
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CASTOR BARN,
PETERBOROUGH ROAD,
CASTOR,
PETERBOROUGH
(CPR 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Milton Estates**

January 2009

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

National Grid Reference: TL 1231 9842
Planning Application Nos: 04/01808/LBC and
04/01809/FUL
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-52192

APS Report No. **130/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	2
3.	AIMS	3
4.	METHODS	3
5.	RESULTS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	9
7.	CONCLUSION	11
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	11
9.	PERSONNEL	11
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	12

Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. The Finds *by Anne Boyle, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Barbara Precious and Gary Taylor*
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan showing location of examined areas
- Figure 4 Pre-excavation plan of Area A
- Figure 5 Area A: after excavation
- Figure 6 Area A, Service Trench: Plan and section of well (136)
- Figure 7 Area A: Sections
- Figure 8 Area A, Service Trench: sections
- Figure 9 Area B: Overall plan
- Figure 10 Area B: Detail of wall and hypocaust
- Figure 11 Area B: Plan of features revealed within excavated sondages
- Figure 12 Area B: Sections
- Figure 13 Area B: Sections
- Figure 14 Service Trench: Section 32
- Figure 15 Plan showing location of Service Trench 2 and drawn sections
- Figure 16 Sections from Service Trench 2
- Figure 17 Plan showing summary of undated and Romano-British features
- Figure 18 The Pottery

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Area A after cleaning
- Plate 2 Pit (021)
- Plate 3 View of the Romano-British well (136)
- Plate 4 Pit (017)
- Plate 5 Pit (009)

Plate 6	Pit (014)
Plate 7	Area B during excavation
Plate 8	Ditch (156)
Plate 9	Flue (066)
Plate 10	Pit (200) and ditch (202)
Plate 11	View showing re-used masonry in foundations of barn
Plate 12	Detail of re-used masonry
Plate 13	Service Trench, Section 32

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough. The watching brief monitored the excavation of service trenches and the removal of overburden in advance of commercial development at the site.

The site lies adjacent to an important Romano-British (AD 43-410) site of palatial proportions including a bath-house and a temple. Excavations in the 19th century revealed building remains within the site confines, perhaps associated with the principal structure. During the Saxon period (AD 410-1066), Castor was the focus of a nunnery dedicated to St. Kyneburgha. The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by the 12th century parish church.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated features include pits, ditches, a posthole, subsoil and a buried soil. Though undated, the ditches share a common alignment with Romano-British examples and could be contemporary. Romano-British remains include various walls and the remnants of a hypocaust. The building represented by these remains is presumably part of a larger complex which includes the palatial structure to the north, though none of the remains are part of the building excavated at the site by ET Artis in the 19th century. Ditches, a well and three pits were also assigned to this phase.

Medieval deposits are scarce but include the backfilling of the well. Post-medieval remains are associated with the former use of the site as a farmyard, as evidenced by the extant remains of two barns and yard surfaces.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include pottery of Romano-British date,

mainly produced locally. Medieval and later pottery was also retrieved in significant quantities, although medieval pottery was largely residual. Brick and tile of Romano-British date suggest the building was of high status. Recent glass, clay pipe and a small collection of animal bone was also retrieved.

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 Milton Estates to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new commercial development at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications 04/01808/LBC and 04/01809/FUL. The watching brief was carried out between the 1st June 2007 and 13th November 2008 in accordance with a brief prepared by the Peterborough City Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Castor is located alongside the River Nene 5km west of the centre of Peterborough (Fig. 1).

The site is located 170m southwest of the centre of Castor as defined by the parish church of St Kyneburgha at National Grid

Reference TL 1231 9842 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the south of Peterborough Road at a height of *c.* 9m OD at the base of a moderate slope at the northern edge of the floodplain of the River Nene.

Local soils are of the Sutton 1 Association, typically well drained loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309). These soils are developed on a drift geology of sands and gravels of the 1st river terrace which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little recorded evidence for prehistoric settlement within the village of Castor itself. An Early Iron Age pot and a Bronze Age flint arrowhead were found at the school during excavations in 1991 (Meadows 1991).

Substantially more evidence survives of the Romano-British settlement of Castor. The principle remains were first identified and published by ET Artis in his 1828 publication *Durobrivae of Antoninus*. These remains included the well-preserved remnants of a sizeable stone 'palatial' structure. His diagrams and illustrations indicate that the main range of this structure lay to the north of the current site. Artis indicated the existence of a bath house and rectangular structure to the south of the current school playing field. Furthermore, he also mapped a Roman building of at least two ranges within the site confines, immediately southwest of the extant barns, though no further details are known (RCHM 1969, 25).

Excavations carried out during 1957 and 1958 by Charles and Ida Green, sixty metres north of the school, produced evidence of the southern range of a temple structure of Romano-British date. Further excavations within the area of the churchyard extension at that time located structural remains dating to the 2nd century

and pre-dating the main 'palatial' structure (Green *et al* 1998).

Excavations prior to the construction of a new head teacher's office, in 1991, produced evidence of late Roman occupation of this site, suggesting the possibility for preservation of transitional deposits relating to the post-occupation era. The identified remains were a grave, dated to the late Roman period, which had been cut by a Roman masonry foundation (Meadows 1991). In addition, test pitting by the southwest corner of the school building unearthed a single unstratified Roman coin of Constans dating to *c.* 337 to 350AD (Hatton and Spoerry, 2000).

Evidence for the post-Roman occupation of Castor is limited. The village name is believed to derive from the Old English term *ceastor* or *castra*, meaning 'a city or walled town, originally one that had been a Roman station' (Ekwall 1989, 89). The earliest mention of Castor dates from the 10th century and details the granting of land at Ailsworth to *Cyneburge caestre* (Dallas 1973).

During the 7th century, a nunnery dedicated to St. Kyneburgha, was established at Castor and the monastic enclosure can be traced in the village road layout. This dedication of the site to St. Kyneburgha continued into the 12th century, when the existing church was built. A dedication inscription survives above the southern door to the chancel and is dated to 1124 (Robinson 1999).

Further evidence for Middle Saxon occupation has been recorded at sites to the north and south of the existing church. Furthermore, investigations at 'The Cedars' revealed timber structures of 9th to 11th century date (Robinson 1999).

At the time of the Domesday Survey (*c.* 1086), Castor was held by Peterborough Abbey and contained a mill, 15 acres of meadow and woodland 6 furlongs long by

four wide (Thorn and Thorn 1979).

An evaluation of the site in 2006 identified a range of Roman features including a wall and a pit as well as medieval and later features comprising post-pads, surfaces, pits and postholes (Mellor 2006, 11). A subsequent watching brief during the insertion of service trenches identified possible masonry structures of Roman date, including a stone drain (Mellor 2007, 7). A survey of the barns that occupy the site was also undertaken (Taylor 2006).

3. AIMS

The requirements 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

Three separate areas were monitored during the watching brief. These comprised a stripped area (Area A) with a service trench (Service Trench 1) adjacent to the southern barn, a larger stripped area (Area B) adjacent to the northern barn and a further service trench, Service Trench 2, between these two areas (Fig. 3). Each of the areas was stripped by machine to depths required by the development, with minimal archaeological excavation following cleaning of the site. Following the cleaning of Area B, the course of a new service trench was decided and sondages were excavated along its proposed course (Fig. 11) and a section drawn where it joined Areas A and B (Fig. 3). A third service trench, Service Trench 3, was also excavated alongside the western boundary of the site (Fig. 15). The sides of the trenches and the exposed surface were then cleaned by hand. 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis six phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Romano-British deposits
Phase 4	Post-Romano-British and Medieval deposits
Phase 5	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 6	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

Area A

The earliest deposits encountered in this area were natural layers comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (013) and silt (026).

Within Service Trench 1 in this area, natural was identified as reddish brown clayey silt (137) and yellowish/reddish brown sandy silt (147). These deposits

measured in excess of 0.5m thick.

Area B

Natural deposits were only exposed in deeper sondages along the course of Service Trench 2.

Towards the centre of the site, these comprised a layer of yellowish brown silt (214). This was overlain by a layer of blue to greyish yellow clay (213).

Further to the southwest, natural was recorded as yellowish brown sandy silt (178) which measured in excess of 0.8m thick.

At its southwestern end, the earliest deposit encountered in the base of the service trench was a layer of greenish brown clay with stone fragments (224). This measured in excess of 30mm thick and was overlain by 0.3m of brownish red clayey sand (223). This had subsequently been sealed by light green silty clay (226) that was 50mm thick.

Service Trench 3

Located at the base of the trench along its entire length was a layer of brownish yellow and reddish brown sand, gravel and clay (238). This exceeded 0.8m in depth.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Area A

Overlying the natural deposits across the area was a buried soil of brown clayey silt (049) that measured 0.11m thick.

Cut into this buried soil, along the northwest boundary of the area, was a pit (044). This measured 0.38m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 7, Section 21). A single fill of brown clayey silt (045) was recorded.

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch (024) was located immediately southwest of the pit (Fig. 5). This was over 4.5m long by 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 7, Section

12). It contained a single fill of greenish orange silty clay (022). Perhaps representing a turn northwards of this ditch was a short length of a second ditch (025). This was over 1.5m in length, over 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 7, Section 13). This was also filled with greenish orange silty clay (023).

To the south of the ditches was a pit (033) recorded in section only (Fig. 7, Section 23). This measured 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep and contained a single fill of brownish grey silty clay (034).

Situated at the northern apex of the exposed area was a posthole (035). This was 0.25m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 7, Section 19) and contained greyish brown silt (036). Ceramic building material was retrieved but was undiagnostic. This was overlain by deposits of brownish green silt with gravel (037) and a buried soil layer of brown silt (038).

Located within Service Trench 1 was a pit (139). Recorded in section only, this was 0.53m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 8, Section 6). A fill of grey clayey silt with brown lenses was recorded (148).

At the southeast end of the service trench was a second pit (144). This measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 8, Section 8) and contained a single fill of brown/black clayey silt (145).

Area B

Exposed within one of the deeper sondages for Service Trench 2 (Fig. 11) was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (216). This was over 2m long by 1m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 13, Section 31). Two fills were recorded, a lower of brownish grey silt and clay (218) and an upper of yellowish grey mortar with limestone fragments (217).

Within another sondage, natural (178) was overlain by a layer of reddish brown clayey sand (177). Identified as a subsoil,

this measured 50mm thick (Fig. 12, Section 16).

Cut into the subsoil was a sub-circular posthole (166). This was 0.28m long by 0.26m wide and 70mm deep (Fig. 12, Section 17) and contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments (165).

A third sondage revealed a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (202). This was over 0.86m long and was 1m wide and 0.3m deep (Figure 13, Section 27). A single fill of greenish grey silty clay (203) was recorded.

Service Trench 2

Sealing the natural deposits within the service trench was a 0.35m thick layer of greenish grey clayey silt (222). This was in turn sealed by subsoil comprising brownish orange silty clay with frequent gravel (225). This was 0.15m thick (Fig. 14).

Service Trench 3

Cutting natural within this trench was a northwest-southeast aligned V-shaped ditch (235). This measured 0.8m wide and over 0.75m deep (Fig. 16, Section 37). A single fill of grey clayey silt (234) was recorded.

Some 10m to the southwest was a further ditch (237), also aligned northwest-southeast and measuring 1.6m wide and over 0.54m deep (Fig. 16, Section 38). This contained grey clayey silt (236).

Phase 3 Romano-British deposits

Not all contexts within this phase were dated by artefactual material, many being assigned based on their building material (eg. *opus signinum*) which is unique to this period.

Area A

Cut into the natural (013) in the centre of

this area was an oval pit (017) that measured 1.35m long, 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 7, Section 11). This contained a single fill of grey silty clay with limestone and tile fragments (016) from which 2nd century pottery was retrieved.

Located 1m to the east of pit (017) was a further pit (021). This was 1.2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.43m deep (Fig. 7, Section 10). Three fills were recorded, the lowest comprised grey silt with charcoal (141), then yellowish grey silt with charcoal (140) with the upper fill of greenish grey clayey silt with charcoal (018). Mid 3rd to 4th century pottery was retrieved from the uppermost fill.

Cut into the natural deposits within Service Trench 1 was a well (135), measuring 4m long, over 1.8m wide and deeper than 0.9m (Figure 6, Section 5). This cut was shallow across the top but deepened into a shaft where it was lined with limestone in regular coursing (136). To stabilise the stone lining, a wall of limestone (159) had been constructed and the cut backfilled with greyish brown sandy silt (157), greyish brown clayey silt (158) and reddish brown clayey silt (162). Pottery of 3rd century date was retrieved from fill (157).

Also within the service trench was pit (142). This was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 8, Section 9) and was filled with brown/black silt (143) that contained Romano-British tile.

Area B

Located in the southern part of this area was a foundation trench (064) that contained a short length of northwest-southeast aligned wall (065). This was constructed of limestone with a suggestion of herringbone coursing and measured 2.1m long, 1.3m wide and over 0.25m high (Figure 10). A possible wall perpendicular to this was represented by foundation trench (077). This was visible for a length

of 0.83m and was wider than 0.6m. A fill of greyish brown mottled sandy silt (078) was recorded.

In the area south of this wall was a surface of yellowish brown sandy mortar (061), upon which was a layer of occupational debris comprising brown/black silt, charcoal and gravel (062). This had in turn been sealed by surfaces of yellowish brown clayey mortar with brick/tile fragments (063, 110 and 112), overlain by brown silt (111).

Associated with wall (065) was a possible northeast-southwest aligned flue, comprising vertically set tiles (*tegula*) bonded with *opus signinum* (066). This extended to the southwest of the wall and was a total of 1.4m long by 0.32m wide. A surface (067) of yellowish brown silty clay mortar was associated with the flue.

To the northeast of the flue, exposed within a deeper sondage, was a surface of yellowish pink *opus signinum* (171) with an extent of approximately 1.2m by 1.2m and also recorded as (068 and 114). This showed evidence of repair using mortar (170) and concrete (172), the latter edged by *opus signinum* (173). Upon this surface were a number of near square *opus signinum* structures forming the base for floor supports of a hypocaust heating system. The larger examples (167, 168, 183, 189 and 190) measured in the region of 0.2m by 0.2m, though smaller bases (169 and 184) were also identified. A further base may be indicated by *opus signinum* (079) to the southeast.

Defining the northern limit of the hypocaust area was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (185), exposed in the base of a sondage (Fig. 11). This measured over 1.52m wide. Contained within this trench was wall remnant (174) comprising yellow, grey and green sandy mortar with limestone and brick/tile fragments. The trench had been backfilled with greenish yellow and grey sand, silt

and gravel (175). The foundation trench had been cut through a deposit of grey sand, silt and gravel (176) that contained brick/tile fragments.

To the west of the hypocaust, adjacent to the barn, were two walls (053 and 054). Both walls were of limestone and tile in random coursing. Wall (053) was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.9m long and over 0.35m wide (Fig. 9). Wall (054) was perpendicular to (053) and was over 0.8m long by 0.31m high.

Parallel to wall (065), was a possible foundation trench (071). This measured over 5.6m long by 0.8m wide and was 0.14m deep (Figure 13, Section 25). Uncoursed limestone fragments (072), representing a wall remnant, within a brown sandy silt matrix (129) filled the trench. Late 2nd to 3rd century pottery was retrieved from the fill.

Cutting the undated subsoil (177) was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (156), seemingly a continuation of trench (071). This was over 1.2m long by 1.9m wide and 0.87m deep (Fig. 12, Section 16). Two fills were recorded, a primary fill of brownish grey with red mottled silt (194) sealed by brownish grey clayey sand (155). The upper fill contained late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery.

Cut into the underlying natural along the northwest edge of the site was a northeast-southwest aligned feature (080, 082 and 084), possibly a ditch or foundation trench. Only visible intermittently, a total length of 8.86m was estimated with widths of between 0.4m and 0.66m and a depth of 0.3m recorded (Figure 13, Section 26). This was filled with brown silt (081) and greyish brown silt (083 and 085). Nene Valley wares of 4th century date were retrieved from (085).

North of this ditch was a layer of brown silt (126), perhaps a former soil deposit which contained mid to late 3rd century

pottery.

Service Trench 3

Cutting natural towards the northern end of the service trench (Fig. 15) was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (230). This was 2.3m wide and over 0.4m deep (Fig. 16, Section 35). A fill of grey clayey silt (229) was recorded from which a large fragment of Roman box tile was retrieved.

Phase 4 Post-Romano-British and Medieval deposits

Area A

Backfilling the shaft of the Romano-British well was a deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (160). This was over 0.9m thick (Fig. 6, Section 5) and contained tile of 13th – 15th century date.

Area B

The deposits described here are all derived from the demolition of the Romano-British building detailed above.

Layer (115), comprising mottled reddish brown and dark brown silt, deposit (117) of brown silt with limestone fragments and a deposit of black/brown silt with *opus signinum* and limestone fragments (113) represent demolition of the building. These overlay the *opus signinum* floor of the hypocaust.

Perhaps developing soon after the demolition of these buildings was an extensive subsoil deposit comprising brown silt (070, 096 and 104), brownish red silt (105), reddish brown silt (106, 118, 119 and 122), yellowish brown silt (116) and yellowish/greyish brown silt (120).

Above subsoil (105) was a layer of brownish yellow clay (107) sealed by a discrete dumped deposit of charcoal (108).

Service Trench 2

No medieval deposits were encountered in the service trench.

Service Trench 3

A post-Romano-British subsoil comprising a 0.4m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt (228) sealed all features within this trench.

Phase 5 Post-medieval deposits

Area A

Cut into the buried soil (049), some 1.4m southwest of the undated pit (044), was an isolated posthole (020). This was over 0.3m long by 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 7, Section 18). A single fill of greenish brown/black clayey silt (019) was recorded from which a single sherd of 16th – 18th century pottery was retrieved.

Sealing deposits in the southern portion of Area A was a buried soil. This was recorded as black/brown clayey silt (006) that measured 0.19m thick.

Cutting the buried soil (006) was a sub-circular pit (009). This was 1.25m long and over 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 7, Section 14). Two fills were recorded, brown/black clayey silt with reddish brown mottling (008) and brown/black clayey silt (007). Pottery of 16th century date was retrieved from (007).

Four metres to the north was pit (014). This measured 1.63m wide and 0.95m deep (Figure 7, Section 20). Two fills were identified comprising grey clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, charcoal and tile (015) and a brown clayey silt (050). Residual Romano-British pottery was retrieved from (015). Sealing this pit and buried soil (006) was a layer of yellowish brown sand with mortar (180).

Also cutting (006) was posthole (046). This was 0.29m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 7, Section 18) and contained a single fill of yellowish brown sandy silt (047).

Above this posthole were the limestone foundations of the barn (042), above which was the wall (043). The door had been

infilled at a later date as evidenced by the limestone and brick threshold (048) evident in the extant barn.

A further buried soil had developed over the southern part of the site and comprised a 100mm thick layer of brown silt (029 and 030) from which finds of 17th – 18th century date were recovered. This was partly sealed by dumped deposits of brown/black ash and silt (011), brown silt and limestone fragments (010 and 012) and orange brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (031).

Cut into natural (147) on the west side of the barn was a pit (138), measuring 0.55m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 8, Section 7). This contained a fill of brown/black sandy silt (146) that produced a single 18th century pot sherd.

Area B

Overlying the Romano-British wall (053) were the foundations of the barn (127) consisting of roughly squared limestone blocks. A former doorway had been infilled with re-used ashlar and moulded limestone fragments (128), of which some retained whitewash suggesting they were used soon after their removal from whatever structure they derived.

Cutting the Romano-British ditch (156) was a clearance feature (153). This was over 1.4m long by 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a fill of greyish brown clayey silt (152) which contained post-medieval tile and residual 3rd century pottery.

Area B was dominated by cobble surfaces presumably a yard associated with the barns. Principal among these surfaces are (052), cobbles within a mixed silt and clay matrix, and (094), greyish brown and bluish grey clay with limestone. Other, probable contemporary, surfaces include (097, 124, 125, 154, 164, 179 and 198). Where examined, these surfaces have bedding deposits (161, 181, 182, 212 and

215) and were occasionally covered by occupational debris (130 and 163).

Truncating the southeast end of the Romano-British wall (065) was a robber trench (075). This measured over 3m long and was 1.2m wide containing greyish brown sandy silt with gravel (076). A brick fragment of late 19th to 20th century date was retrieved from the fill.

An undated sub-circular feature (186), possibly a pit, truncated the Romano-British wall (174). This was over 1.05m long and wider than 0.42m (Fig. 11). Two fills were recorded, a lower of yellowish brown silt (187) and an upper of greyish brown silt (188).

Service Trench 2

No post-medieval deposits were identified within the service trench.

Service Trench 3

No post-medieval deposits were identified within the service trench.

Phase 6 Recent deposits

Area A

Sealing most of the archaeological deposits in this area was a topsoil of brown silt (032) and brown silt with limestone fragments (041). This measured between 0.1m and 0.2m thick.

To the northwest of the barn, a buried topsoil, equivalent to (032), was recorded as a layer of grey/black sandy silt (151) measuring 0.3m thick. This had subsequently been sealed by a layer of pebbles and cobbles (149) upon which was a modern surface of mixed limestone, topsoil and sand was recorded (150).

This sequence was also recorded along the northeast edge of the area where a layer of grey cobbles (134), overlain by compacted yellow limestone fragments (039) and sealed by a deposit of crushed brick and

tile (040). These were in turn sealed by topsoil (041).

Area B

Developed against the barn walls and partially overlying the Romano-British walls (053 and 054), was a deposit of brown sandy silt (109). This contained a modern brick fragment.

A number of modern pits were identified which, because they contained asbestos, were not excavated further and only a brief record made. These are pits (200, 206, 208 and 210).

Located within the western part of the area was a large sub-rectangular foundation trench (056), related to recent farming activity, which contained bluish grey limestone and stone hardcore (057). This feature was also recorded as cuts (191 and 196) with a fill (195) within one of the deeper sondages (Fig. 12, Section 16).

To the southwest of this was a rectangular foundation trench (058) that was brick lined (059). A deposit of brown brick rubble and other waste material (060) had backfilled this feature.

Cutting through the surfaces (094) and (052) towards the north of the area was a northwest-southeast aligned trench (092) which was over 7m long by 0.3m wide. This was not excavated but contained a fill of yellowish brown sand (093).

A service trench (073) was also revealed along the southern edge of the boundary. This was 0.28m wide and 0.25m deep containing a fill of brown silt and reddish brown sand with an iron pipe (074).

Also cut into the surfaces were a number of postholes (086, 088 and 090) that still contained the wooden posts (087, 088 and 089). Other wood exposed during the watching brief included a plank (123) and probable post (199).

A sequence of modern surfaces was revealed along the southwest edge of the excavated area overlying subsoil (097). This had largely been removed prior to archaeological monitoring. The sequence began with a layer of grey stone (098), followed by orange sand and gravel (099), then a 50mm thick tarmac layer (100 and 132) sealed by concrete deposits (101 and 102) (Fig. 12, Section 1).

Sealing all archaeological deposits across Area B was a layer of brown silty clay with gravel (103, 131 and 133). Representing soil build up and recent disturbance, this layer measured 0.12m thick.

Service Trench 2

Sealing the subsoil (225) was a former topsoil of grey clayey silt with frequent gravel (221) that contained a single sherd of 3rd century pottery. This was 0.15m thick and had subsequently been sealed beneath a 0.2m thick layer of grey stone (220) that formed a surface.

Service Trench 3

Sealing all deposits in Service Trench 3 was the topsoil comprising brownish grey clayey silt (227). This measured 0.3m thick.

Cutting the topsoil was a northwest-southeast aligned feature (233). Perhaps a foundation trench for a path, this was 2.68m wide and 0.8m deep (Fig. 16, Section 35). A fill of grey clayey silt (232) was identified upon which was a surface (231) of early modern brick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy silts, silt, clay, clayey sand and silty clay of the underlying drift geology of the 1st river terrace. Some deposits may have arrived at the site from the north through colluvial processes.

A number of deposits and features remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. These include four pits, six ditches, a posthole, subsoils, buried soils and a layer. Some of the ditches share alignments similar to those dated to the Romano-British period and could, therefore, be contemporary.

Romano-British (Phase 3) deposits are best represented by structural remains, including several walls, a flue and surface made of *opus signinum* as well as ditches, a well and three pits. The nature of the works precluded any opportunity to examine the structural remains further and against determining any sub-phasing of the building. The building represented by the remains may form a part of the palatial complex recorded further uphill in the vicinity of the church and is contemporary to that structure. The building recorded here would have lain within the court of the larger building. The well suggests that this part of Area A was external to the building (Fig. 17).

No trace of the building recorded by Artis was found in the vicinity of the southern barn, where it should have been encountered in Area A. It is probable that this structure lay further southwest, beyond the excavated area. The alignment of walls of the Romano-British period also varies from those illustrated by Artis, although this distortion has been known for some time (Mackreth 1995, 152).

However, Artis' building grouped with the remains recorded during this watching brief still indicate the presence of a substantial building in this vicinity, away from the main palatial complex.

No evidence for Saxon occupation or activity was identified during the watching brief. It is probable that activity of this date was centred closer to the church. However, post-Romano-British demolition deposits were encountered, though have yet to be dated.

There is also a paucity of remains dating to the medieval period (Phase 4), apart from the shaft fill of the undated well. This contrasts with the results of the evaluation which identified medieval features and retrieved a small assemblage of pottery of the period (Mellor 2006, 10). A subsoil recorded intermittently across Area B may have begun to develop following the demolition of Romano-British buildings at the site.

Post-medieval (Phase 5) remains were evident across the site. Many relate to the former use of the site as a farmyard and are typified by the two stone barns at the site and an extensive cobbled surface across Area B.

A post-medieval buried soil was revealed across Area A suggesting that perhaps agricultural activities were taking place prior to the construction of the barns.

The northern barn (Area B) had foundations re-using worked stone (Plates 11 and 12). Much of this material was non-diagnostic ashlar, though a few worked pieces suggest a moulded frame, perhaps for a window or doorway. The style of moulding may suggest a 17th – early 18th century date for the stonework, although could be earlier. The barn is 18th century in date, and the stonework occurs where there would have originally been a wider opening (matching the one on the west side) to access a threshing floor (Taylor 2006, 5). The northern join can be seen within the foundations, though does not continue upwards. The southern barn, adjacent to Area A was of mid 19th construction.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a quantity of Romano-British pottery. Dating to between the early 2nd and 4th centuries, these are dominated by locally produced wares of the Nene Valley. Imported pottery from Gaul and elsewhere in Britain was also retrieved. Roman tile, including roof, box tile, tegula

and brick were also found and are suggestive of a high status building. The pottery, however, is not particularly suggestive of high status.

Medieval pottery was also retrieved, though mostly as unstratified material or residual in later contexts. This pottery includes local examples but also types from Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk and Lincolnshire. Post-medieval pottery was also retrieved along with items of glass dating to the 19th – 20th centuries.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Peterborough Road, Castor, as the site lay close to an important Romano-British palatial building and where previous examinations had identified high potential for structural remains of the period.

A building of Romano-British date was recorded during the watching brief, though it is quite fragmentary in nature. Several walls were identified with associated surfaces and the base of a hypocaust and suggest the building was of relatively high status. Ditches, pits and a well were also dated to the Romano-British period.

A number of features are undated, though some undated ditches share a common alignment with Romano-British examples and could be contemporary. Subsequent use of the site appears to have been for a farmyard, associated with extant barns, during the post-medieval period.

Pottery was the largest category of finds retrieved from the investigation. Locally produced Romano-British pottery was common and provides a 2nd to 4th century date for activity at the site. Medieval pottery was also collected in significant quantities, though most was residual in nature. Brick and tile fragments of Roman and later date were retrieved along with

modern glass, *opus signinum* and a small collection of animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Edwards of Milton Estates for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Ben Robinson, the Peterborough City Archaeologist, kindly provided background information on the site. Dave Start permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Rachael Hall, Vicky Mellor, Neil Parker
 Site Staff: Maria Gale, Chris Moulis, Mary Nugent, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Finds Illustration: David Hopkins
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Vicky Mellor
 Post-excavation analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Artis, ET, 1828 *Durobrivae of Antoninus*
- BGS, 1984 *Peterborough; solid and drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet **158**
- Dallas, CG, 1973 'The Nunnery of St. Kyneburgha at Castor', *Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology* **1**
- Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

Green, C, Green, I And Dallas, C, 1998 'Excavations at Castor, Cambridgeshire in 1957-8 and 1973', *Northamptonshire Archaeology* **21**

Hatton, A and Spoerry, P, 2000 *Later Roman Building Remains at Castor Primary School: An Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished CAFU report **A164**

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Lucas, G, 1998 *From Roman Villa to Saxo-Norman Village. An Archaeological Evaluation at the Cedars, Castor*, unpublished CAU report **260**

Mackreth, DF, 1995 Durobrivae, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, in AE Brown (ed), *Roman Small Towns in Eastern England and Beyond*, Oxbow Monograph **52**

Meadows, I, 1991 *Excavations at Castor Primary School, Castor, nr. Peterborough*

Mellor, V, 2006 *Archaeological Evaluation of land at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough (CPR 06)*, unpublished APS report **88/06**

Mellor, V, 2007 *Archaeological watching brief on land at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough (CPR 06)*, unpublished APS report **16/07**

RCHM, 1969 *Peterborough New Town. A Survey of the Antiquities in the Areas of Development*

Robinson, B, 1999 *Castor Primary School: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*, PCCAS report

Taylor, G, 2006 *Survey of Buildings at Castor Barns, Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough (CPR 06)*, unpublished APS report **74/06**

Thorn, F and Thorn, C, 1979 *Domesday Book: Northamptonshire* **21**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit

CAFU Cambridgeshire County Council
Archaeological Field Unit

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

PCCAS Peterborough City Council
Archaeology Service

RCHM Royal Commission on Historical
Monuments

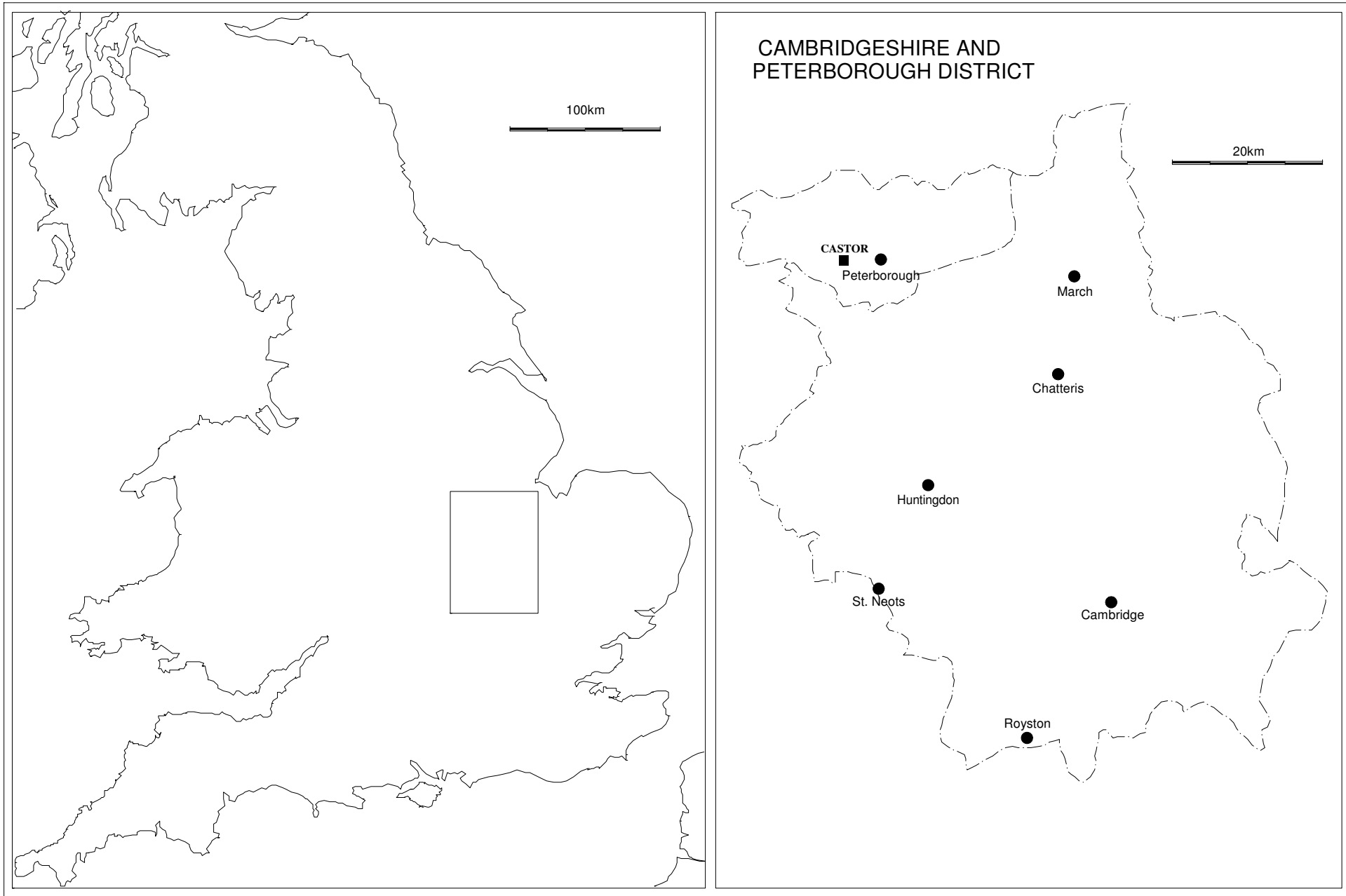


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

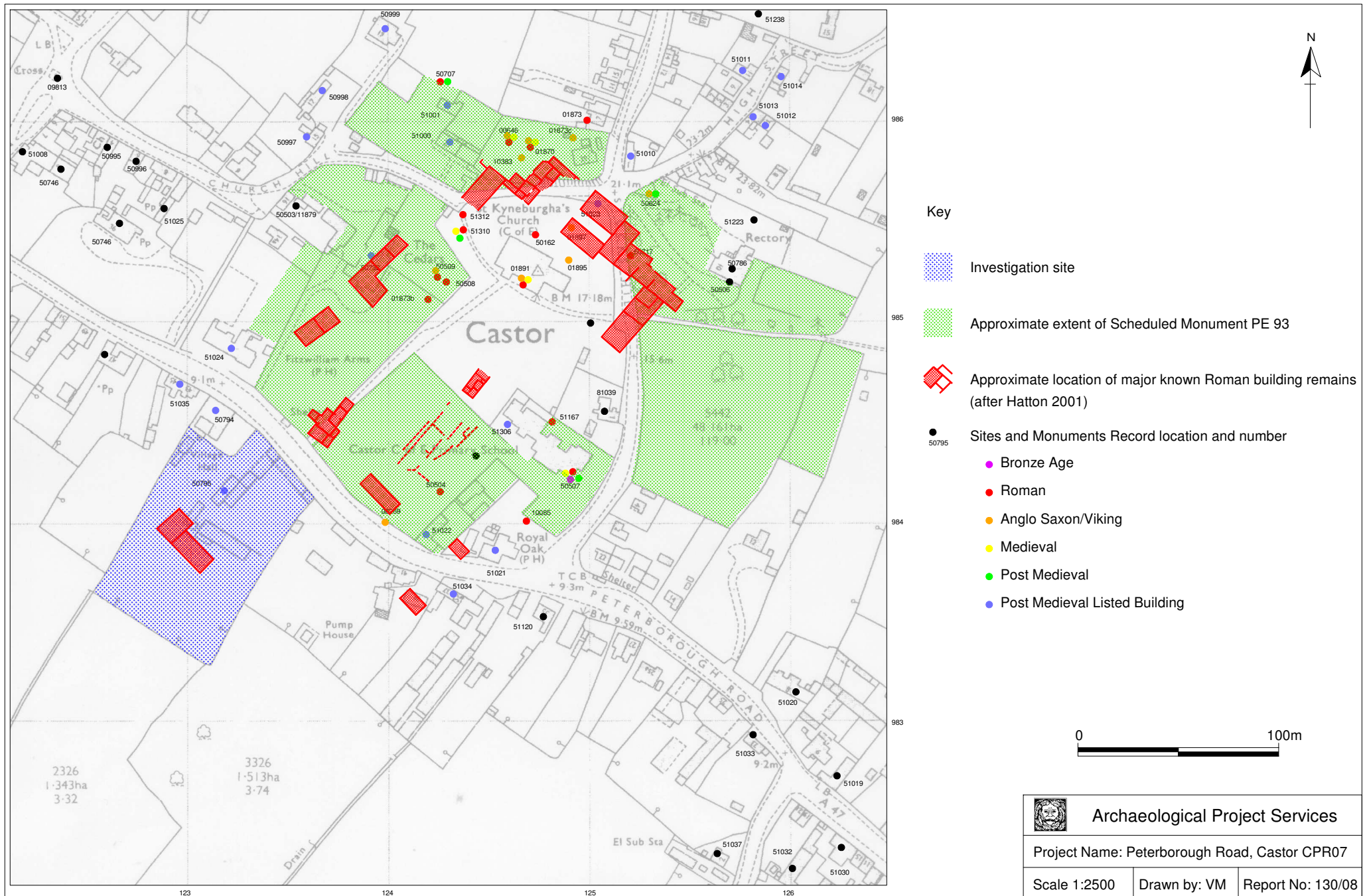


Figure 2 - Site location plan

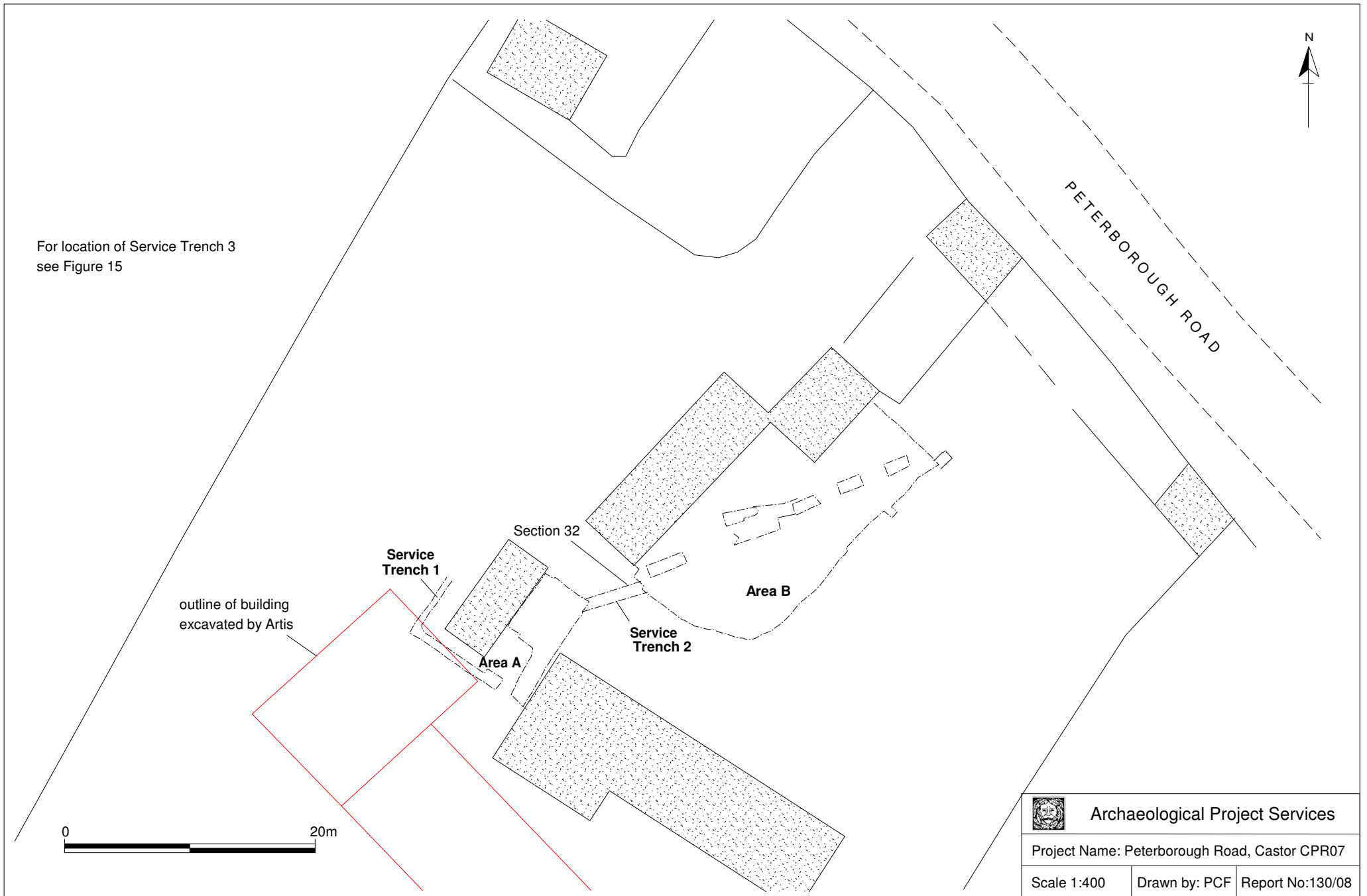


Figure 3 - Plan showing location of examined areas

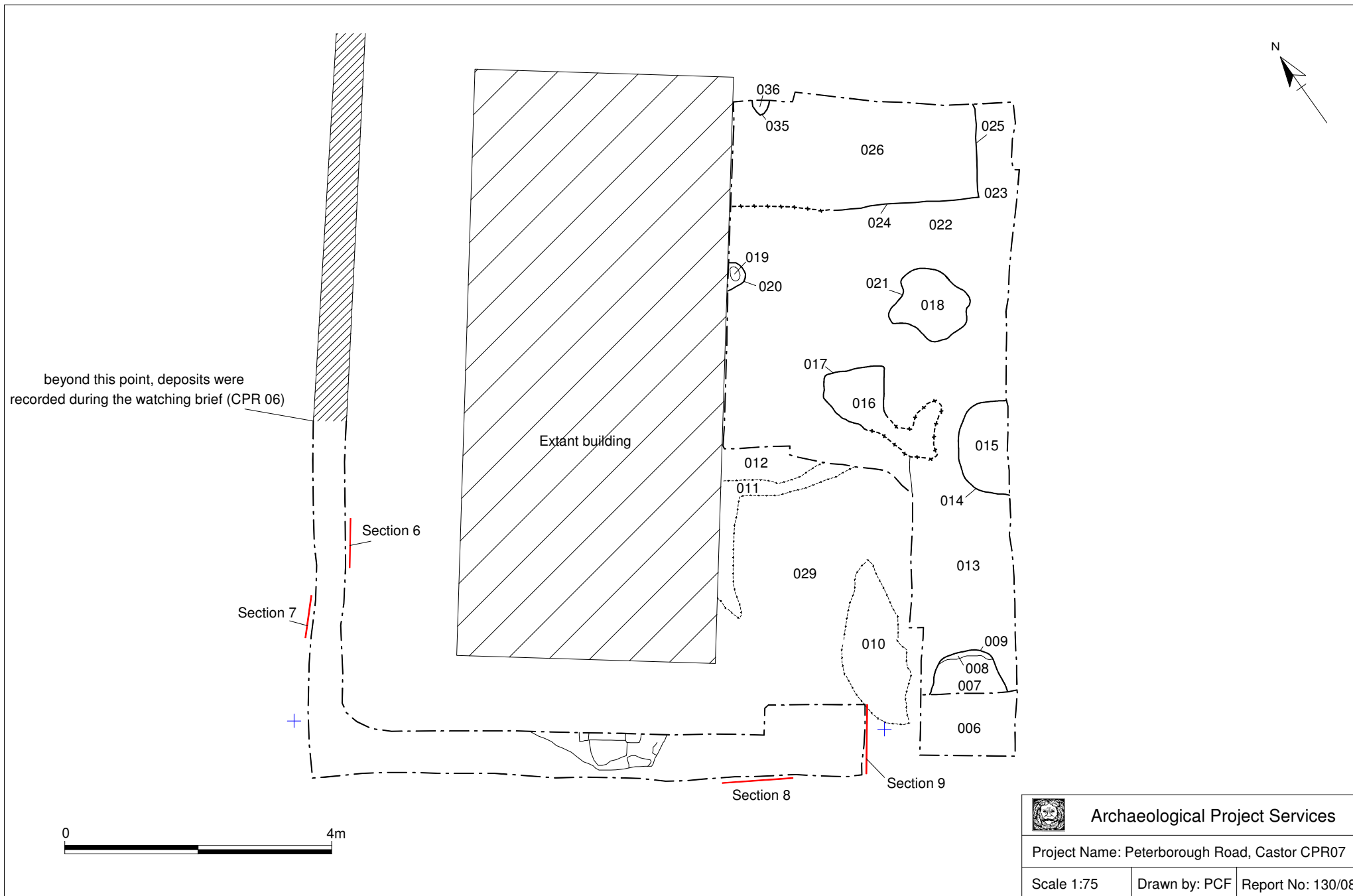


Figure 4 - Pre-excavation plan of Area A

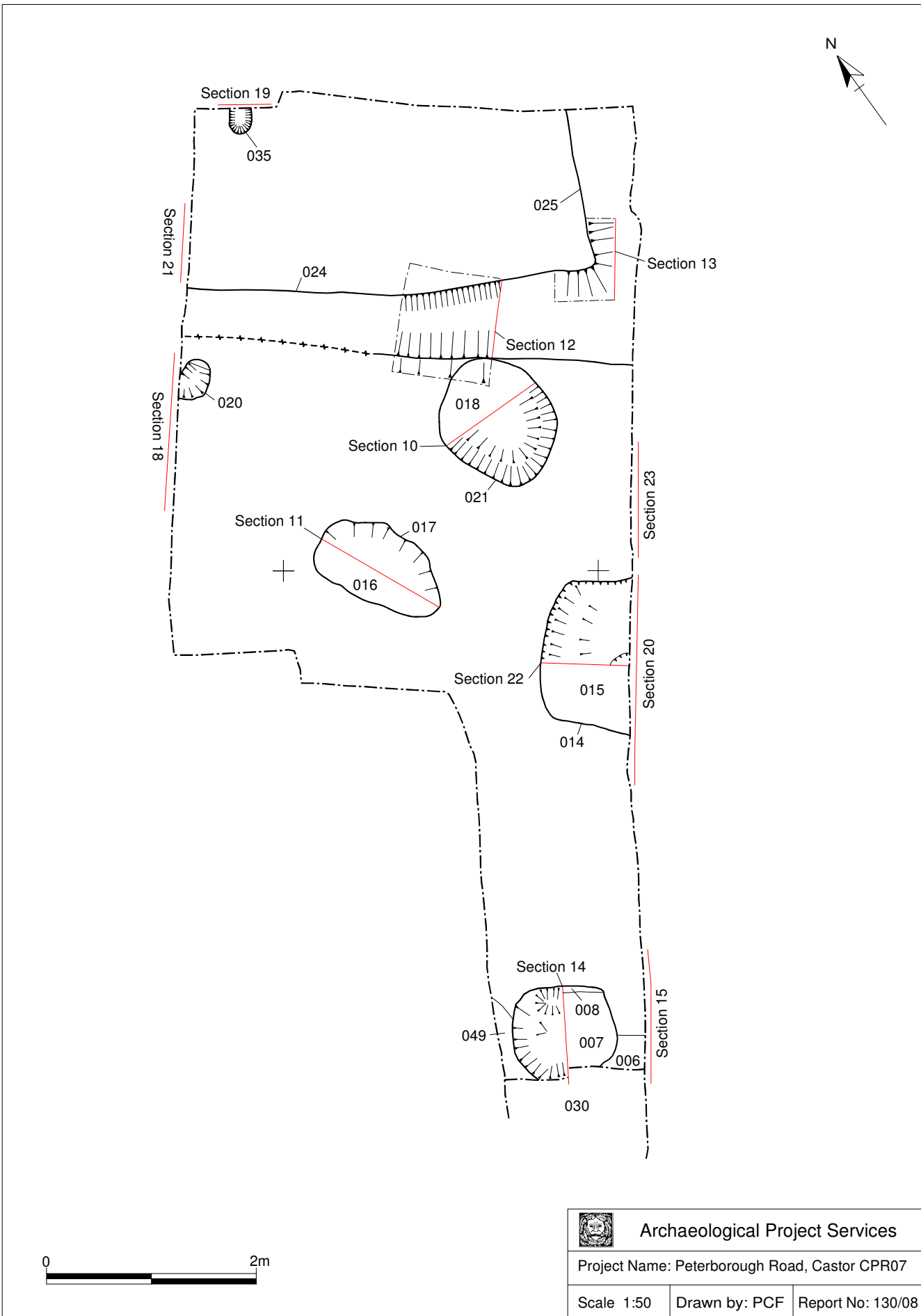


Figure 5 - Area A: after excavation

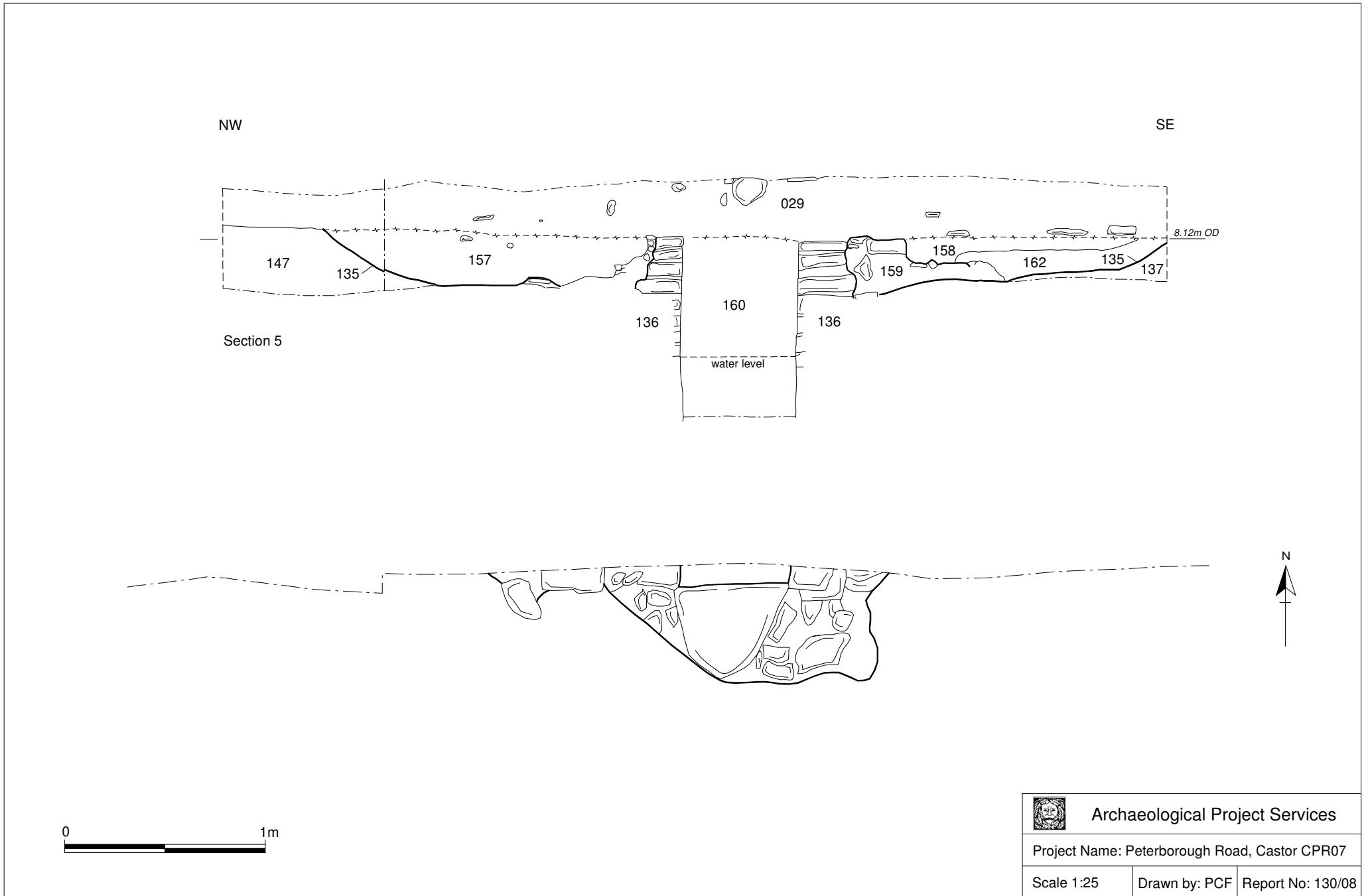


Figure 6 - Area A, Service Trench 1: Plan and section of well (136)

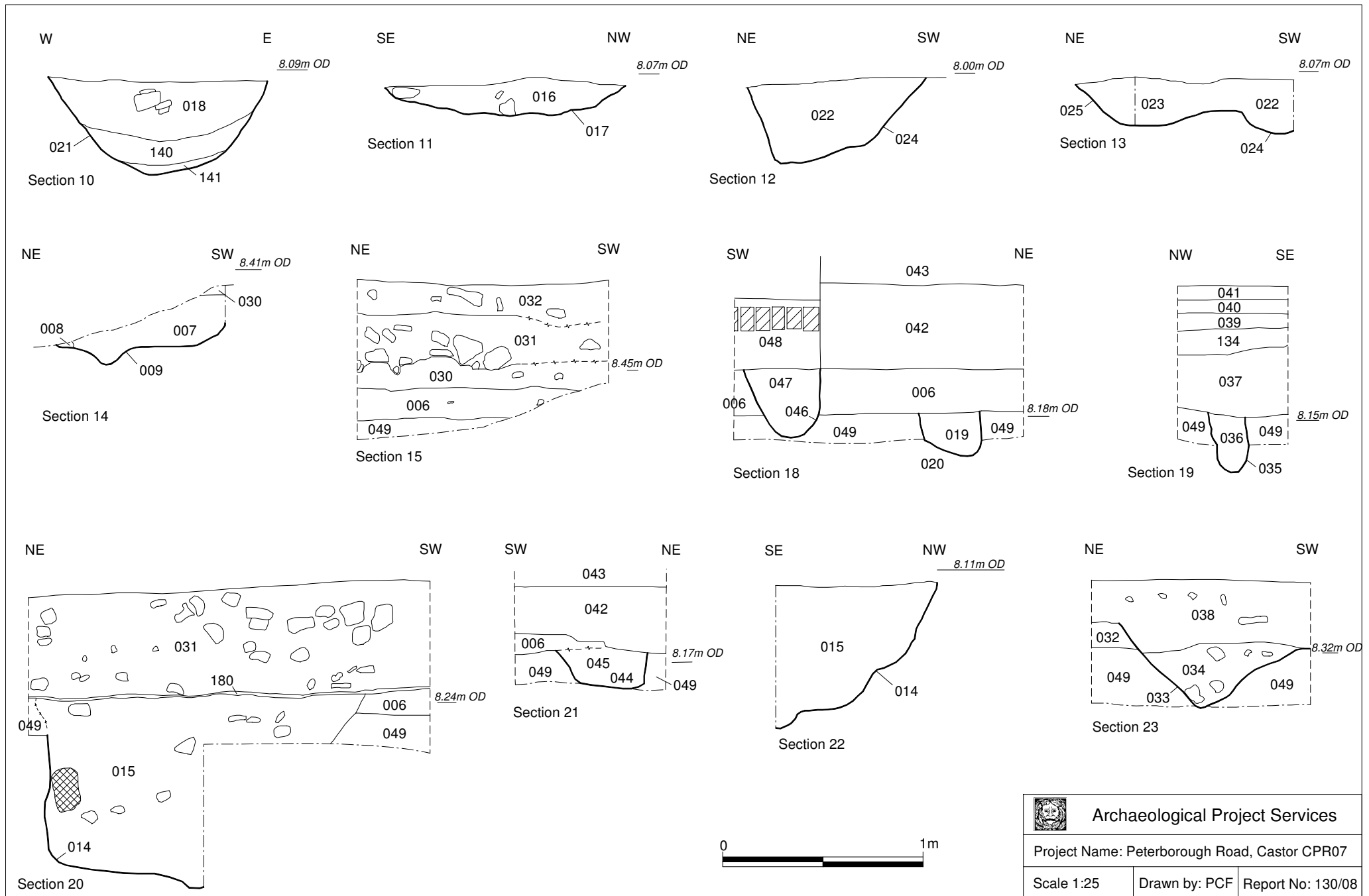
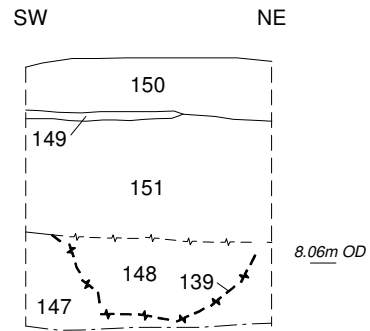
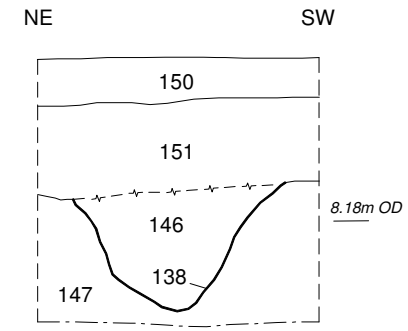


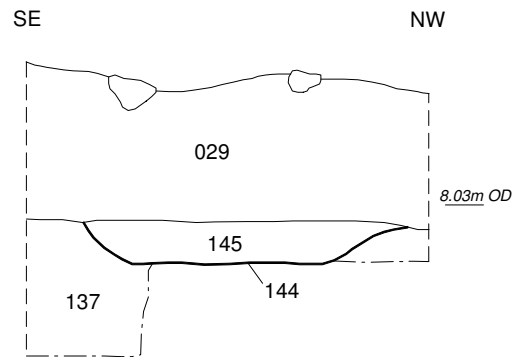
Figure 7 - Area A: Sections



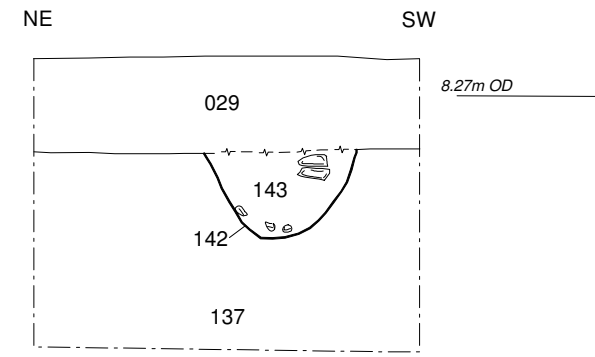
Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



Section 9




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 130/08

Figure 8 - Area A, Service Trench 1: Sections



Figure 9 - Area B: Overall plan

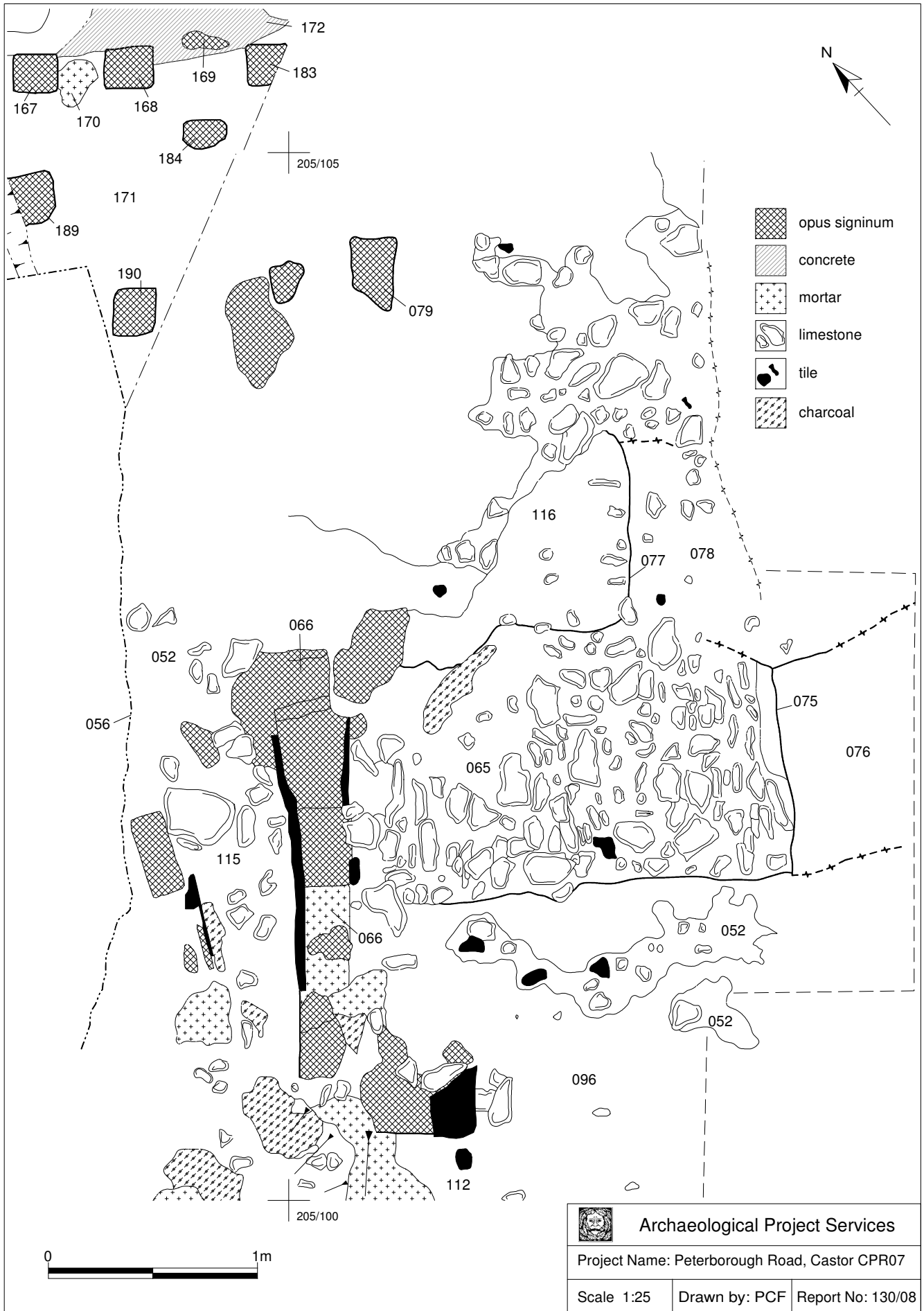



Figure 10 - Area B: Detail of wall and hypocaust

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 130/08

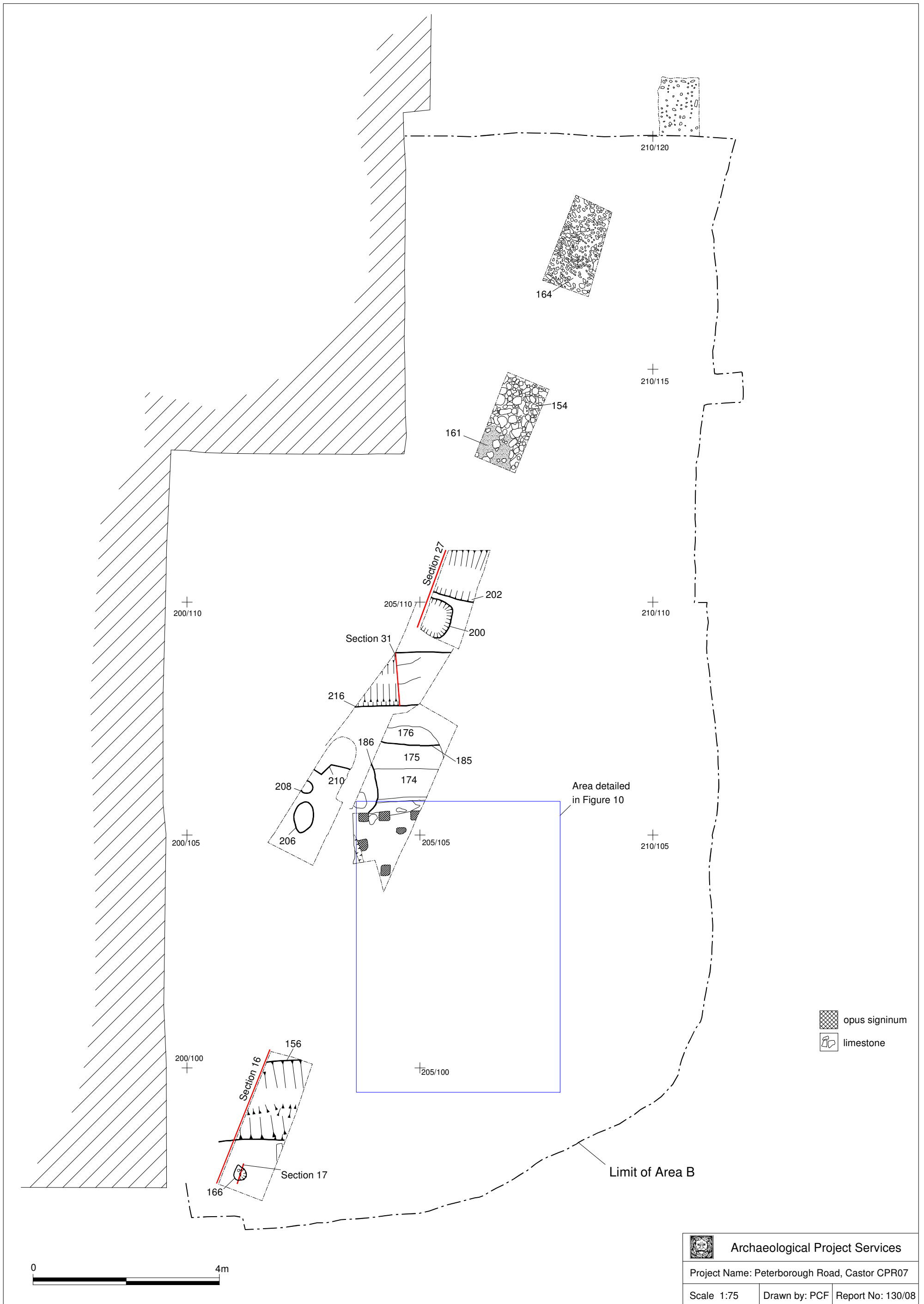
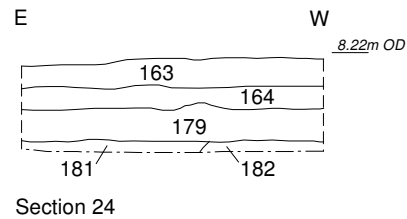
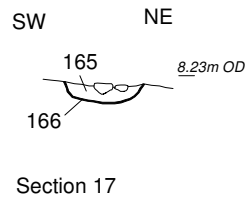
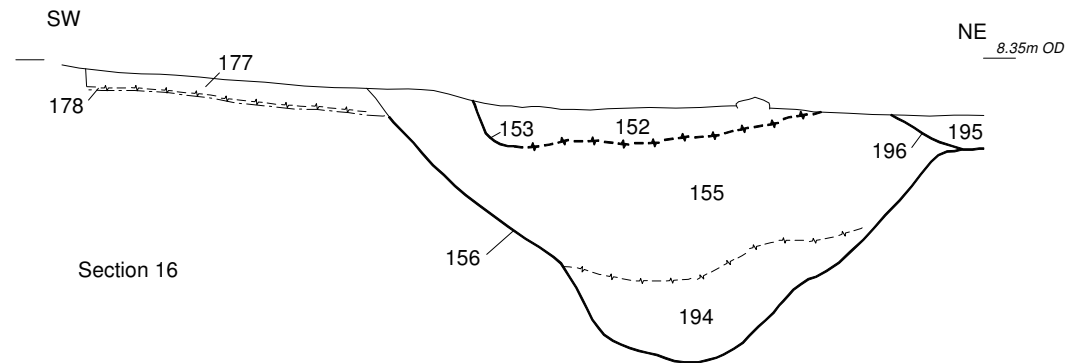
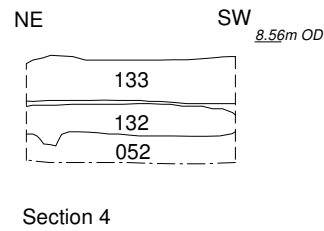
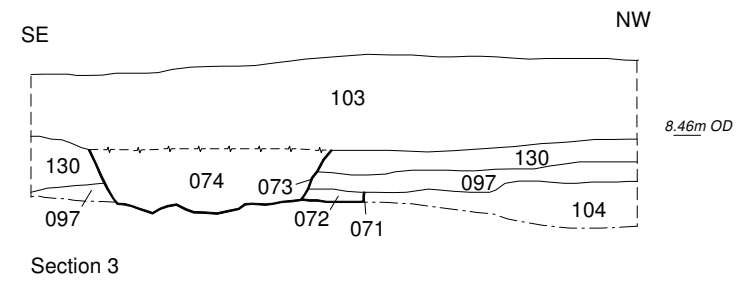
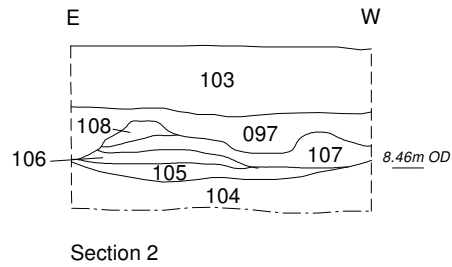
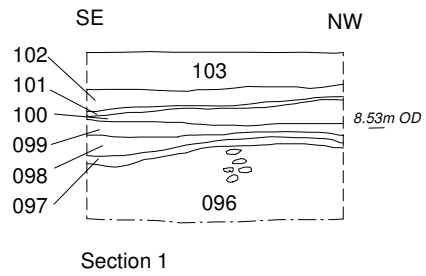


Figure 11 - Area B: Plan of features revealed within excavated sondages




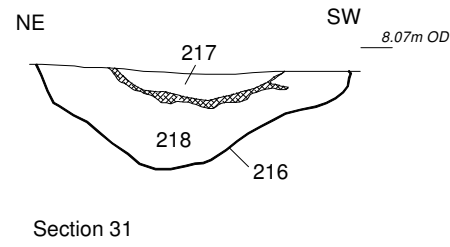
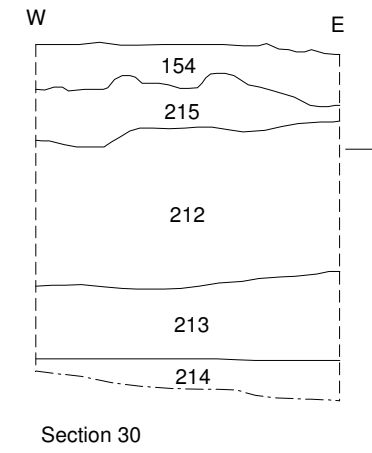
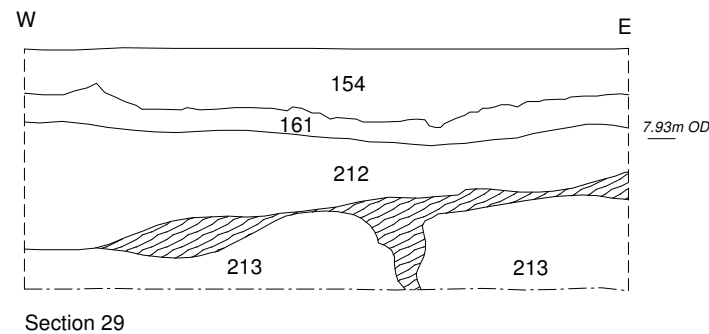
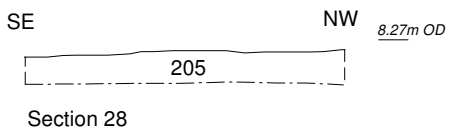
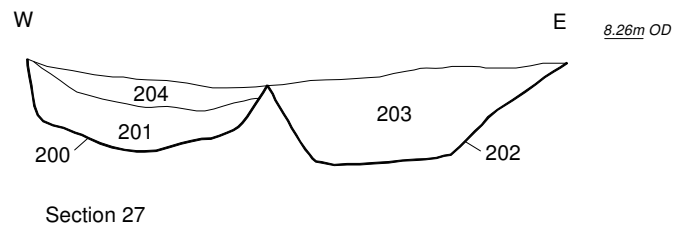
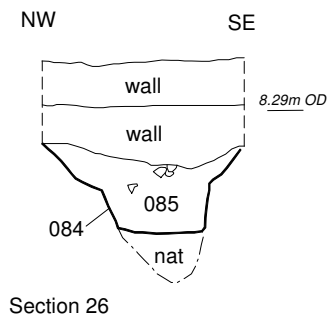
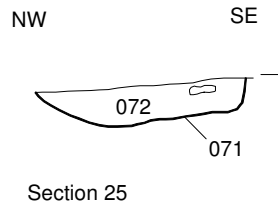
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 130/08

Figure 12 - Area B: Sections




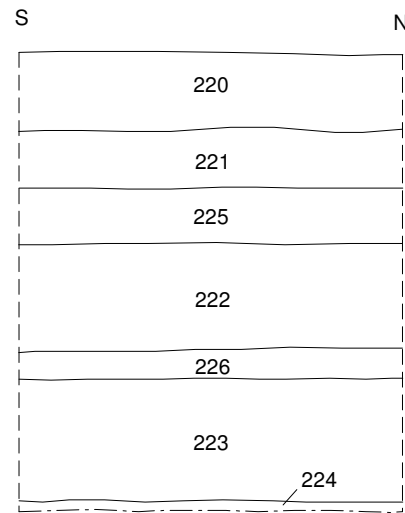
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 130/08

Figure 13 - Area B: Sections



Section 32

For location of drawn section
see Figure 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 130/08

Figure 14 - Service Trench: Section 32

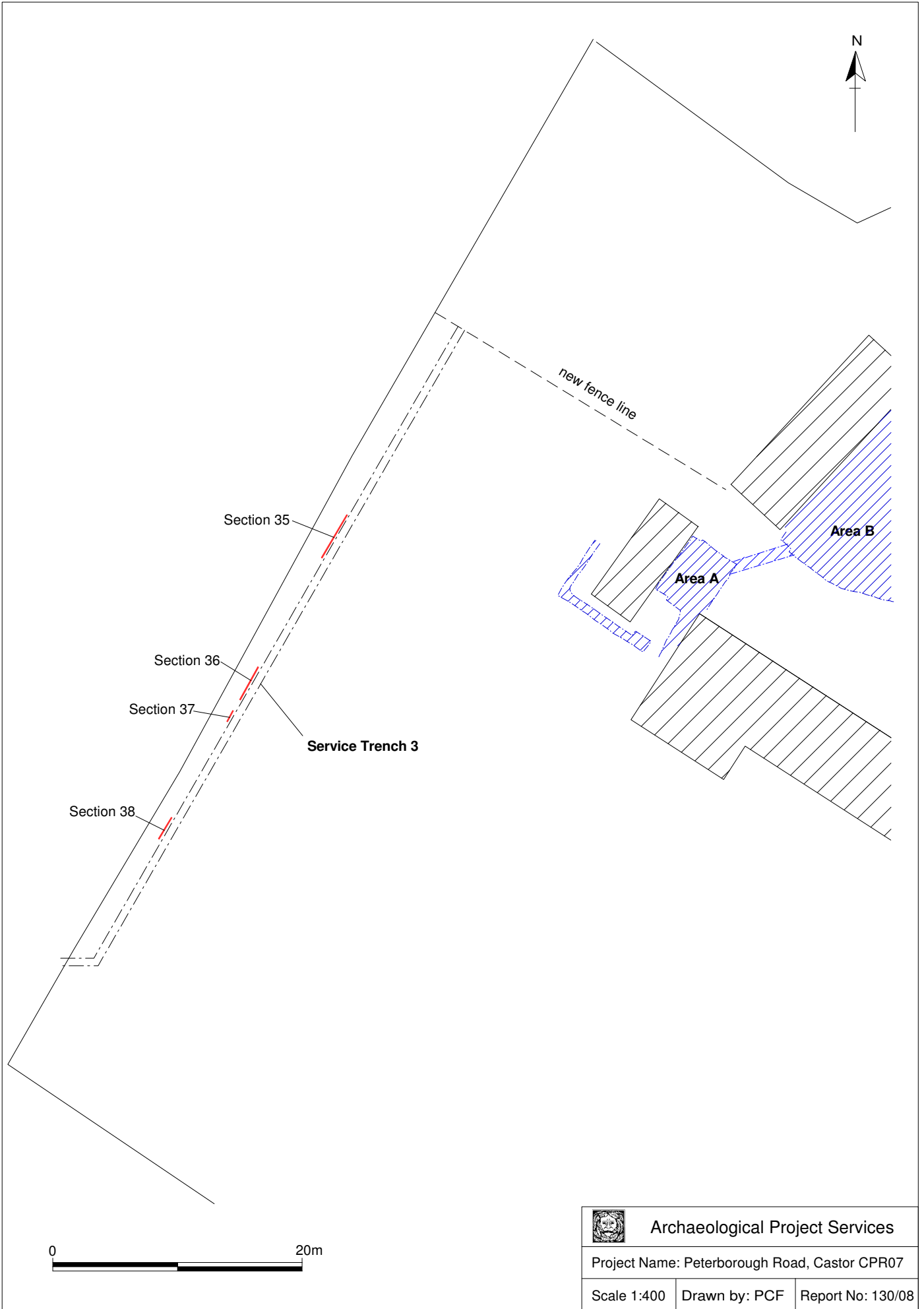



Figure 15 - Plan showing location of Service Trench 3 and drawn sections

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07		
Scale 1:400	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 130/08

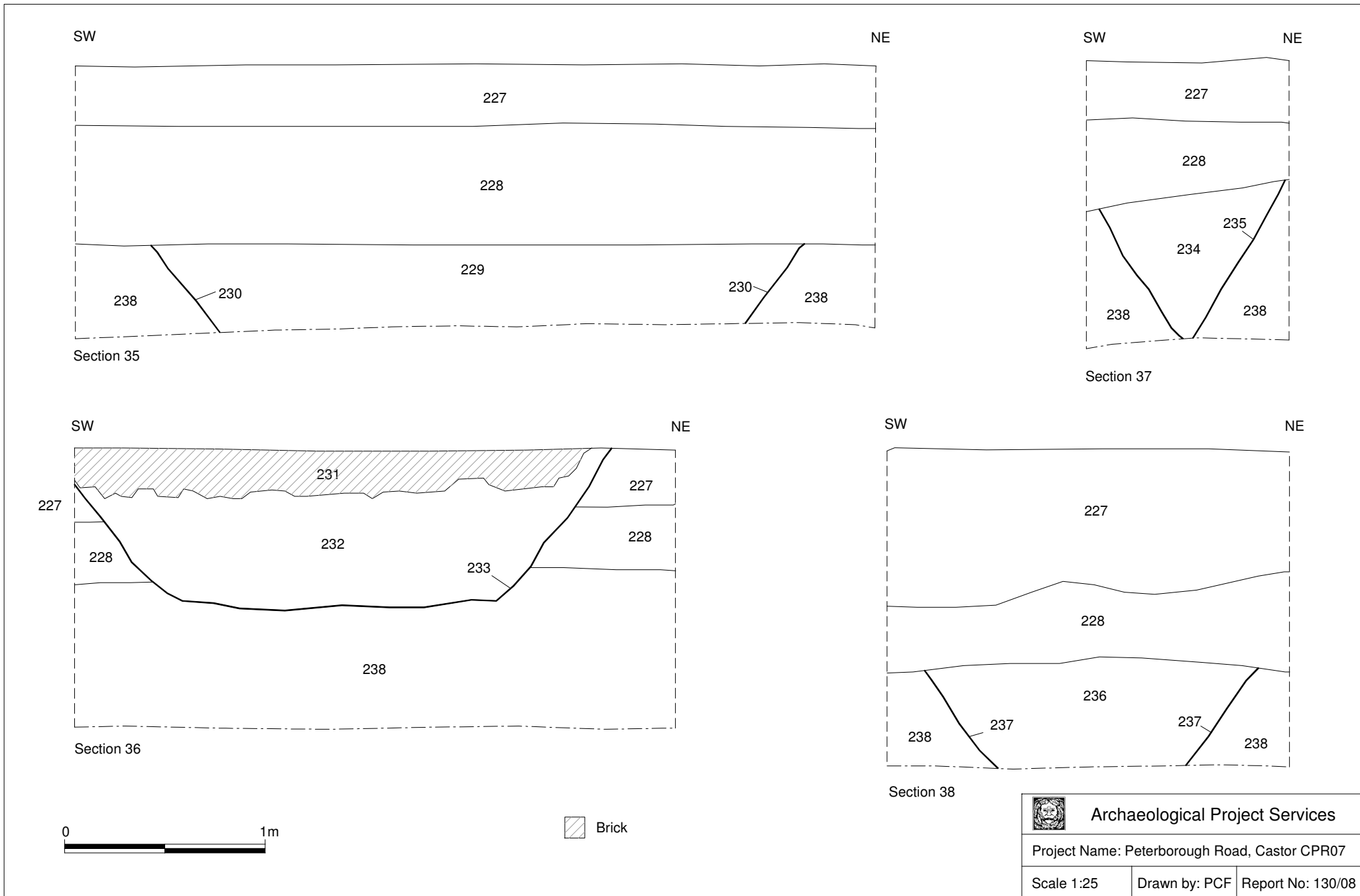


Figure 16 - Sections from Service Trench 2

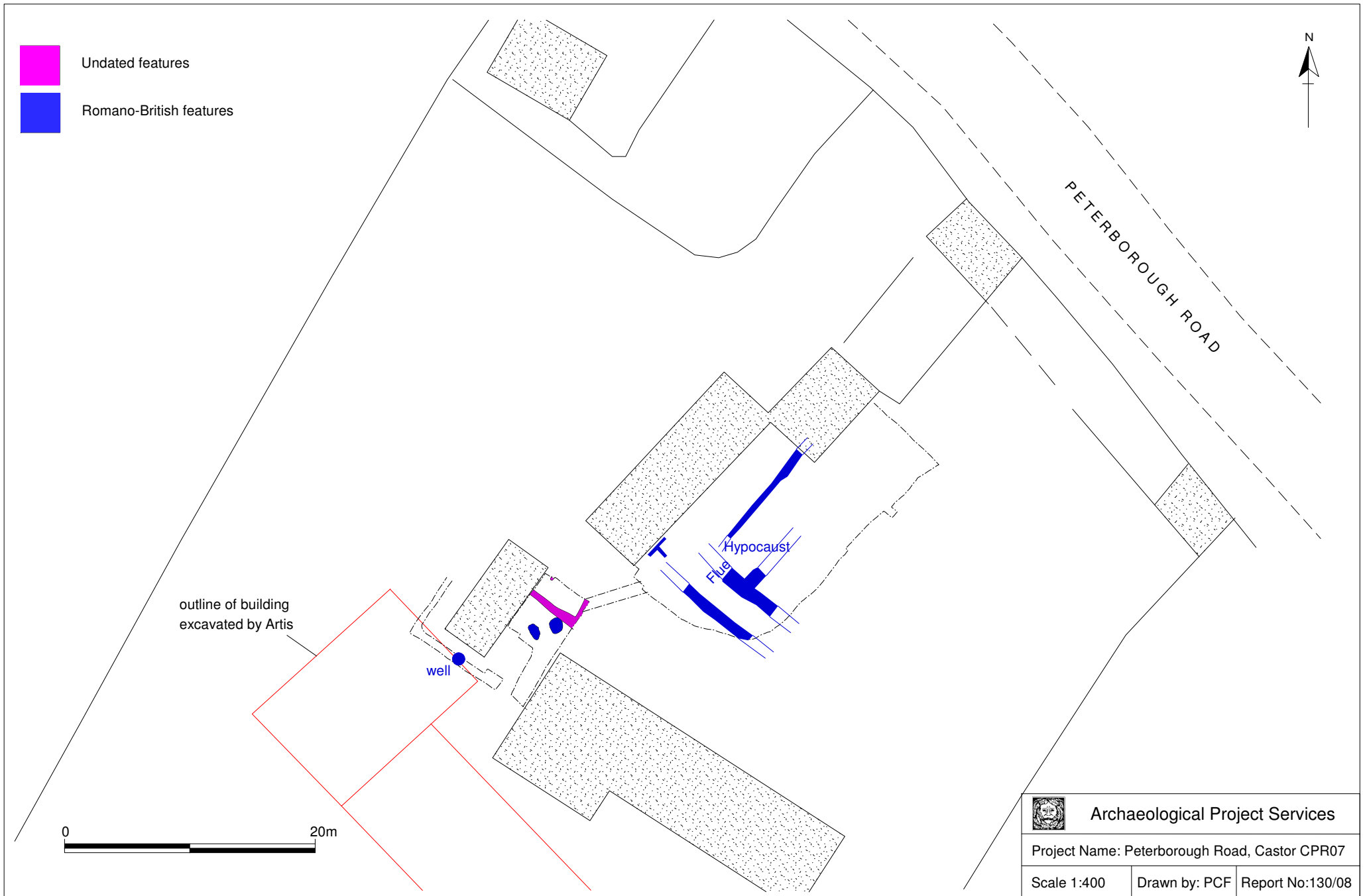

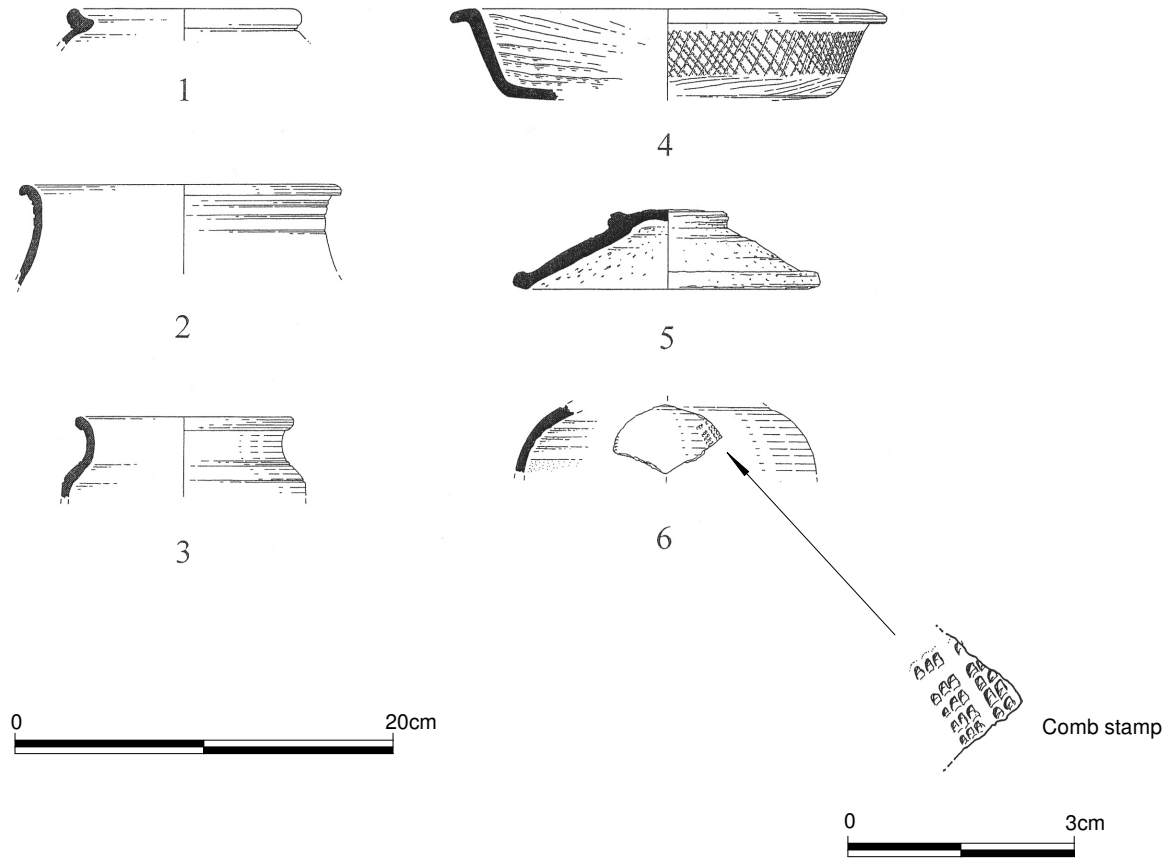


Figure 17 - Plan showing summary of undated and Romano-British features

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07		
Scale 1:400	Drawn by: PCF	Report No:130/08



Ill. No.	Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)
01	071	NVGWC	JCHR	1	1	21
02	004	GFIN	BNK	1	1	30
03	201	GREY	BNK	4	1	28
04	218	BB1	BFL	2	1	59
05	155	SMSH	L	3	1	168
06	003	NVGW	J	1	1	18


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPR07		
Scale 1:4	Drawn by: DWH	Report No: 130/08

Figure 18 - The Pottery



Plate 1 – Area A after cleaning, looking southwest



Plate 2 – Pit (021), looking north



Plate 3 – View of the Romano-British well (136), looking north



Plate 4 – Pit (017), looking southwest



Plate 5 – Pit (009), looking southeast



Plate 6 – Pit (014), looking south



Plate 7 – Area B during excavation, looking northeast



Plate 8 – Ditch (156), looking northwest



Plate 9 – Flue (066), looking northeast



Plate 10 – Pit (200) and ditch (202), looking northwest



Plate 11 – View showing re-used masonry in foundations of barn, looking west



Plate 12 – Detail of re-used masonry



Plate 13 – Service Trench, Section 32, looking northwest

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	A	Unstratified finds retrieval	
002	-	Unstratified finds retrieval from spoil heap	
003	B	Unstratified finds retrieval	
004	A	Unstratified finds retrieval	
005	A	Unstratified finds retrieval	
006	A	Soft dark brown/black clayey silt, 0.19m thick	Buried soil
007	A	Soft dark brown/black clayey silt	Fill of (009)
008	A	Soft dark brown/black with mid reddish brown mottled clayey silt	Fill of (009)
009	A	Feature, 1.25m long by >0.9m wide and 0.25m deep, partly truncated by machine, flattish base	Pit
010	A	Loose/soft dark brown silt and limestone fragments	Dumped deposit
011	A	Soft dark brown/black ash and silt	Dumped deposit
012	A	Loose to soft mid to dark brown silt and limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
013	A	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Natural deposit
014	A	Feature, 1.63m wide by 0.95m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit
015	A	Firm mid to dark grey clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, charcoal and tile	Fill of (014)
016	A	Firm mid grey silty clay with frequent limestone fragments and tile	Fill of (017)
017	A	Oval feature, 1.35m long by 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit
018	A	Soft mid greenish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal	Fill of (021)
019	A	Soft dark greenish brown/black clayey silt	Fill of (020)
020	A	?Oval feature, >0.3m long by 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole
021	A	Sub-circular feature, 1.2m long by 1.1m wide and 0.43m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
022	A	Firm light greenish orange silty clay	Fill of (024)
023	A	Firm light greenish orange silty clay	Fill of (025)
024	A	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >4.5m long by 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep, steep to near vertical sides and flat base	Ditch
025	A	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >1.5m long by >0.5m wide and 0.24m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
026	A	Soft to friable mid yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit
027	Cancelled context		
028	Cancelled context		
029	A	Firm dark brown silt	Buried soil
030	A	Firm mid brown silt, 100mm thick	Buried soil
031	A	Soft to loose mid orange brown clayey silt with limestone fragments, 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit
032	A	Soft dark brown silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
033	A	Feature, 0.75m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and tapering base	?Pit

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
034	A	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (033)
035	A	Oval feature, 0.25m wide and 0.25m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole
036	A	Soft dark greyish brown silt	Fill of (035)
037	A	Soft dark brownish green silt with frequent gravel, 0.15m thick	Layer
038	A	Soft dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	Buried soil
039	A	Hard yellow limestone fragments, 60mm thick	Surface
040	A	Dark red brick/tile fragments, 40mm thick	Surface
041	A	Firm mid and light brown silt with limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Surface
042	A	Limestone structure, rough hewn in random coursing, 3.4m long by 0.6m high	Foundation for wall (043)
043	A	Limestone structure, squared in regular courses, 3.4m long by 2m high	Barn wall
044	A	Feature, 0.38m wide by 0.34m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
045	A	Friable to loose dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (044)
046	A	Feature, 0.29m wide by 0.3m deep, steep to vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole
047	A	Hard light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (046)
048	A	Limestone and brick structure, rough hewn in random coursing, 1.48m wide by 0.22m high	Foundation for barn door
049	A	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.11m thick	Buried soil
050	A	Soft/loose dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (014)
051	B	Unstratified finds retrieval from east wall of barn	
052	B	Firm cobbles within yellow/brown/grey silt and clay matrix	Cobble surface
053	B	Limestone and tile structure, random coursing, 1.9m long by >0.35m wide and >80mm high	Wall foundation
054	B	Limestone and occasional tile structure, random coursing, >0.8m long by 0.31m wide and >20mm high	Wall foundation
055	Unused context		
056	B	Sub-rectangular feature, 4.16m long by 3.52m wide, not excavated	Cut for farm structure
057	B	Loose white to mid bluish grey limestone and stone hardcore	Fill within (056)
058	B	Rectangular feature, 2.31m long by 1.51m wide, not excavated	Foundation trench for (059)
059	B	Machine brick (220mm x 110mm) structure, lining sides of cut (058)	Brick lining
060	B	Loose dark brown brick rubble and waste material	Fill within (059)
061	B	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sandy mortar	Surface
062	B	Soft dark brown/black silt and charcoal with frequent gravel	Occupation deposit
063	B	Firm mid to light yellowish brown clayey mortar	Surface
064	B	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 2.1m long by 1.3m wide	Foundation trench
065	B	Limestone structure, un-hewn with possible herringbone coursing, 2.1m long by 1.3m wide and >0.25m high	Wall
066	B	Tegula and <i>opus signinum</i> structure, >1.4m long by 0.32m wide and >40mm high	Flue
067	B	Soft light to mid yellowish brown silty clay mortar	Possible surface
068	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> block, >1.1m long by >0.8m wide and >50mm high	Surface
069	Unused context		

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
070	B	Firm mid brown silt	Subsoil
071	B	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >5.6m long by 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Foundation trench for (072)
072	B	Limestone structure, un-hewn in random coursing	Wall
073	B	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >3.71m long by 0.28m wide and 0.25m deep	Service trench
074	B	Loose to soft dark brown silt and reddish brown sand with iron pipe	Fill within (073)
075	B	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >3m long by 1.2m wide,	Robber trench
076	B	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (075)
077	B	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.83m long by >0.6m wide, not excavated	Possible foundation trench
078	B	Soft dark greyish brown with reddish brown mottling sandy silt	Fill of (077)
079	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> , 0.32m by 0.2m extent	Possible hypocaust base
080	B	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.15m long by 0.4m wide and 20mm deep,	Ditch
081	B	Soft dark brown silt	Fill of (080)
082	B	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >1.2m long by 0.4m wide	Ditch
083	B	Soft dark greyish brown silt	Fill of (082)
084	B	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >2.55m long by 0.66m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and U-shaped base	Ditch
085	B	Soft dark greyish brown silt	Fill of (084)
086	B	Rectangular feature, 0.35m long by 0.12m wide, not excavated	Posthole
087	B	Wood	Post within (086)
088	B	Sub-triangular, 0.3m long by 0.2m wide	Posthole
089	B	Wood	Post within (088)
090	B	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.15m long by 0.15m wide	Posthole
091	B	Wood	Post within (090)
092	B	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >7m long by 0.3m wide, not excavated	Service trench
093	B	Soft light to mid yellowish brown sand	Fill of (092)
094	B	Soft mixed dark greyish brown and dark bluish grey clay with frequent limestone fragments	Surface
095	Unused context		
096	B	Soft dark to mid brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
097	B	Hard mid to dark brown clay with cobbles, 80mm thick	Surface
098	B	Hard mid grey stone, 60mm thick	Surface
099	B	Hard light to mid grey orange sand and gravel, 90mm thick	Surface
100	B	Hard black tarmac, 50mm thick	Surface
101	B	Hard light to mid greyish brown sand and gravel, 100mm thick	Surface
102	B	<i>Same as (101)</i>	Surface
103	B	Loose dark brown silt and clay with frequent gravel, 0.12m thick	Surface and topsoil deposit
104	2	Soft light to mid brown silt, 100mm thick	Subsoil
105	2	Firm dark to mid brownish red silt, 50mm thick	Subsoil

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
106	2	Firm mid to dark reddish brown silt, 50mm thick	Subsoil
107	2	Hard light brownish yellow clay	Layer
108	2	Hard black charcoal, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
109	B	Soft dark to mid brown sandy silt	Layer
110	B	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey mortar with brick/tile fragments	Possible surface
111	B	Soft mid brown silt	Occupation deposit
112	B	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey mortar	?surface
113	B	Soft dark brown/black silt	Demolition deposit
114	B	<i>Opus signinum</i>	Surface
115	B	Soft mottled mid reddish brown and dark brown silt	Demolition deposit
116	B	Soft mid yellowish brown silt	Subsoil
117	B	Soft mid brown silt with frequent limestone fragments	Demolition deposit
118	B	Soft mid reddish brown silt	Subsoil
119	B	Soft mid reddish brown silt	Subsoil
120	B	Soft light to mid yellowish/greyish brown silt	Subsoil
121	Unused context		
122	B	Soft mid reddish brown silt	Subsoil
123		Wood	Plank
124	B	Soft light to mid yellowish brown clay	Make-up for (052)
125	B	Soft mid yellowish/reddish brown silt	Make-up for (052)
126	B	Soft dark brown silt	Former topsoil
127	B	Limestone structure, largely un-hewn, squared quoins, in random coursing	Wall foundation of barn
128	B	Limestone structure, occasionally un-hewn, re-using post-medieval ashlar and other mouldings, random coursing	Wall (blocked door)
129	B	Soft mid to dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (071)
130	B	Hard light to mid brownish yellow silty clay, 0.2m thick	Occupation deposit
131	B	Friable light brown silty sand, 50mm thick	Soil build-up
132	B	Firm black tarmac, 100mm thick	Surface
133	B	Loose dark brown/black silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
134	A	Firm light grey rounded pebbles and cobbles, 40mm thick	Surface
135	A	Feature, >1.8m long by >1m wide and >0.9m deep, irregular sides, not fully exposed	Cut for (136)
136	A	Limestone structure, rough hewn in regular coursing	Stone lining of well
137	A	Soft to firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
138	A	Feature, 0.55m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
139	A	Feature, 0.53m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
140	A	Firm mid yellowish grey silt with frequent charcoal	Fill of (021)
141	A	Soft light grey silt with charcoal	Fill of (021)
142	A	Feature, 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
143	A	Soft dark brown/black silt	Fill of (142)
144	A	Feature, 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit
145	A	Soft dark brown/black clayey silt	Fill of (144)
146	A	Soft dark brown/black sandy silt	Fill of (138)

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
147	A	Soft mid yellowish/reddish brown sandy silt, >0.37m thick	Natural deposit
148	A	Soft mid to dark grey with brown lenses, clayey silt	Fill of (139)
149	A	Firm light grey rounded pebbles and cobbles, 50mm thick	Surface
150	A	Loose mixed limestone, sand and topsoil, 0.16m thick	Hardstanding
151	A	Soft dark grey/black sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
152	B	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (153)
153	B	Sub-rectangular feature, >1.4m long by 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Demolition/clearance cut
154	B	Hard light yellowish grey limestone fragments	Surface
155	B	Firm mid brownish grey clayey sand	Fill of (156)
156	B	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.2m long by 0.9m wide and 0.87m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
157	A	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (135)
158	A	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (135)
159	A	Limestone structure, un-hewn and with no coursing, backfill around (136)	Fill of (135)
160	A	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Backfill within well
161	B	Firm and plastic mid bluish grey clayey silt, 90mm thick	Bedding for (154)
162	A	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt	
163	B	Stiff dark grey/black clay, 100mm thick	Soil build-up over (164)
164	B	Hard grey cobbles	Surface
165	B	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments	Fill of (166)
166	B	Sub-circular feature, 0.28m long by 0.26m wide and 70mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole
167	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> , 0.2m by 0.2m extent	Hypocaust base
168	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> , 0.2m by 0.2m extent	Hypocaust base
169	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> ,	Hypocaust base
170	B	Firm to friable light yellowish grey sandy gravel mortar	Surface repair?
171	B	Indurated mid yellowish pink <i>opus signinum</i>	Surface
172	B	Indurated light grey concrete	Surface
173	B	Indurated mid yellowish pink <i>opus signinum</i> with brick/tile fragments, 50mm wide	Edging around (172)
174	B	Firm to friable mixed yellow, grey and green sandy mortar with limestone and brick/tile fragments	Wall remnants
175	B	Soft and friable mixed mid greenish yellow and grey sand, silt and gravel	Fill of (185)
176	B	Soft and friable light grey sand, silt and gravel	Layer
177	B	Firm mid reddish brown clayey sand, 50mm thick	Subsoil
178	B	Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt, >0.8m thick	Natural deposit
179	B	Hard mid grey cobbles, 0.15m thick	Surface
180	A	Soft light yellowish brown sand with mortar, 30mm thick	?Surface
181	B	Firm dark blue/black clay, 100mm thick	Bedding for (179)
182	B	Firm light to mid green, orange and black clayey silt	Bedding for (179)
183	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> , 0.2m by 0.2m extent	Hypocaust base
184	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> , 0.2m by 100mm extent	Hypocaust base
185	B	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.5m long by >1.52m wide, not excavated	Foundation trench
186	B	Sub-circular feature, >1.05m long by >0.42m wide, not excavated	Pit

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
187	B	Soft and friable mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (186)
188	B	Soft and friable dark greyish brown silt	Fill of (186)
189	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> , 0.2m by 0.2m extent	Hypocaust base
190	B	<i>Opus signinum</i> , 0.2m by 0.2m extent	Hypocaust base
191	B	Modern cut <i>Same as (056) and (196)</i>	Cut for farm structure
192	Unused context		
193	Unused context		
194	B	Firm mid brownish grey with reddish brown mottling, sandy silt	Fill of (156)
195	B	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with concrete fragments, 0.11m thick	Demolition deposit
196	B	Modern cut <i>Same as (056) and (191)</i>	Cut for farm structure
197	B	Grouped contexts (066), (115), (113)	?Hypocaust floor
198	B	Hard mid grey cobbles, 80mm thick	Surface
199	B	Squared wooden post	Post
200	B	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.56m long by 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep, near vertical sides and rounded base	Pit
201	B	Firm mid yellowish brown with grey mottled, silty clay	Fill of (200)
202	B	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.86m long by 1m wide and 0.3m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch
203	B	Firm light greenish grey silty clay	Fill of (202)
204	B	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent gravel and limestone fragments	Fill of (200)
205	B	Firm light to mid orange and black clayey silt	Fill of Pipe trench
206	B	Oval feature, not excavated	Modern feature
207	B	Firm mid to dark greyish orange silt	Fill of (206)
208	B	Circular feature	Pit/posthole
209	B	Soft dark brown silty clay	Fill of (208)
210	B	Feature	Modern feature
211	B	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (210)
212	B	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Make-up for (161)
213	B	Firm mid blue to mid greyish yellow clay	Natural deposit
214	B	Soft mid yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit
215	B	Friable dark greyish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Buried soil
216	B	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >2m long by 1m wide and 0.32m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
217	B	Friable light yellowish grey lime mortar and limestone fragments	Fill of (216)
218	B	Plastic mid brownish grey silt and clay	Fill of (216)
219	B	Unstratified finds retrieval	
220	ST1	Firm dark grey stone, 0.2m thick	Road surface
221	ST1	Firm mid grey clayey silt with frequent small gravel, 0.15m thick	Former topsoil
222	ST1	Firm light greenish grey clayey silt, 0.35m thick	
223	ST1	Firm mid brownish red clayey sand with frequent small gravel, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
224	ST1	Firm light greenish brown clay with frequent stone fragments	Natural deposit
225	ST1	Firm mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent gravel, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
226	ST1	Firm light green silty clay, 50mm thick	Natural deposit

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
227	ST3	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
228	ST3	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
229	ST3	Plastic mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (230)
230	ST3	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 3.2m wide by >0.4m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
231	ST3	Brick (230mm x 100mm x 70mm) structure, laid flat	Surface
232	ST3	Friable mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (233)
233	ST3	Feature, 2.68m wide by 0.8m deep, steep sides and flat base	Construction cut
234	ST3	Plastic mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (235)
235	ST3	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.8m wide by >0.75m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
236	ST3	Plastic mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (237)
237	ST3	?linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.6m wide by >0.54m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
238	ST3	Mixed firm to plastic mid brownish yellow and mid reddish brown mottled blue grey, sand, gravel and clay, >0.8m deep	Natural deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). A total of 308 sherds from 232 vessels, weighing 4258 grams were 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 Archive Catalogue 1 and a summary appears in Table 1.

Condition

Most of the vessels are represented by single sherds and no cross-context vessels are evident. Thirty-one vessels are abraded or very abraded and this is reflected in the average sherd weight of 14 grams. A small number of sherds are sooted, burnt and stained. The condition of the pottery may suggest it is largely redeposited and residual.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Tradition	Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Fine	Samian	SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian ware	2	2	11
		SAMSG	South Gaulish Samian ware	1	1	3
	Amphora	GAU4	Gauloise 4	8	1	43
	Mortaria	MONV	Nene Valley mortaria	3	3	84
	Fine	MHAD	Much Hadham ware	1	1	8
		NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated	94	67	657
NVGCC		Nene Valley Grey colour-coated	2	2	19	
Coarse	Oxidised	NVCR	Nene Valley Cream ware	5	4	87
		NVOX	Nene Valley Oxidised ware	1	1	4
		OX	Miscellaneous Oxidised ware	3	3	16
		PARC	Parchment; cream painted red; unknown source	1	1	31
		SHOX	Oxidised Shell-tempered fabric	1	1	10
		Reduced	BB1	Black Burnished ware 1	2	1
	BB2		Black Burnished ware 2	2	2	57
	GFIN		Miscellaneous Fine Grey ware	10	10	116
	GREY		Miscellaneous Grey ware	26	18	317
	NVGW		Nene Valley grey ware	90	70	1352
	NVGWC		Nene Valley coarse grey ware	4	3	32
	NVGWV		Nene Valley Grey ware variant	6	6	67
	NVGY		Nene Valley earlier grey ware	2	2	24
	Shell	SHEL	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	16	15	233
		SMSH	South Midlands shell-tempered ware	27	17	993
	Calcareous	CALC	Calcareous tempered fabric	1	1	35
	TOTAL:				308	232

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from three areas although most, if not all, appears to be residual as many of these contexts also include post-Roman material.

Range

Fine, imported and coarse wares are present in the assemblage. Imported material comprises samian ware from central and southern Gaul and amphora. Most of the pottery originates from production sites located in the Nene Valley and encompasses a wide range of types, including the ubiquitous colour coat but also oxidised, cream and a variety of grey wares. Two Nene Valley grey ware variants (GFIN1 and GREY1) have calcareous inclusions. Shell-tempered pottery from the South Midlands also occurs. Regional imports comprise Black Burnished and Much Hadham wares.

Table 2, Range of forms

Tradition	Form	NoV
Closed	Amph	1
	Beaker	34
	Closed	68
	Flagon	1
	Flagon/Jug	1
	Jar	45
	Jar/Beaker	2
Open	Bowl	22
	Dish	1
	Mortaria	3
	Open	8
Flat	Plate	1
	Lid	1
Miscellaneous	Misc	2
	Bowl/Dish	2
	Jar/Bowl	8
Unknown	?	32

Jars and closed forms are most common (Table 2), with few open or flat forms that are more likely to have been used as table wares. Three mortaria and an amphora also indicating a utilitarian assemblage connected to cooking and kitchen activities. However, 34 beakers are present suggesting the assemblage does contain some vessels associated with dining.

Potential

Whilst the assemblage is quite large, the residual nature of the material hinders interpretation. Certainly the range of ware types and forms indicates that the pottery is connected to domestic activity, possibly with a concentration of activity between the late 2nd and 3rd centuries, which may continue in a more limited form into the 4th century.

Many of the Nene Valley wares can be paralleled in published literature. Six vessels were selected for illustration due to their unusual nature (Table 3) and these are included in Fig. 17. The two Nene Valley variant wares (GFIN1 and GREY1) would merit further work and are suitable for inclusion in a programme of ICPS analysis. None of the pottery poses problems for long term storage and should be retained. The assemblage may require reassessment if further work is carried out on the site.

Table 3, vessels for illustration

Ill. No.	Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)
01	071	NVGWC	JCHR	1	1	21
02	004	GFIN	BNK	1	1	30
03	201	GREY	BNK	4	1	28
04	218	BB1	BFL	2	1	59
05	155	SMSH	L	3	1	168
06	003	NVGW	J	1	1	18

Summary

A medium sized assemblage of domestic pottery was recovered from the site. Whilst some of the wares are imported, most can be identified as Nene Valley products indicating that locally manufactured pottery was perhaps favoured. This may reflect the economic status of the site, particularly when combined with a lack of evidence for table and "high status" wares.

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); the equivalent codenames for Cambridgeshire are included in Table 4. A total of 87 sherds from 79 vessels, weighing 1153 grams were 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 Archive Catalogue 2. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern period.

Condition

The average sherd weight is thirteen grams and most vessels are represented by single sherds. Some show above average levels of abrasion which, combined with a low average sherd weight and the high ratio of sherds to vessels, suggesting the assemblage is mostly re-deposited. This accounts for the high amount of residual material in post-medieval and early modern contexts.

Ten vessels have external and internal soot residues present, perhaps an indication of their domestic use. Two sherds have soot over broken edges, which suggest they cracked over a fire, or that they were in contact with fire after breakage.

Results

Table 4, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Cambs. cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	GRE	1550	1800	2	2	23
BL	Black-glazed wares	PMBL	1550	1750	4	4	163
BONC	Bourne/Colne Type ware	BONC	1450	1650	2	2	23
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	BONA/B/C	1150	1400	7	7	66
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	CSTN	1480	1650	3	2	22
CREA	Creamware	CREA	1770	1830	1	1	2
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	DUTR/GRE	1550	1650	10	9	62
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	ENGS	1690	1900	9	8	273
ENPO	English Porcelain	BCHIN	1750	1900	1	1	13
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	1500	1650	4	4	70
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	1200	1550	2	2	11
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	MODR	1750	1900	3	2	9
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	-	850	1050	1	1	4
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	-	1150	1450	1	1	2
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	-	1800	1900	2	2	18
NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodied Glazed ware	-	1220	1320	3	2	15
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	ENGS	1690	1900	5	2	82
PEARL	Pearlware	PEARL	1770	1900	3	3	28
PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware	SHW	1175	1400	1	1	5
PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly Ware Fabric 2	SHW2	1175	1400	1	1	6
SLSOF	South Lincolnshire Shell Oolite & Iron	-	1000	1230	1	1	10
SLSTCW	South Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarseware	-	1000	1150	1	1	5
ST	Stamford Ware	STAM	970	1200	3	3	10
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LYST	1150	1250	1	1	16
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	-	1700	1770	1	1	1
TOY	Toynon Medieval Ware	TOYN	1280	1500	1	1	56
TPW	Transfer printed ware	TRANS	1770	1900	9	9	42
WHITE	Modern whiteware	WHITE	1850	1900	5	5	116
TOTAL:					87	79	1153

Provenance

As with the Roman pottery, many of the earlier wares appear to be residual in early modern contents.

Range

Four vessels are unrecognised and have been given generic code names (MEDLOC and SNLOC) and a full fabric description. Five vessels are dated to between the Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods and sixteen are attributable to the medieval period. More common are post-medieval and early modern wares, particularly Dutch-type and Glazed Red Earthenwares (DUTRT and GRE), some of which may have come from the recently identified production centre at Broad Street in Ely (Cessford *et al.* 2006). The post medieval and early modern material follows

the general trend for pottery in this period in that it is increasingly imported from large regional production centres. Brown and black glazed earthenware (BERTH, CIST, BL) were probably sourced from Staffordshire and Ticknall (South Derbys.) as well as more locally. A total of 33 vessels are early modern and include mass manufactured wares such as Pearlware (PEARL) and Creamware (CREA), and Transfer Printed wares (TPW) and Whitewares (WHITE) of the mid/late 19th to 20th centuries.

The range of forms is quite restricted with various types of jug, bowl and jar occurring most commonly, although cups/mugs and some jar/pipkins are also present.

Potential

None of the pottery poses problems for long term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small group of mainly post-medieval and early modern pottery was recovered from the site. Early pottery was residual in later features, but indicates activity occurred on the site between the Saxo-Norman and early modern periods.

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). A total of 1045 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 89,681 grams were recovered from the site¹. The majority of the assemblage is Roman in date, although most of the brick and tile is residual in post-Roman contexts. Small amounts of medieval, post-medieval and early modern material are also present.

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 Archive Catalogue 3, with a summary in Table 5.

Large amounts of early modern ceramic building material and abraded Roman tile meant most of the building material assemblage was of low significance and offered limited opportunities for interpretation. On this basis, a discard policy was put in place during recording of the unwashed fragments, with basic identifications, comments, dating, numbers of fragments and weights being noted. The material that was retained was washed and re-examined and further details were added to the site archive. Of the original 1045 fragments, 920, weighing 57,570 were discarded (*ca.* 88% of the assemblage by number of fragments, and 64% by weight). The remaining material comprises a range of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and early modern brick and tile. Two limestone stone tesserae (weighing thirty-five grams) were also identified during recording and details are included in the ceramic building material archive.

The Roman brick and tile has a fairly standard fabric which is fine oxidised with a reduced core and highly fired; the fabric is mainly inclusion free. Only variations of this type are noted in the archive, and light firing clay streaks, calcareous material and flint are occasionally noted. The Roman tile was also uniform in manufacture, being bedded on a mix of coarse sand and small pebbles; any variations on this are also recorded in the archive. Tegula flanges and cut-outs were recorded using Bett's typology (1986). Measurements for the Roman brick and tile were noted and are discussed below.

Fabrics of the post-Roman tile and brick were recorded, as were features such as glaze, decoration, nib/peg type and evidence for manufacture. New nib or flange types were either given a full written description, or were allocated a place in the tile type series. Measurements of the post-Roman brick and tile were also taken where possible.

Condition

A high percentage of material was highly abraded and this material was discarded. Of the material that was not kept, the average fragment weight was 62 grams compared to an average fragment weight of 257 grams for the material

¹ Excavation in 2008 produced a fragment of box-flue tile (229) and a complete early modern brick. These are included in Archive Catalogue 3.

that was retained. The ceramic building material was extremely mixed in most contexts, and the Roman material appears to be largely residual, although reuse may account for the appearance of some fragments in contexts dating to the post-Roman period. Of 84 fragments of Roman brick and tile, 46 have traces of mortar and on 17 this is over broken edges, suggesting they have been reused. A fragment of tegula from (003) has two types of mortar (one white, one pink) adhering to it. Forty-six sherds have sooted surfaces and at least ten have sooting over broken edges; again, this may indicate reuse in the post Roman period (e.g. from being set into a hearth) though this is more likely to be an accidental feature from activity in the area (e.g. from stubble burning, bonfires). The high levels of abrasion on the material may be due to ploughing action, though the high average fragment weight for the discarded material suggests it underwent limited re-deposition. The presence of a Roman building on the site is known from previous archaeological investigations and it is highly likely the early brick and tile is associated with this structure.

Results

Table 5, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BOX	Roman box tile	14	3003
BOXDISC	Roman box tile (discarded)	9	892
BRK	Brick	3	2600
BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	28	6824
CBM	Ceramic building material	1	12
CBMDISC	Ceramic building material (discarded)	17	418
DRAINDISC	Drain (general; discarded)	14	634
FIREDCLAY	Fired clay	1	21
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile	1	145
IMB	Imbrex	9	1385
IMBDISC	Discarded imbrex	13	836
MODDRAIN	Modern land drain	2	114
MODTIL	Modern tile	9	147
MODTILDISC	Modern tile (discarded)	40	3489
PANT	Pantile	1	279
PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)	25	3311
PEGDISC	Peg tile (discarded)	1	776
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	4	155
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	9	634
RBRK	Roman brick	23	12791
RBRKDISC	Roman brick (discarded)	46	7629
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1	154
RTIL	Roman tile	15	3325
RTILDISC	Roman tile (discarded)	222	15459
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	4	789
RTMISCDISC	Roman or post-Roman miscellaneous tile (discarded)	465	12912
TEG	Tegula	34	7136
TEGDISC	Tegula (discarded)	31	3756
TESS	Tessarae	3	55
TOTAL:		1045	89681

Provenance

As with the pottery, most of the early tile appears to be residual and re-deposited into early modern features.

Range

Roman

Overall, the brick and tile shows uniformity in fabric and manufacture. Although twelve fragments are oxidised over breaks, suggesting they cracked during firing, there are no wasters or material associated with manufacture. This suggests the material may be local, but they were not manufactured in the immediate vicinity. Two fragments, a tile from (071) and a piece of box flue from (001) are in a light firing shell tempered fabric and it is possible these originate from the Roman tile kilns in Harrold (North Bedfordshire).

Roofing Tile

A total of 65 tegulae were identified in the assemblage. These range in depth from 17mm to 27mm. Flanges mainly fall into the types classified by Betts (1986); types one and six are the most common, though types four, five, twelve and thirty-one are also present. A single example from (003) appeared to be a variation of type 6, with a sunken margin on either side of the flange edge. Cut-outs were recorded according to Betts' typology (1986), with types A and C being most common. None of the tegulae have signature marks.

A total of 22 imbrices are present. One example has a finger impression (071) which is a feature of these tiles where they were 'under the middle of the side edge...made when the tile was being carried at the point of balance' (Brodrribb 1987: 25). Most of the imbrices appear to have been laid on fabric, which was probably placed across the wooden mould to aid their removal. Interestingly, one example (018) appears to have impressions of the mould on the bedded side. The imbrices have depths ranging from 11mm to 22mm.

Brick

A total of 69 fragments of Roman brick are present in the assemblage. Few of the bricks are complete enough to be linked to a specific type. Fragments from a number of contexts (002, 003, 015 and 018) fall into a depth range of 40mm to 45mm. These may be bessales, which measure *ca.* 198mm square and *ca.* 43mm thick (Brodrribb 1987: 34). These bricks were used to create pillars for supporting hypocausts, flooring, archways and bonding (Brodrribb 1987: 34-35). The majority of the remaining bricks have a thickness of 37mm to 49mm, with a few examples falling outside this range. These depths can be linked to several styles of Roman brick (Brodrribb 1987: 40 & 42-43).

Box flue tile

The presence of 23 fragments of box tile fits with the presence of a substantial building. Much of the box tile (tubulus) features combed decoration. Two (001 and 003) of the box tiles have cut-outs which operated as vent-holes. Rectangular vents are the most common type on Roman box tile, but circular, diamond and triangular examples are also known (Brodrribb 1987: 75). Unfortunately large enough fragments of the Box tiles did not survive for the shape of the cut outs to be surmised.

Miscellaneous tile

A large number of tile fragments are recognisably Roman, but are too abraded to identify fully; these amount to 238 fragments. A further 469 fragments are very abraded and could not be confidently identified as Roman, medieval or modern tile.

Medieval

A small amount of flat roofing tile was recovered from the site and two distinct fabrics are present:

Fabric 1: A medium to coarse sandy oxidised fabric with a reduced core with common round to sub round quartz 0.1 to 0.3mm with occasional larger quartz up to 1mm, occasional rounded iron up to 1mm, sparse oolite and sparse medium sized shell. Cleaner clay lenses are also present which appear to have fine background quartz that includes sparse oolite and shell. Tiles are bedded on round to sub round quartz between 0.3 to 0.5mm.

Fabric 2: A fine sandy oxidised fabric with a reduced core with fine background quartz and sparse larger sub round to round quartz up to 0.5mm, with sparse oolite and medium sized shell. Bedded on round to sub round quartz between 0.3 to 0.5mm and sub angular flint up to 4mm.

The origin of fabric 1 is likely to be fairly local and the presence of rounded oolite and shell is reminiscent of the products of Stanion and Lyvden in Northamptonshire; a general date span of 13th to 15th century can be suggested for the dating of this example. Fabric 2 appears to be very similar to the fabric of wares produced at Colne (Cams) and Bourne (Lincs). The products of both are known to be common in Cambridgeshire and either of these could be the source of these tiles, as they manufacture products that are virtually indistinguishable from one another. One tile from (179) is combed tile and has a reduced green suspension glaze. The curved edge and method of bedding suggest this may be a fragment of roof furniture. The fine fabric produced at Colne and Bourne, both of which manufactured roofing tile, are usually dated between the 15th and 17th centuries. However, increasing evidence suggests that pottery in the fine post medieval Bourne fabric may date as early as the 14th century. The glazing on the tile would suggest it post dates the mid 13th century, so a provisional late 13th to 14th century date is suggested for this fragment. At present, the flat roofing tiles can only be said to date between the 14th and the 17th centuries.

Thirteen medieval flat roofing tiles, weighing seven hundred and eighty-nine grams are present in the assemblage. Two joining fragments of possible roof furniture came from (179) as did the majority of the medieval roofing tile.

Post Medieval and Early Modern

Examples of light firing Pantile and modern brick are present. Brick occurred in a variety of fabrics including light firing Gault clay. Two of the more complete bricks (003 and 010) are unfrogged and have dimensions that suggest a 16th to 18th century date for their manufacture. Industrially produced modern brick is also present.

Potential

It is recommended the examples of medieval tile be retained for future reference. The Roman ceramic building material may be suitable for discard if the previously excavated material from the site provides an adequate archive

of Roman brick and tile. No further work is required on the assemblage, though this material should be reconsidered in light of further archaeological investigations on the site.

Summary

A substantial collection of brick and tile was recovered from the site, most of which is Roman. It appears that most of the assemblage is residual and associated with early modern features. The range and extent of material indicates buildings stood in the immediate vicinity during the Roman and (possibly) the medieval period.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 3 (115g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fill of ditch (070) and from a former topsoil (221).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 6, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
071	cattle	humerus	2	106	distal end, both join
221	large mammal	metacarpus	1	9	fragment

Summary

As a small assemblage, the animal bone has very limited potential. The bone should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A total of 48 fragments of glass, weighing 411g, was retrieved as unstratified material.

Condition

All of the glass is in good condition, though a few pieces show iridescent decay.

Results

Table 7, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Dark green bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century	3	60	20 th century
	Green bottle, 20 th century	1	4	
	Medium-dark green bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	5	
	Pink moulded bowl/vase, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	3	
	Brown bottle, 20 th century	2	8	
	Very pale green Codd? bottle	1	29	
	Colourless bottle, some embossed, late 19 th - 20 th century	11	34	
	Colourless polygonal bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	2	
	Colourless window glass with gilded lettering, 20 th century	1	4	
	Light green window glass, 19 th century	1	1	
003	Dark green bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century	2	75	20 th century
	Green bottle, 20 th century	2	3	
	Very pale green bottle, late 19 th - 20 th century	6	64	
	Colourless bottle, some embossed, late 19 th - 20 th century	10	104	
	Colourless bottle, painted label, late 20 th century	1	7	
	Colourless window glass, 19 th -20 th century	4	8	
Totals		48	411	

Provenance

All of the glass was unstratified.

Range

All of the glass is early modern and the great majority is from vessels, mostly bottles, with a small quantity of window glass.

Potential

Although a large collection, all of the glass is early modern and unstratified. Consequently, the glass assemblage is of very limited potential, though indicates use of the site in the 19th-20th centuries.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 8, Other Materials

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
001				2		2	3	Stems only	18 th century
Totals				2		2	3		

Provenance

The clay pipe stems were unstratified. They are probably relatively local products of the Peterborough area.

Potential

As unstratified items the clay pipes are of very limited potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Eleven other items, mostly building material, weighing a total of about 6810g were recovered from 2 separate contexts.

Condition

All the material is in good condition, though the opus signinum has the potential to fragment.

Results

Table 9, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	coal	coal	1	6	
015	Cement	Opus signinum flooring, 42cm x 26cm x 8cm, suggestion of an edge	10	6810	Roman

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a pit fill (015) and as unstratified material (002).

Range

Most of the other finds were provided by opus signinum, with all the pieces probably originally just one. This block of Roman flooring material is substantial and unlikely to have been moved far from the building it derived from. There is also a probable edge to the piece, where it would have met a wall of the building.

Potential

The pieces of opus signinum flooring are of high local significance and potential and strongly indicate the proximity of a Roman building. The coal is of no potential and can be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 10 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 10, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
001	Unstratified	
002	Unstratified	
003	Unstratified	
004	Late 2nd to mid 3rd	
006	3rd+	
007	16th	Includes mid 2nd to 4th century pottery
010	16th to 18th	date on CBM
015	3rd to 4th	
016	2nd	
018	Mid 3rd to 4th	
019	16th to 18th	date on a single sherd
022	2nd+	
030	17th to 18th	
036	Roman or Post Medieval/Modern	date on CBM
051	Mid 3rd to 4th	
052	Late 2nd to 3rd	
053	Roman	date on CBM
070	Mid 2nd to 3rd	
071	15th to 17th	Date on a single sherd, includes early to mid 2nd
072	Late 2nd to 3rd	
076	late 19th to 20th	date on CBM
085	4th	
094	19th to 20th	Includes late 3rd to 4th
109	modern	date on CBM
126	Mid to late 3rd	
143	Roman	date on CBM
146	18th	Date on a single sherd
151	3rd	
152	16th to 18th	date on CBM; includes 3rd century pottery
155	Late 2nd to early 3rd	
156	Roman	date on CBM
157	3rd	
160	13th to 15th	Date on CBM; includes late 2nd to 3rd century pottery
161	Roman or Post Medieval/Modern	date on CBM
179	19th to 20th	date on a single sherd
181	17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd; includes mid 2nd to 3rd century pottery
201	Early 2nd to early 3rd	
204	18th to 20th	Includes 3rd century pottery
207	19th to 20th	
218	Early to mid 2nd	
219	Late 3rd to 4th	
221	3rd+	
229	Roman	Date on single fragment of CBM
231	Late 19th+	Date on single fragment of CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

A	Unclassified amphorae	BEV	Bowl with everted rim
ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	BFB	Bead and flange rim bowl
B	Unclassified Bowl	BFL	Flanged rimmed bowl
BAB	Blobs Barbotine	BG225	Bowl with rounded rim
BBR	Bowl with bead rim	BHEM	Hemispherical bowl
BCAR	Carinated Bowl	BHL	Horizontal lines Burnished
BD	Bowl/Dish	BIA	Intersecting arcs Burnished
BDG	Bowl with double grooved rim	BK	Unclassified beaker
BDL	Diagonal lines Burnished	BKCR	Beaker with curved rim
		BKEV	Beaker with everted rim

BKFO	Folded beaker	JWM	Wide mouthed jar
BKFOSC	Folded scaled beaker with curved rim	L	Unclassified Lid
BKPM	Pentice Moulded beaker	LA	Acute Lattice
BNK	Bowl no neck	LBTR	Lid/Bowl with triangular rim
BS	Body sherd	LBX	Castor box lid
BTR	Triangular rimmed bowl	LHJ	Lower Handle Join
BURN	Burnished	M	Unclassified Mortaria
BWM	Wide mouthed bowl	MRR	Mortaria with reeded rim
Ca	Calcareous material (e.g. oolite, shell)	NoF	Number of Fragments
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	NoS	Number of sherds
CLSD	Closed form	NoV	Number of vessels
CXT	Context	OPN	Open form
DPR	Dish with plain rim	OX	Oxidised
FDN	Flagon disc neck	PA	Unknown Painted
Fe	Iron	PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
J	Unclassified Jar	PGB	Plate Gallo-Belgic imitation
JB	Unclassified Jar/Bowl	PL	Letters Painted
JBCAR	Jar/Bowl with carinated rim	R	Reduced
JBCUR	Jar/Bowl with curved rim	ROUL	Separate lines Rouletted
JBK	Unclassified Jar/Beaker	ROUZ	Zone Rouletted
JBKFO	Jar/Beaker with folded rim	SHG	Horizontal grooves Scored
JBL	Large jar/bowl	SNI	Nail impressions Stabbed
JCUR	Jar with curved rim	STA	Angular Stamped
JEV	Jar with everted rim	SWL	Wavy lines Scored
JL	Large jar	TR	Trench
JS	Storage Jar	UHI	Upper Handle Join
JUG	Flagon/Jug	W (g)	Weight (grams)
JUR	Jar with undercut rim		

REFERENCES

- ~ 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- ~ 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>
- ~ n/d, *Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Standards for Archaeological Archive Preparation*, Peterborough City Council
- Bellamy, D, 1983 'Medieval pottery kilns at Stanion', *Northamptonshire Archaeology* **18**: 153-61
- Betts, I, 1986 *Identifying Ceramic Building Material*, Unpublished: Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology
- Brodribb, G, 1987 *Roman Brick and Tile*. Gloucester: Alan Sutton Publishing
- Brown, AE, 1994 'A Romano-British Shell-gritted Pottery and Tile Manufacturing Site at Harrold, Bedfordshire', *Bedfordshire Archaeology* **21**: 19-107
- Cessford, C, Alexander, M and A Dickens *et al.*, 2006 *Between Broad Street and the Great Ouse: waterfront archaeology in Ely*, East Anglian Archaeology **114**. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.
- Darling, MJ, 2004 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* **11**, 67-74
- Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* **4**, 65-88
- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B, and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**
- Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Alter	Draw	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
001	GFIN1	JUG				BS	1	1	14
001	GFIN1	CLSD				BS	1	1	16
001	GREY	CLSD				BS	1	1	15
001	GREY1	J				BS	5	1	68
001	GREY1	BFL				RIM	1	1	19
001	GREY1	CLSD				BS	1	1	2
001	NVCC	BK		VABR		BS	1	1	1
001	NVCC	DPR		ABR		RIM; BUFFF	1	1	7
001	NVCC	OPN?				BS; LFAB	1	1	14
001	NVCC	OPN		VABR		BS; WHTF	1	1	11
001	NVCC	BK		ABR; BURNTE		BS	1	1	1
001	NVCC	CLSD				BS; BUFFF	1	1	2
001	NVCC	OPN?				BS	3	3	12
001	NVCC	BX?	ROUZ			BS; BUFFF	1	1	4
001	NVCC	BKFO		ABR		BS; WHTF	1	1	4
001	NVCC	BK				BS; LFAB	1	1	1
001	NVCC	BKFOSC	ROUZ			BS; BUFFF	1	1	4
001	NVCC	BK				BS; LATEF	4	4	11
001	NVCC	BK	ROUZ	ABR		BS	1	1	3
001	NVCC	LBX	ROUZ			BS; LFAB	1	1	6
001	NVCC	BFB		ABR		RIM	1	1	20
001	NVCC	CLSD				BS; LFAB	1	1	18
001	NVCC	BKFOSC				BS; LFAB	1	1	3
001	NVCR	PGB				RIM	1	1	10
001	NVCR	CLSD				BS	1	1	36
001	NVCR	CLSD				BS	1	1	20
001	NVGW	CLSD				BS	6	6	31
001	NVGW	JBIF		BURNTE		RIM	1	1	13
001	NVGW	CLSD		BURNTE; SOOTE		BS	1	1	6
001	NVGW			VABR		BS	1	1	9
001	NVGWC	BKEV				RIM & BS	2	1	5
001	NVGWC					BS	1	1	6
001	OX	CLSD				BS	1	1	2
001	SHEL	JCUR				RIM; RDBN	1	1	16
001	SHEL	J		SOOT		BASE; GREYF	1	1	21
001	SHEL	J				BS	1	1	2
001	SHEL	J				BS; GREYF	1	1	11
001	SHEL	J				BASE; BUFFF DGREY CORE	1	1	18
001	SHEL	JBL				BS; GREYF	1	1	15
001	SMSH	CLSD				BS; RDBN	1	1	9
001	SMSH	JCUR				RIM; GREYF	1	1	8
001	SMSH	CLSD				BS; ORNGBNF; PB	1	1	12
001	SMSH	JS		VABR		RIM; RDBN	1	1	27
001	SMSH	J	RILL			BS; RDBN	1	1	16
001	ZDATE					4C			
001	ZZZ					MIXED			
002	NVCC	CLSD				BS; CREAMF	2	1	12
002	NVGW	BK?				BASE	4	1	17
002	ZDATE					L2-M3			
003	BB2	BD				BASE; LFAB	1	1	46
003	CALC	JS				RIM	1	1	35
003	GFIN	CLSD?				BS	1	1	6
003	GFIN1	CLSD				BS	1	1	5
003	GFIN1	CLSD				BS	1	1	7
003	GFIN1	CLSD				BS	1	1	6
003	GREY	CLSD		VABR; BURNT		BS	1	1	28
003	GREY1	JCUR		VABR		RIM	1	1	3
003	GREY1	CLSD				BS	1	1	3
003	GREY1	CLSD				BS	1	1	3
003	GREY1	CLSD		ABR		BS	1	1	5
003	GREY1	CLSD				BS	1	1	26
003	GREY1	OPN		ABR		BS	1	1	13
003	JBKFO					BS	1	1	4
003	MONV	M				BS	1	1	20
003	NVCC	BK	ROUZ			BS; LFAB	1	1	4
003	NVCC	J	SWL			BS	1	1	10

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Alter	Draw	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
003	NVCC	CLSD				BS & BASE	21	1	23
003	NVCC	BK	FBR			RIM	1	1	3
003	NVCC	OPN				BASE; FTM	1	1	15
003	NVCC	BK		BURNTE		BASE; FTM; BUFFF	1	1	8
003	NVCC	CLSD				BS; BUFFF	1	1	5
003	NVCC	BKBA	BAL			BS	1	1	1
003	NVCC	BHEM				BASE; FTM	1	1	55
003	NVCC	BK				BS; LFAB; HIGHF	1	1	5
003	NVCC	BKBA	BAB			BS; LFAB	1	1	1
003	NVCC	BKFO	ROUL			BS; LFAB	1	1	2
003	NVCC	BKBA	BAL			BS	1	1	2
003	NVCC	BK		ABR		BS; WHTF	1	1	1
003	NVCC	CLSD				BS; BUFFF	1	1	7
003	NVCC	OPN				BASE; HIGHF	1	1	4
003	NVCC	OPN?				BS	1	1	3
003	NVCC	CLSD		ABR		BS; WHTF	1	1	9
003	NVGW	JWM				RIM	1	1	21
003	NVGW	J	STA		06	BS	1	1	18
003	NVGW	J				BASE	1	1	32
003	NVGW	OPN				BASE	1	1	14
003	NVGW	CLSD				BS & BASE	6	6	45
003	NVGW	BFB				RIM	1	1	7
003	NVGW	BTR	BIA			RIM	1	1	8
003	NVGW	JBKEV				RIM	2	2	6
003	NVGW	BWM				RIM	1	1	11
003	NVGW	CLSD		ABR		BS	1	1	5
003	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	3
003	NVGW	J	LA			BS; BB COPY?	2	1	16
003	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	3
003	NVGWV	JBCUR				RIM	1	1	5
003	NVGWV	BG225				RIM	1	1	13
003	PARC	CLSD	PL			BS	1	1	31
003	SAMCG	DR33				BS	1	1	6
003	SHEL	JBCUR	BURN			RIM; DGREYF	1	1	9
003	SHEL	JCUR				RIM	1	1	12
003	SHEL	J				BS; NO PB; DGREYF	1	1	12
003	SHEL	RILL				BS; DGREYF	1	1	3
003	SMSH	JS				RIM; RDBN	1	1	80
003	SMSH	JB		CONC		BS; BN/DGREYF	4	1	74
003	SMSH	JBL				BS; RDF	1	1	27
003	SMSH	JS		VABR		RIM; RDBN	1	1	128
003	ZDATE					4C			
004	GFIN	BNK	SHLDRG		02	RIM; 2ND	1	1	30
004	NVCC	BK				BS; BUFF	1	1	4
004	NVCR	BCAR				BS; UNUSUAL FORM	2	1	21
004	NVGW	J		FERRUGENOUS DEP		BS & BASE	2	1	54
004	ZDATE					L2-M3			
005	SMSH?	JCUR				RIMS & BS; RDBNF; SPARSE PD & ECHINOID SPINES	6	1	187
006	NVCC	CLSD				BS; CREAMF	1	1	19
006	NVCC	BK				BS; BUFFF	1	1	13
006	NVGCC?	CLSD				BS	1	1	17
006	ZDATE					3+			
007	NVGW	CLSD		ABR		BS	1	1	8
007	ZDATE					M2-4			
015	NVCC	CLSD		ABR		BS; BUFFF	1	1	2
015	NVCC	CLSD	ROUZ			BS; LFAB	1	1	27
015	SMSH	JUR				RIM	1	1	12
015	ZDATE					3-4			
016	NVGCC	BK				BS	1	1	2
016	ZDATE					2ND			
018	MONV	M		BURNTE		BS; FE/SLAG TRITS	1	1	12
018	NVCC	B				BASE; BUFFF	1	1	21
018	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	4
018	ZDATE					M3-4			
022	SHEL	J	SHG			BS	1	1	24
022	SMSH	JBL				BASE; RDBN WITH GREY CORE	1	1	54
022	ZDATE					ROMAN (2C+)			

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Alter	Draw	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
051	NVCC	CLSD	JL	VABRI		BS & BASE; BUFFF	3	1	91
051	ZDATE					M3-4			
052	NVGW	BG225	BHL			RIM; GREY COPY	1	1	22
052	ZDATE					L2-3			
070	NVGW	BK				BASE; FTM	1	1	29
070	ZDATE					M2-3			
071	NVCC	BK				BS; BUFFF	1	1	2
071	NVGW	BK				BS	1	1	2
071	NVGW	J	BDL	SOOTE		BS	1	1	6
071	NVGWC	JCHR			01	RIM; CF MILTON KEYNES	1	1	21
071	SMSH	JS				BS; RDBN GREYINT	1	1	165
071	ZDATE					E-M2			
071	ZZZ					MIXED			
072	NVCC	BK				BASE & FRAGS; CRMF; FTM	4	1	26
072	ZDATE					L2-3			
085	MONV	MRR				RIM	1	1	52
085	NVCC	BKPM	ROUZ			BS; BUFFF; CF HOWE 55-57	1	1	3
085	NVCC	BK?				RIM; BUFFF	1	1	2
085	NVCC	CLSD				BS; ABR; BUFFF	1	1	2
085	NVCC	BFB?				RIM; BUFFF	1	1	10
085	NVGW	J				BS	1	1	3
085	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	1
085	SMSH	CLSD	RILL	ABRI		BS	1	1	11
085	ZDATE					4C			
094	NVCC	BK	ROUZ			BS; LFAB	1	1	5
094	NVGW	BD		ABR		BS	1	1	10
094	ZDATE					L3-4			
126	NVCC	BKFO				BS; VHIGHF; LFAB	1	1	5
126	NVGW	J	GROOVE	ABRI		BS	1	1	2
126	ZDATE					M-L3			
151	NVCC	CLSD		ABR		BS; BUFFF	1	1	8
151	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	19
151	ZDATE					3C			
152	BB2	BDG				BASE	1	1	11
152	GFIN1	J				BS	1	1	20
152	GFIN1	J	LA			BS	1	1	4
152	NVCC	BTR				RIM	1	1	17
152	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	12
152	NVGW	OPN				BS	1	1	5
152	NVGW	JWM		STAIN		RIM	1	1	19
152	NVGW	LBTR				RIM	1	1	7
152	SHEL	J	WT			BASE	1	1	31
152	ZDATE					3C			
155	GAU4	A		VABR		BS; BANDAGE MARKS; FLAKES	8	1	43
155	GFIN1	CLSD				BS; HIGHF	1	1	8
155	GREY	BEV	BDL			RIM	1	1	7
155	GREY1					ABR	2	2	5
155	NVCC	CLSD				BS	1	1	34
155	NVCC	BK				BS; VHIGHF	1	1	2
155	NVCC	CLSD	BHL			BS	2	1	53
155	NVCC	BK	ROUZ			BS; WHTF	1	1	6
155	NVCC	BK	ROUZ			BS; HIGHF	1	1	3
155	NVGW	CLSD	BHL			BS	1	1	10
155	NVGW	CLSD		VABR		BS	1	1	8
155	NVGW	J				BASE; FTM	1	1	262
155	NVGW	JBK				BS	5	1	40
155	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	3
155	NVGW	JBCAR				BS	1	1	16
155	NVGW	CLSD		ABR		BS	1	1	16
155	NVGW	BG225	BH			RIM	1	1	14
155	NVGW	OPN				BS	1	1	7
155	NVGW	BG225				RIM-LOWER WALL	1	1	25
155	NVGW	BG225				RIM-GIRTH	1	1	11
155	NVGW	J				BASE; FTM	1	1	21
155	NVGW	JCUR				RIM	1	1	14
155	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	6
155	NVGW	BTR				RIMS JOIN; VFINE	2	1	9

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Alter	Draw	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
155	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	12
155	NVGW?	CLSD		ABR		BS	1	1	6
155	NVGWV	OPN				BS	1	1	19
155	NVGWV	CLSD				BS	1	1	3
155	NVGWV	CLSD				BS	1	1	8
155	NVGY	CLSD				BS	1	1	10
155	OX	CLSD	STA			BS; COARSE; ODD DEC	1	1	5
155	SAMSG	18-18/31		ABR		BASE	1	1	3
155	SHEL					RIM & BS; DGREY; NO PB	2	1	12
155	SHEL					BS; NO PB; LBRWNF	1	1	10
155	SMSH	L			05	PROF	3	1	168
155	SMSH	J				BS	1	1	7
155	ZDATE					L2-E3			
157	NVGW	BG225				RIM	1	1	25
157	SHEL	JBL				BS	1	1	37
157	ZDATE					3C			
160	NVCC	BKCR				BS; BUFFF	1	1	3
160	NVCC	BK	PA			BS	1	1	2
160	NVCC	BKFOSC				BS; ORNGF	1	1	1
160	NVGW	CLSD				BS	1	1	5
160	ZDATE					L2-3			
181	NVGW			ABR		BS	1	1	5
181	SAMCG	DR33				BS	1	1	5
181	ZDATE					M2-3			
201	GREY	BNK?				BS	1	1	2
201	GREY1	J				BS	1	1	39
201	GREY1	BNK		SOOT	03	RIMS & BSS	4	1	28
201	NVGW	J				BS	1	1	4
201	NVGW	BK?				BASE; FTM	1	1	5
201	NVOX					BS; OVERFIRED	1	1	4
201	SMSH	JCUR				RIM; BLCKF	1	1	8
201	ZDATE					E2-E3			
204	NVGWV	JCUR				RIM	1	1	19
204	ZDATE					3C			
218	BB1	BFL			04	PROF	2	1	59
218	GREY1	JCUR	BDL			RIM & BS; RDBN CORE	2	1	51
218	NVGW	J				BASE; FTM	1	1	34
218	NVGW	JEV	SNI	SOOT		RIMS & BSS	11	1	236
218	NVGY	J				BS	1	1	14
218	ZDATE					HEAN; 120-150			
219	MHAD	FDN				RIM; HIGHF	1	1	8
219	OX	BBR				RIM	1	1	9
219	SHOX					BS	1	1	10
219	ZDATE					L3-4			
221	NVGW	JL		VABR		RIM	1	1	90
221	ZDATE					3C+			

Archive catalogue 2, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	BL	Refined brown	Bowl	1	1	83		BS	Internal glaze	Late 18th to 19th
001	BONC	Smooth	?	1	1	1		BS		15th to 17th
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		BS	Internal misfired glaze	Late 12th to 14th
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar	1	1	10		Rim	Square everted	Late 12th to 14th
001	BOUA	A/C	Jar/ bowl	1	1	17		BS	Internal splashed amber glaze; leached; patchy soot; ? ID Baston	13th?
001	CIST		Cup/mug	1	1	3		Rim	Burnt?; ?ID or BL	Late 16th to 17th
001	DUTRT		Jar	1	1	3		BS	? ID or GRE	16th
001	DUTRT		Bowl	1	1	13		BS	Internal misfired glaze; external soot/reduced surface; ?ID or GRE	16th
001	DUTRT		Jar/ pipkin	2	1	15		BS	Internal glaze; ?ID or GRE	16th
001	DUTRT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		Base	Internal glaze	16th
001	DUTRT		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	1		BS	Internal and external glaze;	16th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
									?ID or GRE; abraded	
001	DUTRT		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	6	Ridged body	BS	Internal and external glaze; ?ID or GRE	16th
001	DUTRT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	4		BS	Internal glaze; ?ID or GRE; patchy external soot	16th
001	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9		Base	Abraded	16th
001	MEDLOC	Reduced; medium shelly	Jar	1	1	2		BS	Blown fabric; sparse rub round to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5 + occasional medium to coarse shell + large rounded fe up to 1mm + light firing clay pellets	13th to 15th
001	NOTGL		Jug	2	1	4	Combed wavy line	BS		13th to early 14th
001	NOTGL		Jug/jar	1	1	11		BS	Fe concretion; ?ID	13th to early 14th
001	PEARL		Jar	1	1	16		Rim		19th
001	PSHW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	5		BS		Late 12th to 14th
001	SLSTCW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	5		BS	? ID	11th to mid 12th
001	ST	A	Jar?	1	1	2		BS	External soot	11th to 12th
001	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	7		Base	No glaze	11th to early 12th
001	TPW		Cup	1	1	6	Blue floral transfer print	Rim		19th to 20th
001	TPW		Dish/bowl	1	1	5	Green floral transfer print; banded rim	Rim		19th to 20th
002	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	107	Stamped "GREYH...PE TERB..."	BS	Early	19th
002	TPW		Dish/bowl	1	1	9	Internal blue transfer print chinoiserie	BS		19th to 20th
002	WHITE		Lid	1	1	85		Profile	Abraded	19th to 20th
002	WHITE		Hollow	1	1	1		BS	Blue glaze	19th to 20th
002	WHITE		Plate?	1	1	2	Blue sponged decoration	Rim		19th to 20th
003	BERTH	Fine orange	Bowl?	1	1	12		BS	Flake	18th
003	BERTH	MP type	Jar	1	1	11		BS		17th to 18th
003	BL	Smooth + light firing + ca	?	1	1	24		Base	Internal glaze; fe slipped	Late 17th to 18th
003	BONC	Smooth + ca	Bowl	1	1	22		BS	Internal glaze; calc slightly blown	15th to 17th
003	CREA		?	1	1	2		Rim	Abraded	Mid 18th to 19th
003	ENGS		Lard/ jam jar	1	1	3		Rim		19th to 20th
003	ENGS		Fluted jam/lard jar	2	1	52		Rim + base		19th to 20th
003	ENGS		Water bottle	1	1	7	Black transfer print script "ALL...WATER BOTTLE...D BE WARMED...IN G FL..."	BS		19th to 20th
003	ENGS		?	1	1	8		BS		19th to 20th
003	ENGS		Jar	1	1	16		Rim		19th to 20th
003	ENPO		Small bowl/ cup	1	1	13		Base	Fe concretions	19th to 20th
003	GRE		Bowl	1	1	39		Rim	Complex rim	17th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
003	LERTH		?	2	1	4		BS		18th to 20th
003	LERTH		Small jar	1	1	5		Rim	Green glaze; burnt	18th to 20th
003	LSLOC	Reduced; medium shelly	Small jar	1	1	4		BS	Wheel thrown; slightly overfired; fine quartz background + frequent small to medium shell + sparse rounded fe up to 1mm	10th to 12th
003	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	15	Internal white slip; moulded decoration	Rim		19th
003	NCBW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	Internal white slip	BS		19th
003	NOTS		Jar	4	1	77	Roller stamping	BS	White deposit/mortar including over breaks	19th
003	NOTS		?	1	1	5	Moulded design	Rim		19th
003	PEARL		Small jar	1	1	1	Industrially slipped bands of black and blue	Rim		Late 18th to 19th
003	PEARL		Jar	1	1	11	Black transfer print	Rim	Lid seated?	Late 18th to 19th
003	STANLY	A	Bowl	1	1	16	Thumb impression at basal angle	Base		12th to 14th
003	TPW		?	1	1	1	Blue floral transfer print	BS		19th to 20th
003	TPW		Hollow	1	1	4	Black transfer print floral design with enamel purple paint	BS	Same set as below	19th to 20th
003	TPW		?	1	1	2	Black transfer print floral design with enamel purple paint	BS	Marked "DETE...PRO...HAND...; same set as above	19th to 20th
003	TPW		?	1	1	10	Blue floral transfer print	Base		19th to 20th
003	TPW		Plate/ bowl	1	1	4	Blue floral transfer print	BS		19th to 20th
003	WHITE		Small jar	1	1	9		Rim		19th to 20th
003	WHITE		Plate/ bowl	1	1	19		Rim		19th to 20th
007	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	4		neck		
007	BOUA	F(A/B)	Jar	1	1	7		BS	Patchy soot	
007	BOUA	A/B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	11		BS	Burnt/patchy soot; misfired internal glaze; ? ID	
007	BOUA	A	Jar/ bowl	1	1	11		Base	Trimmed basal angle; soot including over break; internal glaze; ? ID	
007	DUTRT		Small jar/pipkin?	1	1	6		BS	Flake; internal glaze; ? ID or GRE	
007	GRE	Oxidised; coarse sandy + ca + shell + fe	Bowl	1	1	18	Combed wavy line on rim	BS	Worn rim; internal amber glaze with sand adhering	
007	PSHW2		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		BS	External soot	
007	ST	C	Jar	1	1	1		BS	Burnt and soot; fe concretion; no glaze	
010	SLSOF		Jar/ bowl	1	1	10		BS	? ID	
019	GRE	Fine	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4		BS	Abraded; internal glaze	
030	BL		?	1	1	2		Base	Burnt/soot; ? ID	
030	DUTRT		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	7	Slashed diagonal lines	BS	? ID or GRE	
030	GRIMT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9		BS		
030	GRIMT		Jug	1	1	2		BS		
094	ENGS		Narrow jar?	1	1	70		Rim	Vessel or drain pipe	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
094	ENGS		Jar	1	1	10		BS	Mortar including over breaks	
146	SWSG		Small jar	1	1	1		BS		
179	CIST	Purple	Tall mug	2	1	19	Ridged	BS	Soot and deposit including over break; Ticknall?	
179	TOY		Jug	1	1	56		Base	Trimmed basal angle; patchy soot; ? ID	
179	TPW		?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	BS		
181	BL	MP type	Jar	1	1	54		Rim	Square everted rim; black internal glaze; Staffordshire/Ticknall	17th to 18th

Archive catalogue 3, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	BOX			1	455	cut out; end; salt surfaces	
001	BOX	OX/R/OX light firing shelly		1	63		
001	BOX			1	194	corner; cracked during firing ?; abraded; patchy soot	
001	BOXDISC			3	75		
001	BOXDISC			1	63		
001	BRKDISC			3	186		modern
001	BRKDISC	oxidised; hard fine		1	127	corner; mortar	Modern ?
001	BRKDISC			1	13	perforated brick	19th to 20th
001	BRKDISC	marbled red + white		1	156	69mm thick; corner	modern
001	BRKDISC			5	1063	handmade	?
001	CBM			1	12	pierced with round pre-firing hole 4mm diameter	roman or post medieval/modern
001	CBMDISC			1	159		
001	DRAINDISC			1	27		modern
001	DRAINDISC			6	120		modern
001	IMB			1	171		
001	IMBDISC			1	24		
001	IMBDISC	oxidised; hard fine		3	205	coarsely bedded	
001	MODDRAIN	light firing		1	108	mortar; brown glaze	
001	MODTILDISC	oxidised; hard fine to medium		1	62	trimmed edges; floor or roofing tile	16th to 18th
001	MODTILDISC	oxidised; hard fine to medium		1	60	trimmed edges; floor or roofing tile	16th to 18th
001	MODTILDISC			11	478		
001	PANTDISC			10	667	includes 1 nib; mortar	
001	RBRK			1	206		
001	RBRK			1	312	cat paw print; heavy mortar	
001	RBRK			1	1208	patchy soot; corner; knife trimmed; mortar including over broken edges; strike/wipe marks	
001	RBRKDISC			2	297		
001	RBRKDISC	OX/R/OX; hard fine		1	368	strike marks; rain pocked; 37mm thick	
001	RBRKDISC			7	710	abraded	
001	RBRKDISC			1	184	mortar; corner	
001	RID			1	154	mortar; patchy soot	
001	RTILDISC			2	203		
001	RTILDISC			1	133		
001	RTILDISC			6	440		
001	RTILDISC			2	151		
001	RTMISCDISC	oxidised; soft fine		1	90		

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	RTMISCDISC			2	111		
001	RTMISCDISC			42	523		
001	RTMISCDISC			94	1597		
001	RTMISCDISC			26	572		
001	TEG		flange 12; cut-out A	1	182	spalled ?	
001	TEG	dull oxidised	flange 1	1	111	patchy soot; mortar including over breaks	
001	TEG	dull oxidised	odd flange 1?; cut out	1	70		
001	TEG		flange 1	1	75	knife trimmed	
001	TEG			1	13	Flake; nail hole	
001	TEGDISC			1	170	cloth impressions ?	
001	TEGDISC			1	27		
001	TEGDISC			1	210	abraded	
001	TEGDISC		cut-out	1	149		
001	TEGDISC			1	30		
001	TEGDISC			1	32		
001	TESS	limestone		1	26	heavy white mortar	
001	TESS	limestone		1	9		
002	BRKDISC	ca		2	91	abraded	modern
002	DRAINDISC	light firing		1	21	brown glaze	late 18th to 20th
002	IMBDISC			1	74		
002	MODTILDISC			4	306		
002	PANTDISC	light firing		1	129		18th to 20th
002	PANTDISC	light firing		5	964		
002	PANTDISC	light firing		5	935		
002	RBRKDISC			1	93	soot over break	
002	RBRKDISC			1	789	mortar; 45mm; corner	
002	RBRKDISC			1	442	mortar; ? ID or modern	
002	RTILDISC			1	166		
002	RTMISCDISC			1	60		
002	RTMISCDISC			13	476		
002	TEGDISC			1	826	abraded	
003	BOX			1	466	trimmed; cut-out	
003	BOX			1	497	cracked during firing ?; cross wiping/strike marks	
003	BOX			1	160	fe concretions; patchy mortar	
003	BOX			1	89	bedded on quartz and grog; patchy soot	
003	BOX			1	149		
003	BOXDISC			1	34		
003	BOXDISC			1	489	cut out ?	
003	BOXDISC			2	134	mortar	
003	BRK	Gault		1	1057	strike marks; patchy soot; 58mm x 110mm x 133mm+; mortar; handmade	
003	BRKDISC			3	333		modern
003	BRKDISC			1	423		modern
003	BRKDISC	Gault		1	590	same brick; soot; handmade	post medieval to modern
003	BRKDISC			2	661		modern
003	CBMDISC			1	1	flake	
003	DRAINDISC			1	161		modern
003	DRAINDISC			1	159		modern
003	DRAINDISC	light firing		1	65	brown glazed	modern
003	DRAINDISC			1	29		modern
003	FIRED CLAY			1	21	discarded	
003	IMBDISC			1	66		
003	IMBDISC			1	162		
003	IMBDISC			1	32	coarsely bedded	
003	IMBDISC			2	58	very coarsely bedded	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
003	MODDRAIN	light firing		1	6	brown glaze; flake	
003	MODTIL	yellow		1	15	12mm deep	
003	MODTIL	light firing		8	132	same vessel; green glaze; hollow box tile	
003	MODTILDISC			11	1052		
003	MODTILDISC			1	681		
003	MODTILDISC			6	477		
003	MODTILDISC			3	328		
003	PANTDISC			3	546		
003	PNRDISC	various		6	445	flat roofer	medieval to post medieval
003	RBRK			3	499	same brick; coarsely bedded; heavy mortar; corner; 37mm x 140mm+	
003	RBRK			1	427	strike marks; trimming; 36-40mm; cracked during firing; trimmed arrises	
003	RBRK			1	320	35mm thick; cracked during firing; strike marks	
003	RBRK			1	259	blown; mortar including over breaks; strike marks; 36mm thick; salt surfaces	
003	RBRK			1	120	corner; patchy soot; 46mm	
003	RBRK	dull oxidised		1	290	32-40mm thick; strike marks	
003	RBRK			1	120	corner; patchy soot; 46mm	
003	RBRK			1	427	strike marks; knife trimmed; 36-40mm; very coarsely bedded; racked during firing; 33-41mm	
003	RBRKDISC			4	715		
003	RBRKDISC	OX/R/OX; hard fine		1	787	47mm thick; coarsely bedded; mortar; soot	
003	RBRKDISC			12	678	abraded	
003	RBRKDISC			2	436	abraded	
003	RBRKDISC			6	1066	mortar including over breaks	
003	RTIL			1	170	? ID BOX or TEG; mortar including over break; 24mm thick	
003	RTIL			1	424	odd trimmed surface	
003	RTIL			1	218	rain pocked; odd curved	
003	RTIL			1	61		
003	RTILDISC			27	2522		
003	RTILDISC			29	1165		
003	RTILDISC	oxidised; fine hard		1	276	26mm thick; mortar; soot	
003	RTILDISC			5	527		
003	RTILDISC			40	919		
003	RTILDISC			2	194		
003	RTILDISC			1	113	corner	
003	RTILDISC			1	17	TEG or BOX ?; very abraded	
003	RTILDISC			3	56		
003	RTILDISC			10	1147		
003	RTILDISC			20	832		
003	RTILDISC			10	1233		
003	RTILDISC			8	662		
003	RTILDISC			2	302		
003	RTILDISC			12	1438	mortar	
003	RTILDISC			16	1280	mortar	
003	RTMISC			1	191	curved?; very coarsely bedded; abraded	
003	RTMISCDISC			40	1049	many abraded	
003	RTMISCDISC			28	1444		
003	RTMISCDISC			4	109		
003	RTMISCDISC			3	199	abraded	
003	RTMISCDISC			6	337	mortar	
003	RTMISCDISC			8	328		
003	RTMISCDISC			50	1148		

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
003	RTMISCDISC			22	299		
003	RTMISCDISC			1	15	flake	
003	RTMISCDISC			3	73		
003	TEG	dull oxidised	flange 4	1	197	trimmed	
003	TEG		flange 1; cut-out A	1	278	trimming marks; salt surfaces; abraded	
003	TEG		flange 6	1	250	trimmed	
003	TEG	dull oxidised	flange 6	1	87	bedded on fabric; mortar	
003	TEG		flange 1	1	127	very coarsely bedded; mortar; trimmed	
003	TEG		flange 1	1	176	same tile; corner; mortar/salt surfaces including over break	
003	TEG		flange 6	1	95	mortar	
003	TEG			1	64	trimmed; mortar; leached	
003	TEG		flange 6	1	114	trimmed; mortar	
003	TEG		cut-out C?	1	109	blown; mortar; soot including over break	
003	TEG			1	59	salt surfaces; strike marks; sunken margin	
003	TEG		flange 1; cut-out	1	144	two types of mortar - white and pink	
003	TEG		flange 6	1	53	trimmed; salt surfaces; patchy mortar	
003	TEG	ca	flange 31	1	247	patchy soot	
003	TEG		flange 6 - odd	1	98	end; salt surfaces; mortar; knife trimmed	
003	TEGDISC			1	207	strike marks; soot	
003	TEGDISC			2	84		
003	TEGDISC			3	241	very abraded	
003	TEGDISC		flange 6	1	60	coarsely bedded on fabric; corner; mortar	
003	TEGDISC			1	72	very abraded	
003	TEGDISC	dark oxidised		1	120		
003	TEGDISC			4	516	very abraded	
003	TEGDISC			3	319		
003	TEGDISC			3	264		
006	RBRK	ca		1	280	39mm; strike marks; salt surfaces	
006	RTMISCDISC			4	31	flakes	
006	TESS	oxidised; hard fine		1	20	mortar on one surface; chipped to shape post firing; 16mm x 25mm x 26mm	
007	CBMDISC			2	11	very abraded; soot over breaks	
007	RBRK	ca		1	1217	cracked during firing?; patchy soot including over break; very coarsely bedded; 70mm deep; mortar including over breaks	
007	RBRKDISC			1	401		
007	RTMISCDISC			4	40	very abraded	
007	RTMISCDISC			5	231		
007	TEGDISC			1	110	abraded	
010	BOX	light firing streaks		1	102	soot	
010	BRK	marbled red + white + fe		1	1154	handmade; end; slop moulded; soot; 59mm x 105mm x 137mm+	
015	BOX	light firing streaks		1	458	patchy soot; overhang from mould; some trimming	
015	BOX	light firing streaks		1	57	blown fabric; kiss marks; bedded on fabric; cracked during firing	
015	RBRK	ca		1	518	trimmed arrises; strike marks; cracked during firing?; bedded on organic matter; 39-43mm	
015	RBRKDISC			1	144	abraded; mortar over breaks	
015	RTILDISC			3	134		
015	RTMISCDISC			27	871		
016	IMBDISC			1	34	flake	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
016	RBRKDISC			1	61		
016	RTMISCDISC			8	299		
018	CBMDISC			1	3		
018	IMB			1	262	wooden mould marks?; patchy soot	
018	RBRK	flint + fe		1	867	corner; mortar; 43mm+	
018	RBRK			1	717	mortar including over breaks; salt surfaces; 49mm	
018	RTIL			1	31	trimmed to round shape pre firing?; flake	
018	RTIL	ca		1	217	strike marks; 25mm	
018	RTIL			1	233	imbrex?; wooded mould marks?; patchy soot	
018	RTIL	ca		1	293	imbrex?	
018	RTMISCDISC			3	52		modern ?
018	RTMISCDISC			6	214		
019	CBMDISC			1	5		
019	RTIL	ca + fe		1	120	bedded on cloth; cracked during firing?; part trimmed and sanded stretchers; cat paw impression	
030	BRKDISC			3	166		modern
030	RTMISCDISC			2	47		
036	DRAINDISC			1	29	? ID or imbrex	modern ?
053	RTIL	light firing streaks + grog + ca		1	335	bedded on quartz and grog?	
071	BOX	fe		1	150	bedded on fabric; mortar; knife trimmed	
071	CBMDISC			1	2	Flake	
071	IMB	ca		1	127	mortar; finger impression	
071	IMB			1	110	bedded on cloth	
071	IMB			1	201	bedded on cloth; water lain concretions	
071	IMB			1	145	bedded on cloth; patchy mortar	
071	IMB	ca		1	118	bedded on cloth; patchy mortar	
071	RBRKDISC			1	107	abraded	
071	RTIL	ca + flint		1	174	imbrex?; chipped	
071	RTIL	light oxidised shelly		1	167	strike/wipe marks; soot on one surface; slightly curved; ? ID or thick walled vessel	
071	RTMISC			1	249	heavy salt surfaces; rounded corner; strike marks; knife trimmed arrises; very coarsely bedded; peg hole or accidental deep impression	Roman or Post Medieval/Early Modern
071	RTMISC			1	171	salt surfaces; strike marks; heavily knife trimmed; bedded on fabric; white deposit/mortar including over breaks	
071	RTMISC	ca		1	178	salt surfaces; IMB or post medieval pipe	
071	RTMISCDISC			7	655		
071	TEG			1	303	strike marks; salt surfaces; bedded on organic material?	
071	TEG	flint + grog	flange 6	1	133	knife trimmed; patchy soot including over break; bedded on pebbles?	
076	BRKDISC	marbled red + white		1	2103	industrially frogged; mortar; stamped "CENTRAL"	late 19th to 20th
085	RTMISCDISC			10	162		
085	TEG	grog + ca	flange 1	1	371	knife trimmed; soot including over breaks	
085	TEGDISC			1	36	mortar including over breaks	
094	IMBDISC			1	55		
094	MODTILDISC			2	45		
094	RTMISCDISC			1	68		
094	RTMISCDISC			5	139		

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
094	RTMISCDISC			1	48		
094	TEG	ca	flange 5	1	126	abraded; knife trimmed	
094	TEG		cut-out C	1	150		
109	BRKDISC			1	50	mortar	modern
109	RTILDISC			1	3	flake	
109	TEG			1	378		
126	RTMISCDISC			2	62	abraded	
126	RTMISCDISC			1	507	mortar	
143	RTIL			1	706	very heavy mortar including over breaks	
148	RBRKDISC			1	94		
151	RTMISCDISC			3	93		
152	BRKDISC	vitrified		1	302	handmade; handmade	16th to 18th
152	RTMISCDISC			1	124		
156	TEG	ca + sandstone?	flange 1	1	538	knife trimmed	
157	RTMISCDISC			1	30		
160	CBMDISC			2	72	abraded	
160	PNR	fabric 2		1	1	flake; salt surfaces; mortar including over break; flat roofer	
161	BOXDISC			1	97		
161	IMBDISC			1	126	coarsely bedded; mortar; soot	
161	RBRK	ca + mica		1	2781	strike marks; soot; 50mm thick; abraded; corner; knife trimmed; patchy mortar; cracked during firing?	
161	RBRK	ca		2	795	soot; 35-40mm deep; strike marks; salt surfaces; patchy mortar	
161	RBRK	ca + large rounded pebbles		1	926	sunken margin; strike marks; salt surfaces; fe stained	
161	RTILDISC			1	215		
161	RTMISCDISC			2	115		
161	TEG	ca	flange 6; cut-out ?	1	197		
161	TEG	ca + grog/clay pellets	flange 1; cut-out C	1	1350	bedded on quartz + grog?; patchy soot including over break	
179	BOX	light firing streaks		2	163	same tile; soot	
179	BRKDISC			1	116		
179	GPNR	fabric 2		1	145	eduved green glaze; bedded on sand; 21mm deep; same tile	
179	IMB			1	56	soot; strike marks; sunken margin; very coarsely bedded	
179	PNR	light firing		1	15	12mm; abraded; flat roofer	late medieval to post medieval
179	PNR	fabric 1		1	126	corner; mortar; patchy soot; bedded on flint, quartz and ca; flat roofer	
179	PNR	fabric 2		1	13	soot; bedded on flint and quartz; flat roofer	
179	PNRDISC	various		3	189	soot; flat roofer	
179	RBRK	ca		1	502	cat paw print; very coarsely bedded; knife trimmed strike marks	
179	RBRKDISC			2	257	strike marks; soot	
179	RTIL	mica		1	92	soot including over breaks	
179	RTIL	grog + fe		1	84	fe slipped?; strike marks; soot including over breaks	
179	RTMISCDISC			14	328		
179	RTMISCDISC			14	366		
179	TEG	flint		1	138	knife trimmed; sunken along flange; abraded	
179	TEG	flint		2	362	knife trimmed; cracked during firing	
179	TEGDISC			1	137	soot including over breaks	
181	PEGDISC			1	776		

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
181	RTILDISC			14	1078		
181	TEG	ca	flange 1	1	215	very coarsely bedded on cloth; knife trimmed; strike marks; same tile as below	
181	TEG	ca	flange 1; cut-out A	1	326	cracked during firing?; knife trimmed; very coarsely bedded on cloth; same tile as above	
201	TEGDISC			1	128		
204	BRK	Gault; vitrified		1	389	corner; slop moulded; 49mm thick; handmade; strike marks; clinkered	
204	CBMDISC			1	33	very abraded	
204	DRAINDISC			1	23		modern
204	PANT	light firing	nib	1	279	patchy soot; salt surfaces	18th to 20th
204	PANTDISC	light firing		1	70		18th to 20th
204	RTILDISC			4	253		
204	TEGDISC			1	18		
207	BRKDISC			1	444		19th to 20th
207	CBMDISC	various		7	132	very abraded; mainly modern	
219	IMB	grog + organic material		1	195	soot including over breaks	
229	BOX			1	1894	Combed diagonal line; mortar	
231	BRK	Vitrified	65 x 105 x 230mm	1	3289	Complete; stacking impressions; mortar	Late 19th+

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Colluvium	weathered material that has been transported downslope by gravitational forces and deposited at the base of the slope.
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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

238	Context records
5	Photographic record sheets
61	Sheets of scale drawings
3	Stratigraphic matrices
3	Boxes of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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:

CPR 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.

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.