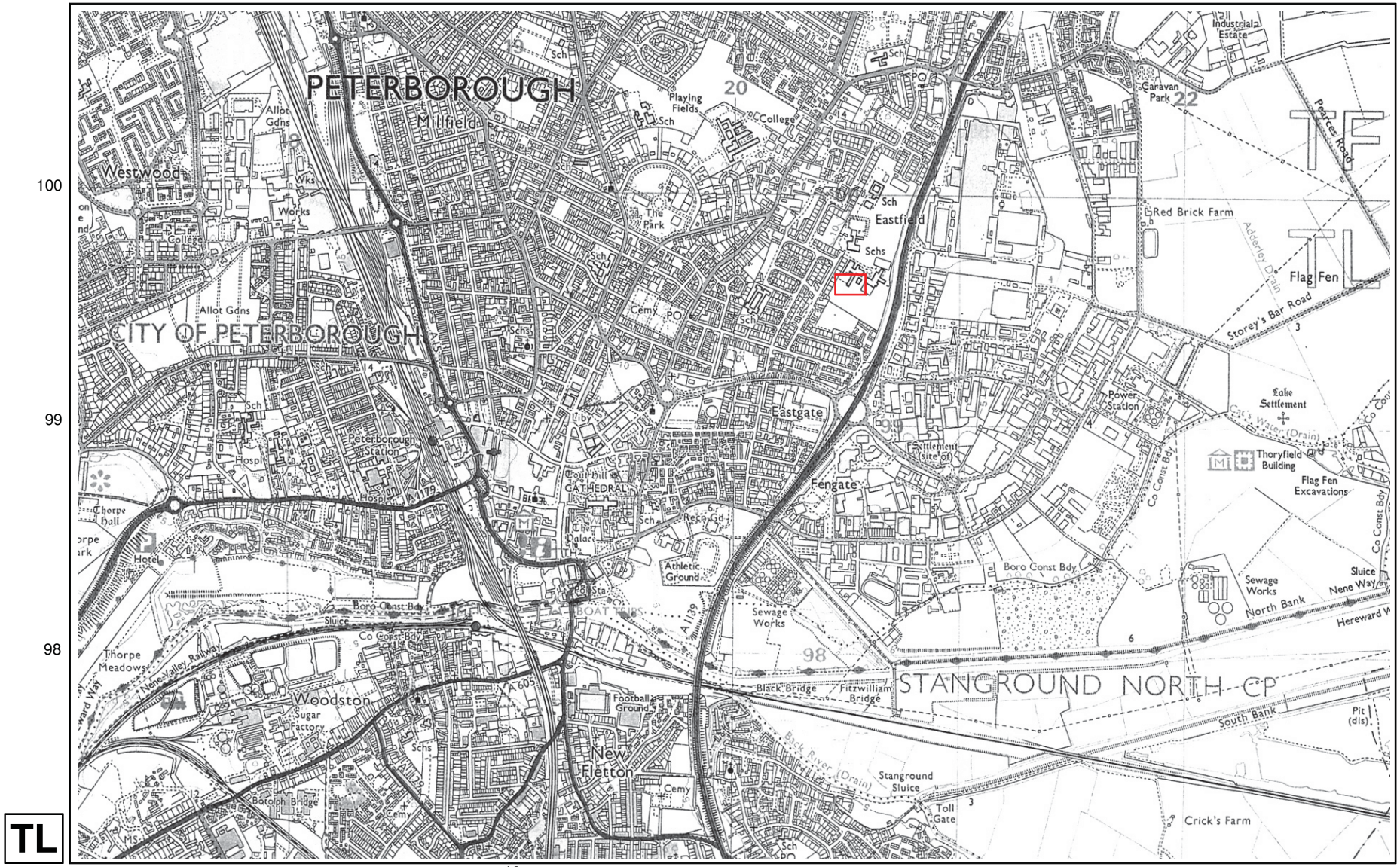
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Figure 1 - General location map



Area detailed in Figure 3

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Park Lane, Peterborough PSJF07		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 15/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

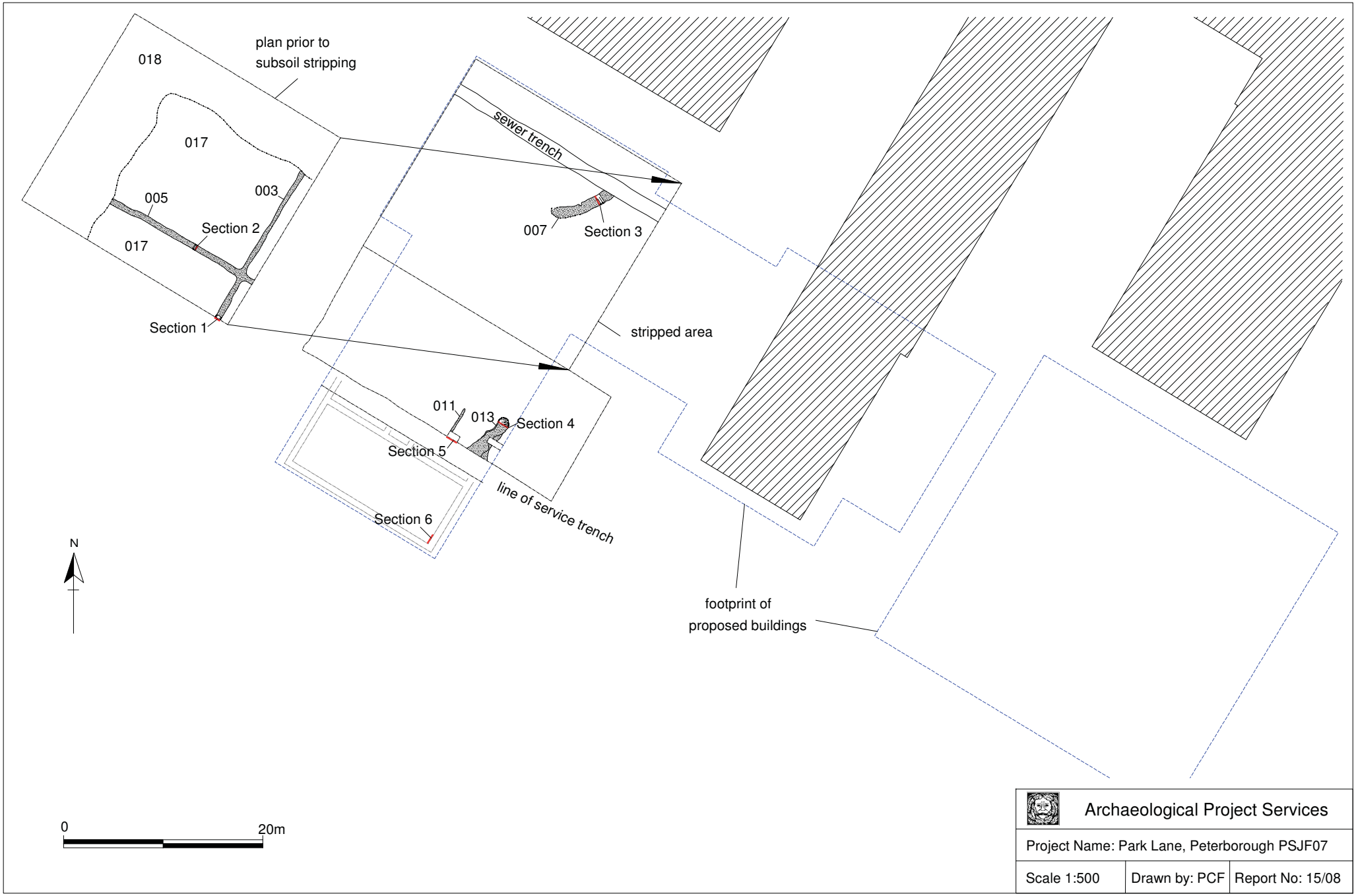


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

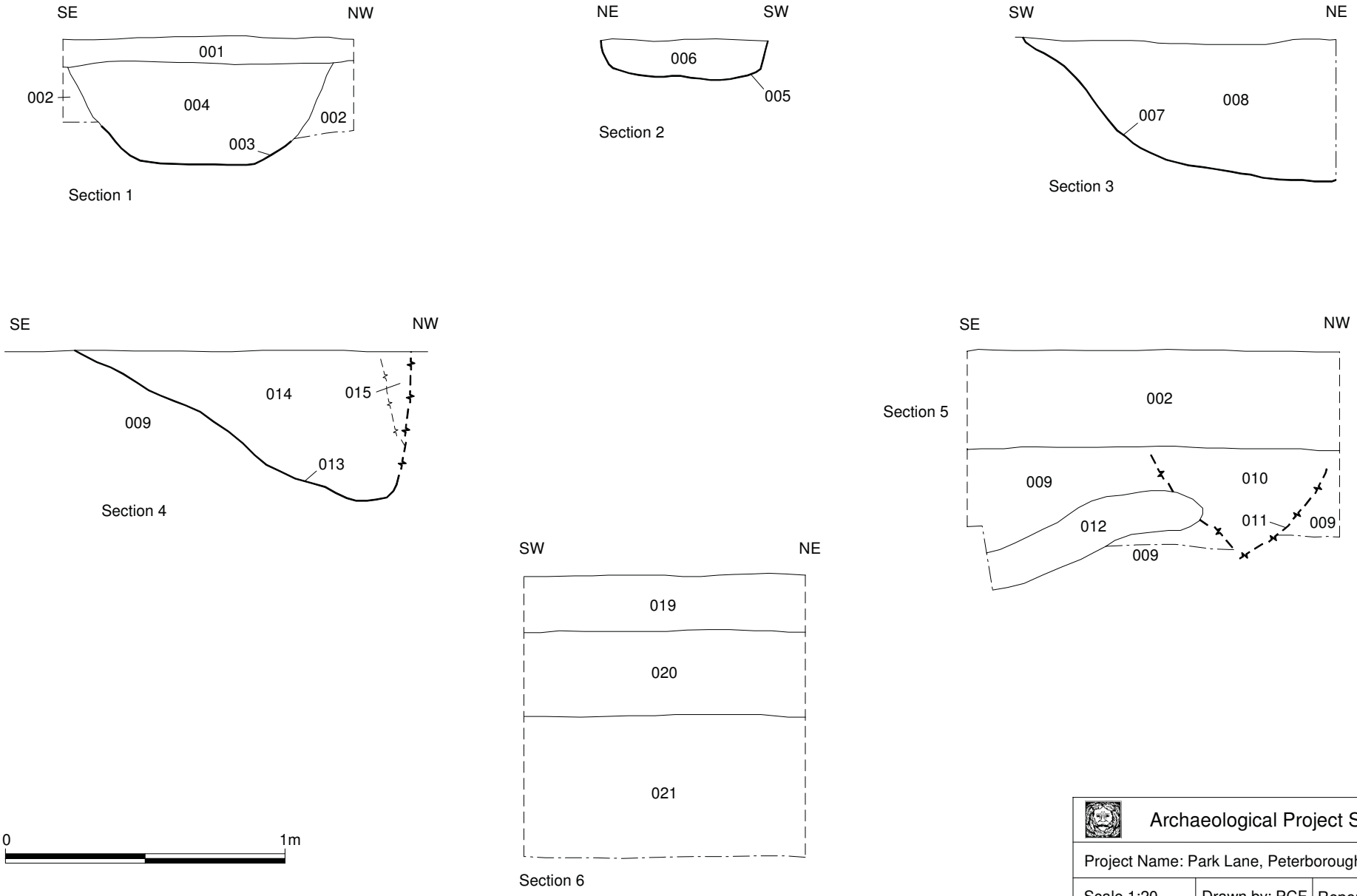


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 6

Plate 1 – General view of the development area, looking northeast

Plate 2 – Section 1 with ditch (003), looking southwest

Plate 3 – Section 4 with feature (009), looking southwest

Plate 4 – Section 5 with ditch (011), looking southwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT PETERBOROUGH ST. JOHN FISHER SCHOOL, PARK LANE, EASTFIELD, PETERBOROUGH - SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *Archaeological monitoring is required during groundworks associated with construction at St. John Fisher School, Eastfield, Park Lane, Peterborough.*

1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential, close to the nationally important sites previously excavated along the Fen edge at Fengate. Also, the grounds of St. John Fisher school are bounded to the east by the course of the Car Dyke Roman canal.*

1.3 *Elements of the works subject to the watching brief condition include the footprints of all buildings on areas not previously developed. Areas subject to topsoil stripping or other earthworks will also be monitored.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the groundworks associated with construction at St. John Fisher School, Eastfield, Park Lane, Peterborough. The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 205 996.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 St. John Fisher School is located on the eastern outskirts of Peterborough at Park Lane, Eastfield west of the Fengate industrial estate at TL205996.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological investigations comprising a Desk-Based Assessment and Watching Brief are required as a condition of a planning application (07/00221/FUL) submitted to Peterborough City Council for development at St. John Fisher School, Park Lane, Peterborough. The development comprised areas of new build to the existing school and also demolition of other structures.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 As an urban area soils have not been mapped. However, they are likely to have been Sutton 1 argillic brown earths on river terrace gravels or Sherborne Association clayey brown rendzinas over Jurassic limestone (Hodge et al. 1984, 314; 310).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The Roman canal known as the Car Dyke forms the eastern boundary of the school grounds. This survives mainly survives as an open channel in this area although part of the northern bank of the canal was recently identified north of the school grounds, albeit much modified by modern developments.

6.2 Although recent trial trenching immediately to the south of the St. John Fisher School revealed minimal archaeological deposits, nationally important prehistoric and Roman settlement and funerary are well documented at Fengate, approximately 1km to the east of the proposed development.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 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 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of 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 chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Peterborough City Archaeologist; and Peterborough City Council Planning Department.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

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

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology and the Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Peterborough City Archaeologist. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person day) will require a post excavation day (equal to one and a half person days) for completion of

the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman	B Precious, Independent Specialist
Post-Roman	J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 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.

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

18.3 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.

18.4 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Specification: Version 1, 5th December 2007

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay, 80mm thick	Turf layer
002	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
003	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >16.7m long by 0.95m wide and 0.36m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
004	Firm mid grey with yellowish brown mottles, silty clay with frequent gravel and brick/tile fragments	Fill of (003)
005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >16.4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
006	Firm light grey silty clay	Fill of (005)
007	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southeast, 6m long by >1.1m wide and 0.5m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
008	Firm dark grey silty clay	Fill of (007)
009	Firm light yellowish brown clay, >0.8m thick	Natural deposit
010	Firm mid brown silty clay	Fill of (011)
011	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >3.25m long by 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Ditch
012	Firm black silty clay, 0.15m thick	?Natural deposit
013	Amorphous feature, >5m long by 1.2m wide and 0.53m deep, steep side to northwest, shallow to southeast with rounded base	Feature
014	Firm black silty clay	Fill of (013)
015	Firm dark brown silty clay	Fill of (013)
016	Unused context	
017	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
018	Firm mid brown silty clay	Make-up deposit
019	Loose brick fragments and crushed stone, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit
020	Firm mid yellow clay, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
021	Firm mid grey clay and limestone, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations 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.
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) which 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 to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

21	Context records
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
7	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Priestgate,
Peterborough,
PE1 1LF

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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PSJF 07

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.