

Archaeological Evaluation at Holme Primary School, Peterborough



Archaeological Evaluation Report



July 2009

Client: Capita for Cambridgeshire County Council

OA East Report No: 1122

OASIS No: oxfordar3_62576

NGR: TL 1901 8795

Report Title

Archaeological Evaluation

At

Holme Primary School, Peterborough

By James Fairbairn

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Report Date: July 2009

Report Number: 1122
Site Name: Holme Primary School
HER Event No: ECB 3165
Date of Works: May 09
Client Name: Capita for CCC
Client Ref:
Planning Ref:
Grid Ref: TL 1901 8795
Site Code: HOMHOM09
Finance Code: HOMHOM09
Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach
Accession No:

Prepared by: James Fairbairn
Position: Supervisor
Date: July 09

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Position: Manager
Date: July 09
Signed: 

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Summary

On the 26th and 27th May 2009 OA East undertook the machine excavation of 15mtrs of evaluation trenching in advance of the building of a proposed extension to the existing Holme Primary school. The evaluation trenches revealed evidence of a modern bank in Trench 1 probably associated with the formation of the existing school playground and backfill of a possible quarry pit in Trench 2.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Holme Primary School, Cambridgeshire , TL1901 8795.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application Project number 10522), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies close to the historic core of the village, east of the Parish church of St Giles (TL 1901 8795). The site lies on Oxford Clay.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Little work has been undertaken in Holme. The only project of note was an evaluation and subsequent watching brief carried out by ULAS that revealed Iron Age and Roman ditches and medieval fishponds (ECB 1334 & 203 - Chapman and Clay 1999). This lay on Station Road to the south of the current site.

Stray HER finds include:

HER 01305: Neolithic Axe

HER 07880: Iron Age and Roman pottery

HER 01300: Roman artefact scatter

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank the clients Capita acting for CCC. The project was managed by James Drummond Murray. James Fairbairn carried out the evaluation. The illustrations were produced by Lucy Offord. James Drummond Murray edited the report. The brief for the archaeological work was written by Kasia Gdniec.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that 15mtrs of evaluation trenching be opened, 10mtrs within the proposed development area, and 5mtrs to the north east of the development area, in relocation of an access road.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 A total of 20L of bulk soil samples were collected from Trench 2
The samples were processed by water flotation for the recovery charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. For full methodology see Appendix C1
- 2.2.6 Site conditions were overcast with occasional rain. Due to access restrictions a mini digger was used to excavate the evaluation trenches. Trench 1 encountered a disused electricity cable at its eastern end.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Trench 1 was located over a bank adjacent to the school playground and mostly within the proposed development area. It was 8.50m long and 1.25m wide with a maximum depth of 1.10m.
- 3.1.2 Trench 2 was located on the grass playing field to the north east of trench 1. It was 6.50m long and 1.50m wide with a maximum depth of 1.55m

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located over a modern bank and was almost entirely made up of a topsoil and subsoil mixture (101) with a maximum depth of 1.10m. This consisted of a mid brown silty clay which most probably had been brought from elsewhere in or dragged back from the existing playing field to form a raised platform for the school playground. Two abraded sherds of pottery was recovered from (101). The pottery dated from the 16th to the 18th century.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was situated on the school playing field to the north east of trench 1. A sondage was dug at the north western end of trench 2 in an effort to reveal the depth of the natural geology. This sondage revealed a possible ditch or pit **110** located at its base. Due to the narrow width and relative depth of the trench at this point it was considered too dangerous to excavate this feature. Visual inspection revealed the fill (106) to consist of a mid grey silty clay, no finds were seen on the surface of this feature. Feature **110** was sealed by (112) which consisted of a dark brown silty clay redeposited material which had a maximum depth of 0.64m. This redeposited material contained pottery dating from the 16th to 17th century. A pit like feature **108** was also found at the south eastern end of Trench 2 it had a maximum depth of 0.28 m and a gently sloping side. The fill (107) consisted of a grey brown silty clay material that contained 12 sherds of semi abraded pottery dating from the 16th century. Contexts **110** and **108** were sealed by another redeposited layer (104) this had a maximum depth of 0.79m and was very similar in colour and consistency to layer (112) and could perhaps be two parts of the same. Layer (104) contained 18 sherds of abraded pottery dating to the 18th century. Within this layer a small piece of window glass, a piece of glazed floor tile thought to be of a medieval date, a piece of cobalt blue glass probably from a poison bottle and a black glass marble again dating to the 18th century were also recovered, (see appendix B). At the base of (104) was a dark band of dumped burnt material, this layer (105) showed no evidence of burning in situ and was probably deposited when this area was backfilled. A dark silty turf line **111** with a maximum depth of 0.14m sealed the area of the evaluation trench.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 The finds evidence suggests that the majority of the finds recovered were of a post medieval date and the nine sherds of medieval pottery were residual elements within later contexts, The two pieces of floor tile recovered may possibly have come from a house (on or) nearby the site.

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 The environmental evidence from the sample taken from pit **108** in Trench 2 suggests that contents of the sample, which included small amounts of charcoal, some cereal grain and weed seeds, was most probably derived from low-density domestic waste deposited in the pit. A small amount of hammer scale was also recovered from the residue although no slag was found in Trench 2 during the evaluation (see appendix C).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

3.5.1 Of the two evaluation trenches dug at Holme Primary school only trench number 2 showed signs of archaeology. A ditch like **110** feature was discovered in the base of the sondage unfortunately this was at a depth considered too deep for excavation. Feature **108** which contained pottery dating to the 16th century may also pre-date the backfill or redeposited material above. The excavation area in Trench 2 is sealed by a backfilled or redeposited material to a depth of at least 1.0m This suggests either quarrying or the ground level has been raised. It is not uncommon for topsoil and subsoil to be moved over distance when landscaping school grounds. Waste soils the Royston road cemetery excavations (Heritage Network, 1986-1984) were used for landscaping purposes in other schools and colleges across Hertfordshire.

3.6 Significance

3.6.1 Although the evaluation adds little to what is known to the area around Holme Primary school it does suggest some evidence for some medieval archaeology underlying post medieval disturbance.

3.7 Recommendations

3.7.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench1 was devoid of any archaeological features, it consisted of of a dark brown silty clay topsoil and subsoil mixture overlying an orangey yellow sand gravel natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.60m
				Width (m)		1.25m
				Length (m)		8.50m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
101	Layer		1.1	Topsoil & subsoil mixture	Pottery	16 th -18 th C
102	Layer			Gravel		-
103	Cut	1.25	1.1	Trench cut		-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench2 Contained two archaeological feature 110 and 108 sealed by redeposited material				Avg. depth (m)		0.8
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		6.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
111	Layer		0.14	Turf line		
104	Layer		0.79	Redeposited material	Pottery	18 th C
112	Layer		0.12	Redeposited material	Pottery	16 th -mid 17 th C
105	Layer		0.08	Dumped burned layer		
106	Fill			Dark silty clay		
110	Cut			Cut of 106		
107	Fill		0.28	Fill of pit	Pottery	16 th C
108	Cut		0.28	Cut of 107		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher BA AIFA

Finds Summary

The evaluation at Holme Primary School, Holme, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of 33 sherds, weighing 0.626kg including unstratified material, from two trenches.

The majority of the finds are post medieval, although nine sherds of medieval pottery were recovered as a residual element within later contexts. Alongside the post medieval pottery were recovered fragments of vessel and window glass, the vessel fragment is blue glass possibly from a poison bottle. The window glass appears to be from a square pane of unknown date. In addition a large natural black glass marble was recovered from context 104.

Two fragments of tile were also recovered the smaller is undiagnostic, the larger fragment retains traces of glaze and is part of a medieval floor tile.

THE FINDS

4 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The evaluation at Holme Primary School, Holme, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of 33 sherds, weighing 0.626kg, including unstratified material, from four contexts.

4.1.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd from individual contexts is moderate at approximately 19g.

4.1.3 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are:

Bichrome	BICR
Bourne D ware	BOND
Brill-Borstal	BRILL
East Anglian redware	EAR
English Stoneware	ENGS
Lyveden-Stanion ware	LYST
Post medieval black glazed ware	PMBL
Post medieval redware	PMR
Pottersbury	POTT
Shelly ware	SHW
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG
Tin glazed earthenware	TGW
Transitional redware	TRAN
Westerwald stoneware	WEST

4.1.4

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983), A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

5.1.2 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis.

5.1.3 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

6 ASSEMBLAGE

6.1.1 In Trench 1 context 101 produced two sherds of PMR, no other material was recovered.

- 6.1.2 Trench 2 produced a broader range of fabrics including nine sherds of medieval pottery. Context 104 which contained mainly 18th century fabrics including SWSG and three small sherds from an imported WEST drinking vessel, also contained a single base sherd from a medieval BRILL jug.
- 6.1.3 Context 107 produced the majority of the medieval pottery recovered during the evaluation, this includes two sherds of SHW dating from the mid 12th to mid 14th centuries and five sherds from one or more 13th century LYST jugs. In addition a single sherd of late medieval POTT was identified unfortunately no vessel type could be established.
- 6.1.4 The context also contained early post medieval fabrics and has been dated to the 16th century with the medieval pottery being a residual element in the assemblage
- 6.1.5 Context 112 produced only a single shared from a BOND, bowl. BOND was produced in Lincolnshire in the 16th and early 17th century and is widely found on sites in Cambridgeshire.
- 6.1.6 The assemblage is a mixture of medieval wares from the surrounding counties, locally produced post medieval wares such as the PMBL or PMR, possibly from Ely and later pottery from the industrial Midlands such as the SWSG.

7 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL AND FURTHER WORK

- 7.1.1 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. The medieval pottery is moderately abraded and is residual and represents medieval activity close to the area of excavation. The assemblage as a whole represents 16th, 17th and 18th century rubbish disposal which has in turn disturbed earlier medieval deposits.
- 7.1.2 No further work should be undertaken on this assemblage

POTTERY DATING TABLE

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
101	PMR	Bowl	1	0.039	16th-18th century
	PMR	Drinking Vessel	1	0.002	
104	BRILL	Jug	1	0.019	18th century
	ENGS		2	0.009	
	ENGS	Drinking Vessel	1	0.009	
	PMBL	Bowl	1	0.014	
	PMR	Bowl	3	0.244	
	PMR	Jar	2	0.115	
	SWSG	Bowl	3	0.003	
	TGW	Bowl	2	0.002	
	WEST	Drinking Vessel	3	0.003	
107	BICR		1	0.016	16th century
	EAR		1	0.004	
	LYST		1	0.007	
	LYST	Jug	4	0.067	

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
	PMR		1	0.002	
	POTT		1	0.006	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.025	
	TRAN	Bowl	1	0.009	
112	BOND	Bowl	1	0.031	16th-mid 17th century

8 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

8.1.1 Two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation, both are abraded. The fragment from context 104 is part of a glazed medieval floor tile. The dating of this tile is uncertain although the presence of residual 13th to mid 14th century pottery in this context and context 107, suggest a similar date range for the tile. Glazed medieval floor tiles are not a common find on rural excavations where there is no obvious medieval manor or ecclesiastical building nearby. This may indicate that the tile has been brought to the site from elsewhere and relates only to the 18th century deposition of material on the site.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL TABLE

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
104	Floor tile	1	0.169
107	Undagnostic	1	0.014

9 GLASS

9.1.1 Fragments of vessel and window glass were recovered from context 1104. The vessel fragment is Cobalt blue glass used in the late 18th and 19th centuries for medicine and poison bottles. The window glass appears to be from a square pane of unknown date.

9.1.2 In addition a large black glass marble of unknown date was recovered. The description black glass is misleading as the true colour of the marble is a dark dull green. The term black glass is used most commonly when describing the colour of early bottles. The marble has no visible pontil mark and is approximately 3cm in diameter, which is too large to be the stopper of a mineral water bottle. The marble is possibly late 18th century.

GLASS TABLE

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
104	Marble : black glass	1	0.020
	Vessel: blue glass (Cobalt blue)	1	0.007
	Window	1	0.000

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Blake, H and Davey, P. 1983 Guidelines for the Processing and Publications of Medieval Pottery from Excavations. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5
- English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects
- Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

By Rachel Fosberry AIFA

9.2 Introduction and Methods

- 9.2.1 A single sample was taken from a redeposited fill of a pit and it was submitted for an initial appraisal.
- 9.2.2 Ten litres of the sample was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 1
- 9.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories
= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens
- 9.2.4 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

9.3 Results

- 9.3.1 The results are recorded on Table 1

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Flot Contents	Residue Contents
1	107	108	Occasional grain,	Bone, pottery, fired clay,

			charred grass stem, <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Poaceae</i> sp., <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Lemna</i> sp., small bone, fish scale	mussel shell, fish bone, hammerscale
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Table x. Results

- 9.3.2 Preservation is by charring and is generally moderate.
- 9.3.3 The single sample from context 107 contains charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains, legumes, weed seeds and charcoal. The cereal grains are probably those of wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The legumes were identified as field bean (*Vicia faba*) and were present as whole beans and as individuals cotyledons. The weeds include grass seeds (*Poaceae* sp.) and stems and brome (*Bromus* sp.) seeds. Small uncharred seeds of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) are also present.
- 9.3.4 Small bones of rodents were noted in the flot and a single fish vertebra was retrieved from the residue. A tiny fragment of fish scale was also noted. Fragments of animal bone were present in the residue.
- 9.3.5 Small fragments of pottery and fired clay were noted in the residue.
- 9.3.6 The residue also contained fragments of mussel (*Mytilus* sp.)
- 9.3.7 The sample contained several flakes of hammer scale and a single iron pin.

9.4 Discussion

- 9.4.1 The single sample examined from this evaluation produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of charcoal fragments with some cereal grains, legumes and a few weed seeds. These plant remains, along with other dietary remains namely animal bone, fishbone and mussels, are probably derived from low-density deposits of domestic refuse.
- 9.4.2 Duckweed seeds are indicative of slow-flowing or standing water. No other plant remains indicated that this feature was waterlogged although it may have de-watered or the seeds may have been redeposited along with the rest of the deposit.
- 9.4.3 Flake hammerscale is indicative of blacksmithing activity taking place in the near vicinity. No slag was recovered from the evaluation of this site.

9.5 Statement of Research Potential

- 9.5.1 The plant remains recovered from this site are dominated by crop plants, both cereals and legumes, along with other dietary refuse in the form of mussel shells. This assemblage has limited research potential.

9.6 Further Work and Methods Statement

- 9.6.1 The low densities of plant remains from this sample are not considered to merit full analysis at this stage.
- 9.6.2 If further excavation is planned, sampling for both plant remains and metal working should be undertaken as investigation is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources and economic evidence from this period.

Bibliography

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-62576		
Project Name	Evaluation at Holme Primary School, Peterborough		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	26-05-2009	Finish	27-05-2009
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HOMHOM09	Planning App. No.	NA
HER No.	ECB 3165	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Public Building

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pits	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Graves	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Peterborough	Holme Primary school. Church Street, Holme, Peterborough. PE7 3PB	
Parish	Holme		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	20.40m	National Grid Reference	TL 1901 8795

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC store, Landbeach	OA East	CCC Stores Landbeach
HOMHOM09	HOMHOM09	HOMHOM09

Archive Contents/Media




	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey


Notes:

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	_____
Sondages/Machine Strip	- - - - -
Intrusion/Truncation
Illustrated Section	<u> S.14 </u>
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	- - - - -
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ^
Inclusions	

Convention Key

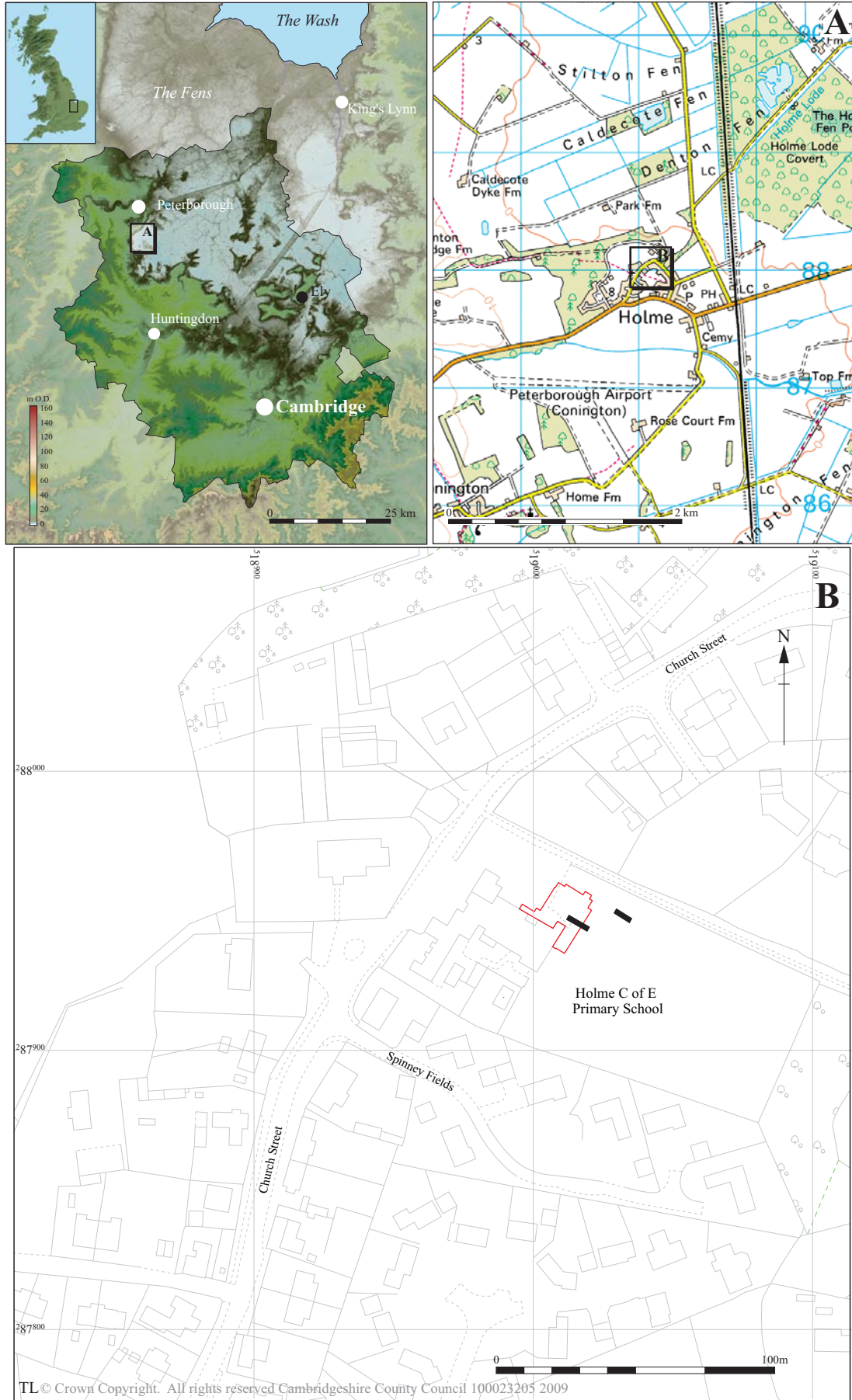


Figure 1: Location of trenches with the development area outlined (red)



Figure 2: Trench locations (1:200)

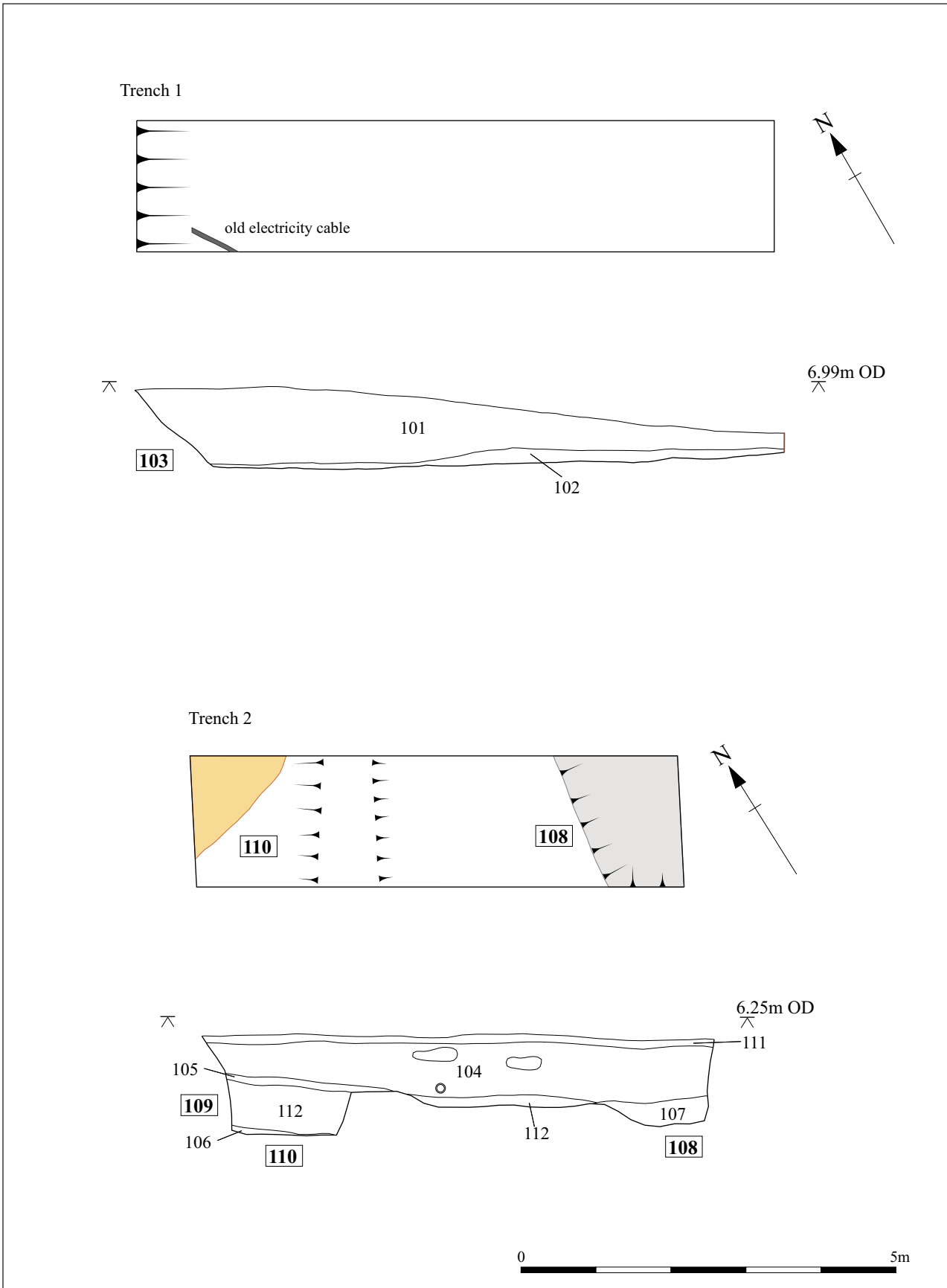


Figure 3: Trench plans and sections(1:75)



Plate 1: Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 2



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