

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Former Hereward Community College
(City of Peterborough Academy), Peterborough, Cambs.

NGR: TF 20625 00025

Planning Authority: Peterborough City Council

Planning Ref.: 12/00717/R3FUL

PCC Archaeological Advisor: R. Casa Hatton

PCC Accession Code : tbc

PCAS Site code: HCPM12 / CPAE12

PCAS Job No.: 876 / 906

Report prepared for

HSP Consulting

by

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Summary

In July 2012 Full planning permission was granted by Peterborough City Council for the refurbishment and development of the former Hereward school buildings and site to create the new City of Peterborough Academy. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by HSP Consulting to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation (geotechnical monitoring and trial-trenching) on the site (centred on NGR: TF 20625 00025). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Peterborough City Council (PCC), represented the initial stages of archaeological work on the site conducted in association with an archaeological planning condition (Planning Ref.: 12/00717/R3FUL).

Previous archaeological work along the western perimeter of the site in 2007 revealed an undated shallow pit and a group of undated postholes.

The current scheme comprised the archaeological monitoring of five geotechnical test-pits, four CPR test pits and areas of topsoil stripping associated with the formation of a temporary site compound and two new buildings. The monitoring works were undertaken in combination with the excavation of three evaluation trial trenches located within the areas of the proposed new SEN and E1 buildings.

No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the monitoring of the geotechnical test pits and CPR pits. A small undated pit was identified to the north of trial trench 1 during topsoil stripping. With the exception of a modern redeposited clay layer, no archaeological features or deposits were observed within any of the three evaluation trial trenches.

The largely negative results at the site are similar to those obtained in 2007 and confirm the low level of archaeology on the site and the immediate area.

The results of the archaeological work to date show that the proposed development will have no impact on any significant archaeological remains. Following discussions with the Archaeological Advisor for Peterborough City Council, any remaining archaeology on the site will be effectively mitigated by means of an ongoing scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording, currently in progress during development groundworks.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by HSP Consulting to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation (geotechnical monitoring and trial-trenching) on land at the Former Hereward Community College, Reeves Way, Eastfield, Peterborough PE1 5LQ, to create the new City of Peterborough Academy (**Fig. 1**). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCAS July 2012), approved by Peterborough City Council (PCC), represented the initial stages of archaeological work on the site, in accordance with a planning condition. Mitigation works are currently in progress on the site at the time of writing.

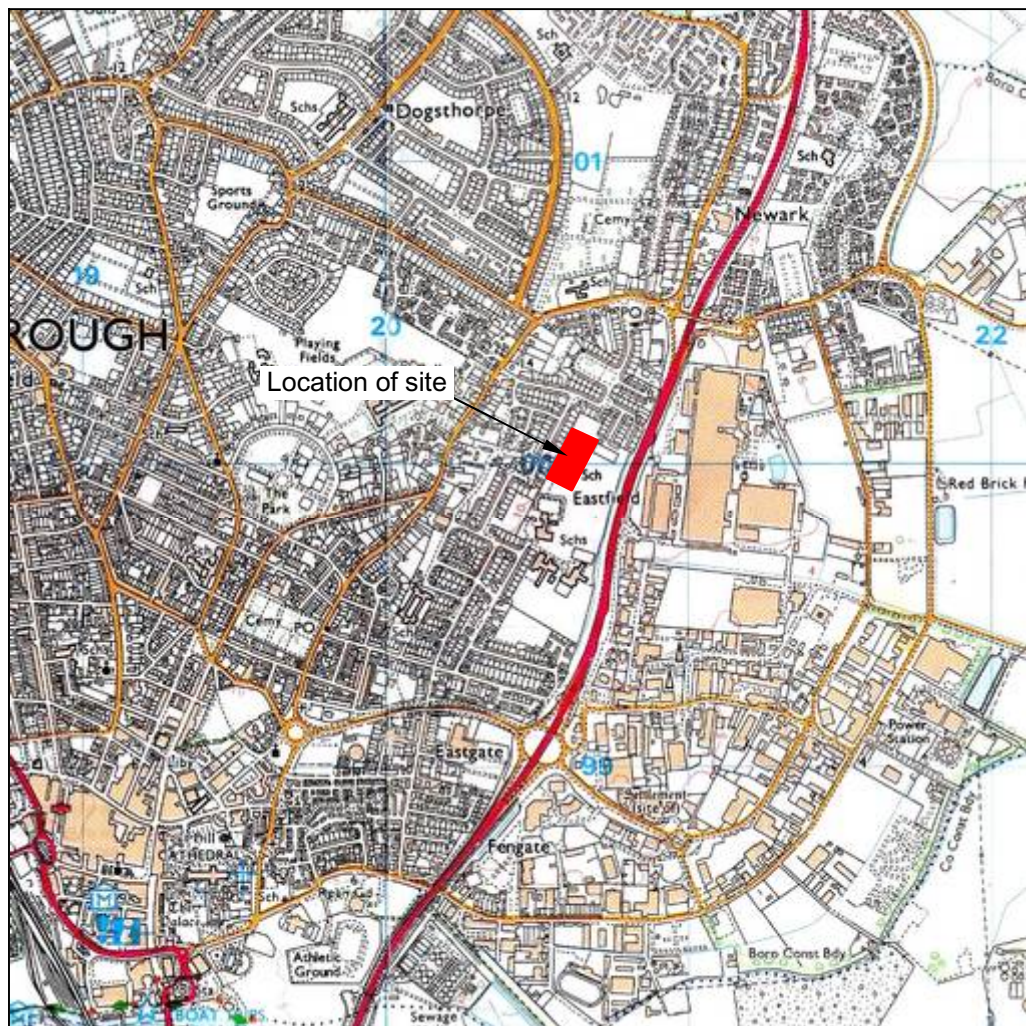


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping ©Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

2.0 Site location and description

2.1 Peterborough is a Cathedral City and Unitary Authority Area in the County of Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site, located on the site of the former Hereward Community College, is situated to the north-east of Peterborough city centre, off the south-eastern side of Reeves Way. The existing college buildings form a rectangular complex, aligned roughly north-northeast to south-southwest, on the western side of the college grounds, which are bounded to the north and west by residential developments, to the east by the Frank Perkins Parkway (A1139) and to the south by a sports field. The site covers an area of approximately 250m by 75m (1.875 ha.) and is centred on NGR TF 20625 00025 (see **Fig. 1**).

3.0 Geology and topography

3.1 A local drift geology of River Terrace deposits is widespread in the general area of the site, but the school buildings and their immediate environs are recorded as standing on an exposed solid geology of Kellaways Clay (BGS, 1984).

3.2 The site is on level ground at c. 6.8m AOD (Spalding and Brown, 2007).

4.0 Planning background

4.1 On 09 May 2012 an application was registered with Peterborough City Council (PCC) for the '*Refurbishment and development of the former Hereward school buildings and site to create the new City of Peterborough Academy, work consists of refurbishment of the existing buildings including construction of a new two storey link block, two additional classrooms and a small extension to the changing rooms, demolition of existing plantroom. A new single storey SEN school for 90 pupils will also be constructed on the site.*' (5LQ12/00717/R3FUL).

4.2 On 23 May 2012, the Archaeological Advisor for Peterborough City Council made the following recommendations for the site:

- Any Application for development should be assessed against the National Policy Framework Section 12 (NPPF, Department for Communities and Local Government, 27 March 2012) and policy CS17 of the adopted Peterborough Core Strategy DPD (PCC, February 2011).
- Given the known historic and archaeological background to the site, I would recommend the following condition:
- AR01: programme of archaeological work. Please specify: *monitoring and recording brief of all groundwork and evaluation by trial trenching*, as follows:
 1. The proposed development does not seem to have an extensive impact on potential buried remains;
 2. The sports fields in the eastern half of the site may be written off, as the area has been investigated in the past by means of geophysical survey and evaluation by trial trenching (along the eastern perimeter, near the Roman Car Dyke). There are no objections to any potential removal or up-casting of soil along the eastern boundary;
 3. The desk-based assessment of the whole site carried out in the late 1990s is still valid;

4. With reference to the western half of the proposed development site, I would recommend an evaluation by trial trenching (2% sample of the total area to be occupied by the footings of the proposed new buildings);
5. All groundwork should be monitored through a standard watching brief, with particular reference to deep excavations. Stripping of the proposed parking areas may be initially monitored to establish the depth of excavation. Should the depth of excavation not affect potential buried remains, the watching brief may be terminated;
6. All archaeological work may be carried out post-consent in order for the evaluation and watching briefs to be conducted simultaneously.

- All archaeological work must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which is expected to fulfil the conditions specified in a 'brief' issued by this office.

- **Justification**

- With reference to NPPF 12.139 '*Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets*'.
- With reference to NPPF 12.128 '*Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*'.

- 4.3 Full planning permission for the development was granted on the 13th July 2012. An archaeological planning condition (C23), attached to the permission, stipulated that:

No ground works shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a monitoring and recording brief of all groundwork and evaluation by trial trenching and a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to, and approved by, the local planning authority in writing. The Scheme shall thereafter the scheme shall be implemented as agreed.

Reason: to secure the obligation on the planning applicant or developer to mitigate the impact of their scheme on the historic environment when preservation in situ is not possible, in accordance with Planning Policy statement 5 Planning for the Historic Environment and Policy CS17 of the adopted Peterborough Core Strategy DPD.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 Human occupation and activity in the Peterborough area date back to the Bronze Age, when settlements such as Flag Fen, to the east of the city, arose on islands of firm ground within the wetlands of the Nene valley. Bronze Age flint artefacts have been discovered at three sites within the neighbourhood of the college, including the Roundhouse Close site, some 750m to the south-east, which featured a Bronze Age ring-ditch and a large cemetery. Fragments of field systems ascribed to the Bronze Age have been recorded to the east of the college (Peterborough HER refs. 02823, 02999, 50658, 51245/6), (PCAS 2012).
- 5.2 Iron Age settlements have been recorded to the east and north of the college (HER refs. 08194, 10595, 51351). The projected course of the Car Dyke canal, believed to be of Roman origins, runs along the eastern boundary of the college grounds (HER ref. 02227). Several Roman findspots have been recorded nearby, chiefly in a small group to the west of the Car Dyke, associated with a small settlement in Dogsthorpe (HER refs. 02969, 02984, 02987, 02988, 03892) , (PCAS 2012).
- 5.3 The first settlement on the site of the City of Peterborough was a Saxon village called *Medehamstede*. An abbey was built here in c. 655 AD, but in 870 AD it was plundered by Danish raiders and abandoned, (PCAS 2012).
- 5.4 A new abbey was built in 972 AD, and the walled settlement that grew up around it was known as 'St. Peter's burgh' (a 'burgh' being a fortified town). The early medieval town lay to the west of the abbey, but following a disastrous fire in 1116, the abbey was completely rebuilt and the abbot laid out a new, planned town to the west of it (Lambert, n.d.). During the medieval period, the college site lay within the agricultural hinterland of the town, and remained so until the area was developed in the 20th century; the Frank Perkins Parkway was constructed in 1976 (Spalding and Brown, 2007).

6.0 Site investigation background

- 6.1 In July 2007, monitoring of trial pits and an evaluation consisting of seven trenches were undertaken along the western perimeter of the Hereward Community College, following the compilation of a detailed desk-based assessment and targeted geophysical survey. The trial pitting produced negative evidence. However, the archaeological evaluation revealed an undated shallow pit and a group of undated postholes. These were sealed by a buried soil, which was overlain by bank material possibly associated with the Roman Car Dyke or the construction of the Frank Perkins Parkway in the 1970s (Spalding and Brown, 2007).

7.0 Aims & Methodology

- 7.1 The approved Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation (PCAS July 2012) and subsequent fieldwork were designed in collaboration with the Peterborough City Council Planning Archaeologist, the archaeological condition (C23) and Peterborough Museums. Best practice and appropriate national guidance was adhered to, including:
- *The Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, (English Heritage, 1991);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 as revised);
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 as revised);

- National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, March 2012).

- 7.2 The aim of the test-pit monitoring and evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits. The results of the evaluation were used to form the basis of further discussions between the archaeological contractor and the Peterborough City Council Planning Archaeologist; and to inform the need for, and scope of, any subsequent mitigation strategy.
- 7.3 A programme of geotechnical test-pit monitoring was conducted on the site in March 2012, under the PCAS site code **HCPM11** and in collaboration with the developers and geotechnical contractors. Five soakaway test pits (pits 1-5) were excavated on 26 March. Trench 1 was located within the north-western part of the car park. Trench 2 was located adjacent to the southern-most college building. Test pits 3 and 4 were located within an area of grass adjacent to proposed New Block 'E1'. Trench 5 was excavated in the south-western corner of the car park (**Fig. 2**). Each test pit was excavated by smooth, narrow machine bucket to a maximum depth of between 0.70m and 1.5m (**Fig. 3**).
- 7.4 Archaeological test-pit monitoring also took place on the 18 July during the excavation of four 'CPR' test pits: pits A, C and D were excavated to the north of the site compound at a distance of c. 20m apart. Test pit B was located within the area of the proposed SEN building (**see Fig. 2**). Each test pit measured 5m x 5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of between 0.55m and 1.25m (**Fig. 4**).
- 7.5 A programme of archaeological monitoring conducted during topsoil stripping and overburden removal took place on the site on the 18-24 July 2012 under the PCAS site code **HCPM11**. The works were carried out in collaboration with the developers and site contractors in preparation for new areas of hard standing associated with proposed storage units. A JCB fitted with a wide, toothless ditching blade and under archaeological supervision, was used to remove all topsoil deposits in spits no greater than 20cm in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. The stripped area extended eastwards from the north-western corner of the area of the proposed SEN building at the northern end of the site. It measured 4m wide, 9m long and c.350mm deep. This was followed by a c. 300mm topsoil strip of the area of the proposed temporary site compound, located to the west of the site entrance road and in front of the main college entrance (**see Fig. 2, Fig. 5** and Appendix 2, Plate 16).
- 7.6 Three evaluation trial trenches were excavated on the site on the 30th and 31st of July 2012, under the PCAS site code **CPAE12**. The trenches were accurately located as illustrated in the accompanying Written Scheme (PCAS 2012), by offsetting from known geographical points using long hand tapes. Two trenches (Trench 1 and Trench 2) measuring 25m x 2m were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new SEN block (**see Appendix 2, plates 17 & 18**). A third trench (Trench 3) measuring 12m x 2m was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new E1 link block (**see Fig. 2** and Appendix 2, Plate 19). In accordance with Recommendation 4 of the Archaeological Advisor for Peterborough City Council, these trenches represented a 2% sample of the total area to be occupied by the footings of the proposed new buildings. The 20m² of contingency trenching was not utilised due to the lack of archaeology present in the three trenches.
- 7.7 Archaeological features/deposits were sample excavated according to the stipulations of the brief and approved Written Scheme; and context information recorded on

standard Context Record Sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 for those extending over a wide area), in plan and in section. Photography in 35mm colour transparency and digital formats formed an integral part of the recording strategy.

8.0 Results

8.1 Geotechnical monitoring

The five geotechnical test pits monitored within the grounds of the college in March 2012 recorded the following (see **Fig. 2**, **Fig. 3**, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, plates 3-8). No archaeological features or deposits were identified:

TP1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. Only natural deposits were revealed in Test pit 1. The level of excavation revealed 0.90m of mottled blue and brown natural clay (103). Above this was 0.35m of sandy-clay subsoil (102); with a 0.28m deep layer of mid grey-brown sandy topsoil (101) and turf above it (**Fig. 3.1**).

TP2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m (**Fig. 3.2**). Only natural deposits were revealed in Test pit 2. The level of excavation in TP2 revealed 0.95m of natural clay (203), identical to that in TP1, above which was 0.25m of sandy clay subsoil (202); and 0.20m of topsoil and turf (201).

TP3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m, revealing natural deposits and made ground (**Fig. 3.3**). The level of excavation in TP3 revealed a few centimetres of natural clay (305), identical to that in test pits 1 and 2 above. Above the natural was a 0.30m deep layer of reworked natural (304), with the remains of a buried, degraded modern tarmac surface (303) above it. The tarmac layer was sealed by a deposit of made ground (302). The uppermost deposit in test pit 3 comprised 0.10m of sandy topsoil and turf (301).

TP4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m revealing five natural and made deposits (**Fig. 3.4**). In the base of the test pit a layer of natural pea-gravel (405) was encountered but was not excavated due to inundation by water. Above this was 0.30m of re-worked natural clay (404), very similar to that observed in trench 3; followed by a possible recent subsoil (403), a shallow deposit of made ground (402) and a 0.28m deep layer of topsoil and turf (401).

TP5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m (**Fig. 3.5**). Only natural deposits were revealed in Test pit 5. The level of excavation revealed 0.10m of mottled natural clay (505), 0.30m of subsoil (502) and 0.30m of topsoil (501).

No finds were recovered from any of the geotechnical test pits.

8.2 CPR test-pit Monitoring

The monitoring of the four CPR test pits (A, B, C and D) within the grounds of the college in July 2012 revealed only made ground and natural deposits across the site, similar to those recorded during the preceding geotechnical survey (see **Fig. 2**, **Figs. 4.1 - 4.4**, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, plates 9-14).

No finds were recovered from any of the CPR test pits.

8.3 Topsoil Stripping

Archaeological monitoring conducted during topsoil stripping of the area of the proposed SEN building on 18 July (**HCPM12**, Context 007) revealed the presence of a yellow gas pipe within the area of the proposed new access road and car parking (see **Fig. 2**). No further groundworks were carried out in the vicinity of the pipe. A single sherd of glazed pottery of post-medieval/modern date was recovered from (007) but no archaeological features or deposits were observed in this area (see **Fig. 2**, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, Plate 15).

Further monitoring during topsoil stripping was conducted on 30-31 July in association with the evaluation trial trenching (**CPAE12**, contexts 001-004). The monitoring revealed the natural Kellaways clay (002). A single feature was identified cut into natural (002) to the north of trial trench 1. This was a small oval pit [004] containing redeposited burnt material (003), including charcoal and natural flint. The pit and natural clay were sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (001). No finds were recovered (see **Fig. 2**, **Figs. 5.1 & 5.2**, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, Plate 16).

8.4 Evaluation Trial Trenches 1-3

The three evaluation trial trenches were excavated on the 30th and 31st of July 2012, under the PCAS site code **CPAE12**. Trench 1 and Trench 2, both measuring 25m x 2m were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new SEN building at the northern end of the site (see **Fig 2**, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, plates 17 & 18). Trench 1, excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m, contained the natural Kellaways Clay (101), sealed by 0.20m of natural cornbrash (102) and shallow turf and topsoil (100), 0.12m deep (**Figs. 5.3 & 5.4**).

Trench 2, excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m, contained natural Kellaways Clay (201), containing an irregular area of river terrace gravels (202). Both were sealed by 0.28m of turfed topsoil (200), (**Figs. 6.1 & 6.2**).

The third trial trench (Trench 3) measuring 12m x 2m was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new E1 block, towards the southern end of the site (see **Fig 2** and Appendix 2, Plate 18). This trench contained the natural Kellaways Clay (303), sealed by 0.50m of redeposited clay (302) interpreted as a 20th-century levelling deposit. Above this were a 0.08m-deep crushed limestone bedding layer (301) for a modern surface of 0.04m of modern tarmac (300) (**Figs. 6.3 & 6.4**).

No finds were recovered from any of the excavated trial trenches.

No environmental samples were taken from the site due to the lack of non-modern archaeology.

9.0 Discussion and conclusion

- 9.1 No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the scheme of monitoring carried out during the excavation of the geotechnical and CPR test pits. A single pit of unknown date was identified to the north of trial trench 1 following the removal of topsoil from this part of the site.
- 9.2 With the exception of a modern redeposited clay layer, no archaeological features or deposits were observed within any of the three evaluation trial trenches.
- 9.3 The largely negative results at the site are similar to those obtained along the western perimeter of the site in 2007, which also revealed a shallow undated pit, as well as a group of undated postholes sealed by a buried soil.

- 9.4 The methodology adopted at this site in 2012 has confirmed the low level of archaeology on the site and the immediate area. Any remaining archaeology on the site will be effectively mitigated by a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording currently in progress during development groundworks under the PCAS site code **CPAM12**.
- 9.5 In conclusion, the results of the archaeological work carried out to date show that the proposed development will have no impact on any significant archaeological remains.

10.0 Site Archive

- 10.1 The documentary and physical archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited with Peterborough Museum within six months of submittal of this report under the PCAS Site codes HCPM12, CPAE12 and unique Accession Number (tbc- pending).

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., are grateful to HSP Consulting for this commission; and to Rebecca Casa Hatton, the Archaeological Advisor for PCC for her guidance throughout the project.

12.0 References

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Figures

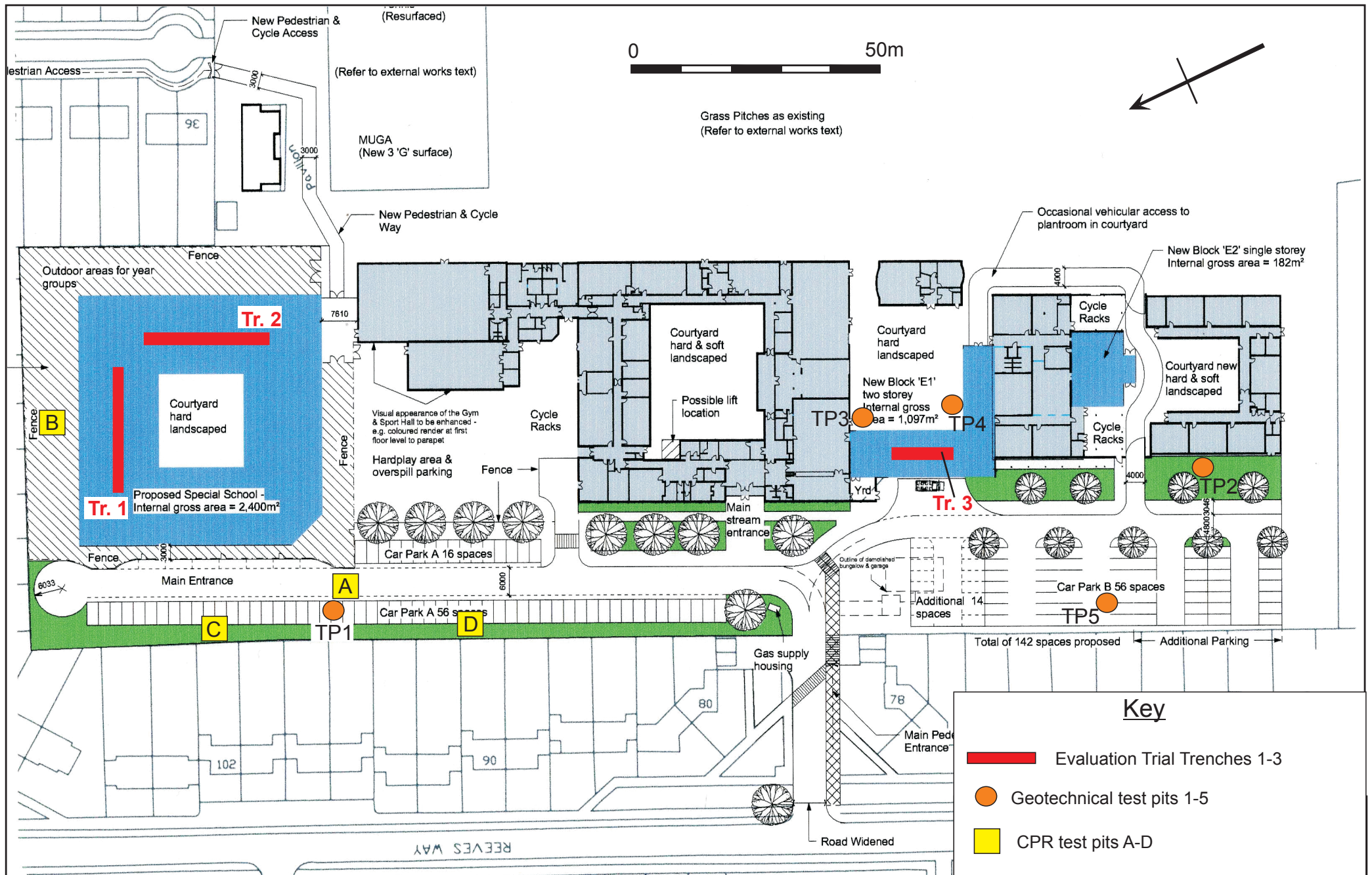


Fig. 2. Detailed site plan showing archaeological interventions

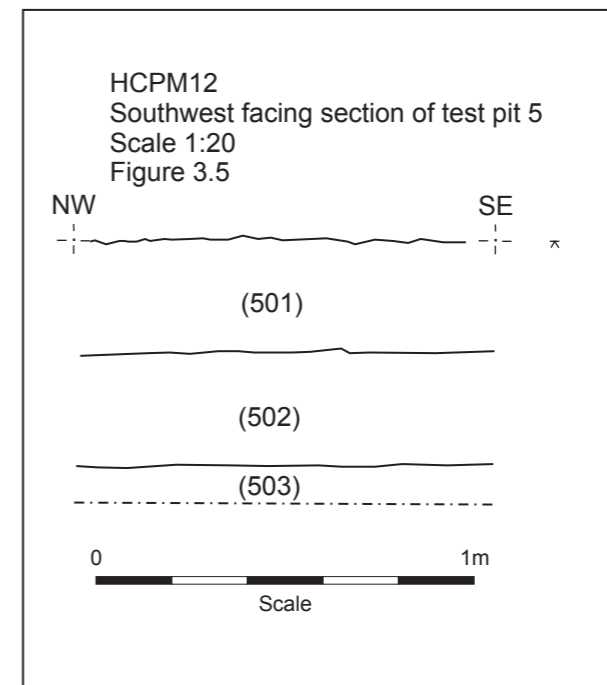
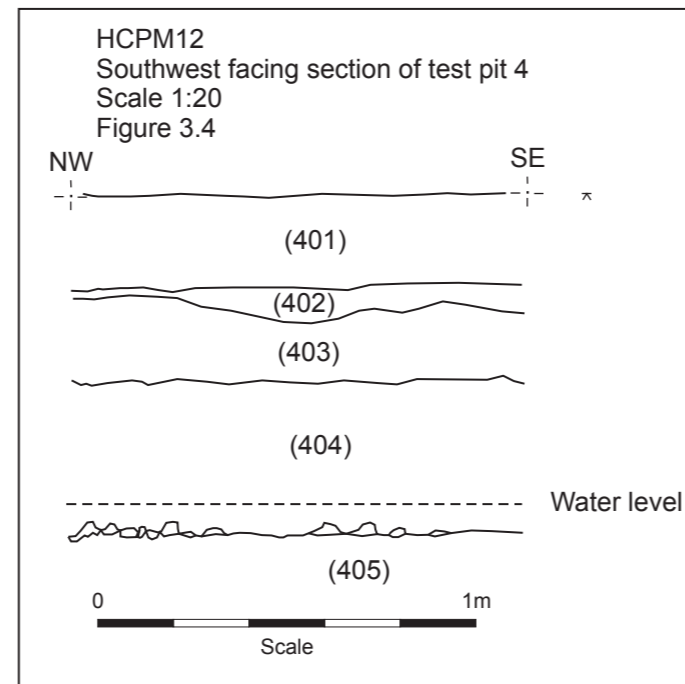
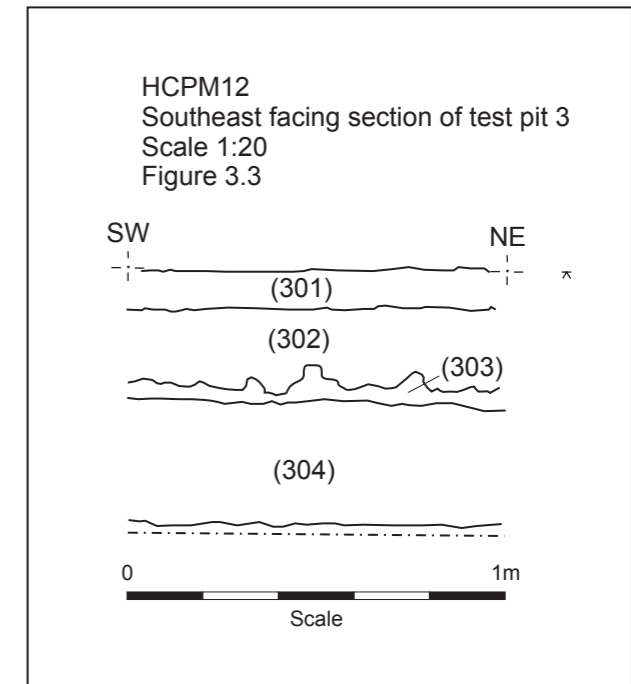
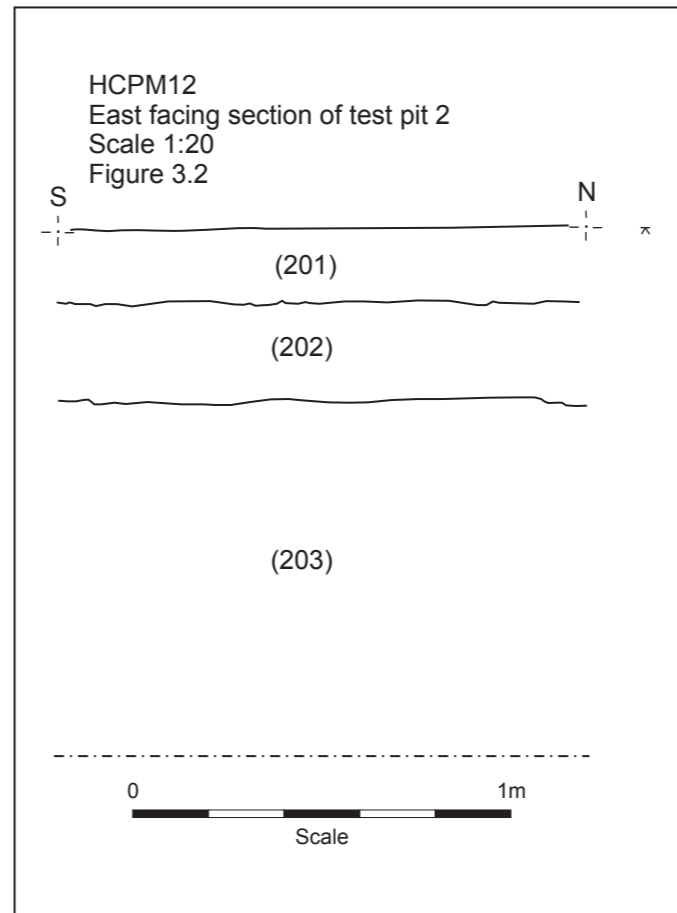
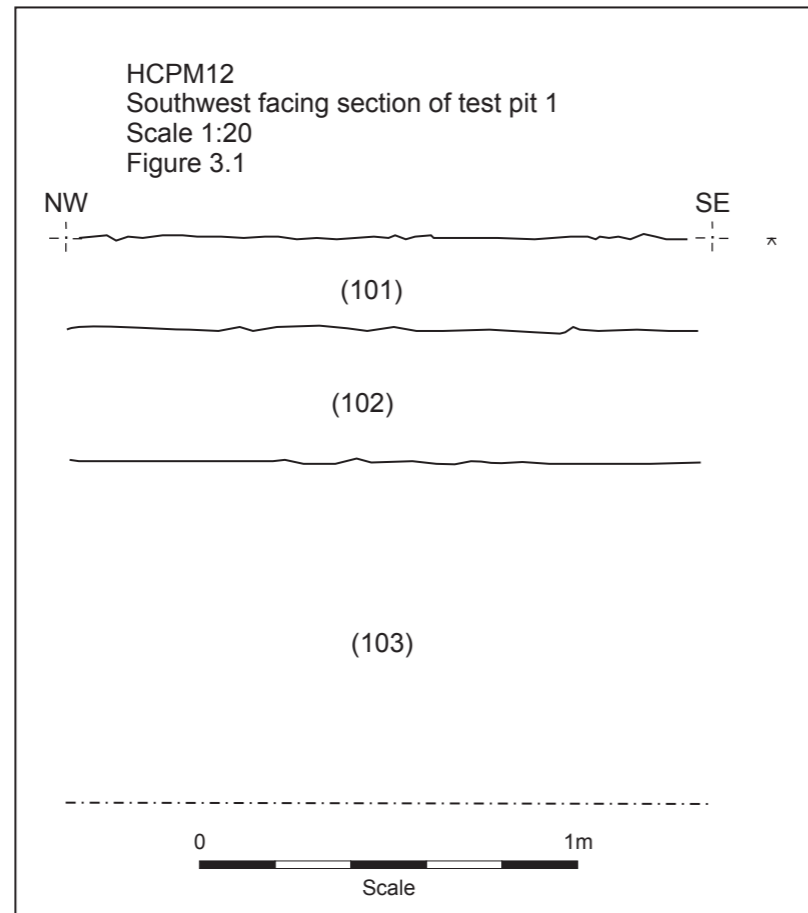


Figure 3. Geotechnical Test Pits 1-5, sections.

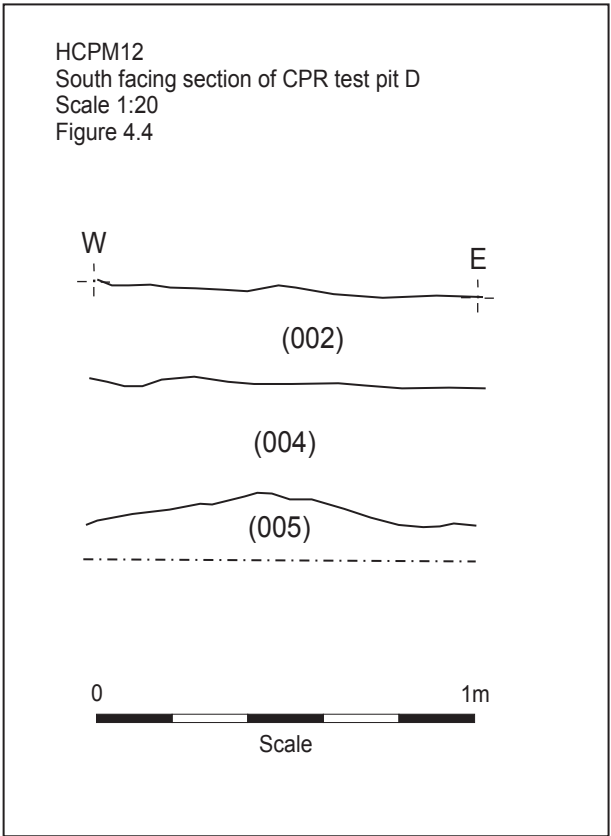
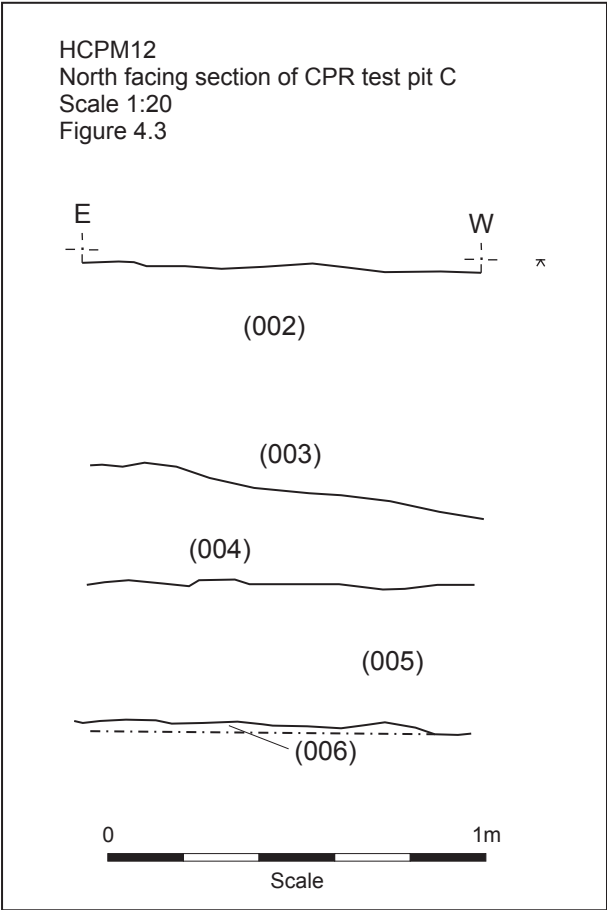
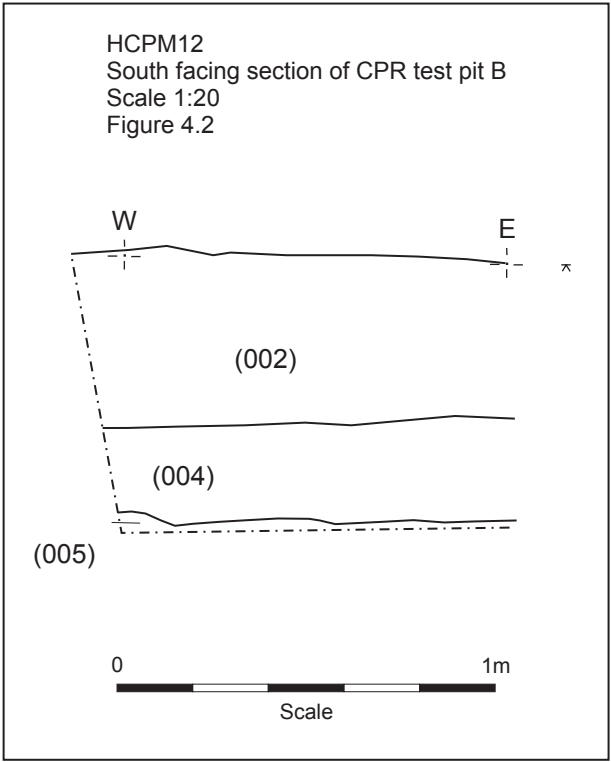
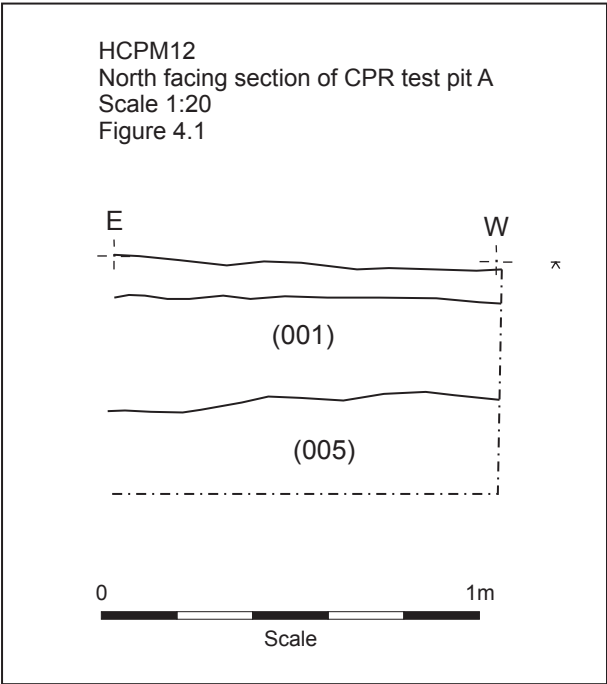


Figure 4. CPR Test Pits A-D, sections.

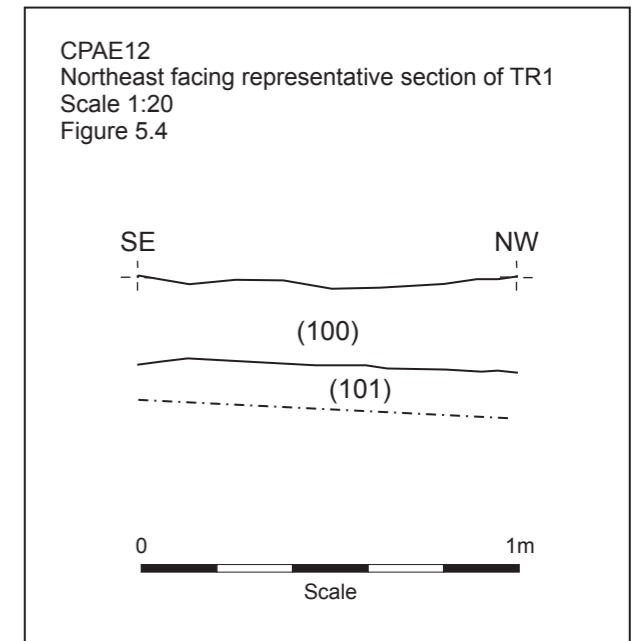
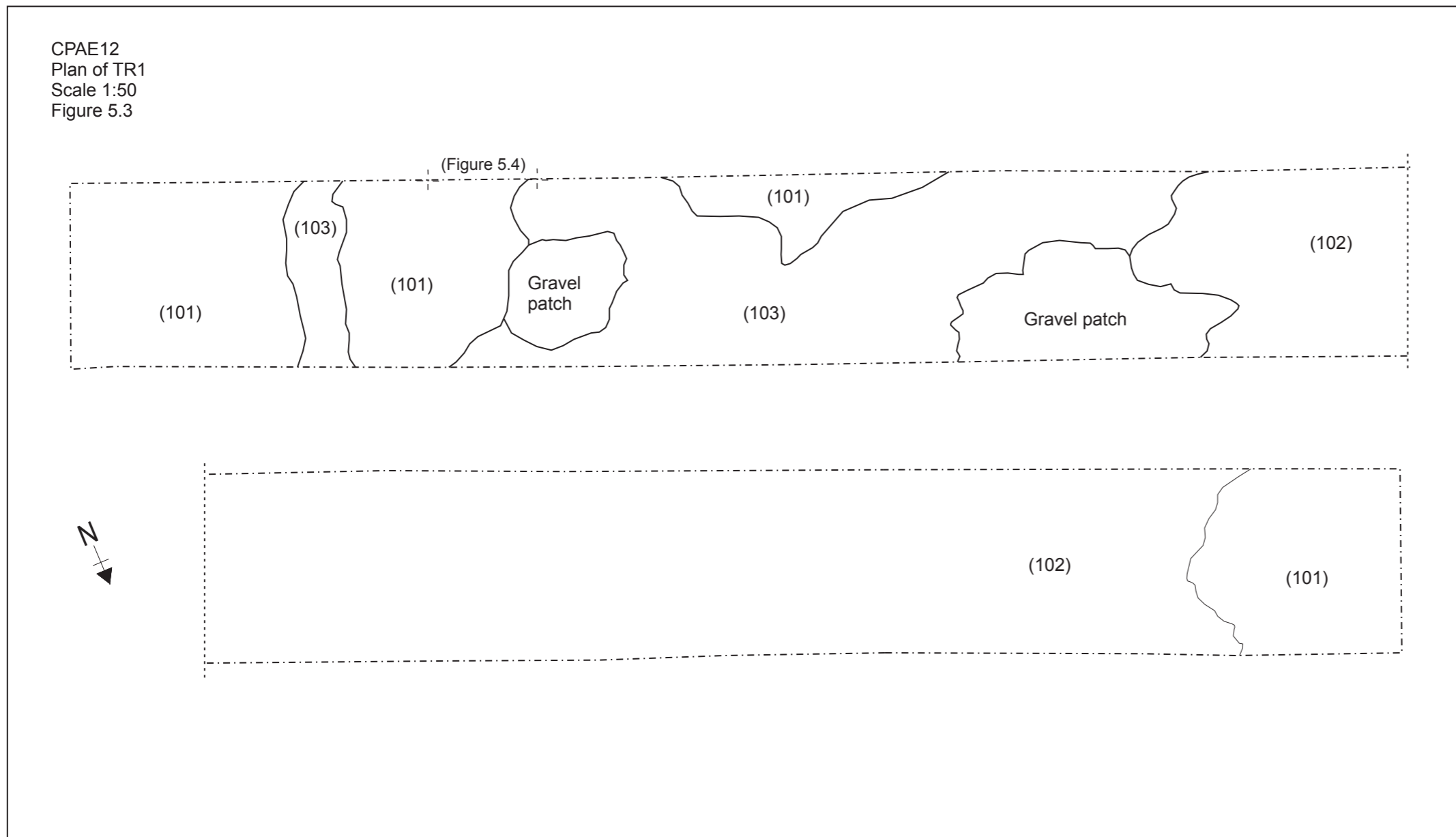
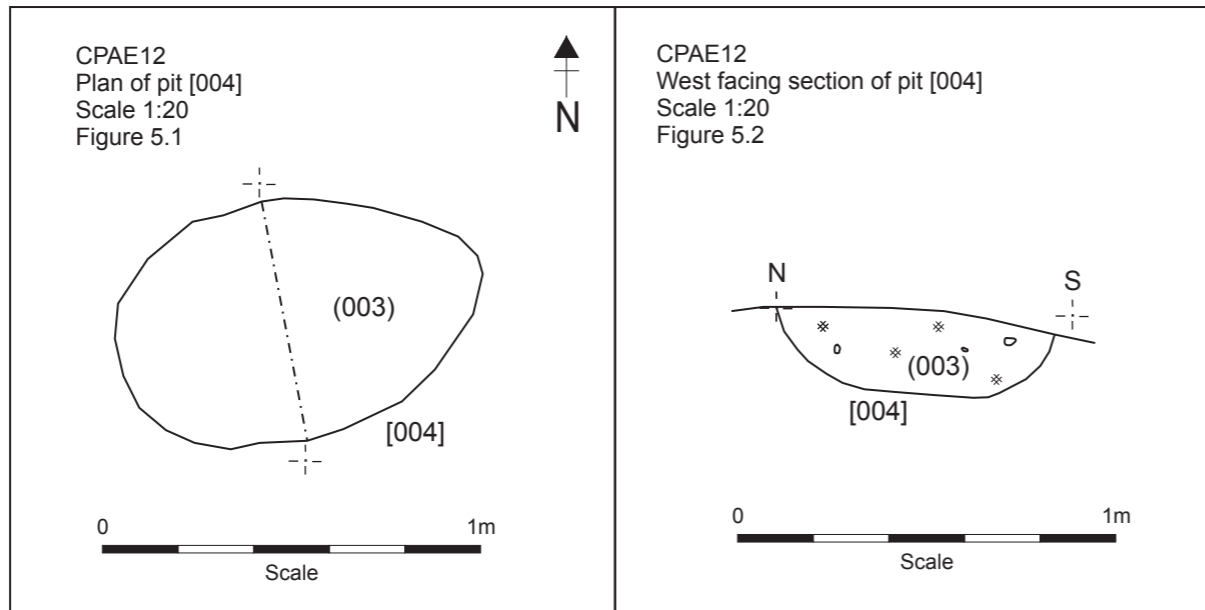


Figure 5. Undated pit [004] and Trial Trench 1 plan and section.

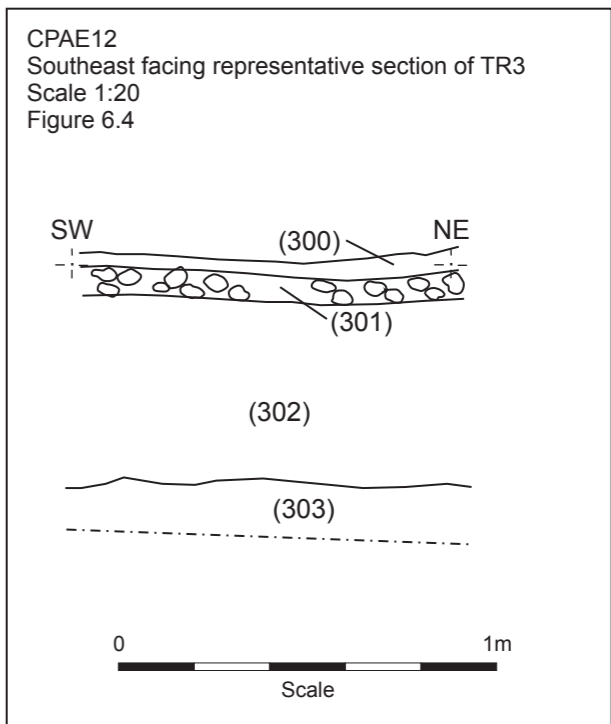
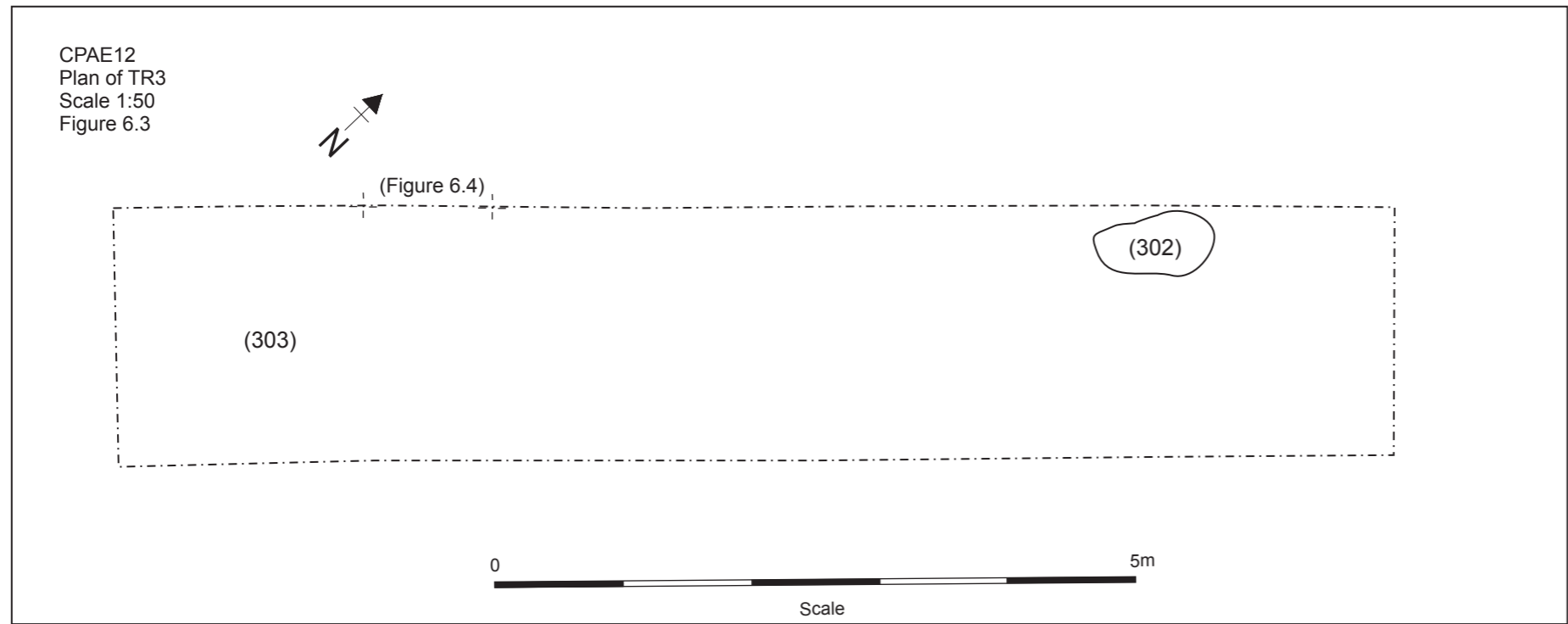
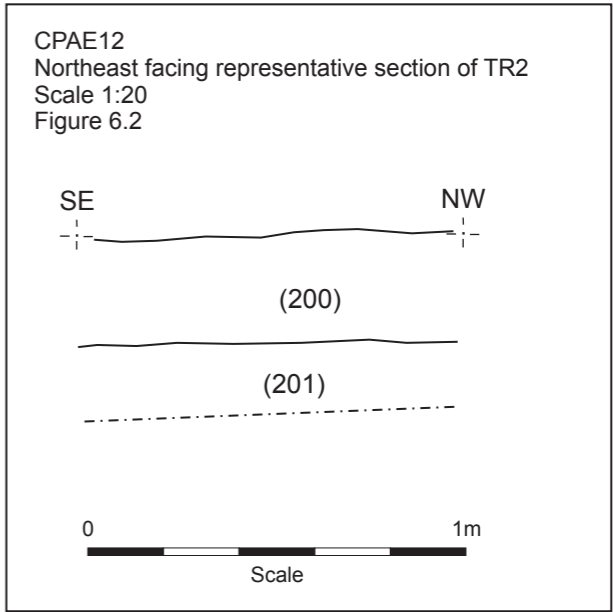
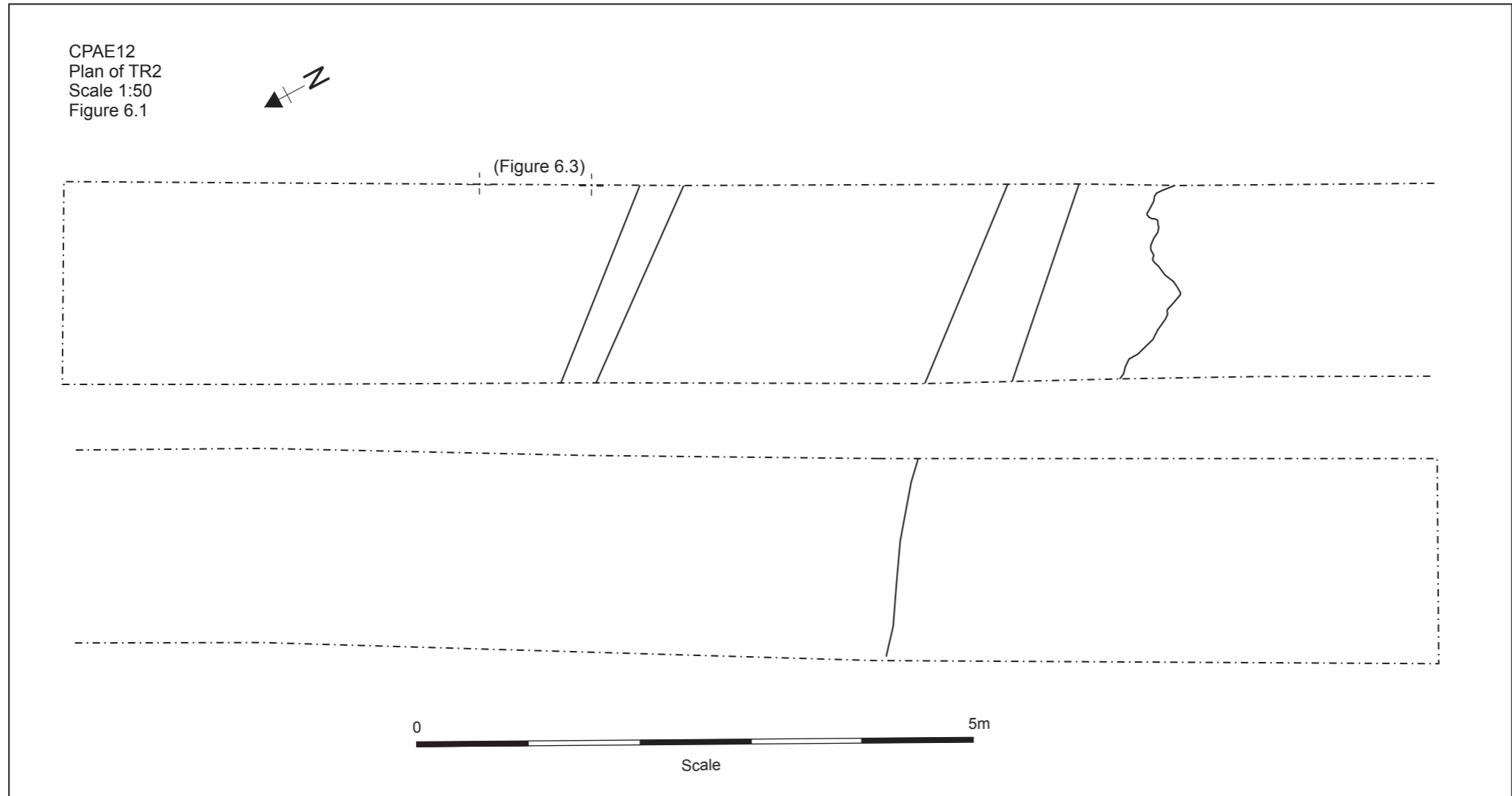


Figure 6. Trial Trenches 2 and 3: plans and sections.

Appendix 1. Context summary

Context No.	Site Code	Location	Type	Description	Finds/ Dating
101	HCPM12	TP1	Layer	Topsoil and grass- friable mid grey brown sandy silt. No obvious inclusions	-
102	HCPM12	TP1	Layer	Subsoil - stiff, mixed silty sandy clay, blues, yellows, browns. Moderate stones, various shapes, all small	-
103	HCPM12	TP1	Layer	Natural -mottled blue and brown slightly sandy clay with occasional gravel and a sand lens	-
201	HCPM12	TP2	Layer	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown sandy silt and pea gravel.	-
202	HCPM12	TP2	Layer	Subsoil - stiff, mixed blues, yellows and brown sandy silty clay, moderate stone.	-
203	HCPM12	TP2	Layer	Natural -mottled blue and brown slightly sandy clay with occasional gravel	-
301	HCPM12	TP3	Layer	Topsoil and grass- friable mid grey brown sandy silt.	-
302	HCPM12	TP3	Layer	Made ground - mixed sand, clay, silt and stone. Browns and yellows. Some occasional rubble.	-
303	HCPM12	TP3	Layer	Degraded tarmac spread. Made ground or remains of old surface. Very thin.	-
304	HCPM12	TP3	Layer	Made ground – mid brownish yellow and blue re-worked natural. Possibly a bed for 303.	-
305	HCPM12	TP3	Layer	Natural mottled blue and brown slightly sandy clay with occasional small stones	-
401	HCPM12	TP4	Layer	Topsoil and grass- friable mid grey brown sandy silt.	-
402	HCPM12	TP4	Layer	Part of made ground – light yellow-brown sand,	-
403	HCPM12	TP4	Layer	Recent Subsoil?- Mixed clay, sand, silt. Occasional stone	-
404	HCPM12	TP4	Layer	Reworked natural / Made ground – stiff bluish-brown sandy clay. Occasional stones.	-
405	HCPM12	TP4	Layer	Pea-gravel, not excavated due to flooding	-
501	HCPM12	TP5	Layer	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown sandy silt, occasional small gravel.	-
502	HCPM12	TP5	Layer	Subsoil – light yellow brown sandy silty clay, quite firm, occasional small stones.	-
503	HCPM12	TP5	Layer	Natural - mottled blue and brown slightly sandy clay with occasional gravel and chalk	-
001	HCPM12	CPR pit A	Layer	Made ground - Black and light yellow deposit of tarmac and hard-standing associated with the former car park. Above 005.	-
002	HCPM12	CPR pits B, C, D	Layer	Turf and Topsoil - Possibly partly imported. Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, moderately crumbly, containing some clay.	-
003	HCPM12	CPR pit C	Layer	Subsoil- possible former topsoil and ground made up to level the site. Mid brown clay-silt Moderately crumbly with slight sand inclusions. Below 002.	-

004	HCPM12	CPR pit B, C, D	Layer	Natural, very mixed subsoil – mixed yellow brown and grey and light-medium orange-brown silty clay containing patches of sand, silt and sub-angular stones. Below 003.	-
005	HCPM12	CPR pits A, B, C, D	Layer	Natural- light to mid grey clay, Firm. Below 004.	-
006	HCPM12	CPR pit C	Layer	Start of natural stone – Mid reddish brown stone brash. Below 005.	-
007	HCPM12	Compound area	Layer	Topsoil and flower bed – mid brown to yellowish brown clayey silt with some sand and occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.	1 sherd post-med /modern glazed pottery
001	CPAE12	Temp compound / Car park	Layer	Dark brown silty loam, friable with occasional small stones. Clear horizon removed by machine from site boundary and area of temporary compound. Above 002.	-
002	CPAE12	Temp compound / Car park	Layer	Natural Kellaways Clay: Orange-brown clay silt, compact with frequent gravel inclusions. Below 001. Cut by 004.	-
003	CPAE12	Temp compound / Car park	Fill	Dark blackish/reddish- grey sandy clay fill of pit 004. Compact with frequent charcoal, occasional small and medium rounded pebbles and natural flint. Below 001.	-
004	CPAE12	Temp compound / Car park	Cut	Small oval pit with concave sides and flattish base located to the north of Trial Trench 1. Contains 003. Cuts 002.	-
100	CPAE12	Trench 1	Layer	Topsoil – turfed. Dark brown friable loam with occasional modern material. Above 101, 102, 103.	-
101	CPAE12	Trench 1	Layer	Natural clay, probably Kellaways: mid orangey grey brown clay silt with plastic consistency and containing occasional flint inclusions. Below 100.	-
102	CPAE12	Trench 1	Layer	Pocket of Cornbrash within the natural clays: grey-white compact cornbrash. Below 100.	-
103	CPAE12	Trench 1	Layer	Possible vestige of old river terrace: dark grey brown silt gravel/sand, friable with frequent gravel inclusions.	-
200	CPAE12	Trench 2	Layer	Topsoil – turfed. Dark grey brown friable loam with frequent modern rubbish. Above 201.	-
201	CPAE12	Trench 2	Layer	River terrace or Kellaways clay: mid grey brown plastic clay with occasional flint inclusions. Below 200.	-
202	CPAE12	Trench 2	Layer	Irregular area of river terrace gravels?: dark grey brown silt gravelly sand, friable with frequent gravel inclusions. Below 200.	-
300	CPAE12	Trench 3	Layer	Modern car park surface: Black compact tarmac. Above 301.	-
301	CPAE12	Trench 3	Layer	Bedding layer for car park surface 300: Yellow-brown compact crushed limestone. Below 300; Above 302.	-
302	CPAE12	Trench 3	Layer	Modern redeposited clay- probable levelling deposit: grey-brown plastic clay. Below 301; above 303.	-
303	CPAE12	Trench 3	Layer	Natural clay, Kellaways or riverine: orange-brown plastic clay. Below 302.	-

Appendix 2. Plates



1. General view of the site, looking S



2. General view of the site, looking NNE



3. Geotechnical monitoring in progress, looking NW



4. Geotechnical TP1, looking NE



5. Geotechnical TP2, looking W



6. Geotechnical TP3, looking NW



7. Geotechnical TP4, looking NE



8. Geotechnical TP5, looking NE



9. The site during CPR test-pit monitoring, looking E



10. The site during CPR test-pit monitoring, looking N



11. CPR Test Pit A, looking S



12. CPR Test Pit B, looking N



13. CPR Test Pit C, looking S



14. CPR Test Pit D, looking N



15. Topsoil stripping for the new SEN building, looking NE



16. Topsoil stripping along the western edge of the site, looking NE



17. Trial Trench 1 fully excavated, looking W



18. Trial Trench 2 fully excavated, looking SW



19. Trial Trench 3 fully excavated, looking SW

Appendix 3. Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst3-132969

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation: Former Hereward Community College, Peterborough
Short description of the project	In July 2012 Full planning permission was granted by Peterborough City Council for the refurbishment and development of the former Hereward school buildings and site to create the new City of Peterborough Academy. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by HSP Consulting to undertake a scheme of archaeological works on the site (centred on NGR: TF 20625 00025). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Peterborough City Council (PCC), comprised archaeological monitoring of five geotechnical test-pits, four CPR test pits and areas of topsoil stripping associated with the formation of a temporary site compound and two new buildings. The monitoring works were undertaken in combination with the excavation of three evaluation trial trenches. No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the monitoring of the geotechnical test pits and CPR pits. A small undated pit was identified to the north of trial trench 1 during topsoil stripping. With the exception of a modern redeposited clay layer, no archaeological features or deposits were observed within any of the three evaluation trial trenches.
Project dates	Start: 13-03-2012 End: 31-07-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HCPM12 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes	CPAE12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	COLLEGE Modern
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Test Pits"
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Development type	College development
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH Former Hereward Community College, (City of Peterborough Academy)
Postcode	PE1

Study area 1.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TF 20625 00025 52 0 52 35 03 N 000 13 09 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.80m Max: 8.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project director/manager Will Munford

Project supervisor Mike Wood

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body HSP Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Peterborough Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Peterborough Museum

Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Entered by Karen Francis (karen@pre-construct.co.uk)

Entered on 29 August 2012