
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT ELTON ROAD,
STIBBINGTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(STER 09)**

Work Undertaken For
Fengate Developments

September 2009

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

Planning Application No: 0403047OUT
National Grid Reference: TL 0852 9761
CHER Event No: ECB 3254
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-64310

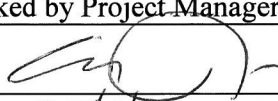

APS Report No. **92/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Elton Road,
 Stibbington
 STER 09

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Chris Moulis, Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 28/9/09	Date: 30-9-09

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

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

Appendices

1	Specification for archaeological evaluation
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds <i>by Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench location plan
- Figure 4 Trench 1: Plan and section
- Figure 5 Trench 2: Plan and section
- Figure 6 Trench 3: Plan and sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view across the proposed development area
- Plate 2 Trench 1
- Plate 3 Trench 1, Section 4
- Plate 4 Trench 2 after excavation
- Plate 5 Trench 2, partial view of Section 3 showing feature (204)
- Plate 6 Trench 3
- Plate 7 Trench 3, Section 1 showing feature (309)

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 99 Elton Road, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The site lies in an area of important Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery production associated with the Roman town of Durobrivae. Earlier Neolithic (4200-2200 BC) finds are known from the area as are two Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) burial sites. A Middle Iron Age (400-150 BC) farmstead lies close to the village. The site lies away from the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village which is best represented by the 12th century parish church.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, post-medieval and recent deposits. Cut into the natural limestone were two indeterminate features, possibly representing quarry pits for the extraction of limestone for a limekiln depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. These features were levelled and topsoil developed over them. Recent dumping at the site was also identified.

Pottery and brick of 18th to 20th century date were the only artefacts retrieved during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such

archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Fengate Developments to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development on land adjacent to 99 Elton Road, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire, as detailed in Planning Application 0403047OUT. The evaluation was undertaken on the 8th and 9th September 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stibbington is located 10km west of the centre of Peterborough in the Huntingdonshire District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 1km south of the centre of Stibbington at National Grid Reference TL 0852 9761 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the east of Elton Road and occupies a slight ridge within a loop of the River Nene at a height of c. 37m OD.

Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, typically brashy calcareous fine loams (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Clay (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stibbington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic flint

arrowheads and a polished stone axe are known from the parish. A Bronze Age cist burial and the site of a barrow are known from the west and north of the site respectively.

A Middle Iron Age farmstead with its associated field system was excavated adjacent to the village during road improvement works.

The site lies 3.5km west of the Roman town of *Durobrivae*, in a densely settled area of the period including a settlement at Wansford. Roman pottery kilns forming part of the extensive Nene Valley industry were located alongside the river from Wansford to Stanground. Two kilns and an associated workshop were excavated to the north of the site in 1969 (Wild 1973, 135). Perhaps contemporary are a number of enclosures that appear as cropmarks in areas a short distance to the north and south of the site.

Stibbington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Stebintune*, the name derives from the Old English and means ‘the homestead or village (*tūn*) within a clearing (*stbbing*) or belonging to *Stybba*’ (Ekwall 1989, 442). The Domesday Survey records that a Richard held the land which contained a mill, 12 acres of meadow and extensive woodland (Williams and Martin 2002, 623).

The only extant remains of the medieval period lie within the village and comprise the church of St John the Baptist which dates from the 12th century onwards (Pevsner 2002, 347).

Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 show the site as largely open ground north of the route of the Wansford Tunnel. A limekiln exists to the east and irregular earthworks occupy the area adjacent to Elton Road.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council, to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Three trenches, each measuring 10m by 1.5m, located within the footprint of the proposed buildings (Fig. 3) were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the

nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of hard limestone (103). This was overlain by a 0.16m thick layer of orange brown silty clay with limestone fragments (102) representing the upper weathered surface of the natural geology.

Natural layers were sealed by the current topsoil comprising greyish brown silty clay (101) which was 0.64m thick. Modern brick walls were also encountered at the southeast end of the trench.

Trench 2

Natural deposits comprised a layer of brownish yellow limestone (209). This measured over 0.2m thick.

Cut into the natural was an indeterminate feature (204). This was over 0.95m long by 1m wide and 0.22m deep. Two fills were recorded, brown clayey silt (205) and brownish red clayey silt (206), both of which contained limestone fragments. Pottery and brick from this feature was dated to the 18th to early 20th century.

Sealing this feature was a levelling deposit of reddish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (203) that was 0.28m thick. Above this was a topsoil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (202) which was in turn sealed by a recently dumped deposit of greyish brown clayey silt with pebbles and brick/tile fragments (201).

Trench 3

Yellow limestone with clayey silt (308) overlain by hard limestone (307) comprised the natural geology in this trench.

Cut into this was an indeterminate feature (309) that measured over 10m long, over 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Four fills were recorded; greyish brown clayey silt (303), grey sandy silt with limestone (304), orange brown clayey silt with limestone (305) and reddish brown limestone fragments with clayey silt (306). Fills (303) and (304) produced pottery and brick of 19th to 20th century date.

Sealing this was a topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (302) that was 0.16m thick. This was in turn sealed by a recently dumped layer of brown clayey silt with brick fragments (301).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise limestone and clayey silt representing the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology of Blisworth Clay.

Two indeterminate features were identified in Trenches 2 and 3. The function of these is not clear but could relate to the limekiln recorded on early maps, such as quarry pits for the extraction of limestone. These limekilns may well have provided material for the construction of Wansford Tunnel.

The sequence of deposits is completed with levelling, topsoil and recent dumping at the site. There was no evidence for any cropmarks extending into the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery that ranges in date from the late 17th century to the 20th century. Brick was also retrieved and was principally of 18th to 19th century date.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Elton Road, Stibbington, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains of prehistoric and Romano-British date.

However, no prehistoric or Romano-British remains were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, two possible quarry pits for the extraction of limestone were revealed and were dated to the later post-medieval period by pottery and brick.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr AH Darlow of Fengate Developments for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis following initial consultation with Mr R Bloor, architect and agent. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Staff: Chris Moulis, Jonathon Smith
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1978 *Stamford; solid and drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet **157**

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Ordnance Survey, 1891 *Huntingdonshire Sheet I.SE, 6"* to the mile

Pevsner, N, 2002 *Bedfordshire, Huntingdon and Peterborough, The Buildings of England*

Wild, JP, 1973 'A fourth-century potter's workshop and kilns at Stibbington, Peterborough', in A Detsicas (ed), *Current Research in Romano-British Coarse Pottery*, CBA Research Report **10**

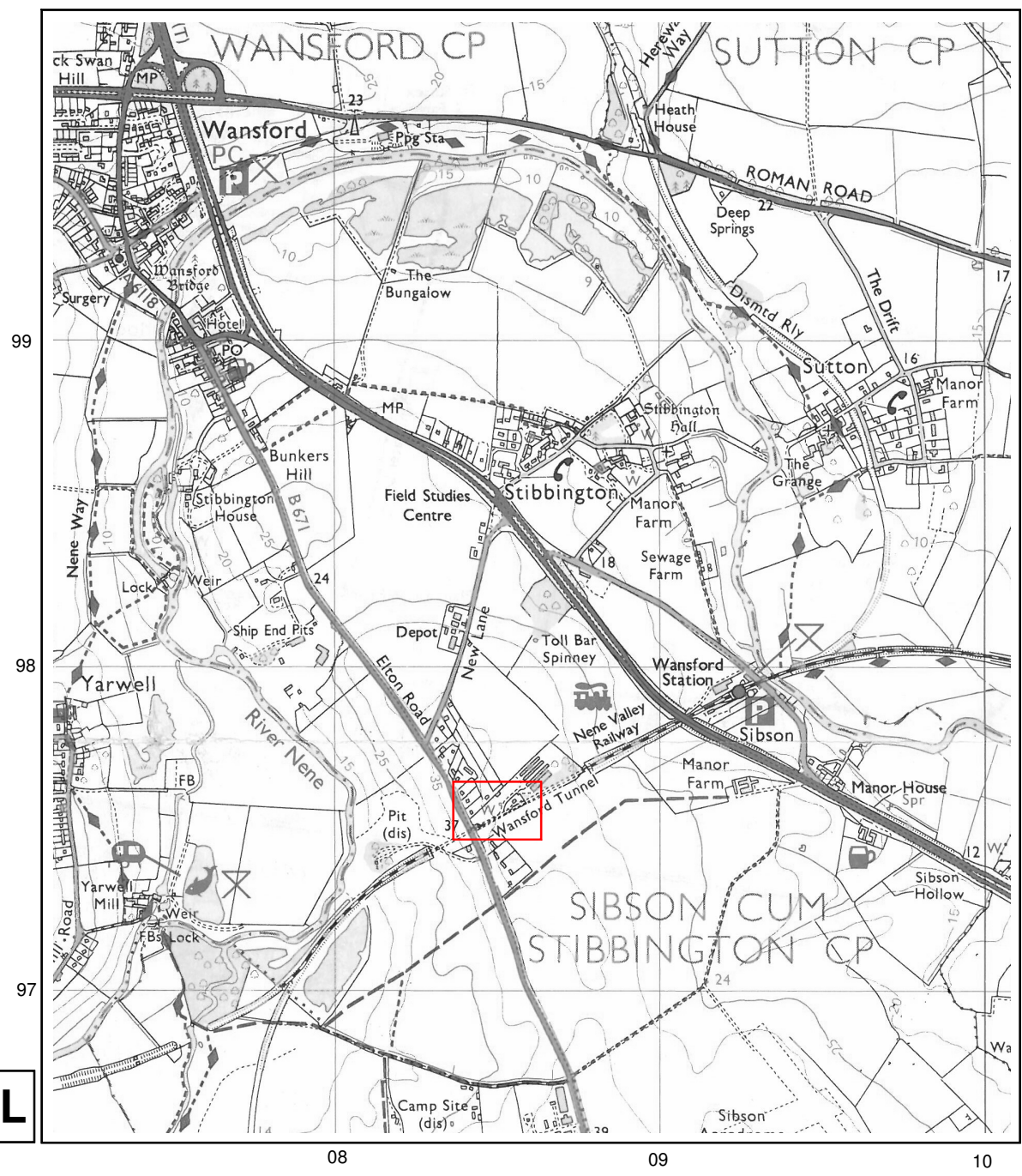
Williams, A and Martin, GH, 2002 *Domesday Book, a complete translation*


11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 CBA Council for British Archaeology
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location map



 Area detailed in Figure 3

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Elton Road, Stibbington STER09		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 92/09

Figure 2 - Site location plan

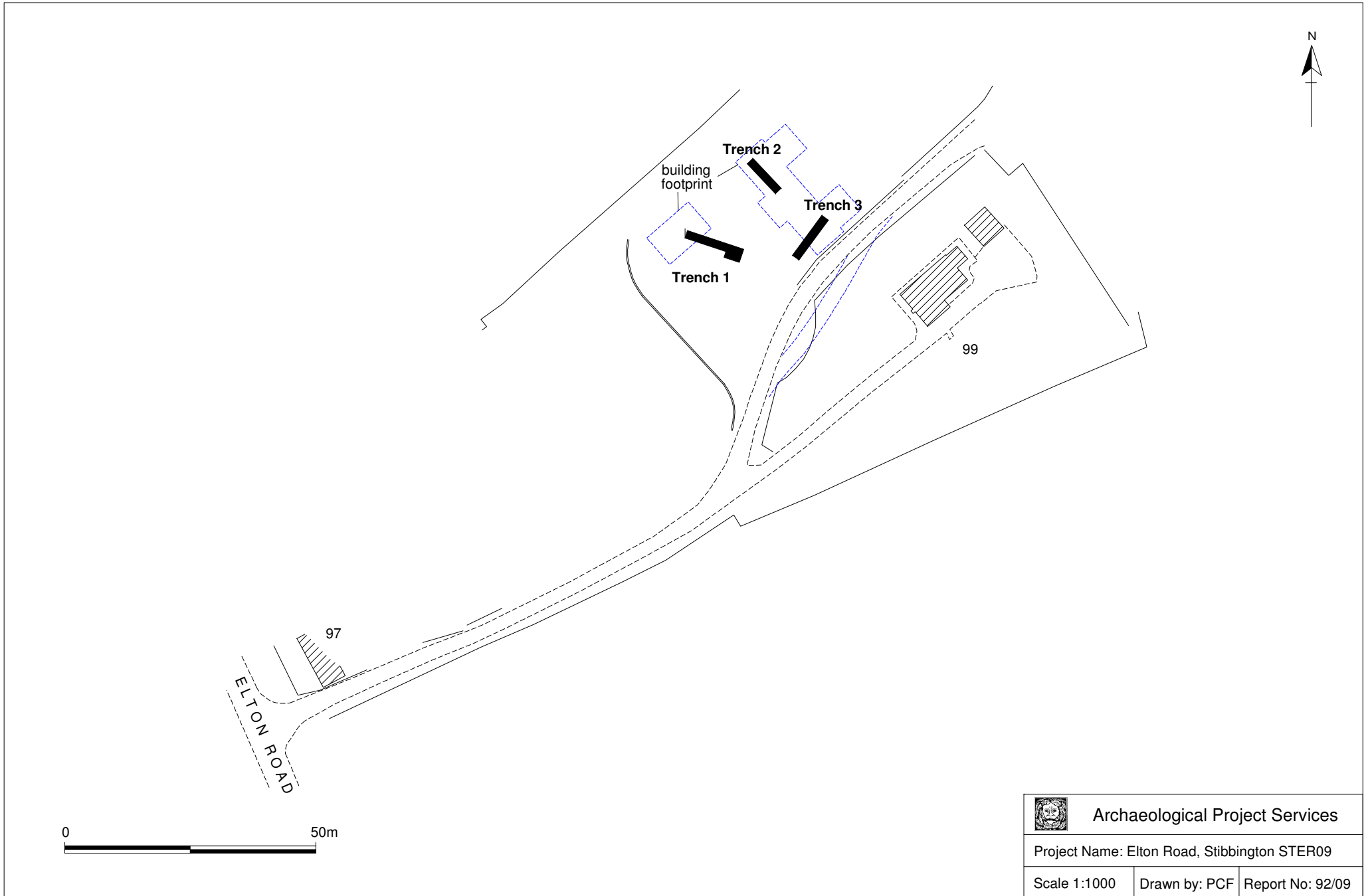


Figure 3 - Trench location plan

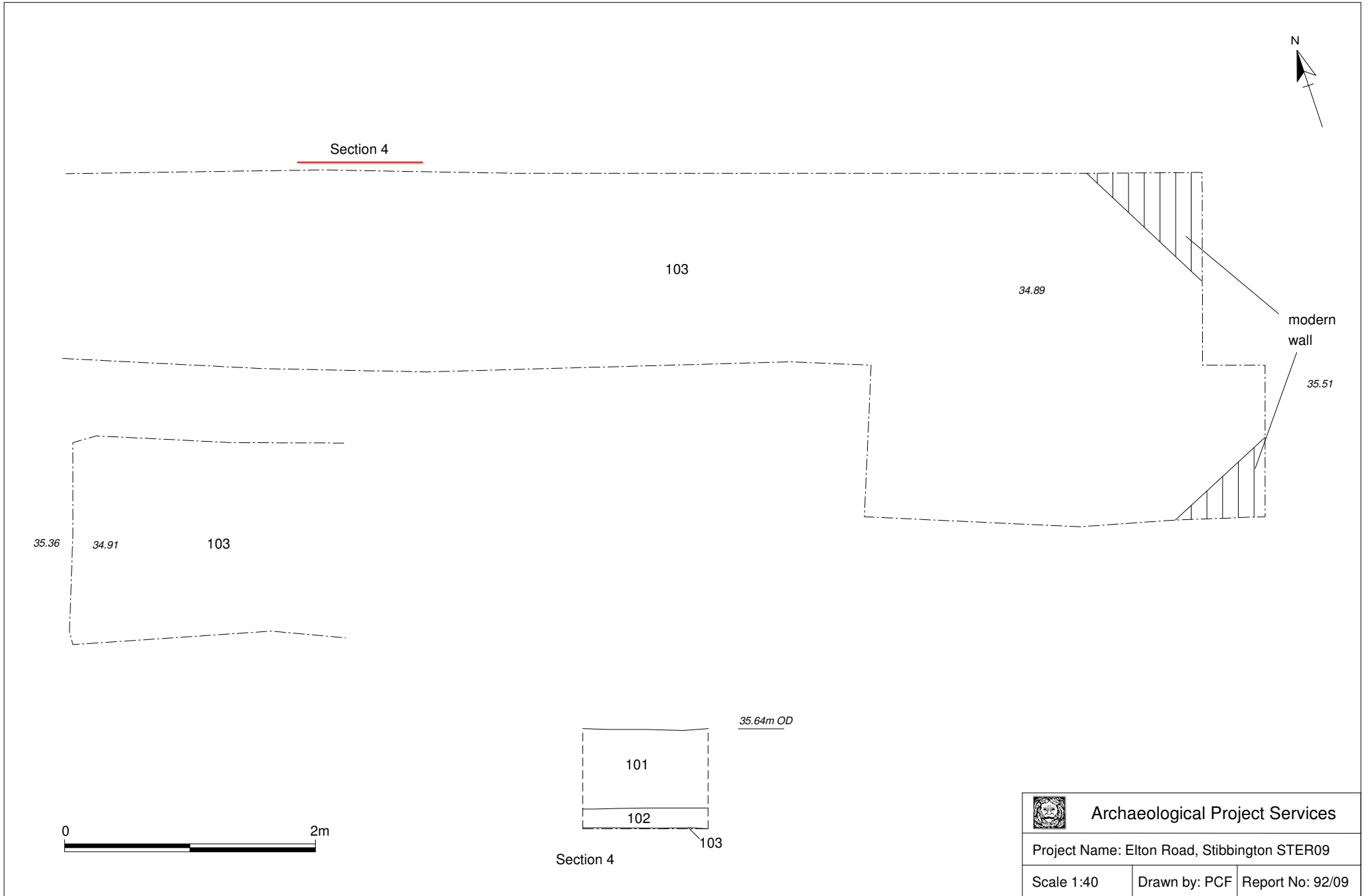


Figure 4 - Trench 1: Plan and section

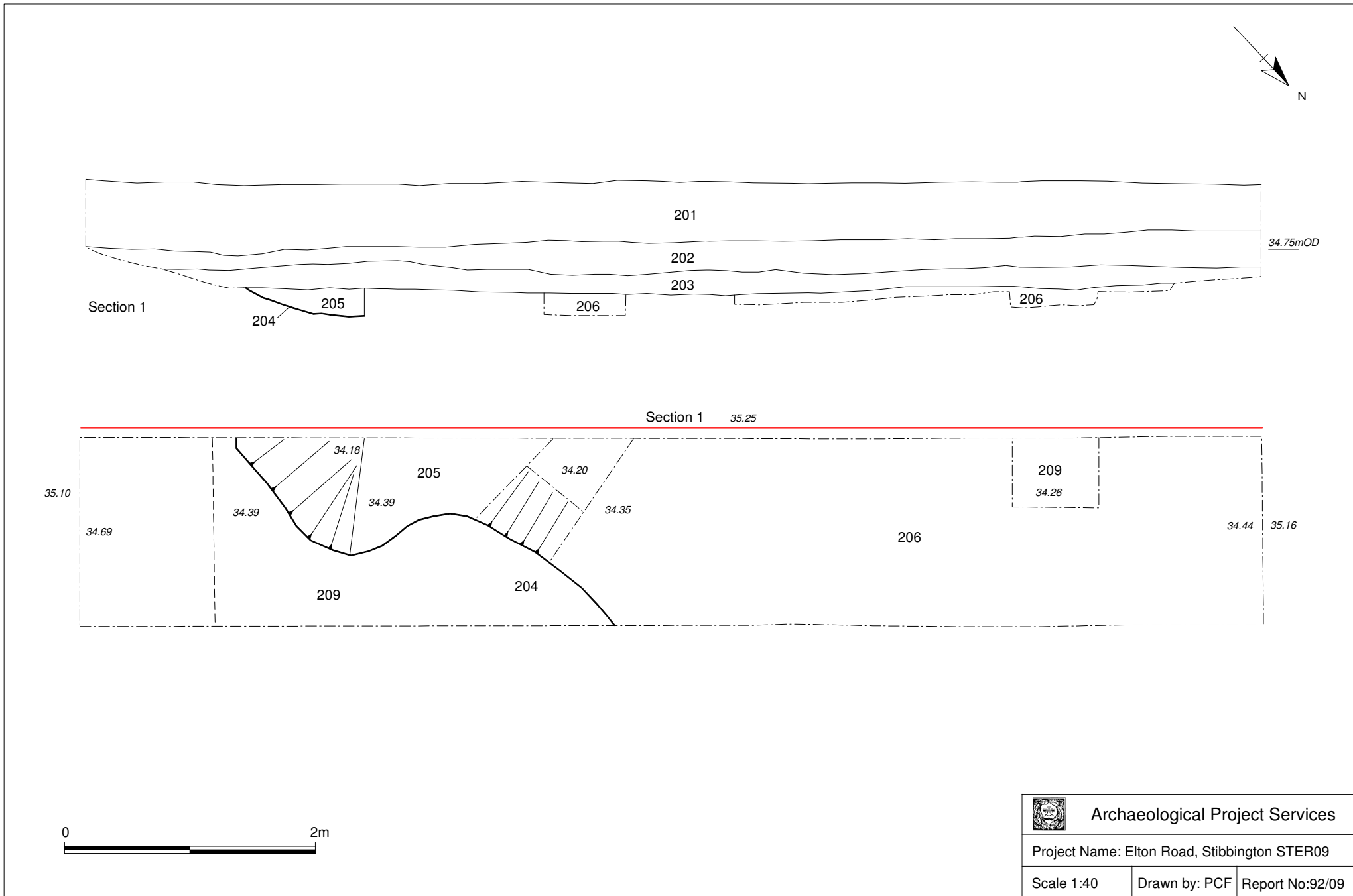



Figure 5 - Trench 2: Plan and section

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Elton Road, Stibbington STER09		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No:92/09

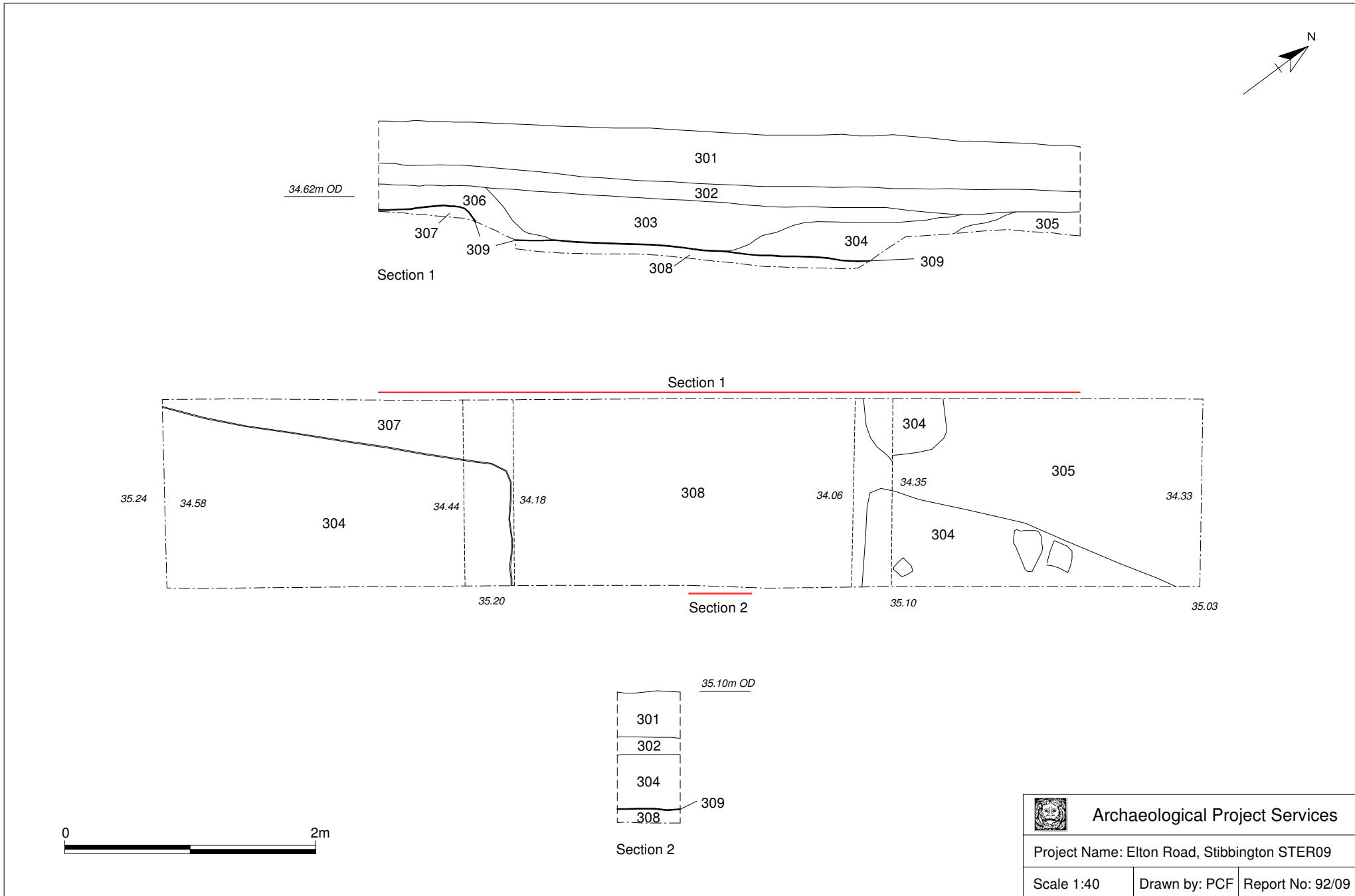


Figure 6 - Trench 3: Plan and sections



Plate 1 – General view across the proposed development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Trench 1, looking northwest



Plate 3 – Trench 1, Section 4, looking northeast



Plate 4 – Trench 2 after excavation, looking northwest



Plate 5 – Trench 2, partial view of Section 3 showing feature (204), looking southwest



Plate 6 – Trench 3, looking northeast



Plate 7 – Trench 3, Section 1 showing feature (309),
looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT ELTON ROAD, STIBBINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Elton Road, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential with much evidence of Roman pottery making identified nearby. Additionally, possible Roman buildings have been recorded a short distance away and several Roman statues were unearthed. Iron Age remains have also been recorded in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *The proposed development includes the erection of two dwellings and means of access. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development. Should archaeological remains be encountered an assessment of aerial photographic data will also be undertaken to map archaeological remains in the area and place the excavated evidence in context.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Elton Road, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Stibbington is located approximately 10km west of Peterborough in the Huntingdonshire district of Cambridgeshire. Situated c.1km south of the village, the site is on the eastern side of Elton Road at TL 085 976.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Huntingdonshire District Council has placed a condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works on planning consent (Application number 0403047OUT) for redevelopment of the site comprising a dwelling and means of access. In the first instance this will comprise evaluation of the site through a programme of trial trenching to determine the character of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site. Should the trenching reveal remains then an aerial photographic assessment will also be undertaken.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Stibbington occupies a slight ridge in a loop in the River Nene. The site lies at about 37m OD near the crest of this ridge. Soils of the area are Elmton 3 brashy calcareous fine loams over Jurassic limestone and clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Extensive evidence of Roman pottery making has been identified in the Stibbington area, with several kilns found nearby (Wilson 1970; Wild 1973; CHER 00170, 00214, 00262). Possible Roman buildings (CHER5650) and a number of Roman statues (CHER 07914) were found to the northeast of the site, near Wansford Station. Enclosures (CHER 05662, 10043, 00218) have also been observed in this same area on aerial photographs, and there are further cropmark enclosures to the south of the present site (CHER 00157). Roman refuse pits have also been recorded south of the present development area (CHER 05652). In addition, Iron Age remains have been recorded a short distance to the north. These include a Middle Iron Age farmstead comprising ditches, pits and postholes (Sleap 2005; CHER MCB16506).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of three 10m trenches over the main building area and access route. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute

for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If necessary the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police will be notified.

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

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

10 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If the trenching reveals archaeological remains then an assessment of aerial photographic evidence will be undertaken. A study area based on a 500m radius from the centre of the site has been defined and aerial photographs for this area held in local and national collections will be examined. Any archaeological or natural features identified will be plotted on to Ordnance Survey maps of the study area using the specialist software programme AirPhoto.
- 10.2 Archaeological and natural features identified by the assessment will be catalogued and interpreted.
- 10.3 The results of the aerial photographic assessment will be plotted on OS mapping. The report on the aerial photographic assessment, together with a list of all photographs examined, will be incorporated in the evaluation report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

This will be produced with consideration of the regional research guidelines (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape, referring to the aerial photographic assessment.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store under the Cambridgeshire event number (to be obtained) as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.
- 12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Air Photo Assessment	Air Photo Services/Dr S Malone, APS
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr C Allen, independent specialist Roman: B Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon-later: Dr A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS/J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/M Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr C French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	P Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MifA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological investigations of this type, assisted by an appropriately experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take 2 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 8 days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown N and Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper **8**

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

Sleap, J, 2005 *A1 Stibbington Junction Improvements Archaeological Watching Brief*, Network Archaeology Report **501**

Wild, JP, 1973 'A fourth-century potter's workshop and kilns at Stibbington, Peterborough', in A. Detsicas (ed), *Current Research in Romano-British Coarse Pottery*, CBA Res Rep **10**

Wilson, DR, 1970 Roman Britain in 1969, *Britannia* **I**

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.64m thick	Topsoil
102	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with calcareous pebbles, 0.16m thick	Subsoil
103	Hard limestone	Natural deposit

Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
201	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles and small brick/tile fragments, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
202	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Topsoil
203	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt and limestone fragments, 0.28m thick	Levelling deposit
204	Sub-circular feature, 1m wide by >0.95m long by 0.22m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Indeterminate cut feature
205	Firm mid brown clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments	Fill of (204)
206	Firm mid brownish red clayey silt and limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	Fill of (204)
207	Unused context	
208	Unused context	
209	Firm light brownish yellow limestone, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit

Trench 3

No.	Description	Interpretation
301	Soft dark brown clayey silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.35m thick	Levelling deposit
302	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments, 0.16m thick	Topsoil
303	Firm mid brown clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments, 0.36m thick	Fill of (309)
304	Soft mid grey sandy silt and yellow limestone fragments, 0.43m thick	Fill of (309)
305	Firm mid orange brown clayey silt and limestone fragments, >0.16m thick	Fill of (309)
306	Firm mid reddish brown limestone fragments and clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of (309)
307	Hard limestone	Natural deposit
308	Firm light to mid yellow limestone and clayey silt, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
309	Irregular feature, <10m long by 1.5m wide by 0.4m deep, variable sides and flattish base	Indeterminate cut feature

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 15 sherds from 11 vessels, weighing 551 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive catalogue 1 and a summary is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the early post-medieval period to the early modern period.

Condition

Although most of the material is in a very fresh condition, it is actually quite fragmentary for material of this date. Sherds from two vessels are burnt and a sherd from one vessel has a slightly worn glazed interior.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2	254
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	2	1	96
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	15
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1	29
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	2	115
WHITE	Modern Whiteware	1850	1900	6	4	42
Total				15	11	551

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from two of the three excavated trenches at Elton Road.

Trench Two

Feature [204] within this trench yielded material from internal fills (205) and (206).

Trench Three

Within trench three pottery was recovered from fills (303) and (304) within feature [309].

Range

Feature [204]

The pottery from this feature is a mixture of Black Glazed Wares (BL), Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE), 19th century Buff Ware (NCBW) and Modern Whiteware (WHITE). This material dates from between the late 17th and the early 20th century. A single piece of modern Whiteware from context (205) has blue slip-banded decoration. The forms are mostly jars or bowls, though there is also one flat form.

Feature [309]

This Feature yielded a mixture of Black Glazed Wares (BL), Unspecified English Stoneware (ENGS), Pearlware (PEARL) and Modern Whiteware. These date from the 18th to the 20th century. Three of the vessels from this feature

have blue transfer print decoration, whilst another has a similar type of hand painted blue decoration. A stoneware bottle from context (303) is stamped with the letters N...SI. There is a mix of forms from this feature including a large jar or bowl, an oval dish or bowl, a bottle, a cup and a flat form.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be kept. There is little scope for further work.

Summary

A small, fairly fragmentary group of post-medieval pottery was recovered during the evaluation. It is a fairly typical domestic assemblage dating to between the 17th and 20th centuries

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 6 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 5022 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

The material is fairly fresh. One brick within the assemblage has traces of mortar on every side, including over broken edges, suggesting later reuse. Another brick has traces of mortar on one side.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	description	date	NoF	W(g)
2	206	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Bright oxid; medium sandy ; poorly mixed clay; +Fe; +Ca	Flake	Early Modern	1	122
3	304	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Bright oxid; medium sandy; poorly mixed clay; +Fe; Ca grits; large clay pellets?	Sand moulded?, strike marks; even arises; 80mm deep	18-19th	1	471
3	304	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Bright oxid; medium sandy ; poorly mixed clay; +Fe; +Ca	Sand moulded, strike marks; even arises; 112 wide	18-19th	1	784
3	304	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Bright oxid; medium sandy ; poorly mixed clay; +Fe; Ca	Sand moulded, strike marks; even arises; 84mm deep	18-19th	1	819
3	304	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Bright oxid; medium sandy ; poorly mixed clay; +Fe; Ca	Mortar incl over broken edges; even arises; sand moulded; strike marks; 85mm deep; 103mm wide	18-19th	1	2122
3	304	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Bright oxid; medium sandy ; poorly mixed clay; +Fe; Ca	Sand moulded, strike marks; even arises; Mortar on one edge; 85mm deep	18-19th	1	704
Total							6	5022

Provenance

Most of the ceramic building material came from fill (303), within feature [309], in trench three. A single piece was also recovered from feature [204] within trench two.

Range

There are 6 fragments of early modern miscellaneous brick (BRK), all of these are probably 18th to 19th century in date.

The bricks are handmade with even arises and visible striking marks. They are manufactured in a similar bright oxidised fabric with poorly mixed clay including calcareous and ferruginous grits and stones.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be kept. There is little scope for further work.

Summary

Fragments from six bricks dating to the 18th to 19th centuries were recovered during the evaluation.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
205	18th to 19th	
206	19th to early 20th	
303	19th to 20th	
304	19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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

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

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

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	sub fabric	form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Desc	date
2	205	BL	Orange	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		BS		Late 17th to 18th
2	205	WHITE		Jar	1	1	7	Blue and grey slip banded	BS		18th to 19th
2	205	WHITE		Flat	3	1	8		BS		18th to 19th
2	206	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	15		BS		17th to 18th
2	206	NCBW		Jar?	1	1	29		Base		19th to early 20th
3	303	BL		Large jar/ bowl	1	1	247		BS		18th to early 19th
3	303	ENGS		Bottle	2	1	96		Base + BS	Stamped "N...SI..."	19th to 20th

3	303	PEARL		Cup	2	1	92	Blue handpaint	Base + LHJ	Footring	19th
3	303	WHITE		Flat	1	1	12	Blue transfer print	Rim	Burnt	19th to 20th
3	303	WHITE		?	1	1	15	Blue transfer print	BS	Burnt	19th to 20th
3	304	PEARL		Oval dish/ bowl	1	1	23	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Base		19th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

21	Context Record Sheets
1	Context summary sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag 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:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridgeshire
CB3 0AP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the requirements of the receiving body.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STER 09

Cambridgeshire Event No: ECB 3254

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.