
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT
52 THE CEDARS, CHAPEL STREET,
YAXLEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(YACS 10)**

Work Undertaken For
Larkfleet Homes

October 2010

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TL 1805 9222
Cambs.C.C.HER Event No ECB3464
OASIS ID No: archaeol1-85187
Planning Application: 1000552FUL

Report No: **101/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation at 52 The Cedars, Chapel Street, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire (YACS 10)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Site Assistant	Bryn Leadbetter
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
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Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

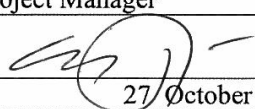
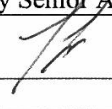
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 27 October 2010	Date: 27 October 2010

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising four trial trenches was undertaken at 52, The Cedars, Chapel Street, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the impact of residential development, undertaken on archaeological remains.

The area lies in an area of archaeological potential with prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains found in the vicinity of the site. A 17th century house is also located close by.

The evaluation revealed archaeological remains only in the south central part of the site, with no features encountered in the northern part of the investigation area.

Medieval and post-medieval ditches, probably property boundaries, were revealed. Alongside and parallel to the medieval ditch were two gullies that, although undated, were considered to be contemporary with the medieval ditch. Later post-medieval garden features were also recorded.

Finds comprised medieval and later pottery, ceramic building material 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 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Huntingdon District Council placed a condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works on planning consent (Application no. 1000552FUL) for demolition of an existing dwelling and erection of 14 apartments at the site. In the first instance this was to comprise evaluation of the site through a programme of trial trenching. This archaeological evaluation was carried out between 11th and 15th October 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Yaxley is located 6km south of Peterborough and 10km southwest of Whittlesey in the Huntingdon district of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The site is near the present centre of the village, about 400m northeast of the church, on the east side of Chapel Street at national grid reference TL 1805 9222 (Fig 2).

Yaxley occupies a slight ridge to the north of Pig Water/Yards End Dyke, which flows to the northeast to become the River Nene (old course). The site lies at about 19m OD on a gentle slope down to the southeast. Soils of the area are Evesham 3 Association fine loams over river terrace drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Roman pottery has been found a little to the west (CB15469) associated with a ditch. There are also unsubstantiated reports of further Roman artefacts and refuse pits in that same area (CHER 01409), while a Roman kiln was also found in the area (CHER 01628). A prehistoric pit and a scatter of worked flints were identified to the southwest of the site (CHER 11336A). Yaxley is first referred to in the late 10th century and the place-name is Old English

meaning ‘cuckoo’s wood/glade’ (Ekwall 1989, 543). At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 Yaxley had a church and priest (Williams and Martin 2002, 555). The parish church contains Norman and later architectural elements (Pevsner 2002, 369-70).

Remains of field systems of medieval and later date and associated with the manorial complex of these periods have also been found to the southwest (CHER 11336). Evidence of post-medieval occupation close to the site is provided by a house of 1649, with additions of 1719, at 11-13 Chapel Street. There are other 17th century buildings on Main Street (Pevsner 2002, 371).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was 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.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area, and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Four trenches measuring 20m, 9.6m, 6.5m and 5m long, each by 1.55m wide, were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3). The trenches were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological remains. 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 sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, and supplemented by provisional artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The natural deposit across the site was firm mid yellowish brown to mid brown clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions and occasional orange brown sandy patches.

Trenches 1 and 2 formed a T-shape to the south of the extant house.

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

Several linear features cut the natural clay (102) in this trench. At the west end of the trench, northwest to southeast aligned ditch [108] (Fig 5, Section 3, Plate 5) was 1m wide and 0.51m deep and filled with dark greyish brown clayey silt (107). This contained several pieces, some moderately large, of unworn medieval pottery indicating a 14th century date.

Immediately east of the ditch were two gullies on a similar alignment. Gully [109] (Fig 5, Sections 5, 6, Plate 7) was 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep and contained a fill

of dark brown silty clay (110). Gully [111] (Fig 5, Sections 5, 7, Plate 7) was 0.87m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with dark brown silty clay (112).

In the centre of the trench, aligned northeast-southwest, running immediately below a marked change in slope of the modern garden, was ditch [116] (Fig 5, Sections 8, 9, Plate 6). Measuring 2m wide and 0.65m deep, the ditch was filled with firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (115) which contained a piece of floor tile of 16th-18th century date and animal bone.

These features were all sealed by up to 0.5m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (106), the probable former ploughsoil. A single piece of late 12th-late 13th century pottery was recovered from this deposit.

At the east end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by feature [103] (Fig 5, Sections 1, 2, Plate 4). This feature had shelving sides and was up to 0.5m deep. It was probably a pit or garden feature although only the west side could be seen. Dark brown clayey silt lower fill (104) was 0.3m thick and contained a fragment of 12th-13th century pottery. This was overlain by much stonier fill (105) which contained late 12th-13th century pottery, burnt stone and animal bone. The feature was sealed by a 0.1m thick dark brown clayey silt (101) subsoil present only at this end of the trench. Small pit [114] (Fig 5, Section 8, Plate 6) also cut the subsoil (106). This was steep sided with a flat base and filled with dark greyish brown clayey silt (113) and was probably a modern garden feature.

The trench was sealed by 0.25m thick dark brown clayey silt topsoil (100). In part of the west end of the trench this was overlain by 0.15m thick crumbling tarmac surface mixed with topsoil (117) which contained 19th century pottery (Fig 5, Section 5). This was probably a garden path.

Trench 2 (Figs 4, 5, Plate 8)

No archaeological features were revealed cutting the natural (202) in this trench. Overlying the natural was 0.42m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (201), the same as (106), above which was up to 0.18m thick crumbling tarmac mixed with topsoil (200).

Trench 3 (Figs 3, 5, Plate 9)

This trench was located northeast of the house in a concrete yard area. Once again no archaeological features were revealed cutting the natural (304). This was overlain by 0.42m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (303). Above this was a 0.06m thick topsoil remnant (302) which was overlain by a 0.12m thick mortar and rubble base for the concrete (301) and the concrete surface (300).

Trench 4 (Figs 3, 5, Plates 2, 10)

This was located in the tarmac driveway immediately west of the house. No archaeological features were revealed cutting the natural (403) which was overlain by 0.38m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (402). Sealing this was 0.15m thick base for the tarmac surface (401) overlain by 0.15m thick tarmac (400).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised clay with chalk and flints.

Archaeological features were revealed only in Trench 1, in the southern part of the site. A medieval field or plot boundary ditch was recorded. This is parallel with Chapel Street, which forms the western boundary of the site, and is perhaps a boundary ditch of a property fronting the highway. A moderate quantity of pottery, broadly of 14th century date and most of it as large, unworn pieces, was recovered

from the ditch and is likely to imply the proximity of occupation of the period. Immediately alongside and to the east of the ditch were two small gullies. Although these did not yield datable artefacts they are probably broadly contemporary with the medieval ditch and perhaps also served a boundary function.

Approximately perpendicular with the medieval and undated ditch and gullies was a larger ditch of probable post-medieval date. This may be a further boundary feature, separating properties alongside the road frontage.

Overlying the medieval and post-medieval ditches and gullies was a subsoil deposit. A single, probably redeposited, fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from this layer. The subsoil may have formed through gardening activities.

Two probable pits were cut through the subsoil. Although one of these yielded medieval pottery this material is likely to be redeposited. The two pits are thought to be garden features, probably planting hollows.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at 52, The Cedars, Chapel Street, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire, as the site lay in an area of archaeological potential. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains have been found close to the site previously.

The evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval ditches, probably property boundaries. Alongside the medieval boundary were two gullies that, although undated, were thought likely to be further medieval boundary features. Later post-medieval garden features were also revealed. All of these archaeological remains were revealed in the south central part of the site, with no archaeological

features being exposed in the northern parts of the investigation area.

Finds comprised medieval and later pottery, tile and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Larkfleet Homes who commissioned the project. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Site Assistant: Bryn Leadbetter
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

IfA, 2008 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

Pevsner, N, 2002 *Bedfordshire and the County of Huntingdon and Peterborough*, The Buildings of England (Yale)

Williams, A and Martin, GH, 2002 *Domesday Book A Complete Translation* (Penguin)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map

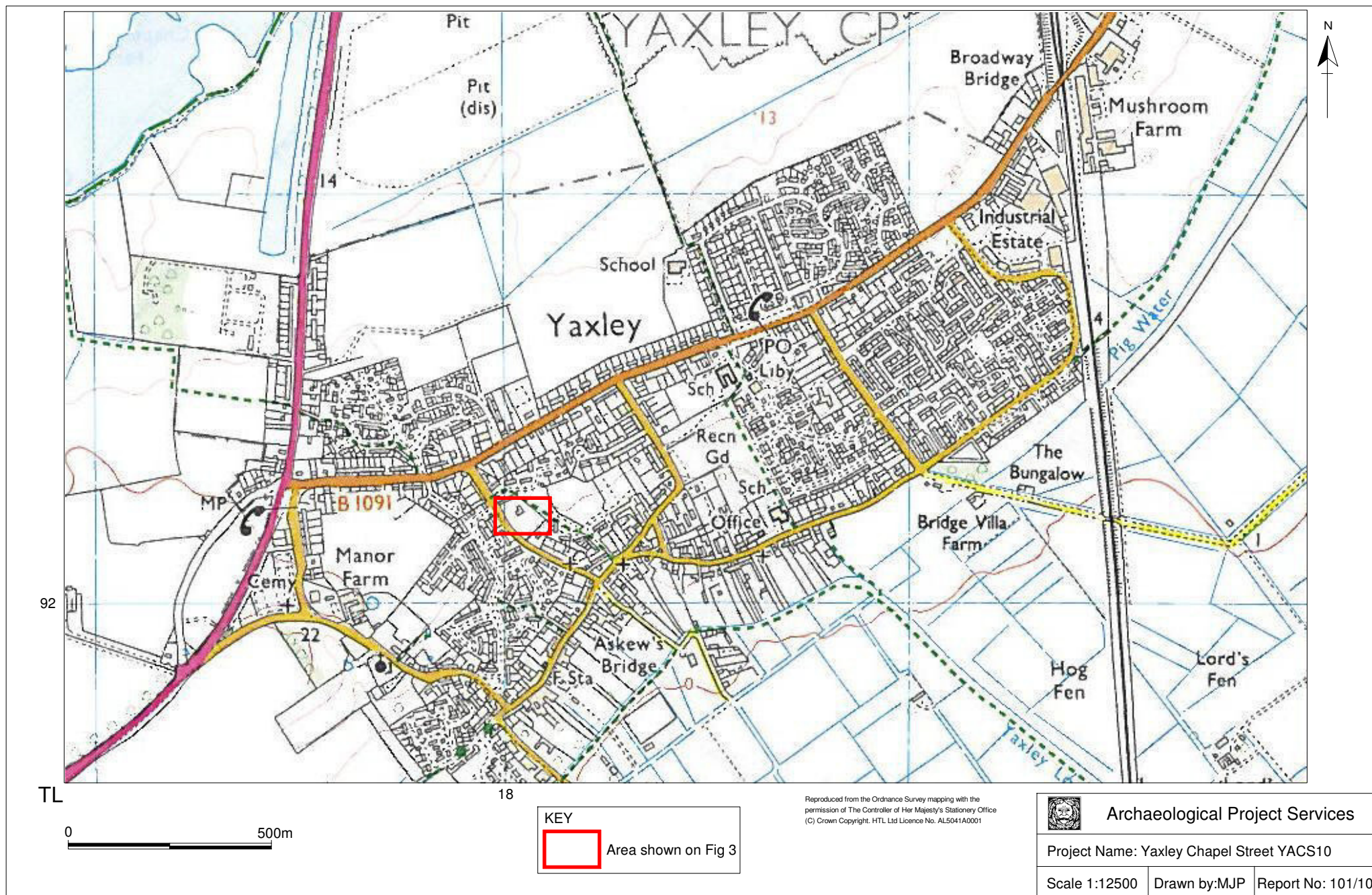


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

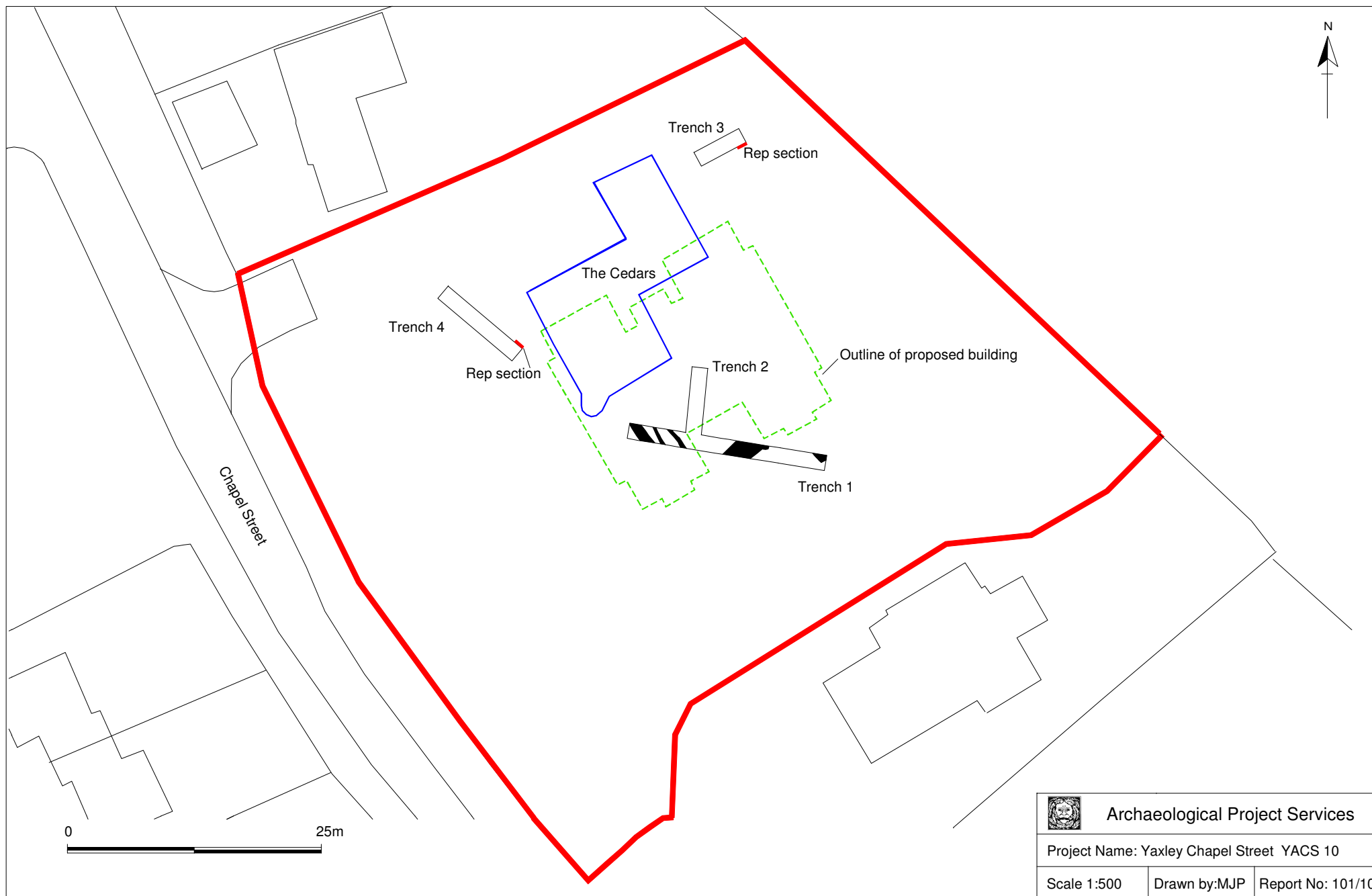



Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Yaxley Chapel Street YACS 10			
Scale 1:500	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 101/10	

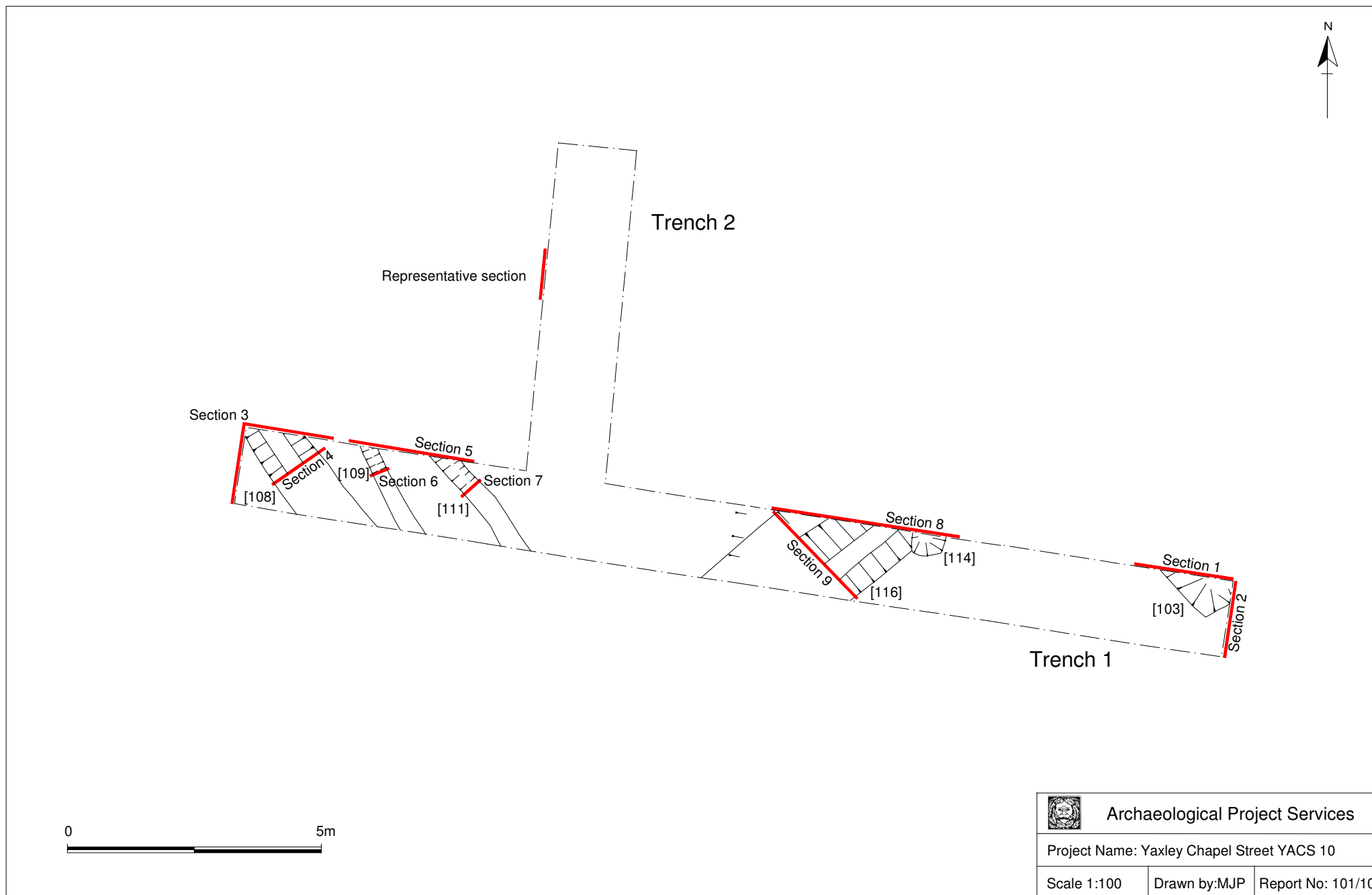


Figure 4. Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

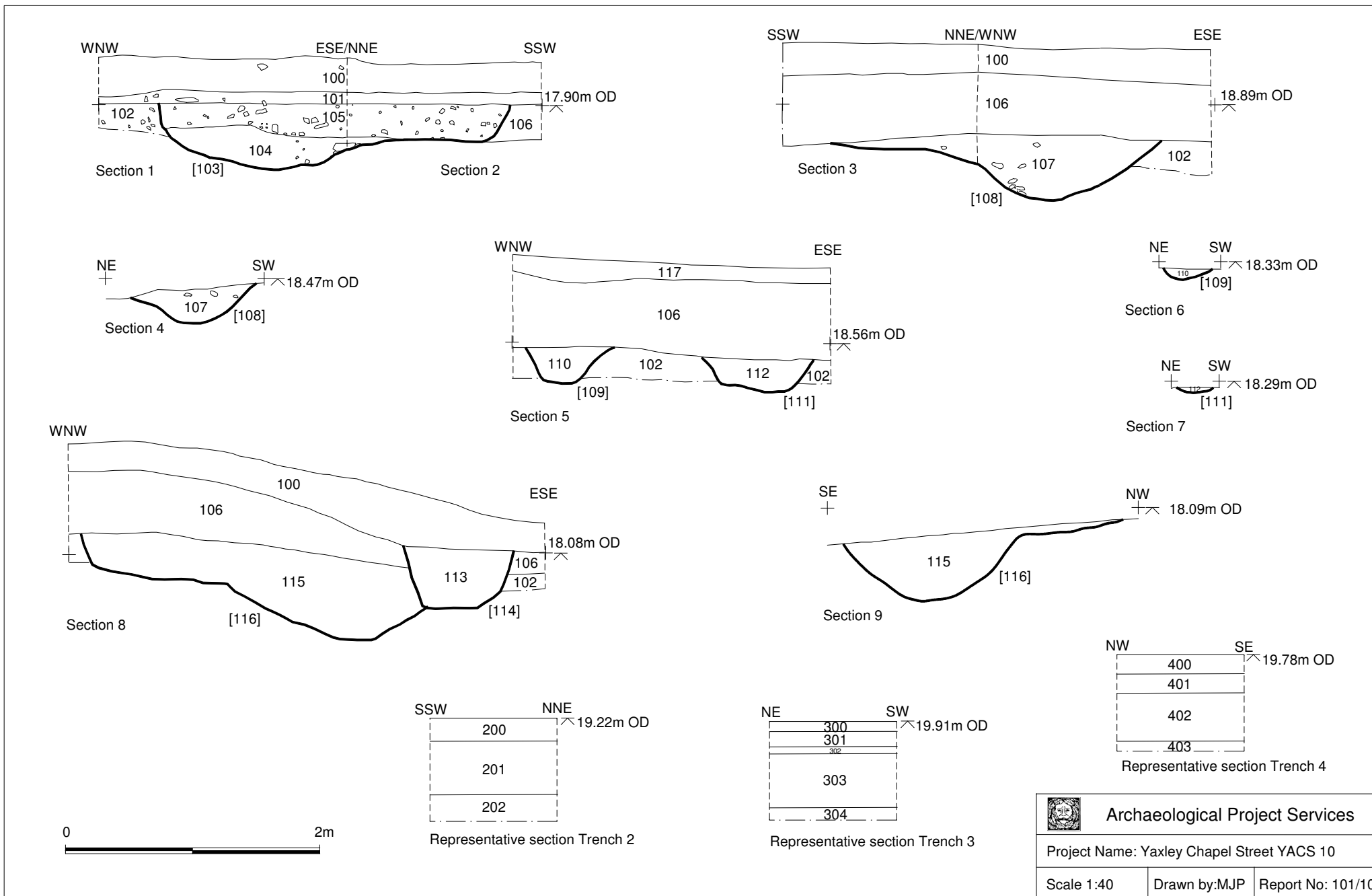


Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Area of Trench 2 prior to machining looking west



Plate 2. Machining Trench 4 looking north



Plate 3. Pre-excavation
view of Trench 1 looking
ESE



Plate 4. Feature [103], Section 1 looking northeast



Plate 5. Ditch [108],
Section 3 looking NNW



Plate 6. Ditch [116], pit [114], Section 8 looking northeast



Plate 7. Gullies [109], [111], Section 5 looking NNE



Plate 8. Trench 2 looking NNE



Plate 9. Trench 3 looking
northeast



Plate 10. Trench 4 looking
southeast

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
CHAPEL STREET, YAXLEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
LARKFLEET HOMES LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute for Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

SEPTEMBER 2010

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Street, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential. Roman pottery with possible ditches of the period has been found nearby. Medieval and post-medieval ditches, probably parts of field systems, have been recorded a short distance away, together with a prehistoric pit. On Chapel Street is a building of 1649 with additions of 1719.*
- 1.3 *Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed residential development of the site. The evaluation will comprise a programme of archaeological trial trenching.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

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

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Yaxley is located 6km south of Peterborough and 10km southwest of Whittlesey in the Huntingdon district of Cambridgeshire. The site is near the present centre of the village, about 400m northeast of the church, on the east side of Chapel Street at TL 1805 9225.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Huntingdon District Council has placed a condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works on planning consent (Application number 1000552FUL) for demolition of an existing dwelling and erection of 14 apartments at the site. In the first instance this will comprise evaluation of the site through a programme of trial trenching to determine the location and character of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site. Should the evaluation reveal significant archaeological remains then further investigation or mitigation measures may be necessary.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Yaxley occupies a slight ridge to the north of Pig Water/Yards End Dyke, which flow to the northeast

to become the River Nene (old course). The site lies at about 21m OD on a gentle slope down to the northeast. Soils of the area are Evesham 3 Association fine loams over river terrace drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Roman pottery has been found a little to the west (CB15469) associated with a ditch. There are also unsubstantiated reports of further Roman artefacts and refuse pits in that same area (CHER 01409), while a Roman kiln was also found in the area (CHER 01628). A prehistoric pit and a scatter of worked flints were identified to the southwest of the site (CHER 11336A). Remains of field systems of medieval and later date and associated with the manorial complex of these periods have also been found to the southwest (CHER 11336). Evidence of post-medieval occupation close to the site is provided by a house of 1649, with additions of 1719, at 11-13 Chapel Street.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of a 10m long trench in the northwest corner of the site, another of about 5m or so in the northeastern corner of the site and two trenches of 20m and 10m length in an inverted T-shape over the southern part of the proposed building, in positions as agreed with CAPCA office and shown on the accompanying plan.. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological

Organisation (No. 21).

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

8.3 Methodology

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

- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the

identification and recording of such remains. If necessary the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police will be notified.

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

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 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.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will be produced with consideration of the regional research guidelines (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) This will consist of:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their

effectiveness in the light of the results

- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape, referring to the aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store under the Cambridgeshire event number (to be obtained) as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

11.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

11.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

11.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

13 PUBLICATION

13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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.

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: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr C Allen, independent specialist Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon-later: Dr A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS/J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/M Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr C French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	P Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MifA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.

- 17.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological investigations of this type, assisted by appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 5 days.
- 17.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take about 10 days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

18 INSURANCES

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

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.
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- 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.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 16th September 2010

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Friable very dark brown clayey silt with occasional large flint, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	Modern
101	1	Firm, slightly sticky, very dark brown clayey silt with occasional large angular flint, 0.1m thick	Subsoil at east end of trench	
102	1	Firm light brown, with orangey brown patches, clay with frequent angular, sub-angular and rounded flint and common chalk, occasional sandy patch	Natural	
103	1	Steep sided cut up to 0.5m deep, only west side seen	Cut of possible pit	
104	1	Firm dark brown clayey silt with moderate angular flints, rare charcoal and chalk flecks and occasional speck of burnt clay, 0.3m thick	Fill of [103]	Late 12 th -13 th century – probably redeposited
105	1	Firm dark brown clayey silt and flint cobbles with moderate chalk flecks, 0.25m thick	Dumped upper fill of [103]	Late 12 th -13 th century – probably redeposited
106	1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk and angular flint frags, up to 0.5m thick	Subsoil	Late 12 th -late 13 th century
107	1	Fairly firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with common rounded and angular flint nodules and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.51m thick	Fill of [108]	14 th century
108	1	NW-SE aligned linear cut at least 2m long, 1m wide and 0.51m deep with slightly convex sides and a narrow, flat base	Cut of ditch	
109	1	NW to SE aligned linear cut with concave sides and base, at least 2m long, 0.7m wide, 0.28m deep	Cut of gully	
110	1	Firm medium to dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and angular flints, 0.28m thick	Fill of [109]	
111	1	NW-SE aligned linear cut with concave sides and base, at least 2m long, 0.87m wide, 0.25m deep	Cut of gully	
112	1	Firm dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and moderate angular flints, 0.25m thick	Fill of [111]	
113	1	Quite firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flints, occasional chalk flecks, 0.46m thick	Fill of [114]	
114	1	Rounded cut with quite steep sides and flat base, at least 0.7m E-W, at least 0.45m N-S, 0.46m deep	Possible garden feature or small pit	
115	1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with common small to medium rounded to angular flints, occasional small chalk lumps, frequent chalk flecks, 0.65m thick	Fill of [116]	16 th -18 th century
116	1	NE-SW aligned cut, slightly concave on east side, convex on west with narrow, flat base, at least 2m long, 2m wide, 0.65m deep	Probable field boundary ditch, on line of garden terrace	
117	1	Crumbling black tarmac mixed with dark brown clayey silt and occasional flint and chalk lumps, up to 0.15m thick	Decayed surface mixed with topsoil	Modern
200	2	Crumbling black tarmac mixed with dark brown clayey silt and occasional flint and chalk lumps, same as (117), up to 0.18m thick	Decayed surface mixed with topsoil	Modern
201	2	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flints, same as (106), 0.42m thick	Subsoil	
202	2	Firm light brown clay with frequent angular flints and chalk nodules, same as (102), at least 0.2m thick	Natural	
300	3	Hard cream concrete slab, 0.08m thick	Back yard surface	Modern

301	3	Loose yellow mortar with occasional brick and concrete frags, up to 0.12m thick	Base for concrete	Modern
302	3	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.06m thick	Topsoil-truncated	Modern
303	3	Fairly firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk and flint frags, 0.42m thick	Subsoil	
304	3	Firm mid yellowish brown (with occasional reddish brown patches) clay with frequent chalk and flints	Natural	
400	4	Two layers of hard black tarmac with coarse orange sand layers below each, in total 0.15m thick	Drive surface	Modern
401	4	Loose dark greyish brown mix of ash/clinker/slag with occasional brick frag, 0.15m thick	Base for surface	Modern
402	4	Fairly firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk and angular flint frags, 0.38m thick	Subsoil	
403	4	Firm mid yellowish brown clay with frequent chalk and flints	Natural	

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), which also covers surrounding counties. A total of 13 sherds from 10 vessels, weighing 238 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 Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The group is relatively fresh and includes some moderately large pieces; the average sherd weight is 18.3 grams. Just a single sherd is abraded and whilst one is possibly burnt. Pieces from two shell tempered vessels are leached internally, suggesting these items held acidic content during use. Sherds from three vessels are sooted suggesting use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	104	EMHM		Jar	Applied pressed strip	BS	Slightly abraded	12th-13th	1	1	7
1	105	PSHW		Jar		BS		L12th-13th	1	1	10
1	105	EMHM		Bowl		Rim	Spalled int; burnt?; Cambridgeshire fabric also seen at Huntingdon and Fulbourn; sloping rim	L12th-13th	1	1	26
1	106	PSHW		Small Jar		BS Neck	Soot ex; leach int	L12th-L13th	1	1	4
1	107	PSHW		Jar		BSS	Soot ex	L12th-13th	4	1	26
1	107	PSHW		Jar or Pitcher		Base	Heavily sooted ex; leached int; ID? St Neots?	L12th-13th	1	1	20
1	107	BOU	Smooth	Jar		BS		14th-16th	1	1	3
1	107	GRIMT		Jug	Pressed Dec	Handle	Oval shape with ridges	13th-15th	1	1	54
1	117	GRE		Jar or Bowl	Spalled	BS		16th-18th	1	1	7
1	117	ENPO		Candle Holder ?	Moulded surface corrugations	Rim to Base		19th	1	1	81
									13	10	238

Provenance

All of the material was recovered from Trench 1. Pottery came from fill (107) within ditch [108], (104) and (105) in possible pit [103], subsoil (106) and topsoil/surface deposit (117).

Range

There is a limited range of ceramics, most of which are medieval in date. These types include Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM), Peterborough shell-tempered ware (PSHW), Bourne type 'D ware' (BOU) and Grimston type ware (GRIMT). Vessels in these fabrics are common in this area. The presence of fresh sherds in PSHW, GRIMT and BOU fabrics within the fill of pit [108] strongly suggest a 14th century date for this feature. The sherds of Early Medieval Handmade ware from pit [103] are of interest. Although this fabric is part of a regional tradition seen across Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and south Lincolnshire, this particular variant seems to be specific to Cambridgeshire. Virtually identical sandy fabrics have been noted at other sites within Cambridgeshire, including Fulbourn and Huntingdon.

Potential

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

Summary

A small range of mostly medieval ceramics was recovered during the evaluation.

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). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 50 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was weighed before being 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 fragment has a worn upper surface probably caused by use. The piece is also sooted; an effect mostly to have been caused by post-use rubbish disposal.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
1	115	FLOOR	Bright Oxidised	1	50	Worn upper, sanded knife trimmed base; sooted; fine mica; mod Ca grits up to 1mm	16th-18th

Provenance

The piece of tile came from the fill of a probable field boundary ditch [116].

Range

There is a single fragment of floor tile (FLOOR). This probably dates to the late medieval or post medieval period.

Potential

There is little potential for further work. The piece should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A single piece of floor tile was recovered during the evaluation. This dates from the 16th-18th centuries AD.

FAUNAL REMAINS*By Paul Cope-Faulkner***Introduction**

A total of 4 (61g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was collected from the fill of a pit (105), the fill of a gully (110) and from a ditch (115).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
105	cattle	tibia	1	28	
110	dog	canine	1	4	
115	Sheep/goat Medium mammal	Tibia	1	24	
		radius	1	5	

Summary

As a small collection the bone assemblage is of limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

A single other artefact weighing 21g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in good condition.

Results*Table 4, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
105	stone	Burnt stone	1	21	

Provenance

The other find was recovered from the upper fill of a possible pit.

Range

A single burnt stone was the only other artefact recovered.

Potential

The single burnt stone is of limited potential and could be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
104	L12th-13th	Based on a single sherd
105	L12th-13th	
106	L12th-L13th	Based on a single sherd

107	14th	
115	16th-18th	
117	19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
18	Context record sheets
3	Trench record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
1	Levels sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Accession Number: ECB3464

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: YACS 10

OASIS Record No: archaeol1-85187

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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