

INTERIM REPORT
FENLAKE BUSINESS PARK,
FENGATE,
PETERBOROUGH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

NGR REF: TL 21499 98720



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
(OASIS ID: independ1-366904)

SEPTEMBER 2019

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Summary

An archaeological open area excavation was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants at Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire in June and July 2019. The project followed upon an archaeological evaluation, which was carried out in the area in January 2019. During this evaluation a large number of archaeological features, dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, were uncovered in the western parts of the future development area. The 5000m² large open area excavation in the summer of 2019 revealed almost 600 different archaeological features and deposits. The most important features consisted of a semi-circular Bronze Age building, a rectangular Neolithic house, a number of east-west orientated boundary ditches and a partly preserved wooden palisade from the mid-Iron Age. This report is an initial interim report, which will be followed by a full excavation report once all scientific results are available.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was carried out at Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough (NGR: TL 21499 98720) in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. The excavation was following an archaeological evaluation, which was carried out in January 2019. Based on the results of the evaluation discussions have been held with Rebecca Casa-Hatton, Archaeological Officer at Peterborough City Council, regarding a second step of archaeological works. The open area excavation complied with the principles of the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework 2018).
- 1.2 Independent Archaeology Consultants is an archaeological consultancy company based in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The company subscribes to the *Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Open area excavation* (CIfA 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011). All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice were adhered to throughout the course of the project.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning Permission has been granted (18/00965/FUL) for a new development at Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough. The proposed development entailed the construction of a fabrication workshop and covered unloading area, with temporary use of land for external storage and the creation of new private access including the erection of temporary bridges.

- 2.2 The development enclosed an area of some 0.827ha at an average height of 4m AOD. The site was located on the Fenland edge. The geology of the site comprised alluvium clay and silt deposits and River Terrace Deposits over Blisworth Clay Formations (British Geological Survey).
- 2.3 The site was located within an area of archaeological potential, as defined by the Peterborough City Council HER. Therefore, an archaeological evaluation was initially required prior to any construction within the site. The evaluation uncovered important archaeological remains dating mainly to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. This report, therefore, deals with the second step of archaeological works within the site, which had the form of an open area excavation. This condition was mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by Peterborough City Council, and was in line with standards described in the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework).



Figure 1. The location of Peterborough in England.

Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough: Archaeological Excavation

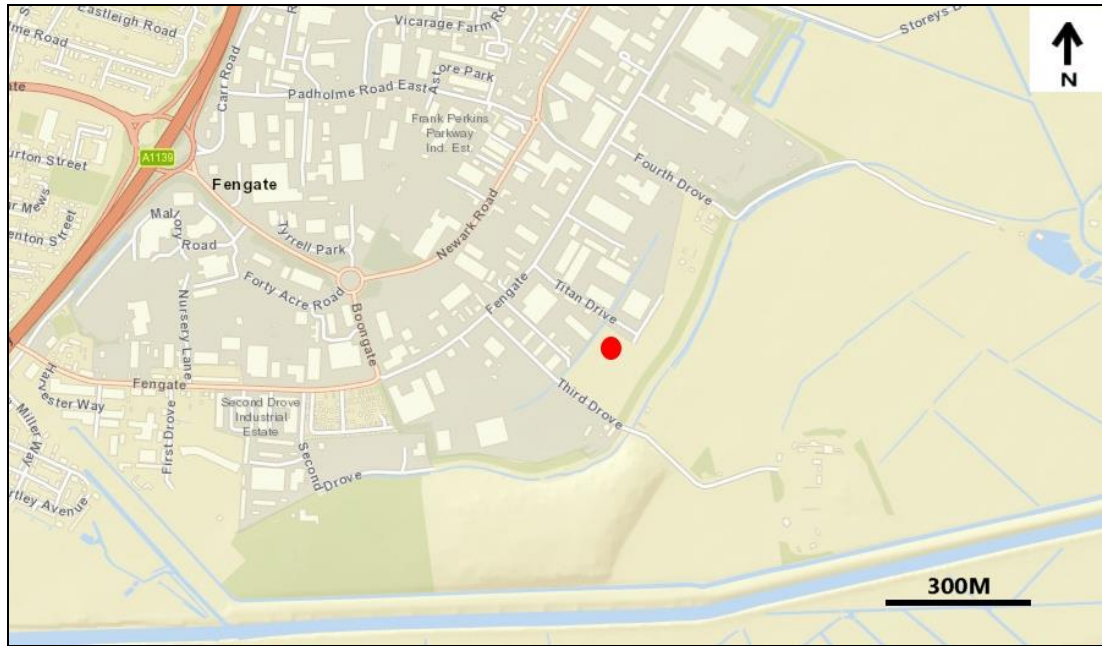


Figure 2. The Site Location at Fengate. (Ordnance Survey Licence Nr 0100031673).

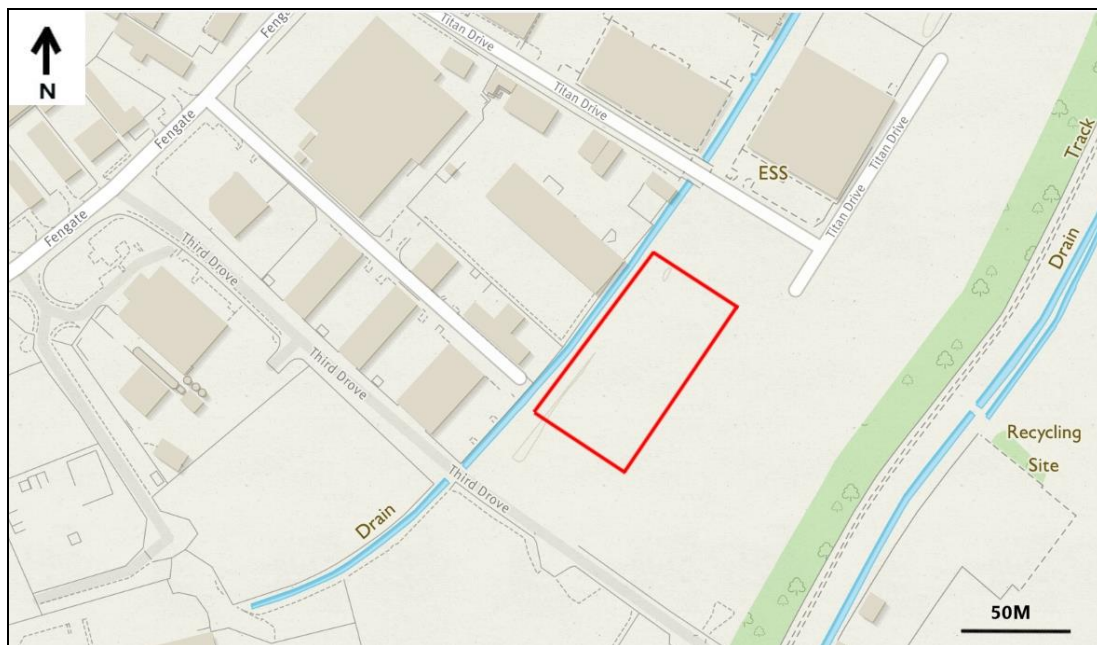


Figure 3. The excavation area at Titan Drive. (Ordnance Survey Licence Nr 0100031673).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Within 1km from the proposed development site about 50 different entries were registered in the local HER-archive for Peterborough before the site work commenced. Most of these entries showed evidence of Prehistoric and/or Roman activity.
- 3.2 The proposed development site, therefore, was located in an area of high archaeological significance. Previous fieldwork had found evidence for funerary, ritual, domestic and agricultural activities consistent with the exploitation of the Fen edge from the Neolithic to the Roman period.
- 3.3 An evaluation was carried out in adjacent areas, including parts of the proposed development site, in 1998 and produced evidence for a continuity of settlement from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. The remains of a Bronze Age field system in the form of north-west to south-east orientated ditches, consistent with the findings from earlier excavations in the Fengate area, were also recorded. The field system appeared to have been orientated on a Fen edge 'inlet' north of the Fenlake Business Centre. It is possible that this 'inlet' was used as a landing stage (HER 66-68 and Monument Id 469510).
- 3.4 A Prehistoric buried soil in varying conditions of preservation sealed the archaeological features and was in turn sealed by a thin layer of alluvium. Later activity was represented by a complex of Middle- and Late Iron Age features associated with a larger settlement area to the north (the Depot Site). Finds included Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery as well as undiagnostic flint flakes and a scraper.
- 3.5 Given the known importance of the site an evaluation by trial trenching were recommended as part of a programme of archaeological work aimed to collate and assess the archaeological significance of the proposed development area, including the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of known and/or potential heritage assets.
- 3.6 This archaeological evaluation was carried out within the proposed development area in January 2019 and was able to uncover ditches, pits and postholes dating mainly from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The open area excavation that is described in this report followed as a direct result of the evaluation (Carlsson 2019).

4 AIMS

The excavation aimed to:

- Examine the archaeological resource within a given area within a framework of defined research objectives;

- Seek a better understanding of, and compile, a lasting record of that resource, to analyse and interpret the results;
- Gain information about the heritage assets within the proposed development areas;
- Provide detailed information regarding the date, character, extent, integrity and degree of preservation of the identified heritage assets;
- Inform a strategy for the recording, preservation and/or management of the identified assets;
- Mitigate potential threats;
- Define the sequence and character of activity at the site, as reflected by the excavated remains;
- Interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional, and national, archaeological context.

The excavation considered the general investigative themes outlined by: Medlycott, M. 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24; *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000); *Revised Research Strategies 2010-2015* (Historic England 2015).

Specifically, the following investigative aims were accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:

- Characterisation of the sites in the broader landscape;
- Characterisation of the activities identified on the sites;
- Characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time;
- Characterisation of the Fen edge.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Open Area Excavation

It was suggested that a 5000m² large open area excavation was going to be opened up in the western parts of the future development site. This is where a concentration of Prehistoric features was identified during the archaeological evaluation in January 2019. The open area excavation consisted of a 100m x 50m large rectangular area and targeted areas of proposed future ground disturbance.

The eastern part of the site was flooded due to it being located in a slight slope. The concentration of archaeological features, therefore, faded out towards the east and the eastern most part of the site probably never formed part of the Prehistoric settlement due to its wet conditions.

The open area excavation was machine stripped to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of

natural deposits. Thereafter, cleaning and hand-excavation was required to investigate and document the exposed features. The open area excavation was not carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets and was minimally intrusive to archaeological remains.

5.2 Metal Detecting

Thorough metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process.

5.3 Hand Excavation

All man-made features were investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling was sufficient to establish the date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. Discreet exposed features were subject to a minimum of 50% excavation. At least 15% (or a percentage sufficient to achieve information on the character, function and dating) of linear features were hand excavated. All slots through linear features were at least 1m wide. Particular attention was given to terminals and intersections, to ascertain stratigraphic and physical relationships.

Structural remains (stake holes, post holes and gullies, as well as masonry foundations or low masonry walls and associated features like hearths) were hand cleaned and documented in plan/phase, as appropriate to the requirements of the open area excavation. The open area excavation provided a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of archaeological remains therein.

Normal conditions applied with regard to finds ownership and the Treasure Act of 1996.

5.4 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

The site was located in an area of high archaeological potential and had, as such, good conditions for the preservation of faunal/plant remains and/or waterlogged timber in deeper deposits. For this reason viable baulk samples to characterise soil profiles, as well as plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs, small faunal remains and pollen sequences, were collected from a representative selection of suitable deposits in accordance with the open area excavation aims.

Special care was taken to understand the stratigraphy of the site: Where the investigated deposits created in dry or wet conditions, and what can this, in that case,

tell us about the development and history of the site? Buried soils and deposits were carefully studied in order to understand the processes behind their creations.

All samples were extracted and recorded in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practise of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and in consultation with the appointed specialist. The appointed Plant Remains and Environmental Samples Expert Val Fryer was available to assist throughout the project.

5.5 Recording

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans were produced to show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections in the scales 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied in to trench plans/trench location plans that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. A selection of digital photographs was also included in this report (a maximum of two photographs per A4 sheet).

6 RESULTS

- 6.1 The Natural across the site consisted of yellow-white semi compact gravel. Cut into the Natural was a large number of archaeological features dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods (Figures 4, 5 and 7) (See also the Site Plan towards the end of the report).
- 6.2 Amongst the almost 600 context numbers that were given to various features and deposits across the site some features proved to be more important than others. These were such features that could provide us with information that allowed us to make an interpretation of the various activities that once took place within the investigated area.
- 6.3 These were also features that could tell us something about the age and function of the large Prehistoric settlement(s) that once existed here. The presentation below is for that reason going to focus on the more important features within the excavated area, while the many smaller postholes and pits, with no direct link to the larger structures within the site, will be fully described in the final version of the site report.

- 6.4 The first major feature to be uncovered during the siteworks was a 2m wide and 0.7m deep and east-west orientated boundary ditch in the southern parts of the site. This ditch contained a dark fill of soft, silty clay with occasional charcoal, a piece of Beaker pottery and fragments of animal bones. North of this ditch was also a smaller, about 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, ditch with a similar dark fill. The pottery can date the larger ditch to the late Neolithic period or the early Bronze Age period (Figure 6).
- 6.5 Just north of the east-west orientated boundary ditch was a semi-circular building located. This building is likely to be from the early Bronze Age period based on its somewhat circular shape and occasional finds of pottery in some of the postholes. The building was ca 9m in diameter and a possible entrance was located in the north. A floor layer was also documented inside the building, but contained no artefacts (Figure 5).
- 6.6 Some 20m north of the semi-circular building was a former water canal uncovered. Its dark, soft silty fill contained occasional charcoal, animal bones and Iron Age pottery (Figure 8). Its date to the Iron Age is interesting as this makes it one of the youngest archaeological features within the excavated area. The canal bent towards the south, where it completely respected the outline of a former wooden palisade, which was running across the site in a north-south direction (Figure 9).
- 6.7 This wooden palisade is unique for a number of reasons: Firstly, it was constructed of more than 200 wooden stakes in a perfect line. The lower parts of the wood was in many cases perfectly preserved due to the wet conditions in the eastern part of the site (Figure 10). Secondly, some of the wooden stakes had been made sharper and had visible toolmarks (Figure 11). Unfortunately, it was not possible to follow the palisade across the entire site, as the northeast part of the palisade was missing due to modern disturbances in the ground.
- 6.8 The best-preserved stakes throughout the palisade were collected for carbon dating, and at the time this report was written up an initial C14-date indicated that the wood had been cut down some time in the mid-Iron Age. The wood could with 95.4% certainty be dated to 2200 ± 30 BP or 366-186 B.C.
- 6.9 Some 30m north of the Iron Age canal a possible Neolithic building was also uncovered. The building had a rectangular shape and was ca 4m x 8m large. Its date to the Neolithic period is based on finds of Neolithic pottery in some of the postholes. Next to the house was also another east-west orientated boundary ditch. This ditch was ca 1m wide and up to 0.5m deep. Its dark, soft silty fill contained a few pieces of Neolithic pottery.
- 6.10 Covering all features within the open area excavation were five different deposits, altogether up to 1.4m thick. These deposits consisted mainly of various alluvium layers of silt and clay and at least one 0.4m thick peat deposit. The uppermost 0.5m of deposits consisted entirely of made ground, as it contained modern metal, glass and plastic objects.



Figure 4. Working photo from the stripping of the site.



Figure 5. An overview photo of the southwest corner of the site, where a semi-circular Prehistoric building was uncovered. The building is likely to be from the early Bronze Age.



Figure 6. An east-west orientated boundary ditch was discovered in the southern part of the site. The dark ditch fill contained Beaker pottery that may be contemporary with the sub-circular building next to it.



Figure 7. An overview photo of the north-western part of the site. A rectangular Neolithic house was found in the right-hand side corner of the picture.



Figure 8. A northwest-southeast orientated canal was uncovered in the central parts of the site and its fill contained Iron Age pottery.



Figure 9. The Iron Age canal was turning towards south and respected entirely the inside of a wooden palisade. The palisade was carbon dated to the mid-Iron Age.



Figure 10. One of the well-preserved wooden stakes in the palisade during the excavation.



Figure 11. The same stake as in picture 10 after it had been lifted. The end of the stake had been made sharper and showed signs of toolmarks.

7 FINDS AND SAMPLES

Prehistoric Pottery (By Sarah Percival)

A total of 18 sherds weighing 62g were collected from four contexts (Table 1). The prehistoric assemblage comprises eight Later Neolithic early Bronze Age Beaker sherds (32g), two Iron Age sherds (3g) and eight scraps (27g) which are not closely datable. The assemblage is in poor condition with a mean sherd weight of 3g.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Spot date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
[153]	Ditch	(152)	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	13
[306]	Canal	(309)	Iron Age	2	3
[338]	Posthole	(337)	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	5	13
[504]	Ditch	(503)	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	2	6
			Not Closely Datable	8	27
Total				18	62

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by excavation area

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

Assemblage description

The small assemblage of Beaker was recovered from two ditches and one posthole (Table 1). Ditch [153] produced a rim from a necked Beaker with direct flat rim and upright neck made of fabric containing moderate fine grog and sparse fine flint. The rim is decorated with bands of coarse square-toothed comb impressions. Vessels with similar decoration have been found previously at Newark Road, Fengate (Pryor 1980, fig. 59, 32). The sherd has a pale orange exterior surface and a dark grey black interior surface.

Two small abraded body sherds 3g in reduced sandy fabric from canal [306] are probably of Iron Age date.

Posthole [338] contained five very fragmentary sherds (13g) in sandy fabric with sparse fine flint. The sherds show the remnants of fingertip rustication, a form of decoration also present within the Beaker assemblage from Newark Road and Edgerly Drain Road, Fengate (Pryor 1980, fig.60, 36 & 37; Evans *et al.* 2009, fig.4.13, 11).

A single sherd with coarse grog temper in a fine clay matrix came from ditch [504]. A small rim in fine grog-tempered fabric may also be from a Beaker. Eight sandy body sherds from the same feature are not closely datable.

Discussion

The assemblage contains small fragments of Beaker with formative and decorative characteristics which match non-funerary Beaker comparable to that found in ditch systems previously excavated around Fengate (Pryor 1980; Evans *et al.* 2009). The Beaker dates to the Later Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age and was probably deposited from *c.*2350/2230BC to *c.*1800BC (Healy 2012, table 10.5i). The two sandy reduced sherds may be later Iron Age dating to *c.*350BC-50BC.

Further work

No further analysis is required. Should further work be undertaken at the site the sherds should be reconsidered alongside any additional pottery recovered.

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The Animal Bones (By Tania Kausmally)

Introduction

A small number of animal bones were recovered from Fenland Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough. A total of 35 fragments were recovered from three contexts constituting a lower ditch fill (155), the fill of a canal (304) and the upper fill of a pit (316). All the contexts are believed to be Prehistoric, possibly late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. C14 samples suggest some later features dating to the Iron Age.

Methods

The bone was identified using a comparative osteological reference collection at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL and Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1996).

This assemblage was recorded identifying the zones of each element present based on Dobney and Rielly (1988) for mammals in order to produce a fragment count based on Number of Identifiable Fragments (NISP). In order to identify the relative distribution of body parts within each species a Minimum Number of Elements was recorded (MNE), this was calculated from the sum of the most frequent portion of an element present. A Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was produced based on the single most frequent element of each species identified taking fusion into account. Bones that could not be identified to species were assigned size categories, Large (cattle-size), medium (sheep/goat/pig size) and small (cat/rodent size).

Taphonomy was recorded to identify fragmentation in 20% intervals. Surface preservation were divided into four categories following the York system (Harland *et al.* 2003). Modifications to the bones, such as carnivore gnawing, chop marks, knife marks were recorded and location on the bone noted. Helical breaks were recorded as present or absent.

Fusion was recorded according to Sisson and Grossman (Getty 1975). Measurements were carried out following guidelines by von den Driesch (1976).

Results

Bone preservation was poor with observation of surface features, such as knife marks impossible to ascertain. The fragmentation was high with no single fragment more than 40% complete. The fragments were covered in a reddish-brown residue and all exhibited evidence of weathering.

The only identified species was cattle (*Bos.*) which made up 17.1% (6/35) of the fragments and an MNI of one. The remains were mainly consistent with butchery waste such as mandible, carpal bones and calcaneum but one fragments of meat rich elements such as scapula was also identified. Four fragments were from larger mammals (11.4%) and six fragments were of medium mammal (17.1%), suggesting a more diverse representation of species than the sole identification of cattle suggests. A further 19 fragments were too small to allow any identification to size or species.

The only ageable element was a fully fused cattle scapula aged at more than 7-10 months.

Due to the very limited number of bones it was not possible to distinguish any patterns between the different types of features. Cattle were identified in two of the three features (155) and (304).

Discussion

A total of 35 animal bone fragments were uncovered from the excavation of Fenland Business Park site, which covered an area of over 5000 square metres. This low number may be due to poor preservation conditions. The site is in close proximity (< 1 mile) to Bronze age, Flag Fen, where a wide range of domesticates were uncovered, with a suggestion of an equal importance of cattle and sheep (Halstead et.al 2013). It was not possible to draw any comparisons with the animal bones from Fenlake Business Park, due to the poor preservation and very limited number of bones uncovered. The location of the site in low-lying wetland is similar to Flag Fen, where domesticated mammals appear to have been equally popular as a food source as the perhaps more obvious food source of fish and other aquatic animals.

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Appendix 1: Fragment identification by context.

Context	Species	Element	Portion	NISP
(155)	Cattle	Scapula	Acetab.	1
(155)	Lrg. Mam	Scapula	fragm.	1
(155)	Cattle	Calcaneus	Neck	1
(155)	Lrg. Mam	Scapula	fragm.	2
(155)	Unknown	Unknown	fragm.	16
(155)	Med.mam	Long bone	shaft	1
(155)	Med.mam	Fragm.	fragm.	5
(155)	cattle	Carpal	fragm.	3
(316)	Unknown	Unknown	fragm.	3
(304)	Cattle	Mandible	fragm.	1
(304)	Lrg. Mam	Longbone	fragm.	1

The Stone Artefacts and Struck Flints (By Andrew Peachey)

A number of stone artefacts and pieces of worked flints were uncovered as a result of the excavation works. At the time of this interim report, however, the complete results of this study were not yet available.

Environmental Samples (By Val Fryer)

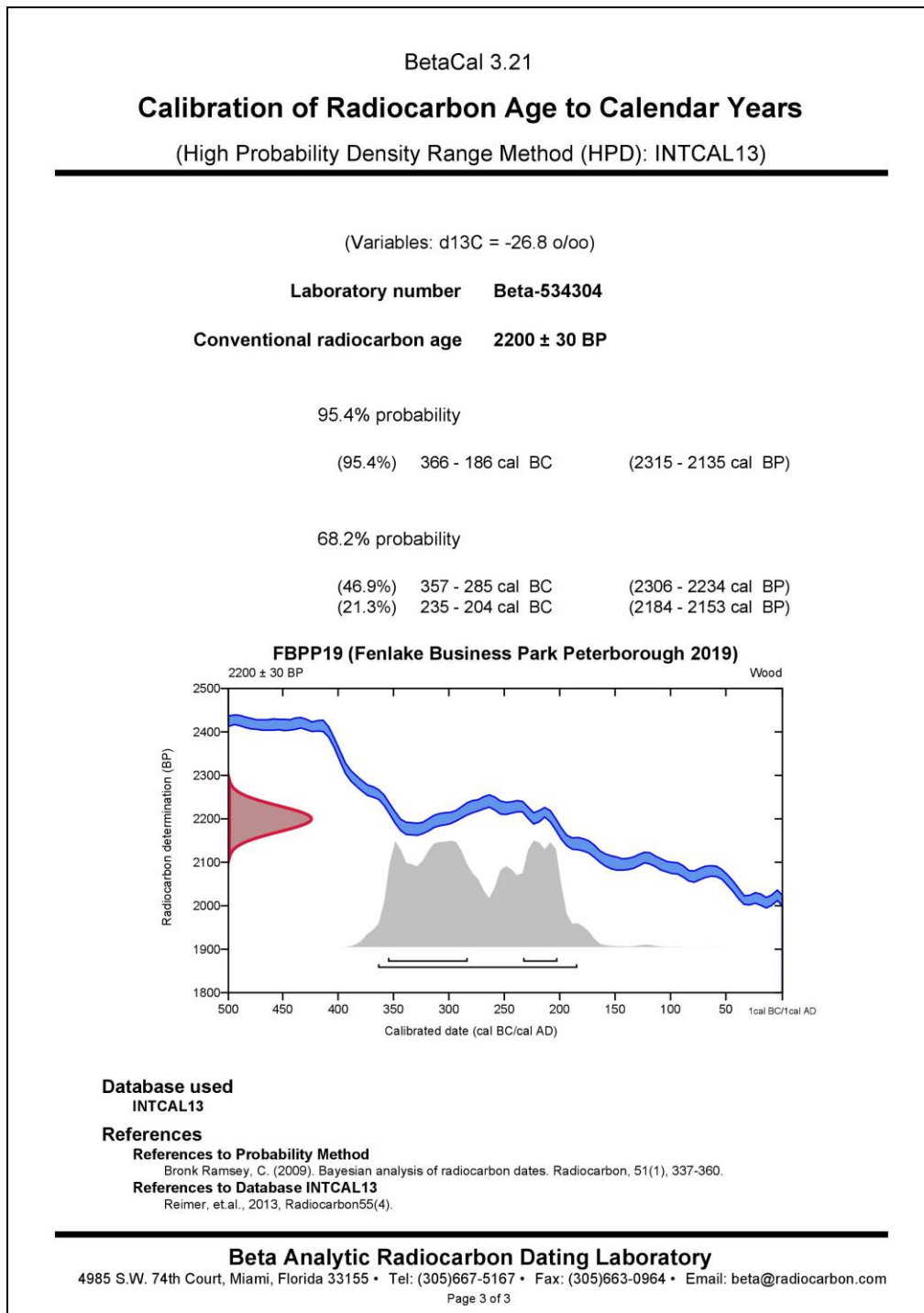
The results of the environmental samples from the site were not yet available by the time this interim report was written up. The complete environmental study will be included in the final version of the site report.

Carbon Dates (By Beta Analytics)

A number of samples from the partly preserved wooden palisade, which was running along the eastern side of the investigation area, were collected for carbon dating. The samples were taken from the best-preserved wooden stakes throughout the feature. This was done in order to get better statistics from the carbon dating, and to minimise the risk of basing the date of the palisade on just one single sample. At the time this interim report was written up, however, only the first carbon date was available.

This first sample indicated that the stakes in the palisade were cut done some time during the mid-Iron Age, ca 366-186 B.C or 2200 \pm 30 BP (See result from Beta

Analytics below). This is a very interesting result as most of the previously investigated Prehistoric wooden palisades in the area have been dated to the Bronze Age. This is for instance the case with similar structures from nearby Flag Fen and Must Farm. Iron Age activity within the investigation area at Fenlake Business Park was, however, also identified by a few pieces of Iron Age pottery (See Sarah Percival's report above), and Iron Age activity has also been identified in the so called "Depot Site" some 100m north of the investigation area.



8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The 5000m² large archaeological open area excavation at Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough, which was carried out in June and July 2019, has largely contributed to a better understanding of the Prehistoric settlements along the Fen edge.
- 8.2 The almost 600 features and deposits that were uncovered as a result of the fieldworks have been dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. This indicates that the excavated area has contained Prehistoric settlements for at least 2000 years.
- 8.3 Finds of pottery, animal bones, worked flint and a partly preserved wooden palisade has, together with various scientific methods, contributed to a dating and better understanding of a number of larger features within the site. The complete results of the finds and environmental studies will be included in the final site report.
- 8.4 The most important structures within the site were the following:
- A semi-circular Bronze Age building
 - An east-west orientated boundary ditch with Beaker pottery
 - An Iron Age water canal with a partly preserved mid-Iron Age wooden palisade
 - A Neolithic boundary ditch with Neolithic pottery and a rectangular Neolithic building
- 8.5 The list above clearly shows the variety of different buildings and features from different archaeological periods that were present within the site. The results, therefore, reflects the importance the Fens played in Prehistoric Britain, as people seems to have come back to the site over and over again during at least 2000 years. The complete absence of Roman and/or Romano British material within the site is also interesting, as it may indicate that the settlement had been permanently deserted at the time for the Roman invasion.
- 8.6 The results from the investigation are, however, not unique for the area. Previous archaeological investigations at the Fen edge have given similar results, where there has been a strong presence of mainly Prehistoric finds and features.
- 8.7 Some 100m north of the site a large excavation of the so called “Depot site” gave similar results and dates as the Fenlake Business Park excavation, and it is not impossible to see that settlement as a continuation of the site that was investigated in the summer of 2019.

- 8.8 Some hundred meters further to the north was another large-scale excavation carried out in 2015 at Peterborough Power Station. There was again a strong presence of Bronze Age and Neolithic features and finds. Structures belonging to the Iron Age period, however, seem to have been less common. A similar palisade as at the Fenlake Business Park excavation was uncovered, but due to a lack of organic material this structure was never carbon dated. The conclusion, therefore, was that the palisade was contemporary with a nearby roundhouse and that it was from the Bronze Age. A fascinating thought, now when a mid-Iron Age carbon date is available from the palisade at Fenlake Business Park, is that the two palisades could in fact be contemporary.
- 8.9 The results of the excavation that is presented in this interim report must of course also be seen in the lights of larger and well documented sites in the area, such as Flag Fen and Must Farm. These sites are partly contemporary with the Fenlake Business Park excavation, and can together contribute to a better understanding of the various settlements and networks that once existed in and around the Prehistoric Fens. Future archaeological investigations along the Fen edge will hopefully contribute with even further information about life in this important part of Prehistoric Britain.

9 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Paper Record

The project brief	The project report
Written Scheme of Investigation	The primary site records
The photographic and drawn records	Finds

The archive is presently maintained by Independent Archaeology Consultants and will be transferred to:

The Archaeological Collections at Peterborough Museum.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: independ1-366904

Project details

Project name	Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	An open area excavation of a 5000m ² large area at Fenlake Business Park, Peterborough. The site was located on the Fen edge and contained a large number of archaeological finds and features dating mainly from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2019 End: 31-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	18/00965/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	FBPP19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	SN CL Early Prehistoric
Monument type	SN CL Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	SN CL Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	SN CL Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Full excavation"

Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough: Archaeological Excavation

Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH PETERBOROUGH Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough
Postcode	PE1 5XN
Study area	5000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 21499 98720 52.572340964784 -0.20697858072 52 34 20 N 000 12 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1m Max: 3m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project director/manager	Christer Carlsson
Project supervisor	Christer Carlsson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough: Archaeological Excavation

Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation, Fenlake Business Park, Fengate, Peterborough
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carlsson, C
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Place of issue or publication	Peterborough

Entered by	Christer Karlsson (contact@independentarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 September 2019

SITE PLAN

