
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT PODE HOLE FARM
THORNEY
PETERBOROUGH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(TPHF08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr Horrell**

September 2008

Report Compiled by
Kevin Trott BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 26260376
Planning Application No: 07/01823/FUL
Oasis reference: archaeo11-49593

A.P.S. Report No. **109/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the ground works phase of construction of an agricultural barn on land adjacent to Pode Hole Farm, Thorney, Peterborough. The site lies within Scheduled Monument (20802) that comprises earthworks of a Romano-British drove way, field systems and building platforms.

During the course of the watching brief a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were evident along with two probable post-medieval post holes and the corner of the 20th century field/paddock ditch.

No Roman or earlier archaeological features were identified that relate to the Scheduled area and environs. A single piece of prehistoric debitage was found in the topsoil along with a small group of late 19th century porcelain fragments.

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Horrell to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an agricultural building at Pode Hall Farm, Thorney, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application (Application No. 07/01823/FUL). The watching brief was carried out between 17th and 19th September 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and guidelines set out by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (HSD 9/2/10572). This was approved by the Peterborough City Archaeologist and City Council Planning Department.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Pode Hole Farm is situated 2km to the west of the village of Thorney that in turn is located c.15km east of Peterborough in the Peterborough district of north west Cambridgeshire (Figs. 1& 2). Pode Hole Farm lies on the south side of The Causeway (A47) at National Grid Reference TF 26260376.

The site consists of broadly level ground, lying between 1 and 3m OD. Soils at the site are permeable coarse and fine loamy soils of Ireton Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309). The underlying geology comprises first terrace gravels overlying Jurassic Oxford Clays (Horton 1989, 15-19).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Pode Hole Farm is located in an area of considerable archaeological interest and potential within an extensive crop mark landscape, areas of which to the south have been investigated through evaluation and excavation during quarrying. Ring-ditches and barrow mounds have been identified along with field-systems and enclosures dating from the Bronze Age to Roman periods.

Pode Hole Farm lies immediately adjacent to Scheduled Monument 20802 (Fig 3) comprising part of a Roman drove, with an associated field system and enclosures that contain building platforms which survive

as upstanding earthworks (Plate 1). The earthworks were at the heart of a field system, the remains of which are revealed by crop marks and have been recorded extending across adjacent arable fields and covering an area of at least 24ha.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Stanchion pits were excavated by machine to a depth of 1.10m as required by the development (Plates 2 & 3). Following excavation the sides of the stanchion pits were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected stanchion pit sections were recorded with deposits allocated a unique reference number (context number) with individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and a section was drawn at a scale of 1:20, with a plan at 1:100. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice (Fig. 4).

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

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

Phase 4 Recent deposit

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

5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

(Figs. 5-7) (Plates 4-6)

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the stanchion pits was a compact coarse brownish-yellow (6/6 10YR) sandy gravel (007) that was in-excess of 0.30m in depth. This was overlain by a further compact coarse yellowish-brown (5/8 10YR) sandy silty gravel (006) that ranged in depth between 0.40-0.32m deep. Both these gravel deposits are associated with the underlying first river terrace deposits depicted on the British Geological Survey Sheet 158.

Overlying the latter gravel deposit (006) was an undulating moderately compact deposit of yellow (8/6-8/8 10YR) silty fine sand (002). The appearance and texture of this deposit resembled sediments encountered within periglacial features.

5.2 Phase 2: Undated features

Two undated features were located within two stanchion pits aligned along the northern limits of the development area. Both features consisted of post holes 0[03 & 008] that cut through the natural deposits (002 & 006).

Post hole [003] was circular in plan (c.0.52m diameter) with near vertical and concave sides and an angled base. It was filled with a moderately compact bluish-grey (6/1 Gley 2) silty sandy clay (004). That in turn had been truncated by an angled post void (0.25m deep x 0.11m dia.) containing a compact yellow (8/6-8/8 10YR) silty sand (005).

Post hole [008] was circular in plan (c.0.60m diameter) and in profile

displayed steep concave sides and rounded base up to 0.30m deep. It was filled with a moderately compact grey (6/ Gley 1) silty sandy clay (009) interspersed with *c.*5% charcoal flecks.

5.3 Phase 3: Recent features

Within the confines of the development site and within six stanchion pits located along the western and southern limits of the site two ditches were encountered that cut the underlying deposits (002, 006 & 007).

Ditch [010] was broadly aligned NNW-SSE and encountered within three of the western stanchion pits (*c.*1.80m wide x 0.80m deep). In profile this ditch had steep concave sides and rounded base and contained a moderately compact dark brown (3/3 10YR) with grey (6/2 Gley 1) mottled inclusions silty sand (011), (Figs. 6 & 7, Sections 8 & 9; Plate 6).

Ditch [012] was recorded in all five southern stanchion pits and aligned E-W. The full profile of this ditch was not seen in section although its overall width (*c.*2.40m) was represented by the surface linear depression that formed the present field boundary.

The profile of this ditch (Fig.7, Section 12) indicated it had steep concave sides and a rounded base that contained two fills (0.40m deep). The primary fill (014) was a compact very dark greyish brown (3/2 10YR) silty loam that was located within the basal (0.08m) ditch cut. This was in-turn sealed by the moderately compact brown (4/3 10YR) silty sand (013) that contained *c.*20% gravel fragments. This suggests it was open until the recent past as deposit (013) was only 0.30m thick. This was sealed by the topsoil layer (001) that had preserved the 'open ditch' appearance.

The south-western stanchion pit contained the return of ditch (012) that joined with the alignment of ditch (010).

5.4 Recent Deposit

The footprint of the development site and underlying deposits and features were sealed by a thick (*c.*0.30m) deposit of moderately loose black (2/1 10YR) silty sandy clay (001). Each stanchion pit cut through this deposit and subsequent deposits/features.

During the overall levelling of the site prior to the insertion of the concrete floor (Plates 7 & 8) between 0.25 and 0.15m of topsoil was removed. Within this deposit three small sherds of late 19th century porcelain and a prehistoric flint debitage fragment was recovered.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of gravel and sand relate to the underlying drift geology of Fen sand and gravel. This was once sealed by a sub/topsoil layer that has not survived.

The two post holes encountered along the northern limits of the site contained no artefactual material and maybe early in date but perhaps most likely relate to agricultural activities at PODE Hole Farm.

The two ditches encountered broadly along the eastern and southern sides of the development site were functional before 1940 and demarcated a small grassed paddock that continued in use up until the present day.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at PODE Hall Farm, Thorney, as part of the site lay within and adjacent to a Roman field system and drove which is a Scheduled Monument.

However, only natural deposits were identified along with two probable post-medieval post holes and the recent field enclosure ditch. Three late 19th century porcelain fragments and a tiny ‘chip’ of debitage of prehistoric date were recovered from the topsoil during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Horrell for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was co-ordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Kevin Trott & Bob Garland
 Finds processing: Denise Drury
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth & Kevin Trott
 CAD Illustration: Kevin Trott
 Post-excavation analysis: Kevin Trott

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 DoE Department of the Environment
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

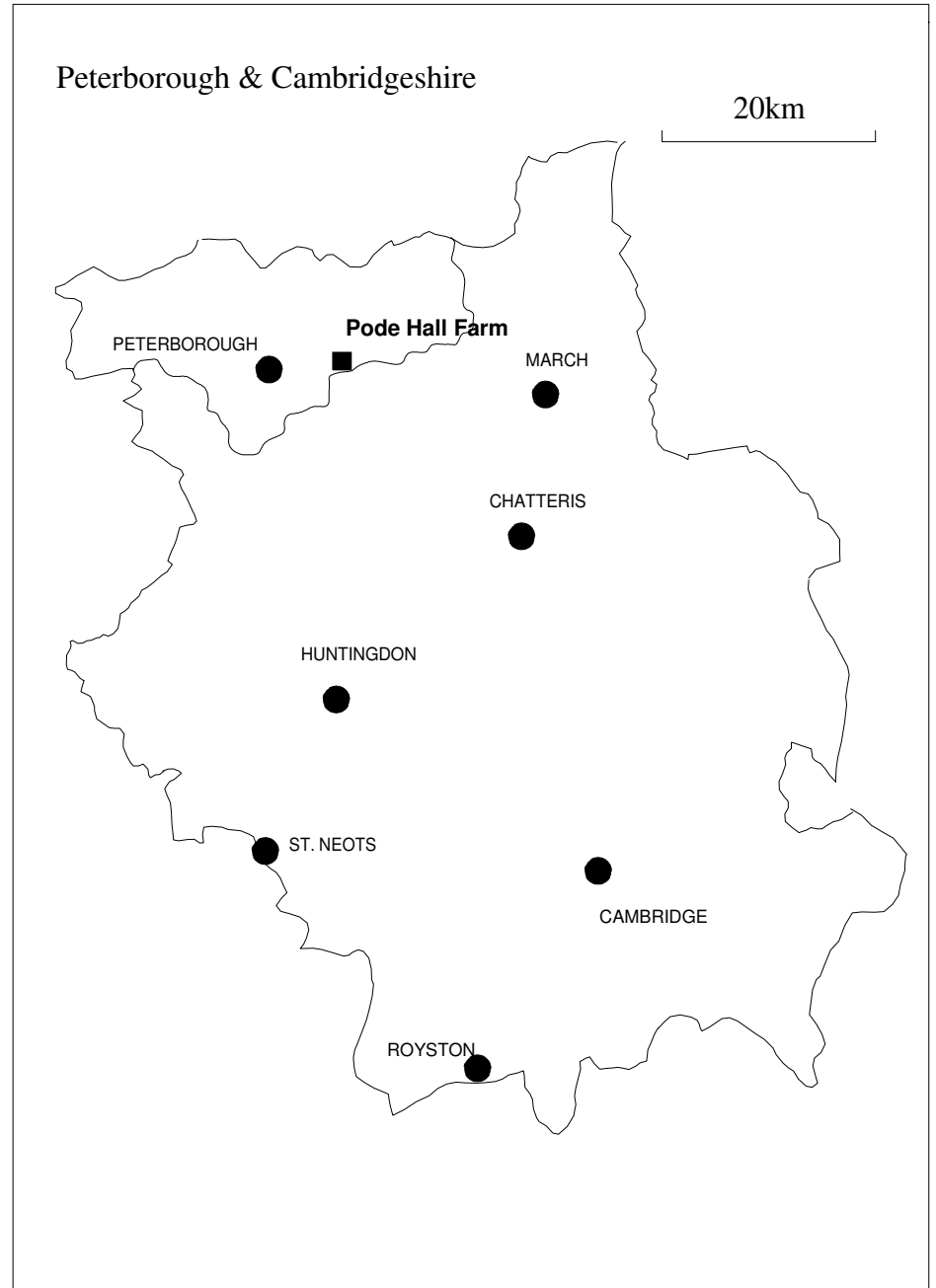
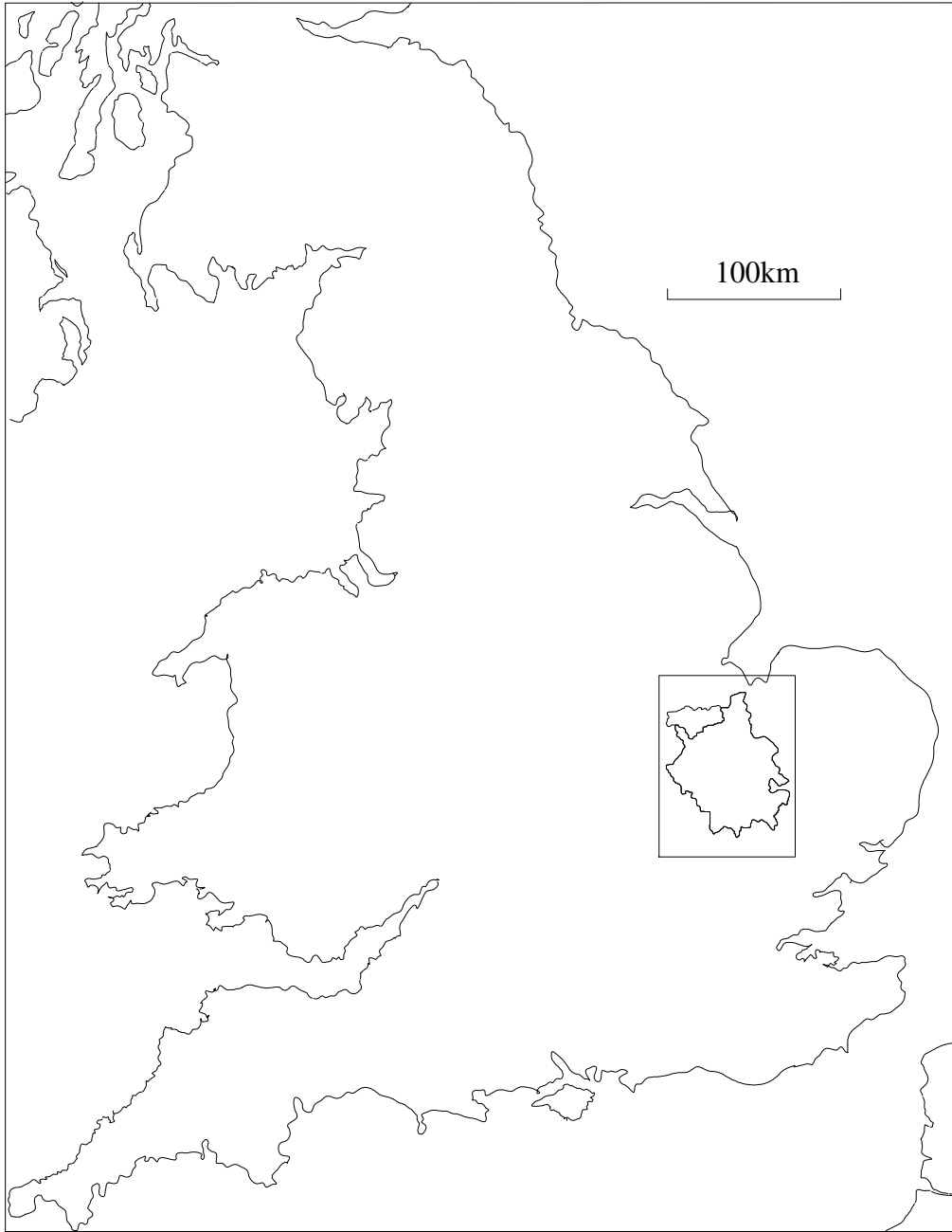
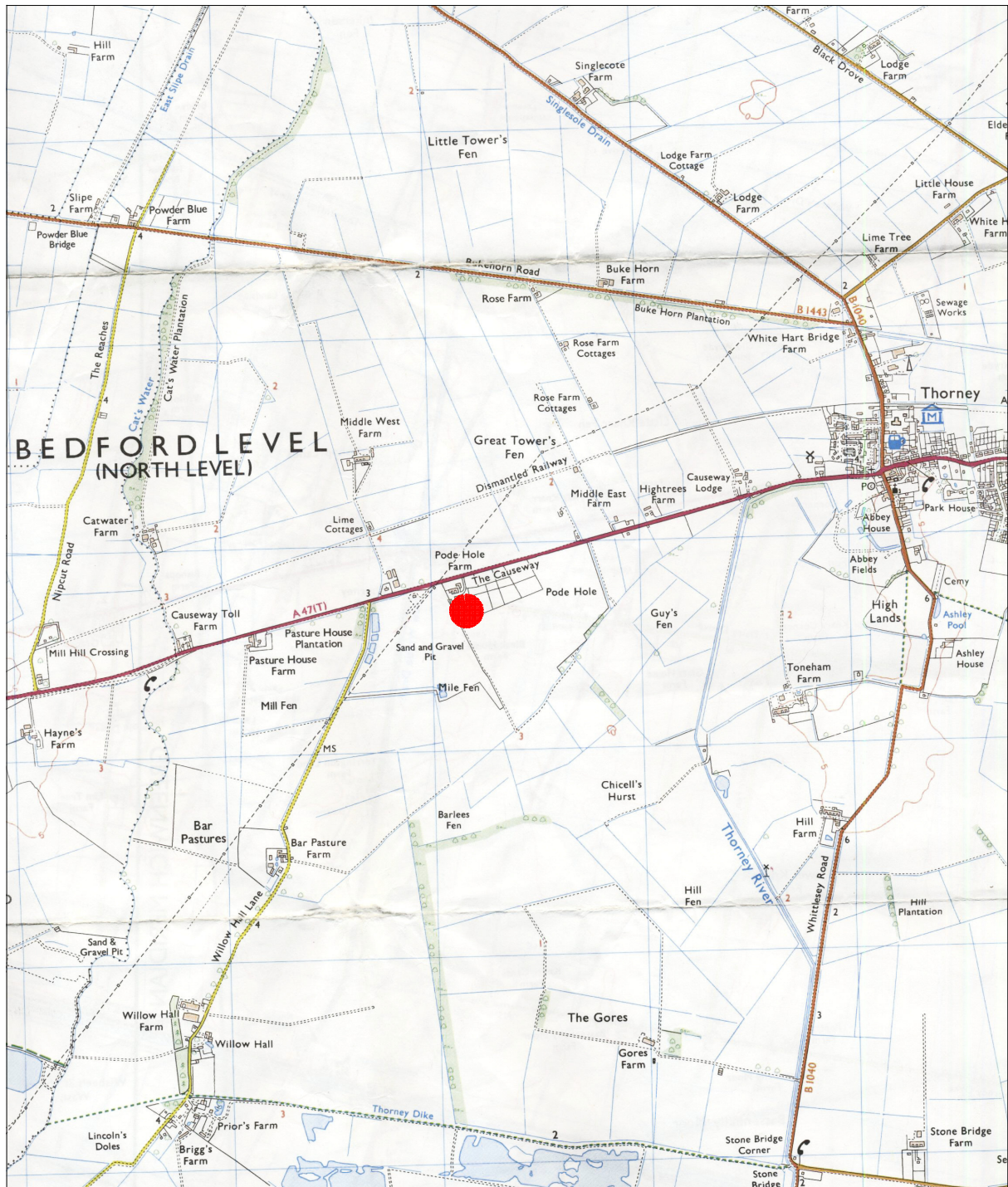


Figure 1 General Location Plan




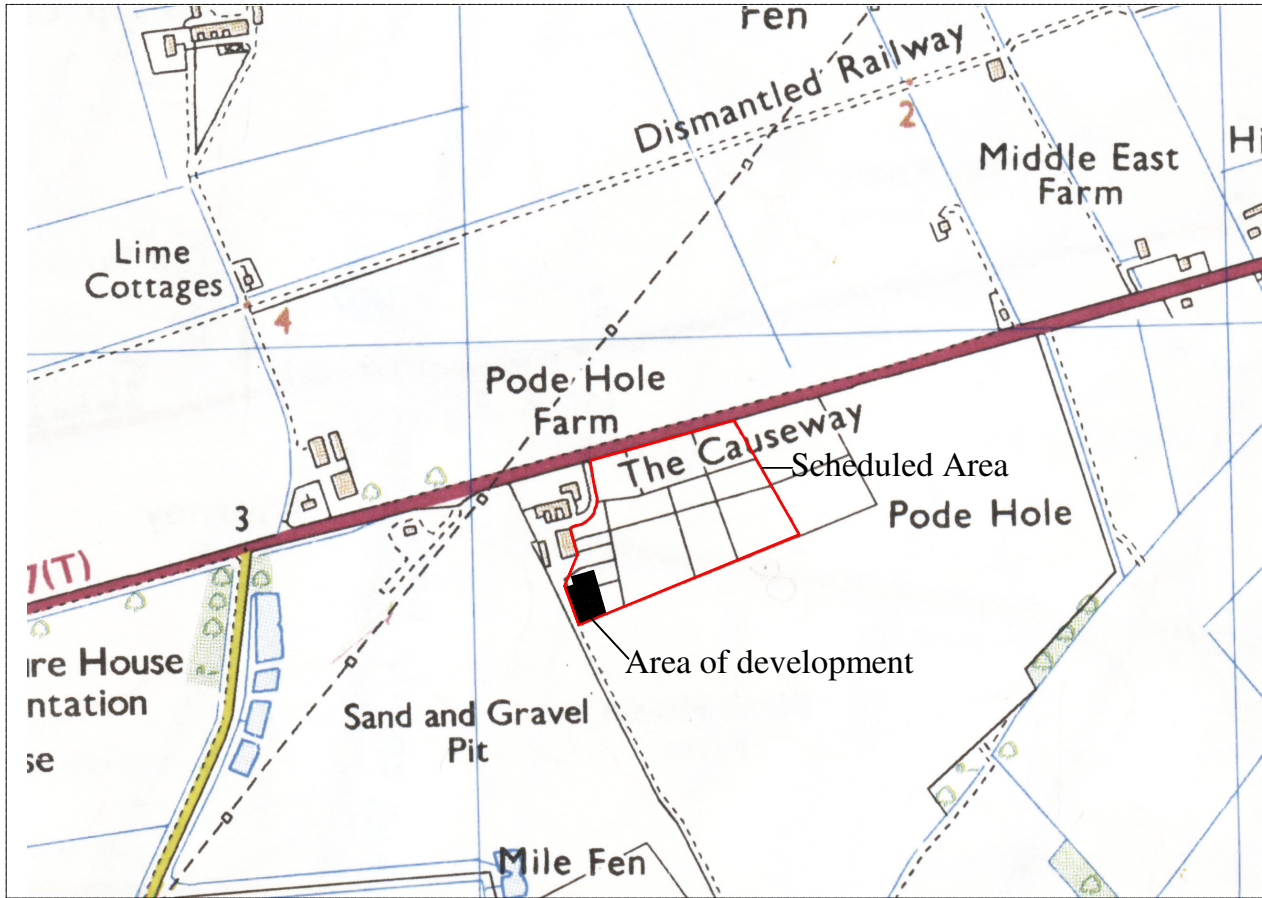
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Project Name: Podge Hole Farm TPFH08		
Scale 1:30000	Drawn by:KT	Report No: 109/08

Figure 2 Site location plan




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Project Name: Pode Hole Farm TPFH08		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: KT	Report No: 109/08

Figure 3 Site Location Plan

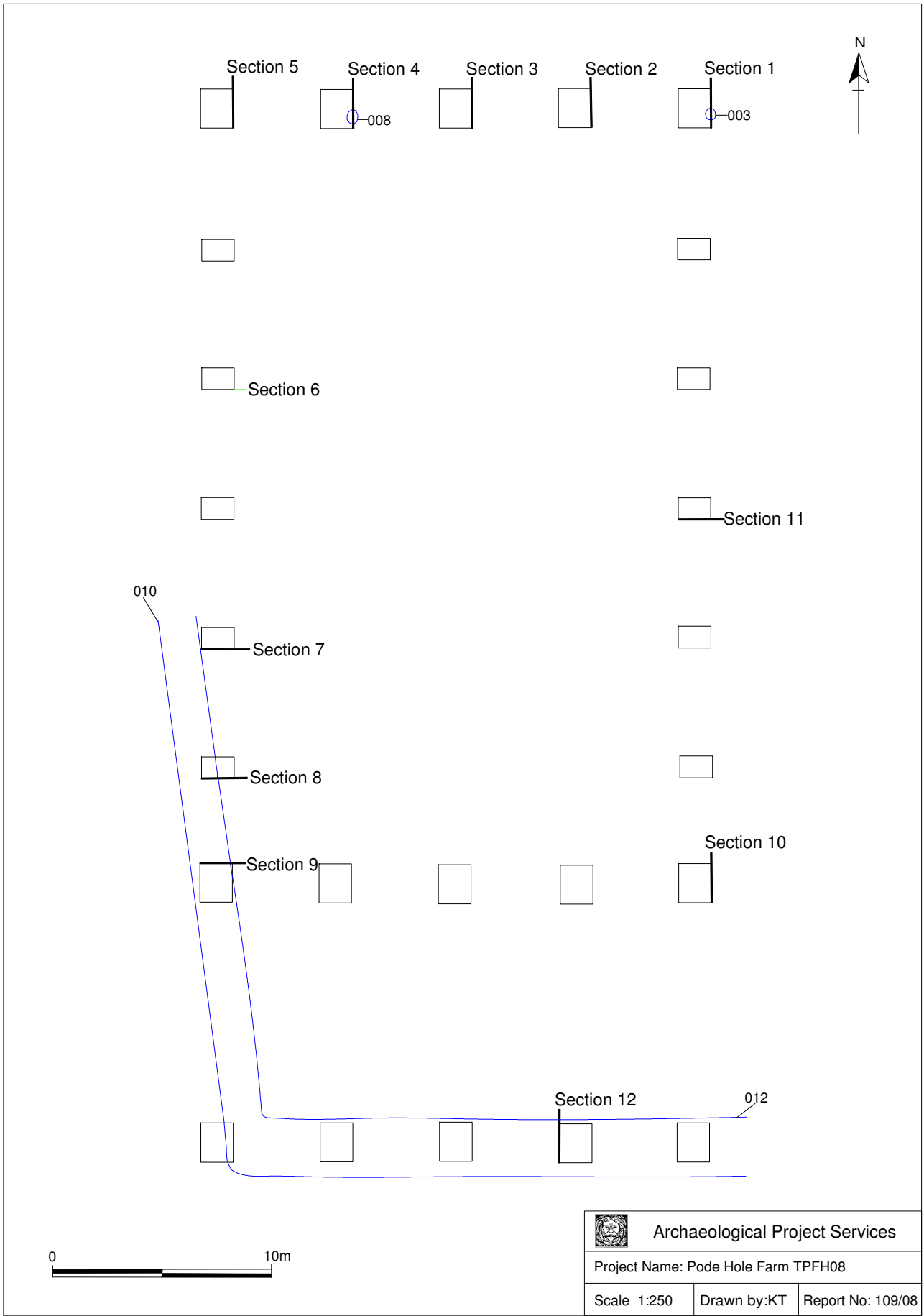
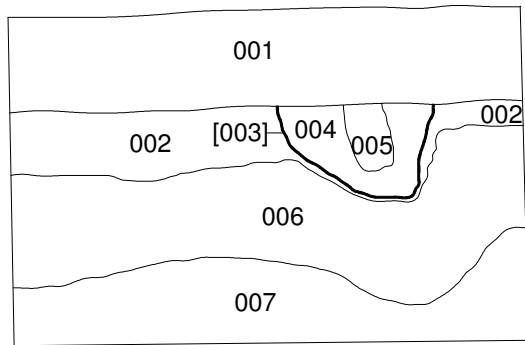
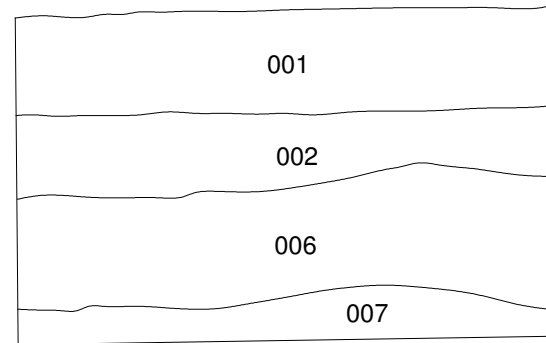


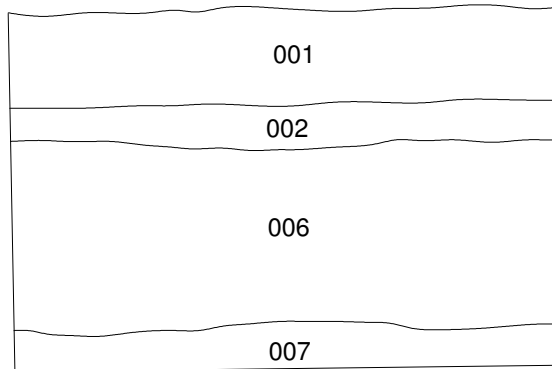
Figure 4 Location of features within stanchion pits



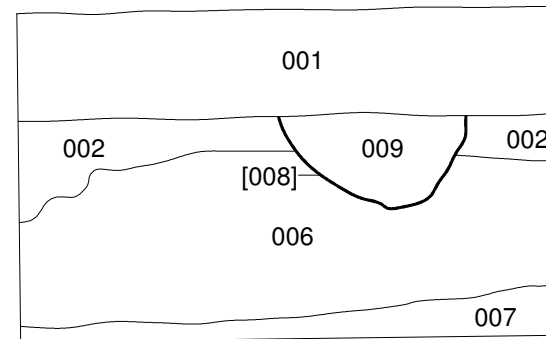
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



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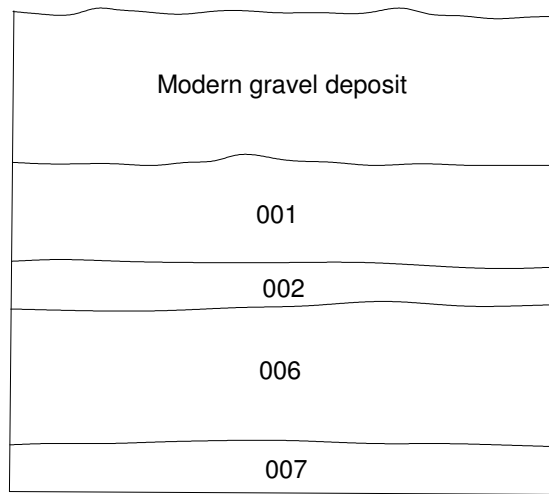
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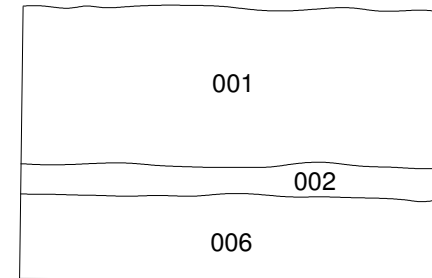
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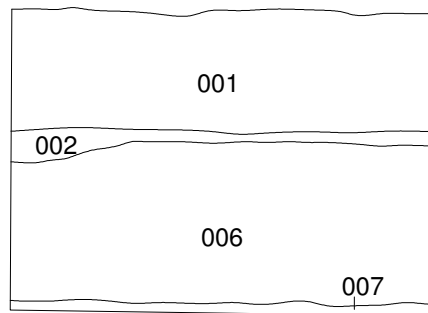
Figure 5 Section Drawings 1-4



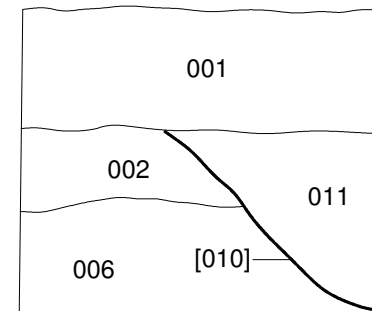
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



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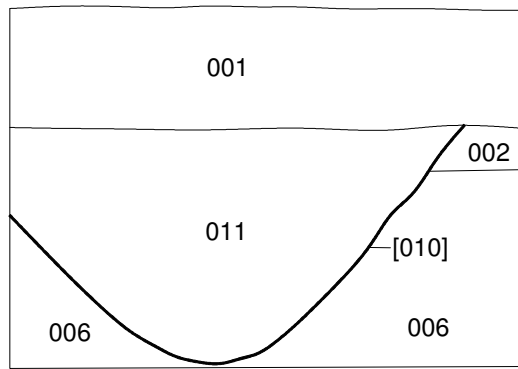
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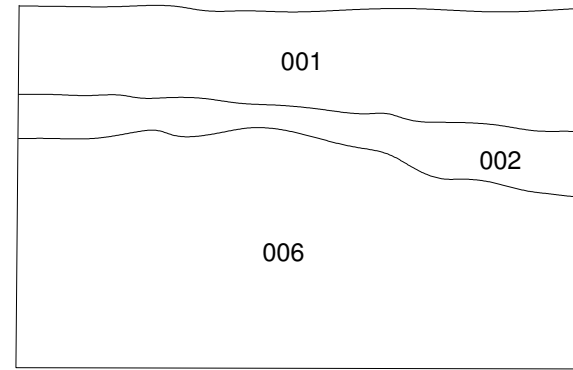
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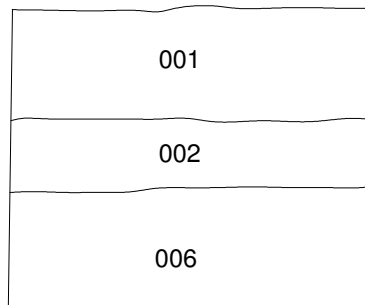
Figure 6 Section Drawings 5-8



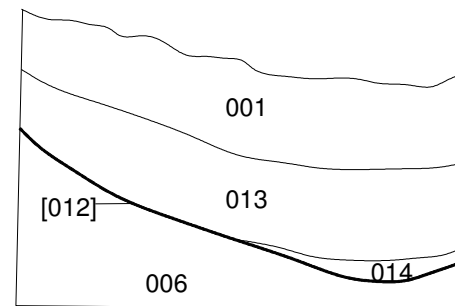
Section 9



Section 10



Section 11



Section 12



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Pode Hole farm TPFH08

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: KT

Report No: 109/08

Figure 7 Section Drawings 9-12



Plate 1 Scheduled Monument 20802 looking north-east



Plate 2 General site location looking south-east



Plate 3 Excavation of Stanchion (Section 1) looking south-east



Plate 4 Section 1, Post-hole 03 looking east



Plate 5 Section 4, Post-hole 08 looking east



Plate 6 Section 8, Ditch 10-12 looking south



Plate 7 Site ground reduction looking north-east



Plate 8 Site reduction looking north-west

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring is required during groundworks associated with construction of an agricultural building at Pode Hole Farm, Thorney, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the area of a Roman field system and drove which is a Scheduled Monument.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during excavation of stanchion pits for foundations.*
- 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 of an agricultural building at Pode Hole Farm, Thorney, Peterborough. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 26260376.
- 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 Pode Hole Farm lies on the south side of The Causeway, 2km west of Thorney and 15km east of Peterborough at National Grid Reference TF 26260376.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. 07/01823/FUL) has been given for construction of an agricultural livestock building at the site. Watching Brief is required as a condition of planning and scheduled monument consent for the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site sits on low-lying and level ground at c. 3m OD. Soils at the site are permeable coarse and fine loamy soils of Ireton Association (Hodge et al. 1984, 309). The underlying geology comprises first terrace gravels overlying Jurassic Oxford Clay (Horton 1989, 15 – 19).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological interest and potential within an extensive cropmark landscape, areas of which to the south have been investigated through evaluation and excavation during quarrying. Ring-ditches and barrow mounds have been

identified along with field-systems and enclosures dating from the Bronze Age to Roman periods.

- 6.2 Pode Hole Farm lies immediately adjacent to Scheduled Monument 20802 comprising part of a Roman drove, with an associated field system and enclosures containing building platforms which survive as upstanding earthworks. The earthworks were at the heart of a field system, the remains of which are revealed by cropmarks and have been recorded extending across adjacent arable fields and covering an area of at least 24ha.

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 stanchion pits for the new structure.

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 practice 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 excavations for foundation bases.

8.2.2 Pit 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; English Heritage; 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 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*.

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 English Heritage and with the Peterborough City Archaeologist. 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.

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.

<i>Task</i>	<i>Body to be undertaking the work</i>
Conservation Museum, Lincoln	Conservation Laboratory, City and County
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – Dr Carol Allen, Independent Specialist
Roman	Dr A Boyle, APS with B Precious, Independent Specialist
Post-Roman	Dr A Boyle, APS with J Young, Independent Specialist
Non pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, Independent Specialist
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, 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, 24 July 2008

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Moderately loose black (2/1 10YR) silty sandy clay with c.80% fine grass rootlets (0.30m deep)	Topsoil
002	Moderately compact yellow (8/6-8/8 10YR) fine silty sand (0.25m deep)	Periglacial sand
003	Circular (in plan), near vertical-concave sided, rounded base (0.31 deep x 0.52m dia.)	Cut for post-hole
004	Moderately compact bluish-grey (4/3 10YR-6/1 Gley 2) silty sandy clay (0.31m deep x 0.52m dia.)	Fill of post-hole 003
005	Compact yellow (8/6 + 8/8 10YR) silty sand (0.25m deep x 0.11m dia.)	Post void within 004
006	Compact yellowish-brown (5/8 10YR) sandy silty gravel (0.40-0.32m deep)	Natural gravel
007	Compact coarse brownish-yellow (6/6 10YR) sandy gravel (0.30m+ deep)	Natural gravel
008	Circular (in plan), steep concave sides, rounded base (0.60m dia. x 0.30m deep)	Cut for post-hole
009	Moderately compact grey (6/ Gley 1) silty sandy clay with 5% charcoal (0.60m dia. x 0.30m deep)	Fill of post-hole 008
010	Linear (in plan), steep concave sides, rounded base (0.50m+ wide x 0.60m deep)	Cut for ditch
011	Moderately compact dark brown with pale green inclusions (3/3 10YR-6/2 Gley 1)	Fill of ditch 010
012	Linear (in plan), concave sides and rounded base (0.64m deep x 1.20m + wide)	Cut for ditch
013	Moderately compact brown (4/3 10YR) silty sand with 20% gravel inclusions (0.30m deep x 1.20m+ wide)	Secondary fill of ditch 012
014	Compact dark grayish brown (3/2 10YR) silty loam with 30-40% gravel inclusions (0.08m thick x 0.40m wide.	Primary fill of ditch 012

Appendix 3

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.
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).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

14	Context records
1	Context register
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing record sheet
2	Daily record sheet
5	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Priestgate
Peterborough
PE1 1LF

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

TPHF08

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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