

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING AT
26 PETERBOROUGH ROAD,
CASTOR
(CAPR09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr & Mrs Hailey**

February 2010

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 1242 9841
Planning Application Nos: 10/00013/FUL –
10/00014/LBC
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-72808

APS Report No: **11/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 26 Peterborough Road
 Castor
 CAPR 09

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Supervisors	Bob Garland, Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

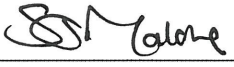

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 25-2-10	Date: 25-02-10

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken during groundworks at 26 Peterborough Road, Castor. Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to existing buildings.

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 monitoring revealed deposits of natural, post-medieval and recent origin. Above a natural subsoil were the walls of a former extension that existed at the site with an associated stone built chamber, perhaps a cess pit. As these were associated with the adjacent building, they are likely to be 18th century in date.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include fragments of Roman roof tile as well as medieval and later pottery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Hailey to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with new construction and change of land use at 26 Peterborough Road, Castor. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications 10/00013/FUL and 10/00014/LBC replacing an earlier application 04/01794/FUL. The site lies within the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (Number 93) for which permission for the development was obtained from the Secretary of State, Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

The investigations were carried out between 5th and 11th January 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the City Archaeologist, 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 in the centre of the village, just to the southeast of St Kyneburgha church on the north side of Peterborough Road at National Grid Reference TL 1242 9841 (Fig. 2). The site lies in the centre of the village at a height of c.15m OD on the south-facing slope of the valley of the River Nene.

Local soils are of the Sherborne Association, typically clayey brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 310). These soils are developed on solid geology at the junction between the Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone and Upper Estuarine Series with drift geology of 1st River Terrace sands and gravels immediately south of the site (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 principal remains were first identified and published by Edmund Tyrell Artis (agent to Earl Fitzwilliam of nearby Milton Estate) in his 1828 publication *Durobrivae of Antoninus*. These remains included the well-preserved remnants of a sizeable stone ‘palatial’ structure. His diagrams and illustrations indicate that the main range of this structure lay to the north of the current site. Furthermore Artis indicated the existence of a bath house and rectangular structure to the south of the current school playing field.

Within the terraced grounds of The Cedars Artis mapped the existence of two west ranges that now lie partially under the main house (Fig. 2). Within the northern range of these two structures Artis located a mosaic that had been partially damaged by the insertion of a well. Furthermore, he also mapped a Roman building of at least two ranges immediately southwest of the extant barns (south of the A47), though no further details are known (RCHM 1969, 25). Investigations by Archaeological Project Services within the courtyard of The Barns have recently uncovered a hypocaust and associated walls and ditches suggesting the range depicted by Artis was much more extensive than currently thought (Cope-Faulkner 2009).

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).

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).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by hand to a depth of 0.75m below the current ground level. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. This was then followed by monitoring during the lowering of the floor area. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function.

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

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation comprised a layer of reddish brown sandy silt with gravel (007). Identified as natural, this measured in excess of 0.3m thick. Developed upon this was a possible subsoil comprising a 0.5m thick layer of brown sandy silt (006), which was absent from the southeast foundation trench.

Cut into the subsoil was the foundation trench (016) containing an L-shaped limestone structure (011), part of an original extension to the current building.

At some point, this structure had been divided in two by the insertion of a brick wall (012) of which 1.4m length was visible in plan. Deposits to the south of this wall comprised reddish brown sandy silt (013) and to the north a greyish brown clayey silt (014). Recent pottery was retrieved from (013). To the exterior (southeast) was a deposit of grey sandy silt

with frequent small limestone fragments (015). This contained Roman roof tile and medieval pottery.

Located on the northwest side of the structure, where it would have joined the removed wall, were the mortared stone footings (005) for walls (004). This formed an underground chamber some 0.8m high roofed over with wooden beams and stone capping. The chamber continued 0.8m to the northwest. Once constructed, the area around the chamber had been levelled with a deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (003) and grey sandy silt (008) that measured up to 0.7m thick.

Lying within the chamber was a 0.14m thick deposit of grey and light brown sandy silt and limestone fragments (010). Pottery of late post-medieval date was recovered from this deposit.

Constructed upon (003) and representing the boundary wall to the property was a limestone wall (002). This had largely been removed from the immediate area of development but had continued to the southwest to join the extant building.

Deposited against the boundary wall was a topsoil, comprising grey sandy silt with moderately frequent limestone fragments (001) that was 0.45m thick. To the southeast, limestone fragments and mortar (009) provided a base for the former floor of the removed extension.

6. DISCUSSION

A natural layer of sandy silt with gravel represents the underlying drift geology of 1st River Terrace deposits. Subsoil had developed upon this and may indicate agricultural activities being undertaken at the site.

The limestone wall forming an extension may be contemporary with the remaining building. If so, it would date to the 18th

century when the back range was added to the 17th century range fronting Peterborough Road (RCHM 1969, 68). The function of the chamber located on the northwest side of this former extension is unclear but may have served as a cess pit which may have been emptied from the adjacent school field.

The remaining deposits encountered during the investigation were relatively modern and associated with recent use of the site.

Finds include three fragments of Roman roof tile which suggests a building of this date lies in the general vicinity. Medieval pottery from the same deposit was also encountered and with the absence of any medieval layers may suggest this deposit was imported from elsewhere in Castor. The bulk of the pottery was of late post-medieval to modern date.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at 26 Peterborough Road, Castor, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains of the Romano-British and Saxon periods.

However, no remains dating to the Romano-British, Saxon or medieval periods were identified during the investigation. Above natural and subsoil layers were walls and a chamber of post-medieval origin and associated with the adjacent standing structure of 18th century date.

Finds retrieved from this investigation comprise pottery of post-medieval to modern date and Roman tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs

Hailey for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Bob Garland, Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAFU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
PCCAS	Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments



Figure 1 General location map

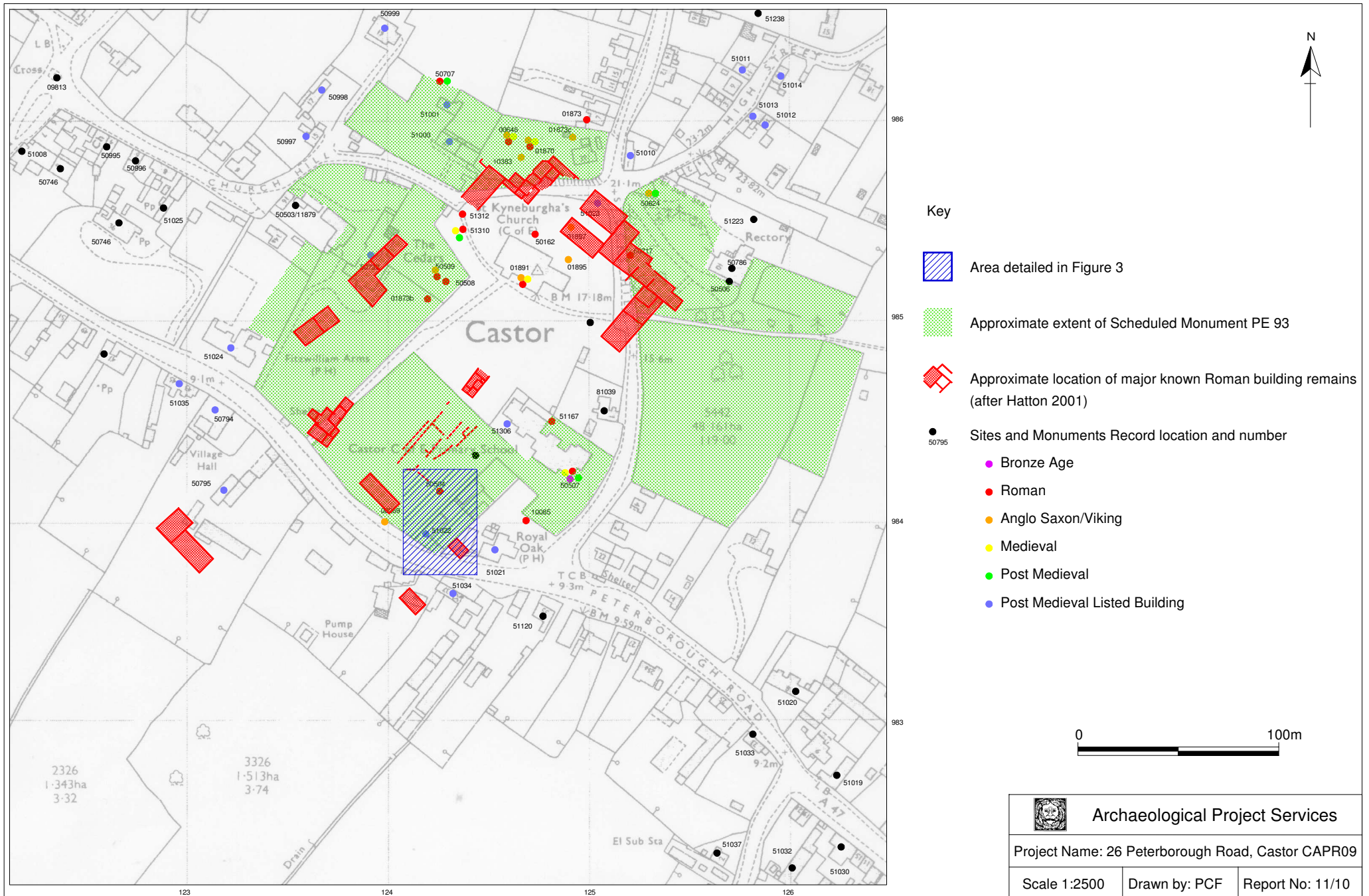
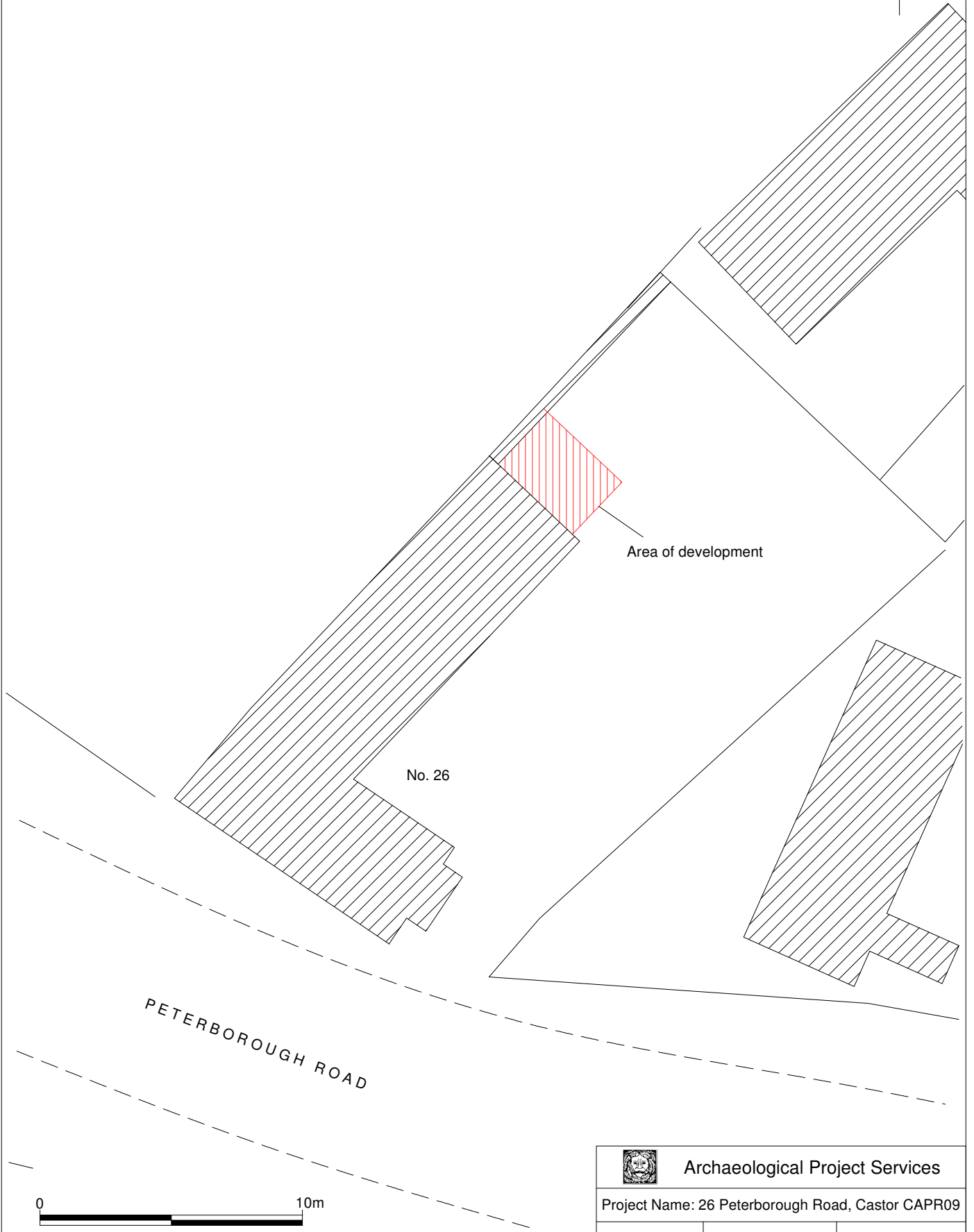


Figure 2 - Site location plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 26 Peterborough Road, Castor CAPR09

Scale 1:200

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 11/10

Figure 3 - Plan showing the area of development

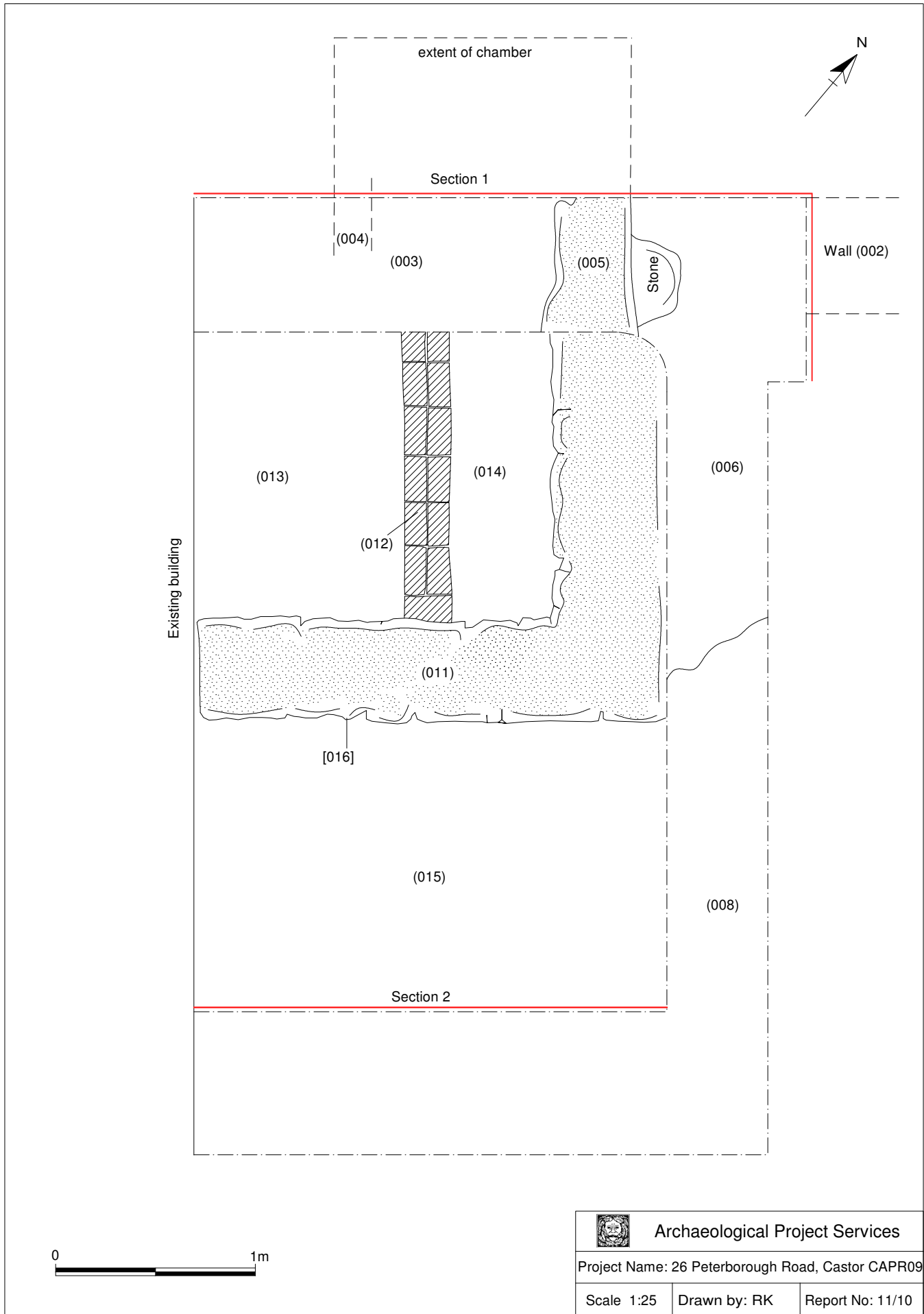
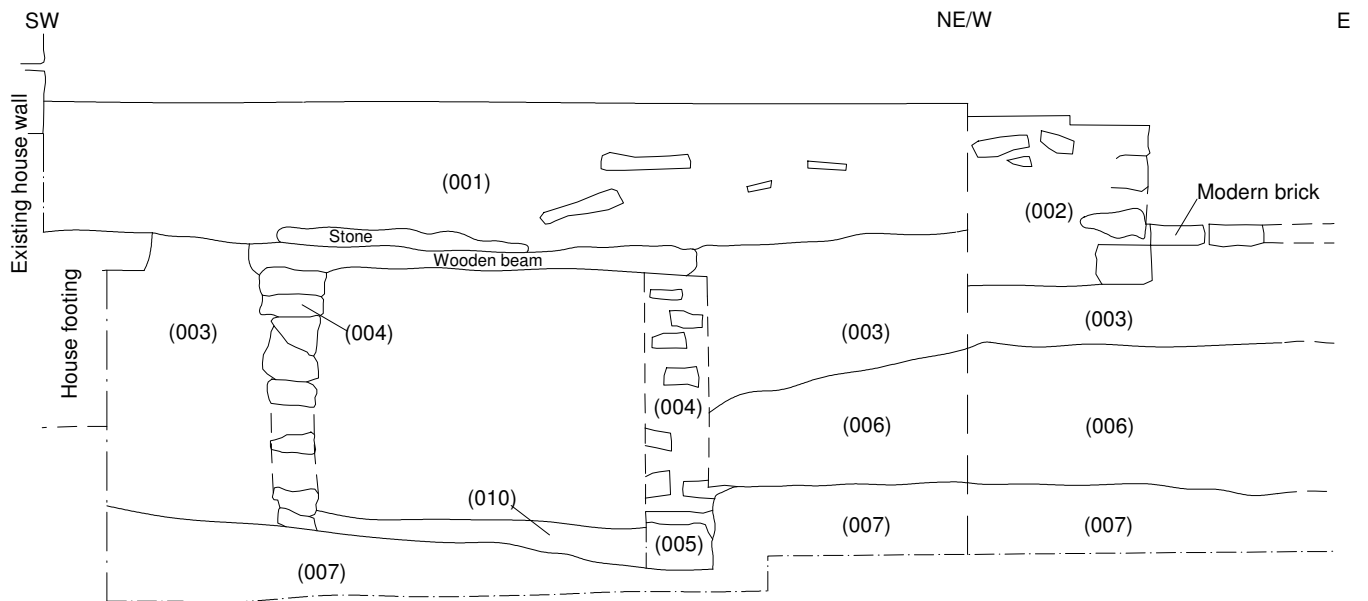
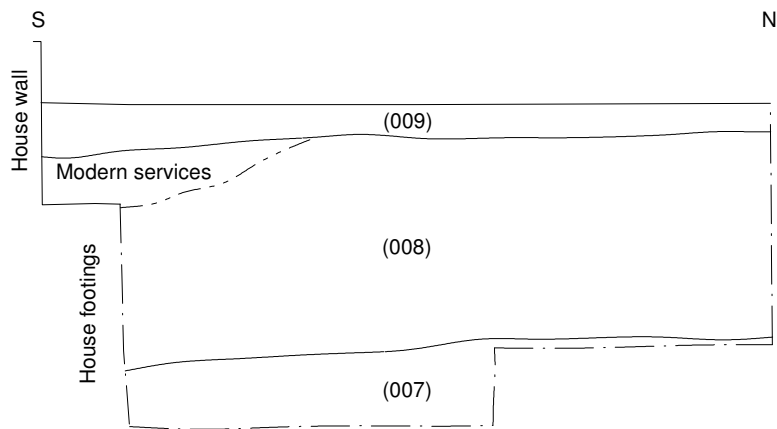


Figure 4 - Plan of the recorded deposits



SECTION 1



SECTION 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 26 Peterborough Road, Castor CAPR09

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: RK

Report No: 11/10

Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – View looking northwest of the development area



Plate 2 – View showing the area of the new extension, looking west



Plate 3 – Walls (011) and (012), looking southeast



Plate 4 – Section 1, looking southwest



Plate 5 – Section 2, looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT 26 PETERBOROUGH ROAD, CASTOR, PETERBOROUGH - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording is required during groundworks associated with construction of a single storey extension and change of use of a garage on land at 26 Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential, within the boundaries of Scheduled Monument (Camb) 93. This monument comprises substantial structural remains dating to the Roman period.*
- 1.3 *As a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent for the works all excavation works will be monitored and a record made of any archaeological features exposed.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during groundworks associated with construction of a single storey extension and change of use of a garage on land at 26 Peterborough Road, Castor, Peterborough. The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 1242 9839.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Castor is located approximately 5km west of Peterborough. The site is located in the centre of the village, just to the southeast of St Kyneburgha's Church, on the north side of Peterborough Road, centred on National Grid Reference TL 1242 9839.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No: 04/01793/LBC) has been granted for construction of single storey extension and change of use of garage. The site lies within the area of Scheduled Monument 93. Archaeological monitoring of the works is required as part of the Scheduled Monument Consent for the works issued by English Heritage.

5 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 approximately 10m O.D. on the lower slopes of the south-facing valley side above the River Nene.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Although prehistoric and medieval remains are known from the vicinity, the primary importance

of the site is the presence of well preserved Roman archaeology. These remains are thought to form part of a palatial structure together with the remains of preceding and succeeding activity.

6.2.1 As the site lies within the historic core of the village it has not suffered the severe damage caused to many of the country's rural sites from agricultural activity and in some cases archaeologically significant deposits have been recorded from immediately below the turf layer.

6.3 The form of this structure is at present only conjectural, hypothesised from the 19th-century investigations of Artis (1828) and subsequent investigations. The scale of the structure makes the site at least nationally important, evidenced by the fact that much of the surrounding area is scheduled (SM (Cambs) 93). The proposed excavation works fall within the bounds of the Scheduled Monument and close to the site of previous investigations at the Primary School (Robinson 1999; Hatton and Spoerry 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the monitoring will be to:

7.1.1 Provide detailed information regarding the sequence and character of activity at the site.

7.1.2 Interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context; and

7.1.3 Inform modifications to the exact route of the service trench as necessary.

7.2 In accordance with the frameworks defined in the regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) the investigation will consider the following general themes: the character of Roman activity at the site and how this might relate to the known high status settlement in the vicinity; the presence of evidence for post-Roman settlement in the vicinity; and the nature of any medieval or early post-medieval activity at the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigations.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 Monitoring will be undertaken during all works that require excavation below current surfaces. If significant archaeological remains are encountered and preservation *in situ* is not possible, then archaeological deposits will be hand-excavated and recorded. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to context for later analysis.

8.2.2 Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Sections will be recorded at 1:10. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Throughout the investigations a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of any

archaeological features revealed.

- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigations will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigations will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigations.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
- A text describing the findings of the investigations.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the findings of the investigations.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service; Peterborough City Council Planning Department; and to the Peterborough Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the investigations will be presented to the editor of the *Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

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

14 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 14.1 The investigations will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of such investigations will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 **VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis

- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeology
Roman	B Precious, Independent Specialist with A Beeby, APS
Anglo-Saxon	Dr A Boyle, APS with J Young, Independent Specialist
Medieval and later	Dr A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Jen Wood, Independent Specialist
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

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

Specification: Version 1 20 August 2009

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid to dark grey sandy silt with moderately frequent pieces of roughly hewn limestone and occasional brick/tile fragments, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
002	Masonry wall, worked stone, mortared	Boundary wall
003	Friable brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.70m thick	Levelling deposit
004	Masonry walls, oriented approximately 3.40m E/W and 1.40m N/S, at least 0.90m depth below surface	Wall
005	Masonry wall footing, maximum 0.46m width. Constructed of small, mortared stone fragments	Footing for (004)
006	Firm light brown sandy silt, 0.5m thick	Possible subsoil
007	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with small stone/gravel fragments, > 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
008	Loose dark grey sandy silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, 0.72m thick	Levelling deposit
009	Friable buff limestone hardcore/mortar, 0.1m thick	Base for modern yard/patio
010	Loose grey/buff sandy silt/limestone fragment mix, up to 0.14m thick	Fill within (004)
011	Masonry wall/footing; poorly finished limestone blocks (approx 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.15m), not mortared. Masonry dimensions: approx 0.5m width oriented 1.9m NW/SE and 2.4m SW/NE	Wall
012	Masonry wall/footing; brick (c. 225m x 111m x 65mm) in two stretcher rows; 0.23m width, oriented SW/NE for 1.4m; light brownish yellow sandy lime mortar.	Dividing wall within (011)
013	Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small limestone fragments, seen in plan only	Deposit
014	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderately frequent small limestone fragments, seen in plan only	Deposit
015	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional small pebbles and stones, only seen in plan	Deposit
016	Cut of feature, at least 2.4m length and 1.8m width with vertical sides	Foundation trench for (011)

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 10 sherds from 10 vessels, weighing 194 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. The pottery ranges in date from the 13th Century AD to the modern period.

Condition

All of the pottery is fragmentary but relatively fresh. Two medieval vessels are sooted externally suggesting use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	1	1	34
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	49
ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	1	1	7
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	4	4	44
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2	57
MOD	Modern wares (generic)	1900	2009	1	1	3
Total				10	10	194

Provenance

Modern material was recovered from the topsoil (001), and deposits (010) and (013). Deposit (015) yielded medieval material.

Range

Medieval

Deposit (015) yielded the only medieval material, producing single sherds of Bourne type pottery (BOUA), Ely type pottery (ELY) and an unidentified local fabric (MEDLOC). All of the medieval sherds are from coarse domestic vessels. The ELY sherd is a base from a jug, whilst the MEDLOC sherd is the base of a jar. There are no decorated pieces. The piece of BOUA may be from the local production site at Glaphorn to the southwest of Castor. The ELY vessel is probably a regional import from the industries centred on the Ely area approximately 30 miles to the southeast of the site.

Post Medieval

A fairly standard domestic range of 19th to 20th century material was recovered from the site. This includes pieces from a plate, a plate or dish and a cup or bowl in Pearlware (PEARL), a sherd from a plate and a sherd from a bowl in modern whiteware (WHITE) and miscellaneous piece of modern pottery (MOD).

Potential

The material poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary

Ten sherds were recovered during the watching brief, most of which is modern. Three sherds all from context (015) however, are dated to between the mid thirteenth and the mid fifteenth century.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

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 3 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 515 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 1 below.

Condition

The material is fairly fresh, though all of the fragments have dark curving organic impressions on them suggesting prolonged contact with water after deposition. One piece has a thick ferrous burnt deposit on the underside over the broken edge, perhaps evidence of industrial reuse. A single piece of tile has a thick layer of salt surfacing and mortar adhered to it at one end.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub Type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
015	TEG	OX/R/OX; Medium sandy; sparse Fe and Flint; moderate fine mica		1	158	Knife trimmed base; water root imp	Roman
015	TEG	Oxid; fine; moderate fine mica		1	210	Curving signature; edge; knife-trimmed side and base; red deposit on base and over broken edge – industrial?; water/ root imp	Roman
015	TEG	OX/R/OX; Fine sandy; moderate rounded/hollow soft calcareous inclusions; sparse subangular Fe	Flange type 31; cut out type E	1	147	End; flange; cutout; knife trimmed base; salt wash; mortar on end; water/root imp	Roman

Provenance

All of the material came from deposit (015).

Range

There are three pieces of Roman roof tile (TEG) within this assemblage. The fabrics are of a similar type, though with differing levels of quartz inclusion.

Potential

The material poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary

Three fragments of Roman roof tile were recovered during the Watching Brief. One piece shows possible evidence of later reuse.

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
001	L18th-L19th	Topsoil
010	M19th-20th	
013	20th	
015	13th-15th	

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)

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

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Dec	Part	Comment	Date
001	PEARL	Pearl Ware		Flat	1	1	15	Blue Transfer Print	Base		L18th-L19th
010	WHITE	Modern White ware		Bowl	1	1	6	Painted blue and green external bands	Rim		M19th-20th
010	PEARL	Pearl Ware		Plate	1	1	7	Red internal painted band decoration	Rim		L18th-L19th
010	PEARL	Pearl Ware		Cup or Bowl	1	1	6	Blue Transfer Print	Rim		L18th-L19th
010	PEARL	Pearl Ware		Cup	1	1	16	Blue Transfer Print	Rim	Yellow external stain	L18th-L19th
013	MOD	Modern		?	1	1	3		BS	Unusual blue fabric; crazed glaze; modern Poole?	20th
013	WHITE	Modern White ware		Plate	1	1	51	Blue Transfer Print	Rim to Base		M19th-20th
015	BOUA	Bourne Type Fabric		Jar	1	1	34			Glaphthorn?	M12th-L13th
015	MEDLOC	Medieval Local Fabric	Reduced; Medium sandy	Jug	1	1	49		Base	Moderately sorted subrounded quartz; sparse rounded dark red FE; External soot	13th-15th
015	ELY	Ely-Type Ware		?	1	1	7		BS	External sooting	L12th-M14th

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.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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:

CAPR 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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