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Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye, Peterborough

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Acorn Archaeology Report Number 30.2
April 2017

LAND AT DALMARK HOUSE, THORNEY ROAD, EYE, PETERBOROUGH

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING

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Prepared for:

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LAND AT DALMARK HOUSE, THORNEY ROAD, EYE, PETERBOROUGH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological trial trenching undertaken on land at Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye, Peterborough. The project was commissioned by Matthew Dalton of Dalton Seeds to fulfil a condition of planning permission (16/02344/FUL) granted by Peterborough City Council for the construction of a seed grain store, hardstanding and an access road on the site.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, within 500m of known Anglo-Saxon burials. As the extent of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery or cemeteries is unknown, it was possible that these might extend into the investigation site itself. The investigation comprised the excavation of three trenches positioned to provided representative coverage of the footprint of the proposed seed grain store.

Natural Oxford Clay and March Sand and Gravels were recorded, in addition to possible alluvium at the north of the investigation area, resulting from the proximity of the site to the fen edge prior to the draining of the fen in the post-Medieval period.

The investigation confirmed cartographic and historical evidence that the site had been farmland since the medieval period, and two post-medieval ditches were investigated which lay on the medieval and post-medieval layout. Three land drains were recorded which followed the same alignment as the ditches.

Small quantities of 18th to 20th century pottery and ceramic building material may indicate manuring scatter or night soil dumping across the field.

No finds predating the 17th to 18th centuries were retrieved during the investigation and no undated features were identified. There was no indication that the known nearby Anglo-Saxon cemetery might extend into the development site.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching undertaken on the site of a proposed development at Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye, Peterborough. The programme of archaeological investigation was commissioned

by Matthew Dalton of Dalton Seeds to fulfil a condition of planning permission (16/02344/FUL).

Planning comments by the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service had included a recommendation for a condition requiring a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. This was in order to determine whether significant archaeological deposits are present on the site and whether further investigations would be required to mitigate the impact of development. Fieldwork was carried out in advance of the planning permission being granted.

The works were undertaken in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Acorn Archaeology and approved by the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service. Fieldwork was carried out between the 26th March and 2nd April 2017.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figures 1 & 6)

Eye is located 5km northeast of the centre of Peterborough. The investigation site lies to the east of the village, on the north side of Thorney Road at National Grid Reference TF 23511 03205.

The site lies within the City of Peterborough Unitary Authority, and Eye Civil Parish.

At present the site is arable land, and at the time of the fieldwork had been ploughed and the field surface weathered.

The investigation area lies on what was a peninsular of higher ground in the prehistoric to Medieval periods, before the draining of the fen which lay a short distance to the north of the investigation site (Hall 1987).

Approximately 90m south of the area of trenching, at the southern boundary of the field and adjacent to Thorney Road, the ploughed surface lies at around 6.5m AOD, the road itself rising to around 7m AOD. The ground slopes gently down towards the northwest corner of the field, towards a low point of below 5m AOD in the area of trial trenching and proposed building footprint.

The site lies on an outcrop of the solid geology of Oxford Clay, with no superficial deposits being recorded across the area of the proposed building footprint (BGS Online Viewer). March Sand and Gravels lie a short distance to the south, within the same field, whilst alluvium is recorded in the area of former fen to the north of the site, immediately north of the A47.

A borehole is recorded approximately 12m north of the proposed building footprint, drilled in advance of the construction of the A47 Eye bypass. This borehole recorded 0.25m topsoil overlying clays (BGS Online Viewer: TF20SW177).

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3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age lithics are recorded scattered across Eye parish. The Bronze Age is also represented in the parish by part of the dispersed Catswater-Thorney barrow-field, with barrows being recorded approximately 3km northeast and 2km south of the site. Late Bronze Age pottery was recorded at a site just over 2km southwest of the investigation area (Hall 1987, 31).

The Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER) does not list any sites or finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age date within a 750m radius of the investigation site.

Trial trenching and a subsequent excavation 580m northwest of the present investigation site identified the remains of a round house with associated post holes and ditch with a terminus. Within the house were pits of uncertain function, one of which contained burnt stone. Most features produced pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age (PHER 51150).

An undated ditch was identified during an evaluation just over 600m northwest of the present site (PHER 51175). Although the ditch was undated the character of its fill and the proximity of other prehistoric remains suggested a prehistoric date.

Roman remains are recorded in the parish and include the Car Dyke to the west of the village. By the Roman period the fen edge lay 200-300m north of the investigation site. No Roman finds or sites are recorded by the PHER within 750m of the site.

An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was identified during mineral extractions at the former Northam Brick Works (PHER 03112 and 03055). Several inhumations were recorded and associated grave goods included knives, spearheads, brooches and a pot with swastika decoration dated to the mid 6th Century. Sites PHER 03112 and 03055 were located 580m northwest and 420m westnorthwest of the investigation site respectively. As these Anglo-Saxon burials appear to be spread over a large area, the extent of the cemetery (or cemeteries) is unknown.

By the medieval period, the edge of the undrained fen was located just a matter of metres north of the investigation site.

Cartographic evidence shows that the site has been used as arable at least since Inclosure.

The Fenland Survey includes a plot of the open fields as they were in 1829, with northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned strips being shown across the investigation area (Hall 1987, 36). This area is named 'Blackman Field', and Hall notes that this name can be traced back to 1310 in the form of 'blakelond' (ibid. 37).

Old Ordnance Survey maps indicate that some of the boundaries of the strip fields were preserved within the footprint of the proposed building until the late 1950s. An 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows three such boundaries within the proposed building footprint, one close to its centre, and others close to its east and west edges (Figure 6). Later maps show the central boundary is absent by 1900 and the eastern boundary absent by 1958. By the time of a 1967-78 Ordnance Survey map the remaining boundary had gone.

The remainder of the sites and finds recorded by the PHER within 750m of the site generally refer to undated or post-medieval sites or finds, in addition to largely negative investigations

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The general aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation were to:

- Provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.

- Assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.

- Provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.

- Provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further

archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.

- Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.

- Provide information for accession to the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER).

The specific aim of the investigation was to establish whether a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery (or cemeteries) in the area may extend into the proposed development site.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

Two 15m trenches and one 20m trench were excavated, representing approximately a 4% representative sample of the total area of the proposed building footprint. Provisional trench locations were agreed with PCCAS Prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The trenches were laid out in these agreed positions using a survey grade GPS.

Topsoil was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Any identified deposits and potential archaeological features were then investigated by hand.

Representative portions of the trench and excavated features were recorded through hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. This record was augmented by colour and black and white photographs and written records on *pro forma* recording sheets.

A survey grade GPS was used at the completion of excavations to locate the trenches and features and to provide levels above Ordnance Datum.

Thorough metal detector sweeps were made of exposed excavation surfaces and spoil.

6.0 RESULTS OF TRIAL TRENCHING

For full descriptions of contexts mentioned in the following account please refer to Appendix 1.

6.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 3-5)

The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 1 was (105), a light to mid grey clay representing the solid geology of Oxford Clay. Sealing this was a patchy deposit of variable thickness (104) which comprised mid reddish-brown clayey sand and gravel. This probably represented the patchy northern extent of March Sand and Gravels, which are mapped as drift geology across the southern half of the field.

A northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned linear feature [102] was recorded cut through these natural layers. This probable ditch was 3.1m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a single fill of mid to dark greyish-brown silt sand and clay (103), from which two redeposited fragments of land drain, dated as post-medieval to modern, were retrieved (Appendix 2). Two fragments of animal bone were also retrieved from fill (103) and included the distal condyle of an adult horse humerus which was of reasonably large size indicating a horse rather than pony. A second piece was a small calcined (burnt) piece of bone which was not identifiable to species, but almost certainly derived from a horse or cattle-sized animal (James Rackham, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, *pers. comm*.). A piece of abraded brick of probable post-medieval date was retrieved from the machined surface of this ditch (108) (Appendix 2).

The western edge of ditch [102] was truncated by a land drain [106] which followed the same alignment. This was 0.22m wide and at over 0.65m deep, excavation being discontinued once an *in-situ* land drain was identified in its base. Two fragments of this land drain were retrieved and were dated as modern (107) (Appendix 2).

The drain backfill was sealed by topsoil, which comprised dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay. The lower 80mm of topsoil (101) appeared not to have been subjected to the most recent ploughing, in contrast to the overlying 0.28m thick plough soil (100). Two sherds of late 18th to 19th century pottery and one fragment of abraded modern brick were retrieved from topsoil (100). A piece of 18th to 19th century garden pot was retrieved as unstratified material from this trench (109) (Appendix 2).

6.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4, Plates 6-7)

Natural Oxford Clay was again encountered in Trench 2, forming the earliest layer throughout the base of this trench (204).

Sealing this was (203), a mid greyish- reddish-brown silt, sand and clay which varied from 0.12m to 0.32m thick and had an undulating base. This layer appeared to have

been formed through natural processes, perhaps due to the location of this trench in the lowest part of the field and adjacent to the medieval fen edge.

Topsoil in this trench was recorded as a 0.25m ploughed thickness (201) overlying a further 0.10m thick unploughed layer (202). Both comprised dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay. Single sherds of late 18th to 20th century and 19th to 20th century blue transfer print pottery and an abraded piece of tile were retrieved from topsoil (201).

6.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5 and Plates 8-9)

Patches of natural Oxford Clay were visible in the base of Trench 3, and this again formed the earliest recorded layer (308). Mid reddish-brown clayey sand and gravel (312) was recorded intermittently sealing the Oxford Clay across the southern part of Trench 3, apparently representing natural March gravels.

The northernmost 5-6m of Trench 3 was machined to the top of deposit (311), a mid greyish-brown to reddish-brown silt, sand and clay (311). This is likely to have been the same as deposit (203), and be the result of the topographical position at the base of a slope down from south to north and adjacent to the medieval fen edge.

A northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned linear feature was investigated in Trench 3 [303]. This probable ditch was 2.0m wide and 0.47m deep, had moderately sloping concave sides and a gently concave base. The lower fill of ditch [303] comprised a 0.31m thick mid reddish-brown sandy and gravelly clay (305). The upper fill was a 0.17m thick dark grey sand, silt and clay with frequent pebbles an occasional coal (304). Finds from the machined upper surface of this ditch comprised a single sherd of 17th to 18th century pottery and one flake of possibly post-medieval brick (309) (Appendix 2).

A land drain trench [306] had been cut into the western edge of [303], and lay near-parallel to the earlier ditch. This 0.17m wide trench was excavated to a depth of 0.32m, where the top of a ceramic land drain was revealed. One small fragment of this drain was retained and was dated as modern (307) (Appendix 2).

As in Trenches 1 and 2, topsoil was recorded as ploughed (301) and unploughed (302) layers, 0.33m and 0.10m thick respectively. Both layers comprised dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay.

Unstratified finds from Trench 3 comprised two sherds of late 18th to 20th century blue transfer print pottery (310) (Appendix 2).

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The earliest identified deposits in each of the three evaluation trenches comprised Oxford Clay of the underlying solid geology. British Geological Survey mapping shows a drift geology of March Sand and Gravels overlying Oxford Clay in the southern part of the investigation area, adjacent to Thorney Road, but not extending across the proposed building footprint and area of trial trenching (BGS Online Viewer). However, apparent deposits of patchy March Sand and Gravels were recorded in Trenches 1 and 3, possibly representing the northern extent of these deposits.

This natural sand and gravel was not recorded in Trench 2, where instead a layer of silt, sand and clay (203) overlay natural clay. Although somewhat similar to the March Sand and Gravels identified in Trenches 1 and 3, deposit (203) appeared to be more brown and stoneless, and to represent a layer formed as a result of the topographical location of this trench in the lowest part of the field and adjacent to the medieval fen edge. The ground level in the vicinity of Trench 2 at the time of the evaluation was approximately 4.9m AOD, in contrast to levels of approximately 6.5m AOD at the southern boundary of the field. The Medieval fen edge lay immediately north of the investigation site (Figure 6, Hall 1987, 36), and alluvium is recorded immediately north of the A47, just beyond the northern boundary of the field (BGS online viewer). It is likely that layer (203) is the result of a combination of these factors, perhaps with some migration of colluvium down the gentle slope but being largely the result of at least seasonally wet conditions in the medieval period until the post-medieval draining of the fen to the north. This deposit was however devoid of finds and so undated. A small area of similar material recorded at the northern end of Trench 3 may be part of this same deposit (311).

The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned strip fields on the northern side of Thorney Road (Figure 6). These are also depicted by Hall in his map of the Medieval landscape of Eye (1987, 36). Hall names the area as 'Blackman Field', and notes that the name can be traced back to 1310 as 'blakelond' (ibid, 37). This indicates that the site is likely to have been farmed since the medieval period.

Two linear features were excavated, one each in Trenches 1 and 3, both of which follow the same northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment (Figure 6). Linear [102] in Trench 1 contained post-Medieval to modern land drain fragments and in Trench 3 a piece of 17th to 18th century pottery was retrieved as a surface find from linear [303]. Both features appear to be ditches, probably serving a drainage function and also sub-dividing strips. The possibility of an alternative agricultural origin for these features cannot be excluded. No medieval finds were retrieved during the investigation and all

finds from the ditches were of post-medieval date. However, a medieval origin for the ditches, with later recutting obscuring the earlier boundaries cannot be discounted. The lower fill of ditch [303] was distinctly lighter in colour than the upper fill and, although undated, could potentially be the remnants of a medieval boundary. There was however no clear evidence for recutting of this ditch, and both fills may well belong to a single post-medieval ditch.

Probable ditch [102] did not continue into Trench 2 despite being aligned towards it. A possible explanation for this may be that this feature did once extend further to the north, but as a shallow feature since removed by ploughing. The base of topsoil (which overlies the upper fill of ditch [102] in Trench 1) was at 4.71m AOD, and in Trench 2 the base of topsoil was at around 4.49m AOD, 0.22m lower in the latter trench. Ditch [102] as recorded in Trench 1 was only 0.23m deep, hence if there was not a substantial drop in the base of the ditch to the north this might easily have been lost to the plough. A simpler explanation could be that with a slight change of width the boundary might skirt the western edge of Trench 1.

Three land drain trenches were recorded during the evaluation, one in each of the three trenches. Two of these (in Trenches 1 and 3) were excavated, and both were subsequently dated as modern. Each of the excavated examples truncated the earlier probable ditched boundaries, and followed what were presumably still low points in the ground surface along the course of backfilled boundary and drainage ditches.

A land drain trench in Trench 2 was recorded, but in this case no evidence for an earlier ditch on the same alignment was identified. However, this may still suggest the position of a former comparable boundary.

A slight concentration of finds was noted in the topsoil at the northwest corner of the site. Unstratified and topsoil finds from the area of trenching totalled three sherds of late 18th to 19th century pottery, four sherds of late 18th to 20th century pottery, a single piece of 19th to 20th century pottery and two ceramic building material fragments, including a modern example. These could indicate material inadvertently introduced via manuring scatter or possibly night soil dumping in this part of the field.

No finds predating the 17th to 18th centuries were retrieved during the investigation. No undated features were identified in the trial trenches, and there was no indication of any activity predating the post-medieval period.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Matthew Dalton who commissioned the work and Rob Gooding and Peter Fox assisted in the successful completion of the project. Rebecca Casa-Hatton provided advice on the project and information contained within the Peterborough Historic Environment Record. Thanks are also due to Anne Irving and James Rackham for their contributions to this report.

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10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: EYTR17
PLANNING APPLICATION No.: 16/02344/FUL
FIELD OFFICER: Vicky Mellor
NGR: TF 23511 03205
CIVIL PARISH: Eye
DATE OF INTERVENTION: 26th March – 2nd April 2017
TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation
UNDERTAKEN FOR: Matthew Dalton, Dalton Seeds

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION:
Acorn Archaeology, 9 New Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. NG34 7HG
FINAL LOCATION: Peterborough Museums and Art Galleries
ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Daily record sheets	4
Photographic record sheet	1
Plan register sheet	1
Section register sheet	1
Context records	26
Context register sheets	3
Sheets containing scale drawings	2
Black and White photographs	34
Digital Photographs	48

1 bag of finds suitable for discard – not to be deposited

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES

Plate 1: General view of site from northwest corner, looking southeast

Plate 2 General view during trial trenching, looking west towards Dalmark House

Plate 3: Pre-excavation view of Trench 1, looking northwest, scale 1m

Plate 4: Linear feature [102] and land drain [106], Section 1, looking northeast, scale 1m

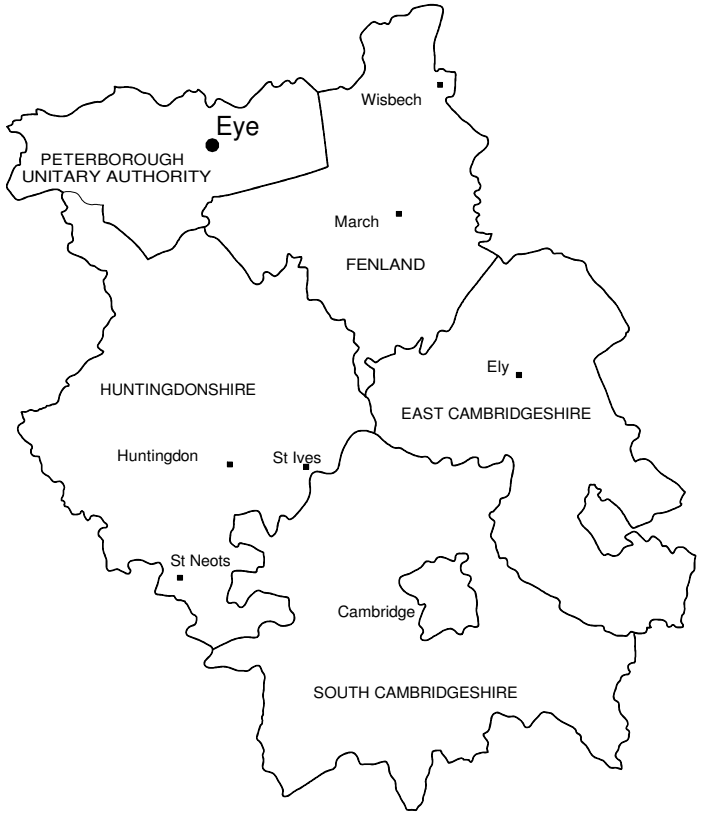
Plate 5: Linear feature [102] and land drain [106], Section 2, looking south, scale 1m

Plate 6: Pre-excavation view of Trench 2, looking east, scale 1m

Plate 7: Representative section Trench 2, Section 3, looking south, scale 1m

Plate 8: Pre-excavation view of Trench 3, looking north, scale 1m

Plate 9: Linear feature [303] and land drain [306], Section 4, looking northwest, scale 1m



0 20km

Not to scale

0 1km

Scale 1:50,000

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Figure 1 Site location map

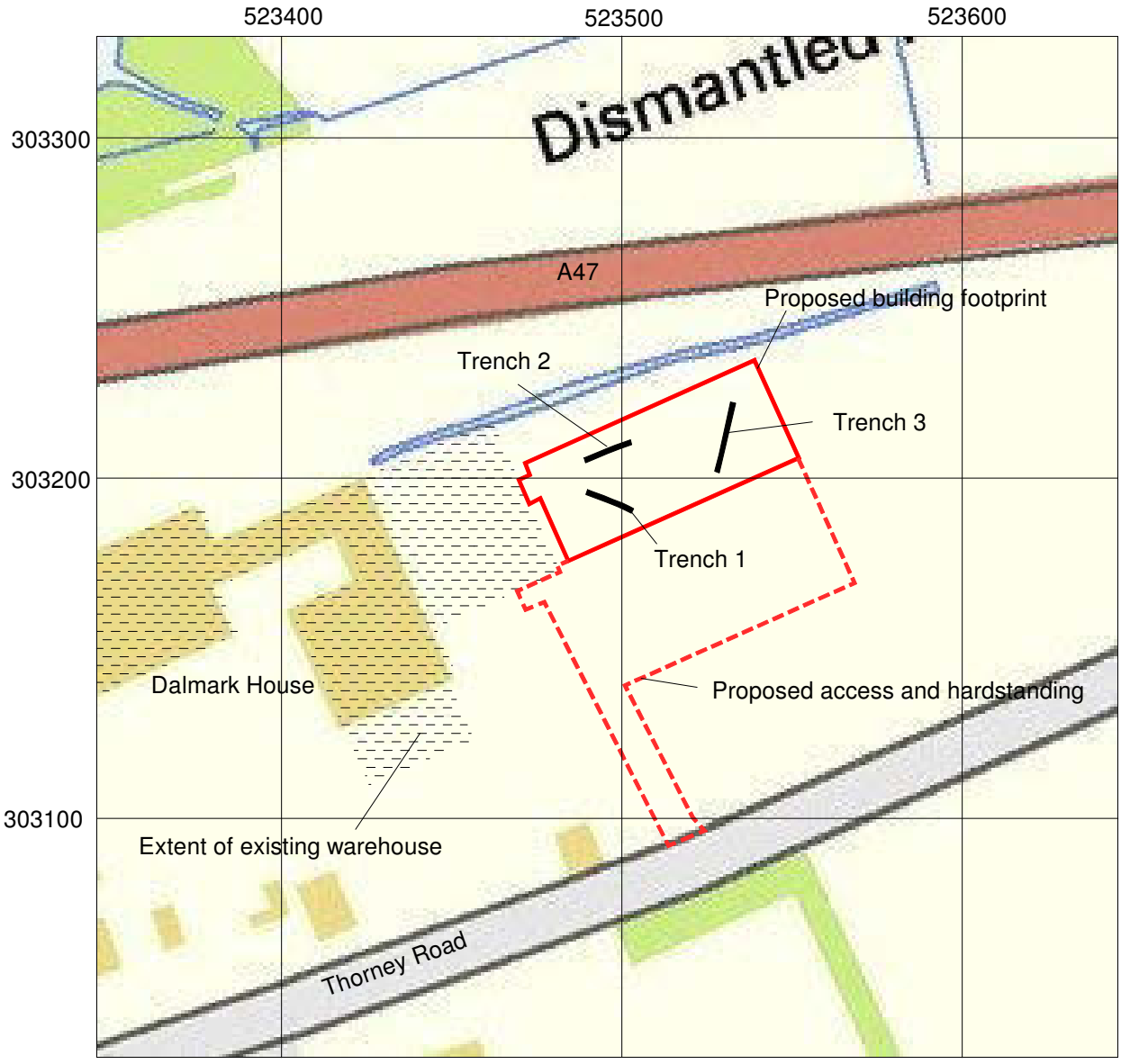

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Figure 2 Trench location plan

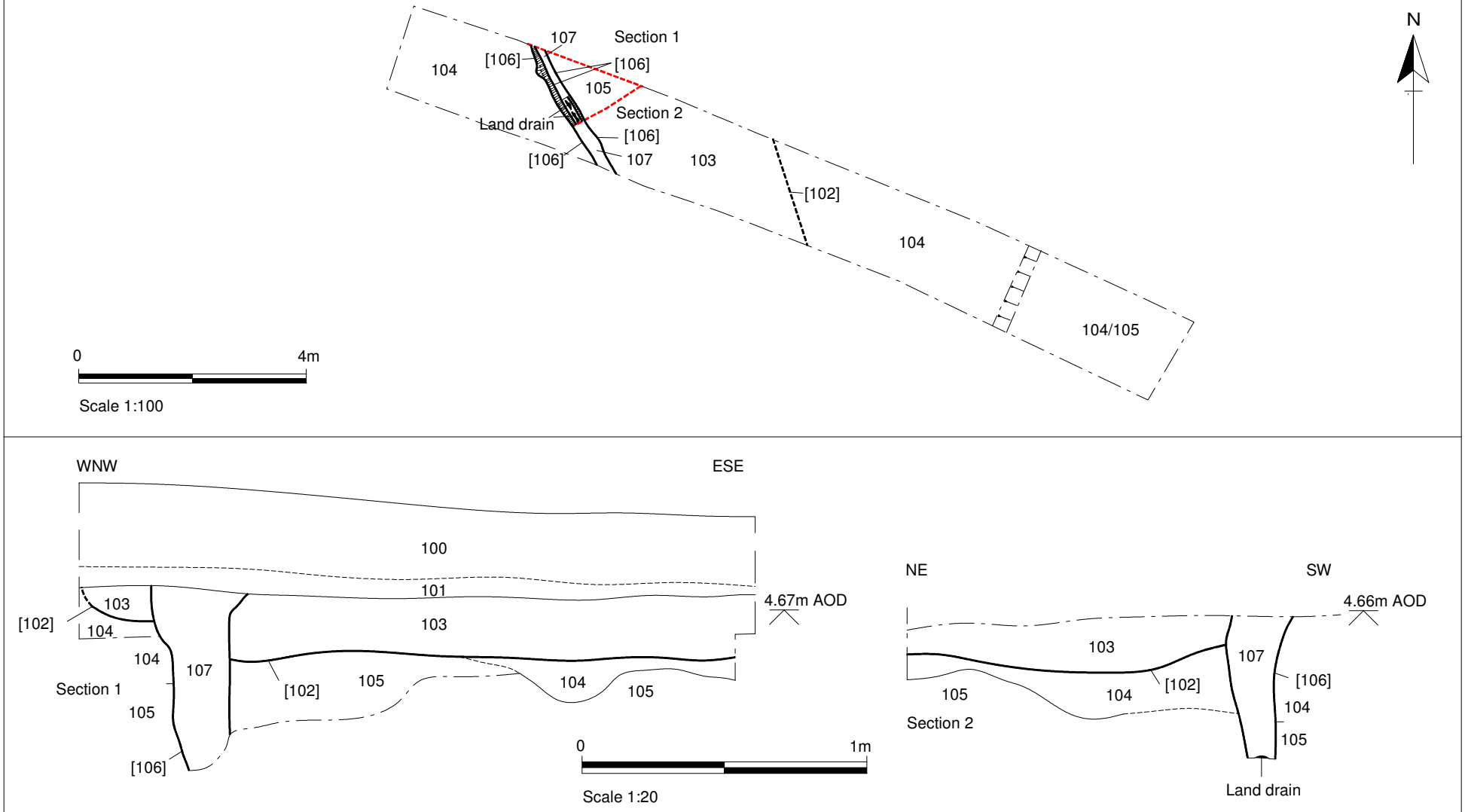

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Figure 3 Trench 1 plan and sections

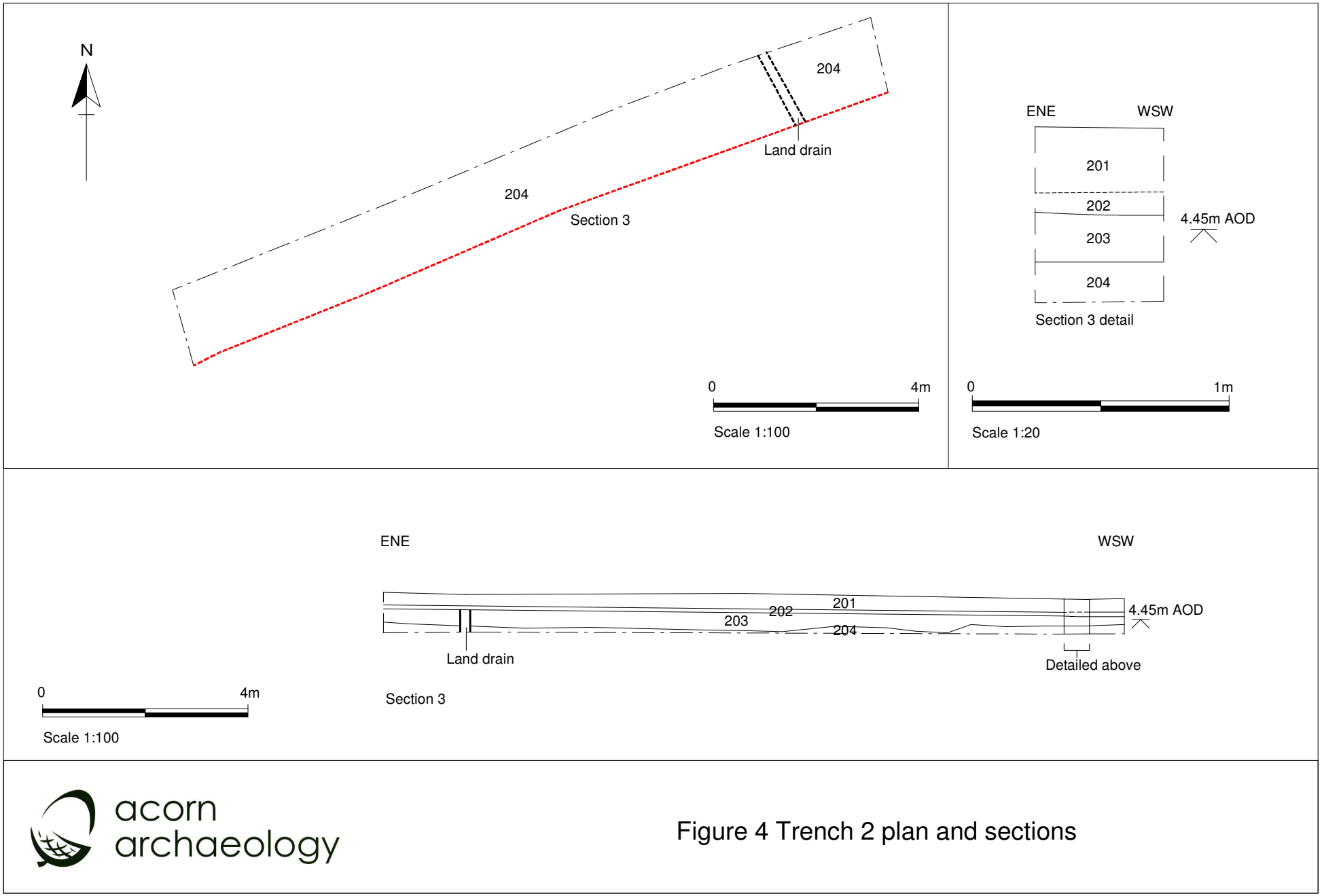

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Figure 4 Trench 2 plan and sections

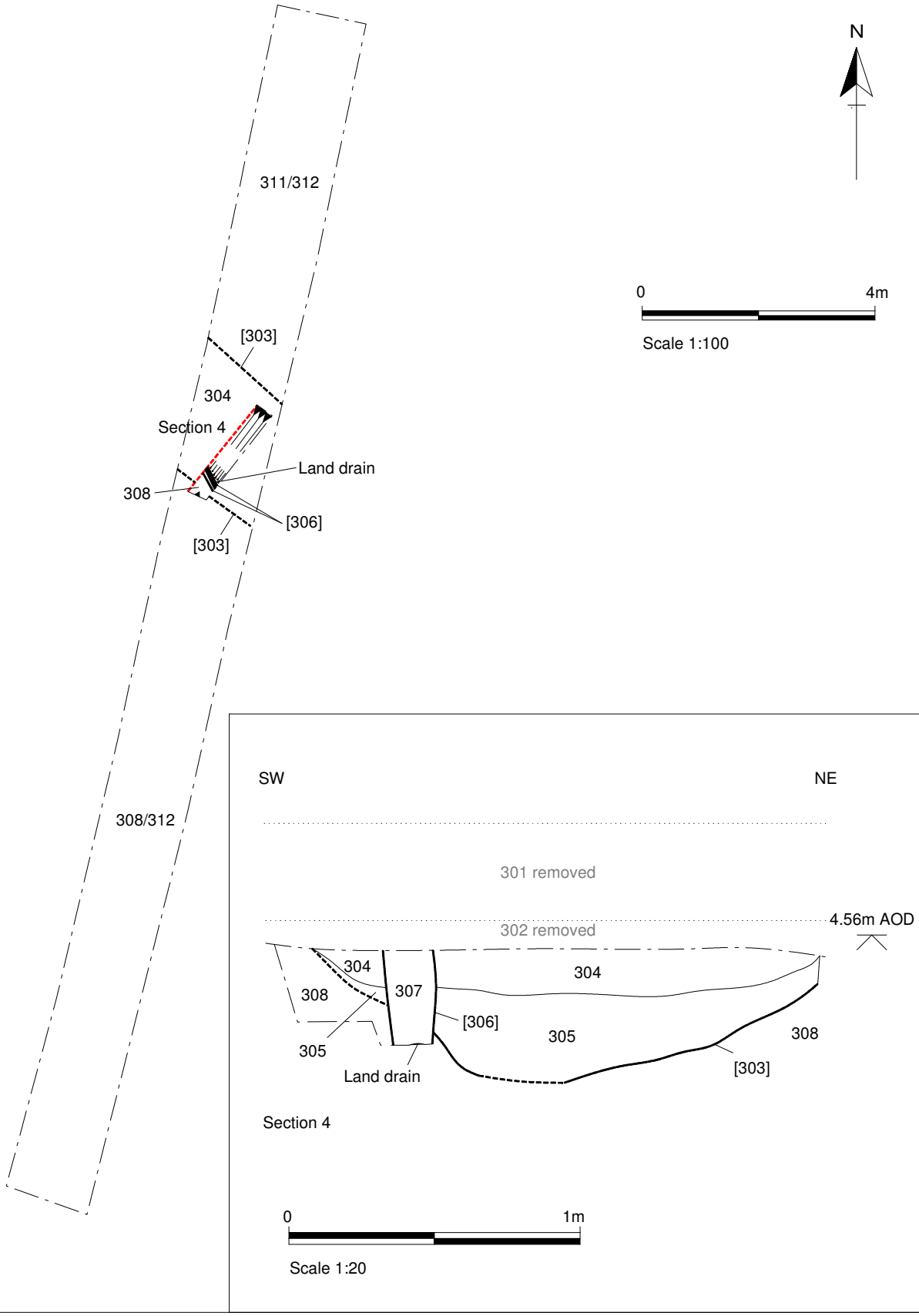

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Figure 5 Trench 3 plan and section

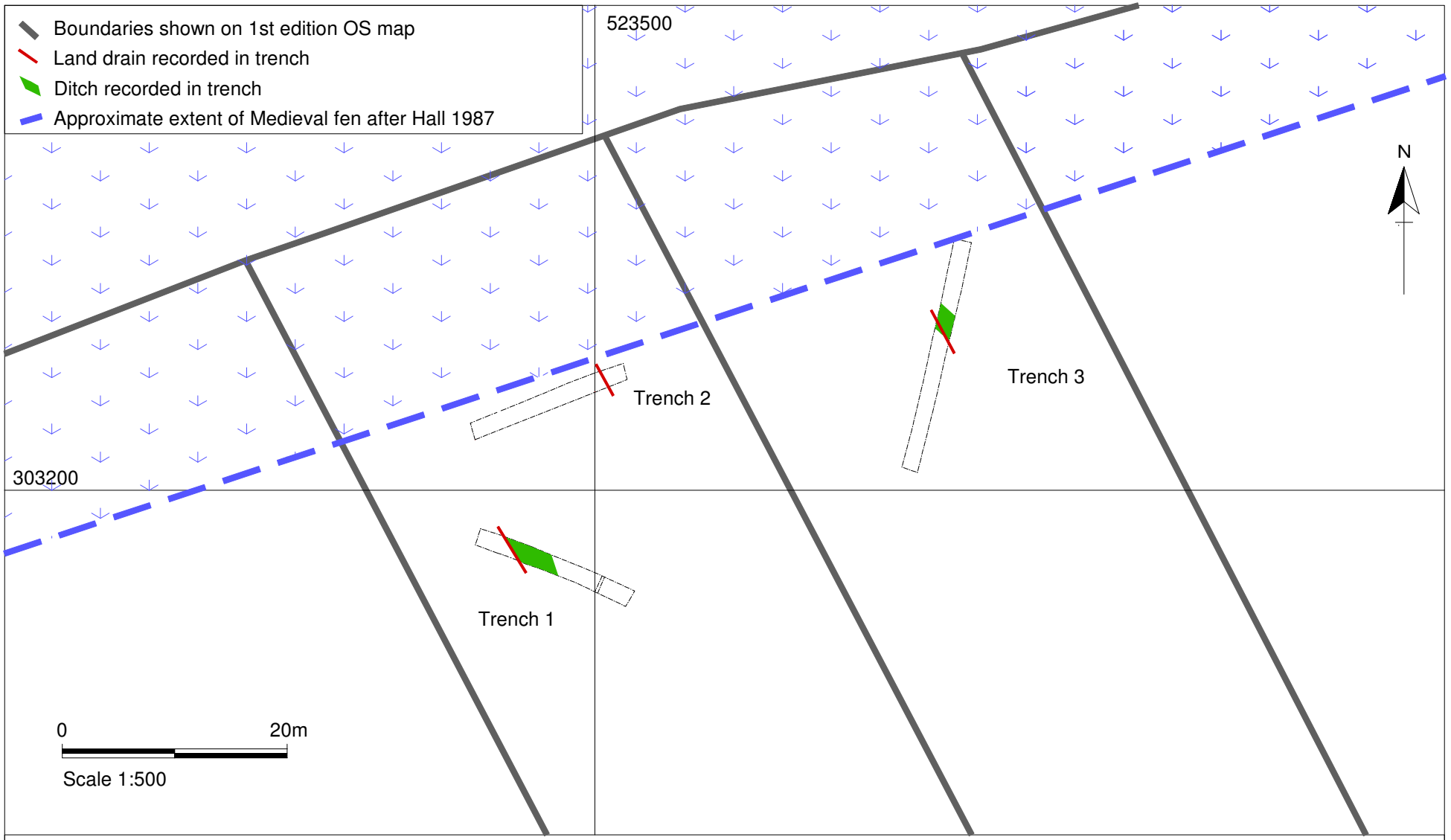

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Figure 6 Trenches and features in relation to boundaries shown on Northamptonshire 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1886-1889 map and Medieval fen edge

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Number	Description	Interpretation
100	Baked but soft when damp (plastic) dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay with very frequent sub-angular to well-rounded pebbles, occasional ceramic building material, pottery and coal fragments, 0.28m thick	Topsoil of ploughed field
101	Soft to plastic, baked where exposed, dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay with frequent sub-angular to well-rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, 80mm thick	Base of topsoil, probably unploughed base of (100)
102	Northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned linear feature, 3.1m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately steep gently concave sides where seen, and a flat to gently undulating base	Linear feature, probably a drainage and boundary ditch of post-Medieval strip fields
103	Firm, quite plastic when damp, mid to darkish greyish-brown silt, sand and clay with frequent sub-angular to rounded pebbles and occasional coal, 0.23m thick	Fill of linear [102]
104	Firm mid bright reddish-brown clayey sand and gravel with occasional manganese, at least 0.22m thick	Natural sand, gravel and clay
105	Firm to plastic light to mid grey with reddish mottles clay with occasional small pebbles and grit, over 0.25m thick	Natural clay
106	Northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned linear feature, 0.22m wide and over 0.65m deep with near-vertical sides, not bottomed	Land drain trench
107	Firm to soft, plastic in places mixed patches of dark greyish to blackish-brown silty and sandy clay (as 100),mid reddish-brown sand clay and gravel (as 104) and light grey clay (as 105), with occasional pebbles, at least 0.65m thick	Mixed backfill of land drain trench [106]
108	Finds from machined surface of (103)	
109	Unstratified finds from Trench 1	

Trench 2

Number	Description	Interpretation
201	Baked but soft when damp (plastic), dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay with very frequent sub-angular to well-rounded pebbles, occasional well abraded ceramic building material and pottery and occasional coal fragments, 0.25m thick	Topsoil of ploughed field
202	Soft to plastic, baked where exposed, dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay with frequent sub-angular to well-rounded pebbles and occasional coal fragments, 0.10m thick	Base of topsoil, probably unploughed base of (201)
203	Fairly firm to slightly plastic mid greyish- reddish-brown silt with reddish-brown mottles, sand and clay, base undulating in section at 0.12m to 0.32m thick	Layer, possibly result of position at base of slope and adjacent to Medieval fen edge in low, wet point
204	Firm to plastic light to mid grey with reddish mottles and patches clay with occasional small pebbles and grit, over 0.20m thick	Natural clay

Trench 3

Number	Description	Interpretation
301	Baked but soft (plastic) when damp, dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay with very frequent sub-angular to well-rounded pebbles, occasional well-abraded ceramic building material and pottery and occasional coal, 0.33m thick	Topsoil of ploughed field
302	Soft to plastic, baked where exposed, dark blackish-brown silty and fine sandy clay with frequent sub-angular to well-rounded pebbles and occasional coal fragments, 0.10m thick	Base of topsoil, probably unploughed base of (301)
303	Northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned linear feature, 2.0m wide and 0.47m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a gently concave base	Linear feature, probably a drainage and boundary ditch of post-Medieval strip fields
304	Firm dark grey sand, silt and clay with frequent pebbles and occasional coal, 0.17m thick	Upper fill of linear [303]
305	Firm mid reddish-brown sandy and gravelly clay, 0.31m thick	Lower fill of linear [303]
306	Northnorthwest-southsoutheast aligned linear feature, 0.17m wide and over 0.32m deep with near-vertical sides, not bottomed	Land drain trench
307	Firm to soft, plastic in places, mixed patches of dark greyish and blackish-brown silty sandy clay (as 301), mid reddish-brown sand, clay and gravel (as 305) and light grey clay (like 308), with occasional pebbles, over 0.32m thick	Mixed backfill of land drain trench [306]
308	Firm to plastic light to mid grey with reddish mottles clay with occasional small pebbles and grit, over 0.35m thick	Natural clay
309	Surface finds from machined surface of (304)	
310	Unstratified finds from Trench 3	
311	Firmish to slightly plastic mid greyish-brown to reddish-brown silt, sand and clay, apparently only extending across northern 6.5m of trench	Layer, possibly result of position at base of slope and adjacent to Medieval fen edge in low, wet point
312	Firm mid bright reddish-brown clayey sand and gravel in patches at south end of trench	Natural sand, gravel and clay

APPENDIX 2 THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of eight sherds from seven vessels, weighing 52 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates from the late Post-medieval to the early modern period.

Results

Table 1, Archive of the Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
100	WHITE	Whiteware	Open	2	1	3	BS	Spalled	Late 18th to 19th
109	LERTH	Late Earthenware	Garden pot	1	1	7	Base	Blue transfer print	Late 18th to 20th
201	WHITE	Whiteware	?	1	1	1	BS	Spalled	Late 18th to 20th
201	WHITE	Whiteware	Bowl	1	1	25	Rim	Blue transfer print	19th to 20th
309	SLIP	Slipware	Open	1	1	12	BS	Red fabric; white slip with yellow glaze	17th to 18th
310	PEARL	Pearlware	Open	1	1	1	Base	Blue transfer print	Late 18th to 20th
310	PEARL	Pearlware	Open	1	1	3	BS	Blue transfer print	Late 18th to 20th

Potential

The sherds are suitable for discard.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the ACBMG Guidelines. A total of ten sherds weighing 386 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The Ceramic Building Material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list is included in Table 2. The Ceramic Building Material dates from the Post-medieval to the early modern period.

Results

Table 2, Archive of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
100	BRK	Bick	Fine oxidised	1	7	Abraded	Modern
103	DRAIN	Land drain	Coarse; mixed oxidised Gault	2	120	Very abraded	Post medieval to modern
107	CBM	Miscellaneous CBM	Fine oxidised	1	1	Flake	-
107	DRAIN	Land drain	Gault	2	83		Modern
108	BRK	Brick	Fine oxidised	1	94	Abraded	Post medieval?
201	TILE	Tile	Fine oxidised	1	26	Abraded	Post medieval?
307	DRAIN	Land drain	Gault	1	27		Modern
309	BRK	Brick	Fine oxidised	1	28	Flake	Post medieval?

Potential

The sherds are suitable for discard.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

APPENDIX 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM SUMMARY PAGE

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: acornarc1-282370

Project details

Project name	Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye, Peterborough
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye, Peterborough. The investigation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a seed gran store as a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery was located within 500m of the site. Only natural deposits, possible alluvium, post medieval ditches and modern land drains were recorded. The site seems to have been farmed since medieval times, and ditches found in the evaluation trenches were on the same alignment as post medieval boundaries shown on old Ordnance Survey maps. Finds dating to the 17th to 20th centuries were retrieved during the investigation.
Project dates	Start: 26-03-2017 End: 02-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	54065 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	EYTR17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/02344/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	LAND DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH EYE Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye,

	Peterborough
Postcode	PE6 7UD
Study area	2300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 23511 03205 52.61219032217 -0.175629010456 52 36 43 N 000 10 32 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.5m Max: 4.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Acorn Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Vicky Mellor
Project director/manager	Vicky Mellor
Project supervisor	Vicky Mellor
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Matthew Dalton, Dalton Seeds

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Finds suitable for discard
Physical Archive ID	EYTR17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	EYTR17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye, Peterborough. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mellor, V.
Other bibliographic details	Acorn Archaeology report number 30.1
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Acorn Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	Sleaford
Description	A4 grey literature developer report containing descriptive and discursive account of the findings, supported by finds and context lists and details, colour figures and plates.
URL	http://www.oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	Vicky Mellor (info@acorn-archaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	11 April 2017

OASIS: