



Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment Of land at Ken Stimpson School, Werrington Peterborough

January 2018

Report No. 18/8

Author: Mary Ellen Crothers

Illustrator: Olly Dindol



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	OASIS ID: molanort1-307741	
Project name	An archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Ken Stimpson School, Werrington, Peterborough, January 2018	
Short Description	<p>MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) conducted an archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Ken Stimpson School, Werrington, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The site lies within the playing fields of Ken Stimpson School in Werrington, at the north-west end of Peterborough. There is one Grade I Listed Building and twenty-four Grade II Listed Buildings within the historic core of Werrington to the south-east of the site. A Scheduled Monument, Car Dyke, lies beyond the 500m Historic Environment Record (HER) search radius to the east of the site. There are no Registered Battlefields or Registered Park and Gardens in the vicinity. The site lies at the eastern verges of the cultivatable land at the periphery of the fenland landscape. The area was host to marginal communities during the prehistoric and Roman periods and flints have been found in the area through previous archaeological works nearby and through fieldwalking on land to the north-west. Two Bronze Age ring ditches lie to the north-east. Werrington Iron Age enclosure lies adjacent to the north-west of the site and was abandoned during the 1st century AD but was resettled later in the Roman period. Werrington Roman settlement lies close to the north-west, from which a trackway leads eastwards towards Car Dyke, which was a significant waterway during the period. The Saxon and medieval settlement of Werrington lies along Church Street and a possible medieval moated site lies to the west. Ridge and furrow has been identified through aerial photography to the south-east of the site and the bases of furrows have been observed during trial trench evaluation immediately to the north-west. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site lay within open farmland throughout the post-medieval period.</p>	
Project type	Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment	
Site status	None	
Previous work	None	
Current Land use	Playing fields	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/period	none	
Significant finds	none	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Peterborough City	
Site address	Ken Stimpson School, Werrington	
OS Easting and Northing	NGR 516749 303818	
Height OD	c14m above Ordnance Datum	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project Design originator	Mary Ellen Crothers, MOLA	
Director/Supervisor	Mary Ellen Crothers, MOLA	
Project Manager	Jim Brown, MOLA	
Sponsor or funding body	Kier Construction/Peterborough City Council	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	January 2018	
End date	January 2018	
ARCHIVES	Location	Content
Physical	MOLA Northampton archive store	None
Paper		None
Digital		Client report PDF, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA grey literature report)	
Title	Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Ken Stimpson School, Werrington, Peterborough, January 2018	
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Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Ken Stimpson School, Werrington Peterborough Cambridgeshire January 2018

Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) conducted an archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Ken Stimpson School, Werrington, Peterborough.

The site lies within the playing fields of Ken Stimpson School in Werrington, at the north-west end of Peterborough. There is one Grade I Listed Building and twenty-four Grade II Listed Buildings within the historic core of Werrington to the south-east of the site. A Scheduled Monument, Car Dyke, lies beyond the 500m HER search radius to the east of the site. There are no Registered Battlefields or Registered Park and Gardens in the vicinity.

The site lies at the eastern verges of the cultivatable land at the periphery of the fenland landscape. The area was host to marginal communities during the prehistoric and Roman periods and flints have been found in the area through previous archaeological works nearby and through fieldwalking on land to the north-west. Two Bronze Age ring ditches lie to the north-east. Werrington Iron Age enclosure lies adjacent to the north-west of the site and was abandoned during the 1st century AD but resettled later in the Roman period. Werrington Roman settlement lies close to the north-west, from which a trackway leads eastwards towards Car Dyke, which was a significant waterway during the period. The Saxon and medieval settlement of Werrington lies along Church Street and a possible medieval moated site lies to the west. Ridge and furrow has been identified through aerial photography to the south-east of the site and the bases of furrows have been observed during trial trench evaluation immediately to the north-west. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site lay within open farmland throughout the post-medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

MOLA was commissioned by Kier Construction/Peterborough City Council to produce an archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of Ken Stimpson School, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (NGR 516749 303818; Fig 1).

The aim of the assessment was to collate information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the development site, including its presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality. The work has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA 2014b). Historic England guidance documents concerning the setting of heritage assets were also consulted (HE 2015).

1.2 Policy background

National policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides national guidance on the preservation, management and investigation of the parts of the historic environment that are historically, archaeologically, architecturally or artistically significant and are known as heritage assets (DCLG 2012). The NPPF replaced PPS5 in March 2012, which in turn replaced Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16 (PPG 15 and 16) in March 2010.

The framework covers those heritage assets that possess a level of interest sufficient to justify designation as well as those that are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus a material planning consideration. Where nationally important archaeological remains are affected by development then there should be a presumption in favour for their conservation.

Paragraph 128 states that *Local Planning Authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.*

Paragraph 129 states that *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise.*

Local Policy

Policy CS17 of the *Peterborough Core Strategy 2011* relates to the historic environment. However, the new Peterborough Local Plan is due to be submitted in January – February 2018, following a six-week consultation period. Policy CS17 will be replaced by Policy LP19: The Historic Environment, which states that:

The council recognises that the historic environment plays an important role in the quality of life experienced by local communities and will protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance Peterborough's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, for the enjoyment of current and future generations.

All new development must respect, and enhance or reinforce where appropriate, the local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas of high heritage value. There will be particular emphasis on the following:

- a) a presumption against development that would unacceptably detract from important views of Peterborough Cathedral by virtue of its height, location, bulk or design;
- b) the use of Conservation Area Appraisals and associated Management Plans to ensure the preservation and where possible enhancement of the special character or appearance of each of Peterborough's Conservation Areas;

- c) the protection of designated heritage assets and their settings;
- d) the identification and protection of significant non-designated heritage assets and their settings; and
- e) the avoidance of harm to the character and setting of Burghley Park, Milton Park, Thorpe Park, and Peterborough Cathedral Precincts, and to the grounds and parkland associated with Bainton House, Ufford Hall, Walcot Hall and the Abbey Fields, Thorney.

All development proposals that would directly affect any heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, will need to be accompanied by a Heritage Statement which, as a minimum, should cover the following:

- f) describe and assess the significance of the asset and/or its setting to determine its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest; and
- g) identify the impact of the development on the special character of the asset including the cumulative impact of incremental small-scale changes which may have as great an effect on the significance of a heritage asset as a larger scale development; and
- h) provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset or its setting, so that the harm can be mitigated and weighed against public benefits.

The level of detail required should be proportionate to the asset's importance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting. Unless it is explicitly demonstrated that the proposal meets the tests set out in the NPPF, planning permission will only be granted for development affecting a designated heritage asset where the impact of the proposal will not lead to substantial harm or loss of significance. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

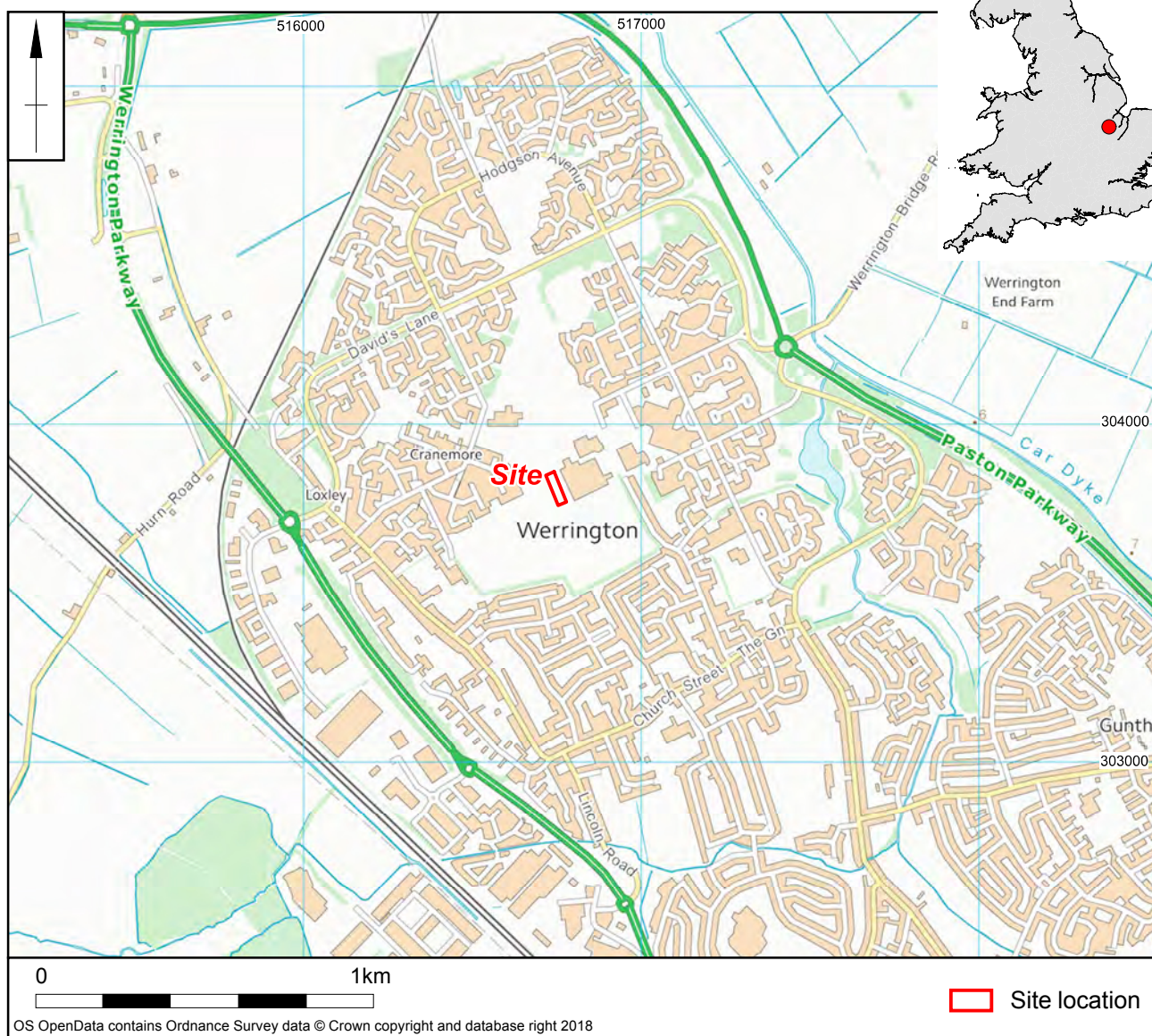
Where a non-designated heritage asset is affected by development proposals, there will be a presumption in favour of its retention, though regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and reinstated, where possible.

The council recognises the significance of setting to a heritage asset and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a designated heritage asset will not be supported. Development proposals that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the heritage asset and its setting will, in principle, be supported.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

The proposed development area lies in Werrington, Peterborough (Fig 1). It is located within the grounds of Ken Stimpson School, adjacent to the west side of the school buildings. The site is surrounded by playing fields to the north, west and south and by housing developments beyond.

The land is relatively flat and level (Fig 1). The site lies at c14m above Ordnance Datum. The bedrock across the site is Oxford Clay Formation which is overlain by river terrace deposits (BGS geoindex – bgs.ac.uk). The soils have been recorded as typical brown calcareous earths, Badsey 2 (LAT 1983).



Scale 1:20000

Site location Fig 1

1.4 Sources consulted

The Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted for documented historic environment assets within and around a centre point in the proposed development area (Figs 2 and 3). A search area of 500m radius surrounding the proposed development area was applied. A visit to Peterborough Archives was undertaken to check historic maps of the area, as well as any other relevant documents and local history books. It was not necessary to make a site visit for the compilation of this report.

The online Historic England resource *National Heritage List for England* was consulted in order to identify designated heritage assets within the proposed development area (english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england). The Historic England document *The setting of heritage assets: historic environment good practice advice in planning*: 3 (HE 2015) provides a basis upon which the assessment of impact upon the setting of heritage assets can be evaluated.

2 HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

2.1 Designated heritage assets

One Scheduled Monument, Car Dyke, lies just beyond the 500m search radius to the east of the site. There is one Grade I and several Grade II Listed Buildings within the radius but there are no Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields in the vicinity. The site lies to the north-west of Werrington Conservation Area.

2.2 Previous archaeological work

A magnetometer survey (HER51326) took place at Ken Stimpson School in 2005 which identified small anomalies. Some of these were attributed to buried metal objects but none are thought to be of archaeological significance. In addition, no readily detectable archaeological features were present (Bartlett 2005).

Trial trench evaluation (HER51787) also took place in the grounds of Ken Stimpson School in 2005 in advance of the construction of new school buildings. No archaeological features were identified and no finds were recovered (Coates 2005).

2.3 Summary and significance of heritage assets

The known archaeological information has been summarised by period as follows (Fig 2):

Prehistoric

A flint thumb scraper (HER2192) was found during inspections made during foundation excavations at Werrington Comprehensive School, adjacent to the proposed development site. A flint axe (HER2196) was also discovered close to the north-east of the site. Both finds have been broadly dated to the prehistoric period. An assemblage of residual flints comprising cores, flakes, scrapers and blades were found during excavations close to the north-west of the site (Mackreth 1988).

Bronze Age

Two Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified to the north-east of the site, to the south-west of Werrington Bridge. One (HER645) was excavated in advance of road improvements and was found to be c23m in diameter with a central pit but it had no causeway. The south-west section had been floored with blue clay, into which a pit had been dug which contained abraded Bronze Age flints. Although cremated bone was found around the ring ditch, there was no evidence that burial pits had been included within its construction or as secondary deposits. The second (HER2210) has been identified as an earthwork close to the north-east of the first

A scatter of worked flint was found to the north-west of the site during a fieldwalking survey on the north-west side of the Peterborough to Spalding railway line. The assemblage comprised largely of flakes but one scraper and one core were also discovered (Morris 2006).

Iron Age

An Iron Age site recorded in the HER as Werrington Iron Age enclosure (HER563) lies close to the north-west of the proposed development and was excavated in 1980. The entrance to enclosure was across a bridge at its south-eastern extent. A hearth lay on the inside of the enclosure, formed of limestone rag bedded on clay and a large ring ditch lay in the centre which contained late Iron Age and later pottery and thatch weights. To the north of the enclosure, a circular bedding trench for a house was found with further thatch weights. It is thought that the site was abandoned soon after the Roman Conquest but was then reused during the Roman period. Finds from the excavation included a round-headed pin, pottery, a glass bead, a spindle whorl, quernstone fragments and a fragment of crucible with traces of copper alloy within (Mackreth 1988).

Iron Age pottery (HER2202) was found within foundation trenches at Welbourne Primary School to the south-east of the site. Ditches were also discovered which are thought to be part of an Iron Age enclosure.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) hold records for Iron Age coins (HER52091), both of the Corieltavi tribe, that have been found within Werrington parish in an area to the north of the site, although the exact location is unknown.

Roman

The Iron Age to Roman settlement at Werrington (HER497) has evidence of the reuse of the western side of Werrington Iron Age enclosure (HER563). There had been a period of disuse, where the ditches were permitted to silt up naturally, after which a series of rectilinear ditches were constructed during the early 4th century AD. Evidence from the few coins found suggests that the Roman occupation was of low status. Other finds recovered included pottery, decorated Samian ware, a copper-alloy spoon, an iron knife and a lead pot mend (Mackreth 1988).

A site known within the HER as Werrington Roman settlement (HER596) lies to the north-west of the site on Twelvtree Avenue. Two Roman buildings and a large rectangular soilmark enclosure have been identified. One building was excavated and produced painted wall plaster and Nene Valley ware. Fieldwalking revealed a small scatter of Roman pottery and other surface finds included a bronze razor and a coin dating to the 4th century. Aerial photography has identified a small area close to the north of the site which contains linear features (HER50590) which have been interpreted as ditches. They do not form a coherent pattern but may be associated

with two conjoined pits. An enclosure has also been identified, although it does not contain internal features and an entrance has not been recognised. A trackway (HER2212) has also been identified through aerial photography to the north-east of the proposed development, formed of two parallel ditches with a right-angle bend. It is thought that the trackway linked the settlement with Car Dyke to the east. Car Dyke is the largest of the Romano-British canals, part of which is a Scheduled Monument (SM1021133). It formed an important feature within the Roman fen landscape and stretches between Lincoln and Peterborough. The function of these canals as a water control management system was as important as their role as a transport route, although there is some doubt as to whether the entire length was navigable.

Roman remains have also been found to the north-west of Davids Lane and include a pit (HER2194) and a scatter of Iron Age and Roman-British pottery (HER2195) that was discovered during the construction of a new bus route. Nearby to the west of the pit, animal bone and pottery dating from the late 2nd century to the 4th century (HER50622) was found during a trial trench evaluation at William Law School (Rollo 1984).

A dense scatter of pottery has been found during a fieldwalking survey on land to the north-west of the Peterborough to Spalding railway line. The majority of the sherds were Nene Valley colour coat and were more concentrated in a specific area, suggesting that a Roman settlement may lie in the vicinity (Morris 2006).

Saxon

Werrington is mentioned in the Peterborough Manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, as belonging to Peterborough Abbey and had been granted freedom from king and bishop in 963 (Swanton 2000).

A middle-Saxon site has been discovered further away to the south-east of the proposed development at Werrington Hall Farm. An enclosure, postholes, hearths, pits and a pagan Saxon brooch suggest that the settlement was relatively intensely occupied (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004). Pottery dating to the period has been found to the south-east of the site at Welbourne Primary School, during observation of foundation trenches (HER2202).

Close to the east of the Welbourne Primary School site, a rare silver penny of Offa (HER2226) and a sherd of Saxon pottery was found during a watching brief to the south of the site at St John the Baptist Church (Cope-Faulkner 2000). Further late Saxon pottery was found during a second watching brief at the church for new soakaways in the churchyard (Wolfram-Murray 2014; HER53778) and a single sherd was found during fieldwalking to the north-west of the site, close to the Peterborough to Spalding railway line (Morris 2006).

Medieval

Werrington is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as lying within Upton Hundred in Northamptonshire. It was considered as very large, with 57 households, 30 villagers, 4 smallholders, 4 slaves and 19 freemen. There was land for 24 ploughs and two woodlands. Both before and after the Norman Conquest, Werrington was held by Peterborough Abbey.

A medieval moated earthwork (HER356) lies to the south of the site between Ely Court and Briston Avenue that consisted of a raised island bordered by a water-filled ditch but has since been destroyed and a housing development now occupies the site. A possible medieval moated site (HER50134) lies to the south-west of the

proposed development between Werrington Parkway and the railway. Three boundaries have been identified but the northern edge may now be marked by a hedgeline and drain.

The Church of St John the Baptist (HER2240, U19/005) is a Grade I Listed Building that stands to the south of the site. It dates to 1130 and was built as a chapel of ease to Paston. The church was described as being in a bad state of repair in 1877 and was consequently restored, although a row of cottages on the north side of the church was demolished during the process to make way for a new churchyard.

Ridge and furrow (HER50644) was discovered during a trial trench evaluation at William Law School, close to the north of the site. Only the bases of the furrows were seen, implying that the majority had been removed through modern agricultural practices (Meadows 2000). Traces of furrows were also found to the north-east of the site (HER645a; Prior 1977) in the same area as the Bronze Age ring ditch (HER645). Further ridge and furrow has been noted to the south (HER5687) and south-east of the site (HER5688, HER5685). An area of ridge and furrow located to the south-east (HER5688) contained well-preserved headlands.

A medieval silver long cross penny and pottery dating to the period were found during fieldwalking to the west and north-west of the site. It is thought that the pottery was deposited through manuring practices which was common during the period (Morris 2006).

Manor Farmhouse (U20/321) lies to the south-east of the site at the eastern end of The Green. It is thought to have medieval origins, although it was later remodelled in the 17th century.

Post-medieval

A post-medieval windmill (HER2191) lies to the south-west of the site on Lincoln Road. The current mill was constructed after 1835 to replace a smock mill which is illustrated on Jefferys' map of 1779 (Fig 7) but had burned down in the same year.

A single sherd of post-medieval red earthenware dating to the 17th century was found during trial trench evaluation at William Law School, close to the north-west of the site (Meadows 2000; HER50644).

A watching brief (HER51107) was undertaken at the church in 2000 during development works to the building. A stone-lined well was observed and a number of dumped deposits that may relate to the restoration of the church. Pottery dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, glass and coffin fittings were also discovered (Cope-Faulkner 2000; HER51107).

Post-medieval tile, brick, bottle and pane glass and a silver-plated fish knife were found during fieldwalking to the west and north-west of the site (Morris 2006). However, trial trench evaluation took place on the westernmost part of the survey area in 2014 and no archaeological features were encountered (Carlsson, 2014).

A number of post-medieval Grade II Listed Buildings lie to the south and to the south-east of the site, around Church Street, The Green and Hall Lane. The majority also lie within Werrington Conservation Area. Number 75, Church Street (U19/340) dates to the 16th century and Fayreholme (U19/054), The Willows, 40, The Green (U20/050) and Three barns to 40, The Green (U20/050a) all date to the 17th century.

Numbers 34 and 36 (U19/343), 48, Church View House (U19/341), 84 and 86 (U18/337), 88 (U18/338), 112-114 (U20/336), 123, Werrington House (U20/055), 125 (U20/056) Church Street all date to the 18th century. The Cock Public House

(U19/346) and 1282a Lincoln Road (U19/347) also date to the 18th century and form a group. Thorney Lodge, The Green (U20/323), numbers 10-16 (U20/326), 21, 23 and 25 The Green (U20/051); Werrington Hall (U20/052), its associated dovecote (U20/052b), Werrington Hall North (U20/052a), 1, Hall Lane (U20/332) and 32 and 34 Hall Lane (U20/334) also all date to the 18th century.

Number 25 Church Street (U19/344) dates to the 19th century and Werrington War Memorial (1432394) stands to commemorate both the First and Second World Wars.

A Primitive Methodist chapel (HER53594) stood to the south-east of the site near Church Street, built in 1860 and was one of many within Peterborough Methodist circuit. However, the chapel has been recently demolished and replaced with a housing development. Werrington parish workhouse (HER53706) lies to the south of the site, also on Church Street. The workhouse was listed in a Parliamentary report of 1777 although the building dates to 1782.

A group of four smithies (HER53595, HER53596, HER53598 and HER53599) stood within close proximity to each other on Church Street to the south of the site. Two appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps only and two are only illustrated on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Undated

An undated trackway (HER50141) has been identified close to the north of the site, in proximity to the Roman trackway (HER2212). It is possible that the undated feature may be a continuation of the Roman route between the settlement to the west (HER596, HER50590) and Car Dyke to the east, although a relationship between them is not clear.

An undated plough furrow (HER51976) was discovered to the south of the site during a watching brief at 69, Church Street, Werrington (Williams 2010).

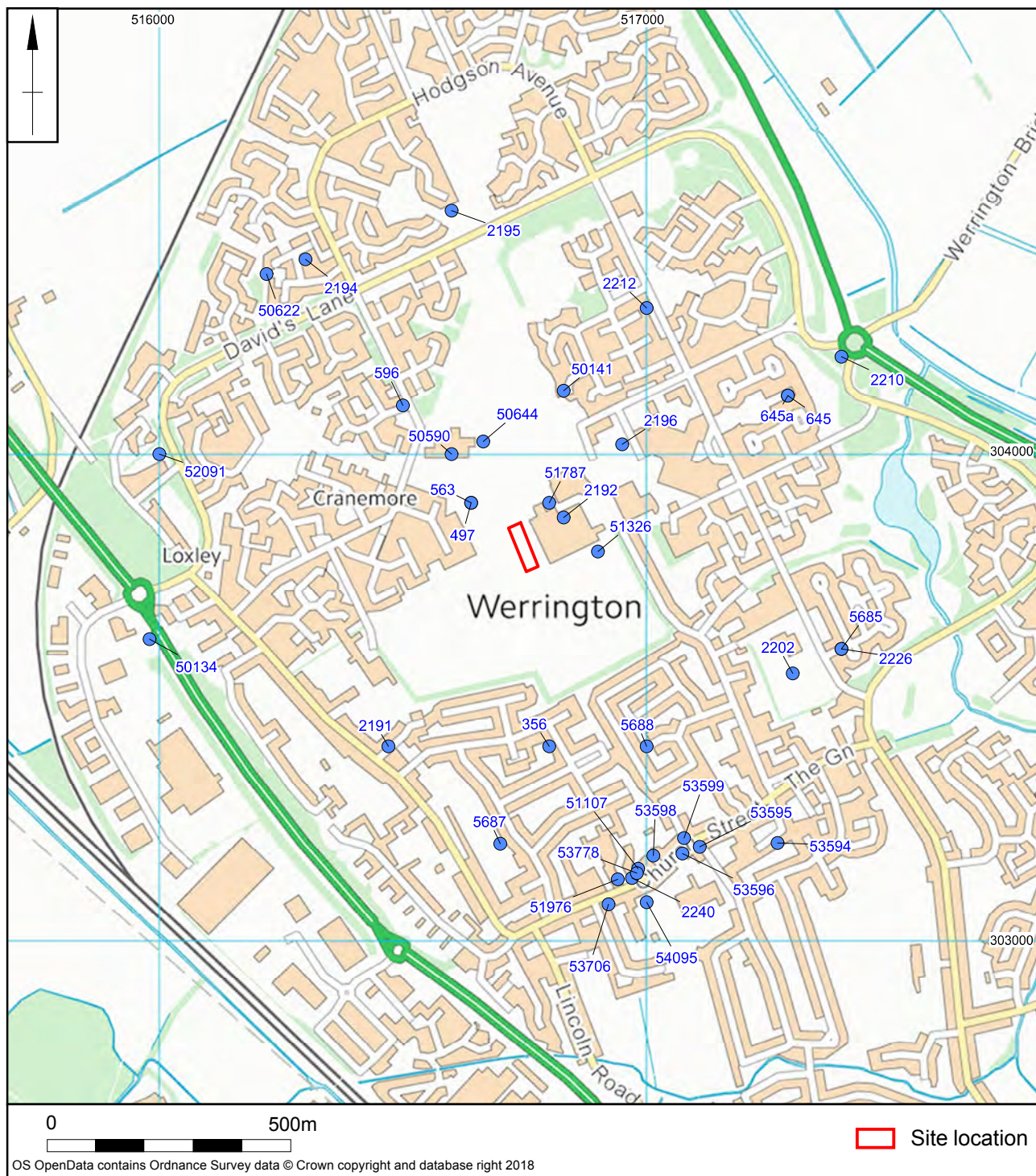
Table1: Historic Environment Record (HER) data

Ref	Description	Location	
356	Medieval moated earthwork, demolished 1964	516800	303400
497	Werrington Iron Age to Roman settlement	516640	303900
563	Werrington Iron Age enclosure	516640	303900
596	Werrington Roman settlement	516500	304100
645	Bronze Age ring ditch	517290	304120
645a	Medieval ridge and furrow, Werrington	517290	304120
2191	Windmill	516470	303400
2192	Flint scraper	516830	303870
2194	Roman pit	516300	304400
2195	Roman pottery	516600	304500
2196	Handaxe	516950	304020
2202	Possible Iron Age enclosure, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery	517300	303550
2210	Bronze Age ring ditch	517400	304200
2212	Roman ditch or trackway	517000	304300
2226	Silver penny of Offa	517400	303600
2240	Werrington parish church, 12th century	516970	303130
5685	Medieval ridge and furrow	517400	303600
5687	Medieval ridge and furrow	516700	303200
5688	Medieval ridge and furrow	517000	303400
50134	Possible medieval moated site	515980	303620
50141	Undated trackway	516830	304130
50590	Roman pits and ditches	516600	304000
50622	Roman pottery and animal bone	516220	304370
50644	Ridge and furrow and pottery	516665	304026
51107	Well and post-medieval finds, parish church	516983	303149
51326	Geophysical survey at Ken Stimpson School	516900	303800
51787	Trial trench evaluation at Ken Stimpson School	516800	303900
51976	Ridge and furrow, undated	516941	303127
52091	Iron Age coins	516000	304000
53594	Primitive Methodist chapel	517269	303202
53595	Blacksmith's workshop	517109	303194
53596	Blacksmith's workshop	517074	303180
53598	Blacksmith's workshop	517014	303176
53599	Blacksmith's workshop	517077	303212
53706	Werrington parish workhouse, 1782	516922	303076
53778	Recording and monitoring, St John Baptist Church	516980	303140
54095	Watching brief, 46 Church Street	517000	303080

Listed Buildings

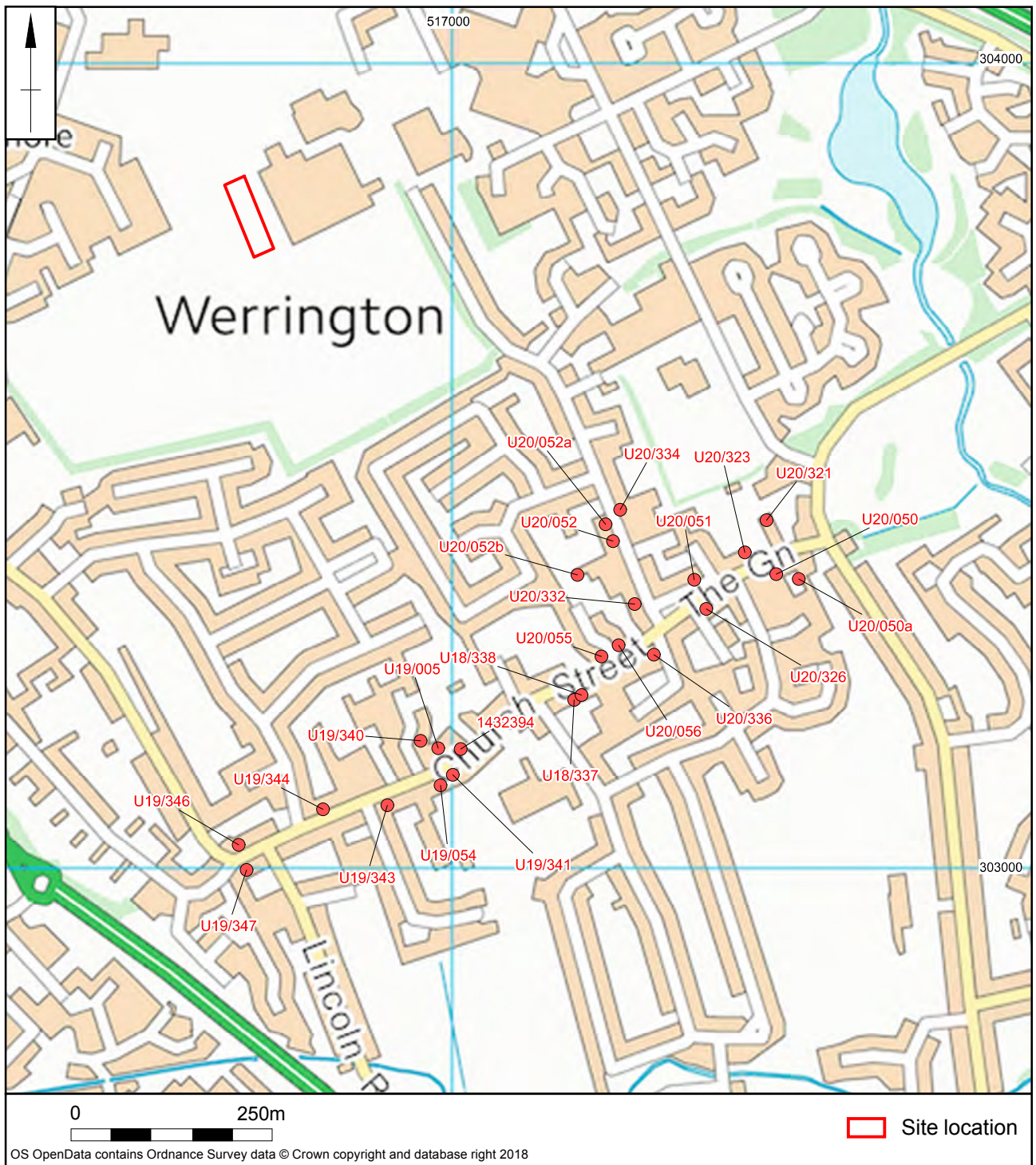
U18/337	84 and 86 Church Street	Gr II	517151	303209
U18/338	88 Church Street	Gr II	517160	303215
U19/005	Parish church of St John the Baptist	Gr II	516982	303149
U19/054	Fayreholme, 46 Church Street	Gr II	516985	303103
U19/340	75 Church Street	Gr II	516960	303158
U19/341	Church View House, 48 Church Street	Gr II	517000	303116
U19/343	34 and 36 Church Street	Gr II	516919	303078
U19/344	25 Church Street	Gr II	516839	303073
U19/346	The Cock Public House	Gr II	516734	303029
U19/347	1282a Lincoln Road (formerly 1284)	Gr II	516744	302998
U20/050	The Willows, 40 The Green	Gr II	517402	303365
U20/050a	Three barns to 40, The Green	Gr II	517430	303359
U20/051	21, 23 and 25, The Green	Gr II	517300	303358
U20/052	Werrington Hall, Hall Lane	Gr II	517199	303406

U20/052a	Werrington Hall (north), Hall Lane	Gr II	517190	303427
U20/052b	Dovecote to Werrington Hall, Hall Lane	Gr II	517155	303364
U20/055	Werrington House, 123 Church Street	Gr II	517185	303263
U20/056	125 Church Street	Gr II	517206	303277
U20/321	Manor Farmhouse, The Green	Gr II	517390	303432
U20/323	Thorney Lodge, The Green	Gr II	517363	303392
U20/326	10-16 (even) The Green	Gr II	517315	303322
U20/332	1 Hall Lane	Gr II	517226	303328
U20/334	32 and 34 Hall Lane	Gr II	517208	303445
U20/336	112 and 114 Church Street	Gr II	517250	303265
1432394	WW1 War memorial	Gr II	517010	303148



Scale 1:12500

Historic Environment Record (HER) monuments Fig 2



Scale 1:7500

Historic Environment Record (HER) Listed Buildings Fig 3

2.4 Cartographic evidence

Speed's map of Northamptonshire, 1610 (Fig 4)

Speed's map of Northamptonshire is the earliest cartographic evidence to show Werrington, or *Widerington*. Roads are not normally illustrated on maps of this era but rivers are exaggerated in their depiction. North is aligned to the right on this map, which shows *Peterburgh* as a city of substantial status on the River Nene. Werrington is shown as a village to the north-west of Peterborough, with the small village of Paston in between and a wooded area to the north.

Jansson's map of Northamptonshire, 1659 (Fig 5)

Werrington is illustrated here as *Widrington*, in the centre of Nassaburgh Hundred, which is one of only a few in the county that did not contain manorial parkland at this time. The village of Paston had grown at a faster rate than Werrington and is shown here as having similar status.

Moll's map of Northamptonshire, 1724 (Fig 6)

This is the earliest available county map to show roads, which demonstrate that Werrington was one of a series of villages ideally situated on the north-western route from Peterborough to Market Deeping.

Jeffreys' map of Northamptonshire, 1779 (Fig 7)

Jefferys' map is the first to show the village of Werrington in any detail and its proximity to the undrained fenland to the north-east. A substantial road is shown linking the village to Car Dyke, illustrating that water transport would have been critical to the prosperity of Werrington. St Peter's Church (HER53594) is annotated here as a chapel, for which it was known at the time it was built. The windmill (HER2191) can be seen at a distance from the village and an access road is shown linking the two, which was later to become Lincoln Road. The site is shown here as open ground, lying to the north-east of the windmill on the west side of the track between Werrington and Ginton.

Paston inclosure map, 1802 (Fig 8)

The site is shown here as open farmland, situated on the west side of Ginton Road within land belonging to the Bishop of Peterborough and leased to Thomas Butcher. The land had probably been under this ownership for some time and did not form part of the inclosure system. Cross Road, known as Davids Lane today, had been built to the north of the site and the turnpike road which passes the windmill (HER2191) had also been constructed.

Bryant's map of Northamptonshire, 1827 (Fig 9)

This map shows that Car Dyke had begun to fall out of use as a waterway for transport, as a new road had been built across it, linking Werrington with the fenland beyond to the north-east. New buildings were constructed on the south side of Davids Lane which are likely to represent a farmstead and it appears that the site still lay within open farmland at this time.

Cole's map of Northamptonshire, 1838 (Fig 10)

Although this simplified county map does not show any detail about the site, it suggests that the turnpike road, or Old Lincoln Road, was relatively developed with buildings standing on either side between Peterborough and Northborough. This suggests that the road had become relatively significant by this time and was an important link between the city and the town.

First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1887 (Not illustrated)

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map was not available for production within this report. However, it shows that the site lay at the centre of a plot of open farmland subdivided by a short trackway aligned north east-south west, spanning only the width of the field and lying parallel to its northern and southern boundaries. The proposed development lies across this trackway and the field boundaries had been sparsely planted with trees. The newly constructed railway lines are visible to the south-west, west and north-west of the site

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901 (Fig 11)

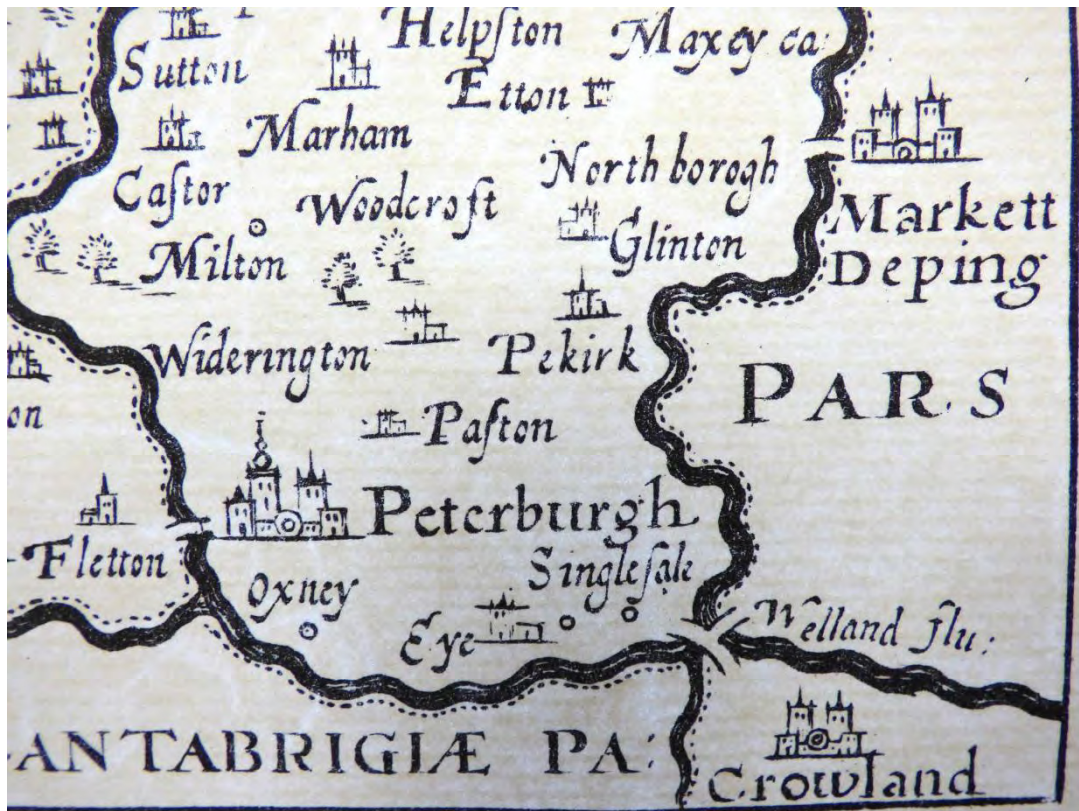
The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map shows very few differences for the First Edition. The site lies within plot 59, which was no longer bisected by a trackway. Werrington Mill (HER2191) can be seen to the south-west of the site and to the south-east, lines of trees which had previously bordered the edges of the village closes are seen standing in an open field. Werrington Hall (U20/052) and Werrington Manor (U20/321) can also be seen to the south-east of the site.

Ordnance Survey map, 1951 (Fig 12)

By the mid-20th century, Werrington had begun to expand north-westwards towards Glington. Houses had been built around Werrington Mill and at the bottom of Fox Covert Lane to the south-east. The site remained with undeveloped farmland at this time but the fenland to the north-east had been encroached up by farms and roads, facilitated by the construction of long, straight drainage ditches.

Ordnance Survey map, 1970 (copyright, not illustrated)

The 1970 Ordnance Survey map shows development and industrialisation of the town, which was centred towards the farming industry. More of the fenland to the east had been drained by this time, shown by the abundance of new drains across the marsh, allowing the fertile landscape to be exploited. Support for the farming industry came from towns and villages like Werrington; a fertiliser factory had been built to the east of the site on the north side of Fenbridge Road and commercial greenhouses had been constructed on Church Street. An agricultural repair works had also been established to the south-west of the site near Werrington Junction.



Speed's map of Northamptonshire, 1610 Fig 4



Jansson's map of Northamptonshire, 1659 Fig 5



Moll's map of Northamptonshire, 1724 Fig 6



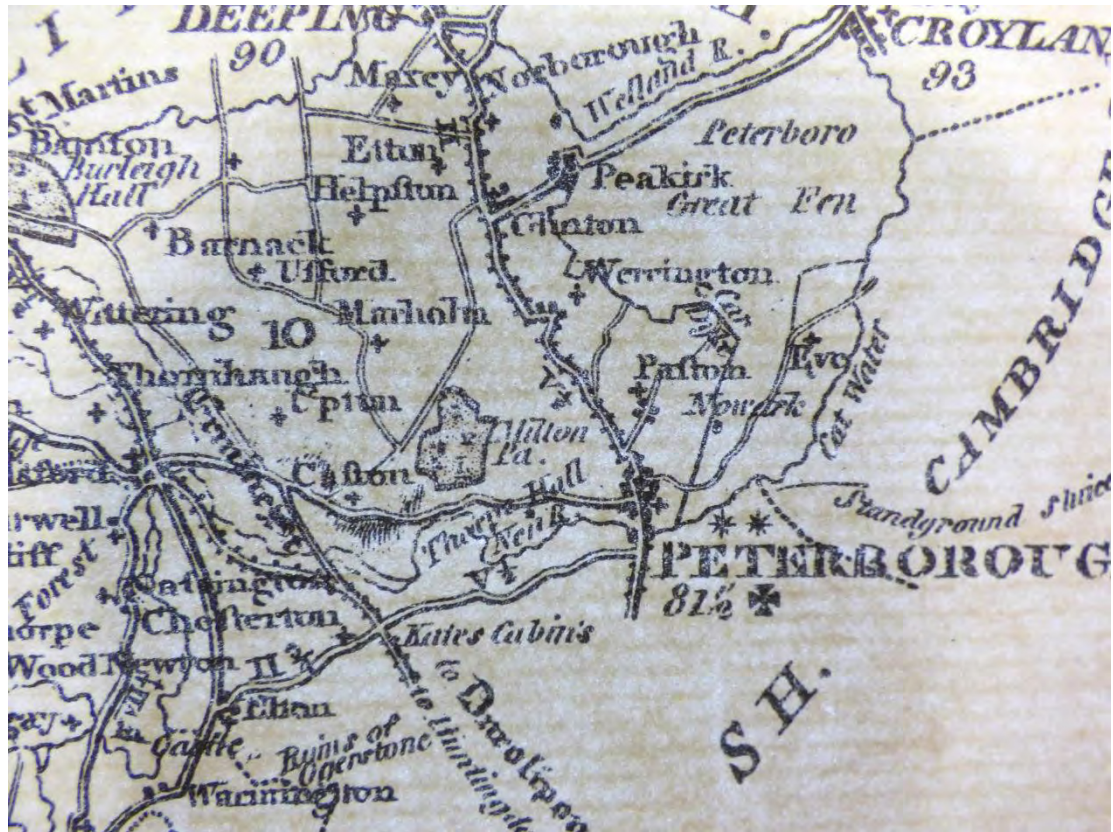
Jefferys' map of Northamptonshire, 1779 Fig 7



Paston inclosure map, 1805 Fig 8



Bryant's map of Northamptonshire, 1826 Fig 9



Cole's map of Northamptonshire, 1838 Fig 10



Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901 Fig 11



Ordnance Survey map, 1950 Fig 12

3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The proposed development

The proposed development is for the construction of a new extension to the south-west of the main school building.

Paragraph 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework recognises that those heritage assets with the highest level of significance comprise Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens and World Heritage Sites. In paragraph 139 it states that non-designated heritage assets that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments be considered subject to the same policies.

3.2 Archaeological potential

The potential for remains to be found on the development site that date from the Neolithic period is likely to be moderate, owing to the nature of evidence from the area. Residual prehistoric flints have been found in close proximity to the north-east of the site.

The potential for remains dating from the Bronze Age is also likely to be moderate. Bronze Age ring ditches have been found to the north-east of the site adjacent to Car Dyke and flints dating to the period have been found to the north-west.

The potential for remains dating to the Iron Age is high. An Iron Age settlement enclosure lies adjacent to the north-west of the site and pottery and a possible enclosure from the period has been discovered to the south-east. Coins of the period have also been found to the north-west.

The potential for remains dating to the Roman period is likely to be high. One settlement lies adjacent to the north-west of the proposed development and a second occupation site lies a little further to the north-west. A trackway identified through aerial photography is thought to link the settlement with Car Dyke to the east, which was a Romano-British waterway. Roman pits have been found to the north-west of Davids Lane and dense pottery scatters have been discovered in the agricultural fields beyond the railway line.

The potential for remains dating to the Saxon period is thought to be low. Werrington was settled during the period but may have centred around the church to the south of the proposed development.

The potential for remains dating to the medieval period is considered to be high. The site lies to the north-west of the medieval village core of Werrington and it is unlikely that settlement remains will be found on the site. However, ridge and furrow has been identified adjacent to the north-west of the site and traces have also been seen to the north-east, demonstrating that the site lies within the medieval agricultural landscape.

The potential for remains dating to the post-medieval period is low. It is likely that the site has remained in open farmland throughout the period.

3.3 Archaeological sensitivity

Table 2: Criteria for assessing the relative sensitivity (value) of cultural heritage sites

Level of sensitivity	Definition
Very high – high	Sites of international importance: World Heritage Sites, other historic sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance whether designated or not. Sites, landscapes or buildings of national importance including those that are designated as Scheduled Monuments or those that are considered to be suitable for scheduling, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, sites that have the potential to significantly contribute to national research objectives
Medium	Sites of regional importance include Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Historic Gardens, Conservation Areas and those sites which are considered to be significant regional examples with well-preserved evidence of occupation, industry etc.
Low	Sites, landscapes or buildings which are of less defined extent, nature and date or which are in a poor or fragmentary state, but which are considered to be significant examples in a local context; important hedgerows; locally listed buildings
Negligible	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced negative or minimal evidence of antiquity, or where large scale destruction of the archaeological resource has taken place (e.g. by mineral extraction)

The level of archaeological sensitivity can only be assessed against the known or likely presence of archaeological remains on or around the site.

The level of sensitivity for the Neolithic period is low, as only residual finds of the period are known from the area.

The level of sensitivity for the Bronze Age is considered to be medium, due to the proximity of two ring ditches to the site.

The level of sensitivity for any Iron Age remains is also considered to be medium due to the settlement adjacent to the north-west of the site and a possible enclosure lies to the south-east.

The level of sensitivity for the Roman period is thought to be medium to high. Settlement remains lie adjacent to the north-west of the site and Car Dyke, a Romano-British Scheduled Monument, lies to the east. Trackways have been identified between the two and remains from the site may reveal relationships between them

The level of sensitivity for Saxon remains is thought to be low. The site lies at a distance beyond the Saxon settlement.

The level of sensitivity for the medieval and post-medieval periods is also thought to be low, as the site lay well beyond the medieval and post-medieval village within open farmland.

4 CONCLUSION

The site lies within the playing fields of Ken Stimpson School in Werrington, at the north-west end of Peterborough. There is one Grade I Listed Building and twenty-four Grade II Listed Buildings within the historic core of Werrington to the south-east of the site. There is one Scheduled Monument, Car Dyke, beyond the 500m HER search radius to the east of the site but there are no Registered Battlefields or Registered Park and Gardens in the vicinity.

The site lies at the eastern verges of the cultivatable land before the beginning of the fenland landscape. The area was host to marginal communities during the prehistoric and Roman periods and were in a position to exploit the different environments. Prehistoric flints have been found in the area through previous archaeological works at Ken Stimpson School and close to the north-east of the site. Residual flints have also been found through fieldwalking on land to the north-west. Two Bronze Age ring ditches lie to the north-east. Werrington Iron Age enclosure lies adjacent to the north-west of the site and was abandoned during the Roman invasion but resettled in the Roman period. Werrington Roman settlement lies close to the north-west, from which a trackway leads eastwards towards Car Dyke, which was a significant waterway during the period. The Saxon and medieval settlement of Werrington lies along Church Street and a possible medieval moated site lies to the west. Ridge and furrow has been identified through aerial photography to the south-east of the site and the bases of furrows have been observed during trial trench evaluation immediately to the north-west. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site lay within open farmland throughout the post-medieval period.

With the exception of medieval furrow bases, there is a relative absence of other archaeological remains in close proximity to the site and within the school grounds. This is likely to be due to the process of landscaping prior to the creation of the playing fields, which may have denuded any surviving archaeology.

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