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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT  
ST MARK'S STREET  
PETERBOROUGH  
PBSM08**

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Planning Application No:06/01971/FUL

Work undertaken for  
Axiom Housing Association

**Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons.)**

National Grid Reference 19196 99334  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-47646

**September 2008**

A.P.S Report No: 103/08



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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St Mark's Street  
Peterborough  
PBSM08

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at St Mark's Street, Peterborough. Two trial trenches were excavated providing a sample of the area under investigation. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential close to the core of the former Boroughbury manorial estate of Peterborough Abbey.*

*A single post-medieval boundary ditch was exposed along the southwest edge of the site. This feature was truncated and overlain by modern development and levelling features and deposits.*

*No finds of earlier than 19<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered.*

## 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

A planning application (06/01971/FUL) has been made for the construction of 14 apartments on the site. An archaeological evaluation of the site was required in order to assess the potential impact of the development on any surviving archaeological deposits and allow the development of a mitigation strategy.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Axiom Housing Association to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with a specification of works written by APS and approved by the archaeological curator. The work was undertaken on the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> August 2008.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site lies within the City of Peterborough, approximately 700m north of the historic town centre. It comprises a triangular area of about 0.8ha on the northwest side of St Mark's Street, centred on NGR 19196 99334 with a ground level of c. 11mOD.

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). These are developed over the junction between Jurassic Kellaways Clay and Cornbrash, though drift deposits of 1<sup>st</sup> terrace river sand and gravels also occur in the vicinity (BGS 1984).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is located on St Mark's Street, just north of the centre of the Boroughbury estate, the core of a manorial estate held by Peterborough Abbey. The old Great Glebe (Tithe) barn stood in this area for more than 600 years before being demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Further to the south of the site area lay a

water mill and horse mill on Long Pond, linked by a stream (the Tom Lock) which ran south through the cathedral grounds.

No archaeological remains have previously been recorded within the site area. On early mapping the area of the site can be seen immediately north of the Tithe Barn. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site lay in the grounds of Alipore House, with outbuildings in the northeast corner that are still extant today. The 1888 map of Northamptonshire shows an additional boundary line running parallel to St Marks Street between the outbuildings and Church Walk (to the south).

On the basis of the historic landscape known to exist around the site, it can be seen that there was potential for medieval and post-medieval remains to survive within the proposed development site.

### 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.

## 4. METHODS

### 4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trial trenches were excavated within the site to cover the largest area possible and to expose areas of the site that had the most potential for archaeological remains.

The trenches were excavated by a JCB Sitemaster fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of

the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled comprising black and white print and digital images. Sections and plans were recorded on at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. The trenches were located in relation to the present site boundary and standing buildings.

Artefacts recovered during the investigation were identified by appropriate specialists (Appendix 3).

## 4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete 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. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Trench 1 (Figures 5 & 6, Plate 3)

The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 1 was a layer of compacted, medium reddish brown limestone brash (1003), more than 0.18m thick. At the southern end of the

trench this was overlain by up to 0.30m of compacted light yellowish brown sandstone, sand and gravel with occasional building debris (1008). Above this were two further layers of dumped material; (1007) which was a 5cm thick layer of ash and cinder and (1006), a 10cm thick layer of sand and gravel.

Overlying (1006) and extending across the entire trench was a 0.27m thick, mixed dark greyish brown silt (1002), with frequent roots, CBM and stones. This was cut at the southern end of the trench by rectangular pit [1009] filled with asbestos fragments (1011) and dark soil and rubble (1010).

Sealing pit [1009] and covering the whole extent of the trench was a 0.1m thick layer of yellowish brown sandstone and sand (1001) with frequent angular small angular stones. Cutting through (1001) at the north end of the trench was an east-west aligned rectangular pit cut [1004] filled with yellowish brown sandstone and sand (1005) with frequent stones and moderate CBM.

## 5.2 Trench 2 (Figures 4, 6 & 7, Plates 3 & 4)

In Trench 2, the earliest deposit was a continuation of the limestone brash but a lighter more yellowish colour (2022). In places lenses of reddish brown sandy clay (2017) were observed.

Extending along the length of Trench 2 was the northwestern edge of a linear feature [2012/2018], more than 0.55m wide and at least 0.60m deep. This linear feature had sloping sides and was oriented northeast to southwest, approximately parallel to St Mark's Street. Within this feature were two deposits: a mid brown sandy silty clay (2013/2019) with occasional stones and limestone fragments,

and an upper layer of dark greyish brown sandy clay (2020) with moderate stones and limestone fragments. A single fragment of CBM was recovered from fill (2013/2019).

In the west corner of the site, the linear cut was truncated by a modern rubble filled pit [2021] and (2016). This was sealed by a layer of re-deposited topsoil and subsoil (2015) overlain by up to 0.38m of yellowish brown sandstone and sand (2014) with frequent angular small angular stones.

In addition to these deposits, areas of modern disturbance were observed in Trench 2 and located on plan but not recorded in detail as they were obviously very recent.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit revealed (1003) and (2022) was natural limestone brash which forms the solid geology in this area of Peterborough. In places lenses of a darker sandy clay deposit (2017) probably represent areas where the limestone has weathered and decayed further than the underlying bedrock.

The most significant archaeological feature was the northeast – southwest oriented linear feature. This appears to be a post medieval boundary ditch, possibly associated with Alipore House and its garden. It appears to correspond to the second boundary line shown on the 1888 map.

The later features and deposits represent modern redevelopment and levelling of the site, probably for its most recent function as a car park.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land at St Mark's Street, Peterborough as the site lay within an area of potential archaeological interest.

A single post-medieval boundary ditch was exposed along the southwest edge of the site. This feature was truncated and overlain by modern development and levelling features and deposits.

No finds of earlier than 19<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Axiom Housing Association who commissioned the fieldwork and this report.

## 9. 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**

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

Robinson, B, 2008, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: St. Mark's Street, Peterborough*, Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS)

## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Material

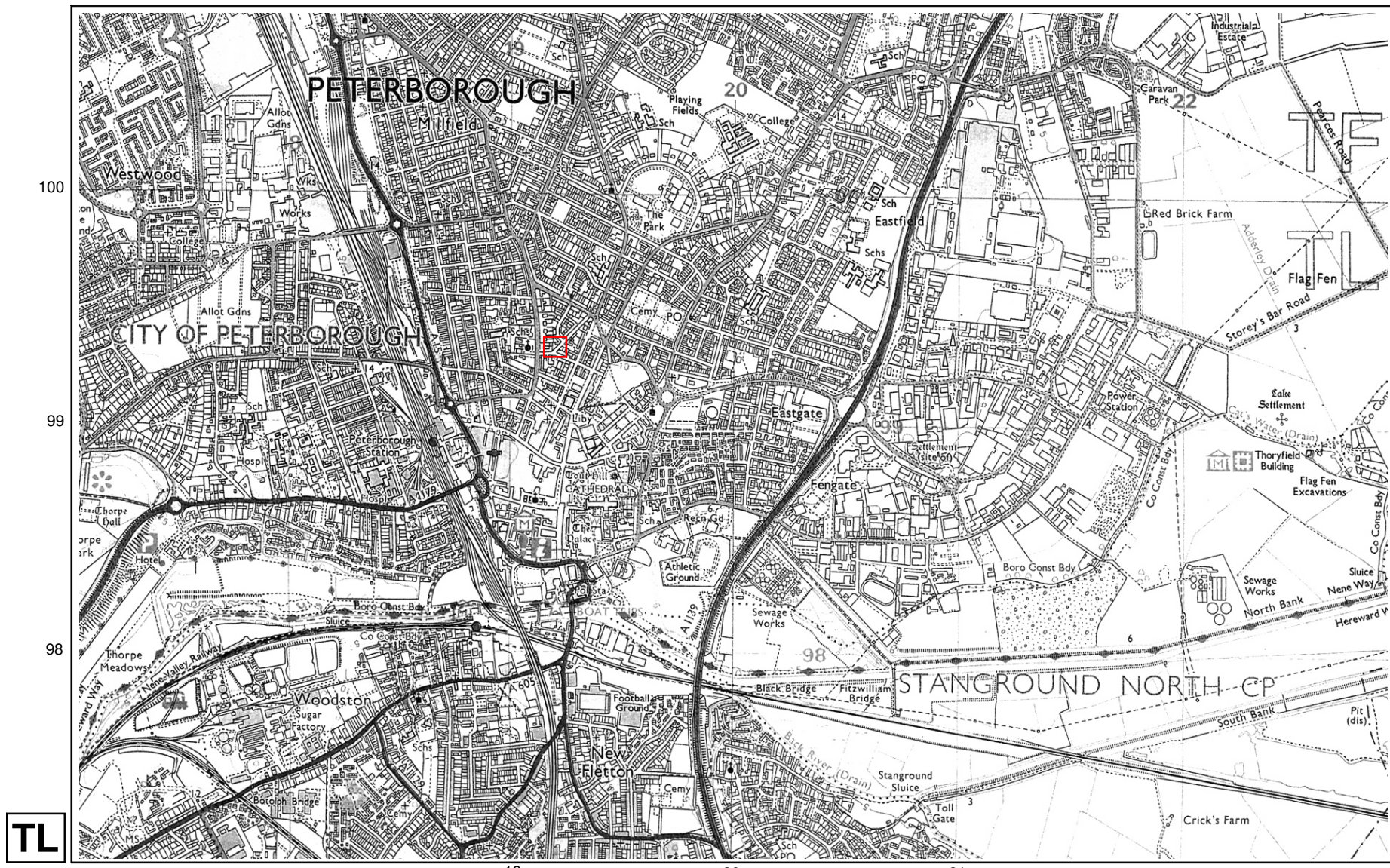
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SSEW Soils Survey of England and Wales





Figure 1 - General location map



TL



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office  
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Area detailed in Figure 3

<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: St Mark's Street, Peterborough		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 103/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: St Mark's Street, Peterborough		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 103/08

Figure 3 Site plan showing trench locations.

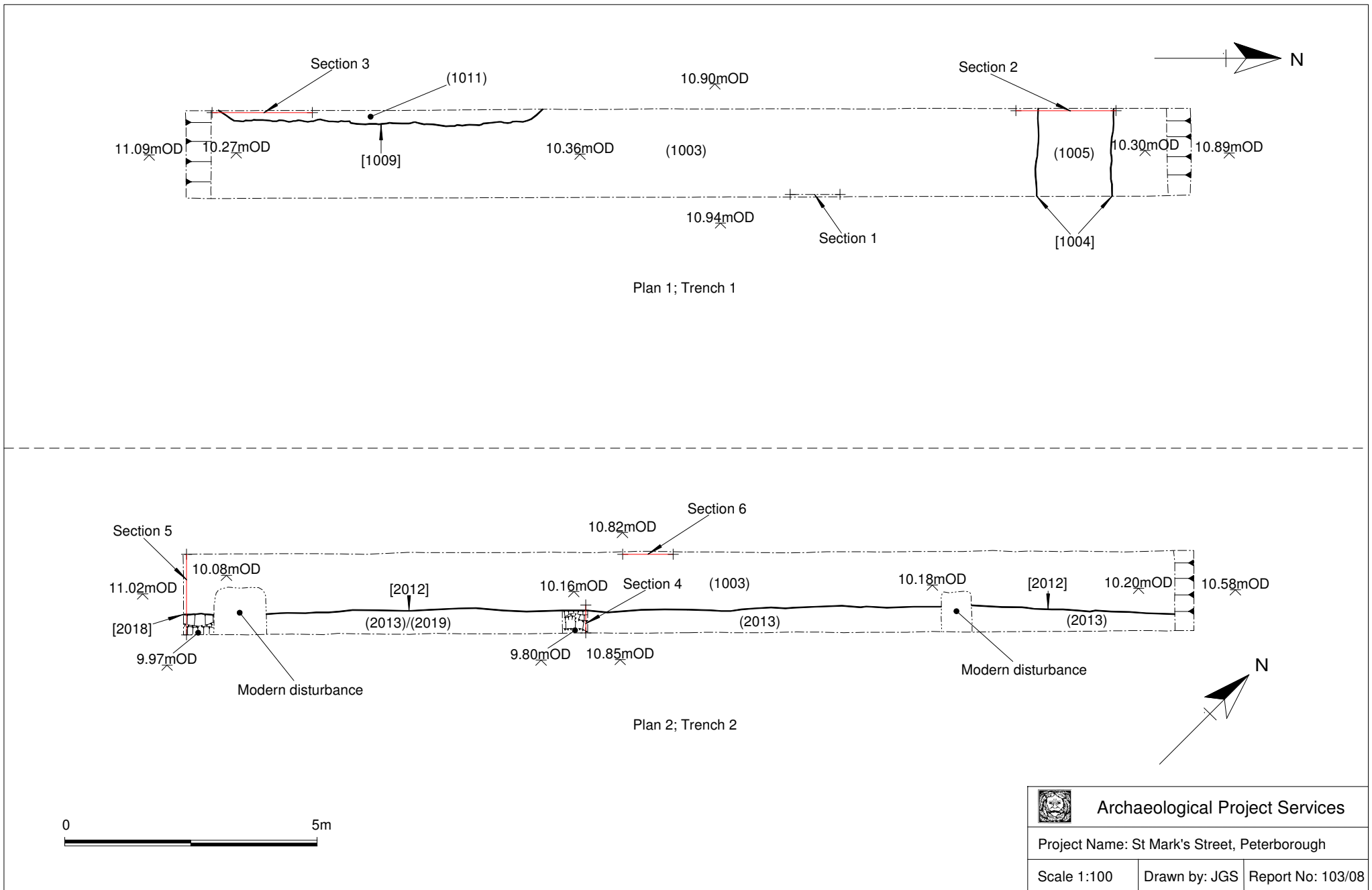
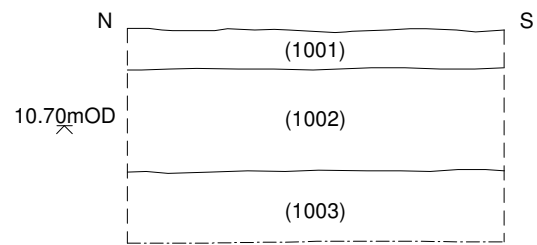
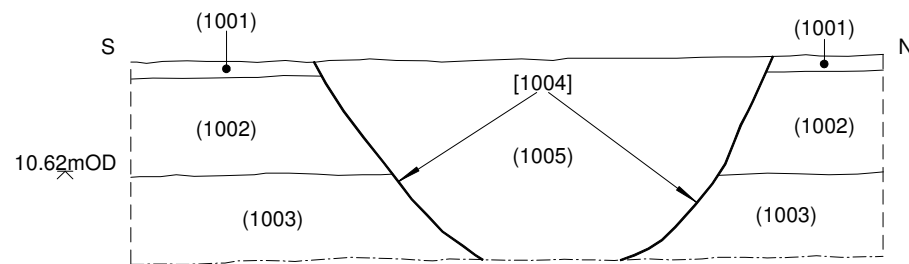


Figure 4 Trench plans showing main features section locations.



Section 1: West Facing



Section 2: East Facing




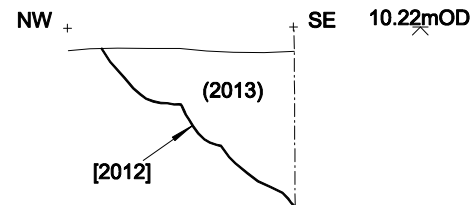
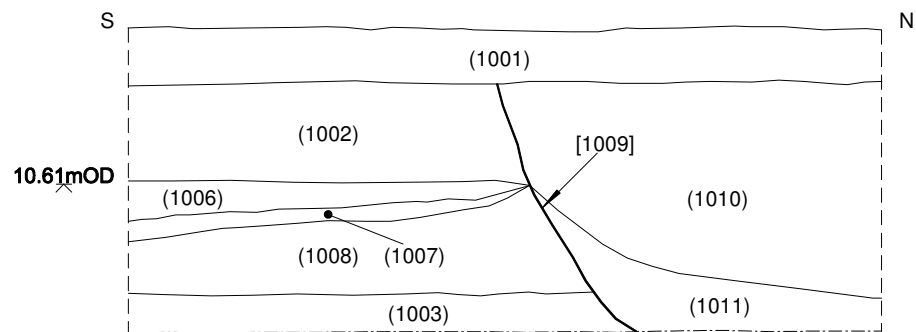
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: St Mark's Street, Peterborough		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 103/08

Figure 5; Trench 1, sections 1 and 2.




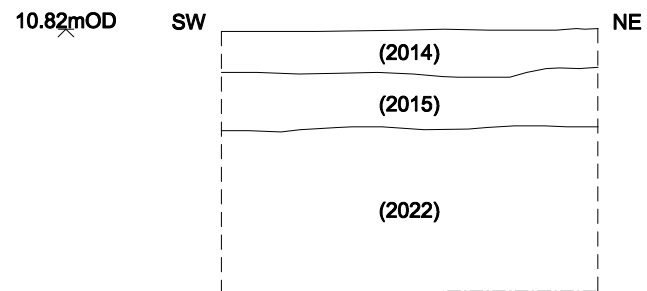
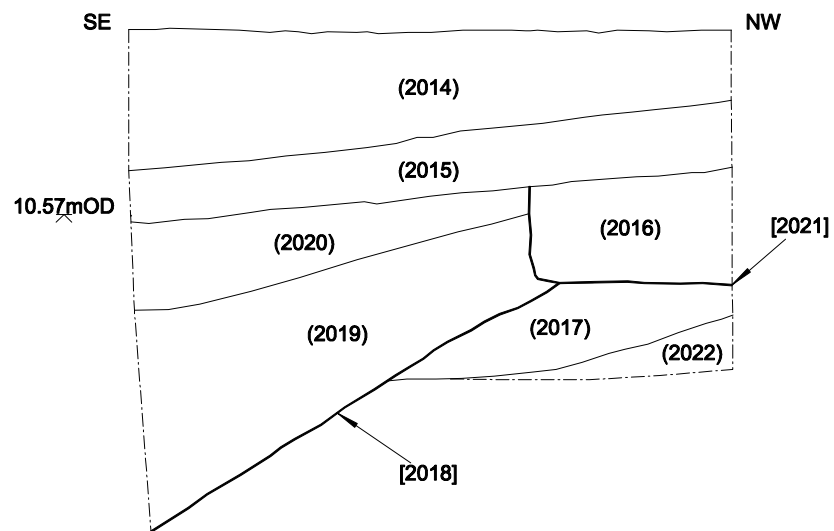
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: St Mark's Street, Peterborough		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 103/08

Figure 6; Trench 1, section 3 and trench 2, section 4.




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: St Mark's Street, Peterborough		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 103/08

Figure 7; Trench 2, sections 5 and 6.



Plate 1 – General view of the site, looking south.



Plate 2 – General view of trench 1, looking north.





Plate 3 – General view of trench 2, looking southwest.



Plate 4 – Section through ditch (2012), looking northeast.

# **Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
ST MARK'S ST  
PETERBOROUGH**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR**

**AXIOM HOUSING ASSOCIATION**

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

**The Old School  
Cameron  
Street  
Heckington  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 7GS**

## **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at St Mark's Street, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential close to the core of the former Boroughbury manorial estate of Peterborough Abbey.*
- 1.3 *Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the potential impact of the proposed development. This will comprise the excavation of trial trenches within the area 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 field evaluation of land at St Mark's Street, Peterborough.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 The site lies within the City of Peterborough, some 700m north of the historic centre. It comprises a triangular area of about 0.8ha on the northwest side of St Mark's Street centred on NGR 19196 99334 on level ground at c. 12m OD.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (06/01971/FUL) has been made for the construction of 14 apartments at the site. Archaeological evaluation of the site is required in order to assess the potential impact of the development works on any surviving archaeological deposits and allow the development of a mitigation strategy.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 5.1 Just to the south of the site lay the Boroughbury estate centre, the core of a manorial estate held by Peterborough Abbey. The old Great Glebe (Tithe) barn stood for more than 600 years before being demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the south lay a water mill and horse mill on Long Pond, linked by a stream, the Tom Lock, which ran on south through the cathedral grounds.
- 5.2 No archaeological remains have previously been recorded within the site area. On early mapping the area of the site can be seen immediately north of the Tithe Barn. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site lay within the rear of the grounds of Alipore House with outbuildings on the northeastern edge in the

same location as those currently (or recently) existing.

- 5.3 It is possible that medieval/post-medieval and/or earlier remains associated with Boroughbury may survive within the proposed development site.

## 6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 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.

- 6.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

- 6.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 6.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 6.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 6.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 6.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 6.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 6.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 7 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## 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 It is proposed that the trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trenches totalling 80m<sup>2</sup> of trenching.

### 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. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 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
- 8.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited

to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

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

## **9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

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

## **10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT**

### **10.1 Stage 1**

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

### **10.2 Stage 2**

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### **10.3 Stage 3**

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

## **11 ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery. The archiving of raw data and physical samples/artefacts, acquisition of site archive reference, archiving formats, boxing etc. will be undertaken in accordance with the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Standards for Archaeological Archive Preparation.
- 11.2 The results of the investigation will be entered onto the Online Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database maintained by ADS, the Archaeological Data Service.

## **12 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service; the County Sites and Monuments Record; and to the National Monuments Record.

## **13 PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 A report of appropriate content on the findings of the investigation an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the *Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

## **14 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## **15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

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

## 16 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: A Boyle APS with B Precious, independent specialist
Anglo-Saxon:	A Boyle APS with J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a Project Officer and assistant, and to take up to 4 days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take about 8 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator.

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers



Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **19 COPYRIGHT**

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## **20 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**.

IFA 1999, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

Specification: Version 1, 4 August 2008

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench No.	Section No.	Description	Interpretation
1001	1	1	Compacted, light yellowish brown sandstone and sand with frequent angular small angular stones, c. 0.1m thick.	Hardcore.
1002	1	1	Firm, very dark greyish brown silt, with frequent roots, CBM and stones, c. 0.27m thick.	Mixture of redeposited topsoil and subsoil.
1003	1	1	Compacted, medium reddish brown limestone brash;- mixture of limestone fragments and sand, > 0.18m thick.	Natural limestone brash.
1004	1	2	Sub-rectangular cut, approximately 1.20m wide and more than 0.55m deep, with steep sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Demolition trench.
1005	1	2	Compacted, light yellowish brown sandstone and sand with frequent stones and moderate CBM.	Fill of trench (1004).
1006	1	3	Loose, light yellowish brown gravelly sand, between 0.05m and 0.10m thick	Dumped lens of building ballast.
1007	1	3	Loose, black ash and cinder, between 0.03m and 0.05m thick.	Dumped ash layer.
1008	1	3	Compacted light yellowish brown sandstone, sand and gravel with occasional building debris, between 0.15m and 0.30m thick.	Dumped building debris.
1009	1	3	Sub-rectangular, c. 5.5m long and > 0.65m deep with steep sides.	Modern pit.
1010	1	3	Firm, dark greyish brown silt with frequent stone rubble and CBM.	Upper fill of (1010).
1011	1	3	Loose asbestos fragments.	Lower fill of (1010).
2012	2	4	Linear cut, .20m long by > 0.55m wide and at least 0.60m deep, with sloping sides. Oriented northeast-southwest.	Probable ditch.
2013	2	4	Soft mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional stones and limestone fragments.	Fill of (2012).
2014	2	5	Compacted, light yellowish brown sandstone and sand with frequent angular small angular stones, c. 0.38m thick.	Hardcore.
2015	2	5	Firm, very dark greyish brown silt, with frequent roots, CBM and stones, c. 0.17m thick.	Mixture of redeposited topsoil and subsoil.
2016	2	5	Soft, medium reddish brown silty sand with frequent CBM and stone rubble.	Fill of (2021).
2017	2	5	Soft, reddish brown sandy clay with moderate limestone fragments, c. 0.22m thick.	Natural lens.
2018	2	5	Linear cut, 20m long by > 0.55m wide and at least 0.60m deep, with sloping sides. Oriented northeast-southwest.	Probable ditch.
2019	2	5	Soft mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional stones and limestone fragments.	Fill of (2018).
2020	2	5	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate stones and limestone fragments, up to 0.25m thick.	Buried topsoil.
2021	2	5	Sub-rectangular cut, > 0.55m wide and 0.30m deep, vertical sides and flat base.	Modern construction cut/pit.

2022	2	5	Compacted, medium yellowish brown limestone brash; mixture of limestone fragments and sand, > 0.18m thick.	Natural limestone brash.
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## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of early modern pottery and ceramic building material came from two contexts, amounting to five sherds weighing 165 grams.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherd was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

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

##### Condition

The sherd is in fairly fresh condition.

##### Results

*Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
1002	LERTH	Late earthenware	Garden pot	1	1	11	Rim	Fresh	19th to 20th

## Provenance

The single sherd was recovered from layer (1002).

## Potential

The assemblage should be retained; no further work is required.

## Summary

A single sherd of early modern pottery came from the site.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 154 grams were recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

### Condition

The ceramic building material is abraded, as indicated by the average fragment weight of 38 grams. A brick fragment from (1002) has mortar over broken edges, suggesting it has been reused.

### Results

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
1002	BRK	Brick	1	46	Mortar over breaks; frog; extruded	19th to 20th
1002	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	2	7	Flakes	19th to 20th

2013	BRK	Brick	1	101	Flake; extruded	19th to 20th
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### Provenance

Material was recovered from layer (1002) and the fill of probable ditch [2012].

### Range

Early modern brick and non-diagnostic fragments of ceramic building material are present in the assemblage.

### Potential

The non-diagnostic fragments are suitable for discard; no further work is required on the assemblage.

### Summary

A small group of early modern ceramic building material was recovered from two contexts.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 3, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
1002	19th to 20th	
2013	19th to 20th	Date on CBM

### ABBREVIATIONS

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

### REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<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>Layer</b>	A layer is 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>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

22	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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:

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:

PBSM 08

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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