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**GARAGES SOUTH OF THE RECREATION GROUND,
CERRIS ROAD, DOGSTHORPE, PETERBOROUGH**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TF 19550 01262	Report No. R3995
District: Peterborough	Site Code: AS 1462
Approved: Claire Halpin MifA	Project No. 4673
Signed:	Date: January 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Garages South of the Recreation Ground, Cerris Road, Dogsthorpe, Peterborough.</i>		
Project description	<p><i>In January 2012, Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of garages south of the recreation ground, Cerris Road, Dogsthorpe, Peterborough (TF 19550 01262). The evaluation was commissioned to comply with a planning condition on approval for the proposed development of eight residential properties with associated parking (Planning Ref No. 09/01317/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>Multi-period remains are known from the general area, though no finds are known from the site itself. The Iron Age and Roman evidence is known from recent excavations some 300m to the north east at Wesleyan Road, and contemporary remains are known to the west. Palaeolithic flints have also been found to the north of the site. To the south lies the site of medieval Doddesthorpe Grange attached to Peterborough Abbey.</i></p> <p><i>Five archaeological trenches were excavated and revealed three features, probably depressions in the natural. One 'feature' contained late medieval / early post-medieval pottery.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>19/01/12- 24/01/12</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	
P. number	<i>4673</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1462</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Garage blocks and driveway</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development.</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Natural depressions</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>A medieval sherd, and a late medieval/early post-medieval sherd</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Peterborough</i>	<i>Dogsthorpe</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>PE1 4JD</i>		
Area of site	<i>2100m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TF 19550 01262</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 12.2m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service</i>		
Project supervisor/(PO)	<i>Christopher Leonard</i>		
Funded by	<i>Cross Keys Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Garages South of the Recreation Ground, Cerris Road, Dogsthorpe, Peterborough. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>C. Leonard</i>		
Report no.	<i>3995</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2012</i>		

GARAGES SOUTH OF THE RECREATION GROUND, CERRIS ROAD, DOGSTHORPE, PETERBOROUGH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2012, Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of garages south of the recreation ground, Cerris Road, Dogsthorpe, Peterborough (TF 19550 01262). The evaluation was commissioned to comply with a planning condition on approval for the proposed development of eight residential properties with associated parking (Planning Ref No. 09/01317/FUL).

Multi-period remains are known from the general area, though no finds are known from the site itself. The Iron Age and Roman evidence is known from recent excavations some 300m to the north east at Wesleyan Road, and contemporary remains are known to the west. Palaeolithic flints have also been found to the north of the site. To the south lies the site of medieval Doddesthorpe Grange attached to Peterborough Abbey.

Five archaeological trenches were excavated and revealed three features, probably depressions in the natural. One 'feature' did contain late medieval /early post-medieval pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of garages south of the recreation ground, Cerris Road, Dogsthorpe, Peterborough (NGR TF 19550 01262; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by The Design Partnership on behalf of the client Cross Keys Homes Ltd to comply with the requirements of a planning condition attached to permission to construct eight residential properties with associated external works and parking (Peterborough City Council Planning Ref No. 09/01317/FUL).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken according to a brief issued by Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service (PCC AS) (dated 21/11/2011), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 05/12/2012) and approved by PCC AS. The archaeological monitoring adhered to *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (revised 2010) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and

quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning policy context

1.4 The evaluation was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5, 2010), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 The suburb of Dogsthorpe is located on the north-eastern outskirts of the city of Peterborough and is situated c.2.5km from the city centre. Gunthorpe is located c.2.25km to the north-west, Newark c.1.75km to the east, Eastgate and Fengate c.2km – 2.5km to the south-east and Ravensthorpe c.2.5km to the west. The A47 runs SE-NW c.800m to the north of Dogsthorpe and the A15 road runs SE-NW c.1km to the east of Dogsthorpe. The River Nene is located c.3km to the south with Flag Fen situated c.3.5km to the south-east.

2.2 The site is situated in an urban residential area in the western area of Dogsthorpe. It lies within the south-west corner of a rectilinear grid plan and is flanked by Cerris Road immediately to the east, Western Avenue to the west, Chestnut Avenue to the north and Birchtree Avenue running east/west to the south of the site. Dogsthorpe Infant and Junior Schools are located c.250m to the south-east of the site. The site is surrounded by a recreation ground and rear gardens of residential properties. The site comprises an irregular, sub-rectangular area of c.0.22ha and it is currently occupied by a row of garages and concrete slabs that remain from two blocks of garages that have already been demolished. The site is accessed from the east and west via small roads from Cerris Road and Western Avenue.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within the area comes from the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2 and plotted (Fig.3).

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the HER from Peterborough County Council (PCC), as well as AS's own in-house library. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs 4-7.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were from the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER) held at Peterborough County Council offices (PCC) as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site comprises an irregular, sub-rectangular area of c.022ha and lies on an area of hard-standing/concrete. The site lies on even ground at an average height of c.12.2m AOD. The solid geology of the site comprises Kellaways formations of sandstone and siltstone which are overlain by Third River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel. The soils of the site remain unsurveyed.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

4.2.1 Palaeolithic archaeological remains within the environs of the site are limited and include flint implements (HERs 2169 & 2223) discovered c.250m to the north-west of the site. An archaeological excavation conducted on Wesleyan Road c.500m to the north-west of the site revealed worked flint implements (HER 51932) dated from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age (Thatcher 2009). A sherd of Beaker pottery was also recovered (*Ibid*). A Neolithic arrowhead (HER 2205) was discovered c.450m to the west of the site.

4.2.2 An archaeological investigation conducted on Wesleyan Road c.290m to the north-west of the site (HER 51933) revealed evidence of a middle to late Iron Age settlement site (Thatcher 2009). Three phases of activity were recorded and archaeological remains from Phase 1 (c.200BC-c.100BC) comprised three ring ditches, one possibly used as an animal corral, a large rectilinear enclosure and two possible kilns or industrial features. Phase 2 (c.100BC-c.1BC) comprised a ring ditch, two new rectilinear enclosures as well as the continuation of the enclosure from Phase 1 and a large well. Phase 3 (1BC-AD43) comprised a ring ditch, the continued use of the two enclosures from Phase 2 as well as numerous quarry pits. A crouched inhumation was recorded. An archaeological evaluation conducted on Wesleyan Road c.320m to the west of the site (HER 51461) revealed evidence of a farmstead and associated field systems dating from the middle Iron Age to the early Roman period (Cooper 2007). A roundhouse, numerous pits and a kiln or industrial feature were discovered as well as a large quantity of pottery, loomweights and a bone pendant (*Ibid*). Other isolated find-spots of Iron Age date include a coin (HER 3011) discovered c.470m to the south-east of the site and fragments of pottery (HER 2208) recovered from allotment paths at the Blue Bell Inn located c.300m to the west of the site.

Romano-British

4.2.3 Romano-British archaeological remains within the environs of the site are limited and include a burial site (HER 2224) located c.470m to the south of the site. Inhumations were discovered as well as a large quantity of mainly 3rd century pottery.

Medieval

4.2.4 During the medieval period, Dogsthorpe was known as Doddesthorpe, a name that is Anglo-Saxon in origin and is defined as an outlying farmstead associated with an individual called Dodd (Bridges 1791, 570). Dogsthorpe is recorded frequently in medieval documents, notably in connection with Peterborough Abbey. Dogsthorpe was first mentioned in King Eadgar's Chapter of 927 AD, from which Dogsthorpe was granted to Abbot Adulf and the monks of Peterborough Abbey (*Ibid*). During the 12th and 13th centuries, the village centre was focussed at the location of the Blue Bell Inn, situated

c.300m to the west of the site. Large portions of land were leased by the Abbots of Peterborough Abbey to the de Tot family. Their successors, the Everards, leased these lands to farmers for crop cultivation and animal-rearing. Doddesthorpe Grange, situated c.250m to the south of the site, is one of these land plots associated with Peterborough Abbey that was leased to farmers.

4.2.5 Medieval archaeological remains with the vicinity of the site are sparse. Traces of a ridge and furrow (HER 5682) are located c.350m to the north of the site and are visible on aerial photographs. Excavations on the site of Honey Hill Tumulus (HER 2256) situated c.400m to the north-west of the site revealed evidence of a late 13th century post mill. Medieval (13th - 14th century) pottery was discovered as well as blue-coated Nene Valley ware, a large quantity of nails, clay pipes and a farthing of Edward I.

Post-Medieval

4.2.6 Post-medieval archaeological remains are virtually absent within the vicinity of the site but include the discovery of three pieces of clay pipe (HER 50621) found c.490m to the south.

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE (Figs. 4 - 7)

Ordnance Survey Map of Northamptonshire (Soke of Peterborough) 1901 Sheet VIII.7 & Sheet VIII.8 (Fig. 4)

4.3.1 The 1901 OS map depicts the village of Dogsthorpe with a main road running SW-NE with two minor roads forking east and west. Several large residential properties are depicted, including Lawn House to the south-west and Sly's Farm to the east. The Blue Bell Inn is located at the main triangular junction of the village. A brickworks is situated to the north of the village while a smithy and a school are depicted further south towards the triangular road junction. The site is depicted as located in a large open rural field on the eastern outskirts of the village.

Ordnance Survey Map of Northamptonshire (Soke of Peterborough) 1926 Sheet VIII.7 & Sheet VIII.8 (Fig. 5)

4.3.2 The 1926 OS map depicts a landscape largely unchanged from 1901. The brickworks to the north have been demolished and a sewage pumping station is depicted to the south.

Ordnance Survey Map of Northamptonshire (Soke of Peterborough) 1950 Sheet VIII. N.E. (Fig. 6)

4.3.3 The 1950 OS map depicts extensive urban development to the south of Dogsthorpe with open fields situated to the north-east and north-west. The site is depicted towards the east and urban development has commenced,

comprising a linear development of two sets of grid layouts running NW-SE with a school depicted within the grid layout.

Ordnance Survey Map of Peterborough 1967 Plan TF 1801 & Plan TF 1901 (Fig. 7)

4.3.4 The 1967 OS map depicts an urban landscape with extensive residential and commercial developments. A uniform urban grid plan is depicted with properties located within long thin land plots. The site is located at the southern end of a rectangular plot between Cerris Road and Western Avenue. Five sets of buildings are present on the site forming two linear blocks with three buildings to the south and two buildings to the north. Two access roads are depicted, one from the east on Cerris Road and the other from the west on Western Avenue.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Five linear trial trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). Four trenches (1 & 2, 4 & 5) measured 10 x 1.8m, and Trench 3 was 15 x 1.8m. The locations of the trenches were altered slightly, after consultation with PCC AS, in order to avoid modern services and areas of concrete ground surface. All of the trenches remained within the proposed development footprints.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 8)

Sample Section 1A (DP 6)		
West end, north facing.		
0.00= 12.08m AOD		
0.00- 0.12m	L1000	Tarmac surface.
0.12- 0.23m	L1001	Levelling. Sand and building rubble.
0.23- 0.40m	L1002	Made ground. Firm, mid bluish grey, clay silt.
0.40- 0.49m	L1003	Made ground. Compact, dark blackish grey silty clay.
0.49- 0.94m	L1010	Fill of F1009.

Sample Section 1B (DP 7) East end, north facing. 0.00= 12.07m AOD		
0.00- 0.10m	L1000	As above.
0.10- 0.20m	L1001	As above.
0.20- 0.46m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.46- 0.55m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.55m +	L1004	Natural. Firm, light brownish orange, clay silt.

Description: F1009 was recorded at the western end of the trench, and it probably represents silting of a depression in the natural.

F1009 was an irregularly-shaped natural depression (3.60 x 1.80 x 0.45m). Two slots were excavated. Its fill, L1010, was a firm, mid bluish grey clay silt with occasional small, rounded flint and sandstone pebbles. No finds were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 2A (DP 8) Northeast end, southeast facing. 0.00= 12.19m AOD		
0.00- 0.10m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.10- 0.14m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.14- 0.50m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.50m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Sample Section 2B Southwest end, northeast facing. 0.00= 12.12m AOD		
0.00- 0.12m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.12- 0.31m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.31- 0.52m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.52m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained a cut associated with a soakaway. A modern pit containing building rubble and two modern postholes, with remnants of wooden posts in situ, were also evident within the trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 3A (DP 9) Southwest end, southeast facing. 0.00= 12.26m AOD		
0.00- 0.11m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.11- 0.35m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.35- 0.50m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.50m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Sample Section 3B Northeast end, southeast facing. 0.00= 12.23m AOD		
0.00- 0.11m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.11- 0.28m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.28- 0.44m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.44m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained a modern pit with building rubble in its backfill.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 8)

Sample Section 4A Northwest end, northeast facing. 0.00= 12.18m AOD		
0.00- 0.07m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.07- 0.33m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.33- 0.42m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.42m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Sample Section 4B (DP 10) Southeast end, northeast facing. 0.00= 12.11m AOD		
0.00- 0.10m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.10- 0.13m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.13- 0.36m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.36m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained an undated ?pit, F1007, and a natural feature F1005. The latter contained two sherds of pottery (medieval and late medieval/early post-medieval). The modern soakaway ditch observed in Trench 2 continued through Trench 4.

Feature F1005 was irregular in plan. It had uneven sides and a flattish base at a depth of 0.14m. Its fill, L1006, was a firm, dark blackish green sandy silt with occasional small and medium sized rounded stones. A sherd of medieval pottery (13th – 15th century) and a sherd of late medieval – early post-medieval pottery (81g) were present.

?Pit F1007 was ovoid in plan (0.82m+ x 0.86m x 0.14m). It had shallow sides and an irregular, flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, dark blackish green sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. No finds were present. F1007 was a pit or natural depression.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 5A Southwest end, southeast facing. 0.00= 12.10m AOD		
0.00- 0.10m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.10- 0.18m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.18- 0.36m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.36m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Sample Section 5B (DP 11) Northeast end, southeast facing. 0.00= 12.08m AOD		
0.00- 0.10m	L1000	As above, Tr 1.
0.10- 0.18m	L1001	As above, Tr 1.
0.18- 0.46m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr 1.
0.46m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The uppermost layer in all trenches was L1000, a tarmac surface (0.07- 0.12m thick) which served as a roadway for the garage blocks. L1000 sealed L1001, a levelling layer of loose yellow sand and building rubble (0.04- 0.24m thick).

8.2 In all trenches L1001 directly overlay Made Ground L1002, a firm, mid bluish grey clay silt layer (0.09- 0.36m thick). L1002 comprised material used to raise and level the ground surface prior to construction of the existing roadway and garages. In Trench 1 a second layer of made ground, L1003, a compact, dark blackish grey silty clay (0.09m thick) was present underlying L1002.

8.3 The natural in to which all features were cut was L1004, a light brownish orange clay silt, encountered 0.36 - 0.55m below the current ground level.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The excavated features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1009	Natural depression	-
2	-	Soakaway	Modern
	-	Pit	Modern
	-	Post Hole	Modern
	-	Post Hole	Modern
3	-	Pit	Modern
4	F1005	Natural depression	Medieval and Late medieval – early post-medieval sherds present
	F1007	?Pit	Undated
	-	Soakaway	Modern

9.2 Several modern features likely relating to the development of the site during the construction of the garages were revealed during the evaluation. A soakaway or drainage channel, visible as a bifurcated line of capstones in the driveway surface, was present within Trenches 2 and 4. This feature was much broader below the tarmac than it appeared on the surface. Trench 2 also contained a modern square pit that was backfilled with building rubble, and two modern post holes with fragmentary remains of wooden posts preserved *in situ*. Another modern pit containing building materials was present in Trench 3.

9.3 F1005 (Tr.4) contained a tiny sherd of medieval pottery (13th – 15th century) and a sherd of late medieval / early post-medieval pottery. The feature was very shallow with a highly irregular profile and an uneven base, and likely represented a natural depression. ?Pit F1007 (Tr.4) was undated and may also represent a natural depression. Similarly F1009 (Tr.1) contained a sterile clayey silt that yielded no cultural material despite being intensively investigated, and it likely represented a natural depression.

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency, and prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in Wass (2003). In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would also like to thank the client Cross Keys Homes Ltd for funding the project and The Design Partnership for their assistance (in particular Ms Gemma Laurence and Mr Tony Welland).

AS is grateful to the staff of the Peterborough Historic Environment Record at Peterborough County Council, and the staff of the Local Studies & Archives at Peterborough Central Library, notably Richard Hillier.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Rebecca Casa Hatton of Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service.

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
HER 2169	TF 1932 0159	Palaeolithic flints found in AD 1909. Found by, and in possession of, G Wyman Abbott. R4, Rolled Middle Acheulian hand axes, and Levallois flakes. Now in Peterborough Museum. Find spot confirmed. "About 10ft down in tropical gravels with zoological remains" (from Wyman Abbott Esq, 35 Priestgate, Peterborough).
HER 2223	TF 195 015	Palaeolithic handaxe.
HER 51932	TF1910 0160	An archaeological excavation was undertaken between July and October 2007 on land at Wesleyan Road, Dogsthorpe, Peterborough. This was in response to a previous evaluation in January 2007 which had identified several areas of archaeological potential. Four areas were targeted for excavation by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (now OA East). 28 struck flints were recovered, along with a small quantity of burnt flint, which was dated from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age along with a single sherd of Beaker pottery. This material represented a background presence with all the artefacts from later contexts.
HER 2205	TF1874 0140	Flint arrowhead found AD 1911. Neo arrowhead found by and in possession of Mr G Wyman Abbott. (Deletion of 'Neolithic' by OGS Crawford in ONB). Mr Wyman Abbott cannot recall this find. It is not in his personal collection and not in Peterborough Museum.
HER 3011	TF 203 007	IA coin found 1957, in Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. No further information.
HER 51933	TF 1910 0160	An archaeological excavation was undertaken between July and October 2007 on land at Wesleyan Road, Dogsthorpe, Peterborough. This was in response to a previous evaluation in January 2007 which had identified several areas of archaeological potential. Four areas were targeted for excavation by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (now OA East). Three phases of settlement activity were recorded which spanned the Middle to Late Iron Age. Phase 1 (c.200BC-c.100BC) was comprised of: 3 ring ditches, of which two appeared to represent the focus for settlement activity and one may have been an animal corral; a northwest-southeast rectilinear enclosure; two possible kilns or industrial features, of which one was key shape in plan, the exact function of these features is unknown. Phase 2 (c.100BC-c.1BC) was comprised of: a ring ditch; the enclosure from

		the previous phase continued in use with some slight alterations, a further two enclosures were assigned to this period along with a large well. Phase 3 (1BC-AD43) was comprised of: a single ring-ditch; the continual use of two of the enclosures; and a series of quarry pits. A single crouched inhumation was recorded.
HER 51461	TF 1905 0154	In January 2007 staff of CAM ARC conducted an archaeological evaluation by trenching at the site of former allotments at Wesleyan Road, Dogsthorpe, in advance of housing development. The evaluation produced evidence for three phases of development of a farmstead and associated field systems, which originated in the Middle Iron Age and continued into the Early Roman period. Features associated with the settlement included a roundhouse, a kiln/industrial feature and a small number of pits. Besides pottery, the most notable finds comprised a bone pendant and loomweights.
HER 2208	TF 1917 0139	IA to Ro pottery from main path of the allotments behind the Blue Bell. 1951 Fragments of IA pottery found 1951; part of cinerary urn? No further information.
Roman		
HER 2224	TF 1922 0042	Roman burials and pottery found AD 1911. R2, Found by, and the pottery in possession of, Mr G Wyman Abbott. Find spot confirmed. The pottery has now been donated to various museums and schools. Mainly C3 ware. (Wyman Abbott Esq. 35 Priestgate, Peterborough)
Medieval		
HER 2256	TF 1920 0181	Honey Hill Tumulus. Excavation in 1960 to determine the age and purpose of the mound known as Honey Hill prior to its destruction by new housing proved that it was thrown up in the late C13 for a small post mill, and was abandoned in the C14. C13 - C14 pottery found as well as later pottery. Weathered blue coated Nene Valley ware found. Clay pipes, approximately 100 Med nails, a farthing of Edward I found (c 1302 - 1307), also an Elizabethan sixpence of 1568. Fragments of millstone found. The Mound was destroyed during the construction of a new housing estate. Its site remains as a vague swelling of ground between houses and foot path. Slight evidence of a pre mound mill building was also found. No change.
HER 5682	TF 195 018	Traces of ridge and furrow, visible only on air photographs, exist N and NE of Dogsthorpe perhaps part of the open fields of that village.
Post-medieval		
HER 50621	TF 1925 0035	Three pieces of clay drainage pipe found in donors back garden.
Undated		
HER 51304	TF 1917 0178	A watching brief was performed in August 2004 on land to the rear of 6-16 Crocus Grove, Peterborough during the construction of three bungalows (R1). Three phases of

		natural deposits were identified but no archaeological features or artefacts were recovered. Some demolition rubble of modern date was present, which was thought to result from levelling in advance of previous construction.
HER 51433	TF 1995 0148	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Hereward Community College and John Mansfield School (see PHER REC 51432 and 51434) in March 2007 by staff of the Northamptonshire Archaeology, Northamptonshire County Council. (R1) No archaeological features were identified.
HER 51434	TF 2018 0192	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Hereward Community College and John Mansfield School (see PHER REC 51432 and 51433) in March 2007 by staff of Northamptonshire Archaeology, Northamptonshire County Council. No archaeological features were identified.
HER 50592	TF 1912 0138	Part of a former allotment was evaluated in May 1999 prior to housing development. Three trial trenches, totalling 80m in length, were excavated but no archaeological remains were encountered. Part of the evaluated area had been truncated and back-filled with building debris. A silted stream channel was found at the west end of trench 2. It is possible that the Iron Age and Roman pottery previously found in the locality (RN 2208) had been imported in soil used to maintain the allotments. Alternatively, the pottery may have found further to the north.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1901	OS Map of Northamptonshire (Soke of Peterborough) Sheet VIII.7 & Sheet VIII.8	1:1250	PLSA
1926	OS Map of Northamptonshire (Soke of Peterborough) Sheet VIII.7 & Sheet VIII.8	1:1250	PLSA
1950	OS Map of Northamptonshire (Soke of Peterborough) Provisional Edition Sheet VIII N.E.	1:10,560	PLSA
1967	OS Map of Peterborough Plan TF 1801 & Plan TF 1901	1:1250	PLSA

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1462, Cerris Rd., Peterborough

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Seg.	TT	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1005	1006		4	?Pit	Late med / early PM	(2) 84g			

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered two sherds of pottery, weighing 81g, showing a moderate amount of abrasion. Both sherds are from L1006, one tiny thin oxidised sherd (1gm) has a fine clay matrix containing fine calcareous material and voids with occasional red iron ore and quartz inclusions. It would probably fit a 13th-15th century date. The large sherd (80g) is a flat base with internal olive green glaze and oxidised surfaces which would suit a late medieval or early post-medieval bracket (15th-17th centuries). The grey sandy core is similar to Grimston fabrics and this could be a late product from those kilns east of Kings Lynn which probably went out of use in the early 16th century.

Environmental Samples

By John Summers

Introduction

During the evaluation two bulk samples were taken for environmental archaeological assessment, and each sample was 20 litres in size.

This report outlines the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions. The results are used to make judgements about the potential of the site for environmental archaeological analyses and provide recommendations for any further work.

Methodology

Samples were processed at Archaeological Solutions Ltd offices in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm.

Once dry, the light fractions were rapidly scanned under a low power stereo microscope (x20 magnification). Remains encountered were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds were consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The contents of the bulk sample light fractions are detailed in Table 1.

Neither sample contained any carbonised plant remains or charcoal that would represent the remains of domestic settlement activity.

A large number of uncharred seeds were recovered from Sample 2 from L1006. The taxa represented were elder (*Sambucus nigra*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). These remains appeared waterlogged, although their good condition and relative rigidity indicates that they are not of significant antiquity. They most likely represent local vegetation on the site during the post-medieval period which have been preserved in the wet conditions of the pit fill.

Modern contaminants

Modern roots were present in both samples. Sample 2 of L1006 contained a small number of burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*). These are of little significance in light of the sterile nature of the deposits.

Statement of potential

Based on the two bulk samples taken during the archaeological evaluation at Cerris Road, it can be stated that no environmental archaeological potential can be recognised. The material in the samples most likely represents relatively modern plant communities growing on the site.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals		Wild taxa	Charcoal	Contaminants					Comments	
						Cereal grains	Cereal chaff			Grain preservation	Seeds	Charcoal>2mm	Roots	Molluscs		Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
1	1010 B	1009	Spread	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	XX	.	XX	.	.	Modern <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. Modern/cf. waterlogged <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> <i>Sambucus nigra</i>
2	1006	1005	Possible pit	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	XX	X	XXX	XX	.	

Table 1: Data from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from trial excavations at Cerris Road, Peterborough

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial Trench 1. Looking west.



2
Trial Trench 2. Looking southwest.



3
Trial Trench 3. Looking southwest.



4
Trial Trench 4. Looking southeast.



5
Trial Trench 5. Looking southwest.



6
Sample Section 1A. Looking south.



7
Sample Section 1B. Looking south.



8
Sample Section 2A. Looking northwest.



9
Sample Section 3A. Looking northwest.



10
Sample Section 4B. Looking southwest.



11
Sample Section 5B. Looking northeast.



12
F1005. Looking southwest.



13
F1007. Looking southeast.



14
F1009. Looking west.



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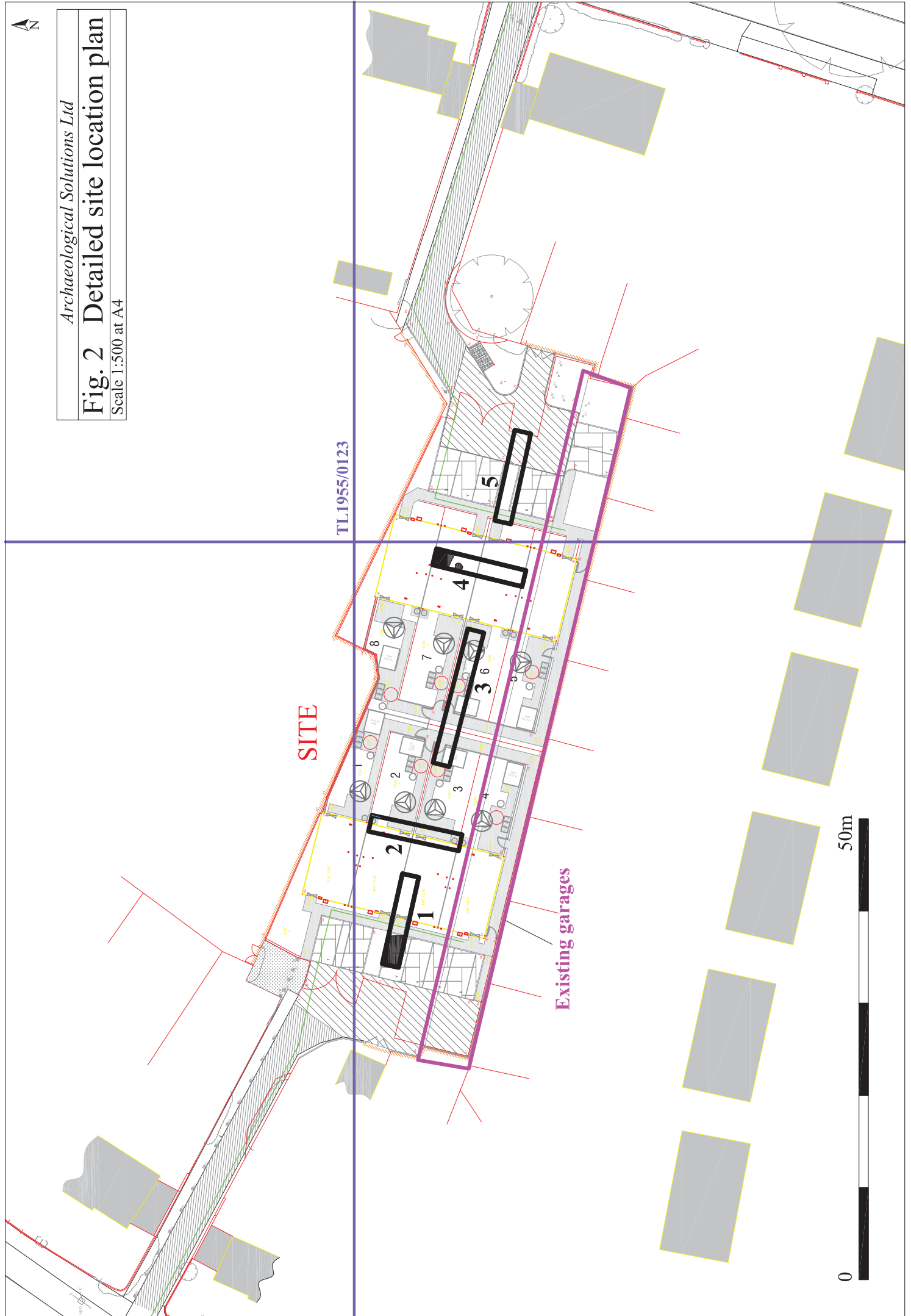
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000

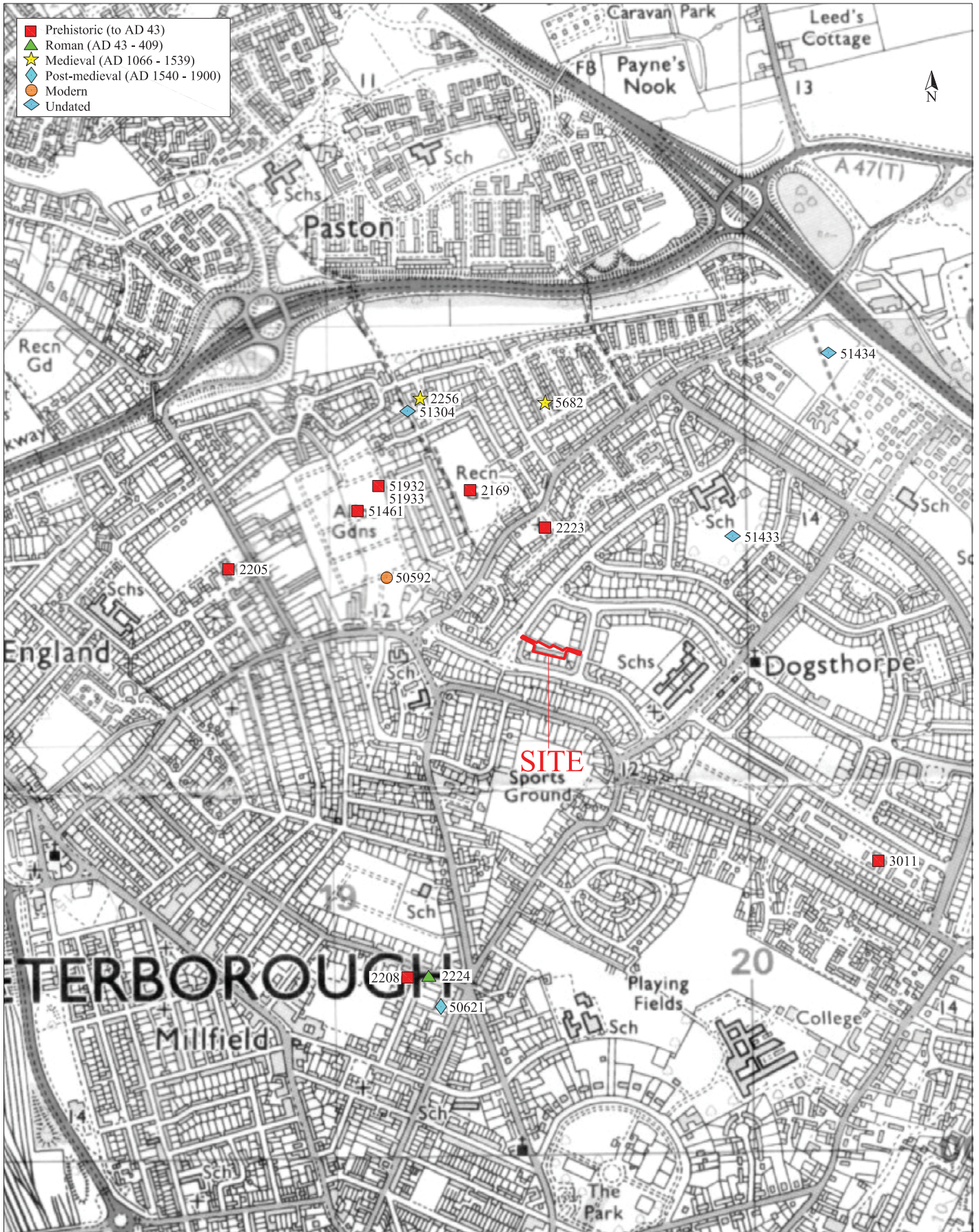


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

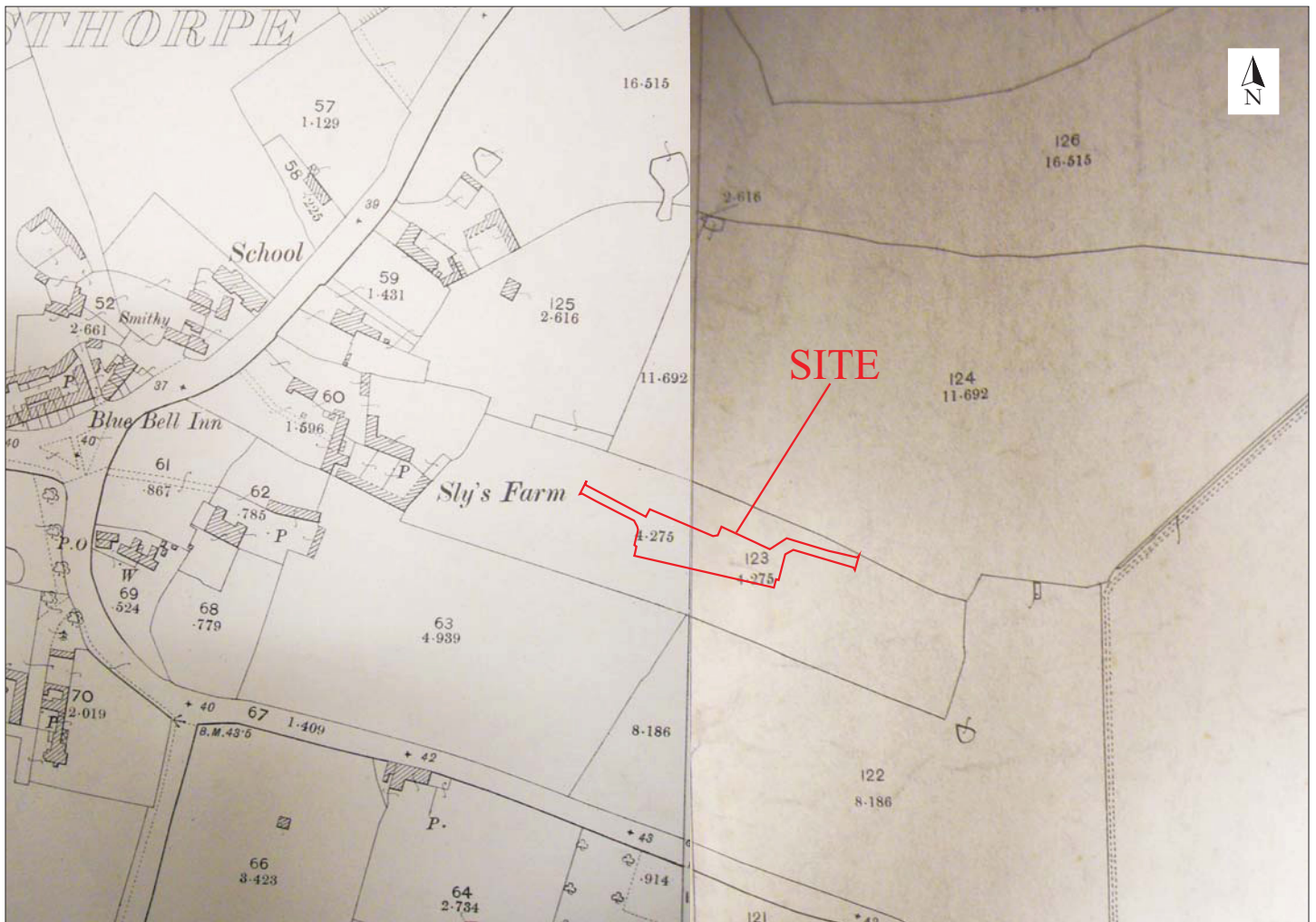
Scale 1:500 at A4





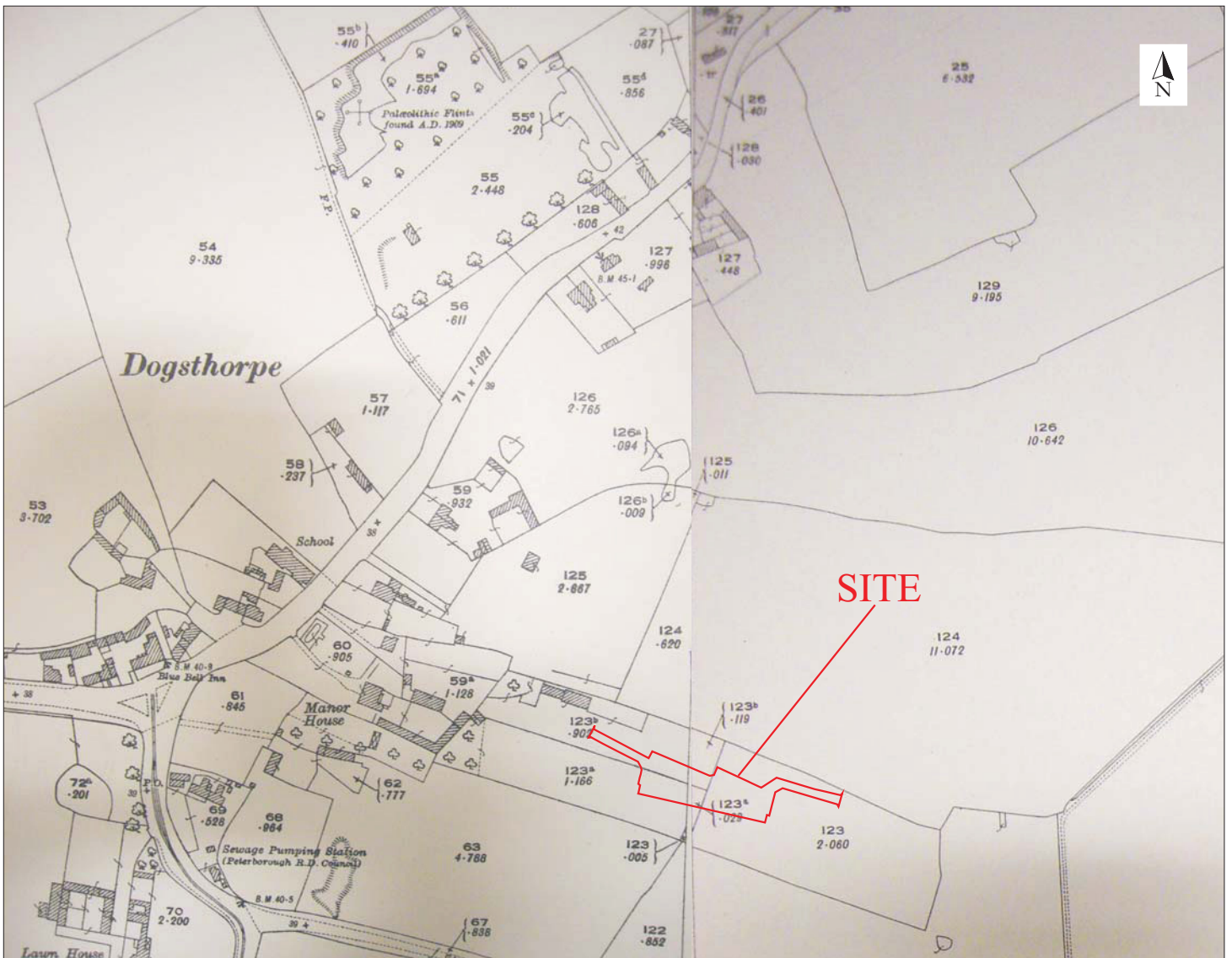
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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



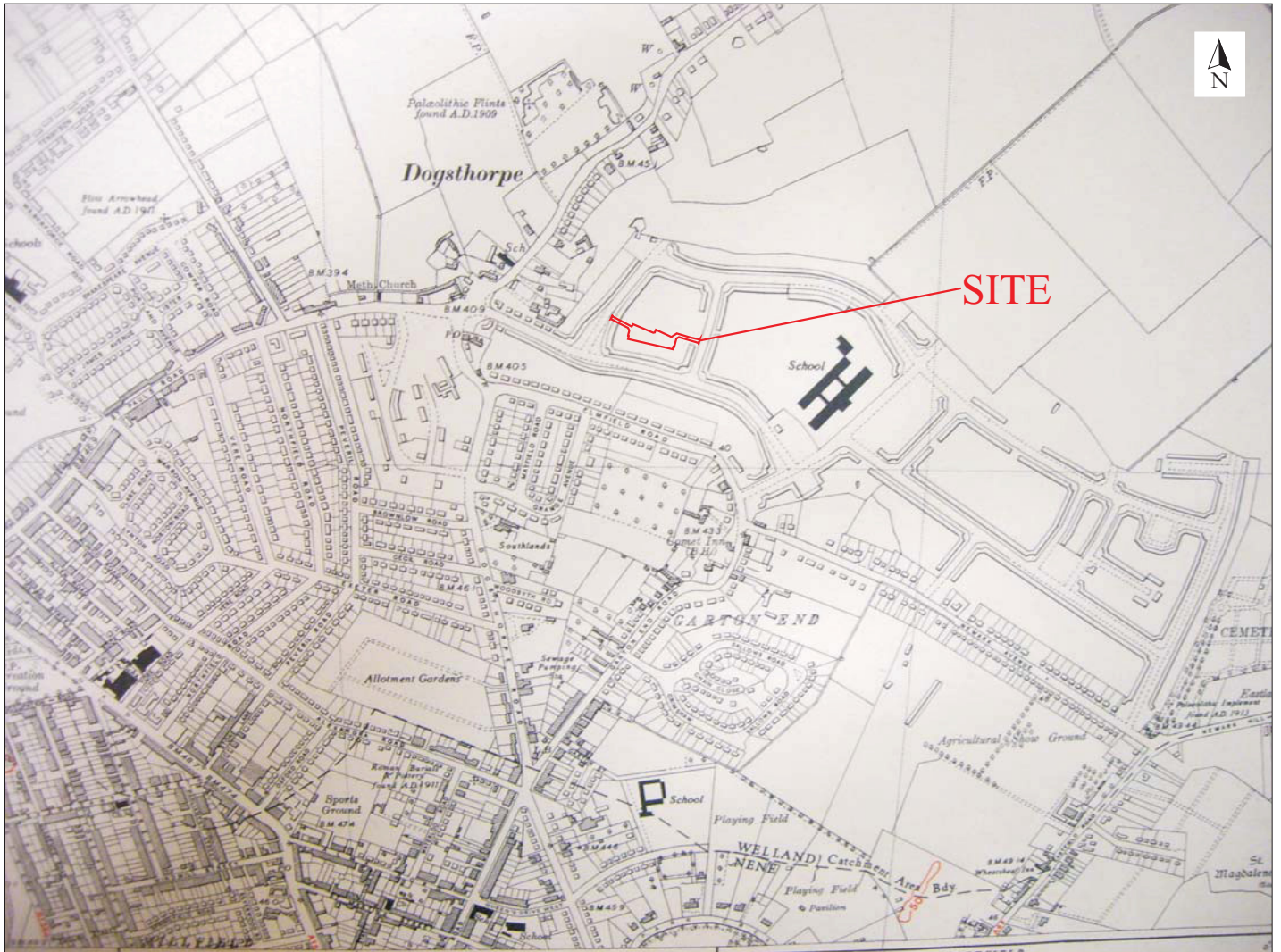
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Fig. 4 OS map, 1901
Not to scale



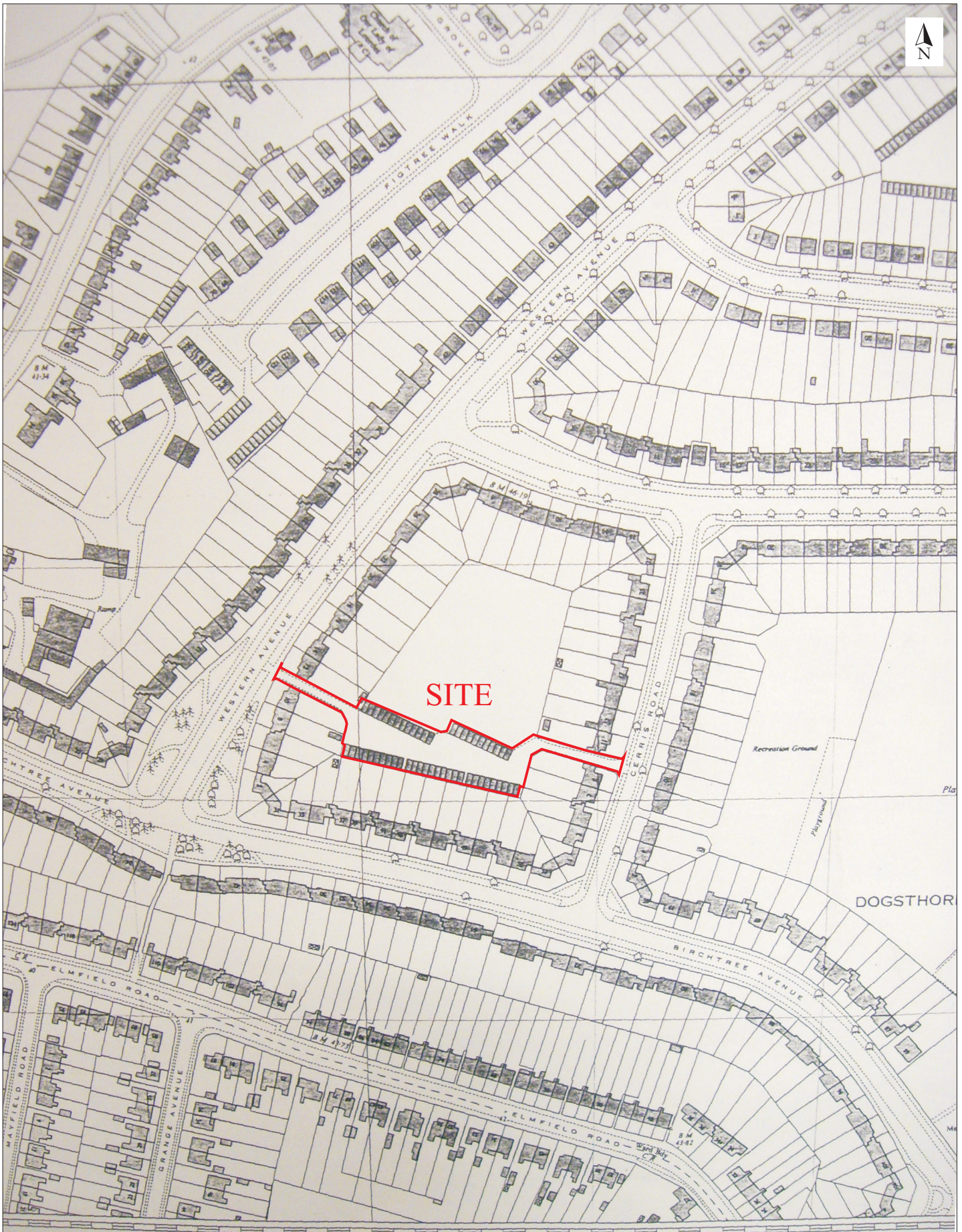
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1926
 Not to scale



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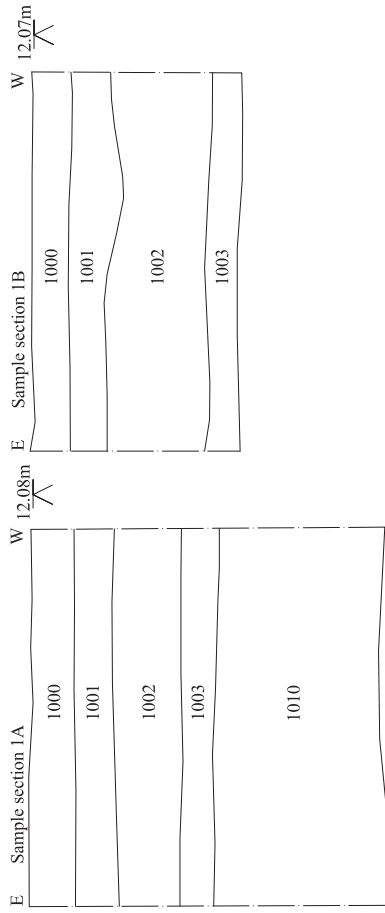
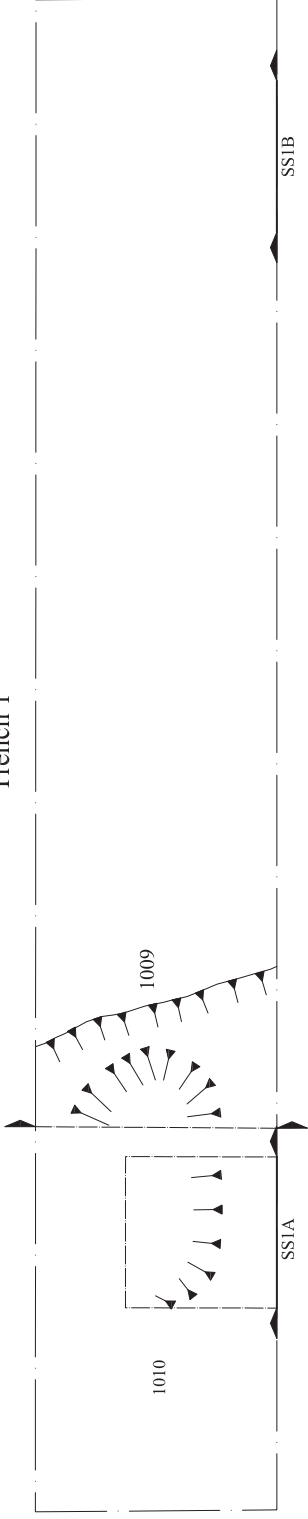
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 OS map, 1950
Not to scale



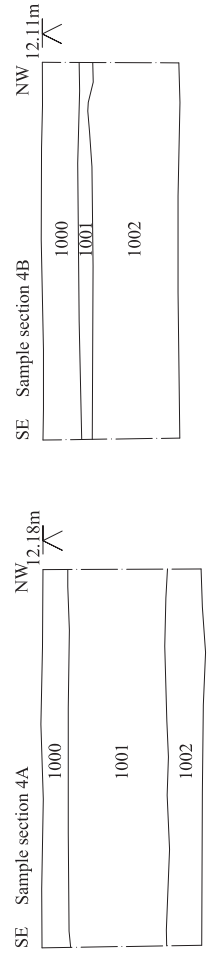
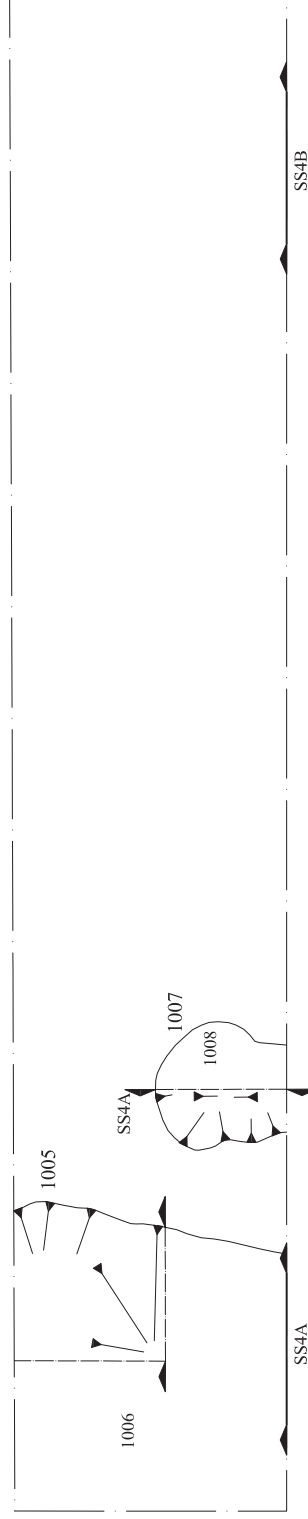
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1967
Not to scale

Trench 1



Trench 4



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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:50 and 1:20 at A4