
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT 10 PETERBOROUGH ROAD,
CASTOR,
PETERBOROUGH
(CPBR 09)**

Work Undertaken For
Hereward Homes

December 2009

Report Compiled by
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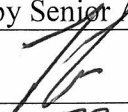
APS Report No. **131/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Peterborough Road
Castor
CPBR 09

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 10 Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The proposed development lies adjacent to an important Romano-British (AD 43-410) site of palatial proportions including a bath-house and a temple. 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 evaluation identified a sequence of natural, medieval and later deposits. A possible medieval ditch was identified, although the boundary it served was still apparent in later 19th century maps. Subsoil and topsoil development was also recorded, the former perhaps derived from colluvial and agricultural activities at the site.

The largest category of finds retrieved from the evaluation comprises pottery of 10th – 12th century date, possible Roman tile, a Neolithic flint scraper, modern pot and glass and animal bone.

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 Hereward Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development at 10 Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough, as detailed in Planning Application 09/00692/FUL. The evaluation was undertaken on the 14th and 15th December 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Heritage Access Officer, Peterborough City Council.

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 143m east of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Kyneburgha at National Grid Reference TL 1259 9834 (Fig. 2). Situated on the south side of High Street, the site lies at a height of c. 14m OD on land that slopes down to the southwest towards the valley of the River Nene.

Local soils are of the Sherborne Association, typically brashy calcareous clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309). These overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Limestone and Upper Estuarine Series (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 southwest of the current site, with the east arm located within the grounds of the Rectory. Furthermore Artis indicated the existence of a bath house and rectangular structure to the south of the current school playing field.

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 this period. 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 the palatial 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 turned up a single unstratified Roman coin depicting 'Constans', and dating to c. 337AD to 350AD (Hatton and Sperry, 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).

The earliest plan of the area, produced by Artis in 1828, indicates that the present site lay within a field that corresponds in shape and extent to the area today. The first edition Ordnance Survey plan shows that the field was partially sub-divided (OS 1888).

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 Heritage Access Officer, Peterborough City Council, to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two trenches were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. Trench 1 was located within the footings of the proposed new dwelling and measured 11.8m by 1.8m wide and Trench 2 was 13.8m by 1.8m, crossing the proposed new garage footprint to the new dwelling (Fig. 3).

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 also 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 light olive clay (107). This measured in excess of 0.29m thick (Fig. 5, Section 2) and was sealed in turn by yellowish brown clayey silt (106), followed by brownish red silty clay (104). These three deposits were of natural origin.

Partly overlying these natural layers at the southern end of the trench was a layer of greenish grey silt (103) that was 0.16m thick (Fig. 5, Section 1). Containing a single fragment of tile and charred plant remains, this deposit may represent a former soil horizon.

Developed over this was a 0.3m thick subsoil comprising olive clayey silt (102). Sealing all deposits within this trench was the current topsoil of brownish grey clayey silt (101) that was 0.35m thick.

Trench 2

Natural was identified as a layer of reddish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments (204). This measured over 0.2m thick (Fig. 5, Sections 5 and 7).

Cut into the natural at the southern end of the trench (Fig. 4) was an east-west aligned ditch (206). This was 1.13m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 5, Section 6). A single fill of grey clayey silt (205) from which a single sherd of Stamford Ware of 11th century date was retrieved.

Overlying this was a subsoil of olive clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments (203) that was 0.2m thick.

Stamford Ware of 10th – 11th century date and a Neolithic flint scraper were retrieved from this layer. Further subsoil, a 0.21m thick layer of olive brown clayey silt (202), was also identified. Sealing this was the current topsoil of brownish grey clayey silt (201).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clay, silty clays and clayey silts and may represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology.

A possible former soil layer was recorded in Trench 1, though remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material.

A ditch was recorded in Trench 2 which produced pottery of 11th century date. This boundary also corresponds closely to a boundary depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey plan

These deposits were largely sealed by subsoil layers which may have developed from colluvial processes coupled with former agricultural activities occurring at the site. Terracing of the gardens of 10 Peterborough Road may also have contributed to their development.

No features could be assigned to the Romano-British period despite the close proximity of the palatial building to the northwest. However, possible Roman tile was recovered from a possible former soil horizon.

Other finds retrieved from the evaluation include a Neolithic side and end scraper. Bronze Age and Iron Age material are known from the parish and this represents the earliest prehistoric material found within the village. Remaining artefacts include 19th – 20th century glass and pottery along with an assemblage of

animal bone.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Peterborough Road, Castor, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains of the Romano-British and Saxon periods.

However, no Romano-British or Saxon remains were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, the earliest feature, a ditch, contained medieval pottery, though also appears on 19th century maps of the area. This was sealed beneath subsoil, which may have developed through colluvial and agricultural activities.

Finds include a Neolithic flint scraper, pottery of 10th -12th century date and possible Roman tile. Modern glass and pottery was also retrieved along with a small assemblage of animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Gibbison of Hereward Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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

Faulkner

Survey of the Antiquities in the Areas of Development

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

Dallas, CG, 1973 'The Nunnery of St. Kyneburgha at Castor', *Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology* **1**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

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APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

English Heritage, 2002 *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practise of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

CAFU Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

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

PCCAS Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service

RCHM Royal Commission on Historical Monuments

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

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IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

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OS, 1888 *Northamptonshire Sheet VIII. S.W., 6" to the mile*

RCHM, 1969 *Peterborough New Town. A*



Figure 1 General location map

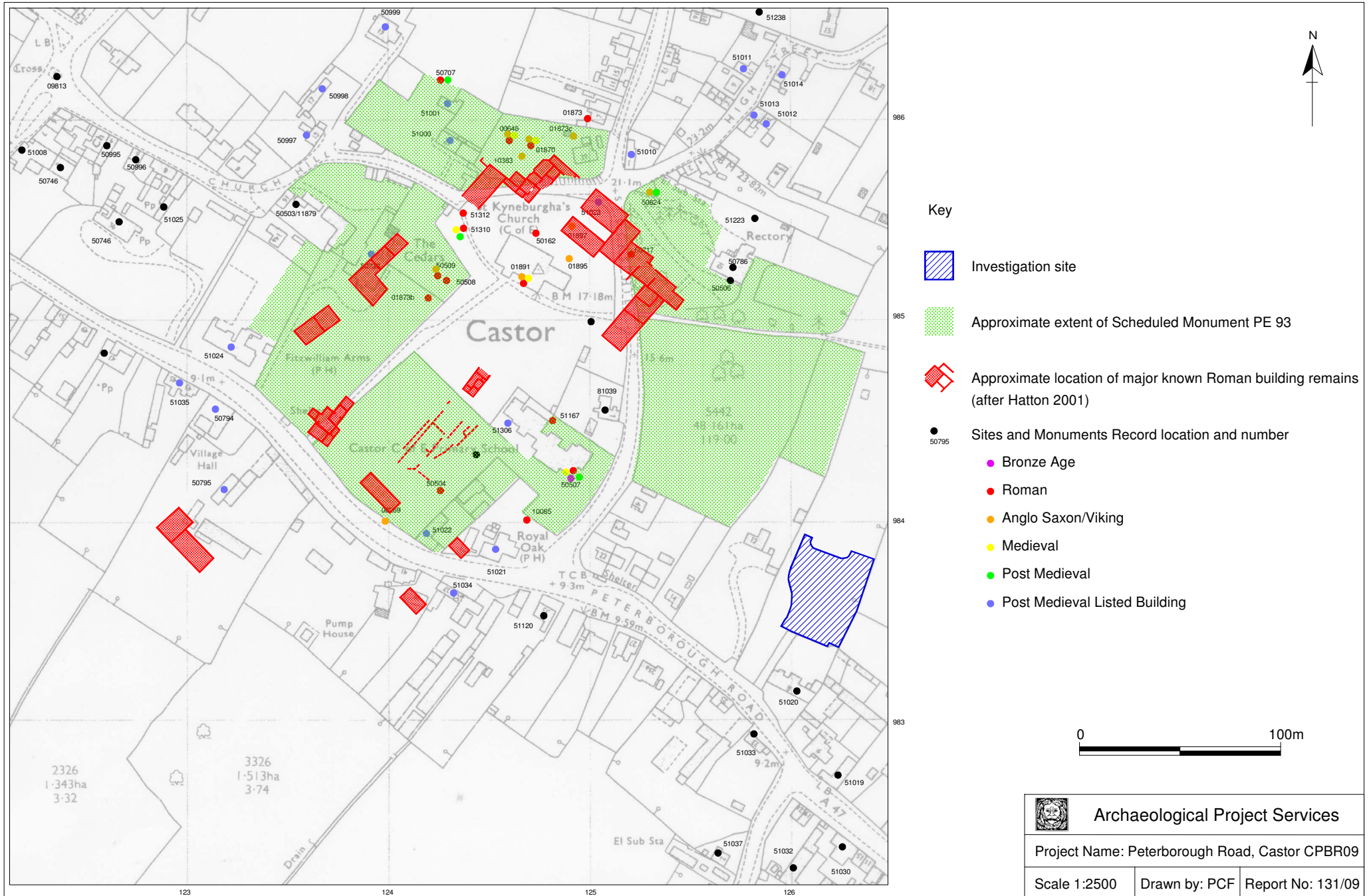


Figure 2 - Site location plan

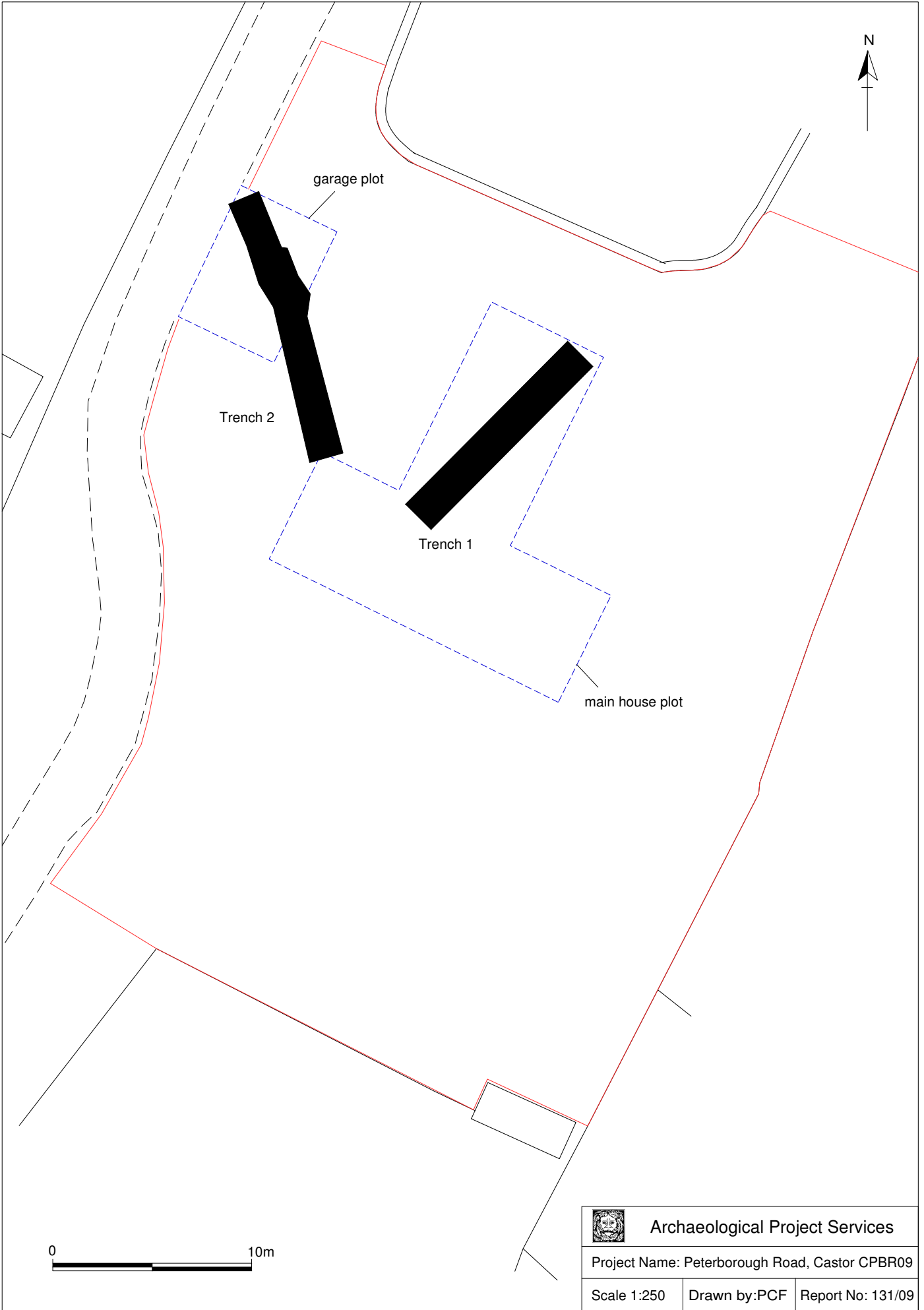



Figure 3 - Trench location plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPBR09		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by:PCF	Report No: 131/09




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Road, Castor CPBR09		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 131/09

Figure 4 - Trench plans

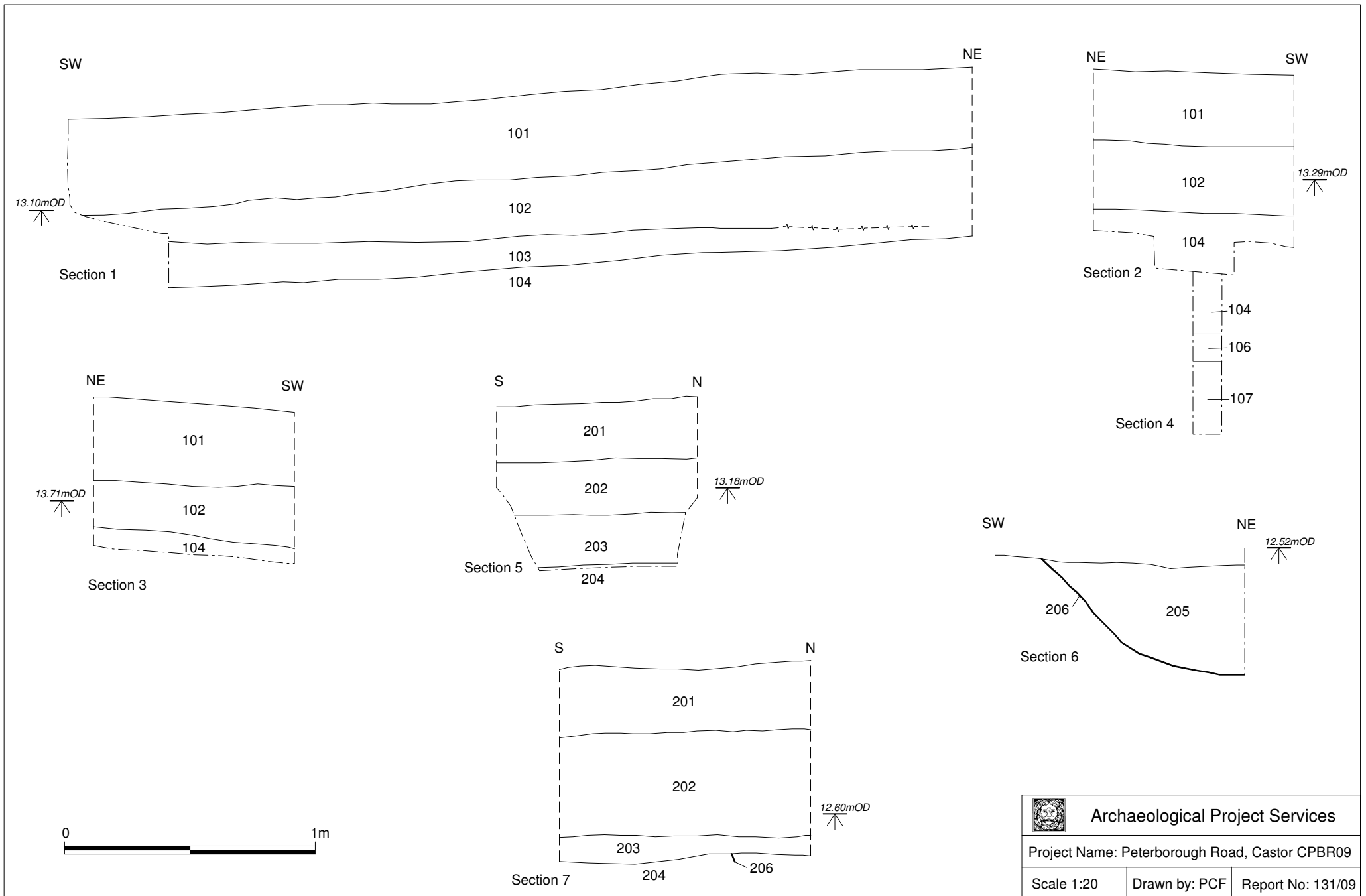


Figure 5 - Sections



Plate 1 – View of the proposed development area, looking west



Plate 2 – Trench 1 after cleaning, looking northeast



Plate 3 – Section 1, looking west



Plate 4 – Section 2, looking southeast



Plate 5 – Trench 2 after cleaning, looking north



Plate 6 – Section 5, looking southwest



Plate 7 – Section 6, looking southeast

Appendix 1

10 PETERBOROUGH ROAD, CASTOR - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 10 Peterborough Road, Castor.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential, just outside the boundaries of Scheduled Monument PE 93. This monument comprises substantial structural remains dating to the Roman period.*
- 1.3 *Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the potential impact of proposals for residential development of the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 10 Peterborough Road, Castor.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Castor is located approximately 5km west of Peterborough on the north side of the River Nene. The site lies within the village, on the south side of Peterborough Road, about 150m southwest of the church of St Kyneburgha and centred on National Grid Reference TL 1259 9834.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application 09/00692/FUL) for residential development at the site has been granted subject to programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. On the advice of the Peterborough City Archaeologist this will comprise a programme of trial trenching to characterise any archaeological deposits which may survive on the site and to provide the curatorial archaeologist with adequate information to formulate a mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains which may survive on the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Castor village sits on the interface between the clay capped limestone uplands and the terrace river gravels of the valley. The site lies at the base of the south-facing valley side at c. 8m O.D. on the terrace gravels. Local soils are well drained loamy soils of the Sutton 1 Association developed on limestone gravel (Hodge et al. 1984, 309).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 There are no known sites within the proposed application area although the site of the proposed works falls just outside the boundary of Scheduled Monument (Peterborough) 93, which incorporates a complex of high status Roman buildings in the centre of Castor.
- 6.2 E.T. Artis was the first to excavate elements of this complex during the first half of the nineteenth century. A series of excellent illustrations published in his *Durobrivae of Antoninus* (1828) depict the on-going excavation of substantial

masonry buildings in the vicinity of Castor church. A plan of the building ranges that he revealed in this area (*ibid*, plate xiii, plan 1) suggested a very large building based on an open courtyard, with east and west wings that projected down slope to the south-west. He mapped a range of Roman rooms (possibly an extension of the palace's west wing) partly beneath and to the east of The Cedars (around 100m) north of the subject site. A very fine near complete mosaic was found in the middle of the central room. This was removed to Milton Hall (Artis 1828).

- 6.3 Subsequent investigations have provided ample support for Artis's results, and have confirmed that a large part of the complex constitutes a single great late Roman 'palatial' building (or possible praetorium as Artis called it), which was perhaps the seat for an (as yet) unidentified Roman dignitary (Mackreth 1984; Upex 2008). The monumental aspect of the complex is apparent in the scale of the building foundations, their prominent location, and evidence for the methodical terracing of the hillside on which they sit.
- 6.4 There is also good evidence for an additional complex of dispersed buildings that does not conform to the regular layout of the main palatial structure, but which may be related to it nevertheless. Artis revealed a Roman bathhouse in the south-west corner of the school playing field and recorded more Roman building ranges close to no. 26 Peterborough Road, within the grounds of the Royal Oak pub and south of Peterborough Road. He also noted a Roman building that apparently comprised at least two rooms within the bounds of Castor Barns 175m west of the proposed development. He mapped this immediately south of the barns, but did not provide any further details of his work at this location.
- 6.5 Excavations carried out in the grounds of 'Elmlea' (north of Church Hill) during the 1970s and 1980s confirmed the location of the main range of Artis's palatial Roman building (Upex 2008). Artis's mapping, though perhaps questionable in certain areas, was also found to be quite accurate during a watching held during the excavation of a service trench across the churchyard. A substantial Roman end wall and cement sub-floor was found to be almost exactly where Artis mapped an end wall of a room within palace's west wing.
- 6.6 Though Artis's work in Castor was evidently extensive, subsequent excavations have demonstrated that there are other substantial Roman building remains that he did not note. Excavation during the 1950s in advance of an extension of the churchyard immediately north of the school field, for example, revealed hitherto unrecorded substantial well preserved Roman building foundations (Green et al 1988).
- 6.7 A small excavation in advance of construction of an office at the school revealed more Roman building remains and a Roman period inhumation (Meadows 1991). Archaeological deposits (at a depth of c 50cm) were well sealed by modern construction layers and topsoil. Trial pit excavation in advance of the construction of access ramps and play equipment revealed a similar depth of overburden at the east side of the school field area (Wall 1997).
- 6.8 An evaluation that examined various places across the school grounds (Hatton & Spoerry 2000) revealed substantial in situ Roman building remains immediately below turf level in the north-east quadrant of the playing field. Adjacent to the (south side) of the main school block building remains were sealed beneath modern tarmac and make-up levels and a buried garden soil at over 30cm below current ground level.
- 6.9 Some light has also been shed on the post-Roman history of the complex. Evaluation during 1998 in advance of the construction of the church Benefice Centre produced late Roman building remains, together with evidence of early Saxon occupation and the robbing of Roman masonry during the Middle Saxon period (Lucas 1998). The remains of a late Saxon or post-Conquest timber building and a later grave were also revealed. These elements of the complex archaeological stratigraphic sequence were sealed by a garden soil up to 0.8m thick.
- 6.10 Evidence of Middle Saxon settlement was revealed within and outside the area of the Roman building excavated in the churchyard extension (Green et al 1988, 109-148).
- 6.11 Several of the other excavations have produced early and Middle Saxon settlement evidence, some of which is consistent with high status occupation (Dallas 1973). Castor is historically associated with the nunnery that is said to have been founded in seventh century by St Kyneburgha.
- 6.12 St Kyneburgha's is a very fine 12th century church. A dedication inscription above the south door of the chancel records its consecration in 1124. Fragments of decorated stone and cross indicate a pre-conquest ecclesiastical presence on the site. Castor parish included the hamlets of Ailsworth, Milton, Upton, and Sutton. The central role of St Kyneburgha's, its antiquity and architectural splendour, further suggest the early significance of this site.
- 6.13 A trial trench and test pit evaluation undertaken on part of the Castor Barns site by Archaeological Project Services during March 2006 (Mellor 2006) hinted at the presence of Roman buildings within the site boundaries.
- 6.14 This was confirmed by a watching brief and small excavation carried out in 2007 and 2008 (Cope-Faulkner 2009) at the Castor Barns site. Excavation following topsoil removal in part of the yard area revealed Roman structural remains and features, including the remains of a hypocaust heated building. This was recorded and then preserved beneath the new yard surface.

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 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two 1.8m wide trenches laid out as shown on Figure 1. Trench 1 should measure 17.5m long but this will be dependent on site constraints. Trench 2 should measure 15 metres at least but as with Trench 1, this will also depend on site constraints.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 9.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing 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.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 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.

- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 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.
- 9.3.4 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.
- 9.3.5 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:
 - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

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 consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 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.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 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 investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client for distribution to the planning authority.

14 **PUBLICATION**

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

15.2 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 the Peterborough City Archaeologist. As much notice as

possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

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, the client and their consultant.
- 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 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 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>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required. APS is currently operating an IFA workplace bursary employing a Alex Beeby who may undertake the work mentored by the named specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to take 3 days to complete and will be undertaken by a supervisor and 1 assistants.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to be completed within a two week programme.

A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

20 INSURANCES

20.1 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 are enclosed.

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 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.

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

19.3 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.

19.4 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.

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Specification: Version 27th November 2009

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
102	Firm to hard mid olive clayey silt with moderate small pebbles and limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
103	Firm dark greenish grey clayey silt, 0.16m thick	
104	Firm to plastic light brownish red silty clay with moderate pebbles and limestone fragments, >0.22m thick	Natural deposit
105	Unstratified finds retrieval	
106	Firm light yellowish brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Natural deposit
107	Stiff light olive clay, >0.29m thick	Natural deposit

Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
201	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate grit and pebbles, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
202	Firm to stiff mid olive brown clayey silt with moderate limestone fragments, 0.21m thick	Subsoil
203	Firm to stiff mid olive clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments and moderate pebbles, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
204	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
205	Firm dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (206)
206	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.8m long by 1.13m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and slightly rounded base	Ditch

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). 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 four sherds from four vessels, weighing 24 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 Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the Modern period.

Condition

The material is very fragmentary but relatively fresh. A single piece of Stamford ware (ST) has sooting on the rim. This is suggestive of use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
1	105	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware		Jar/Bowl	1	1	2		BS	No PBS; ID?	10-12th
1	105	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Dish/Bowl	1	1	12		Base		19th-20th
2	203	ST	Stamford Ware	A/D	Small Jar	1	1	7	Rect roller-stamped rim	Rim	Sooted	10-11th?
2	205	ST	Stamford Ware	A/G	Pitcher?	1	1	3	Thin yellow glaze; Incised horizontal lines	BS		11th

Provenance

Post Roman pottery was retrieved from both of the excavated evaluation trenches.

Trench 1

Unstratified modern and Late Saxon/ Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from this trench; this material was given the context number (105).

Trench 2

From Trench 2, Saxo-Norman pottery was retrieved from subsoil layer (203) and from fill (205) within ditch [206].

Range

Trench 1

A single sherd from a shell-tempered jar or bowl was recovered from Trench 1. This is a tiny fragment but is probably in St Neots Type Ware (SNEOT), a type common in this area and dating from the 10th to 12th Centuries. A single piece of modern white ware (WHITE) was also recovered. Both of these sherds are unstratified.

Trench 2

This trench yielded two sherds of Stamford ware (ST), one from a small jar and the second perhaps from a pitcher. The first sherd (from subsoil context 203) is in fabric type A/D and has a typical rectangular roller-stamped decoration on the rim. The second sherd (from ditch fill 205) is in fabric type A/G and has a thin yellow glaze and incised horizontal line decoration; this vessel dates to the 11th Century, while that from (203) is of a similar date or

very slightly earlier. Stamford Ware was produced relatively locally at Stamford in Lincolnshire and is commonly found on sites in this area.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problem for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A small group of Post-Roman ceramics was recovered during the evaluation. A single feature, ditch [206], within Trench 2, yielded a single piece of pottery dated to the Saxo-Norman period. Other material was also recovered, but this was either unstratified or came from the subsoil.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 12 grams was recovered from the site

Methodology

The fragment was weighed and then 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 below in Table 3.

Condition

The fragment is small and has lost one of its surfaces. The breaks are fresh and the piece it is not obviously abraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
103	RTMISC	Roman or Post Roman Tile	OX//R; Fine sandy; pale clay pellets; Fe; micaceous	1	12	Single sanded surface; fresh breaks; Roman?	Roman or Post-Roman

Provenance

The fragment is unstratified and was labelled with context number (103).

Range

There is a single piece of miscellaneous tile

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. This fragment is suitable to be discarded.

Summary

A single piece of ceramic building material was recovered from the site during the evaluation. It is too fragmentary to be more specific about the form or date of the original tile, though it maybe Roman.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 15 (67g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was retrieved from a subsoil (203), the fill of a ditch (205) and as unstratified material (105).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
105	cattle	femur	1	44	
203	Sheep/goat	molar	1	1	
205	Medium mammal	Ribs	8	7	
	Medium mammal	Metacarpal	1	4	
	Medium mammal	Femur	1	7	
	bird	femur	3	4	

Summary

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

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 20 was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. It exhibits minor iridescent decay.

Results*Table #, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
105	Very pale blue octagonal bottle, slight iridescence	1	20	Late 19 th -early 20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered as unstratified material

Range

A single piece of an early modern bottle was found.

Potential

As a single unstratified piece of early modern date, the glass is of very limited potential.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Two lithic pieces were collected. Only one was worked, the other discarded

Condition

The retained piece, a scraper, is in good condition and has no conservation requirements.

Results*Table #, Worked Flint Archive*

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
203	Small irregular flake. Natural. Discarded	1	<1	N/A
203	Side and end scraper. 27 x 24 x 4mm	1	4	Neolithic

Provenance

Both items were redeposited within context 203

Range

A single worked flint was a well-made side and end scraper of Neolithic date.

Potential

Other than indicating a presence of Neolithic people in the general vicinity there is little to be understood from the single find.

Summary

A single worked flint of Neolithic date was retrieved during the evaluation, along with a non-worked piece which has been discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table [#] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table #, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
103*	Roman or Post Roman	Based on a single piece of CBM
105	19th – 20th	
203	10th-11th?	Based on a single sherd
205	11th	Based on a single sherd

*Unstratified

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 4

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.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrices
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:

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:

CPBR 09

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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