WCFC11/002

# LAND AT WRYDE CROFT FARM, COVENEY, PETERBOROUGH

*Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1*

*for RES UK & Ireland Developments Ltd*

*07/01411/FUL*
*APP/J0540/A/08/2090541*

*February 2013*

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

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# LAND AT WRYDE CROFT FARM, COVENEY, PETERBOROUGH

## Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1

*Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an evaluation on land proposed for commercial development at Wryde Croft, Thorney, Peterborough, in order to provide further information on its archaeological potential. The work was commissioned by RES UK and Ireland Developments Limited. A total of 58 trenches were excavated within the Development Area (DA). No sub-surface remains of archaeological significance were revealed.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning background

1.1.1 RES UK and Ireland Developments Limited (the client) have submitted a planning application (07/01411/FUL) for the construction of six wind turbines with access tracks and associated works at Wryde Croft, to the northeast of Thorney in Peterborough; henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) (*Illus 1*). The application was refused by notice in October 2008 however a subsequent appeal (APP/J0540/A/08/2090541) was allowed in April 2010. As part of the application process, the client has undertaken an archaeological investigation of the DA comprising a trial trench evaluation (*Illus 1*). The evaluation was carried out to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where any intrusive development may take place.

1.1.2 The local planning authority (LPA) is advised on archaeological matters by the Peterborough City Council's Archaeologist (PCCA). The PCCA advised that an intrusive archaeological trial trench evaluation would be required in advance of any development in order to obtain further information on the sub-surface archaeological potential. These works were requested in accordance with government guidance as set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012).

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (2011) on behalf of the client. Prior to this Headland Archaeology undertook consultation with Peterborough Archaeological Service (PAS) at Peterborough City Council on behalf of the client, regarding the requirements for the trial trench evaluation. Headland Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a WSI for the evaluation, undertake the site works and produce a report (this document) on the results.

1.1.4 Non-intrusive archaeological studies comprising a desk-based assessment (DBA), updated impact assessment (CCCAFU 2003 and 2004) and an aerial photographic assessment (Palmer 2003) have previously been completed and the combined results of the earlier work and intrusive investigations will allow the PCCA to make their recommendations on the planning application.

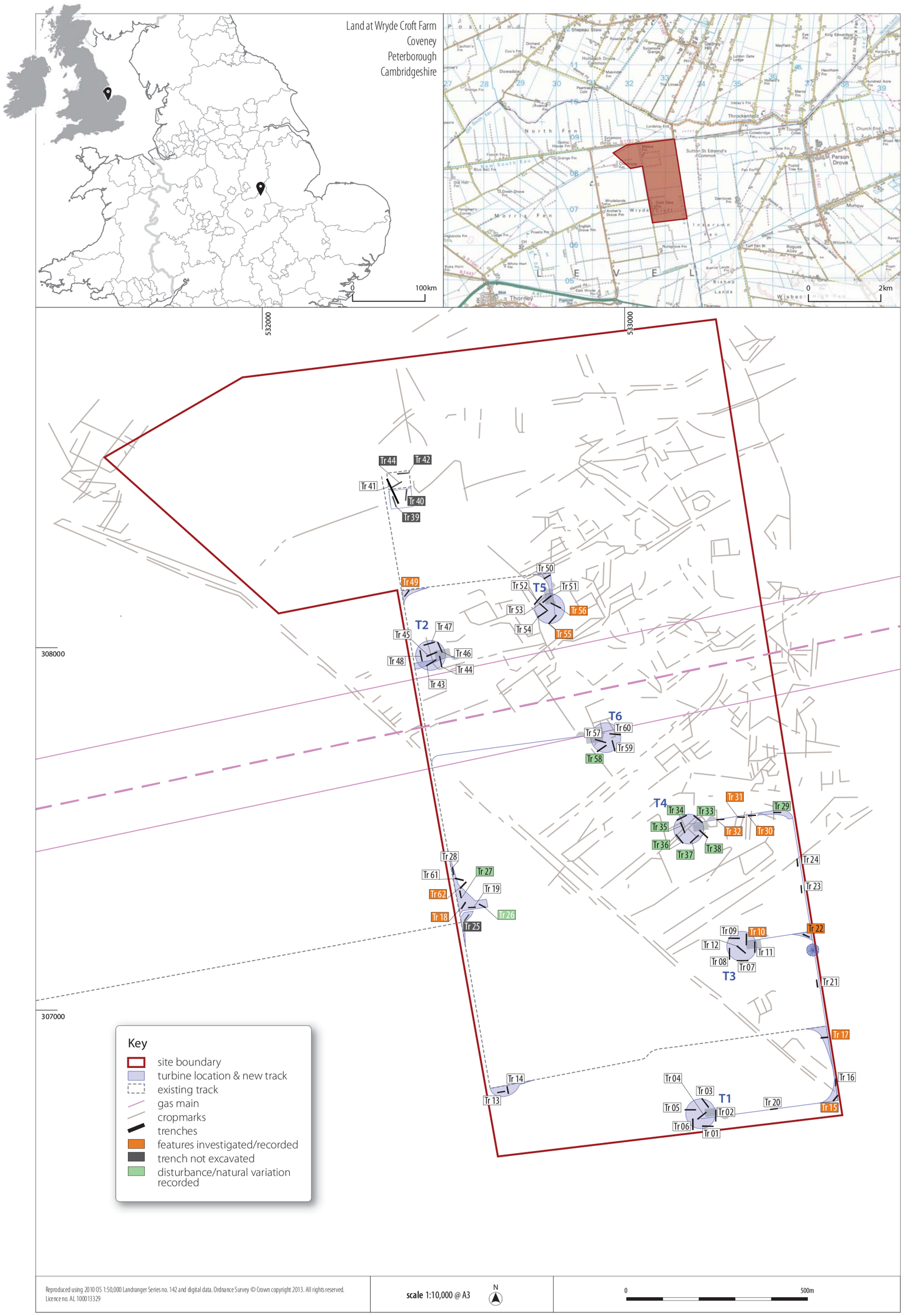
### 1.2 Site location and geology

1.2.1 The DA is located approximately 6km to the northeast of Thorney in Peterborough and is centred at TF 330 075 (*Illus 1*). It comprises a broadly rectangular area of arable land to the east of Malice Farm and Gold Dike Farm at Wryde Croft. It is bounded by Gold Dike to the east, French Drove (the B1167) to the north, Scolding Drove and adjoining arable land to the west and arable land to the south.

1.2.2 The DA comprises agricultural land in arable use which had largely been ploughed and left to settle at the time of the archaeological fieldwork, although some areas had been recently planted. The site and surrounding area is drained by a series of large dykes that run along the field boundaries. A watercourse known as Old Wryde Drain lies further to the south of the site to the immediate south of East Wryde Farm.

1.2.3 The DA occupies a typically flat Fenland landscape at around 1.5m AOD.

1.2.4 The superficial geology of the area comprises Tidal Flat deposits of Quaternary date, defined as a '*consolidated soft silt*




**Illus 1**
*Site location*

*clay, with layers of peat, sand and gravel*' and Barroway Drove Beds. The underlying solid geology comprises pre-Flandrian geologies of March Gravels and Oxford Clay Formation (British Geological Survey website www.bgs.ac.uk). Further, it is noted that the site lies within an area of drained fenlands comprising infill deposits derived from former river channels dating back to the Bronze Age.

1.2.5 Ground investigation works were carried out at the site between August and September 2011 revealing topsoil between 0.20m and 0.70m below ground level (bgl) underlain by Alluvium Crust up to 1.00m to 2.80m bgl (RES 2012).

## 1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the DA has been detailed in the desk-based assessment, updated impact assessment (CCCAFU 2003 and 2004) and aerial photographic assessment (Palmer, 2003) as reproduced in the Environmental Statement (RES 2007). The results are summarised below.

### *Prehistoric*

1.3.2 The DA is thought to have been covered by salt marsh and mud flats during the Neolithic period, when the Lower Barroway Drove Beds were deposited. In the Early Bronze Age freshwater flooding resulted in peat growth, followed by higher velocity flooding and the deposition of the Upper Barroway Drove Beds in the later Bronze Age. Accordingly, early prehistoric activity in the area would have been restricted to any small gravel 'islands' that might have existed in the early Holocene period before being inundated. However, no such islands are known within the site boundary and the site is thought to have been occupied by a lagoon during the early prehistoric period. A single large water course (palaeochannel/rodden) with numerous subsidiary river channels formed during the Bronze Age, dominating the area of the DA. It is thought likely that a lagoon remained to the immediate west of the DA (in the location of the present Chestnut Farm), fed by roddons draining from the south during the Iron Age. The river and drainage patterns in the area throughout the prehistoric period led to the development of marshes and the formation of peat deposits. In general, any prehistoric settlement and associated activity would have been limited and concentrated on dryer land at the fen edge.

### *Roman*

1.3.3 During the Roman period settlement developed in areas with gravel and clay geology, further to the west and north of the DA. Indeed, excavations to the northeast at Throckenholt Farm revealed Roman remains (Bray and Spoerry 1994). There was a system of roddons, formed by the deposition of estuarine silt along the channels of old watercourses at the western edge of the DA. The roddons resulted in areas of slightly higher ground which attracted settlement. The Historic Environment Record (HER) data suggests that there was a landscape of small scattered farmsteads in the area during the Roman period. Notably, the area to the immediate west of the DA (in the vicinity of the present Chestnut Farm) is thought to have become habitable during the Roman period. An earthwork and cropmarks recorded to the north of Chestnut Farm are considered likely to be of Roman date (HER03616).

1.3.4 The aerial photographic assessment and replotting (Palmer 2003) indicated the presence of an extensive series of cropmarks, interpreted as settlement remains and field systems within and beyond the DA. The cropmark features were thought likely to largely be of Roman date, associated with a phase of colonisation in the 2nd century AD which was made possible by a period of marine regression and falling water tables. The cropmarks suggested that the site is bisected by northwest-southeast aligned road or boundary, showing as a pair of ditches. To the northeast of this, traces of a rectilinear field system were identified, containing smaller enclosures. There are no cropmarks recorded to the southwest of the road or '*limiting drove*' and Palmer (2003) suggested that this marked the boundary of land which was too wet to allow settlement. Despite the good potential for Roman remains it was indicated that the cropmarks may in part reflect the pattern of earlier watercourses preserved as roddons (RES 2007). Furthermore, peat deposits continued to form in the area at the end of the Roman period causing flooding.



### *Anglo-Saxon and medieval*

1.3.5 By the Anglo-Saxon period the area of the DA had become waterlogged again and there were only small areas of dry land. Thorney village was not established until the late 10th century AD although a hermitage is recorded in the area in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of AD656. The site lay to the south of the '*Old Eau*' (Shire Drain), which most likely divided the Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire Fens during the 13th century. The Lincolnshire Fens were shallower and were useable as pasture in the summer months but the area around Thorney remained inaccessible. Abbotesdik is recorded along the eastern site boundary from AD1228, relating to land to the east owned by the Abbot of Ely. It was later known as Gold Dike from AD1500. Wryde Croft developed in about AD1250 and initially comprised an area alongside the stream that ran from Thorney along the course of the roddon (which had crossed the area from the Bronze Age). A 14th Century monastic Grange, related to Thorney Abbey is known to have existed at Wryde Croft, although it presumably occupied a roddon or similar higher land its exact location is unknown (HER 08265).

### *Post-medieval*

1.3.6 The area of the site remained waterlogged during the early Post-medieval period. Subsequently, there were various phases of land reclamation and drainage throughout the 17th to 20th centuries. The first proposal to redrain Thorney

Fen was made in 1624. It is recorded that there were only 300 to 400 acres of cultivable land in 1629 (Pugh 1953). At this time the site lay within the area known as the North Level in Thorney Lordship, under the ownership of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford. Francis, the 4th Earl of Bedford was granted the right to hold a market and two fairs at Thorney in 1634. The Bedford family continued to hold land at Thorney until 1910 when the 11th Duke sold the estate (Pugh 1953). In 1638 Thorney remained inaccessible during the winter months (Pugh 1953). Parts of Thorney Fen were reclaimed during the 17th century and Hare's map of 1652 shows that the area comprised a series of divided and drained fields, arranged in a regular linear pattern. There were no buildings identified within the site or the immediate vicinity at this time. In 1672 the entire area between Crowland (to the west of the site) and Wisbeach (to the east of the site) was flooded (Pugh 1953). Following land reclamation and drainage Halsey's map of 1731 to 1732 shows that land within the site had been heavily divided (*Illus 5*).

1.3.7 Land reclamation and drainage continued in the area of the site throughout the later 18th to 20th centuries. A series of wind engines for water management were built along the western edge of Gold Dike at the east of the site in 1753. In 1770 further flooding is recorded to the west of the site at English Drove (Pugh 1953).There were ten windmills recorded in Thorney in 1787, some or all of which may have been for drainage purposes (Pugh 1953). Drainage improvement works were carried out in the area of the site in 1828 to 1838. Samuel Wells map of 1829 shows an artificial river known as 'Sixteen Foot' to the immediate south of the site and the series of wind engines was still present along the western edge of Gold Dyke. In 1835 a series of folding slackers, forming a sluice was built somewhere along Scolding Drove and the North Drain for land drainage and a pump and sluice is recorded at Malice Farm on the 1st edition map of 1886. In the early 20th century Thorney Drainage Act was passed (in 1910 to 1911), subsequently drainage improvement works were carried out in the area of the site in 1939 to 1950 (Charnley undated).



1.3.8 Archaeological evidence from the site and the surrounding area suggested that the DA had the potential to contain archaeological deposits from the prehistoric to modern periods, although any remains were most likely to be from the Roman and post-medieval periods. The above findings were noted prior to trial trenching being undertaken and are considered in the production of this report.

# 2. METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected the development proposal:
- to establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development:
- to determine and understand the extent, nature, date, function and character of any remains on the site, in their cultural and environmental setting:
- to analyse any evidence retrieved in light of objectives contained within the frameworks of local and regional research provided by Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000), Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011)
- to test the date, character and significance of recorded cropmark features, and to determine to what extent they correlate with any archaeological remains present, for e.g. whether any additional features are present which do not show as cropmarks.

2.1.2 In addition to these general aims, it was thought that the results of the evaluation would provide an opportunity to address the following specific research objectives:

- to assess the effectiveness of the cropmark survey for identifying different types of features and their date?
- to analyse any evidence for Roman settlement with reference to the themes relating to Roman rural settlements and landscapes (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 65).
- to consider the general issue of medieval land reclamation and management of areas of water meadow and marsh pasture (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 96).
- to establishing the depth and character of archaeologically '*sterile*' overburden;
- identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site; and
- defining any constraints (*eg.* areas of disturbance, service locations, *etc.*) and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork if required.

## 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The fieldwork took place between the 23rd November and the 21st December 2012 and was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2011). Any alteration to the proposed trench plan was agreed with the PCCA. A total of fifty-eight trenches were excavated (as shown on *Illus 1*) amounting to 1563.20 linear meters at 1.80m wide. The trenches were laid out in order to test the cropmark survey anomalies (*Illus 1*) and blank areas within the DA. Trench 25 was not excavated as it was located within an area of woodland and a turkey enclosure (*Illus 1*). Trenches 39, 40, 42 and 44 were not excavated due to alterations to the development plan to avoid modern land drainage. However, the position of Trench 41 was altered and lengthened to better evaluate the revised footprint (*Illus 1*). Additional Trenches 61 and 62 were excavated to test an alternative area for the proposed compound.

2.2.2 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket was used to remove topsoil and subsoil layers under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

2.2.3 Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

### 2.3 Recording

2.3.1 All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute *for* Archaeologists (I*f*A). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

2.3.2 An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

2.3.3 A digital photographic record was taken and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are numbered by trench number: *ie*. Trench 1 [101], Trench 2 [201]. Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102) for example.

3.1.2 The overburden across the DA varied significantly, most likely as a result of long-term agricultural land-use. Topsoil was recorded directly overlying natural in twenty-three trenches. Subsoil was identified underlying topsoil and overlying natural in thirty-five trenches. The topsoil varied in thickness from 0.20m (Trenches 18, 27, 28, 31, 32, 51 and 57) to 0.50m (Trench 26). Subsoil varied in thickness from 0.05m (Trench 27) to 0.45m (Trenches 28 and 49) (average between 0.10m and 0.20m). The subsoil generally comprised a fairly mixed silty clay deposit with lenses re-deposited natural. The underlying natural geology generally comprised a mottled mid grey and brownish orange to orangey brown clay.

3.1.3 There was limited evidence for any remains of archaeological significance revealed in any of the 58 trenches. Features were recorded in twelve trenches (Trenches 10, 15, 17, 18, 22, 30, 31, 32, 49, 55, 56 and 62 – *Illus 1*). However this largely comprised evidence relating to Post-medieval agricultural land-use (Trenches 15, 17, 18, 22, 49 and 62). A number of undated features were considered likely to be of natural or similar origin (Trenches 30, 31, 32, 55 and 56). A further 10 trenches (Trenches 26, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 58 as shown on *Illus 1*) were identified containing possible features, which on hand investigation proved to be geological variations or areas of ground disturbance.

### 3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There were no remains or features of prehistoric date recorded during the evaluation and no artefacts of prehistoric date were recovered from the overburden. This supports the existing interpretation that the area of the site was generally waterlogged throughout the prehistoric period and that any settlement was located on dryer land, at the fen edge.

### 3.3 Roman

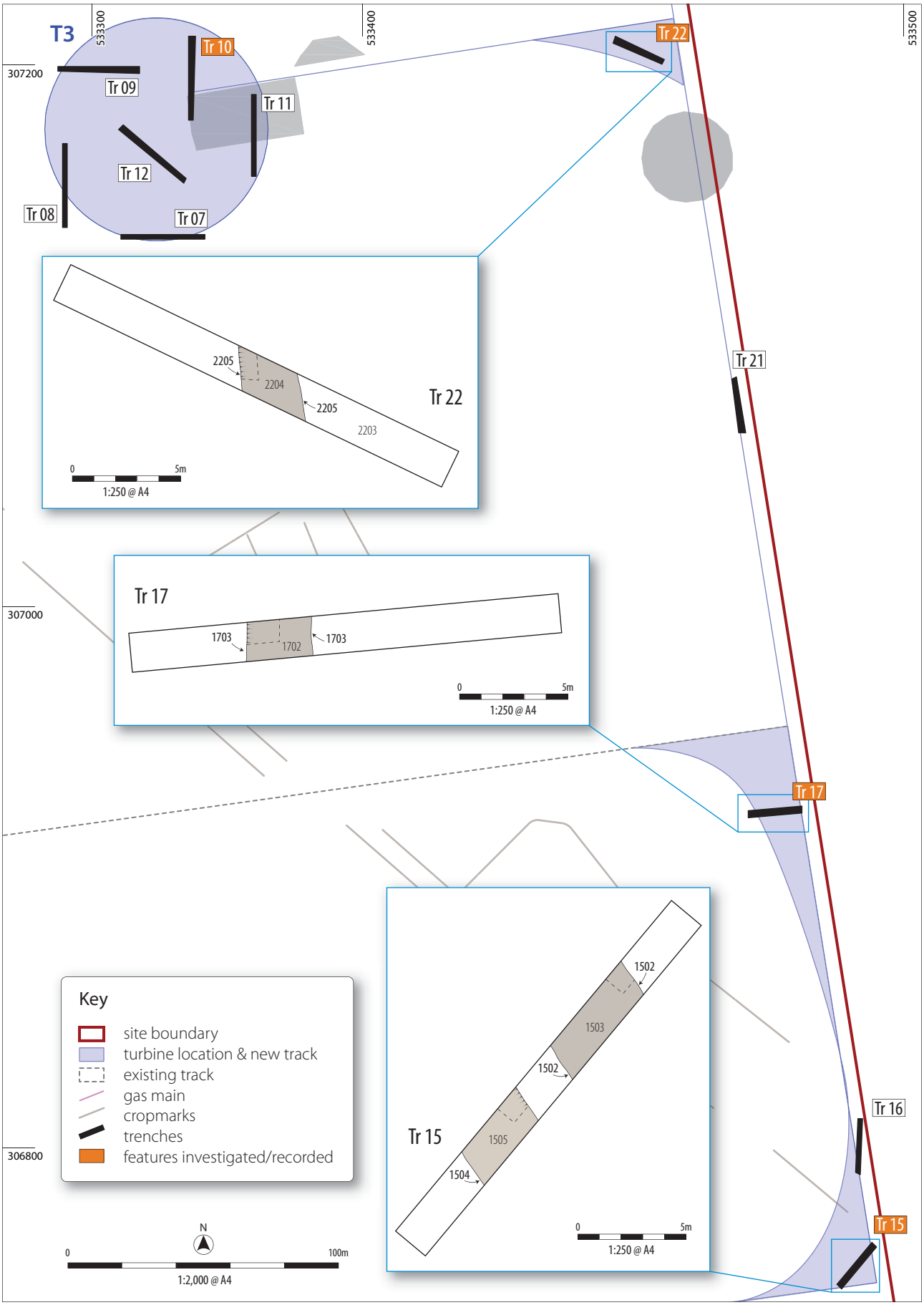
3.3.1 There were no remains or features of Roman date identified during the evaluation. Furthermore, despite routine scanning of the ground surface around trench locations and between trench locations no stray Roman artefacts were recovered. The HER data and aerial photographic survey (Palmer 2003) highlighted a good potential for Roman remains. Whilst it is considered likely that the southwest corner of the site remained waterlogged during the Roman period, land elsewhere within the site and surrounding area had probably become habitable. The cropmark evidence (as mapped in *Illus 1*) suggests that there were a series of scattered Roman farmsteads and field systems in the area of the DA. Although a small number of features ([3005] and [3106], in Trenches 30 and 31) were observed which correspond with the cropmark evidence there was no evidence for any sub-surface Roman features. It is possible that the cropmark evidence in part represents the pattern of earlier watercourses and related features (RES 2007). However, given the fairly dispersed nature of the trial trench locations (based on the proposed turbines) there is the potential that Roman remains fall elsewhere within the DA, outside the areas that will be impacted on by the proposed development.

### 3.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

3.4.1 There were no remains or features of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date recorded during the evaluation and no artefacts of either date were recovered from the overburden. This supports the existing interpretation that the area of the site and surrounding landscape had become waterlogged again by this date and was largely inaccessible.

### 3.5 Post-medieval

3.5.1 Post-medieval linear features were recorded in four trenches (15, 17 and 22) in the eastern part of the DA and Trench 18 in the western part of the DA. It is likely that the linear features recorded in Trenches 15, 17 and 22 were part of a single continuous feature (*Illus 2* and *5*). Two parallel northwest-southeast aligned linear features [1504] and [1502] were recorded in Trench 15. [1504] measured 4.40m wide and contained a mixed assemblage of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and glass of 17th to 19th century date. [1502] measured 5.10m wide and produced finds dating up to the mid 18th century. A single broadly north-south aligned linear feature [1703] measuring 3.00m wide was recorded in Trench 17 containing 19th century material. A northwest-southeast aligned linear feature measuring 3.25m wide was revealed in Trench 22 producing finds considered likely to be of post-




**Illus 2**

*Plan of trenches 15, 17 & 22*

**Illus 2b**
*Linear feature [1003] revealed in Trench 10*

medieval date. Linear features [1504], [1703] and [2205] all produced similar mixed assemblages and are considered likely to be a continuous feature, probably representing a former field boundary/drainage ditch (*Illus 2* and *5*). Linear feature [1502] possibly represents an earlier boundary/ drainage ditch running on the same alignment.

3.5.2 This interpretation is supported by the historic mapping, which shows that there were a significantly greater number of field boundaries dividing the DA during the 18th and 19th centuries. Halsey's map of 1731 to 1732 (*Illus 5*) shows a northwest-southeast field boundary/drainage ditch at the east of the site, slightly to the west of the present day boundary/ drainage ditch. Linear features [1504], [1703] and [2205] broadly correspond with the field boundary/ drainage ditch shown on Halsey's map (*Illus 5*) and probably represent the remains of this feature. Historic sources indicate that the Fen land dyke's were regularly dredged and re-cut on the same or similar alignments (Charnley, Undated), supporting the suggestion that [1502] represents an earlier field boundary/ drainage ditch.

3.5.3 A northwest-southeast aligned linear feature [1804] recorded in Trench 18 at the west of the site measured 3.00m wide and produced pottery and glass of 20th century date. Two undated linear features [6204] measuring 3.80m wide and [4904] measuring 1.60m wide (recorded in Trenches 62 and 49 respectively) run on a northwest-southeast alignment, similar to linear feature [1804]. It is likely that [1804], [6204] and [4904] also represent a continuous field boundary/drainage ditch (*Illus 3* and *5*). Halsey's map of 1731 to 1732 (*Illus 5*) shows a northwest-southeast field boundary/ drainage ditch at the west of the site, to the east of the present alignment of Scolding Drove. Linear features [1804], [6204] and [4904] correspond with the field boundary/ drainage ditch shown on Halsey's map (*Illus 5*) and probably represent the remains of this feature. Although, no pre–20th century material was recovered if the ditch had been dredged and re-cut on the same alignment this would have most likely removed any earlier material. Furthermore, the landowners father indicated that the ditch had remained in use when he farmed the land and had been in-filled relatively recently (R. Sly pers.comm).

## 3.6 Undated

3.6.1 Undated linear features were recorded in four trenches comprising Trench 10 (*Illus 2* and *2b*) and Trenches 30, 31 and 32 (*Illus 4*) at the east of the site.

3.6.2 A single east-west aligned linear feature [1003] measuring 1.25m wide and 0.30m deep was recorded in Trench 10 (*Illus 2* and *2b*), it contained a quantity of shell (sample 1 – Section 5) but no diagnostic material was recovered. It is possible that the shell was deposited by natural processes, although it is equally probable that it was intentionally imported for soil enrichment for agricultural purposes. It is considered likely that linear feature [1003] represents a former field boundary of post-medieval date, as it broadly corresponds with a boundary shown on Halsey's map of 1731–1732 (*Illus 5*).

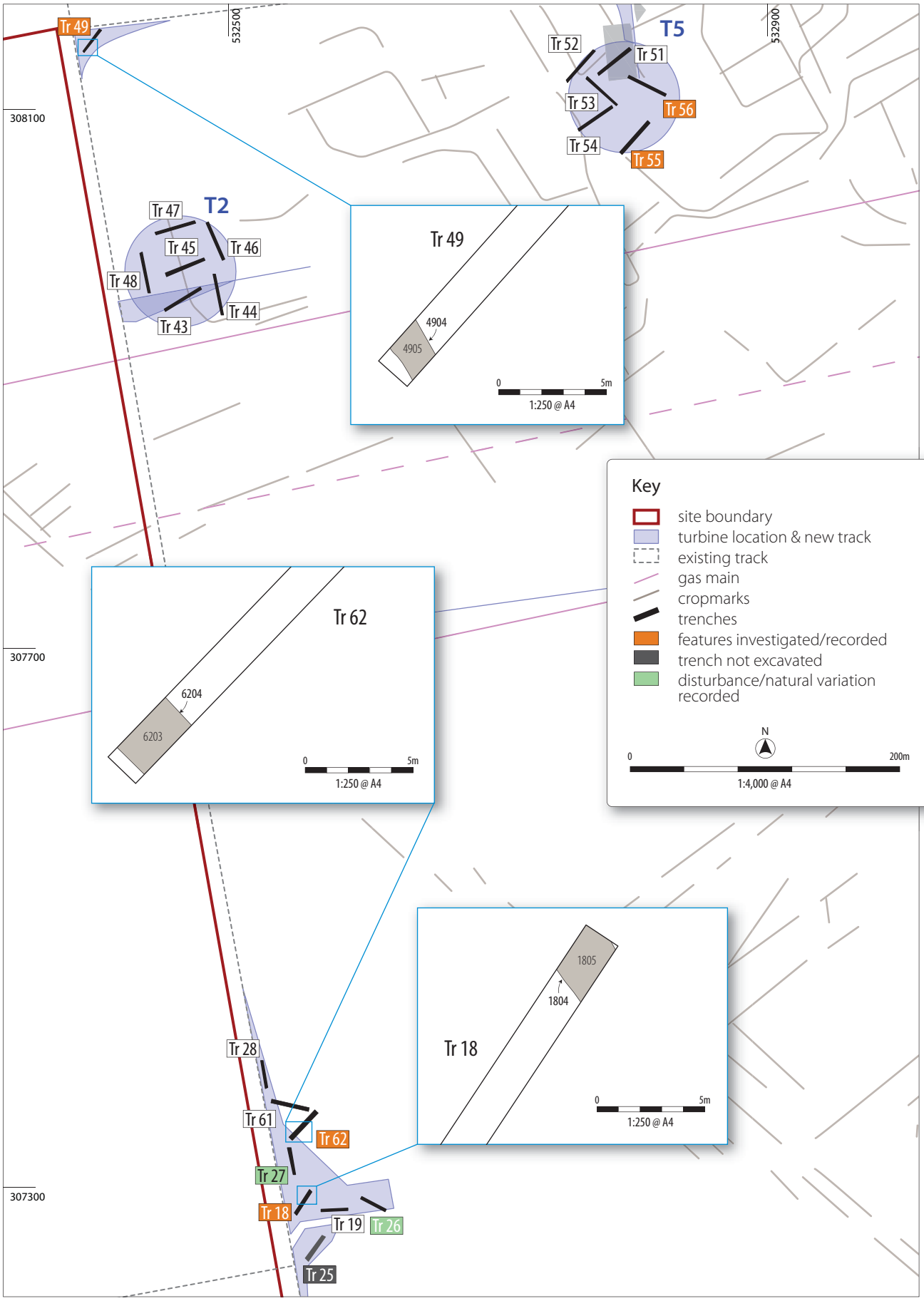
3.6.3 A series of five parallel north-south aligned linear features [3004], [3005], [3104], [3106] and [3205] were recorded in adjacent trenches (Trenches 30, 31 and 32) (*Illus 4*), all of which had fairly irregular profiles and contained similar organic fills. Although linear feature [3005] and [3106] broadly correspond with the cropmark evidence, the cropmarks are not extensive and only extend either side of Trenches 30 and 31 (*Illus 4*). It is considered likely that all five linear features ([3004], [3005], [3104], [3106] and [3205]) recorded in Trenches 30, 31 and 32 are related and of natural origin.

3.6.4 In addition two irregular features [5503] and [5604] were recorded towards the north of the site in Trenches 55 and 56 (*Illus 1*). These were both fairly diffuse in plan and were irregular and ephemeral in profile, containing similar organic fills and are considered likely to be of natural origin.

## 3.7 Description of the significance of the Heritage Assets

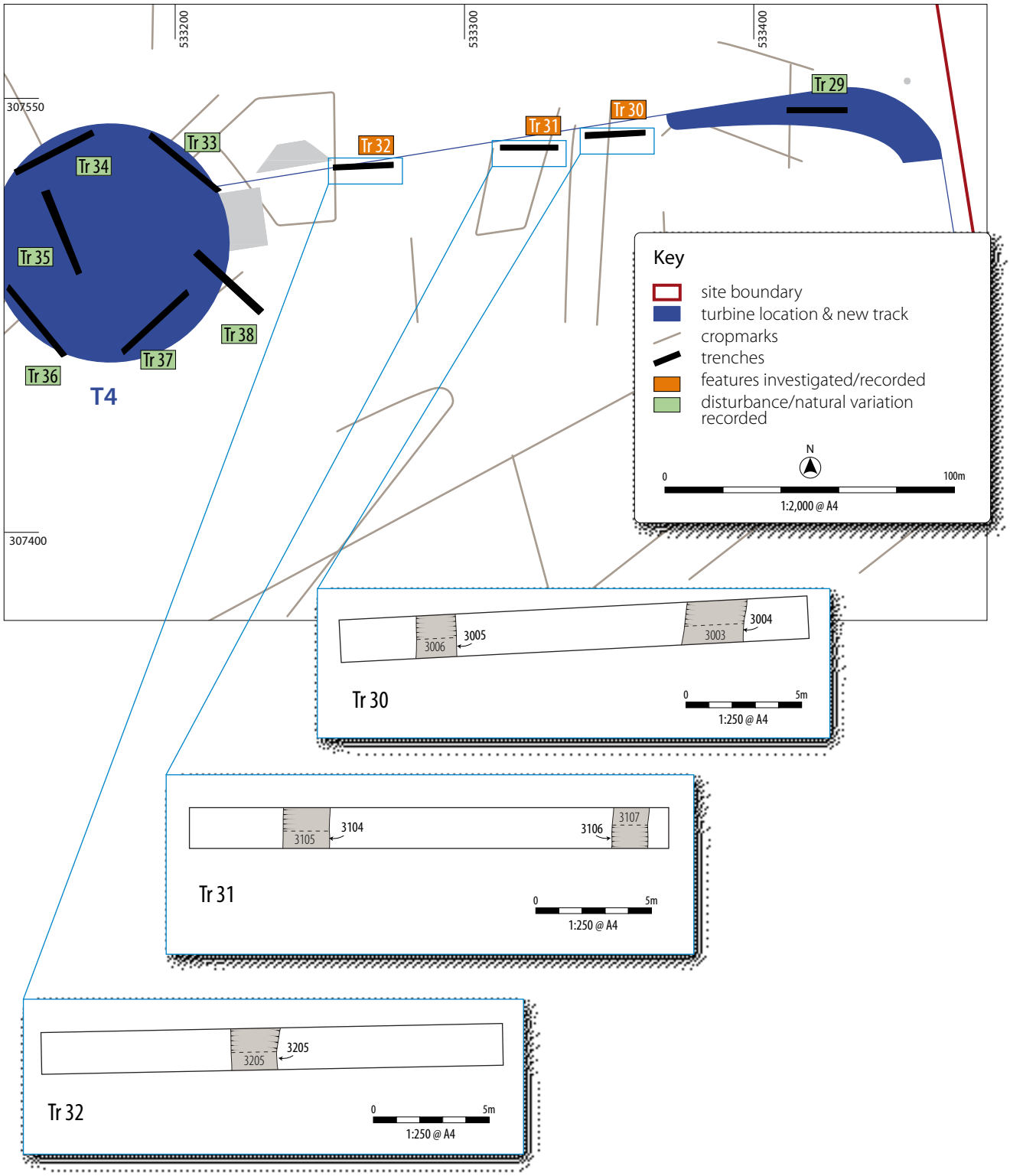
3.7.1 The local and regional research contexts are provided by Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000), Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011) outline various gaps in knowledge in the Peterborough area. Due to the limited evidence for any activity of archaeological significance revealed by the trial trenching, the site does not allow for detailed comment on these research aims.

3.7.2 Although the trial trenching revealed limited archaeological evidence for past activity of any date the results contribute to our general understanding of the development of landscape in the area in the post-medieval period.




**Illus 3**

*Plan of trenches 18, 49 & 62*






**Illus 4**

*Plan of trenches 30, 31 & 32*

**Illus 5**

*Composite plan showing Halsey Map of 1731–1732 with cropmarks and trench layout*

## 4. FINDS ASSESSMENT

*by Julie Franklin*

4.7.1 The finds assemblage comprised 11 sherds of pottery, 46 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), 8 sherds of glass, 3 pieces of clay pipe and 4 iron finds. All the finds were of 18th century and later date. These were largely recovered from two linear features in Trench 15 (1503)/[1502], (1505)/[1504] with further finds collected from similar linear features in Trenches 17 (1702)/[1703], 18 (1805)/[1804] and 22 (2204)/[2205]. The finds are quantified by trench in *Table 1*. The earliest of these context groups is (1503); none of these finds post-date the mid 18th century. The finds groups from (1505) and (1702) can be dated to the 19th century, while that from 1805 is clearly 20th century in date. The brick fragments from (2204) are broadly contemporary with the above groups though cannot be closely dated.

| Tr | Pottery | Clay Pipe | Glass | CBM | Iron | Dating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **15** | 10 | 2 | 5 | 548g | 4 | 18th–19thC |
| **17** | – | 1 | – | 6g | – | 19thC |
| **18** | 1 | – | 3 | 107g | – | 20thC |
| **22** | – | – | – | 28g | – | ?Post-med / Mod |
| **Total** | **11** | **3** | **8** | **689g** | **4** | |

**Table 1**

*Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating*

## 4.1 Pottery

4.1.1 The pottery assemblage numbered 11 sherds (169g), spread between three features. The pottery found in (1503) is potentially the oldest, including sherds of Staffordshire-type slipware, white salt-glazed stoneware and glazed red earthenware. These could all have been discarded in the early to mid 18th century. Sherds from nearby (1505) are more mixed; some sherds of glazed red earthenware are probably 17th or 18th century but other sherds could not have been deposited before the 19th century. Lastly a sherd of porcelain from (1805) is probably 20th century in date.

## 4.2 Ceramic Building Material

4.2.1 A number of brick fragments were recovered, the largest concentrations being collected from the two linear features in Trench 15. The fragmentary nature of the finds means that little can be concluded about their dating. All appear to be stock-moulded, or either pale red or pale yellow fabric. They are most likely to be of 18th or early 19th century date. Other similar brick fragments were recovered from Trenches 17, 18 and 22. In Trench 18 there were also finds of pan tile and a salt-glazed drain pipe sherd.

## 4.3 Glass

4.3.1 The eight pieces of glass recovered confirm the dating of the pottery. Sherds from Trench 18, including two probable milk bottles are clearly 20th century in date. Sherds from Trench 15 (1505) are typically of 19th century date but with one potentially earlier fragment.

## 4.4 Clay Pipe

4.4.1 The three clay pipe sherds are all of recent date. The one bowl sherd (1702) is a fragment of ribbed bowl typical of the 19th century.

## Iron

4.4.2 The four iron finds were all collected from Trench 15, of which three are nails. One is covered in very thick corrosion products and is at present unidentifiable.

| Tr | C | Qty | Weight (g) | Material | Object | Description | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 1503 | 22 | 154 | CBM | Brick | fragments of various bricks, pale yellow and pale red coarse fabrics | PM-Mod |
| 15 | 1503 | 2 | 6 | Clay Pipe | Stems | narrow bore plain stems | 18th / 19th |
| 15 | 1503 | 2 | 6 | Iron | Nails | – | – |
| 15 | 1503 | 1 | 44 | Iron | Object | Large lump of corrosion products, form of object not clear | – |
| 15 | 1503 | 5 | 77 | Pottery (PM) | Various | Glazed red earthenware, 3 sherds, including handle terminal, reddish brown internal glaze; White salt-glazed stoneware, 1 small sherd (1720–1800); Staffs Type Slipware, 1 small sherd with brown combed decoration on exterior (1670–1730) | e-m. 18th |
| 15 | 1505 | 10 | 394 | CBM | Brick | sherd and fragments of various bricks, pale yellow and pale red coarse fabrics, largest piece, corner sherd from stock-moulded brick, thickness 61mm | 18th? |
| 15 | 1505 | 5 | 129 | Glass | Bottle | green bottle base and sherds, most appear to be moulded, thus 19th century or later, one fragment in poorer condition and possibly older | 19th / e. 20th |
| 15 | 1505 | 1 | 2 | Iron | Nail | – | – |
| 15 | 1505 | 5 | 87 | Pottery (PM-Mod) | Various | Glazed Red Earthenware, 2 sherds, one decorated with white slip trailed decoration; Stoneware, 2 sherds, one yellow, one grey; Black glazed sherd with buff fabric; | 18th–19th |
| 17 | 1702 | 5 | 6 | CBM | Brick | fragments, pale red brick | PM-Mod |
| 17 | 1702 | 1 | 1 | Clay Pipe | Bowl | fragment of ribbed bowl | 19th |
| 18 | 1805 | 3 | 37 | CBM | Brick | fragments, pale red brick | PM-Mod |
| 18 | 1805 | 1 | 48 | CBM | Pan Tile | edge sherd | 17th / 20th |
| 18 | 1805 | 1 | 22 | CBM | Pipe | salt-glazed pipe sherd | 19th |
| 18 | 1805 | 3 | 115 | Glass | Bottle | bases from two colourless bottles, both with embossed lettering, probably milk bottles, one sherd of textured brown bottle glass | 20th |
| 18 | 1805 | 1 | 5 | Pottery (Mod) | Porcelain | plain white porcelain teacup sherd | L. 19th / 20th |
| 22 | 2204 | 4 | 28 | CBM | Brick | fragments, pale red, one with black core | PM-Mod |

**Table 2**

*Finds catalogue*

# 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

*by Tim Holden*

## 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 One bulk sample was taken during the investigations. The aims of the assessment were to:

- Assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any palaeoenvironmental materials within the sample.
- Assess the potential of the material for any indications of the use of the feature.
- Assess whether a proxy-date for the feature can be provided based on any palaeoenvironmental materials present.

## 5.2 Method

5.2.1 One sample was taken for flotation and wet sieving (*Table 3*) together with three hand collected samples (*Table 4*).

5.2.2 Sample 1 was subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed.



## 5.3 Results

| C | S | Sample Vol (l) | Marine shell | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1002 | 1 | 5 | ++++ | Large numbers of small marine gastropod shells together with a number of larger fragments of cockle and muscle shell. |

Key: ++++ = abundant (>50)

**Table 3**

*Retent sample results*

| C | Feature | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| 1503 | Fill of linear feature [1502] | Single cow molar and four < 5 cm fragments of unidentifiable large mammal bone |
| 1702 | Fill of linear feature [1703] | Single highly fragmented cow molar |
| 1805 | Fill of linear feature [1804] | Single valve of a cockle shell |

**Table 4**

*Hand collected samples*

## 5.4 Discussion

5.4.1 The single sieved sample came from ditch [1003] revealed in Trench 10 (*Illus 2b*) of uncertain function or date. The sample was dominated by marine shell comprising fragments of cockle and muscle shell and numerous small gastropods. Of primary interest is how this assemblage found its way into a feature several miles from the sea. There are no larger shells present so a natural agency such as a storm surge or perhaps even a major sand blow could account for their presence. The use of shell sand for soil improvement or even seaweed for manure should also be considered as possibilities.

5.4.2 A very limited assemblage of animal bone was recovered from Trenches 15, 17 and 18 (*Table 4*). The only identifiable fragments were two cattle molars. The good state of preservation of these could suggest they belong to a relatively recent animal burial although there is no other evidence to support this. On their own these teeth offer little scope for interpretation as do the other small fragments of large mammal bone.

# 6. DISCUSSION

## 6.1 Discussion

6.1.1 The DA is situated 6km to the northeast of Thorney in Peterborough. It is likely that the area was largely waterlogged during the prehistoric period and from the late Roman period to the post-medieval period. The results of the evaluation did not confirm the presence of Roman remains within the DA as indicated by the cropmark evidence. However, the evaluation provided further evidence to suggest that that area was not habitable during the prehistoric period and from the late Roman period until the later post-medieval period.

6.1.2 Any Roman features, in as much as they appear as cropmarks, would most likely have been exposed at a relatively shallow depth, immediately below the ploughsoil. Whilst a small number of features ([3005] and [3106], in Trenches 30 and 31) were observed which correspond with the cropmark evidence there was no evidence for any sub-surface Roman features. The DA has been subject to long-term agricultural land-use since the post-medieval period and the overburden across the site varied significantly. There had been considerable plough disturbance in places and it is likely that any remains once present immediately below the plougsoil would have been truncated or destroyed. Additionally it is possible that the cropmark evidence in part represents the pattern of earlier watercourses and related features (RES 2007). Moreover, the trench locations were fairly dispersed and there is the potential that Roman remains survive elsewhere within the DA, outside the areas to be impacted on by the proposed development.

6.1.3 Trial trenching evaluation revealed post-medieval remains representing agricultural land-use and associated activity shown on historic mapping (*Illus 5*). The post-medieval remains were dispersed along the eastern edge of the site (Trenches 15, 17 and 22) and western edge of the site (Trenches 18, 62 and 49). Trenches 15, 17 and 22 at the east of the site revealed linear features which broadly correspond with a former field boundary/drainage ditch (*Illus 2* and *5*). In addition an undated linear feature revealed in Trench 10 at the east of the site corresponds with a former field boundary

(*Illus 2* and *5*). Trenches 18, 49 and 62 at the west of the site revealed linear features which correspond with a former field boundary/drainage ditch (*Illus 3* and *5*). Overall, seven trenches (Trenches 10, 15, 17, 18, 22, 49 and 62) revealed linear features which broadly correspond with former field boundaries/ drainage ditches shown on Halsey's Map of 1731 to 1732 (*Illus 5*). The historic mapping supports interpretation of the trial trench evaluation results and demonstrates that the linear features represent the remains of post-medieval agricultural activity.

6.1.4 Overall the trial trench evaluation revealed limited evidence for past activity of any date. It is possible that that has been significant modern truncation within the DA, in particular resulting from land reclamation and drainage works, followed by long-term arable land use and continuous drainage improvement works. The results of the evaluation have the general potential to contribute to research on the development of the landscape in the area of the site in the post-medieval period.

### 6.2 Assessment of the impact of development on the significance of Heritage Assets

6.2.1 The change of use in the DA from agricultural land to wind farm will involve destructive groundworks.

6.2.2 Although the evaluation did not confirm the presence of Roman remains within the DA, the areas investigated were fairly dispersed and restricted (based on the proposed turbines). It is possible that Roman remains survive elsewhere within the DA, outside the areas that will be impacted on by the proposed development. However, the results of the evaluation indicate that the groundworks required for the proposed development will not impact on any significant heritage assets.

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- 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1886.
- Code, Son and Matthews Map of Thorney Lordship Water Supply 1906.

# 8. APPENDICES

## Appendix 1 Site registers

### *Trench register*

| Tr | Orientation | Description | Length (m) | Max depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | E-W | Topsoil of dark brown silty clay with occassional small to medium stones, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 31 | 0.50 |
| 2 | N-S | Topsoil of dark brown silty clay with occassional small to medium stones, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 31 | 0.80 |
| 3 | NW-SE | Topsoil of dark brown silty clay with occassional small to medium stones, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 31.2 | 0.50 |
| 4 | NE-SW | Topsoil of greyish blackish brown silty clay (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisiting of slightly greenish grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30.2 | 0.53m |
| 5 | E-W | Topsoil of greyish blackish brown silty clay (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisiting of slightly blueish grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30.2 | 0.53 |
| 6 | N-S | Topsoil of greyish blackish brown silty clay (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisiting of slightly greenish grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30 | 0.48 |
| 7 | E-W | Topsoil of greyish blackish brown silty clay (planted with wheat). Underlain by subsoil of greyish brown silty clay with freequent lenses of redeposited natural. Overlying natural consisiting of blueish grey to greenish grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 35.6 | 0.43 |
| 8 | N-S | Topsoil of greyish blackish brown silty clay (planted with wheat). Overlying natural consisiting of slightly greenish grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30 | 0.49 |
| 9 | E-W | Topsoil of blackish dark brown silty clay (planted with wheat). Underlain by subsoil of greyish dark brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of yellowish grey mottled clay. | 30 | 0.49 |
| 10 | N-S | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt (planted with wheat). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey silty clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30 | 0.50 |
| 11 | N-S | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt (planted with wheat). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey silty clay with brownish orange mottles. | 28.6 | 0.70 |
| 12 | NW-SE | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt (planted with wheat). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey silty clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30 | 0.50 |
| 13 | E-W | Topsoil of dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stones (planted). Overlying natural consisting of grey silty clay with brownish orange mottles. | 21.5 | 0.50 |
| 14 | N-S | Topsoil of blackish dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stones (planted). Overlying natural consisting of grey silty clay with brownish orange mottles. | 20 | 0.52 |
| 15 | NE-SW | Topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 20.5 | 0.55 |
| 16 | N-S | Topsoil of greyish blackish dark brown silty clay (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of slightly orangey dark greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of blueish grey silty clay with brownish orange mottles. | 20 | 0.97 |
| 17 | E-W | Topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 20 | 0.60 |
| 18 | NE-SW | Topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of grey clay with orangey light brown mottles. | 20 | 1.05 |
| 19 | E-W | Topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of grey clay with orangey light brown mottles. | 20 | 0.60 |
| 20 | E-W | Topsoil of dark brown silty clay with occassional small to medium stones, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 20.5 | 0.50 |
| 21 | N-S | Topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of dark grey silty clay with lenses of redeposited natural. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 20.6 | 0.60 |
| 22 | WNW-ESE | Topsoil of blackish dark brown silty clay, (planted with wheat). Overlying natural consisting of greenish grey and brownish orange clay. | 20 | 0.63 |

| Tr | Orientation | Description | Length (m) | Max depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | N-S | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of mid orangey grey silty clay. | 20 | 0.45 |
| 24 | N-S | Topsoil of blackish dark brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of greyish brown silty clay with lenses of redeposited natural. Overlying natural consisting of grey to blueish grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 20 | 0.95 |
| 25 | / | Not excavated due to woodland and Turkey coup | / | / |
| 26 | NW-SE | Topsoil of greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 20 | 0.80 |
| 27 | N-S | Topsoil of greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 20 | 0.50 |
| 28 | N-S | Topsoil of greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 20 | 0.50 |
| 29 | E-W | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt, (ploughed not planted). Overlying naturalconsisting of a light to mid orangey grey silty clay. | 20 | 0.90 |
| 30 | E-W | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt, (ploughed not planted). Overlying naturalconsisting of a mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 20.3 | 0.80 |
| 31 | E-W | Topsoil of light blackish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of greyish brown clayey silt. Overlying natural consisting of yellowish grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 22 | 0.43 |
| 32 | E-W | Topsoil of light blackish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of greyish brown clayey silt. Overlying natural consisting of yellowish grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 20 | 0.64 |
| 33 | NW-SE | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil (at SE end of trench only) of dark greyish brown silty clay with lenses of redeposited natural. Overlying naturalconsisting of a mid grey clay with freequent orangey brown mottles. | 30.8 | 0.60 |
| 34 | ENE-WSW | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of a grey clay with freequent orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.80 |
| 35 | NNW-SSE | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of a grey clay with freequent orangey brown mottles. | 33 | 0.55 |
| 36 | NW-SE | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt, (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of a grey clay with freequent orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.60 |
| 37 | NE-SW | Topsoil of light blackish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of greyish brown clayey silt. Overlying natural consisting of yellowish grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 31 | 0.50 |
| 38 | NW-SE | Topsoil of greyish dark brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of brownish grey silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of yellowish grey to brownish grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.47 |
| 39 | / | Not excavated due to prescence of recent land drains | / | / |
| 40 | / | Not excavated due to prescence of recent land drains | / | / |
| 41 | NW-SE | Topsoil of greyish dark brown silty clay, (planted). Underlain by Made Ground of slightly yellowish brown coarse sandy clay. Overlying natural consisting of grey to brownish grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 46.4 | 1.00 |
| 42 | / | Not excavated due to prescence of recent land drains | / | / |
| 43 | ENE-WSW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 31.3 | 0.60 |
| 44 | N-S | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30.9 | 0.75 |
| 45 | ENE-WSW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 1.25 |
| 46 | NNW-SSE | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid brownish grey clayey silt with lenses of redeposited natural. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30 | 0.60 |

| Tr | Orientation | Description | Length (m) | Max depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | ENE-WSW | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid brownish grey clayey silt with lenses of redeposited natural. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with brownish orange mottles. | 30.5 | 0.70 |
| 48 | N-S | Topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid brownish grey clayey silt with lenses of redeposited natural. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with brownish orange mottles becoming orange grey clay at the southern end of the trench. | 30 | 0.60 |
| 49 | NNE-SSW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 20 | 1.05 |
| 50 | NE-SW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 20 | 0.88 |
| 51 | NE-SW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.70 |
| 52 | NE-SW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 20 | 0.75 |
| 53 | NW-SE | Topsoil of dark brown clayey silt with occassional small stones. (ploughed not planted). Overlying natural consisting of mid grey silty clay with freequent brownish orange mottles and lenses of white yellow clay. | 30 | 0.75 |
| 54 | NE-SW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 1.05 |
| 55 | NE-SW | Topsoil of dark brown clayey silt with occassional small stones. (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoils of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey silty clay with freequent brownish orange mottles and lenses of white yellow clay. | 30.5 | 0.70 |
| 56 | NW-SE | Topsoil of dark brown clayey silt with occassional small stones. (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoils of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey silty clay with freequent brownish orange mottles and lenses of white yellow clay. | 30 | 0.70 |
| 57 | NW-SE | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.55 |
| 58 | NE-SW | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.60 |
| 59 | N-S | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.55 |
| 60 | E-W | Topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay, (planted). Underlain by subsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of light grey clay with orangey brown mottles. | 30 | 0.65 |
| 61 | NW-SE | Topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of grey clay with orangey light brown mottles. | 30 | 0.60 |
| 62 | NE-SW | Topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, (ploughed not planted). Underlain by subsoil of mixed brownish grey silty clay. Overlying natural consisting of mid grey clay with freequent brownish orange mottles. | 35.6 | 0.55 |

## *Context register*

| Context | Trench | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Tr10 | Topsoil |
| 1001 | Tr10 | Natural |
| 1002 | Tr10 | Fill of ditch [1003] |
| 1003 | Tr10 | Cut of ditch |
| 1500 | Tr15 | Topsoil |
| 1501 | Tr15 | Natural |
| 1502 | Tr15 | Cut of linear feature |
| 1503 | Tr15 | Fill of linear feature [1502] |
| 1504 | Tr15 | Cut of linear feature |
| 1505 | Tr15 | Fill of linear feature [1504] |
| 1700 | Tr17 | Topsoil |
| 1701 | Tr17 | Natural |
| 1702 | Tr17 | Fill of linear feature [1703] |
| 1703 | Tr17 | Cut of linear feature |

| Context | Trench | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1801 | Tr18 | Topsoil |
| 1802 | Tr18 | Subsoil |
| 1803 | Tr18 | Natural |
| 1804 | Tr18 | Cut of linear feature |
| 1805 | Tr18 | Fill of linear feature [1804] |
| 2201 | Tr22 | Topsoil |
| 2202 | Tr22 | Natural |
| 2203 | Tr22 | Fill of linear feature [2205] |
| 2204 | Tr22 | Fill of linear feature [2205] |
| 2205 | Tr22 | Cutof linear feature |
| 3000 | Tr30 | Topsoil |
| 3001 | Tr30 | Natural |
| 3002 | Tr30 | Natural |
| 3003 | Tr30 | Fill of linear feature [3004] |
| 3004 | Tr30 | Cut of linear feature |
| 3005 | Tr30 | Cut of linear feature |
| 3006 | Tr30 | Fill of linear feature [3305] |
| 3101 | Tr31 | Topsoil |
| 3102 | Tr31 | Subsoil |
| 3103 | Tr31 | Natural |
| 3104 | Tr31 | Cut of linear feature |
| 3105 | Tr31 | Fill of linear feature [3104] |
| 3106 | Tr31 | Cutof linear feature |
| 3107 | Tr31 | Fill of linear feature [3106] |
| 3201 | Tr32 | Topsoil |
| 3202 | Tr32 | Subsoil |
| 3203 | Tr32 | Natural |
| 3204 | Tr32 | Cut of linear feature |
| 3205 | Tr32 | Fill of linear feature [3204] |
| 4901 | Tr49 | Topsoil |
| 4902 | Tr49 | Subsoil |
| 4903 | Tr49 | Natural |
| 4904 | Tr49 | Cut of linear feature |
| 4905 | Tr49 | Fill of linear feature [4904] |
| 5500 | Tr55 | Topsoil |
| 5501 | Tr55 | Subsoil |
| 5502 | Tr55 | Natural |
| 5503 | Tr55 | Fill of irregular feature [5504] |
| 5504 | Tr55 | Cut of irregular feature |
| 5600 | Tr56 | Topsoil |
| 5601 | Tr56 | Subsoil |
| 5602 | Tr56 | Natural |
| 5603 | Tr56 | Fill of irregular feature [5604] |
| 5604 | Tr56 | Cut of irregular feature |
| 6200 | Tr62 | Topsoil |
| 6201 | Tr62 | Subsoil |
| 6202 | Tr62 | Natural |
| 6203 | Tr62 | Fill of linear feature [6204] |
| 6204 | Tr62 | Cut of linear feature |

## *Photographic register*

| Photo | Direction | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 001 | / | ID Shot |
| 002 | E | Post-ex Trench 1 |
| 003 | S | Post-ex Trench 6 |
| 004 | NE | Post-ex Trench 4 |
| 005 | E | Post-ex Trench 5 |
| 006 | NW | Post-ex Trench 3 |
| 007 | S | Post-ex Trench 2 |
| 008 | N | Post-ex Trench 16 |
| 009 | SW | Post-ex Trench 15 |
| 010 | E | Post-ex Trench 20 |
| 011 | E | Post-ex Trench 17 |
| 012 | SE | Post-ex Trench 22 |
| 013 | N | Post-ex Trench 11 |
| 014 | SE | Post-ex Trench 12 |
| 015 | W | Post-ex Trench 9 |

| Photo | Direction | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 016 | N | Post-ex Trench 10 |
| 017 | S | Post-ex Trench 8 |
| 018 | E | Post-ex Trench 7 |
| 019 | N | Post-ex Trench 23 |
| 020 | / | Working shot to show wet ground conditions |
| 021 | / | Working shot to show wet ground conditions |
| 022 | N | Post-ex Trench 24 |
| 023 | E | Post-ex Trench 29 |
| 024 | W | Post-ex Trench 30 |
| 025 | W | Post-ex Trench 31 |
| 026 | W | Post-ex Trench 32 |
| 027 | NW | Post-ex Trench 38 |
| 028 | NW | Post-ex Trench 33 |
| 029 | SW | Post-ex Trench 37 |
| 030 | SE | Post-ex Trench 36 |
| 031 | NNW | Post-ex Trench 35 |
| 032 | SW | Post-ex Trench 34 |
| 033 | S | Post-ex Trench 21 |
| 034 | S | Post-ex Trench 14 |
| 035 | E | Post-ex Trench 13 |
| 036 | NE | Post-ex Trench 18 |
| 037 | S | Post-ex Trench 27 |
| 038 | S | Post-ex Trench 28 |
| 039 | W | Post-ex Trench 19 |
| 040 | NW | Post-ex Trench 26 |
| 041 | NE | Tree throw |
| 042 | SW | NE facing section of linear feature [1804] |
| 043 | SW | NE facing section of Trench 26 |
| 044 | W | E facing section of tree throw, in Trench 27 |
| 045 | W | E facing section of tree throw, in Trench 27 |
| 046 | NE | Post-ex Trench 43 |
| 047 | S | Post-ex Trench 48 |
| 048 | E | Post-ex Trench 45 |
| 049 | S | Post-ex Trench 44 |
| 050 | NNW | Post-ex Trench 46 |
| 051 | W | Post-ex Trench 47 |
| 052 | NE | Post-ex Trench 49 |
| 053 | NE | Proposed location of Trench 25- not excavated |

| Photo | Direction | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 054 | NE | Proposed location of Trench 25- not excavated |
| 055 | NE | Proposed location of Trench 25- not excavated |
| 056 | W | Post-ex Trench 57 |
| 057 | E | Post-ex Trench 60 |
| 058 | N | Post-ex Trench 59 |
| 059 | W | Post-ex Trench 58 |
| 060 | W | Post-ex Trench 58 |
| 061 | W | E facing section of linear feature [4904] |
| 062 | W | E facing section of linear feature [4904] |
| 063 | NE | Post-ex Trench 41 |
| 064 | / | General shot Trench 41 |
| 065 | / | General shot Trench 41 |
| 066 | NE | Post-ex Trench 50 |
| 067 | NE | Post-ex Trench 52 |
| 068 | NE | Post-ex Trench 51 |
| 069 | NW | Post-ex Trench 56 |
| 070 | SE | Post-ex Trench 55 |
| 071 | VOID | / |
| 072 | NE | Post-ex Trench 54 |
| 073 | NW | Post-ex Trench 53 |
| 074 | NNW | SSE facing section of Trench 54 at SW end of the trench |
| 075 | SW | Post-ex Trench 61 |
| 076 | NNW | Post-ex Trench 62 |
| 077 | E | General shot of northernmost part of site for proposed permanent mast |
| 078 | SE | General shot of northernmost part of site for proposed permanent mast |
| 079 | S | General shot of northernmost part of site for proposed permanent mast |
| 080 | E | General shot of northernmost part of site for proposed permanent mast |
| 081 | NE | General shot of northernmost part of site for proposed permanent mast |
| 082 | N | General shot of northernmost part of site for proposed permanent mast |
| 083 | NE | SW facing section of linear feature [4904] |
| 084 | NE | SW facing section of linear feature [4904] |
| 085 | NE | SW facing section of linear feature [4904] |
| 086 | SE | General shot showing location of Trenches 61 and 62 |
| 087 | SE | General shot showing location of Trenches 61 and 62 |

| Photo | Direction | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 088 | / | General site shot |
| 089 | / | General site shot |
| 090 | / | General site shot |
| 091 | SSE | General shot showing location of Trenches 61 and 62 |
| 092 | SSE | General shot showing location of Trenches 61 and 62 |
| 093 | VOID | / |
| 094 | VOID | / |
| 095 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3004] |
| 096 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3004] |
| 097 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3004] |
| 098 | S | N facing section of linear feature [3106] |
| 099 | S | N facing section of linear feature [3106] |
| 100 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3104] |
| 101 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3104] |
| 102 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3204] |
| 103 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3204] |
| 104 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3204] |
| 105 | W | E facing section of Trench 10 and ditch [1003] |
| 106 | W | E facing section of Trench 10 and ditch [1003] |
| 107 | WNW | General shot of ditch [1003] |
| 108 | WNW | General shot of ditch [1003] |
| 109 | ESE | WNW facing section of ditch [1003] |
| 110 | ESE | WNW facing section of ditch [1003] |
| 111 | NNE | SSW facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 112 | NNE | SSW facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 113 | NE | SW facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 114 | E | W facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 115 | NNE | SSW facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 116 | NNE | SSW facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 117 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 118 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [2205] |
| 119 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [1703] |
| 120 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [1703] |
| 121 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [1703] |
| 122 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [1703] |
| 123 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [1703] |
| 124 | N | S facing section of sondage excavated through linear feature [1703] |
| 125 | SE | General site shot |
| 126 | SE | General site shot |
| 127 | S | General site shot |
| 128 | S | General site shot |
| 129 | S | General site shot |
| 130 | S | General site shot |
| 131 | SW | General shot Trench 15 |
| 132 | NW | SE facing section of linear feature [1504] |
| 133 | NW | SE facing section of linear feature [1504] |
| 134 | NW | SE facing section of linear feature [1502] |
| 135 | NW | SE facing section of linear feature [1502] |
| 136 | E | General site shot |
| 137 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3104] |
| 138 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3104] |
| 139 | N | S facing section of linear feature [3104] |
| 140 | NE | SW facing section of SE end of Trench 26 |
| 141 | NE | SW facing section of SE end of Trench 26 |
| 142 | NE | SW facing section of SE end of Trench 26 |
| 143 | E | W facing section of irregular feature [5604] |
| 144 | E | W facing section of irregular feature [5604] |
| 145 | NW | SE facing section of irregular feature [5504] |
| 146 | NW | SE facing section of irregular feature [5504] |
| 147 | NW | SE facing section of irregular feature [5504] |
| 148 | NW | SE facing section of irregular feature [5504] |

## *Sample register*

| Sample | Context | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 001 | 1002 | Fill of ditch [1003] in Trench 10, containing quantity of shell |

## *Drawing register*

| Dwg | Plan | Section | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 001 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 10 showing ditch [1003] |
| 002 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 15 showing linear features [1504] and [1502] |
| 003 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 17 showing linear feature [1703] |
| 004 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 18 showing linear feature [1804] |

| Dwg | Plan | Section | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 005 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 22 showing linear feature [2205] |
| 005 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 30 showing linear features [3005] and [3004] |
| 007 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 31 showing linear features [3104] and [3106] |
| 008 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 32 showing linear feature [3204] |
| 009 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 49 showing linear feature [4904] |
| 010 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 55 showing irregular feature [5504] |
| 011 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 56 showing irregular feature [5604] |
| 012 | 1:50 | / | Plan of Trench 62 showing linear feature [6204] |

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