



Sacrewell Farm Community Excavation

2026 Project Design

Nat Jackson

Sacrewell Farm Community Excavation

2026 Project Design

Compiled by:

Nat Jackson

DigVentures

Witham Studios #5

Hall Street

Barnard Castle

County Durham

DL12 8JB

hello@digventures.com



Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as a Project Design for community-based research excavations at Pit Close, Sacrewell Farm, Thornhaugh, Peterborough. The purpose of this document is to provide an outline of planned fieldwork for the 2026 season of excavations, outlining the aims and objectives of the work, and methodology to be employed.

DigVentures accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Document Control Grid

OASIS ID	digventu1-540454
DV project code and type	SAC26 Community Excavation
National Grid Reference	TF 07584 00488
County	Peterborough
Title:	Sacrewell Farm Community Excavation: 2026 Project Design
Author(s):	Nat Jackson
Origination date:	10/02/2026
Circulation:	Sacrewell Farm Team PCC Archaeological Services Natural England Rural Payments Agency
Reviewed by:	Stephanie N. Duensing MCIfA, PhD
Approval:	Brendon Wilkins PhD MCIfA FSA



Social Value Act

DigVentures is a social enterprise dedicated to designing and delivering publicly focussed archaeology projects. We are constituted as a limited company, with a constitution reflecting the wider social, economic and environmental benefits of the projects we deliver.

Carbon Footprint

A printed copy of the main text in this document will result in a carbon footprint of 99g if 100% post-consumer recycled paper is used and 126g if primary-source paper is used. These figures assume the report is printed in black and white on A4 paper and in duplex.

DigVentures is aiming to reduce its per capita carbon emissions.

Acknowledgements

We'd like to begin with a sincere thank you to the Sacrewell Farm staff and Rebecca Casa Hatton from PCC Archaeological Services for showing so much enthusiasm towards making this excavation happen.

The project is managed for DigVentures by Brendon Wilkins, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins in the role of Project Executive and Nat Jackson as Site Director.

Copyright

© DigVentures Limited 2026



Executive summary

This document has been compiled in support of archaeological investigation at Pit Close, Sacrewell Farm, to be undertaken by DigVentures. This Project Design supports the first season of community fieldwork investigating where a Roman building was discovered in excavations in the 1970s, in an area of known Roman activity. The approach to this work, comprising of a programme of targeted trenching, is evidenced through the following MoRPHE / PRINCE2 compliant document, outlining key archaeological research questions, roles, procedures, stages and outputs.

The overarching aim of this fieldwork is to provide baseline information to contribute to the future management and research of the site, and to create multiple educational and participatory learning experiences for community participants. This will be achieved through a community-based archaeological research project designed in the first instance to understand:

- the extent and layout of the Roman villa and any other associated structures,
- the nature, date and survival of archaeology at the site to refine the chronology and understand the function of the site

This Project Design provides an outline of methodology and planned intervention to complete:

Targeted excavation Three trenches will be opened in Pit Close targeting anomalies discovered through geophysical survey. These will investigate ditches associated with the Villa enclosure, and anomalies that may be related to the later Romano-British ironworking.

Geophysical Survey Further geophysical survey is proposed to the east of the field where the excavation will take place, in an area where the likely location of the villa building is.

Public engagement The project is supported by a comprehensive learning, engagement and activity plan. An innovative digital recording system will be used to enable volunteers to record on smartphones or tablets in the field, and a dedicated project website, underpinned by a digital and audience building strategy, is aiming to increase the engagement and participation numbers outlined in the project brief.



Table of contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	BACKGROUND	2
2.1	Site description	2
2.2	History and Archaeological Background	2
2.3	Previous archaeological investigation at the site	3
3	RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
3.1	Project model	4
3.2	Aim 1 – To identify the physical extent of archaeological remains through a programme of non-invasive remote sensing	4
3.3	Aim 2 – To define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of archaeological remains on the site with a programme of trenching	4
3.4	Aim 3 – Understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site	4
3.5	Aim 4 – Characterise the results of the programme of trenching, refining the chronology and placing the site in its wider landscape context	5
3.6	Aim 5 - Making recommendations, analysis and publication	5
3.7	Aim 6 – Creating opportunities for people and communities	5
4	BUSINESS CASE	6
4.1	Historic England Research Agenda	6
4.2	Archaeological research frameworks, professional ethics and initiatives	6
4.3	William Scott Abbott Trust	7
5	INTERFACES	7
6	COMMUNICATIONS	7
6.1	Project team and management responsibilities	7
6.2	Project management and communications	8
6.3	Outreach and engagement	8
6.4	Dissemination and reporting	8
6.5	Project archive	9
7	PROJECT REVIEW	10
8	HEALTH AND SAFETY	10
9	PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE	11
9.1	Team and responsibilities	11
10	METHODOLOGY	12
10.1	Introduction	12
10.2	Stage 1 – Project Start-Up and Design	12
10.3	Stage 2 – Archaeological fieldwork	12
10.4	Stage 3 – Assessment report & updated project design	12
10.5	Stage 4 – Further work, analysis and publication	12
10.6	Methodological linkages	13
11	OWNERSHIP	14
12	RISK LOG	14



13	BIBLIOGRAPHY	15
14	APPENDIX 1 SITE SPECIFIC METHOD STATEMENTS	22
15	APPENDIX 2 HER DATA TABLE	30

List of tables

Table 1:	Project interfaces	7
Table 2:	Project review stages	10
Table 3:	Team and responsibilities	11
Table 4:	Project stages, products and tasks	13
Table 5:	Risk Log	14
Table 6:	Linking methods with objectives	22
Table 7:	Trench target, location and description	24
Table 8:	Selected HER Data	47

List of figures

Figure 1.	Site Location	17
Figure 2.	OS Mapping	18
Figure 3.	Map showing the density of HER within a 2km radius of site	19
Figure 4.	Sites mentioned in the text relevant to the site background	20
Figure 5.	2026 Proposed Trench locations	21



1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The community excavations at Sacrewell Farm are proposed as the first season in a multi-staged research project, encompassing participatory excavation, followed by assessment, analysis and publication. Field investigations are scheduled to take place between the 20th September and 6th October 2026, which forms the first Execution Stage of this project. Results from the evaluation will be fully assessed and reported on, informing how the project will progress with an Updated Project Design (see Section 7, Review Point 4).
- 1.1.2 The overarching aim of this work is to build on previous archaeological works that took place in 1973 (Challand, 1974) and find the location of Sacrewell Villa and industrial site. This new work will further characterise the scale, depth and density of the extant archaeological remains on the site, from prehistory through to the modern day. Both the physical and digital archive will be made accessible for future research, and the project has an embedded public engagement programme including community-based excavation. The principal driver for this research project is to enhance baseline information to inform the future management of the Site (see Section 4, Business Case), including interpretation and presentation of the Site's regionally and nationally significant archaeology to the public.
- 1.1.3 This document provides a Project Design for delivery of a community-based archaeological investigation at the Pit Close, Sacrewell Farm, Thornhaugh (hereafter 'the site', Figure 1, NGR TF 07584 00488). This document will define how DigVentures intends to deliver a project which provides benefits to Sacrewell Farm, the local and global community, and all other stakeholders.
- 1.1.4 The project is being managed according to Historic England's MoRPHE project model (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment). This document defines that process and is divided into two parts: 'Part 1: Description of the Project' provides the project context, including a brief summary of proposed methodology, key sources and activities required to support the delivery of the proposal outcomes. 'Part 2: Resources and Programming' identifies responsibilities of individual project staff members, and outlines completion dates for specific tasks, with all costs itemised for transparency.

Part 1: Description of the project

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site description

- 2.1.1 The site is located at NGR TF 07584 00488 and is a part of Sacrewell Farm, Thornhaugh. The villages of Wittering and Wansford are 1.5 miles to the north and 0.5 miles to the south (Figure 1). The Great North Road, the A1, is to the west of the site, and the route of Ermine Street is 1 mile to the east. The area of excavation is on a plateau on top of a hill and is around 35m AOD. The River Nene is 0.5 miles to the south of the site. The area of the site has been continually cultivated as can be seen in the historic mapping (Figures 2) and aerial photography. The geology is a bedrock of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone dating to the Jurassic (170,300,000-168,300,000BC) and there is no superficial geology recorded ([British Geological Survey](#); accessed 13/03/2026). The Heritage Environment Record data can be seen Figure 3 and Appendix 2, and sites mentioned in the text can be seen on Figure 4.

2.2 History and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The site sits within the Nene Valley, an area dense with archaeology (see Figure 3). Numerous find spots of flint artefacts, including axes, arrowheads and blades have been recorded around Sacrewell Farm. These date from the Mesolithic to the late Bronze Age. A possible henge monument is mentioned in the HER in Thornhaugh (HER number: 42 - MPB4580), however it has also been suggested that it is a water garden dating to the 17th century. More securely dated is a Bronze Age barrow cemetery located to the south east of the site (scheduled monument list entry number: 1006796), and a possible neolithic long barrow may have been identified in aerial photography at the site (HER number: 9884 - MPB952). Other cropmarks can be seen in [aerial photography](#) taken in the particularly hot summer of 2020. These cropmarks may include those recorded in the HER.
- 2.2.2 Extensive archaeology was carried out between 2023 and 2024 for the widening of the A47 just to the south of Sacrewell Farm. A total of five areas were excavated (HER numbers: MPB8055-9), and features revealed throughout include Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses, Roman buildings, trackways, enclosures and a road, Early Medieval sunken featured buildings, and post-Medieval quarrying. One of these sites was EXC2 (HER number: MPB8056), where the excavation revealed the edge of a Roman villa complex, including a metalled road, a trackway, enclosures and a cemetery. A sandstone sarcophagus (HER number: MPB8011) was discovered in the cemetery. This is probably on the fringes of a villa partially excavated in 1963 (HER number; 131 - MPB1935) and first mentioned in the 19th century study of the area by ET Artis, '[The Durobrivae of Antoninus](#)'. This site is the closest in proximity to the current proposed excavations.
- 2.2.3 Roman archaeology can be found throughout the Nene Valley. The Roman town of Durobrivae is located three and a half miles to the south east of the site on the southern side of the Nene. It was a large production centre for pottery, in particular Nene Valley colour coated wares, and kiln sites have been found all along the river. Across the bridge from Durobrivae is an area of extensive industrial activity, including potteries, iron-working and probable glass-working, that was first excavated in the early 19th century and then subject to excavations between 1965-



1974 (Dannell 1974). Other industrial sites are found along the Nene Valley and Ermine Street, including pottery kilns at Stibbington, just over a mile to the south of Sacrewell (Upex et al. 2016), and iron-working around Sacrewell Farm (HER Numbers: 00059a - MPB437; 50343 - MPB4705; and MPB7629) and to the north at Barnack (Challands 1974). There is also a Romano-British settlement at Sutton Heath a mile to the east of the site (scheduled monument list entry number: 1006880). Another scheduled Roman site is 1.5 miles to the south in Wansford (scheduled monument list entry number: 1006836).

2.3 Previous archaeological investigation at the site

- 2.3.1 The earliest archaeological work on the site is recorded to have taken place in 1928 when a group from Oundle School 'dug out parts of two rooms and the corridor of a house at Sacrewell Lodge' (Taylor and Collingwood 1929). In the *Journal of Roman Studies* 'two extensive Roman buildings' were mentioned at Sacrewell Farm (Roman Britain in 1948), one of these is likely the villa discussed above (Section 2.2.2), and the other the target of the current excavations. Various Roman artefacts have been recovered from Sacrewell Farm throughout the 20th century, including a gravestone (HER Number: 00059b - MPB1985), a small fired clay head (HER Number: 1973 - MPB1739; Toynbee 1974), and a small die for stamping leather or wood (HER Number: 1974 - MPB1740); all with findspots in Middle Ground Field, the location of the proposed excavations. The collections of William Scott Abbott, the owner of Sacrewell Farm in the early 20th Century, (HER Numbers: 01992a - MPB968; 1984 - MPB3825; 1992 - MPB1726), contain a variety of Roman artefacts, including coins, bronze objects, fine and coarse ware pottery, tesserae and building materials.
- 2.3.2 In 1973, during the construction of a water pipe line between Sacrewell Farm and Sacrewell Lodge, a series of at least four Roman buildings were discovered (Challands 1974). Pottery finds indicated the buildings dated to the mid-2nd to 4th Century, and they were heavily damaged through years of farming. Only the lowest course of walls remained, with a very degraded limestone or tufa floor surface set in mortar directly onto the bedrock. Localised burning and large charcoal deposits were seen on the floors indicating the use of the structure after its destruction. Demolition material was found throughout the trench. Alongside the buildings eight ironworking furnaces were discovered. It was concluded that the furnaces were likely in use following the abandonment of the buildings as building material was found associated with the iron smelting debris. This suggests the demolition of the buildings or at least some of them before the transition to an ironworking site. This allows for the tentative assumption that at some point during the occupation of the site, there was a shift from agriculture towards industry (Challands 1974).
- 2.3.3 The excavation in 1973 was the only one to have been carried out on the site, and it was suggested then that more extensive work was needed to fully understand it. The buildings discovered were not part of the main Villa, but more likely outbuildings associated with the work happening on site. The move from agriculture to ironworking was something seen elsewhere in the Nene Valley, at sites such as Barnack (Challands 1974), and probably suggests a major change in economy in the area.



3 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project model

- 3.1.1 The overarching aim of the project is to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management. This project model is framed as overarching aims and key questions/objectives that provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks set out in Part 2 of this Project Design below.

3.2 Aim 1 – To identify the physical extent of archaeological remains through a programme of non-invasive remote sensing

- 3.2.1 This aim will primarily involve the use of geophysical survey to understand the full extent of the villa site at Sacrewell and to provide baseline information for the future management of the site.

- Q1. Can the location, layout and extent of the subsurface archaeology including those associated with the villa estate and the later ironworking be established through remote survey?
- Q2. Can any phasing be established from the results of the survey data that show how the site evolved over time?

3.3 Aim 2 – To define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of archaeological remains on the site with a programme of trenching

- 3.3.1 This aim will entail archaeological excavation of the site consisting of a number of targeted trenches. This will support the wider interpretation of the site, its environs and the local landscape by addressing these specific questions:

- Q3. Can we contextualise the results of the non-invasive geophysical, metal-detecting and fieldwalking surveys, as well as invasive excavations carried out in the 1970s at the site?
- Q4. Can we determine chronological phasing between these features and provide an interpretation of the nature and condition of any surviving remains?
- Q5. Can the location, layout and extent of sub-surface archaeological features, including remains associated with the villa and ironworking site be established by excavation?

3.4 Aim 3 – Understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site

- 3.4.1 This aim will be achieved with an assessment of the samples recovered during investigations carried out as part of Aim 1, using appropriate palaeoenvironmental and archaeological techniques to establish preservation and significance and address the following questions:

- Q6: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q7: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q8: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about farming regimes, specialised food processing, industrial or religious activities that may have taken place at the site?



- Q9: Can we increase our understanding of the relationships to the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the site?

3.5 Aim 4 – Characterise the results of the programme of trenching, refining the chronology and placing the site in its wider landscape context

3.5.1 In the light of the evidence base collated for Aims 1, 2 and 3, this aim will address the following questions:

- Q10. Can we inform the local landscape setting and its character, including how any evidence recovered for a Romano-British Villa estate and associated features influenced its development and design?
- Q11. Can the chronology and phasing of the site be linked to that of previous excavations at Sacrewell Villa, building a picture of how and when the character of the local landscape changed over time?

3.6 Aim 5 - Making recommendations, analysis and publication

3.6.1 This aim will require all data from Aims 1-4 to be collated and assessed in light of any further information recovered from a desk-based assessment of previous archival material. An Updated Project Design will then be produced with management recommendations to research, conserve or enhance the heritage significance of the site.

- Q12: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous remote sensing tell us about the site and its setting?
- Q13: Considering the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the site and its different areas?
- Q14: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis and land management at the site based on Aims 1-4 and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.

3.7 Aim 6 – Creating opportunities for people and communities

3.7.1 This aim is integral to the success of the project and sits with equal importance alongside our research aims. The excavation will involve participation from volunteers, who will be trained and mentored in the techniques of archaeological excavation. Our site team will deliver an in-person programme at a ratio of 1:8 throughout the dig, with online social media updates to engage and inform the public about the archaeological discoveries. In summary, the project will offer a range of opportunities for community members and visitors to the area to get involved and learn more about the archaeology of Sacrewell Farm.



4 BUSINESS CASE

4.1 Historic England Research Agenda

- 4.1.1 The project has been designed in accordance with priorities articulated in the Historic England Research Strategy (2017) and Historic England Corporate Plan (2023-26). The Research Strategy defines nine broad themes that describe Historic England's research interests to ensure that any proposed work is aligned with HE's mission. The Project drivers can therefore be articulated within the fundamental theme to #understand rural landscapes; archaeology of the deeper past in addition to other research outcomes that will address other Historic England and sector priorities, delivering significant value-added benefit. As a consequence of the innovative digital and multi-partner collaborative approach, there is a significant 'value added' dimension to this project, encompassing research themes including #adapt (land management, societal change); #conserve (buildings and landscapes, collections and archives; preserving archaeological remains); #inform (information systems and services); #skill (developing the workforce; working more effectively); #inspire (audience research, research media); #innovate (materials; human environment; dating and chronology; measuring and sensing).

4.2 Archaeological research frameworks, professional ethics and initiatives

- 4.2.1 The key research agenda relating to Sacrewell Farm is the 'East of England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment; Resource Assessments and Research Agendas' (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>). Within this website the relevant section is the [Late Iron Age and Roman Resource Assessment](#) and the [Research Agenda](#). Specifically relating to this excavation targeting the Roman villa and industrial site, there are key questions which can be responded to within the research agenda. These include:
- How can we increase our understanding of the Iron Age and Roman environment? (LIA-ROM 06)
 - How can we better understand the region's Roman villas? (LIA-ROM 07)
 - How might we distinguish Roman estate centres? (LIA-ROM 08)
- 4.2.2 These questions will be addressed through the aims set out above in Section 3. For example, Aim 3 will further our understanding of the landscape through targeted environmental sampling. The research framework provides a period-based resource assessment and research agenda which identifies major gaps in understanding, as well as key research questions. The framework is a sound platform from which the project team can design, review and interpret the results of the site.
- 4.2.3 In addition to the research context for the project, it is important to note that public benefit is enshrined within professional frameworks provided by ClfA and seen as a key part of an archaeological project. This includes enabling public engagement within archaeology projects, and encourages consideration of wider public benefit through engagement, participation and/or dissemination of the results both during and after the project (ClfA Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 2023). This project is therefore delivered in line with ClfA Standards and guidance, as well as the [ClfA toolkit for public engagement](#).



4.3 William Scott Abbott Trust

- 4.3.1 For over 60 years Sacrewell Farm has been run by as a charity by the [William Scott Abbott Trust](#). The Trust was founded in 1963 to provide agricultural education for everyone, helping people understand farming, food production and rural life. Alongside the educational programme the Trust also manages historic buildings such as an 18th century watermill and aims to preserve rural heritage whilst educating the public about agriculture and the countryside. The team at Sacrewell Farm are aware of the significance of the archaeological heritage on their land and keen to gain further knowledge of the history of the site. The proposed programme of archaeological excavation will assist in this effort.

5 INTERFACES

- 5.1.1 This project will interface with a series of other projects, stakeholders, and initiatives, summarised in the table below:

Interfaces	Description
<i>Core Project Team</i>	The core project team and specialist staff have consulted widely during the project planning and will continue to build on this as the project develops, forging strong links with local, national and international professionals and institutions actively engaged in a broad range of multi-period sites.
<i>Local Stakeholders</i>	The project will showcase the archaeology from Sacrewell Farm, and offer skills-based learning opportunities focused on teaching digital heritage skills to engage as broad a group as possible in the local heritage. The project will offer free enjoyable learning opportunities, both online and across multiple accessible locations, to help address the strong social and educational needs of the surrounding communities. The project has been crowdfunded by both the Sacrewell Farm community and DigVentures community bringing together local stakeholders and the wider archaeological community.
<i>Peterborough City Council Archaeological Services; Rebecca Casa Hatton</i>	The project will keep the local authority informed as to the progress of the community excavations and will seek advice if needed.

Table 1: Project interfaces

6 COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 Project team and management responsibilities

- 6.1.1 The Project will be funded through crowdfunding. Project Assurance will be allocated to the Project Executive (Lisa Westcott Wilkins, DigVentures) who will monitor compliance against the deliverables detailed in this document. The project team have all worked closely together before (Caerfai 2021-2023, Lindisfarne 2016-present, Sudeley Castle 2019-present and Wittenham Clumps 2018-present). Brendon Wilkins (Projects Director) will undertake overall Project Management supported by Nat Jackson (Site Director), who will oversee the day-to-



day archaeological activities on site and during post-ex. There will be four core DigVentures archaeological staff on site throughout the fieldwork, and all will be retained throughout the post-excavation phase of the project. All core staff are employed in line with ClfA guidelines and are practicing field archaeologists of good standing at PCIfA level or above.

6.2 Project management and communications

6.2.1 DigVentures operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are undertaken under the direction of the Projects Director who is responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis, and the Projects Director / Site Director checks all reports and other documents before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work.

6.2.2 The DigVentures senior management team are full members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCI(A)). DigVentures is a ClfA Registered Organisation (No. 102) and fully endorses the ClfA Code of Conduct and supporting Standards and Guidance documents. All DigVentures staff are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

6.2.3 The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the project runs to schedule, keeping track of key resources and progress. The Project Team will have a project meeting at each milestone to ensure that all major tasks are briefed/debriefed as necessary. Provision will be made for the project in 'Basecamp', which is a web-based project communication package used by DigVentures, enabling project participants to generate and record notes, tasks, milestones and other project-related communication.

6.3 Outreach and engagement

6.3.1 **Public participation.** As a crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeological project, every aspect of the project is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. Public participants will take part on site (through participation in the dig), and online (through interactive online events, live updates on the Dig Timeline, and social media content).

6.3.2 **Evaluation.** Impact is measured with DigVentures' standard audience evaluation of all project participants (field and digital) to establish baseline data and assist with future management strategies and promotion.

6.4 Dissemination and reporting

6.4.1 Rapid dissemination of the results to, and involvement of, stakeholders of the project is vital throughout. This will take place through multiple channels, addressing a multitude of established and new audiences. Dissemination outlined below will be undertaken during 2026 and 2027, and will include, but not be limited to:

- dedicated project page with daily news updates and all major social media channels (Facebook, Bluesky and Instagram) amplified through third-party coverage by the networked blogging community
- dedicated digital archive of the excavation data, submitted to HER on completion of project



- wide circulation of the project assessment and the final report, including submission to the regional HER and relevant bodies
- site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results
- wide circulation of the Assessment Report, Updated Project Design, and final report
- deposition of all relevant reports with the appropriate historic environment record

6.4.2 In addition to the evaluation of the project, several products will underpin the longer-term impact of the excavation. A technical report will provide detailed analysis of the archaeological site and finds, with specialist reporting, scientific analysis and interpretation linking directly to the evidence presented online (such as 3D models, context descriptions and finds profiles). The digital archive, including both the project page and digital records will be maintained for five years beyond the completion of the excavation, and a stable and comprehensive physical archive will be prepared and deposited with the appropriate body.

- **Technical report** – the archaeological excavations will be fully written up in line with the standards of ClfA, the professional institute for archaeology. Our archaeological reports are prepared in line with ClfA Standards and guidance and present an illustrated and detailed analysis of the archaeology recorded. Reports are made available on the project website, deposited with the regional HER and attached to the OASIS record of the site.
- **Research archive** – the project will result in the co-production of a digital research archive, maintained for 5 years post-project. Our digital recording system will house all site archive information. In addition to the online archive, a stable and comprehensive archive will also be prepared and deposited with the appropriate bodies.
- **Evaluation data** – included within the technical reporting, our ongoing evaluation of participants and visitors will provide the data for feedback around what was delivered, who took part and how they benefitted from their involvement. The report will present qualitative and quantitative data collected from dig participants and public visitors to the site, linked to our Theory of Change.

6.5 Project archive

6.5.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with DigVentures' guidelines for Archive Preparation, following [ARCHES: the Standard and Guide to Best Practice in Archaeological Archiving in Europe](#) (2020). All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through the HER and DigVentures website. Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of the works by the originator, subject to agreement in writing with DigVentures.



7 PROJECT REVIEW

- 7.1.1 The project will be continually reviewed by the Project Executive and Project Manager, with a formal review undertaken at the end of each Stage as follows:

Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Initiation	Consideration of Project Proposal	RV1 – Assemble Project Team and liaise with stakeholders	Completed – September 2025
Stage 1	Project Start-up, finalising Project Design and definition of scope	RV2 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Project Design, and liaison with stakeholders and landowners	Proposed – March 2026
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	RV3 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Proposed – September 2026
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV4 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Proposed - Spring 2027
Stage 4	Analysis & reporting	RV5 – final report sign-off, and prepare archive for accession	Proposed – Summer 2027
Closure			Autumn 2027

Table 2: Project review stages

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1.1 DigVentures will undertake the works in accordance with Health and Safety requirements and a Health and Safety Plan. This document will take account of any design information pertaining to above and below ground hazards. DigVentures will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997).



Part Two: Resources and Programming

9 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

9.1 Team and responsibilities

- 9.1.1 DigVentures' Project Team is outlined below in Table 4. A summary CV, setting out the skills and expertise of DigVentures core team members is set out in Appendix 2, with CVs for the wider specialist team available on request.

Name	Initials	Project Role	Key Responsibility
Lisa Westcott Wilkins	LWW	Project Executive	Overall project responsibility, budget responsibility and project assurance
Brendon Wilkins	BW	Projects Director	Overall responsibility for the direction of the project
Stephanie Duensing	SD	Project Manager	Management of programme (on and off-site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Nat Jackson	NJ	Project Specialist, Project assurance officer	Site Director, on-site fieldwork, fieldwork strategy advice and volunteer management/training
Ben Swain	BS	Project Specialist	On-site fieldwork and volunteer training
Harriet Tatton	HT	Project Coordinator	Liaising with stakeholders and participants, volunteer management/training, on-site fieldwork
Shelby Stapleton	SS	Communications & Events Officer	Off-site support, social media
Darcey Spenner	DS	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork and volunteer training
Freddy Wannop	FW	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork and volunteer training

Table 3: Team and responsibilities

- 9.1.2 In addition to the core team, it is expected that throughout the project between 25 - 30 participants will be present on-site and engaging with the excavation every day. DigVentures will host a series of family-friendly DigCamp sessions, where families will be able to join the dig and help to unearth part of the site.



10 METHODOLOGY

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 The methods reflect the Project Stages set out in Section 7 above. Detailed method statements relating the specific techniques or approaches detailed below to their constituent research questions can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this document.

10.2 Stage 1 – Project Start-Up and Design

- 10.2.1 A site visit was conducted with the Sacrewell Farm team in the summer of 2025 to discuss logistics and project specific details. Following this, a small geophysical survey was carried out in February 2026 to assess the site and determine viable trench locations (Aim 1, Q1-2 see Section 3.2 above). The Project Design and Method Statement has been designed and written and put through critical review. A RAMS has also been produced following the site visit, taking into account the hazards observed on site at the time of the visit and those perceived to be a potential issue during the excavations.

10.3 Stage 2 – Archaeological fieldwork

- 10.3.1 Stage 2 (scheduled for 20th September to 6th October 2026) will comprise the first fieldwork season required to meet Aim 2 (Q3-5, see Section 3.3 above) and will entail a programme of targeted trenching. Specific archaeological interventions are outlined in Appendix 1 below.

10.4 Stage 3 – Assessment report & updated project design

- 10.4.1 This Stage will address Aims 3 and 4 (Q6-11, see Sections 3.4 and 3.5 above), culminating in Review Point 4.

10.5 Stage 4 – Further work, analysis and publication

- 10.5.1 Addressing Aim 5 (Q12-14, see section 3.6), this is the main reporting and recommendation Stage of the project, culminating in Review Point 5 and focusing on the following research questions;



10.6 Methodological linkages

10.6.1 It is anticipated that the 2026 work will be undertaken in four stages (see Table 4 below). These are expanded in the table below showing linkages with the project aims and questions that will be met at each stage, the products that will be produced and the tasks undertaken.

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
Stage 1	Project start-up and design	Aim 1-4 Q1-11	Finalised project design and risk log Digital communication plan Educational plan	1.1. Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable.
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	Aim 1-4 Q1-11	Field Archive Survey Archive 3D Survey Archive	2.1. Site Preparation 2.2. Fieldwork (excavation) 2.3 RV3-4 assemble site archive and distribute to specialists
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	Aim 3 Q6-9	Stratigraphic & Assessment Report	3.1. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments 3.2 Integrated assessment report 3.3. RV4 – recommendations for further work
Stage 4	Analysis and Publication	Aim 1-5 Q1-14	Final report Publication Completed and accessioned archive	4.1. Specialist analysis 4.2. Finalise report and publication 4.3. Prepare data and archive for deposition 4.4. RV5 – final sign-off 4.5. Closure

Table 4: Project stages, products and tasks



11 OWNERSHIP

- 11.1.1 The Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of all products, subject to agreement with DigVentures. The original copyright holder will retain copyright in pre-existing data.

12 RISK LOG

Risk number	1	2	3	4
Description	Inclement weather - prolonged periods of rain	Exceptional weather (drying exposed archaeology)	Absence of core team member	Absence of specialist team member
Probability	Medium	Medium-low	Low	Low
Impact	Delay programme of work	Slow progress	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work
Countermeasures	Provision of site hut, and planned indoor archiving tasks with flexible programme	Provision of water bowser + spray	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative
Estimated time/cost	3 Days	None	Minimal if done by adjustment	Minimal if done by adjustment
Owner	BW/NJ	BW/NJ	BW/SD/NJ	BW/SD/NJ
Risk number	5	6		
Description	Equipment theft/breakages	Serious site injury		
Probability	Medium	Medium		
Impact	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work		
Countermeasures	Removal of finds material and digital equipment from site	Detailed H&S Risk Assessment + daily safety briefing		
Estimated time/cost	3 days	3 days		
Owner	BW/NJ	BW/NJ		

Table 5: Risk Log



13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995 Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 pp. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology

British Geological Survey (BGS), 2024. Geology of Britain Viewer. <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

Challands, A., 1974, A Roman Industrial Site and Villa at Sacrewell, Thornhaugh, in *Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology*; Volume 2, 1974

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2023 Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.

Dannell, G. 1974, Roman Industry in Normangate Field, Castor, in *Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology*; Volume 2, 1974

ERYMS 2015 Guidelines on Archaeological Archives

Historic England 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)

Historic England. 2017. The Research Strategy and Agenda for Historic England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/he-research-agenda/research-agenda/>

Historic England. 2018. Historic England Corporate Plan (2018-21). <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/he-corp-plan-2018-21/three-year-corp-plan-2018-21/>

McKinley, J and Roberts, C 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains. CIfA Technical Paper 13

Roman Britain in 1948: I. Sites Explores: II Inscriptions, in *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol 39, Parts 1 and 2, pp96-115

Scott, E., 1993, *A Gazetteer of Roman Villas in Britain*, Volume I, School of Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester, Leicester

SHAPE 2008 A Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1991 (rev. 1997) Health and Safety in Field Archaeology, Manual

Taylor, M. V., and Collingwood, R.G., 1929, Roman Britain in 1929: I. Sites Explores: II Inscriptions, in *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol 19, pp180-218

Toynbee, J. 1974, A Terracotta Head from Sacrewell, in *Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology*; Volume 2, 1974

Upex, S., Challands, A., Patterson, E., Perrin, R., Todd, M., 2008, The Excavation of a Fourth-Century Roman Pottery Production Unit at Stibbington, Cambridgeshire, *Archaeological Journal*, 165:1, 265-333, DOI: 10.1080/00665983.2008.11020748



Walker, K 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage. Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Watkinson, D and Neal, V 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd. edition), RESCUE and the Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.



Figure 1. Site location

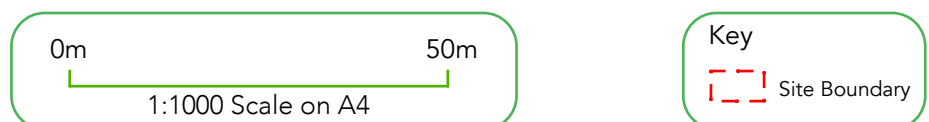
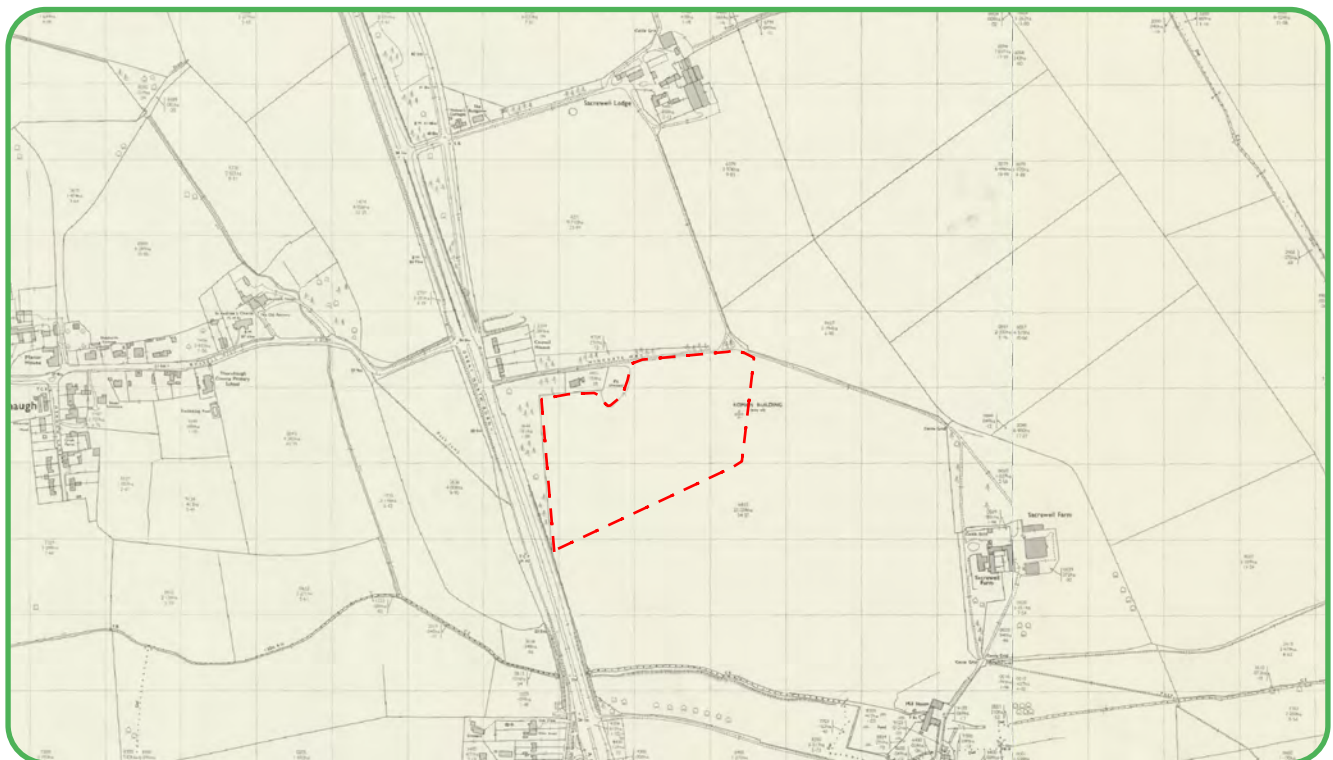
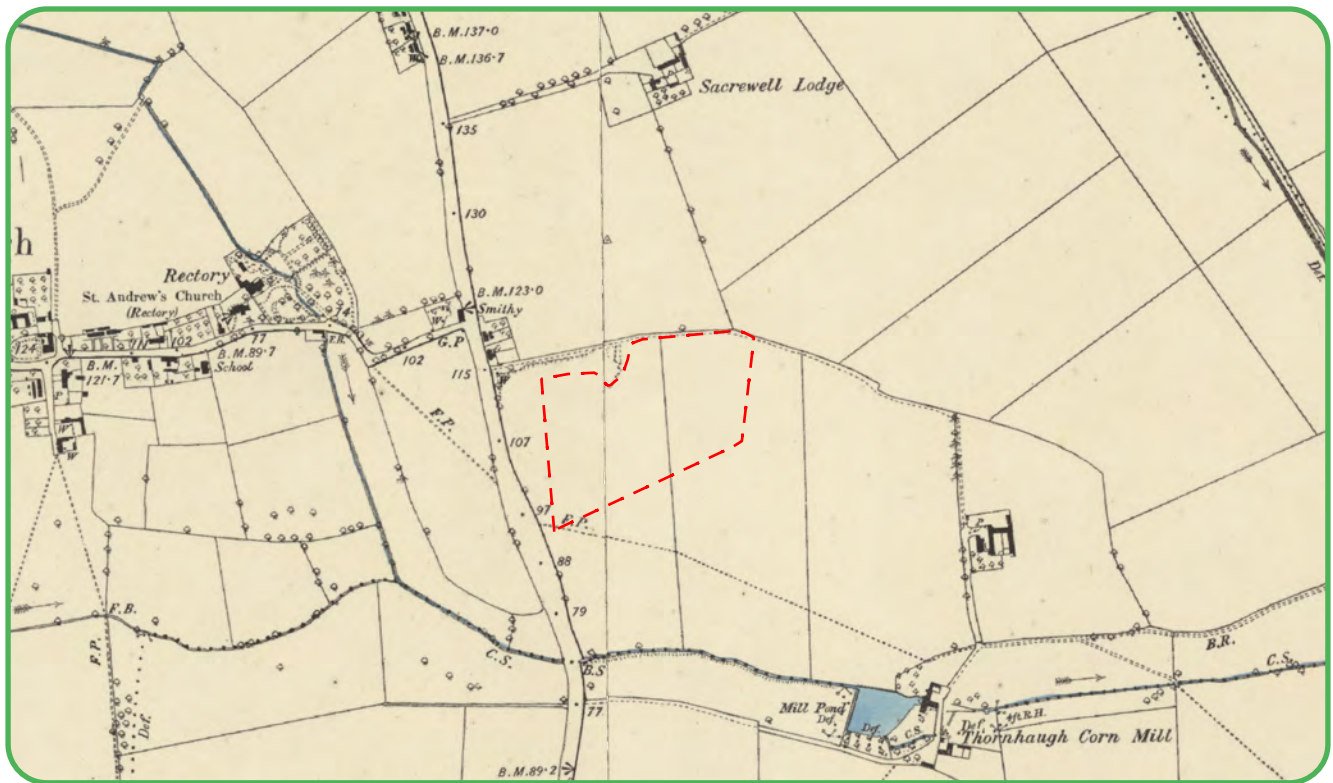


Figure 2. OS Mapping - Top: OS Six Inch 1885 map of Northamptonshire; Bottom: OS 1:250/1:2500 1975 map

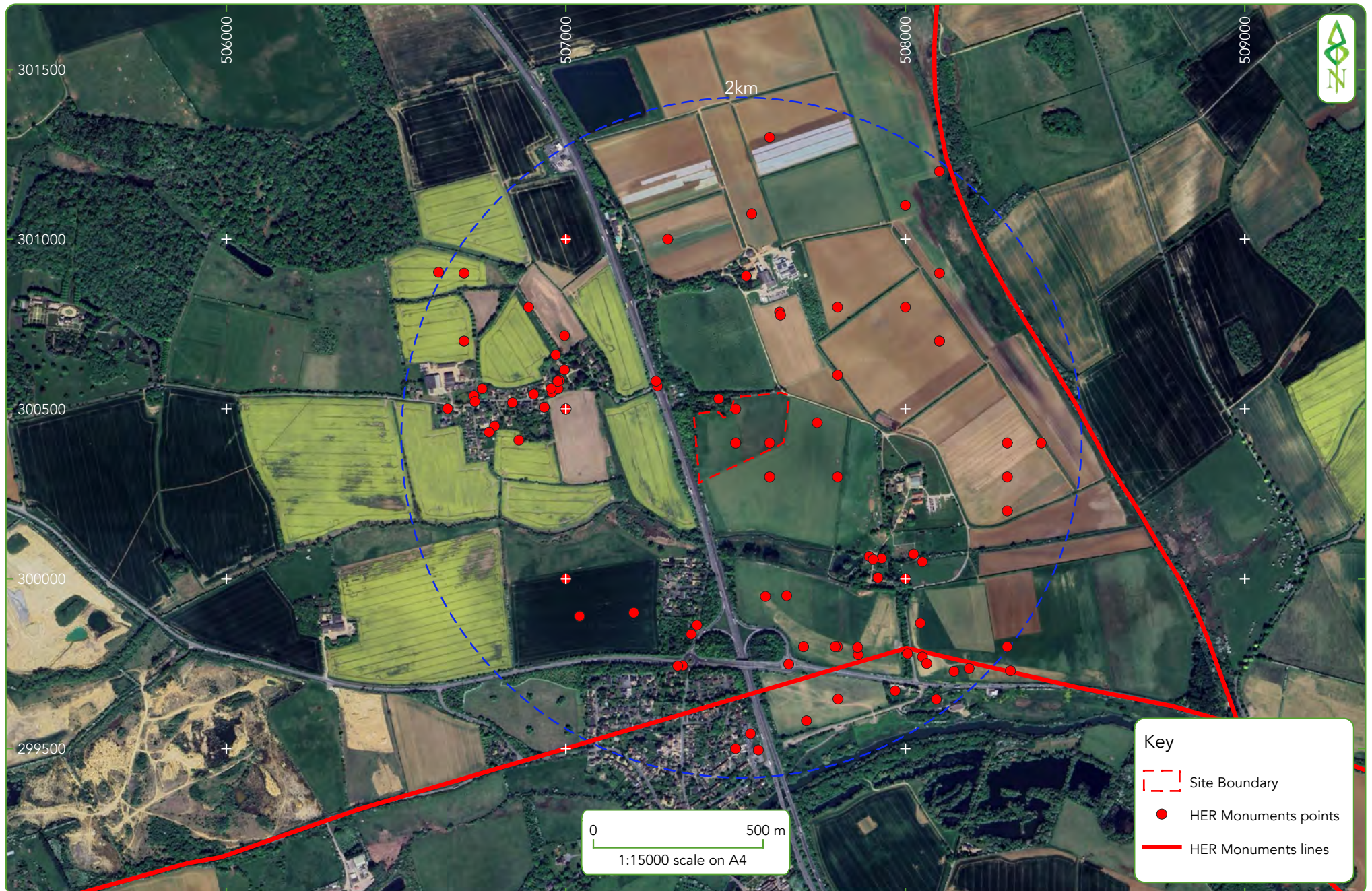


Figure 3. Map showing the density of Historic Environment Records within a 2km radius of site

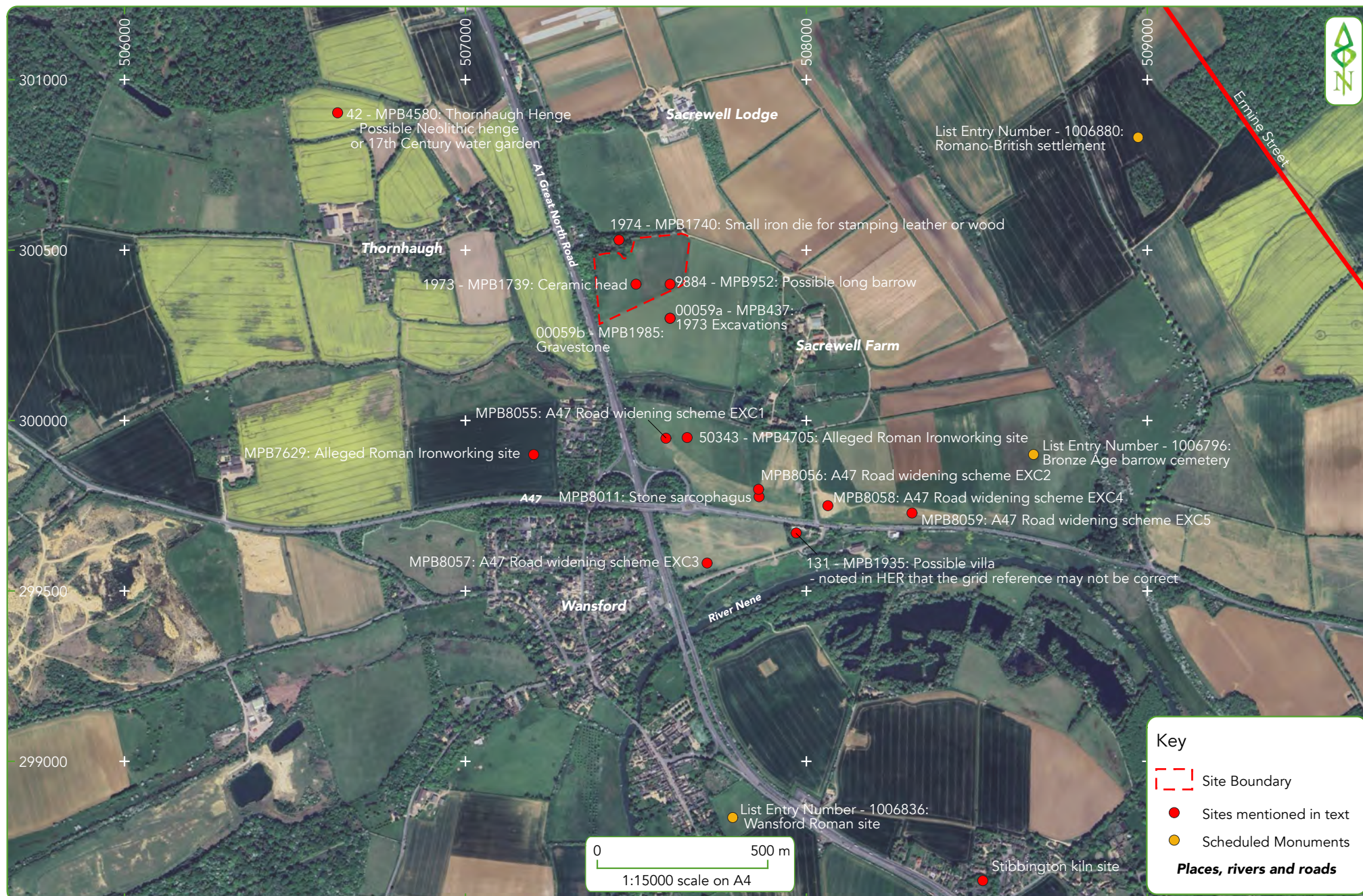


Figure 4. Sites mentioned in the text relevant to the site background

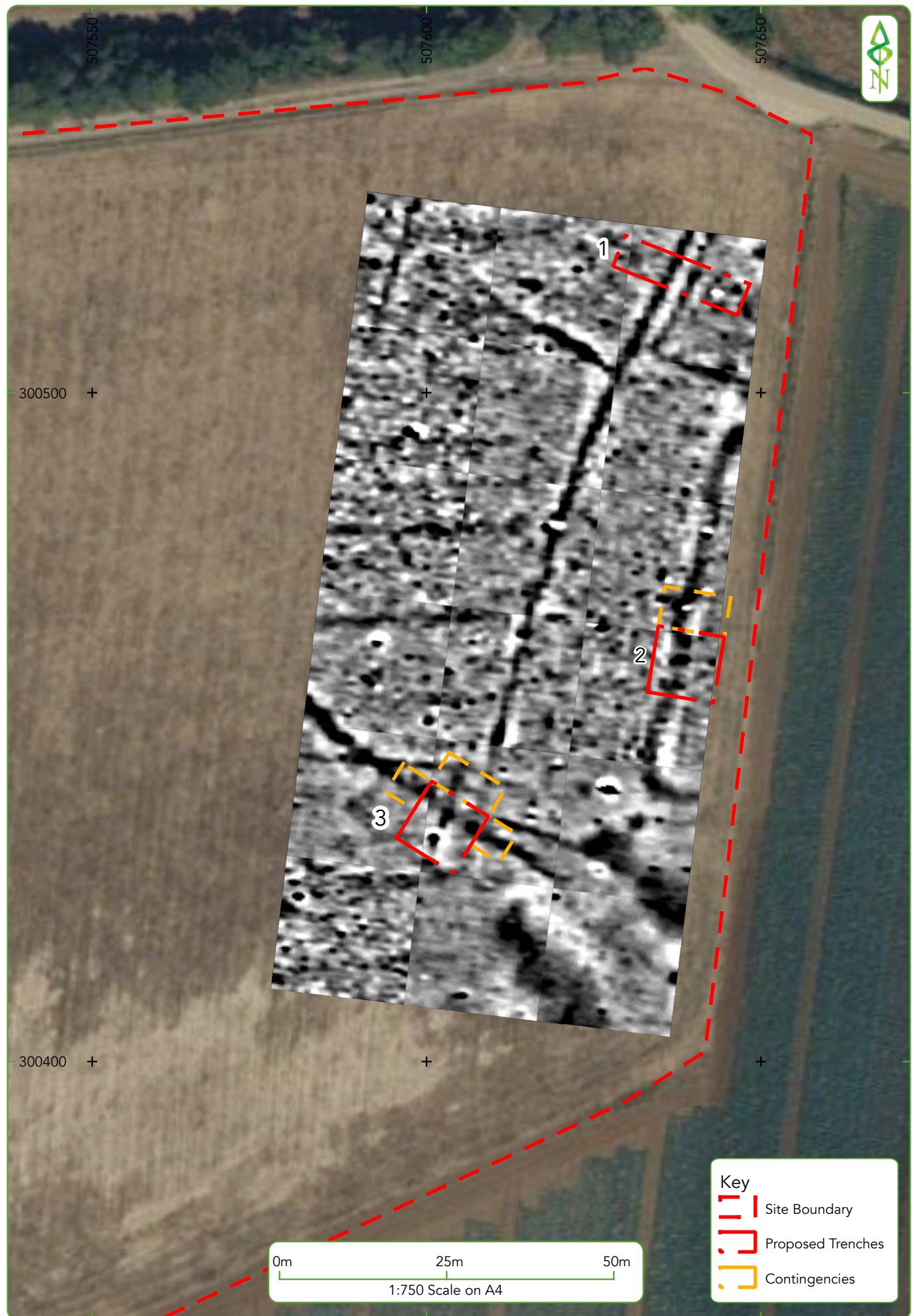


Figure 5. 2026 Proposed Trench locations

Appendices

14 APPENDIX 1 SITE SPECIFIC METHOD STATEMENTS

The methods for the proposed project will involve a combination of geophysical survey, GIS modelling, archaeological excavation, sampling, palaeoenvironmental sampling and assessment. The methods are linked directly to the project aims and objectives (see Table 5) and detailed below.

Key Questions and Objectives	Geophysical Survey	Photogrammetry	Archaeological Excavation	Sampling	Environmental Assessment	Findings Assessment	Synthesis and Data integration
Q.1	✓	✓					
Q.2	✓	✓					
Q.3		✓	✓	✓			
Q.4		✓	✓			✓	
Q.5		✓	✓			✓	
Q.6			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Q.7			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Q.8				✓	✓	✓	✓
Q.9				✓	✓	✓	✓
Q.10				✓	✓	✓	✓
Q.11			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Q.12					✓	✓	✓
Q.13					✓	✓	✓
Q.14	✓				✓	✓	✓

Table 6: Linking methods with objectives



Topographic survey and GIS modelling

Any additional topographical survey work will be carried out using a EMLID RS3 GPS survey system. The EMLID RS3 GPS survey system is used in conjunction with a tablet with mobile data and QFIELD software, enabling real-time updates to the site GIS project. The method is highly efficient and accurate (+/- 2cm) when good signal is available. The survey data is exported from the RS3 as a compressed GIS folder containing all collected data that can be integrated into the project GIS. All survey and excavation data will be stored within a GIS environment, which will remain the principle conduit for all spatial data throughout the project.

Geophysical Survey

The team will conduct a gradiometer survey over the area, undertaking a maximum of 2.3 Ha of survey in total. Geophysical survey will comprise:

- **Magnetometry survey** will be undertaken using a Bartington gradiometer Grad601-2, which utilises two high-stability fluxgate magnetic gradient sensors. The standard resolution survey will utilise a 1m traverse interval with a sample reading every 0.25m. The survey will be conducted in a zig-zag patterning across a series of grids, which will be set out across the site and recorded using a EMLID RS3 GPS with an accuracy of <0.1m. The grids will be demarcated with temporary bamboo canes which will be recorded with the GPS and removed upon completion of the survey.

Data will be downloaded and processed using Snuffler software, where the survey grids will be aligned and minimally processed (de-spike, high pass filter, interpolation) to provide greyscale plots of the site. The plots will be combined with the GPS points in a project GIS and georeferenced, before illustrations are created as point, line and polygon data which will be presented as figures within the report.

Archaeological excavation

Three trenches will be opened, located throughout the field to investigate various anomalies identified through a survey carried out in February 2026 (Figure 5). These anomalies include enclosure ditches, pits and several possible furnaces or kilns. Each trench is specifically designed to target anomalies that may further our understanding of the site. Contingencies have been added to Trenches 2 and 3 to further expand based on the archaeology encountered.

Trench	Dimensions	Target	Description
1	20 x 5m	Possible ditches and pits	A 20x5m trench investigating anomalies identified through geophysical survey
2	10 x 10-16m (option for expansion)	Possible enclosure ditch and entranceway	A 10x10m trench looking at various anomalies identified through geophysical survey specifically relating to an enclosure that may be for the main villa building
3	10 x 10m	A possible kiln or furnace and ditches	A 10x10m trench investigating a highly magnetic geophysical anomaly that may relate to a kiln or furnace. Two 5x5m areas



Trench	Dimensions	Target	Description
			to the east and west and a 5x10m extension to north are included as expansion options for the trench.

Table 7: Trench target, location and description

Interventions

All trenches will be opened using a mechanical digger and excavated down to the archaeological horizons under the close monitoring of a professional archaeologist.

All trenches will be cleaned by hand and photographed prior to any further excavation and where possible a 3D model will be created of the trench. A representative section, not less than 1m in width, of the entire deposit sequence encountered will be recorded. If complex stratigraphy and/ or significant remains (e.g. structural remains, artefact scatters, remains clearly of a funerary nature etc.) are encountered, these may only be excavated to the minimum requirement in order to satisfy the project objective, to avoid compromising the integrity of remains that may be either (a) preserved in situ, or (b) excavated in detail during any next phase of research excavation. Interventions will focus on feature intersections in order to establish relative chronologies, and 'clean' sections to maximise retrieval of stratigraphically secure dating evidence and environmental samples.

Full written, drawn and photographic records will be made of each trench and test pit, even where no archaeological remains are identified. A plan at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100) will be prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features, and the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20, or 1:10 for complex features). Drawings will be made in pencil (6H) on permanent drafting film and archived in a suitable depository.

Each trench or test pit will be recorded using the digital recording system used by DigVentures, DiggIt. Digital photography will be used for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

Backfilling and reinstatement

Topsoil and subsoil will be removed and where possible retained separately for reinstatement. Trenches will be backfilled immediately following excavation with subsoil followed by topsoil. The site will be visibly similar in appearance to its condition pre-excavation; there shall be no visible mounds of excavated soil around the site.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling

All deposits with good palaeoenvironmental potential will be sampled; bulk samples will be taken from the section as appropriate, under advice from the project specialist. Context specific samples will be taken by the most appropriate means (kubiena tins, contiguous columns, incremental block, bulk etc.) for multi-disciplinary analysis. All aspects of the



collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental archaeology component of the evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in '*Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*' (Historic England 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's '*Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations*' (1995).

Bulk sampling strategy

Bulk samples will usually be 20 litres in size, depending on the likely density of macrofossils. Ten litre samples will only be used for the recovery of plant macrofossils from waterlogged contexts. Samples will be stored in ten litre plastic bags or buckets with lids and handles. A waterproof label will be fixed to the bucket and will record site code, context number and sample number and number of buckets in comprising the sample. A duplicate label will be retained inside the bucket. Samples will be protected from temperatures below 5° and above 25° Celsius and will be prevented from either wetting or drying out.

- Bulk samples selected for processing will be wet-sieved/floated and washed (by the excavation team at a suitable area close to the temporary headquarters) over a mesh size of 250 microns for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains, and re-floated to maximise recovery;
- Non-organic residues shall be washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 250 micron mesh to maximise finds recovery;
- Both organic and non-organic residues shall be dried under controlled conditions;
- The dried inorganic fractions will be sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammer scale;
- The dried organic fractions will be sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present;
- In the event that waterlogged deposits are identified and sampled, further processing will be undertaken as appropriate and agreed, including paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains will be scanned to identify and assess their potential;
- Selection of other types of sample for processing and the methods to be used for processing and assessment will be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and will be agreed with the Consultant before implementation.

Contexts that are well stratified and potentially datable are all of value, so a systematic approach to selecting samples for processing and assessment will be taken. These will be divided into three categories:

- Category A (always sampled): contexts where the composition of the sediments is likely to inform us of the use of a particular structure or feature or if the deposits are waterlogged. These will include: *in situ* occupation deposits and fills/layers associated with particular activities; hearths; destruction deposits; basal pit/slot trench fills; waterlogged deposits, cesspits or latrines.



- Category B (always sampled, though discretion can be exercised by the trench supervisor): deposits identified as containing material that could yield information regarding their origin or the process that produced them. These will include: dumps, middens, upper pit fills with evidence for charred material, shell, bone and industrial waste.
- Category C: deposits containing material which is not necessarily related to the function of the feature to which they are related, but which can characterise deposits from different areas of the site. These will include: secondary and tertiary fills, postholes, levelling deposits, spreads etc.

Category A deposits should always be sampled, Category B deposits always sampled however, the supervisor's discretion may allow for a strategy such as 'scatter sampling' enabling exploration of variation within a deposit and Category C deposits sampled on a random basis (such as 1 in 5). These samples can help to characterise the background noise of a site, so as to highlight spatial or temporal trends and provide material that can be directly compared with those from Category A and B. All samples will be taken in large white 10 litre tubs, with labels placed inside with the deposit and attached to the bucket. All samples will be processed off site in a dedicated floatation and wet sieving area.

Photogrammetry survey

Photogrammetry survey of the trenches and features within the trenches will be undertaken on site using DigVentures' site camera or our UAV DJI Mini-2 toy drone (Operator ID: GBR-OP-JL2B8RNZ8C4N). The drone will be used only for aerial imagery shots of the trenches to gain context for the features, capturing vertical images from up to 50m in altitude.

For the ground-based photogrammetry images will be captured perpendicular to the structure, to deliver optimum results requiring little or no rectification. All images will be taken with a 16-megapixel Nikon D7000 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses, downloaded directly on to the hard disk of the laptop. We will utilise Agisoft PhotoScan 3D Modelling software to detect the feature points of the structure, and match these in different images to create a point cloud. The camera positions will be calculated automatically by the software and a dense reconstruction or geometric model will be built to create a DSM. The resulting DSM can be manipulated for viewing from any angle using a variety of artificial light and shading techniques to highlight certain features, or overlaid or draped with the original photographs for true colour representation.

We will process the aerial imagery to produce point cloud, mesh, and textured 3D models and DEMs as GeoTIFS files. The DEMs will then be geo-referenced to the National Grid via GPS positioned ground control points or by aircraft derived GPS coordinates.

Zooarchaeology

If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered advice of the project Zooarchaeologist will be sought as regards further sampling. If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered the project Zooarchaeologist advice will be sought as regards further sampling. If articulated groups of bones are encountered (as found in previous excavations. they will be surveyed, recorded in situ, (including digital photography and planning), and then excavated to retain the group's integrity. Bones from each articulated limb will be bagged separately. If inhumations or cremation burials are encountered and excavated the surrounding soil will be sampled to retrieve any loose teeth or bone fragments.



All hand collected animal bones and bones from processed samples will be assessed, following Historic England's Environmental Archaeology guidelines (2011). If warranted by the size of the recovered assemblage, it will be assessed using two different quantification methods to determine the most suitable for full analysis, taking into account methods used in comparative assemblages. The assessment will not distinguish between certain taxonomic groups; full speciation will be carried out as part of the analysis, using a vertebrate comparative collection. In addition to quantification of domestic species and occurrence of wild species, the assessment will consider the number of articulated bone groups, and the prevalence of aging, sexing and osteometric data available for full analysis, following standard published conventions. The assessment report will comment on the potential of the assemblage, particularly in the context of the excavation's research questions and current understanding of comparative assemblages. It will also provide recommendations for any necessary future analysis.

Human osteoarchaeology

In the event of the discovery of human remains (inhumations, cremations and disarticulated fragments) they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, until Natural England have been informed. If a decision is taken to remove them, they will be fully recorded and excavated in compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence. A copy of the Ministry of Justice licence will be supplied to Natural England for logging onto the agri-environment agreement documents. The excavation of human remains will be carried out in accordance with the procedures detailed in the document *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993, ClfA Technical Paper 13). Significant assemblages of human remains will be subject to an assessment of DNA preservation to establish potential familial relationships.

Inhumations will be scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, and the position of possible metallic grave goods will be noted. Wherever possible, each burial will be excavated within a single working day, particularly with regard to visible grave goods. To minimise unauthorised disturbance of human remains, partially exposed remains will be covered overnight, though in such a way as to not draw undue attention, using loose excavated spoil.

Excavation of inhumations will be undertaken using a trowel, plasterer's leaf, plastic spoon and paintbrush as appropriate depending on the condition of the bones. When lifted the bones will be bagged by skeletal area (skull, axial, upper and lower limbs) with separate bags for the left and right side. A standard series of samples will be taken from each inhumation burial to ensure full recovery of any remaining osseous tissues or small artefacts. Once human remains are removed from inhumation graves, any soil residue remaining at the base of the grave will be retrieved for bulk processing.

Inhumations and cremations will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 and photographed prior to lifting. They will be recorded on Skeleton Record Sheets that form an integral part of the site *pro forma* recording system. The recording will include condition, completeness, articulation, orientation and posture.

Fragile objects found within graves will be lifted with appropriate care and handling to minimise breakage. This may include subsequent controlled excavation under laboratory conditions. A trained conservator will be employed on the site if necessary. All cremation burials and cremation-related contexts will be excavated and sampled in quadrants to



ascertain the distribution of any archaeological components within the fills, with division into spit also if appropriate. Cremation-related features other than burials may be subject to more detailed sub-divisions, the appropriate strategy being developed by a specialist as the size and nature of the remains becomes clear.

Undisturbed and slightly disturbed, but largely intact, urn cremation burials will be lifted *en masse* for excavation under laboratory conditions. The urns will be wrapped in crepe bandages and securely boxed for transportation. Where a vessel has been crushed, thereby disrupting any original internal deposition of the cremated remains, it will be lifted *en masse* after separate recovery of displaced sherds. All cremation-related contexts will be subject to whole-earth recovery from the point at which any cremated bone or other pyre debris is observed. If deposits of placed human bone are encountered in features, these may be excavated in spits if appropriate. The soils from these features will be bulk sampled.

Finds

All finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), excepting where statements made below supersede them. All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances, sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit.

All artefacts from the excavation will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. Any stratified ironwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by appropriately qualified conservation specialists. Suitable material, primarily the pottery and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

Conservation

If Artefacts will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed materials, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker, 1990). The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

Scientific dating



Radiocarbon dating will be appropriate for clarifying and linking aspects of archaeological and environmental chronologies, and a strategy for this will be agreed following discussion with PCC Archaeological Services and the relevant specialists following assessment.

Synthesis and data integration

Radiocarbon results from the project will be integrated and synthesised with future investigations, and other relevant work within the region and further afield. This will include a literature review of other pertinent sites.



15 APPENDIX 2 HER DATA TABLE

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
00046a - MPB1998	Monument	St Andrews Church	R1, C15 rectangular grave slab of Ketton stone with a single line shaft.	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
00059a - MPB437	Monument	Middle Ground Field, Sacrewell Farm	Excavation and pipe-laying uncovered the probable remains of a winged corridor villa and iron working furnaces; occupation of the site from the 2nd-4th centuries AD.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
00059b - MPB1985	Monument	Middle Ground Field, Sacrewell Farm	Gravestone	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
01965a - MPB174	Find Spot	Chowlock Close, Wallets Field	Two tiny fragments of Ro glass	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
01980a - MPB178	Find Spot	Moors Close, Sacrewell Farm	One sherd of a Roman reeded neck flagon in buff fabric	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
01992a - MPB968	Find Spot	Sacrewell Farm	The late William Scott Abbott's collection of Roman artefacts including 28 coins.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
131 - MPB1935	Monument	Possible Roman building (Waggon Hovel Field)	Site of a Roman building, partly excavated in 1963, possibly a villa.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
176 - MPB1934	Find Spot	? Bronze Age cremation burial	? Bronze Age cremation burial	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC
1964 - MPB1745	Find Spot	Bottom Meadow, Sacrewell Farm	Polished white flint axe found on surface of 'Big Meadow' in Bottom Meadow at Sacrewell Farm by Mr D O Powell in 1981. Cutting edge damaged; maximum length 13,0 cms, maximum width 6,5 cms.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1965 - MPB1746	Find Spot	Chowlock Close, Wallets Field, Sacrewell Farm	Black flint axe found on surface in NE corner of Chowlock Close, Wallets Field, Sacrewell Farm by Mr D O Powell. length 13,5 cm, width 5,0 cm (SW 500). See also RN 01965a for Ro glass.	Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC
1966 - MPB1748	Find Spot	Wallets Field, Sacrewell Farm	Brown flint axe, polished one side, found on surface of Wallets Field, Sacrewell Farm by Mr D O Powell; length 14,0cms, width 6,5 cms.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1967 - MPB974	Find Spot	Pump Close, Sacrewell Farm	Polished white flint axe found on surface of Pump Close, Sacrewell Farm by D O Powell; length 12,2cms, width 5,3 cm.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1968 - MPB975	Find Spot	Moors Close, Sacrewell Farm	Polished axe of greenstone found on surface of Moors Close, Sacrewell Farm by Mr D O Powell; length 10,8 cms, width 6,0cms.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC



HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
1969 - MPB976	Find Spot	Bottom Meadow, Sacrewell Farm	Leaf-shaped arrowhead of black flint, very fine quality, found on the surface of Bottom Meadow, Sacrewell Farm by Mr D O Powell in 1973; length 4,0 cms, width 2,0 cms.	Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC
1971 - MPB3826	Find Spot	Walleys Field, Sacrewell Farm	Two flint End Scrapers (S W 59 and S W 76) and a loom weight of gritstone with hourglass perforation, length 13 cms width 7,3 cms, were found over several years in 1960's by D O Powell on the surface of Walleys Field, Sacrewell Farm.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1972 - MPB1742	Find Spot	Moors Close, Sacrewell Farm	Brown flint knife found on surface of Moors Close field by Mr D O Powell in 1960's; length 6,4cms, maximum width 2,0 cms.	Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC
1973 - MPB1739	Find Spot	Middle Ground Field, Sacrewell Farm	A small fired clay male head of a deep pink colour, 5,5 cms high and 5,5 cms from back to front profile, found on the surface of 'Middle Ground' field at Sacrewell Farm in 1973 in the area of a Ro villa.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
1974 - MPB1740	Find Spot	Middle Ground Field, Sacrewell Farm	S1, A small iron die for stamping on leather or wood. For a parallel type see R E M Wheeler in London in Ro Times, p 53 in London Museum Catalogue, 1930.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
1975 - MPB1783	Find Spot	Fishponds, Sacrewell Farm	R1, In constructing commercial fishponds Ro pottery was discovered in the puddled clay lining of an earlier farm pond. Fragments of Ro tegula and imbrex tiles have also been found on the site by Mr D O Powell of Sacrewell Farm. The pottery is of C2 date and consists of cream colour-coated, grey and shell-gritted wares. The material was probably derived from the two major Ro building sites at Sacrewell Farm. Approximately two dozen sherds are in the possession of Mr Powell at Sacrewell Farm and they include a rim and spout sherd of a mortarium in cream-coloured ware, a neck and rim fragment of an amphora in buff ware, and body and rim sherds of shell-tempered ware.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
1976 - MPB972	Find Spot	Waggon Hovel Field, Sacrewell Farm	Mr D O Powell possesses several worked flints, mostly scrapers, found on the surface of Waggon Hovel over a period of years from approx 1970 onwards.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1977 - MPB973	Find Spot	Sacrewell Field, Sacrewell Farm	Worked flints have occasionally been found on the surface of Sacrewell Field by Mr D O Powell (in recent years) of Sacrewell Farm.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
1978 - MPB1735	Find Spot	Parson's Close, Sacrewell Farm	Worked flints have occasionally been found in recent years on the surface of Sacrewell Field by Mr D O Powell of Sacrewell Farm.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1979 - MPB4254	Find Spot	Sharpes Field Close, Sacrewell Farm	In recent years Mr D O Powell of Sacrewell Farm has found a few worked flints on Sharpe's Field which lies in the Southern half of Spring Close at Sacrewell Farm.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1980 - MPB4479	Find Spot	Moors Close, Sacrewell Farm	Two worked flints found in recent years by Mr D O Powell. See RN 01980a - Ro pottery.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1982 - MPB3824	Find Spot	Lodge Close, Sacrewell Farm	A few worked flints and 1 neck fragment of a Ro coarseware flagon found on Lodge Close by Mr D O Powell of Sacrewell Farm.	Early Neolithic to Roman - 4000 BC to 409 AD
1984 - MPB3825	Find Spot	Sacrewell Farm	The late William Scott Abbott's Collection includes a small iron spear head or javelin head of uncertain date but it strongly resembles known examples from Ro military sites, see W H Manning, Romano - British ironwork in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne no 9 - 12, Fig 12, length 50 cms.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
1985 - MPB1736	Find Spot	Spring Close, Sacrewell Farm	A barbarous radiate coin, illegible, was found on the surface of Spring Close by D O Powell 05/05/1966.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
1988 - MPB1737	Find Spot	Sacrewell Farm	The late William Scott Abbott's collection of flints at Sacrewell Farm comprises over 600 worked flints including axes, arrowheads, knives, scrapers, spears, cores and indeterminate types, all of which were found on the field complex of Sacrewell Farm, but all are unprovenanced. The collection includes at least 61 flint arrowheads of leaf-shape, lozenge-shape and barbed and tanged shape; 8 flint axes and several fragmentary examples; 9 stone axes and several fragmentary examples; 13 flint knives; 3 flint spear heads; 89 scrapers at least. Such a mass of material should be associated with settlement sites, but traces of dwellings and earthworks are slight at the present time.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC
1990 - MPB1782	Monument	Middle Ground Field, Sacrewell Farm	Watching brief (archaeological monitoring) in an area where surface finds of Roman sherds and building materials associated with a known villa site are still visible	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
1992 - MPB1726	Find Spot	Sacrewell Farm	The late William Scott Abbott's Collection includes over 60 sherds of Samian ware and a large quantity of Ro coarse ware which range in date from mid C2 to late C4 and most probably were collected from the known Ro building sites on Sacrewell Farm.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
42 - MPB4580	Monument	Possible Local List Candidate, Thornhaugh Henge	A multiple ditched circular enclosure is visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The site lies in a shallow marshy valley north of Manor Farm and comprises three concentric ditch circuits. The innermost ditch is the broadest and is circa 50 metres in diameter. It features opposed entrance causeways to the north-north-west and south-south-east. The two outer ditch circuits are progressively narrower, the outermost being circa 185 metres in diameter. Linear features run towards the centre of the site from the north and west. Harding and Lee note that the site survives as a low earthwork, although Ordnance Survey field investigation in 1969 found that the site had been levelled. The farmer responsible stated that prior to levelling, the ditches had been up to 3 feet deep. The site has the appearance of a henge, although CW Phillips suggested that it may be a water garden, perhaps of 17th century date, in view of the site's location and its proximity to the neighbouring manor and fishpond complex (TF 00 SE 25). While this is perfectly feasible, it would not rule out re-use of a prehistoric earthwork feature.	Late Neolithic - 3000 BC? to 2201 BC? Or 17th Century AD - 1601 AD? to 1700 AD?
43 - MPB1984	Building/Structure	Thornhaugh Manor House	Manor House. C17 house. Coursed stone with steeply pitched collyweston stone roof with coped gable ends. Grade II*.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
44 - MPB5577	Monument	Thornhaugh medieval fish ponds of manor house	Medieval fishponds. Full description: (TF 067008) Fishpond complex. Fishponds now levelled. (1-2)	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
45 - MPB1996	Monument	Post-medieval limestone quarry.	Post-medieval limestone quarry.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
46 - MPB1997	Building/Structure	Church of St Andrew	From 12th century, and restored 1889. Built of stone rubble and ashlar with Collyweston stone roofs. Nave has 2 large 4-light 19th century Perpendicular south windows. North aisle of 1889 and trefoil north clerestory windows. Early-mid 13th century chancel with Perpendicular south window of 2-lights and 3-light east window. Early 16th century south transept with battlements and Perpendicular windows. South porch has 4 centred arch doorway. 13th century west tower rebuilt in 1889.	Origin: 1101 AD - 1300 AD Alteration: 1501 AD - 1539 AD Tower rebuilt 1889, Victorian - 1889 AD
47 - MPB1953	Building/Structure	Russell Hill (north side)	Conduit head immediately south of numbers 5 and 7. Dated 1839. Small ashlar structure with raised parapet with date in panel and arched recess beneath with iron lions head fountain with basin below.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
50343 - MPB4705	Monument	Alleged Roman Ironworking site	Alleged Roman ironworking site. Full description: (Area TL 0765 9995) Roman ironworks shown on Artis' map. (Artis' 'Roman ironworks', though much criticised, probably have some authenticity – see TL 09 NW 7). (1) The area is under crop. No apparent indications of former industrial activity could be seen from the nearest approachable point. (2)	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
50415 - MPB2200	Find Spot	Medieval jetton	One medieval jetton (14th or 15th century) and a George 5th penny.	Medieval to Victorian - 1066 AD to 1900 AD
50635 - MPB2074	Place	Possible site of a Royal Observer Corps bunker	Reported site of a Royal Observer Corps bunker.	Second World War to Cold War - 1939 AD to 1991 AD
50773 - MPB4187	Building/Structure	The Old Rectory	A large, mid-17th century, stone vicarage with additions of 1878. It is constructed from coursed stone with freestone dressings and a steeply pitched Collyweston stone roof.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
50789 - MPB4197	Building/Structure	Sacrewell Farmhouse	R1, Mid C18 house. Coursed stone. Steeply pitched Collyweston stone roof with gabled ends. Two storeys and attic. Four window range. C19 3-light sashes in stone frames. Central doorway converted to window. Four C19 gabled dormers. Internal ashlar stack at end and another off centre. Wing at rear.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
50790 - MPB4198	Building/Structure	Sacrewell Lodge	C18 house. Coursed stone with steeply pitched Collyweston stone roof with gabled end. Internal end stacks of stone. Two storeys and attic. Five bays. Flat stone arches, C19 2-light casements with glazing bars. Central doorcase with modern glazed door inserted. Three hipped dormers. C19 stone wing at rear.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
50791 - MPB26	Building/Structure	Sacrewell Mill	A stone-built, water-powered mill dated 1755, with adjoining mill house, now a bakehouse.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
50792 - MPB104	Building/Structure	Former Thornhaugh County Primary School	R1, Mid C19 school converted from earlier building. Single storey stone range with ashlar front and half hipped thatch roof. Seven bays. Two porches with hipped thatched roof and double recessed square headed doorways and boarded doors. Plain 2-light casements with glazing bars. External stone stack on front left, and ridge stack off centre. Rear (west) catslide roof with 2 C19 dormers with timber framing in the gables, and with pierced bargeboards.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
50793 - MPB105	Building/Structure	Manor House, Gate Piers	Gate piers immediately south of Manor House. C18. Large rusticated stone gate piers, square on plan, with cornices and ball finials.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
51265 - MPB2664	Monument	9 Russell Hill, Thornhaugh	A watching brief (archaeological monitoring) was carried out during the construction of a house in July 2003. The investigation revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. A brick built post medieval well or cistern was also identified. Finds retrieved from the site comprise Post Medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass and include some sherds of medieval pottery produced at Stanion-Lyveden and Stamford.	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD - 1900 AD
51622 - MPB2922	Negative Evidence	A1/A47 Junction: watching brief	In 2001 a watching brief (archaeological monitoring) was carried out at the A1/A47 junction by staff of Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report during road improvements. No archaeological features or deposits were observed, despite the discovery of a Romano-British site during road work near the eastern part of the A1/A47 junction in the 1960s.	

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
52242 - MPB3835	Find Spot		The Colonisation of Britain by Modern Humans Project was commissioned by English Heritage to update the previous survey of the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of England (c.38,000-c 6500 BP) as many of the sites and find spots represent evidence for the recolonisation of Britain after the Last Glacial Maximum by hominid groups. S1. 1 Core (2A columnar. opposed platform blade core. Platform formed by tablet removals. Remnants of posterior cresting. Translucent black flint with white patination, then stained orange. Overall: 133x62x69mm. Capable of producing Riesenklänge).	Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC
52318 - MPB3303	Place	Aircraft Crash Site, Sacrewell Lodge	On the 20/07/39 Blenheim L8368 of 23 Sqn was involved in a mid air collision with Blenheim L1448 at Sacrewell Lodge.	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD
52319 - MPB3304	Place	Aircraft Crash Site	On 20/07/39 Blenheim L1448 was involved in a mid air collision with Blenheim L8368. NOTE: As the actual crash site is unknown, a generic grid reference has been assigned to the HER record.	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD
52360 - MPB3258	Place	Aircraft Crash Site	14/8/44 Lancaster I PD208 BQ-V of 550 Sqn crashed at Wansford. NOTE: As the actual crash site is unknown, a generic grid reference has been assigned to the HER record.	Second World War - 1939 AD to 1945 AD
52361 - MPB3259	Place	Aircraft Crash Site	On 19/8/44 Master AZ359 of 7 (P)AFU crashed 2 miles from Wansford.NOTE: As the actual crash site is unknown, a generic grid reference has been assigned to the HER record.	Second World War - 1939 AD to 1945 AD
52369 - MPB3266	Place	Aircraft Crash Site	21/3/45 a Halifax of 1665 HCU crashed 4 miles South East of Wittering. NOTE: As the actual crash site is unknown, a generic grid reference has been assigned to the HER record.	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD
52378 - MPB3274	Place	Aircraft Crash Site	On 3/9/41 Hampden I X2919 VN of 50 Sqn crashed between Wansford and Wittering Airfield. NOTE: As the actual crash site is unknown, a generic grid reference has been assigned to the HER record.	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
52456 - MPB3167	Place	Aircraft Crash Site	On 13/3/42 Manchester L7395 of 61 Sqn crashed at Thornhaugh due to engine and instrument failure. Crew bailed safely. NOTE: As the actual crash site is unknown, a generic grid reference has been assigned to the HER record.	Second World War - 1939 AD to 1945 AD
53534 - MPB3725	Building/Structure	Sacrewell Mill, Sacrewell Farm, North Road	Archaeological monitoring of a hand-dug test pit adjacent to the south-eastern gable wall of the watermill was undertaken on 19th February 2013 by Pre-Construct Archaeology in advance of restoration and conservation work to improve visitor access. The monitoring identified the Barnack Limestone foundations of the mill, the later brick foundation of a small outbuilding or lean-to structure, dated to approximately the 19th century, and an undated earlier metal track running north-south past the mill buildings and underlying the existing farm track.	19th Century AD - 1801 AD to 1900 AD
53604 - MPB3152	Monument	Thornhaugh Manor Moat	A moat associated with Thornhaugh manor house is mentioned on the Rockingham Forest Trust website. R.1: "It would appear from the open field mapping that the hall lay detached from the village by ridge & furrow and so was always separate and thus perhaps a late addition to the village, placed separate for defensive purposes and to enable water to be drawn as a moat around the walls".	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
53698 - MPB3594	Monument	Silk Fishery and Fishponds, Sacrewell	Possible fishery site marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1900-1901 (Northants.)	Unknown
53699 - MPB3591	Place	Site of former Smithy, Great North Road	S1. A 'smithy' was located on the Great North Road, Thornhaugh on the 1886 OS and remained in existence until at least 1959 (S2). Although it is not known when the smithy began operating there was a blacksmith (Issac Jackson) registered in Thornhaugh in 1876 (R1).	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
53784 - MPB2702	Monument	Russell Hill	In March 2014 staff of APS carried out a watching brief (archaeological monitoring) during the excavation of foundations for a dwelling on land at Russell Hill, Thornhaugh. The investigation revealed no archaeological remains. A short length of modern ditch containing fragments of glass was noted.	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
53810 - MPB3523	Negative Evidence	Former Little Chef, Great North Road, Wansford	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to the former Little Chef, Great North Road, Wansford by Neville Hall on the 1st September 2014 in advance of proposed residential development. No archaeological activity was identified on the site and there were no finds.	
53916 - MPB3437	Building/Structure	Churchyard Cross (WW1 Memorial), St. Andrews	The churchyard cross was erected in memory of the fallen of the First World War. A second memorial is within the church (PCCHER 53917). The Cross was designed by Stamford architect H.F. Traylen and the work was undertaken by stonemasons Belton and Goddard of Great Casterton. The Cross was dedicated by the Bishop of Peterborough on 30th May 1920 before a congregation of over 200 parishioners.	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD
53917 - MPB3438	Building/Structure	Second World War Memorial Plaque, St Andrews	The 1939-1945 memorial for the parish of Thornhaugh-cum-Wansford was dedicated on 30th September 2001 following several years of work by the Stibbington & District Branch of the Royal British Legion. It records the death of Gunner Edward Sydney Emblow 336 Battery, 135th (Herts Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, who died of his wounds in Singapore on 29th January 1942.	Second World War - 1939 AD to 1945 AD
54149 - MPB4697	Landscape	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Desk Based Assessment (DBA)	This archaeological desktop report was commissioned to provide further information about the archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed dualling of the A47 NOTE this record is only one of various coordinates	Undated
57 - MPB5576	Monument	Sacrewell Lodge, supposed holy well	Supposed holy well. Full description: The names of Sacrewell Lodge (TF 075008) and Sacrewell Farm (TF 079003) are thought to derive from a nearby holy well. (Not mentioned by Hope in 'Holywells of England' 1893). (1)	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
59 - MPB1989	Find Spot	Middle Ground Field, Sacrewell Farm	Roman ironworks shown on map by Artis (R1) See also RN 00059a for Ro building, villa coins, RN 00059b for Ro gravestones.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
7695 - MPB1314	Find Spot	Sacrewell Farm Roman vessel	Roman vessel	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
9884 - MPB952	Landscape	Middle Ground Field, Sacrewell Farm	R1, Trapezoidal enclosure, linear ditches and adjacent probable long barrow. (R Palmer 23/09/1990).	Unknown

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
9885 - MPB983	Landscape		R1, Double ditched track plus parallel ditches, linear. Sketched on to existing mapped framework at 1:10,000. (R Palmer 17/07/1990).	Unknown
MPB5848	Building/Structure	Croft Farm Barns, Meadow Lane, Thornhaugh: historic building recording	On the 26th August 2019 Midland Archaeological Services undertook an historic building survey (Level 2) of agricultural buildings at Croft Far House, Meadow Lane, Thornhaugh. The site lies within the Thornhaugh Conservation Area. The farm buildings (A, B and C) are located to the east of Meadow Lane where they form an L shaped series of structures linked to the 18th century Grade II listed Croft Farmhouse (NHLE 1127495), and forming a crew yard area, which is curtilage listed.	18th Century AD - 1701 AD to 1800 AD
MPB6033	Building/Structure	Local List, ArcHaus, Peterborough Road (former Little Chef Wansford; former The New Mermaid; original Wansford Knight)	Former Little Chef was built as a 'Knights of the Road' roadhouse in 1932. it was designed by E L W Davies. The interiors were furnished with Gordon Russell built in furniture and fabrics and comprised an upper storey with four en-suite bedrooms each with a corresponding garage. The building became known as The New Mermaid in the 1950s after the demolition of a nearby public house. The building was later altered to accommodate premises for the Little Chef chain. The Former Little Chef is built of rendered brick and is rectangular in plan with a projecting single storey entrance on the south -east corner and two small single-storey projections on the west side. The building has been disused since 2007 and does not retain any fixtures or fittings. The building was assessed for designation in 2011 as part of a defined survey of garages but failed to meet the required criteria.	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD
MPB6144	Building/Structure	Local List, Swanhill House, Old North Road	A substantial stone building of some age and interest, formerly a public house. Well proportioned and retaining most of its original features. Detailing and elevated position make a significant contribution to the area. Distinctive with local historical association	Victorian - 1837 AD to 1900 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB6171	Building/Structure	Croft Farm Barns, Meadow Lane, Thornhaugh	Between the 24th October 2019 and the 22nd January 2020 Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring during the conversion of farm barns to provide two holiday lets at Croft Farm, Meadow Lane, Thornhaugh. Prior to the monitoring, a programme of archaeological building recording (Level 2) (MPB5848) was undertaken of the structures within the listed curtilage of the 18th century Grade II Listed Croft Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry Number: 1127495). Monitoring revealed natural clay and Cornbrash layers beneath the foundations of the former cow housing shed. Within the former threshing barn was a succession of floor surfaces.	18th Century - 19th Century - 1701 AD - 1900 AD
MPB6276	Building/Structure	Local List Project, Milestone at 41 Old North Road.	A stone mile marker on the Old North Road beside a footpath. It is wedge-shaped with an angled chamfer to the top section, with pitched head. The front face reads: TO LONDON 84, the south face reads: STAMFORD 5, the north face reads: WANSFORD. It is painted white with the lettering and numbers delineated in black.	19th Century AD - 1801 AD to 1900 AD
MPB6407	Negative Evidence	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Anglian Water Trial Holes	On 1 August 2022 Dalcour Maclaren was commissioned by Anglian water to monitor the excavation of two trial holes (TL 08144 99749 and TL08156 99701) on land to the north of the A47 as part of the diversion/modification of a series of Anglian Water assets in association with the A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling, Peterborough. No areological features or deposits were recorded.	
MPB7575	Find Spot	13th-14th century seal matrix	13th-14th century seal matrix	13th Century AD to 14th Century AD - 1250 AD to 1400 AD
MPB7629	Monument	Alleged Roman Iron working site	Alleged Roman ironworking site. Full description: (Area TL 072 999) Roman ironworks shown on Artis' map. (Artis' "Roman ironworks", though much criticised, probably have some authenticity – see TL 09 NW 7) (1) The area is under crop. No apparent indications of industrial activity are evident from the nearest approachable point. (2) Site listed (3)	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
MPB7681	Monument	Wansford to Stamford Railway	Dismantled railway visible in parts as cropmarks and as earthworks. Opened in 1867 and closed in 1929.	Victorian to Early 20th Century - 1867 AD to 1929 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB7686	Monument	Roman road	Roman road running from Ailsworth to King's Cliffe.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
MPB7735	Find Spot	Neolithic stone axe, unlocated	Neolithic stone axe, unlocated	Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC
MPB7891	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Geophysical Survey	Between the 2 October and the 22 November 2023 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey at six separate locations totalling approximately 3.2ha in support of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the proposed A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling scheme, Peterborough (centred on c. NGR TL 089 995. The survey has successfully evaluated each of the six survey areas and identified a range of magnetic anomalies including ditch like and pit like anomalies of archaeological and possible archaeological origin.	Unknown
MPB8002	Monument	Sacrewell Lodge Farm, Thornhaugh: geophysical survey	On the 8 of November 2021, Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd undertook a fluxgate gradiometer survey on c. 3.5ha of land at Sacrewell Lodge Farm, Thornhaugh, Peterborough (NGR TF 07554 01068). The survey was carried out for Andrew Josep's Associates (AJA) as part of a scheme of archaeological intervention designed to inform a forthcoming planning application for the construction of a food distribution centre. Excluding relict ridge and furrow, the survey identified little magnetic variation that could confidently be attributed to buried archaeological remains, and it was not entirely clear whether linear anomalies in the mid-northern region indicate remnant cultivation or buried ditches. A small number of discrete anomalies were tentatively identified as potential pits, and the survey recorded strong magnetic variation associated with a water pipe extending across the central part of the site. Similar responses were registered near to Sacrewell Lodge Farm.	Unknown
MPB8011	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Wansford EXC2 Sarcophagus (Coffin)	In March 2024, at the request of Headland Archaeology, an inspection and survey was made of the sarcophagus found during excavations along the A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling (Wansford EXC2, centred on NGR TL 07860 99780) to evaluate the stability and condition of the sarcophagus, and to inform recommendations to safely lift and transport it.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB8012	Negative Evidence	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: AW Compound and Slip Trenches	Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of three slop trenches and topsoil stripping on land south of the A47, Wansford, Peterborough (NGR TL 08162 99636) on behalf of Anglian Water. Made ground.	
MPB8025	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Evaluation (Area 3)	Following a geophysical survey conducted in 2018, between May and June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the dualling of the A47 between Wansford and Sutton, Peterborough. A total of 116 trenches were excavated (centred on NGR TL 09069 99583) within seven areas (Priority Areas 1-7) along the route. The evaluation was commissioned by Galliford Try, on behalf of Highways England.	Roman - Medieval - 43AD - 1539 AD
MPB8026	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Evaluation (Area 4)	Following a geophysical survey conducted in 2018, between May and June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the dualling of the A47 between Wansford and Sutton, Peterborough. A total of 116 trenches were excavated (centred on NGR TL 09069 99583) within seven areas (Priority Areas 1-7) along the route. The evaluation was commissioned by Galliford Try, on behalf of Highways England.	Late Mesolithic to Medieval - 7000 BC - 1539 AD
MPB8030	Monument	A1(M) Fletton Parkway to Stamford: Desk Based Assessment (DBA)	This desk based assessment was prepared by The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in 1992 for The ASH Partnership, acting as consultants to Kirkpatrick and Partners, Consulting Engineers to the Department of Transport Eastern Region. The project consisted of a desktop study of the known archaeology along an irregular route corridor approximately 2 kilometres wide extending for 23Km from the A 605/Fletton Parkway junction (Peterborough) to Stamford	Unknown
MPB8038	Monument	Thornhaugh Moated Site	Part of a rectilinear enclosure is visible on on HE Reconnaissance aerial photographs taken 30th June 2015. The south and west edges of the enclosure are visible, including a possible entrance gap along the west edge. The remainder of the feature is hidden beneath current residential development. It is considered likely to be the remains of a medieval moated site	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB8040	Building/Structure	A47 Wansford-Sutton dualling: Building survey (Wansford Royal Observer Corps Bunker) (BH2)	A47 Wansford-Sutton dualling: Building survey (Wansford Royal Observer Corps Bunker) (BH2)	Cold War - 1946 AD - 1991 AD
MPB8042	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Geophysical Survey	Between the 02 October and 22 November 2023 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey at six separate locations, totalling approximately 3.2ha adjacent the A47 between Wansford and Sutton, Peterborough (Mid NGR 08118 99776) in support of a DCO application for the proposed A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling scheme. This geophysical survey forms just part of a programme of varied archaeological mitigation identified and informed by previous trial trench evaluations, desk based survey, geophysical survey and the Environmental Statement (ES). The survey has successfully evaluated each of the six survey areas and identified a range of magnetic anomalies, including ditch and pit like anomalies of archaeological and possible archaeological origin which, to varying degrees, are consistent with the findings of a previous wider magnetometer survey. Overall, based on the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological context provided by previous mitigation work, cropmark and HER data the archaeological potential of the survey areas is considered moderate to locally high	Unknown
MPB8055	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Excavation EXC1 (Completion Statement)	Between November 2023 and April 2024 Headland Archaeology undertook a series of targeted excavations (EXC 1-5, EXC 7, EXC 10-14 and EXC 16) in advance of the A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling Scheme. The excavations followed a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation.	Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB8056	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Excavation EXC2 (Completion Statement)	Between 14 November and 8 April 2024 Headland Archaeology undertook the excavation of c. 2.33 hectares of land (EXC 2) near Wansford, Peterborough (NGR TL 07859 99782), in advance of the A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling Scheme. EXC 2 was located within a field bounded by the A47 to the south and Sacrewell Farm Road to the east. The excavation followed a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation. The excavation at EXC 2 revealed the fringes of a Roman villa complex, including a metalled road, a trackway, enclosures, and a cemetery.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
MPB8057	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Excavation EXC3 (Completion Statement)	Between November 2023 and April 2024 Headland Archaeology undertook a series of targeted excavations (EXC 1-5, EXC 7, EXC 10-14 and EXC 16) in advance of the A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling Scheme. The excavations followed a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation. Between the 15 November and 20 December 2023 Headland Archaeology undertook the excavation of c. 1.026 hectares of land (EXC 3) near Wansford, Peterborough (NGR TL 07705 99583), in advance of the A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling Scheme. The excavation followed a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation. EXC 3 contained three Anglo-Saxon Sunken-Featured Buildings (SFBs), which were north-east to south-west orientated and positioned in a line running south-west to north-east across the site. Pottery, (worked) animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM), finds indicative of domestic activity in the form of weaving (three bone pin beaters, loom weights and a bone needle), and beads were amongst the finds from these features. Spacing between the individual features was relatively regular, varying between 48.0 and 57.0m. A potential fourth SFB was also identified, although this structure lacked some of the characteristics seen for the others, such as post-holes cut through the base.	Early Medieval - 410 AD - 1065 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB8058	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Excavation EXC4 (Completion Statement)	Between November 2023 and April 2024 Headland Archaeology undertook a series of targeted excavations (EXC 1-5, EXC 7, EXC 10-14 and EXC 16) in advance of the A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling Scheme. The excavations followed a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation. Between the 21 February and 14 March 2024 Headland Archaeology (undertook the excavation of c. 0.35 hectares of land (EXC 4) near Wansford, Peterborough (NGR TL 08062 99748), in advance of the A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling Scheme. EXC 4 is located within a single trapezoid arable field bounded by the A47 to the south and Sacrewell Road to the west. The excavation followed a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation. The excavation at EXC 4 provided valuable information regarding the eastward continuation of Roman activity identified at EXC 2, beyond Sacrewell Road. The evidence included part of a multiphase Roman boundary system, a short and poorly preserved portion of a Roman road, and a group of small discreet features interpreted as small pits and drainage/irrigation gullies. The paucity of archaeological activity and material culture observed in the eastern half of the site (east of the Roman boundaries) and the stratigraphic relationship demonstrating that the north-south aligned Roman ditch post-dates the Roman road, might suggest that the area east of Sacrewell Road was converted at some point into farmland to support the agricultural needs of the nearby Roman farmstead. The finds included iron objects and pottery suggesting a Roman date for the site.	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
MPB8059	Monument	A47 Wansford-Sutton Dualling: Excavation EXC5 (Completion Statement)	Archaeological investigation at EXC 5 identified archaeological activity from three periods and provided some insight into the transition between settlements dating to the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Unfortunately, post-medieval extraction pits at the centre of the site had caused widespread truncation.	Iron Age - Roman - 800 BC - 409 AD
MPB8599	Find Spot	Roman (1st Century) Brooch, Thornhaugh	Roman (1st Century) Brooch, Thornhaugh	1st Century AD - 25 AD - 60 AD
MPB8600	Find Spot	Medieval-18th Century Weight, Thornhaugh	Medieval-18th Century Weight, Thornhaugh	Medieval to 18th Century AD - 1066 AD to 1800 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB8601	Find Spot	Medieval-18th Century Weight, Thornhaugh	Medieval-18th Century Weight, Thornhaugh	Medieval to 18th Century AD - 1066 AD to 1800 AD
MPB8633	Find Spot	Undated ring	Undated ring	Unknown
MPB8634	Find Spot	12th-15th Century Strap End, Wansford	12th-15th Century Strap End, Wansford	12th Century AD to 15th Century AD - 1150 AD to 1450 AD
MPB8635	Find Spot	15th - 17th Century knife	15th - 17th Century knife	15th Century AD to 17th Century AD - 1500 AD to 1650 AD
MPB8636	Find Spot	Undate Buckle, Wansford	Undate Buckle, Wansford	Unknown
MPB8637	Find Spot	Medieval to 17th Century Scabbard, Wansford	Medieval to 17th Century Scabbard, Wansford	Medieval to 17th Century AD - 1100 AD to 1700 AD
MPB8638	Find Spot	Elizabethan to 17th Century Mount, Wansford	Elizabethan to 17th Century Mount, Wansford	Elizabethan to 17th Century AD - 1600 AD to 1700 AD
MPB8639	Find Spot	13th-17th Century Spur, Wansford	13th-17th Century Spur, Wansford	13th Century AD to 17th Century AD - 1300 AD to 1700 AD
MPB8640	Find Spot	16th-17th Century Mount, Wansford	16th-17th Century Mount, Wansford	16th Century AD to 17th Century AD - 1550 AD to 1700 AD
MPB8641	Find Spot	14 Century Buckle, Wansford.	14 Century Buckle, Wansford.	14th Century AD - 1350 AD to 1400 AD
MPB8659	Building/Structure	Local List Project, 5 & 7 Russell Hill	An early example of a semi-detached pair of workers cottages which contribute to the historic street scene of the village. Unaltered by the subsequent upgrading by SS Teulon the building contrast positively with the more elaborate examples of his work within Thornhaugh.	19th Century AD - 1801 AD to 1900 AD
MPB8660	Building/Structure	Local List Project, 8 Russell Hill	Well-proportioned workers cottage with gable onto the road. Historic outshot extension to the rear elevation has been extended to two storey in the past. Expanded over the years but incorporates historical features. In conjunction with the former agricultural building to the east within its curtilage the pair are a representative of the agricultural history of the village and contribute positively to the street scene.	18th Century AD to Victorian - 1701 AD to 1900 AD

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
MPB8661	Building/Structure	Local List Project, 10 & 12 Russell Hill	An irregularly designed semi-detached workers cottage which retains all of its original features, the pair of dwellings was presumably a SS Teulon new build from 1859 and similar in design and style to the Duke of Bedford cottages at Thorney and Wansford, the only example within the village. Situated in a prominent position within the street scene to which it contributes to positively the building is the most noticeable within the western approach to the village.	19th Century AD - 1801 AD to 1900 AD

Table 8: Selected HER Data



