



CAM ARC Report Number 1021

A Proposed Housing development at the Old Coal Yard and Exhibition Centre re- development at the Railworld Site, Peterborough

Desktop Assessment

Will Punchard

April 2008

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development at the Old Coal
Yard and Exhibition Centre re-
development at the Railworld
Site, Peterborough**

Desktop Assessment

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Site Code: PET RAW 08
Date of works: 17th April 2008
Grid Ref: TL 1880 9812

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PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	A Proposed Housing development at the Old Coal Yard and Exhibition Centre re-development at the Railworld Site, Peterborough			
Short description	A desk Based study of the Land at the proposed Railworld sites, Peterborough.			
Project dates	Start	17/04/08	End	01/05/08
Previous work	N/A		Future work	Unknown
Associated project reference codes	PET RAW 08			
Type of project	DBA			
Site status	None			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Other – Built Over and waste ground			
Planned development	Urban Residential and commercial			
Monument types / period (list all that apply and use thesaurus of monument types)				
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply and use MDA object thesaurus)				
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Cambridgeshire	Parish	Peterborough	
HER for region	Peterborough			
Site address (including postcode)	Oundle Road, and River Lane, Peterborough, Peterborough, PE2 9NR PE3 6HR			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	RW1 = 0.5 ha / RW2 = 2.1 ha			
National grid reference TL	Easting (6 figure)	1885/1871	Northing (6 figure)	9813/9827
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	Cambridgeshire County Council, CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	N/A			
Project design originator	N/A			
Director/supervisor	William Punchard			
Project manager	Richard Mortimer			
Sponsor or funding body	Meridian Consultants			
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Physical	N/A			
Paper	CAM ARC, Bar Hill	Maps, Report, Background info		
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2.1 Historical Sources

The chief historical source used in this study is the Victoria County History (VCH) of Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire. These provide a general background to the Soke of Peterborough and the development of the town itself.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)

The HER search was conducted within a radius of 0.5km of the development areas (Fig. 2), this produced 39 records detailed in Appendix 2.

There are 2 entries within the RW2 proposed development area (PHER 01396 and PHER 01396a).

As the RW1 development site sits south of the River Nene it was previously in Huntingdonshire. Contact was made with the Huntingdon Record Office, however no different HER entries were available and also no early pre-OS maps, i.e. tithe maps, covered either of the development areas (Ackroyd pers. comm.).

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

Several historic maps were consulted at PHER. They range in date from 1610 to the 1950s.

The maps used demonstrate the previous land uses of the development areas and are as follows:

- 1610 Speeds Map
- 1808 Hill's Map
- 1829 Burtons Map
- 1862 George Smith's Map
- 1886 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1900-01 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1928 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1958-59 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1967-78 Ordnance Survey Map
- Undated – Halliday's Map

2.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

No known archaeological surveys or excavations have taken place within the development areas; however, three excavations have taken place close to the river edge within the wider study area.

Summary

This Desk-Based assessment was commissioned by Meridian consultants and carried out by CAM ARC between the 17th April and 1st May 2008. The report was written in advance of the proposed residential and commercial development over the two Railworld sites. The first site, referred to as RW1, is located on the southern bank of the River Nene and the second site, referred to as RW2, is located on the northern bank. The study attempts to define any possible archaeological potential of the land at the two sites.

As it stands today the first development area (RW1) is a railway museum and exhibition centre called Railworld. Prior to this the land was the site of the former Woodston Locomotive shed and also used as railway sidings. Nationalisation of the railway network in 1948 saw the line enter the hands of British Rail, however steady decline led to closure in 1972. The locomotive shed was demolished around 1965 and all of the sidings removed.

The land at the RW1 site has been subject to several episodes of ground make-up associated with the railway construction. This may have sealed archaeological remains.

The second development area (RW2) is currently open scrubland and being used for storage of materials by the adjacent railway. A coal yard was constructed in the southeastern corner of the site circa 1948, however this was demolished in the late 1970s. Prior to this there is little evidence of the site having any development or structures upon it. It is likely that this land is part of the flood plain for the River Nene and was waterlogged during certain times of the year.

Nearby archaeological activity has revealed evidence from a wide range of historical periods mainly consisting of waterside related activities. 500m to the east of RW2, also on northern bank of the Nene, a complete Iron Age canoe was discovered. A possible boat-landing place called 'Wodehithe' is located in the southeastern corner of RW2 and evidence of water channelling is present on the early pre-OS maps of the area. These could possibly be leats for a nearby watermill/windmill or boat hythes for access. Also there is the potential to uncover further, undocumented, railway features at both sites.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Meridian Consultants commissioned a desktop study from Cambridgeshire County Council, CAM ARC (formerly Archaeological Field Unit). The aim of this assessment is to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed Railworld sites prior to redevelopment.

The work contained in this document is entirely produced from a desk-based assessment and does not include any data from physical investigation at the proposed development sites with the exception of the Borehole Survey undertaken by Environmental Protection Strategies Ltd (see section 2.4.1 below).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

The proposed Railworld development is located over two separate areas, either side of the River Nene in Peterborough town centre (Fig.1). The first Railworld site, (hereafter referred to as RW1), is irregular in shape and lies to the South of the river Nene. It is bounded by Oundle road (A605) to the south, the River Nene to the north, the Woodston Reach Path and Cycle track to the west and the railway line to the east. The site is currently used as an exhibition centre and museum and is located next door to the Nene Valley railway station. The RW1 development covers an area of 15000m² and is centred at TL 1885 9813. The second development area (hereafter RW2) lies to the north of the River Nene on part of the former Coal Yard. It is roughly a quarter circle shape and is bounded by River Lane to the north and west and the River Nene to the south. The RW2 development area covers an area of 21000m² and is centred at TL 1870 9826. Both sites lie at a height of approximately 5m OD.

The underlying geology comprises of alluvium below made ground. (British Geological Survey 1984, Sheet 158)

2 Archaeological and Historical Sources

This study comprises of data collated from the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PCHER) and Huntingdon Records Office. Other grey literature reports located at CAM ARC were also consulted. The PHER research was conducted within a radius of 0.5km of the development areas.

Excavations between the Rivergate road-bridge and the railway bridge in 1950 (PHER 01665/01665a) 300m to the east of the RW1 site, revealed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Canoe 5.1m below the present river level.

An evaluation at 120 Bridge Street Feb 2003, 350m to the north east of the development areas (PHER 51274), identified a line of upright timbers set along the river edge and into an in-filled palaeochannel containing 13th century artefacts. The timbers may have formed a structure to protect the bridgehead from the effects of tidal scouring.

Excavations between 2000-2003 have taken place at the former Marshall's garage, 250m to the south of the development areas (PHER 51105/51214/51262). These revealed a few tentatively dated prehistoric pits and ditches and post medieval ridge and furrow farming and possible fairground structures. The lack of archaeological features has been attributed to the disturbance by the former land use.

A number of further excavations have taken place within the 0.5km search area. These are listed in Appendix 2.

2.4.1 Borehole Survey

Environmental Protection Strategies Ltd conducted a borehole survey on the two development sites. The results from this are displayed in Appendix 4.

The RW 1 site revealed made ground ranging from 1.2m to 3.7m in depth, which overlay dark bluish soft clay with some sand and organic matter.

The RW 2 site again revealed made ground ranging from 3m to 5.2m deep, which overlay river deposits of silt, silty clay and peat. The borehole closest to the river revealed only 1.4m of made ground then a further 8.3m of river deposits.

The made ground on both sites consisted of coarse angular gravel with brick, coal and clinker inclusions.

3 Official Designations

There are no official designations on the development sites themselves but there are two within the 0.5km search area.

The Church of St Augustine of Canterbury (PHER 51158) is a Grade 1 listed building and was mostly re-built and re-modelled in 1844, however it does display several original features. Pre-conquest masonry is exposed in the west wall below the tower and four 12th century windows have been reset in the tower itself.

28-30 Priestgate (PHER 51509), a Grade II listed building, was subject to a building survey in 2001, which revealed that it was probably 16th century in origin. It is a rubble and timber frame construction in an irregular L-shape. The surviving building has been altered many times and one of the most important was after the Second World War when the building was restored to what was thought to be its original form. The present building is a relic of one late medieval house complete with its stair turret, and a fragment of another to the west that had its own stair turret. This latter was largely obliterated when the Chapel next door was built (Mackreth, 2001).

Peterborough has numerous other listed buildings, however these are far enough from the development areas to have little significance to the history and development of the site.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Palaeolithic to Iron Age (40,000BC - AD43)*

Evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity is scarce and generally confined to stray finds and a few dateable features. Stray finds include a 'fossilised antler carved into an axe' (PHER 1396) found on the RW2 development site itself. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery (PCHER 01665a) was recovered from the river silts during the 1950 excavation of a probable Early Iron Age dug-out canoe (PCHER 01665). Neolithic Peterborough Ware and worked flint were found in a scatter of pits and gullies at an excavation carried out at The Walnuts, Oundle road (PHER 51221). 400m to the north west of the RW2 site a prehistoric flint knife was discovered (PHER 01398), also to the northwest just outside of the search area, Neolithic barbed and tanged arrowheads were found just south of Thorpe Road (PHER 01358 and PHER 01400). Other pre-historic features found nearby have been dated more ambiguously; ditches and a single pit were discovered at the Marshall's Garage site 2000-2003 (PHER 51105/51214), these have been tentatively dated to the prehistoric period due to the leached nature of their fills.

4.2 *Roman (AD43 - 450)*

The site lies within the Nene Valley, an area known to be rich in Roman remains including settlements at Castor, Durobrivae and Longthorpe. A Romano-British settlement site is believed to have existed to the northwest of the development area in the area of Bridge Street; nine 2nd century coins were discovered here along with Nene valley ware pottery (PHER 8762). Stray finds in the area include Roman coins found during the construction of the railway line (PHER

1444), five mid 2nd to mid 3rd century coins found in the area of the Manor House, New Fletton (PHER 1617) and on the RW2 development itself a fragment of Roman Castor pottery (PHER 1396a).

4.3 Saxon (AD450 – 1066)

No evidence of Saxon occupation has been found within the search area. However a monastery was established within Peterborough during the Mid Saxon period and while the date of its foundation is not certain, Bede's history of the English church suggest a date of around AD 653 to 699 (Mackreth 1994 in Cooper, 1998). This may well have been located in close proximity to a Mercian royal centre (*op. cit.*) and there is little doubt that this monastery at 'Medeshamstede', the first to be constructed within Mercian Lands, quickly became a most important centre in both religious and secular life. The destruction of the monastery by the Danes in AD 870 is unlikely to have been as catastrophic as later writers made out, as the monastery continued as a successful house into the late Saxon period (Mackreth 1984).

The late Saxon period in Peterborough saw the construction of set defences, enclosing the early church and some of its associated buildings (Mackreth 1984 and 1994), although traditionally Peterborough has not been recognised as a Danish or Edwardian burghal location. A substantial stone-built wall foundation, around 2m thick, has been identified at two points on the north side of the shaded area in Figure 3, and this appears to have been cut into an earlier revetted bank. Using this information Mackreth has proposed the full circuit as shown, based on field observation and cartographic study together with an unpublished trench at the southern end of the east side which found vestiges of a wall cut into a bank (*op. cit.* 1994, 14) and another unpublished trench on the southern side which found a rampart and two stages of ditch (Don Mackreth Pers. Comm.).

The historical context within which the burghal defences are proposed hinges on the fact that by AD 1006, in his life of St Aethelwold, Aelfric states that 'the monastery by the Nene that Aethelwold re-founded was once called Medeshamstede, but was now called Burgh' (quoted in Mackreth 1984, 16). This is the origin of the second part of the name of the town of Peterborough (Spoerry and Hinman, 1998).

4.4 Medieval (1066 – 1500)

The new town of Peterborough was laid out in the first half of the 12th century, just to the west of the Saxon burgh and vill (Ben Robinson, pers. comm.) Large amounts of documentary information have been recorded regarding the cathedral and its construction, however it lies at a sufficient distance from the development sites not to have an impact upon the land use itself.

The RW1 site lies close to the Oundle Road, the meandering course of which served the historic settlements of Yaxley, Farcet, Stanground, Fletton, Woodston, Botolph Bridge and Orton Longueville forming a loop within the two arms of the Nene, rejoining Ermine Street at Alwalton. Even though the Oundle Road connects many small settlements along its route, direct access to Peterborough from south of the Nene before the end of the 11th century (or maybe even later) could only be achieved by ferry (Hatton 2004).

During the 16th century 'The Bridge Fair' was held on 50 acres of land south of the River Nene, within the parish of Fletton (Page, Proby & Ladds 1974), The site is still the location of the modern Peterborough Fairs, indicating continuity of usage over the centuries. Further documentary evidence for fairs was sought at the Peterborough HER but no further information was gained (Rebecca Casa-Hatton. pers. comm.)

Archaeological remains in close proximity to the site consist of evidence of tree felling and a roadway laid across the floodplain at TL 1914/9838 discovered during excavations within the medieval town (PHER 01391) 350m to the north east of the development sites. No evidence of occupation before the 12th century was found, however the site does show a complicated and slow development taking place over the next 300 years, involving at least two sets of ditches and the gradual colonisation of the plot by buildings.

Nearby stray finds to the development sites include a 13th to 14th century key (PHER 1395) found just to the north of the RW2 site. This is probably just a casual loss but indicates that the site was subject to activity in the 13th to 14th century. Further to the east near to Bridge Street, several medieval artefacts have been found including a harness and an iron key, both 14th century and a pair of scissors dated to the 15th century. To the northwest an Edward I farthing was found (PHER 1399).

Excavations between 1975 and 1976 carried out at the land between 78 and 84 Bridge Street (PHER 01655), demonstrated that the area was initially wooded, probably with willow and alder. Prior to the 12th century a channel had been cut through the silts, possibly for drainage or boat access alongside a causeway that marks the early route of Bridge Street. The channel had been revetted with wattle against a bordering clay bank. The earliest timber building on the site dates to the 12th century. Over the next 300 hundred years further timber structures were constructed, some encroaching on the in-filled channel course. There was a continual build-up of structures and floors at the street side so that an artificial mound was created. During the 15th or 16th century buildings with stone footings were constructed and there is evidence for a jettied timber framed house on the street front. This building survived in a mutilated condition until 1928. From at least the 16th century much of the length of the plot was built up. The whole site

began to become level with the height of the street front when stone was used as the main building material.

Two medieval coffin-lids were found within the churchyard of St Augustine of Canterbury church (PHER 51159). The church itself (PHER 51158) displays signs of alteration during the medieval period. The north wall of the Chancel has the remains of a 14th century doorway. In the southern transept there is a window of three stepped lancet lights dating to circa 1300. The southern arcade dates to the 14th or 15th century and the church also contains a 13th century font.

A nearby riverside excavation at 130 Bridge Street was carried out in 2002-2003 (PHER 51274). Two trenches were excavated and revealed a line of upright timbers set along the edge of the River Nene and into an in-filled palaeochannel that contained 13th century artefacts. The timbers were unsuitable for dendrochronology but were sealed beneath horizons containing 15th century material. The timbers may have formed a structure to protect the bridgehead from the effects of tidal scouring or alternatively they could have formed a section of wharf. The in-filled river channel material to their rear indicates that a degree of land reclamation and perhaps channel straightening took place in the medieval period.

Excavations at Regency Way, 600m to the northwest and slightly outside of the search area, revealed a possible medieval limekiln (PHER 01630)

Evidence for Medieval ridge and furrow (PCHER 51262), long since removed by modern development, lies just south of the development areas, 180m from the rivers edge. Although slightly further away from the river edge than the proposed development it is significant as it displays in its earlier presence that land close to the River Nene was not waterlogged during the medieval period.

4.5 Post Medieval and Modern (1500 - 1970)

The chief source of post medieval information for the development areas derives from Ordnance Survey maps and the main influence within the search area comes from the construction of Peterborough's railway lines.

In 1827 a scheme had been proposed for a London-York railway, but it was not followed through. In 1844 a trunk route plan was revived by the London & York Railway, supported by Edmund Denison, MP for the West Riding of Yorkshire and William Cubitt as engineer. The plan proposed a main line from London via Hitchin, Peterborough and Grantham, a loop line from Peterborough to Bawtry south of Doncaster via Boston and Lincoln, and branch lines to Sheffield and Wakefield.

This basically became the core of the future Great Northern Railway. Under the 1923 Grouping, it became part of the London & North Eastern Railway.

The modern railway line forms the eastern boundary of the RW1 development site. To the immediate south of the site runs the Nene valley railway, a short length of the original London, Midlands and Scottish Railway. This originally formed the first railway to arrive in Peterborough from Blisworth, via Northampton, Thrapston, Oundle and Wansford with the very first passenger train along the Nene Valley departing Peterborough at 7 o'clock on Monday 2nd June 1845. The Nene Valley railway of today is the eastern section of this line (Unknown, 2008).

Clearly marked on the 1886 OS map, the RW1 development site had an 'Engine Shed' for this railway line built on it called the Woodston Locomotive depot (Plate 1) and by 1900 there was a substantial number of railway sidings, a 'Tank' and a turntable installed on the site. The engine shed and sidings are present until the 1967-78 OS map where they are no longer visible and appear to have been demolished around 1965. The land is currently being used as a museum and exhibition centre called Railworld. Part of the Woodston Locomotive Shed brick floor remains, currently in Railworld's Car Park, also 3/4 of the original turntable pit has been exposed (Turner, pers comm.).

The main body of the RW2 site shows little cartographic evidence of any development. The land immediately to the east formed part of the Great Northern railway line as outlined above, and contained a large number of railway sidings. Drainage channels can be seen on the 1808 Hills map, dividing the land into two separate areas.

A coal yard was constructed circa 1948 in the southeastern corner of the site, however, it was later demolished in the 1970's. The only remains of the coal yard are part of the conveyor belt, which goes under the March-Ely Railway Line. Also, close to the eastern fence with the main line, is a small platelayers hut, which is still present and used as a boiler room (Turner, pers. comm. 2008)

Recent Aerial photography from 1998 shows that the site has been partially stripped of topsoil at some point, however for what reason this was undertaken is unknown.

Other post medieval activity within the search area has been recorded on the PHER; a 17th century vase and wine bottle were discovered during bridge excavations in 1931 (PHER 200), glazed and un-glazed pottery was discovered at the Power Station in 1950 (PHER 4127) and during excavations between 1975-1976 on the west side of Bridge Street a 17th century donkey mill was discovered (PHER 1655a).

5 Confidence Rating

5.1 Historical Sources

The Victoria County History of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire provide detailed outlines of the history of the town's development and a detailed study of many of its principle buildings.

These two volumes provided useful and reliable information on the historic, economic and social development of Peterborough.

5.2 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)

A radius of 0.5km around the site was searched in the HER this yielded 39 records of archaeological finds, features and events. Two listed buildings were found within the search area, The Church of St Augustine of Canterbury, which is a grade I listed building and 28-30 Priestgate, which is a grade II listed medieval house.

5.3 Cartographic Evidence

The cartographic evidence proved to be one of the most useful resources for studying the development areas. Speeds map from 1610 shows the development area as open fields/meadows with a windmill to the northwest (Fig.4). There are no further maps of the area until Hill's 1808 map, which shows that the RW2 site is divided in two by a water channel. The southwestern section of the site labelled as 'Coxholme'. To the east the land is called 'The Dams' and to the north 'Swines Meadow'. Again a windmill can be seen to the northwest close to 'Wansford Road'.

Burton's 1829 map again shows the channels dividing the RW2 site however the land near the river is called 'The Meadows' and 'The Dams' is to the west (Fig.6). The windmill can be seen to again (approximately 700m to the northwest) however the road name has changed to 'Turnpike Road', (Thorpe Road today). This map also depicts part of the early development of the railway network in Peterborough.

The later OS maps of the area are useful to display the development of the Railway network in the area. The 1886 map clearly shows the Engine shed on the RW1 site that develops to have more sidings and associated buildings around it until the 1967 OS map, whereby it appears to have been demolished (Figs. 8 and 12)

Halliday's map is similar to Hill's 1808 map, showing the area north of RW2 as 'Swines Meadow', the southern part as 'Coxholme' and also shows the smaller part of the RW2 site as 'Swines Pyghtel'. The latter of these fields is interesting as 'Pyghtel' originates from a the Saxon work 'Pyghtle' meaning small enclosure.

These ditches could have formed leats or channels running back from hythes, two of the ditches leading to the river terminate at 'Wodehithe', indicating the latter interpretation may be more likely. A causeway is present on the map leading to 'Wodehithe' from the Sacrist's Holdings, today called River Lane.

Halliday's map also mentions a possible Windmill located nearby circa 1316-17; its exact location is unknown however it is separate from the windmill located to the northwest. The ditches here may be associated with the windmill as either leats or boat access hythes for the mill.

5.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

No known archaeological surveys have taken place on either of the Railworld development sites, however several archaeological excavations and evaluations have taken place within the 0.5km study area, listed in Appendix 2, revealing mainly pre-historic and medieval activity.

6 Degree of Survival of Archaeological Remains

This section broadly assesses the potential degree of survival of archaeological remains in the designated areas by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a prediction model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.

Development at these two sites, in such close proximity to the River Nene will have an impact on the survival of any archaeological remains. The geology is alluvium below 'made ground', human activity on the site and in the surrounding area would have been focussed on land reclamation from the river flood plains, before any direct settlement/occupation could take place.

Both sites are situated next to a bend in the River Nene and the lack of any development on the northern edge of the river would indicate that this land was originally part of the flood plain and subject to regular flooding and river meander. Only by altering the course of the river through bank construction and canalisation could flooding be prevented and the land reclaimed.

The lack of documented activity on the RW2 site in particular could suggest the possibility of survival of pre-historic archaeological

remains. The presence of two stray finds on the site and two more nearby, should not necessarily be viewed as an indication of any archaeological history; due to the location next to the river, it is possible that these are intrusive finds brought onto the site by river dredging, casual loss or possibly even flooding. Also the large amount of 'made ground' on the site could have sealed previous archaeological deposits. The presence of ditches across and a possible windmill on historical maps could mean that medieval remains are also present.

The RW1 site again consists of 'made ground' over alluvium, again possibly sealing any archaeological deposits. The construction of the railway turntable and locomotion shed could have damaged any archaeological activity, depending on the depths of the foundations.

7 Rating

Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Prehistoric	Low	Unknown
Roman	Low	Unknown
Saxon	Low-Moderate	Low
Medieval	High	Variable
Post-Medieval	High	Good

8 Conclusions

The constant flooding and wetland area around the river may suggest that little occupation would have taken place on the land until it had been reclaimed safely. The problematic nature of waterlogged land close to the riverbanks would have rendered the land uninhabitable during certain times of the year.

The only surviving pre-medieval archaeology found on the riverbanks thus far has been the discovery of the Iron Age canoe, excavated in 1950 on the northern bank of the River Nene. However, this was *in situ*, 5.1m below modern ground level, indicating that there would have been around 3.5m of river deposits above it (based on the 1.5m 'made ground' depth at the South Bank excavations – Hatton 2004).

Suggested drainage or boat access channels uncovered in the 1975 Bridge Street excavation (PHER 1655), indicates the area was waterlogged up until around the 12th century. It is not until the medieval period that we find any evidence of occupation on the land close to the river. The excavations at Bridge Street in 2002 (PHER 51274) revealed a line of upright timbers set along the edge of the River Nene and into an in-filled palaeochannel that contained 13th

century artefacts. The timbers may have formed a structure to protect the bridgehead from the effects of tidal scouring or alternatively they could have formed a section of wharf. The occurrence of in-filled river channel material to their rear indicates that a degree of land reclamation and perhaps channel straightening took place in the medieval period. Also medieval ridge and furrow evidence (PCHER 51262) displays that the land in close proximity to the river had been reclaimed by the medieval period.

At the South Bank excavations of 2004, evaluation trenches placed close to the river contained at least 1.5 metres of post-medieval 'made ground' before any river deposits or archaeological deposits were discovered; also concrete foundations for previous structures had disturbed archaeological deposits. Nevertheless, in trenches 1, 3 and 8 the overburden or made ground, had actually sealed archaeological remains below it, albeit these were un-dateable due to lack of artefactual remains (Hatton 2004, 17).

Any surviving archaeological activity at the RW1 development site is likely to have been subject to similar conditions to the south bank site. Therefore archaeological remains are likely to have been sealed by the 'make up' placed down in the 19th Century with the construction of the railway network in Peterborough. The depth of make up on this site varies greatly, as outlined in the bore hole survey (Appendix 4), with up to 3.7m of make up overlying the area where the locomotion shed would have once been placed. Also the train turntable has been partially excavated at the site. The depth at which this was dug down into the ground is unknown but could also have impacted upon any remaining archaeological features.

At the RW2 site there is the potential for archaeological remains to have been preserved at depth within the river deposits as displayed by the excavation in 1950 on the northern bank of the river. Also the lack of any development on the site and the waterlogged nature of the land indicate that the preservation of any archaeological remains would be good.

Evidence of channels on the historical maps could indicate drainage channels, boat hythes or leats for a nearby mill. Halliday suggests there is a mill built in the vicinity of the RW2 site on the north bank of the river around AD 1316-17, however its exact location is unknown. The ditches could be the leats for a watermill or boat access hythes for a windmill. A causeway marked on Halliday's map, today River Lane, runs from the road to the north, down to the river Nene and to an area called 'Wodehithe' a boat landing area. This is just inside the southeastern corner of the RW2 development area. The northern section of the RW2 site is called 'Swines Pyghtel' on Halliday's map. Pyghtel is likely to originate from the Saxon word 'Pyghtle' or 'Pightle', meaning small enclosure, possibly suggesting some sort of Late Saxon - Early medieval activity on the land.

The borehole data suggests that there has been a lot of ground levelling/make-up on the land in order to make it habitable. Indeed a channel running diagonally northwest – southeast is present on the early maps and effectively cuts the land in two, from the borehole data we can see that where this channel ran a higher volume of make-up was required, up to 5.2m deep. Slightly to the south and closer to the river Nene only 1.4m of make up was required, further to the north, away from the old channel it was 3.5m deep. Indicating that these may have originally been slightly higher ground areas. However the borehole closer to the river (BH2 see appendix 4) also revealed a further 8.3m of silty sandy clayey deposits that are likely to represent river flooding and silting episodes, before hitting firm natural clay.

Although the land would have been waterlogged during certain times of the year this does not necessarily mean that the land was not being used. Settlement evidence before the medieval period is unlikely to be encountered however remains of waterfront activity such as fishing; water channelling, canalisation and leats may be present.

This site could provide a good opportunity to establish any potential remains of the medieval waterfront, and possibly reveal further pre-historic riverside activity.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: Health and Safety Statement

The CAM ARC will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with Cambridgeshire County Council's Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

Risk assessments prepared for the CAM ARC office will be adhered to.

The CAM ARC has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by the Public Liability Policy held by the CAM ARC as part of Cambridgeshire County Council. The CAM ARC's insurance cover is:

Employers Liability	£20,000,000
Public Liability	£30,000,000

Full details of Cambridgeshire County Councils' Health and Safety Policies and the archaeological unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

Appendix 2: Summary of HER Entries

H N#	Grid	M/F TYPE	Period	Form	Description
172	TL/1926/9819	lock	Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, Iron padlock found during Broad Bridge excavations 1879 - 1880. Exact location of find site not known.
200	TL/1926/9819	bottle, vase	P Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, a) Vase C17, b) Wine bottle, both found during Bridge excavations, 1931. See also RN 00873 for Med bottle found here. Exact location of find site not known.
212	TL/1860/9780	key	Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, C14 iron key, oval bow, solid shank, 5.5in long. Parish formerly Woodston. Exact location of find site not known.
873	TL/1926/9819	bottle	Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, Bottle found during Bridge excavations, 1931. See also RN 00200 for P Med bottle found here. Exact location of find site not known.
1358	TL/183-/986-	arrowhead	Neolithic	casual observation, stray find	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found in 1891 south of Thorpe Road. (if S of Thorpe Road, probably TL/183-/985-.)
1395	TL/1880/9840	key	Med	casual observation, stray find	R1, Med iron key dug up in River Lane. S2, iron key, circular bow, solid shank, C13 - C14, length 8.5in.
1396	TL/1878/9828	handaxe	Palaeo	casual observation, stray find	R1, "Fossilised antler carved into an axe". No pottery sherd also found, see RN 01396a.O2, Peterborough Museum have no knowledge of these finds. Smith is now dead.
1398	TL/1845/9850	lithic implement	Prehistoric	casual observation, stray find	R1, A flint knife was found in Thorpe Lea Road before 1902. In Peterborough Museum.
1399	TL/182-/986-	coin	Medieval	casual observation, stray find	Farfing of Edward I found before 1899.
1400	TL/1821/9852	arrowhead	Neolithic		R1, Flint arrowhead found AD 1906. R2, Found by G Wyman Abbott, now in Peterborough Museum. O2, Mr Wyman Abbott (now aged 91) cannot recall this particular find; his flint collection, now in Peterborough Museum, contains nearly 100 arrowheads. O3, Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in 1906 S of Thorpe Rd.
1401	TL/186-/979-	ridge and furrow	Med, P Med		Cultivation remains. See also grid ref TL/193-/978-.

1444	TL/1900/9820	box, coin hoard	Ro	casual observation, stray find	R1, Found with Ro coins, in building the railway to Peterborough, a small casket of bronze, elegantly ornamented in the style of the renaissance. Exhibited by the Earl Fitzwilliam. O2, Although the coins (whose denominations are not recorded) have now been disposed of, the casket is still in the possession of Lord Fitzwilliam. It is made of embossed sheet bronze and is slightly dented (probably by the excavator) and contains a note by Artis, his lordship's estate agent and archaeologist, indicating the coins were found in the casket during construction of the railway, but where was not known. Obviously a C17 or C18 hoard or collection, hidden and re-found. Exact location of find site not known.
1617	TL/187-979-	coin	Ro	casual observation, stray find	R1, O1, Five coins, not necessarily a hoard, ranging from Antoninus Pius to Severus Alexander, have been found in the area of the Manor House, New Fletton. They are now in Peterborough Museum. R2, Ro coins, at least 5 dating from mid C2 - mid C3 AD. Others in PM, located in Woodston, probably came from here.
1630	TL/1830/9845	lime kiln, clay pipe kiln	Medieval, Post Medieval	excavation	Probably one limekiln and one pipekiln. Excavated by Peterborough Society in 1967. No finds other than kiln furniture. "The Med kiln is 7ft in diameter, of limestone with short flue and a stoke-hole. The second kiln had two chambers, 6ft square, linked by a passage 4ft long (wider and circular in the middle), also made of limestone, burnt, and repaired with C18 bricks. The rubble filling contained many C17 clay tobacco pipes and pottery. A farthing of Thomas Shinn, Peterborough 1667 was found nearby. It seems to be a P Med pipe-kiln, not Med limekiln. There seems to be a problem over the location, but Med Arch & RCHM seem to agree on TL/183-/984-. (unattributed) S2, O1, Two kilns have been found at Thorpe Wood estate, Peterborough. One is probably a Med limekiln, the other a kiln for pipes. O2, Mr Challands indicated that the Med kilns were excavated at TL/1830/9845 by the Peterborough Society in 1967. Other than the kiln furniture no finds are known to have been made. R2, O3. Additional reference, similar information.
1647	TL/191-/985-	pot	Ro	stray find, watching brief	R1, Watching brief kept on site disturbed by C19 cellars. Few sherds of Nene Valley grey ware. See also RN 01647A for P Med finds.
1668	TL/1902/9815	finger ring	E Med	casual observation, stray find	R1, O1, A heavy gold ring known as the "River Nene ring" was found c 1850 while spearing for eel in the river immediately under the Great Northern Viaduct, about 300m above the site of the ancient bridge. Dated by the VCH to c 800, it shows strong Merovingian influence. Now in the BM. R2, O2, Additional reference. No further information. R3, AS gold ring, found in the river Nene, near Peterborough, exact location not known. Unusual as it has two facets. The ornaments are engraved and inlaid with niello (an amalgam of silver, copper and sulphur). May be late AS. For full description see R4. See sketch on PRC

1924	TL/1860/9780	candlestick	P Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, C17 candlestick found in Peterborough, formerly Woodston parish. Exact location of find site not known.
4127	TL/1912/9824	pot	Med, P Med	stray find	S1, Pot sherds, glazed and unglazed from the Power station, 1950.
8181	TL/1860/9780	brooch, cemetery, knife, urn	E Med		R1, Pagan - AS (?) (unlocated). A small plain Pagan Saxon urn with an iron knife (BM) found in a cemetery in the late C19. Other objects (in PM) including 3 small square-headed brooches and the bronze mounts of a bucket perhaps come from this 'cemetery'. There is some confusion in the records with the finds from the Pagan Saxon cemeteries in New Fletton and Woodston, but the material noted above together with chance finds in the area of the old town suggest there was at least one Pagan Saxon cemetery. See also RN 01666 for AS New Fletton cemetery, RN 01716 for AS Woodston cemetery. Exact location of find site not known.
8197	TL/1924/9830	bead	E Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, Circular bead, blue glass with zig zag pattern inlaid in lighter blue. See RN 08762a - possibly same. 08762 - RB settlement site. 08762b,c - Med, P Med finds.
8246	TL/1924/9830	jug	Med, P Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, a) Earthenware jug found 1900. b) Base of hard red ware jug, late C15, found 1872.
8252	TL/1860/9780	handle, needle, pin, strap fitting, worked bone	E Med		S1, a) Part of bronze handle, 1817. L377. b) Bronze fitting, probably from door. L390. c) Bronze mount or strap end, C9 - C10, Peterborough ? L994. d) Bronze pin. Dr Walker bequest. L237. e) Worked bone. Dr Walker bequest. Curved needle or awl. L248. Exact location of find site not known. See also RN 01716 for AS Woodston cemetery. RN 01666 for AS New Fletton cemetery. Exact location of find site not known.
8762	TL/192-/983-	awl, bottle, coin, pot, settlement	Ro	casual observation, stray find	O1, Romano-British settlement site. 1885 - 1886 coins from Bridge Street 1932 pottery, mainly Nene Valley ware, two glass bottles, bone awls, etc from Bridge Street excavations, O3. All material from the 1932 workings held by Peterborough Museum. The coin catalogue lists 9 C2 coins found in Bridge Street area c 1886. See RN 08762a - AS finds, 08762b - Med finds, 08762c - P Med finds, 01655 - excavation, Med finds, 01655a - P Med finds.
9839	TL/1924/9830	arrowhead, harness, key, seal, scissors	Med	casual observation, stray find	Bridge Street R1, (a) Seal with cross keys; (b) Iron arrowhead found during excavations, Feb 1879; (c) Harness around C14, height 2.6 in; (d) Harness around C14, height 1.7 in; (e) Iron key C14; (f) Pair scissors, C15? length 4.7 in.

51158	TL/1858/9777	church	E Med, Med, P Med	extant building	The church of St Augustine of Canterbury, is mentioned in the Domesday Survey in 1086 (R1). Church was mostly rebuilt and remodelled in 1844. In 1884 the aisles were widened and the chancel extended east. The vestry was added in 1896. The church does however, retain some original features. Pre-Conquest masonry is exposed in the west wall beneath the tower, along with a small double-played window (R2). The rebuilt tower (1844) contains four reset windows (12th century) possibly from the bell tower of the former church. Below these runs a 12th century string-course with hatched ornament. The chancel has the remains of a two-light window and the north wall has a 14th century doorway. In the south transept there is an original window of three stepped lancet lights c.1300. The south arcade, with octagonal piers, dates to the 14th or 15th century (R3). There is a 13th century font (R4). See RN 51159 for details of coffin-lids.
51159	TL/1858/9777	sarcophagus	Med	artefact	2 medieval coffin-lids found in churchyard of St Augustine church. One has a cross and the other has a double omega or florid cross decoration (R1). See also RN 51158.
01396a	TL/1878/9828	pot	Ro	casual observation, stray find	R1, A fragment of Ro Castor pottery found near the axe described in RN 01396. O2, Peterborough Museum have no knowledge of these finds. Smith is now dead.
01647a	TL/191-/985-	animal remains, claypipe, pot	P Med	stray find, watching brief	R1, Watching brief kept on site disturbed by C19 cellars. Late C15 - C18 pottery, pipe fragments, bones and oyster shells. See also RN 01647 for Ro pottery.
08762a	TL/192-/984-	bead, brooch	E Med	casual observation, stray find	R1, AS brooch and a glass bead found in Bridge Street in 1879 and 1880 respectively. See RN 08762 - Ro finds, 08762b - Med finds, 08762c - P Med wine bottle, 01655 - Med finds, excavation, 01655a - P Med finds.
08762b	TL/192-/984-	arrowhead, bowl, colander, carving, harness, jug, key, seal, shoe, token	Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, R1-R2 Finds from excavations in the Bridge Street area: a) seal with cross keys, L253; b) iron arrowhead found during excavations 1879, L254; c) C14 harness, height 2.6in, L584; d) C14 harness, height 1.7in, LL585; e) C14 iron key, L872; f) ? C15 pair of scissors, length 4.7in, L985; g) C13 small jug, from excavations in 1931 for new Peterborough Bridge, L161; h) C13 jug (part), developed Stamford ware, from bank of Nene near Peterborough Bridge, L181; i) C15 costrel, L165, R2, Bronze badges also found in the Bridge Street area. R3, Found in the Bridge Street area a jug, also front of Bellarmine showing mask. A shrine carved in Barnack stone was dug up, also an abbey token and a shoe sole. See RN 08762 - Ro finds; 08762a - AS finds; 08762c - P Med finds; 01655 - excavation, Med finds; 01655a - P Med finds. The finds uncovered and accessioned in 1936 came from the east side of Bridge Street (R2).

08762c	TL/192-/984-	basin, bottle, dish, jug	P Med	casual observation, stray find	S1, Finds from excavations in the Bridge Street area: a) wine bottle, L175; b) C17 slipware jug, (from Peterborough Bridge), L151; c) C16 costrel, found during 1931 excavations, L166; d) part of large C17 serving dish, (from the bank of the Nene near Peterborough Bridge), L191; e) part of large C17 serving dish, found 1950, L184; f) C17 strainer or colander, (from the bank of the Nene near Peterborough Bridge), found 1950, L189 g) C16 - C17 earthenware basin, found during Peterborough Bridge excavations, 1931, L150. See RN 08762 - Ro finds: 08762a - AS finds: 08762b - Med finds: 01655 - excavation, Med finds: 01655a - P Med finds.
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Key to periods:

IA	Iron Age
Med	Medieval
Mod	Modern
Pa	Palaeolithic
Pre	Prehistoric
P Med	Post-medieval
Ro	Roman
U	Undated

Appendix 3: Summary of Archaeological Excavations

PHER #	Grid	M/F TYPE	Period	Form	Description
1391	TL/1914/9838	ditch, road, building	Med, P Med	excavation	Excavation of a plot within the medieval town produced no good evidence for occupation of the site before C12, when trees were felled and a roadway laid across the flood plain to the river. A complicated but slow development, involving at least 2 sets of ditches and the gradual colonization of the plot by buildings, took place over the next 300 years. By C15 the site had developed into the long strip discernible on Eyre's map of 1721. Report to follow. Director F O'Neill.
1647	TL/191-1985-	pot	Ro	stray find, watching brief	R1, Watching brief kept on site disturbed by C19 cellars. Few sherds of Nene Valley grey ware. See also RN 01647A for P Med finds. R1, R2. Archaeological excavations were carried out during 1975 and 1976 on vacant land due for redevelopment on west side of Bridge Street. Excavations demonstrated that the area was initially wooded, probably with willow and alder. Prior to the mid 12th century a north-south channel had been cut through silts, possibly for drainage or boat access, alongside a causeway that marks the early route of Bridge Street. The channel had been revetted with whittle against a bordering clay bank. The earliest timber building on the site probably dates to the 12th century. Over the next 300 hundred years further timber structures were constructed, some encroaching on the in-filled channel course. There was a continual build-up of structures and floors at the street side so that an artificial mound was created. During the 15th or 16th century buildings with stone footings were constructed and there is evidence for a jettied timber frame house on the street front. This building survived in a mutilated condition until 1928. From at least the C16 much of the length of the plot was built up. The whole site began to become level with the height of the street front when stone was used as the main building material. During the post-medieval period drainage ditches were excavated at the back of the plot. The major late medieval and post-medieval activity at the site seems to have been baking and there was a feature belonging to the 17th century that can be interpreted as a donkey mill. 19th and 20th century site occupiers included coopers and tinsmiths. The stratigraphic sequence varied between a depth of 1.5m and 2.25m and preservation of organic materials was excellent. S2, The site produced large collections of glazed Stamford ware and shelly wares. Late C12 - C13 - developed Stamford ware and shelly wares C13 - C14 - developed Stamford and 'shelly chimneys' (could be saggars but their function is apparently unknown), curfews. C15 - Bourn 'A' ware. See RN 01655a - P Med donkey mill,
1655	TL/1917/9833	architectural fragment, building, pot, ditch	Med, P Med, Mod	excavation	

1665	TL/1919/9816	canoe, pot	IA	excavation	<p>pottery 08762, 08762a, 08762b, 08762c - finds made earlier in the Bridge street area now in Peterborough Museum.</p> <p>R1, O1, A dug-out canoe was found 30/09/1950 on the N bank of the River Nene at Peterborough between the road and railway bridges during excavations on the behalf of the British Electricity Authority. The canoe was resting on consolidated grounds, at a depth of 17ft below the present river level. A sherd of coarse LBA grey ware was found in the silt immediately below the canoe, (see RN 01665a). Pollen analysis was carried out, and although weak, the evidence and the comparison with the Briggg canoe (to which class it belongs) suggest an early IA date. Now in Peterborough Museum. O2, In April 1970 a special committee chaired by Professor W F Grimes found that the canoe was decaying rapidly and that preservation was not possible. After timber samples had been obtained and photographic record made the boat was burnt by the Museum Authorities in May. R2, (TL/1919/9816) Dugout Canoe found 1950. R3, Probably Late IA.</p>

50498	TL/1871/9781	well	Uncertain	excavation	O1, During removal of floorboards at a house in Fletton an old well was discovered under the house front wall. The well extended one third into the house and two thirds out under the pavement. The well is stone-lined and approximately 1250mm in diameter. It was sounded at 4.2m to the top of the arch with a water depth of approx 3.0m - the well was probably deeper than this. The water was clear and possibly represented the water table for the area. Map of 1811 shows land to be small holdings and a farmhouse with outbuildings that may have belonged to the farm or pre-date it.
51105	TL/1897/9797	clay pipe, ditch, post hole	Prehistoric, P Med	excavation	Four evaluation trenches were excavated at the site of a proposed housing development during September 2000 (R1). A series of postholes and a single ditch were recorded. The only dating evidence was a piece of clay pipe stem from a post hole. It is possible that these features therefore relate to post-medieval fairground structures. The character of its fill suggests that the ditch may be prehistoric. A palaeochannel crosses part of the site.
51214	TL/1904/9795	ditch, post hole	Prehistoric	excavation	Between the 20th and 24th of January 2003 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council, undertook the second phase of an archaeological evaluation on the site of Marshall's Garage, Peterborough (R1). The work was carried out in response to a planning condition in advance of development. Six trenches were excavated, which revealed a pit, ditch and possible stream channel. The pit produced no artefactual evidence but had a leached fill suggestive of a prehistoric date. The ditch contained no dated evidence, however, similarities between deposits in the ditch and the stream channel suggests that they acted as drains down slope to the river. The reason for the limited number of archaeological features has to be attributed to the extensive disturbance caused by previous modern development.
51218	TL/1862/9769	ditch, wall	Uncertain	watching brief	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at St Augustine's School, Woodston, Peterborough in January 2003. An undated linear feature comprising a straight-sided cut back-filled with limestone rubble was identified, but no other archaeological remains were revealed and no artefacts were recovered.
51221	TL/1867/9777	building, pit, well, pond, ditch, pot	Neo, Med	excavation	An excavation was carried out in advance of housing development by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in the autumn of 2003 (S1). The earliest phase of activity at the site comprised a scatter of pits and gullies, which were dated by worked flint and Peterborough Ware to the Neolithic period. Medieval building remains were revealed at the street front alongside Oundle Road. Earth-fast post-built structures and lengths of stone walls were recorded. A stone-lined well and an in-filled pond were also investigated. These features dated from 11th to 16th century. Report awaited.

51262	TF/1905/9796	ridge and furrow	P Med	excavation	An excavation was carried out in advance of a housing development during 2003 (R1) following earlier evaluation trial trench evaluation. One area of 20m x 20m was excavated by machine. No evidence of prehistoric activity was revealed. Two shallow linear depressions were identified from which post-medieval pottery, clay pipes and brick were retrieved. These were interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow and indicate post medieval agricultural use of the site. There was also some indications of nearby post-medieval brick production, with the dumping of brick waste on the site.
51274	TL/1924/9820	wharf, pot	Med	excavation	An evaluation was carried out in two phases in December 2002 to February 2003 in advance of a residential development (R1). Two trenches were excavated. They identified a line of upright timbers set along the edge of the River Nene and into an infilled palaeochannel that contained 13th century artefacts. The timbers were unsuitable for dendrochronology but were sealed beneath horizons containing 15th century material. The timbers may have formed a structure to protect the bridgehead from the effects of tidal scouring or alternatively they could have formed a section of wharf. The occurrence of infilled river channel material to their rear indicates a degree of land reclamation and perhaps channel straightening in the medieval period. See also RN 00172, 00200, 00873.
51509	TL/19046/98547	building	Med, P med	building survey	Probably C16 origin, mainly refenestrated and much restored. Rubble and timber framed. Right hand and centre sections rendered. Irregular L-shape. 2 storey irregular front elevation. Centre has gable to road with overhanging 1st floor, restored 3-light window with wood mullions. To the left, one 4-light window to each floor. To the right, 3 2-light windows. Modern gabled and rendered porch and panelled wood door. Modern "Tudor" grouped chimney stacks. Overhanging eaves. Stone quoins. Nos. 26 to 30 (even) Trinity Presbyterian Congregational Church and The Museum form a group. A detailed survey accompanied by photographs was undertaken by Mackereth. R1. The surviving building has been altered many times and one of the most important was after the Second World War when the building was restored to what it was thought to be its original form. The present building is a relic of one late medieval house complete with its stair turret, and a fragment of another to the West which had its own stair turret that was later gutted. This latter was largely obliterated when the Chapel next door was built. The division between these two structures was at the chimney stack between the two principal rooms West of the Entrance Hall and on the street front.

01655a	TL/1917/9833	donkey wheel, house, mill, pot	P Med	excavation	R1, Peterborough Bridge Street. A donkey mill probably existed in C17 on the site. C19 pottery found. See RN 01655 - report of excavation, Med finds 08762, 08762a, 08762b, 08762c - finds made earlier in the Bridge Street area now in Peterborough Museum.
01665a	TL/1919/9816	pot	BA	excavation	R1, O1, A sherd of late BA grey ware found in the silt immediately below an IA canoe which was discovered on N bank of river Nene in 1950. (ref RN 01665). The pottery is coarse and handmade. It is a rim sherd of a large wide-mouthed vessel with a slight internal bent and an irregular filling where the rim has been pressed down on the inside. Dark grey, and contains mixture of powdered shell.

Key to periods:

IA Iron Age
Med Medieval
Mod Modern
Pa Palaeolithic
Pre Prehistoric
P Med Post-medieval
Ro Roman
U Undated

Appendix 4: Borehole Survey

Samples and in-situ Tests			(Date)	Inst.	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O. D. Level m	
Depth m	Type	Blows	Casing						
Site: Railworld Site Peterborough			Client: Peter Dann Limited			BOREHOLE BH1			
Date: 03/02/05 to 03/02/05			Hole Size: 150mm dia to 8.70m			Ground Level:			
0.00-0.50	B1				MADE GROUND: Soft becoming firm brown, greyish brown, grey and dark grey sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, brick, concrete, tarmac and limestone. Some cobble size fragments of red brick.				
1.00-1.50	B2								
1.15-1.45	C	N25							
2.00-2.50	B3								
2.15-2.45	C	N23	1.50						
3.00-3.50	B4								
3.15-3.45	C	N17	3.00						
4.00-4.50	B5			1					
4.15-4.45	C	N19	4.00						
4.70	D1								4.70
5.00-5.40	U1	15	4.50		Firm grey and light grey mottled slightly sandy CLAY with traces of fine sub-rounded flint gravel.		5.20		
5.45	D2				Firm dark brown and black slightly clayey PEAT.		5.70		
5.70	D3								
6.10	D4				Soft dark greenish grey and dark grey slightly sandy SILT/CLAY with traces of fine rounded flint gravel and shell debris.		6.10		
6.50-6.90	U2	15	6.00	2	Soft dark grey and bluish grey CLAY with some shell debris.				
6.95	D5						7.10		
7.10	D6				Soft yellowish brown and grey sandy CLAY with some decayed plant remains.				
7.90-8.10	B6			2			7.90		
8.10	D7						8.10		
8.25-8.38	C	50*	8.10		Dark grey sandy fine to coarse sub-rounded limestone GRAVEL. Weak grey fine and medium grained LIMESTONE. ...weathered from 8.10m to 8.60m depth.				
8.60-8.64	C	50*	8.60				8.70		

REMARKS 1. Chiselling at 3.60m depth for 0.5hr and from 8.60m to 8.70m depth for 1hr.	Project No 92	
	Scale 1:50	Page 1/1

KEY	Groundwater Strikes						Groundwater Observations			
	Depth m						Depth m			
	No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
N - SPT Blows for 0.3m										
D - Disturbed Sample	*									
B - Bulk Sample										
U - Undisturbed Sample	V									
W - Water Sample										
S/C - SPT Spoon/Cone	▼c									
▼	Water Strike	c▼w								
▼	Water Rise	▼s								
	N	-	SPT Blows for 0.3m							
	*	-	Blows for quoted penetration							
	V	-	Vane Shear Test Cohesion () kPa							
	▼c		Level on completion							
	c▼w		Level casing withdrawn							
	▼s		Standpipe Level							

Samples and in-situ Tests			Date: 02/02/05 to 02/02/05		Hole Size: 150mm dia to 10.00m		Ground Level:		
Site: Railworld Site Peterborough			Client: Peter Dann Limited		BOREHOLE BH2				
Depth m	Type	Blows	(Date) Casing	Inst.	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O. D. Level m	
1.00	D1				MADE GROUND: Black tarmacadam. MADE GROUND: Soft grey and greyish brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular brick, flint, concrete and clinker.		0.05		
1.40	D2				Soft dark grey and black slightly sandy organic SILT.		1.40		
2.20	D3				Firm grey and olive brown slightly sandy SILT/CLAY with some decayed plant debris.		2.20		
3.10	D4				Soft dark brown and grey very peaty CLAY with some decayed fibrous plant debris.		3.10		
3.70	D5				Soft dark brown clayey fibrous PEAT.		3.70		
4.30	D6				Soft greenish grey and grey slightly sandy SILT/CLAY with traces of shell debris.		4.30		
5.10	D7								
6.10	D8								
7.10	D9								
7.90	D10					Grey and brown fine to coarse SAND and fine to coarse sub-rounded to rounded GRAVEL.		7.90	
8.10-8.50	U1	70	8.10			Firm to stiff dark grey and grey slightly sandy CLAY with traces of shell debris.			
8.55	D11								
9.00	D12								
9.55-9.95	U2	70	8.50						
10.00	D13				Stiff dark grey and dark brown CLAY.		10.00		

REMARKS	Borehole completed at 10.00m depth		Project No
	1. 50mm diameter UPVC gas/water monitoring standpipe installed to 10.00m depth. 2. Gas valve and cover fitted to standpipe.		92
	Scale	Page	
	1:50	1/1	

KEY	Groundwater Strikes					Groundwater Observations				
	Depth m					Depth m				
	No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
N - SPT Blows for 0.3m D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample U - Undisturbed Sample W - Water Sample S/C - SPT Spoon/Cone ∇ - Water Strike ∇ - Water Rise * - Blows for quoted penetration V - Vane Shear Test ∇c - Level on completion c∇w - Level casing withdrawn ∇s - Standpipe Level	1	7.10	3.45	Steady	6.00	7.90				

			Site: Railworld Site Peterborough				BOREHOLE BH3		
			Client: Peter Dann Limited				Ground Level:		
			Date: 04/02/05 to 04/02/05				Hole Size: 150mm dia to 15.00m		
Samples and in-situ Tests			(Date)	Inst.	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O.D. Level m	
Depth m	Type	Blows	Casing						
0.00-0.50	B1				MADE GROUND: Dark grey, black and dark brown silty gravelly fine to coarse SAND. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular ash, clinker, brick and flint.				
1.00-1.50	B2								
1.15-1.45	C	N53							
2.00-2.50	B3								
2.15-2.45	C	N29	1.50						
3.00-3.50	B4						3.10		
3.15-3.45	C	N14	3.00	1	MADE GROUND: Grey and dark brown silty gravelly fine to coarse SAND. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular brick, concrete and flint.		3.70		
3.70	D1				Firm grey and yellowish brown mottled CLAY.				
4.10-4.50	U1	20	4.00				4.30		
4.55	D2			2	Soft dark brown slightly clayey fibrous PEAT.		4.70		
5.00-5.40	U2	15	4.50		Soft dark brown peaty SILT/CLAY with fibrous plant debris and traces of shell debris.				
5.45	D3								
6.00	D4								
6.60-7.10	B5			2			6.60		
6.75-7.05	C	N16	6.00		Medium dense grey and brown fine to coarse SAND and fine to coarse sub-rounded GRAVEL.				
7.90	D5						7.90		
8.10-8.50	U3	80	8.00		Stiff grey calcareous CLAY with inclusions of light grey calcareous silt and some shell debris.				
8.55	D6								
9.00	D7								
9.60-10.00	U4	80	8.50				9.80		
								Stiff closely fissured dark grey CLAY.	
REMARKS							Project No		
1. 50mm diameter UPVC gas /water monitoring standpipe installed to 10.00m depth.							92		
2. Gas valve and cover fitted to standpipe.							Scale	Page	
							1:50	1/2	
KEY			Groundwater Strikes			Groundwater Observations			
N - SPT Blows for 0.3m			Depth m			Date			
D - Disturbed Sample			No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	
B - Bulk Sample			1	3.20	4.70	Seepage	3.00	7.90	
U - Undisturbed Sample			2	6.60		Steady			
W - Water Sample			Cohesion () kPa			Date			
S/C - SPT Spoon/Cone			Level on completion			Hole			
▽ Water Strike			Level casing withdrawn			Casing			
▽ Water Rise			Standpipe Level			Water			

Samples and in-situ Tests			(Date)	Inst.	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O. D. Level m	
Depth m	Type	Blows	Casing						
0.00-0.50	B1				MADE GROUND: Yellowish brown gravelly clayey fine to coarse SAND and gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular brick and flint.				
1.00-1.50	B2								
1.15-1.45	C	N7							
2.00-2.50	B3								
2.15-2.45	C	N4	1.50						
2.50	D1						Firm light grey and yellowish brown mottled CLAY.		2.50
2.60-2.95	U1	10	1.50						2.80
3.00	D2						Soft brown peaty CLAY with fibrous plant debris.		
3.60-4.00	U2	10	3.00						
4.05	D3						Soft dark grey SILT/CLAY with traces of shell debris.		
4.50-4.85	U3	10	4.50	c▼w					
4.90	D4				Firm grey and olive brown mottled slightly sandy CLAY.			5.00	
5.00	D5								
5.30-5.70	B4				Medium dense grey and brown fine to coarse SAND and fine to coarse sub-rounded GRAVEL.			5.30	
5.45-5.75	C	N23	4.50	1 ▼					
6.00	D6							6.00	
6.20	D7				Stiff brown and grey gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel consists of fine to coarse grey limestone. Some shell debris.			6.20	
6.20-6.24	C	50*	6.20	▼c			Weak grey fine and medium grained LIMESTONE.		6.30

REMARKS 1. Chiselling from 6.20m to 6.30m depth for 1hr.	Project No 92	
	Scale 1:50	Page 1/1

KEY	Groundwater Strikes						Groundwater Observations						
	Depth m						Depth m						
	No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water			
N - SPT Blows for 0.3m D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample U - Undisturbed Sample W - Water Sample S/C - SPT Spoon/Cone ▼ Water Strike ▼ Water Rise	N	*	- Blows for quoted penetration - Vane Shear Test Cohesion () kPa ▼c Level on completion c▼w Level casing withdrawn ▼s Standpipe Level	1	5.30	4.60	Steady	4.50	6.00				

Samples and In-situ Tests			(Date) Water	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O. D. Level m
Depth m	Type	Result					
0.00-1.00	U1			MADE GROUND: Dark grey silty gravelly fine to coarse SAND. Gravel consists of fine and medium sub-angular flint, concrete and some brick.		0.40	
				MADE GROUND: Brown slightly gravelly fine and medium SAND. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular flint.		0.60	
1.00-2.00	U2			MADE GROUND: Brown gravelly very clayey fine and medium SAND. Gravel consists of fine and medium sub-angular flint with traces of brick.		1.20	
				Very soft dark bluish grey and dark brown slightly sandy CLAY with some decayed organic matter.		2.00	

REMARKS 1. Groundwater was not encountered during boring.							Project No 92	
							Scale 1:25	Page 1/1

KEY	Groundwater Strikes						Groundwater Observations			
	Depth m						Depth m			
	No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
D - Disturbed Sample										
B - Bulk Sample										
U - Undisturbed Sample										
W - Water Sample										
∇ Water Strike										
∇ Depth to Water on completion										
Mx - Mexn Probe										
Mc - Mackintosh Probe										
V - Vane Shear Test										
Cohesion () kPa										
P () - Hand Penetrometer										
Cohesion () kPa										
∇a Standpipe Level										

			Site: Railworld Site Peterborough Client: Peter Dann Limited Date: 31/01/05 to 31/01/05 Hole Size: mm dia to 2.00m			WINDOW SAMPLE WS4 Ground Level:		
Samples and In-situ Tests			(Date)	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	D. D. Level m	
Depth m	Type	Result	Water					
0.00-1.00	U1			MADE GROUND: Dark grey silty gravelly fine and medium SAND. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular flint, brick, concrete, ash and clinker. MADE GROUND: Brown gravelly fine and medium SAND. Gravel consists of fine and medium sub-angular flint. MADE GROUND: Dark grey, brown and reddish brown silty gravelly fine to coarse SAND. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular flint, brick, ash and clinker.		0.55 0.75		
1.00-2.00	U2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1.60 2.00			
				Very soft dark grey slightly sandy organic CLAY with some decayed organic matter.				

REMARKS 1. Water level 30 minutes after completion was 1.35m.

Project No 92
Scale 1:25 Page 1/1

KEY D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample U - Undisturbed Sample W - Water Sample ∇ - Water Strike ∇ - Depth to Water on completion Mx - Mexe Probe Mc - Mackintosh Probe V - Vane Shear Test Cohesion () kPa P () - Hand Penetrometer Cohesion () kPa ∇a Standpipe Level	Groundwater Strikes						Groundwater Observations		
	Depth m						Depth m		
	No	Struck	Rise to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing
1	1.60		Seepage			31/01/05			

Samples and in-situ Tests			(Date)	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O.D. Level m
Depth m	Type	Result	Water				
0.00-1.00	U1			MADE GROUND: Dark grey and brown silty gravelly fine to coarse SAND. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular flint, brick and concrete.		0.65	
1.00-2.00	U2			MADE GROUND: Firm brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular flint and concrete.		1.10	
				MADE GROUND: Dark grey gravelly fine to coarse SAND, Gravel consists of fine to coarse sub-angular flint, brick, ash and clinker.		1.60	
			W	Soft dark bluish grey slightly sandy CLAY with traces of fine and medium sub-rounded flint gravel and decayed organic matter.		2.00	
			Wc				

REMARKS 1. Water level 30 minutes after completion was 1.45m.

Project No 92
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KEY	Groundwater Strikes						Groundwater Observations			
	Depth m						Depth m			
	No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
W	1	1.60		Seepage						

- D - Disturbed Sample
- B - Bulk Sample
- U - Undisturbed Sample
- W - Water Sample
- W (with checkmark) - Water Strike
- W (with X) - Depth to Water on completion
- Mx - Moxa Probe
- Mc - Mackintosh Probe
- V - Vane Shear Test
- P () - Hand Penetrometer
- W (with checkmark) - Standpipe Level

			Site: Railworld Site Peterborough				WINDOW SAMPLE WS201		
			Date: 07/05/08 to 07/05/08		Hole Size: mm dia to 5.00m			Ground Level:	
Samples and in-situ Tests			(Date)	Inst.	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O. D. Level m	
Depth m	Type	Result	Water						
0.00-1.00	U1		1.00	B	MADE GROUND: Firm brown with some grey and some light brown slightly sandy CLAY with some fine to coarse angular gravel size fragments of brick, flint, limestone and pockets of black ash and clinker.				
1.00-2.00	U2		1.00						
2.00-3.00	U3		1.00						
							2.30		
					MADE GROUND: Reddish brown fine to coarse angular brick GRAVEL.		2.50		
3.00-4.00	U4		1.00		MADE GROUND: Black and dark grey silty fine and medium SAND with ash and clinker.				
							3.50		
4.00-5.00	U5		1.00		Soft to firm dark brown clayey PEAT.		4.30		
							4.80		
					Grey and orange brown clayey fine and medium SAND with occasional fine and medium sub-rounded flint gravel.		5.00		
					Orange brown slightly gravelly fine and medium SAND. Gravel consists of fine and medium sub-rounded flint.				

REMARKS 1. 50mm diameter UPVC gas/water monitoring standpipe installed to 4.80m.
2. Gas valve fitted to standpipe.

Project No
1953

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KEY	
D - Disturbed Sample	Mx - Mexe Probe
B - Bulk Sample	Mc - Mackintosh Probe
U - Undisturbed Sample	V - Vane Shear Test
W - Water Sample	Cohesion () kPa
∇ Water Strike	P() - Hand Penetrometer
∇ Depth to Water on completion	Cohesion () kPa
	∇s Standpipe Level

Groundwater Strikes						Groundwater Observations			
Depth m						Depth m			
No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
1	4.00	3.30	Steady	1.00					

			Site: Railworld Site Peterborough				WINDOW SAMPLE WS202		
			Date: 07/05/08 to 07/05/08		Hole Size: mm dia to 6.00m			Ground Level:	
Samples and in-situ Tests			(Date)	Inst.	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O.D. Level m	
Depth m	Type	Result	Water						
0.00-1.00	U1		1.00	A	MADE GROUND: Firm grey, dark grey and brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel consists of fine to coarse angular brick, flint, limestone and tarmac.				
1.00-2.00	U2		1.00						
2.00-3.00	U3		1.00						
3.00-4.00	U4		1.00		MADE GROUND: Black and dark grey silty fine and medium SAND with ash and clinker.		2.20		
4.00-5.00	U5		1.00		MADE GROUND: Firm brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel consists of fine to coarse angular flint with traces of brick and rare pockets of black ash and clinker.		2.75		
5.00-6.00	U6		1.00		Soft to firm greenish grey and brown slightly sandy CLAY with some fine and medium sub-angular flint gravel and occasional pockets of dark brown peaty clay.		4.00		
							6.00		

REMARKS 1. 50mm diameter UPVC gas/water monitoring standpipe installed to 6.00m.
2. Gas valve fitted to standpipe.

Project No
1953

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KEY D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample U - Undisturbed Sample W - Water Sample ∇ - Water Strike ∇ - Depth to Water on completion Mx - Mexe Probe Mc - Mackintosh Probe V - Vane Shear Test Cohesion () kPa P() - Hand Penetrometer Cohesion () kPa ∇s Standpipe Level	Groundwater Strikes					Groundwater Observations				
	Depth m					Depth m				
	No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
	1	4.00		Slow	1.00					

Samples and in-situ Tests			Date: 07/05/08 to 07/05/08		Hole Size: mm dia to 6.00m		WINDOW SAMPLE WS203		
			(Date) Water	Inst.	Description of Strata			Ground Level:	
Depth m	Type	Result					Legend	Depth m	O.D. Level m
0.00-1.00	U1		1.00	a	MADE GROUND: Firm brown and grey slightly sandy CLAY with some fine to coarse angular flint and brick gravel.			0.30	
1.00-2.00	U2		1.00		MADE GROUND: Reddish brown and grey silty gravelly fine to coarse SAND. Gravel consists of fine to coarse angular flint, limestone and rare tarmac.			0.70	
2.00-3.00	U3		1.00		MADE GROUND: Firm brown and greenish grey sandy CLAY with occasional fine to coarse angular gravel size fragments of flint with traces of brick and limestone.				
3.00-4.00	U4		1.00						
4.00-5.00	U5		1.00	c	MADE GROUND: Grey and reddish brown sandy fine to coarse angular concrete and brick GRAVEL.			4.00	
5.00-6.00	U6		1.00	v	Soft dark grey and dark brown slightly sandy peaty CLAY with occasional fine and medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravel.			5.10	
								6.00	

REMARKS 1. 50mm diameter UPVC gas/water monitoring standpipe installed to 5.00m.
2. Gas valve fitted to standpipe.

Project No
1953

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- KEY**
- D - Disturbed Sample
 - B - Bulk Sample
 - U - Undisturbed Sample
 - W - Water Sample
 - ∇ - Water Strike
 - ∇ - Depth to Water on completion
 - Mx - Mexe Probe
 - Mc - Mackintosh Probe
 - V - Vane Shear Test Cohesion () kPa
 - P() - Hand Penetrometer Cohesion () kPa
 - ∇s - Standpipe Level

Groundwater Strikes					Groundwater Observations				
Depth m					Depth m				
No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
1	5.00	3.80	Steady	1.00					

Samples and in-situ Tests			Date: 07/05/08 to 07/05/08		Hole Size: mm dia to 7.00m		WINDOW SAMPLE WS204		
			(Date) Water	Inst.	Description of Strata	Legend	Depth m	O.D. Level m	
0.00-1.00	U1		1.00	B	TOPSOIL: Firm brown slightly sandy CLAY.		0.20		
1.00-2.00	U2		1.00		MADE GROUND: Firm brown, dark brown and dark grey very sandy CLAY with some fine to coarse angular gravel size fragments of flint, limestone and rare plastic with occasional pockets of black ash and clinker.		1.10		
2.00-3.00	U3		1.00		MADE GROUND: Firm brown and greenish grey sandy CLAY with occasional fine to coarse angular gravel size fragments of flint with traces of brick and limestone.				
3.00-4.00	U4		1.00						
4.00-5.00	U5		1.00						
5.00-6.00	U6		1.00		MADE GROUND: Dark grey and black clayey fine to coarse SAND with ash and clinker.		4.80		
					Firm dark brown slightly clayey PEAT.		5.20		
6.00-7.00	U7		1.00		Soft dark grey and dark brown slightly sandy peaty CLAY with some shell debris.		6.30		
							7.00		

REMARKS 1. 50mm diameter UPVC gas/water monitoring standpipe installed to 6.50m.
2. Gas valve fitted to standpipe.

Project No
1953

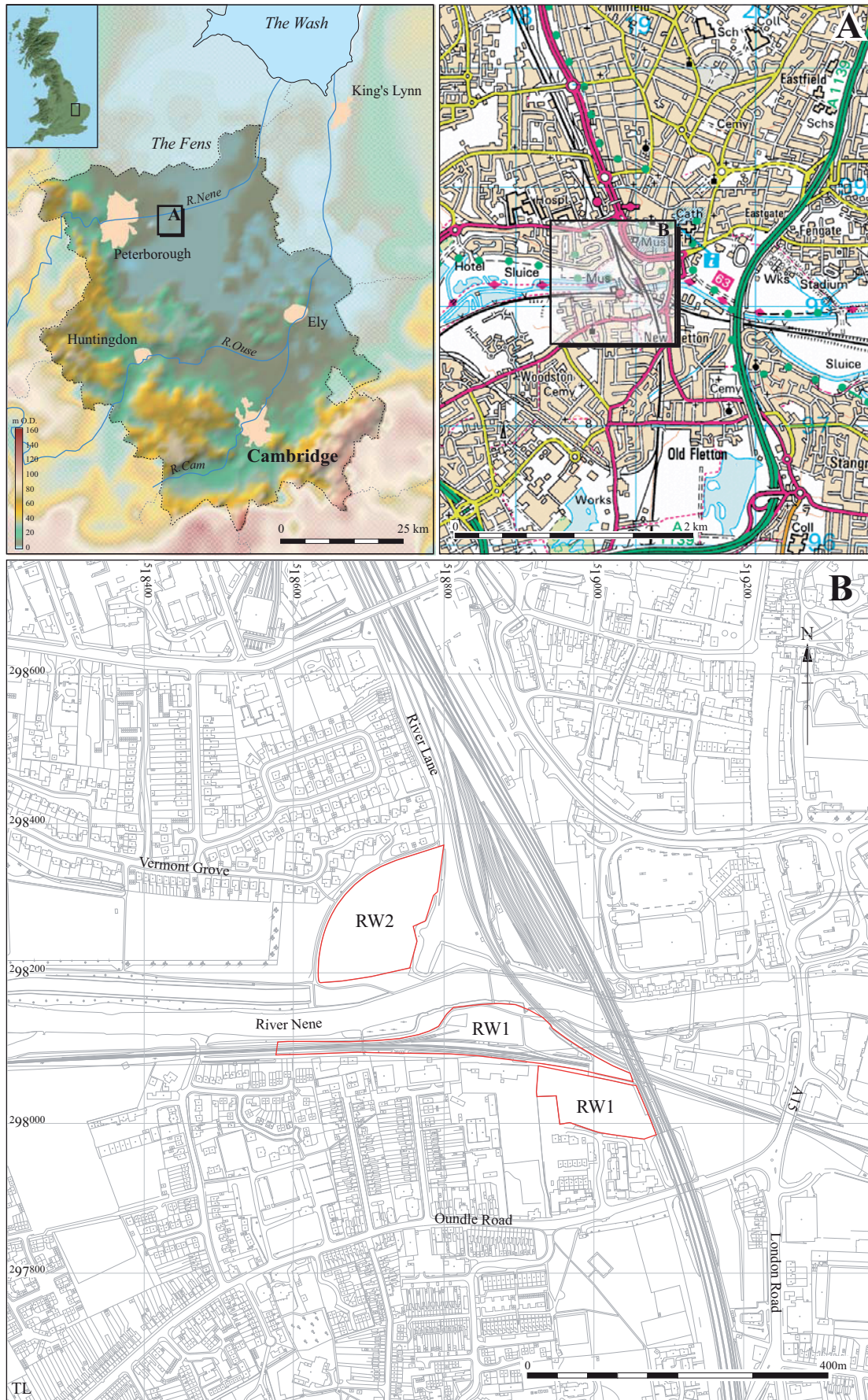
Scale 1:50 Page 1/1

KEY

D - Disturbed Sample
B - Bulk Sample
U - Undisturbed Sample
W - Water Sample
▽ - Water Strike
▼ - Depth to Water on completion

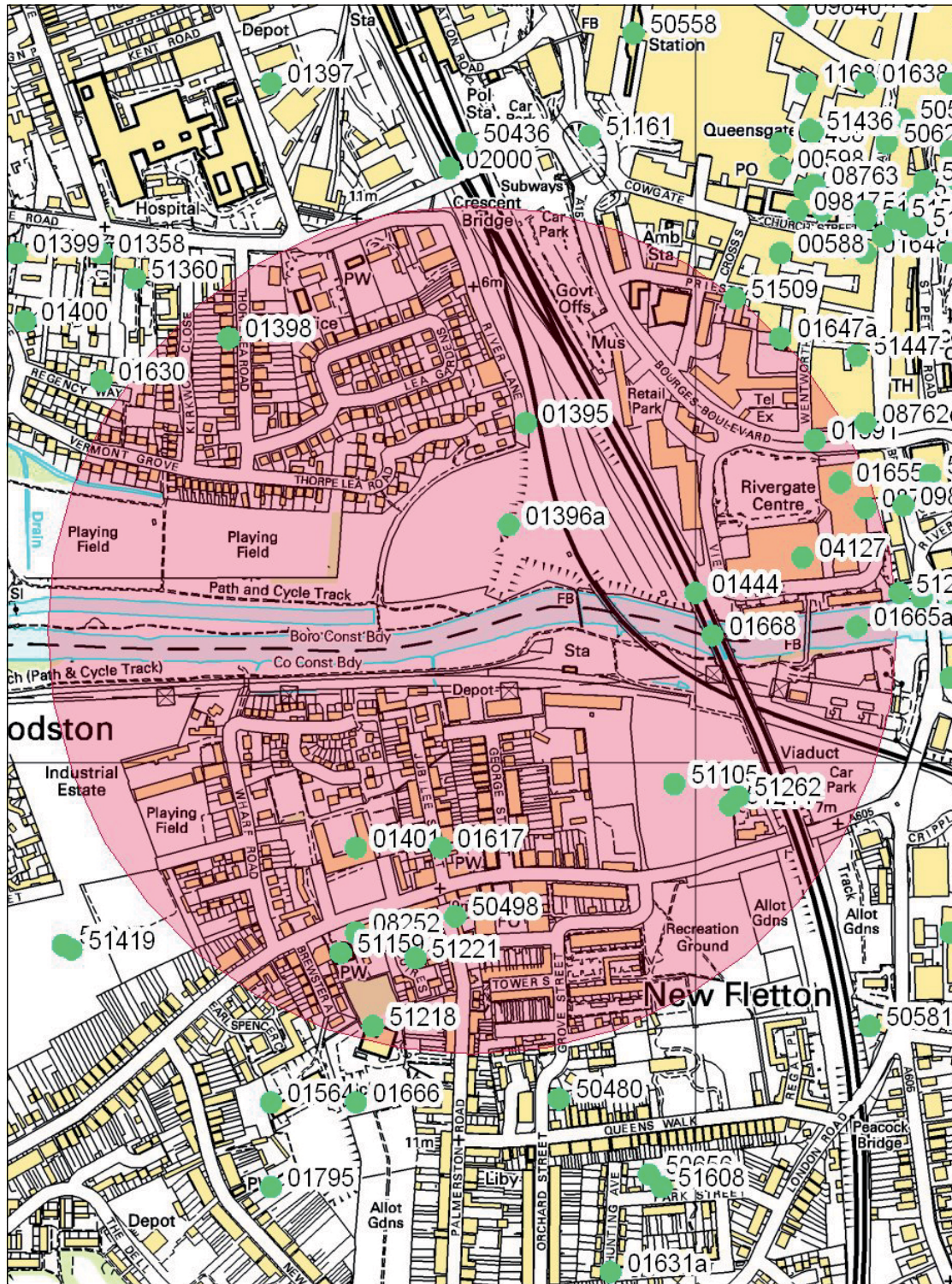
Mx - Mexe Probe
Mc - Mackintosh Probe
V - Vane Shear Test
Cohesion () kPa
P() - Hand Penetrometer
Cohesion () kPa
▼s - Standpipe Level

Groundwater Strikes						Groundwater Observations			
Depth m						Depth m			
No	Struck	Rose to	Rate	Cased	Sealed	Date	Hole	Casing	Water
1	5.00	4.80	Slow	1.00					



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Figure 1 Location of the study areas outlined (red)



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Figure 2: HER map

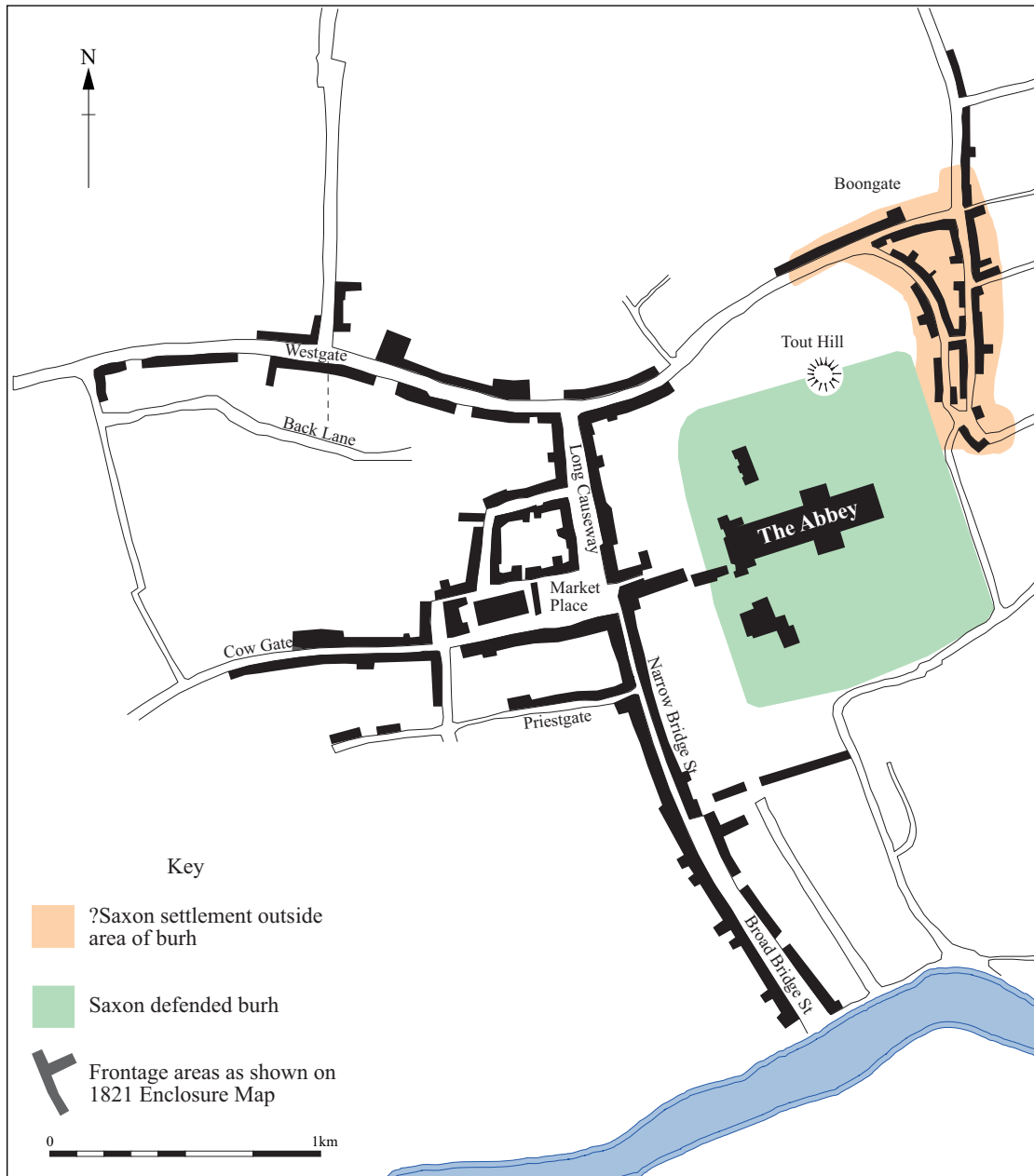


Figure 3 Peterborough Saxon Settlement

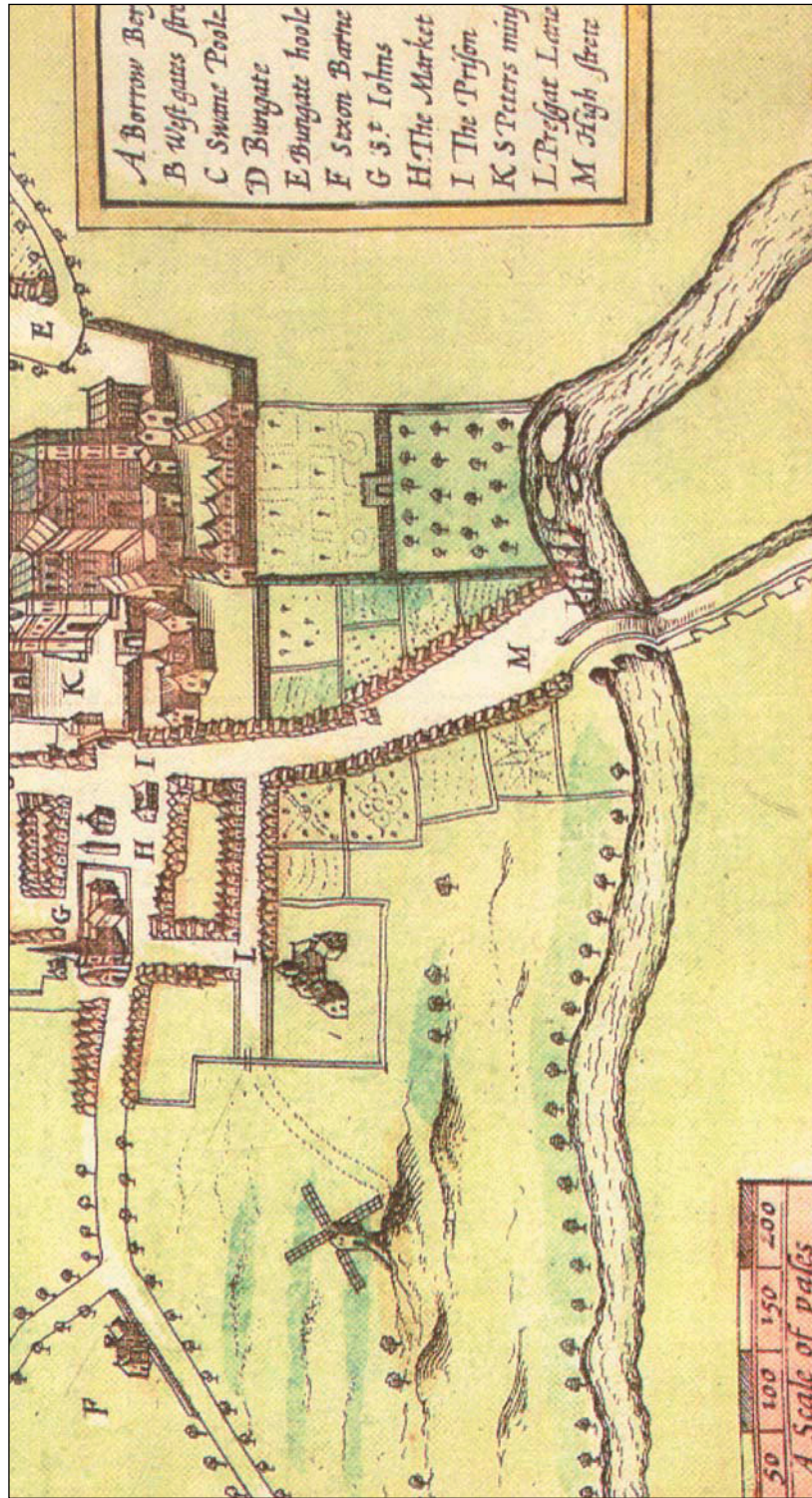


Figure 4: Speeds 1610 Map

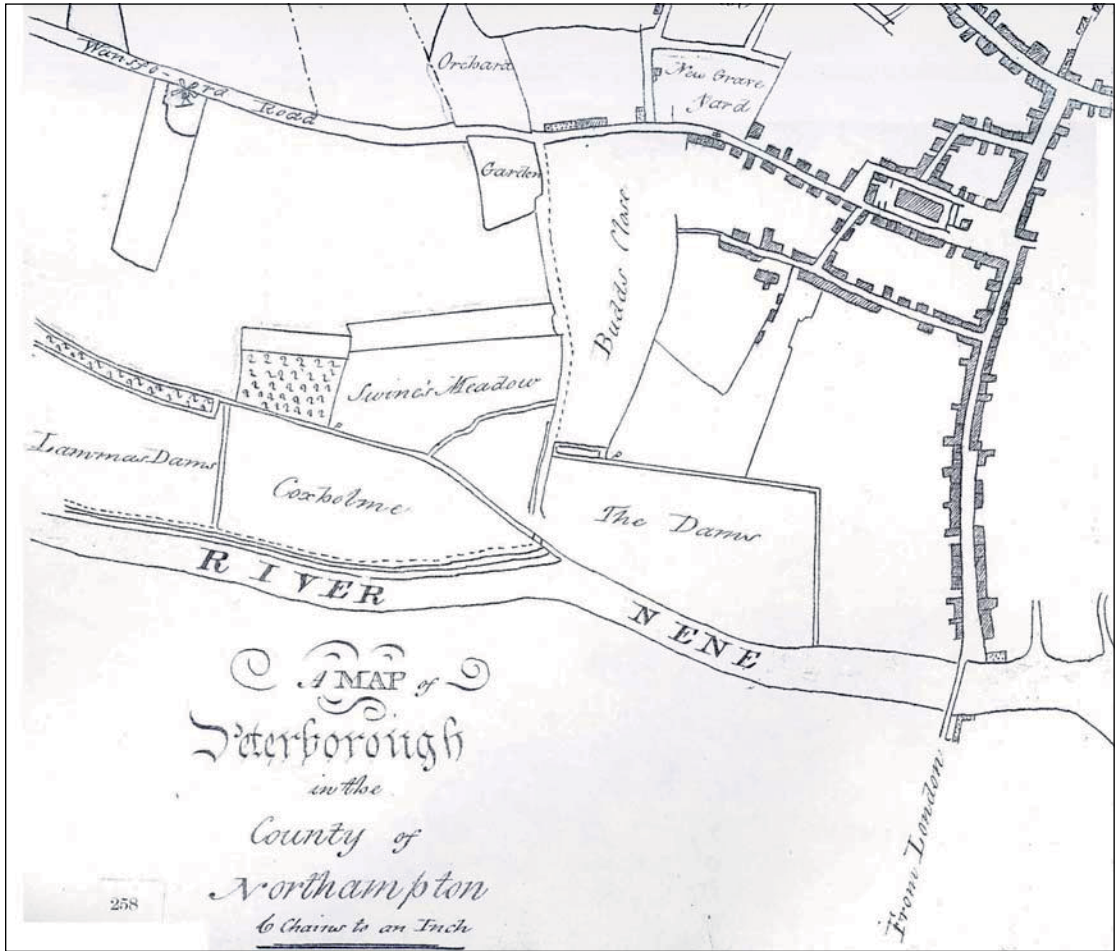


Figure 5: Hills 1808 map

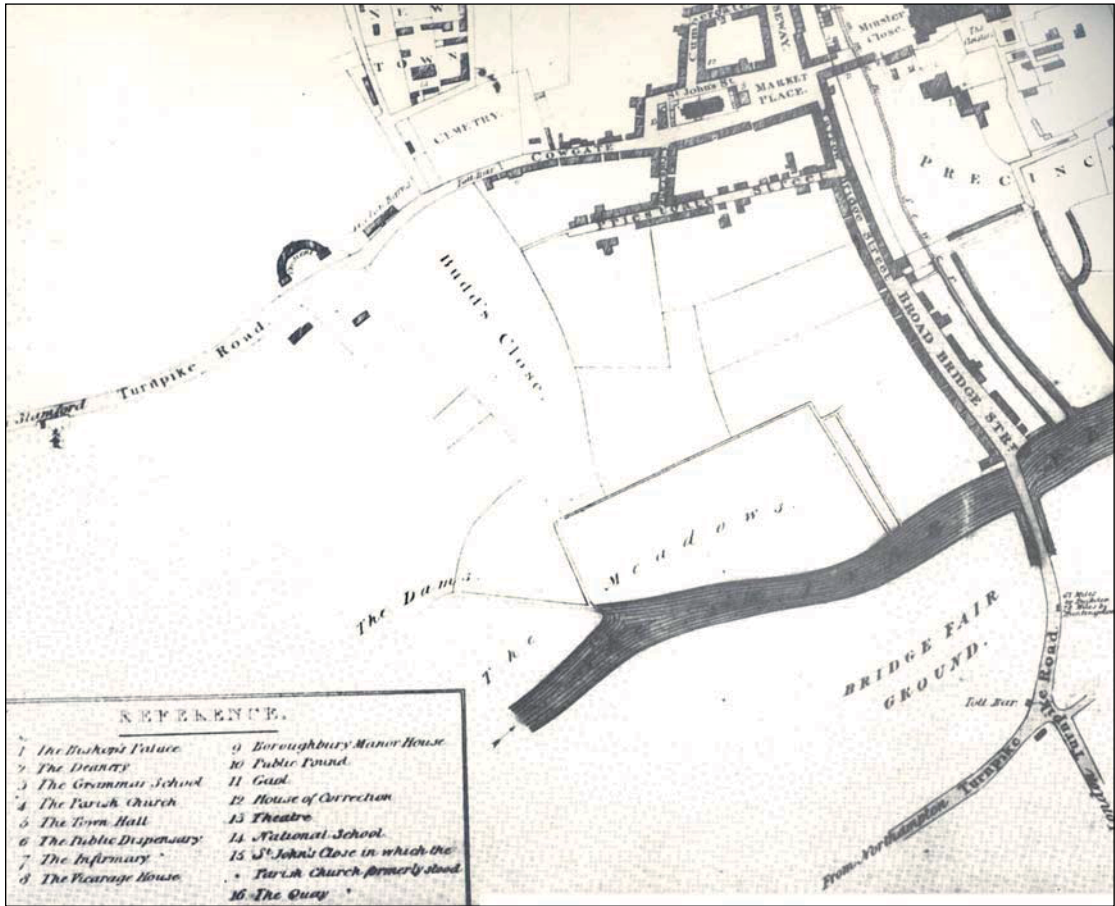


Figure 6: Burton's 1829 map



Figure 7: George Smith's 1862 Map

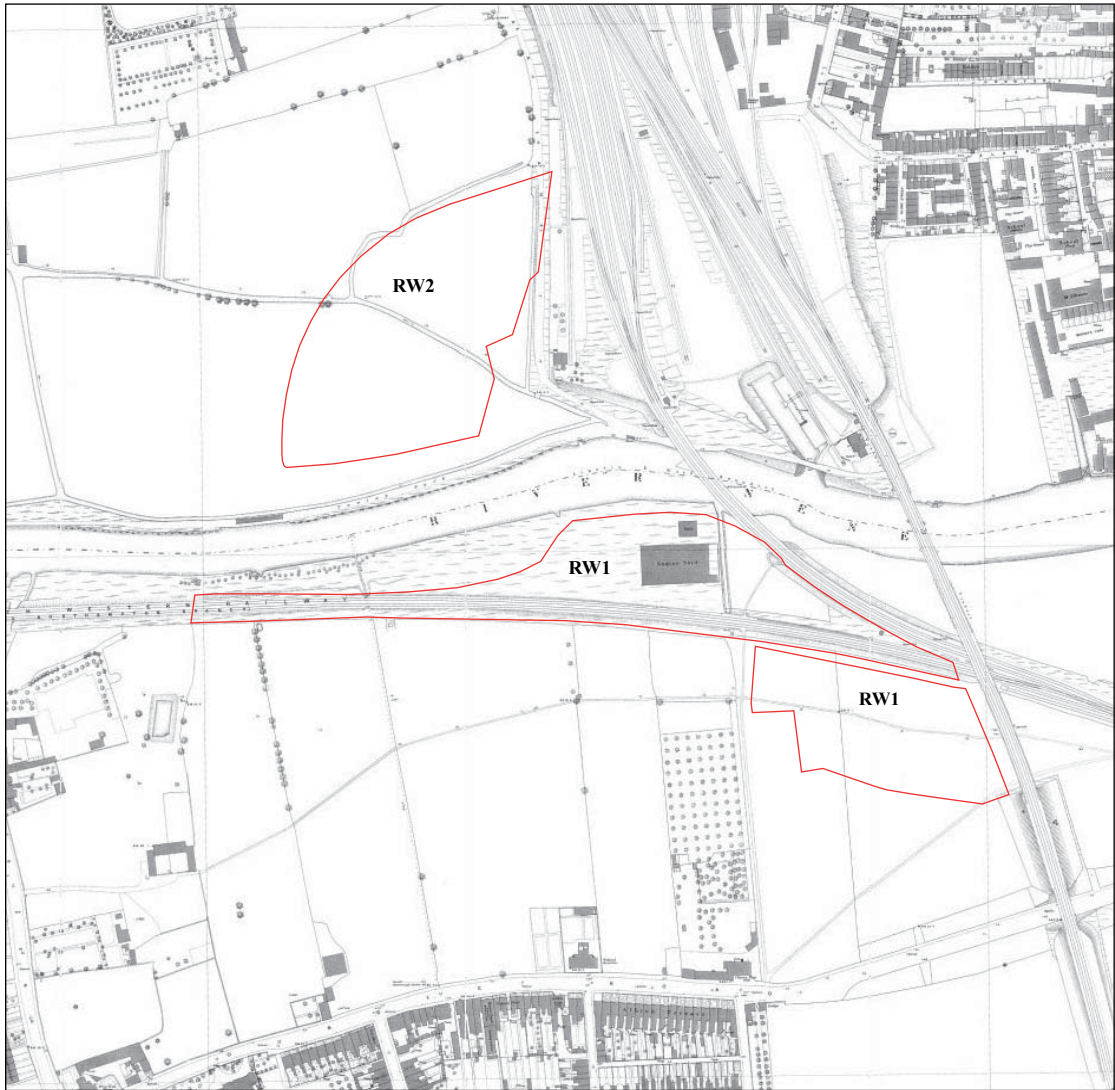


Figure 8: 1866 OS map (with site locations)

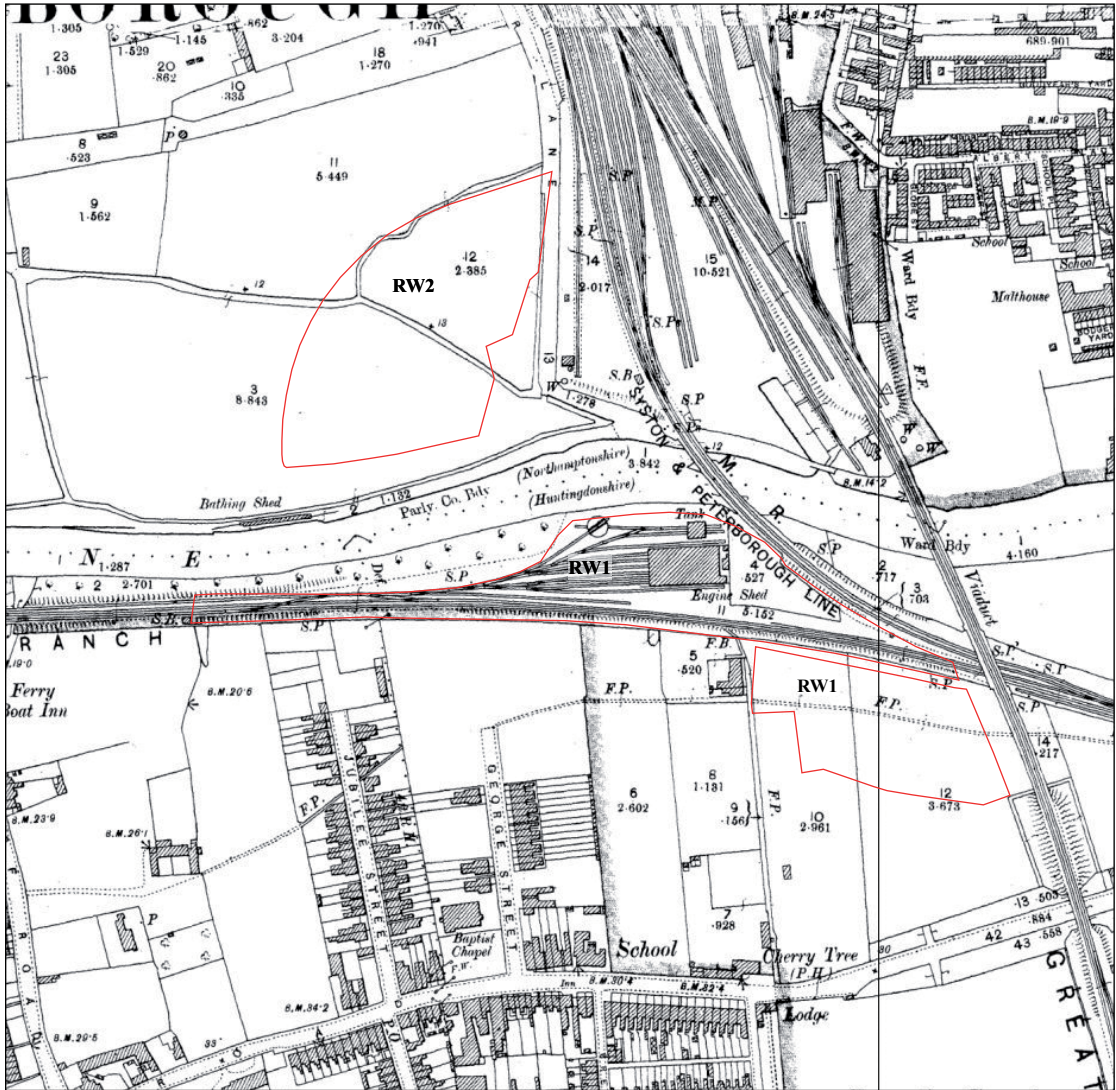


Figure 9: 1900-1901 OS map (with site locations)

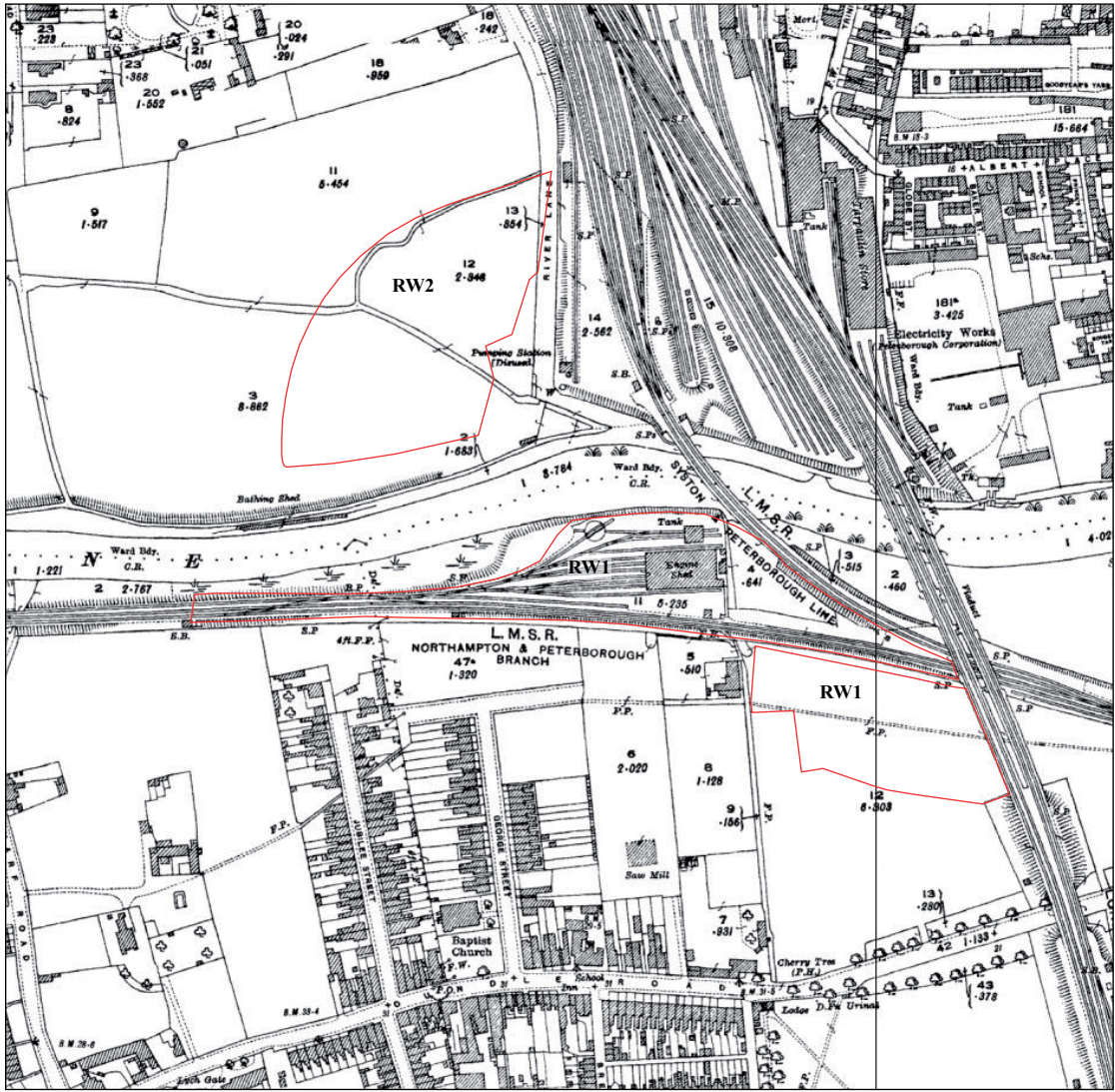


Figure 10: 1926 OS map (with site locations)

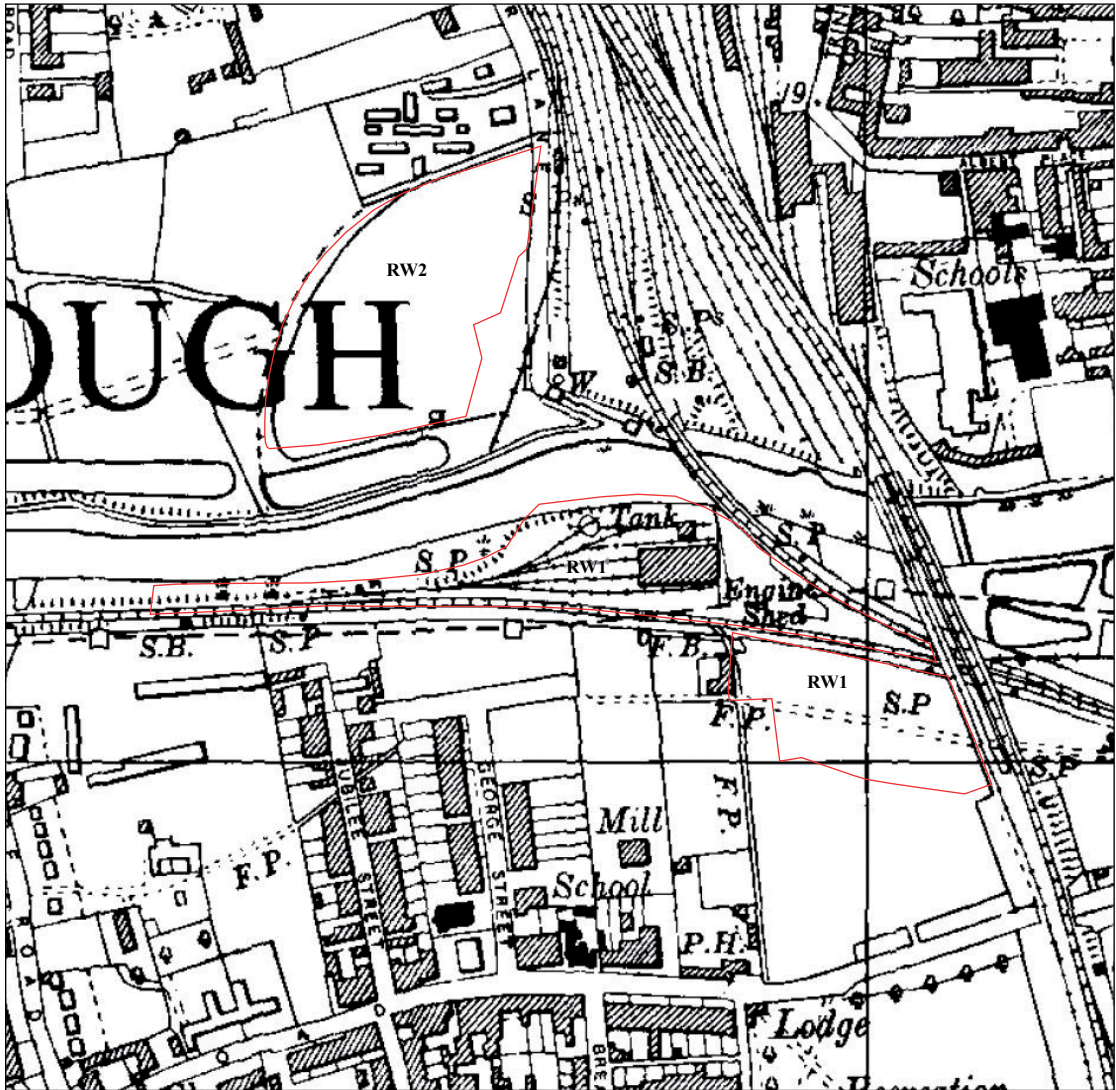


Figure 11: 1958-59 OS map (with site locations)

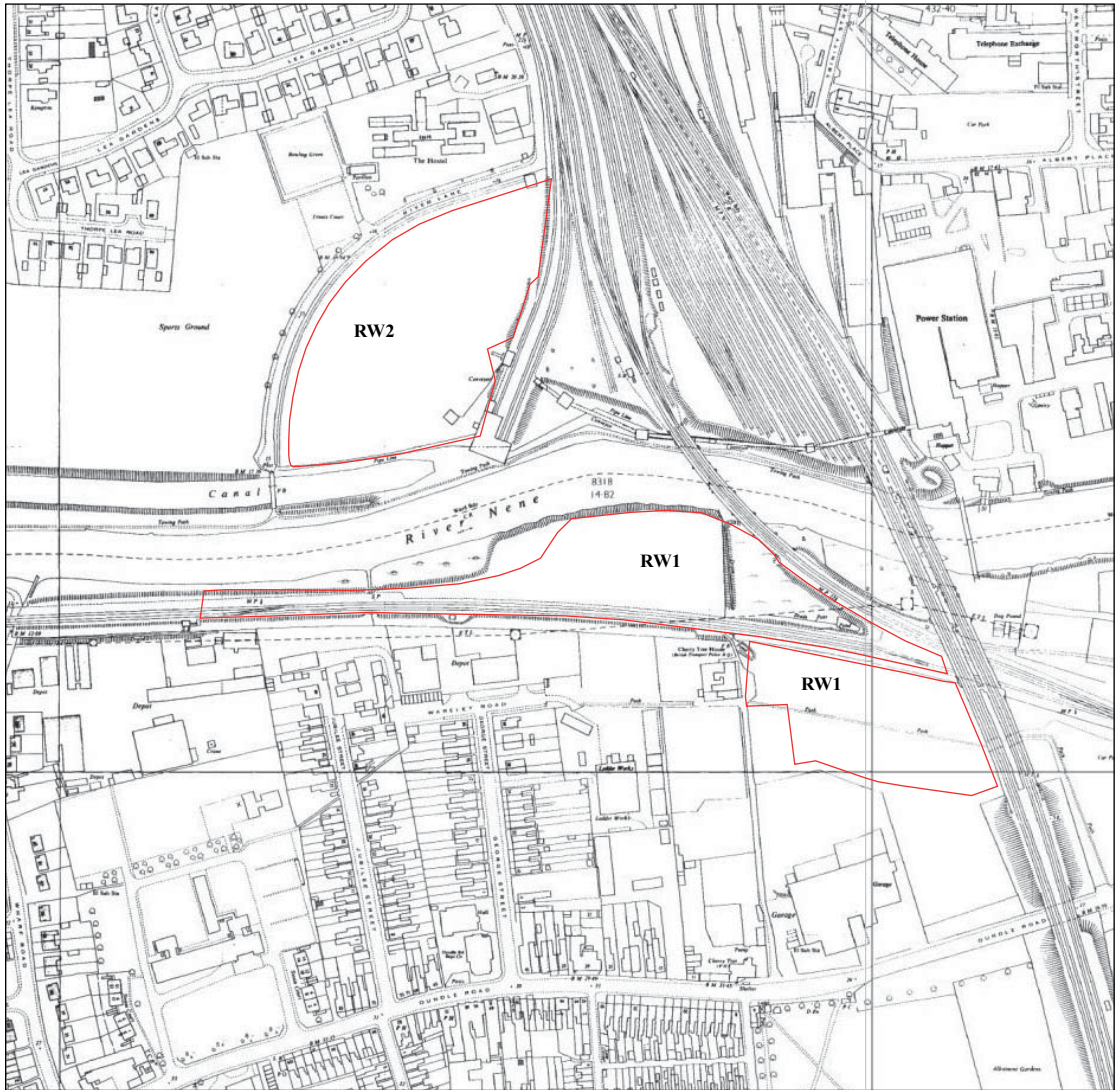
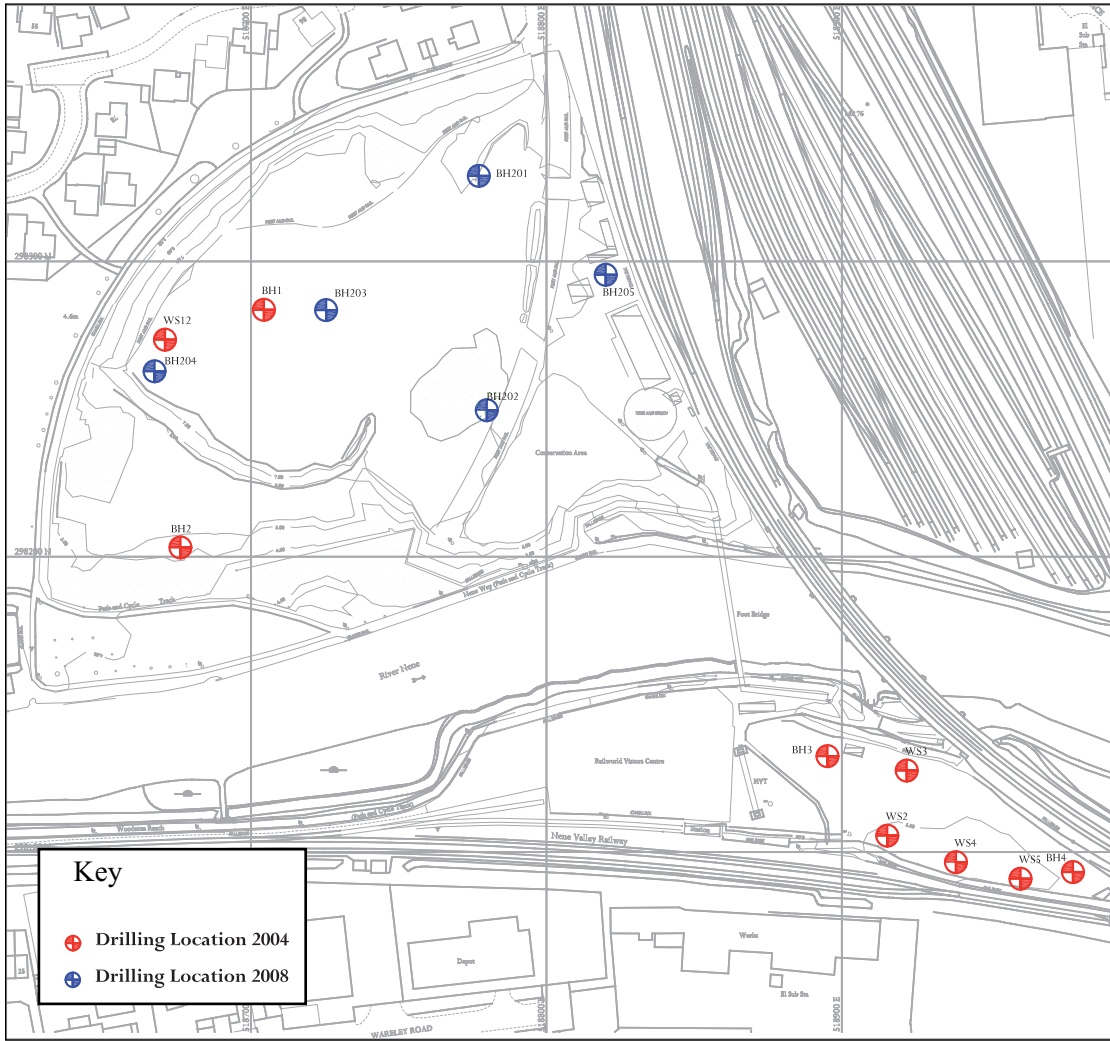


Figure 12: 1967-68 OS map (with site locations)



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Figure 13: Borehole Survey

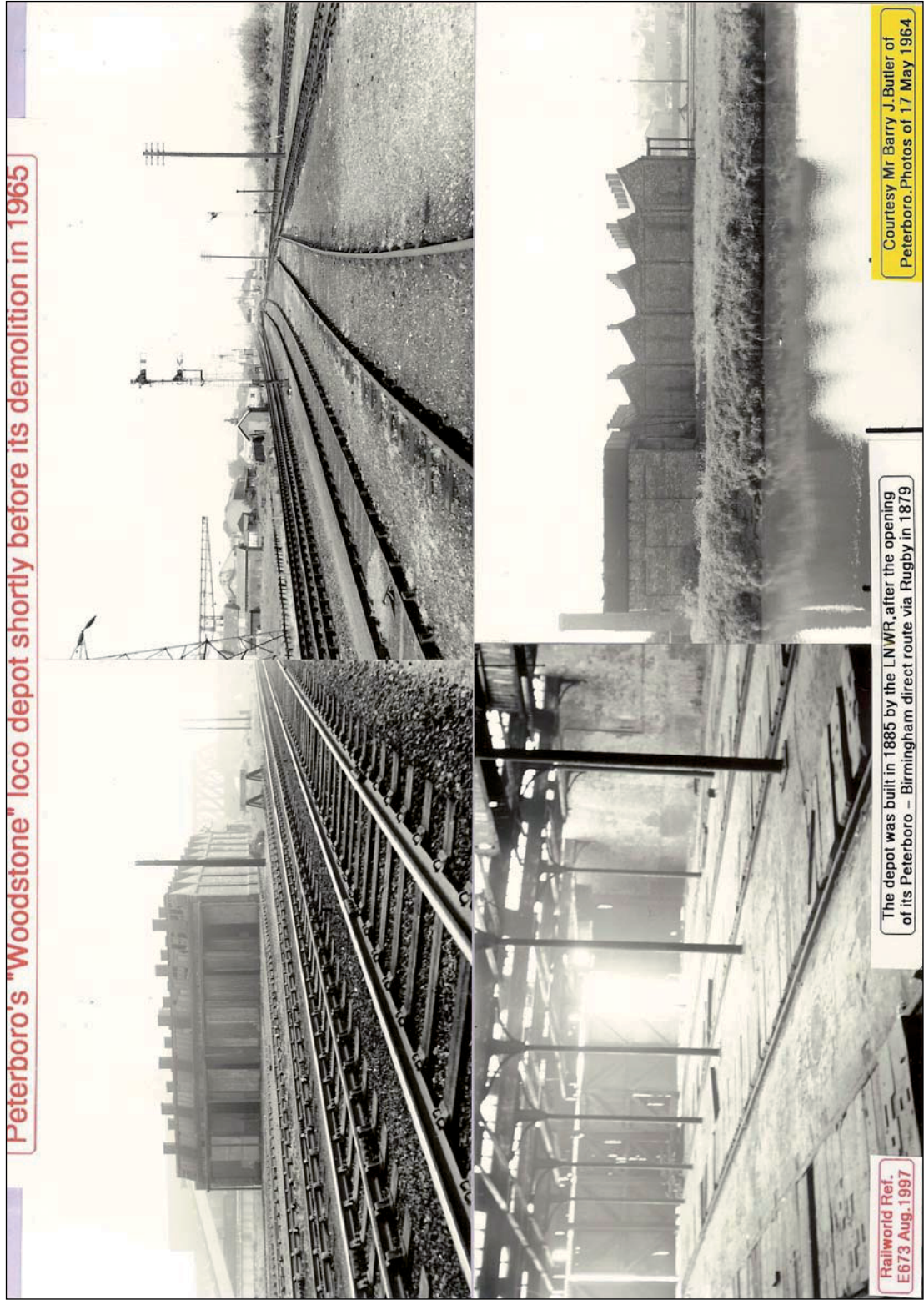
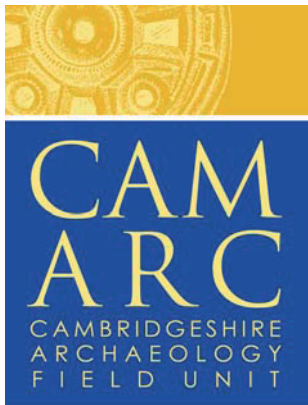


Plate 1: Woodston Locomotive shed before demolition



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