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ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough

Archaeological Evaluation

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Site Code: PHQ15/119

(TF 2510 0320)

Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Andrew Josephs Associates

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PHQ 15/119

July 2015

Summary

Site name: Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough

Grid reference: TF 2510 0320

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 1st June - 26th June 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: James McNicoll-Norbury

Site code: PHQ 15/119

Area of site: 56ha

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed the presence of Roman, post-medieval and undated linear features across the proposal site although there was a higher concentration located in the north-west corner. A possible windmill was also located in the north-west corner as was a possible quarry pit.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Peterborough Museum in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 28.07.15
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Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough
An Archaeological Evaluation

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Report 15/119

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at on a parcel of land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough (TF 251 032) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andy Josephs on behalf of Andrew Josephs Associates, 16 South Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire, YO7 1RH.

Planning permission is to be sought from Peterborough City Council to extract mineral from the site. As part of this process a desk-based assessment and field evaluation have been requested in order to inform the application and allow for a mitigation strategy to be drawn up once consent is gained if necessary.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the City Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Dr Rebecca Casa-Hatton, Archaeologist for Peterborough City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by James McNicoll-Norbury, Sophie Frampton, Thomas Stewart and Bendikt Tebbit between 1st and 26th June 2015 and the site code is PHQ 15/119. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Peterborough Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the southern side of the A47 (The Causeway) to the east of Peterborough between the villages of Eye and Thorney (Fig. 1). The site is generally flat although the north-west corner of the site is noticeably higher than the rest of the site and slopes down gently to the east and south from this corner. The site is currently in use as cultivated land with sugar beet growing in the northern fields and oats in the southern field and the underlying geology is described as First River Terrace Deposits (Sand and gravel) (www.bgs.ac.uk) which was observed in the trenches and the site lies at *c*. 2.5m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from the presence of an extensive area of crop marks visible from the air (Cox 2014) and subsequently detailed by geophysical survey (Roseveare 2015). A dense complex of crop marks is present in the north-west corner of the site, some with a double rectilinear plan, suggesting the presence of an Iron Age/Roman settlement complex. Roman pottery has been recovered from this location and elsewhere on the site. Elsewhere there are a number of other linear features, likely to represent elements of field systems of various periods. Other marks appear to be of geological and modern agricultural origin. A medieval /post-medieval windmill is recorded in the city historic environment record at the north western end of the site. The site lies in a topographic zone (the fen edge) which is widely recognised as being an archaeologically rich zone and was an area of land surveyed by the Fenland Survey (Hall 1987). The wider background to the potential of the site is presented in a cultural heritage assessment (AJA 2014). It should be noted that the interpretation of aerial photographs of the area is somewhat complicated by numerous cropmarks that are almost certainly natural (geological or old watercourses) and it was considered that more features would probably be present than were plotted. The error of plotting of the cropmarks from aerial photographs is stated to have been less than $\pm$ 1.9m (Cox 2014).

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the investigation was to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the proposed area of extraction. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant might preservation *in-situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and

to determine the nature and date of the cropmarks/geophysical anomalies.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to research priorities such as those set out in the English Heritage *Research Agenda* (EH 2005), or the regional *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000), and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011).

A total of 77 trenches each 50m long and between 1.8-2.0m were to be dug targeting previously identified geophysical anomalies and features from aerial survey, in addition to these a 5x5m square (Trench 71) was to be opened in the NE field to ascertain the nature of a collection of unusual geophysical anomalies shown there. The trenches were to be opened using a 360^0 type machine fitted with a bladed ditching bucket and under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist at all times. Spoil heaps were monitored or finds and a metal detector was used to aid in the recovery of metallic finds.

Results

The trenches were dug as intended and measured 1.9m wide and were between 48.9-53.0m in length and between 0.37-0.57m deep (Fig. 2). The trenches in the southern fields were realigned in places to allow for continuous access for the landowner. In general the stratigraphy of the trenches comprised topsoil overlying subsoil which in turn overlay natural sands and gravels. In all, some 47 trenches were found to contain archaeological features and will be discussed in detail below by field; the remaining 31 trenches were found to contain no archaeological features and are not discussed in depth.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 provides a summary of all excavated features. Trench descriptions below include comment on the correlation of features to plotted cropmarks (which should be read bearing in mind the possibility of up to a 1.9m error in plotting these) and geophysical anomalies where appropriate. Offsets noted between the features in the trenches and the cropmarks all tend to be within the 1.9m margin.

NW Field Trenches 1-30 (Figs 2 and 17)

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 16; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned W - E and was 51.0m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.08m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. Towards the west end of the trench, a ditch (209) aligned north–south was recorded which was 1.30m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with grey silt (385) which corresponds with a previously identified cropmark. At 26m from the west end of the trench, gully 210 was aligned north-east to south-west, was 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with grey silt (386). No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 16; Pl. 2)

Trench 2 was aligned W - E and was 52.5m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.07m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (203) was recorded at the west end of the trench, aligned SW–NE, which was 0.77m wide and 0.39m deep and filled with light grey brown silt (378). At 40m along the trench was ditch 205, also aligned SW–NE, 1.85m wide and 0.13m deep. The only find from its fill (393) was an early Roman copper-alloy brooch.

A pair of intercutting ditches 201 and 202 were located at 12m from the west end, which had a total width of 2.35m and a maximum depth of 0.40m and both filled with brown grey silt (390/391), the alignment of which corresponds broadly with a previously identified cropmark, though slightly offset from the plotted position (Fig. 17). No finds were recovered from these features.

A large linear like feature occupied much of the middle of the trench, also in a location where a cropmark had been recognized, although not matching its orientation especially closely (Fig. 17). This was revealed to contain a ditch (200) which broadly aligns with previously identified features and measured 0.80m wide and 0.47m deep and filled with dark grey silt (377) from which animal bone was recovered and a Roman coin was recovered from the surface of the ditch. Ditch 200 cut the upper deposit of a possible pit 149 which measured (at its widest point) 0.45m wide and 0.39m deep which was filled with a light grey silt (376) and red brown silt (375) and was further truncated by gully 148 which measured 0.50m wide and 0.34m deep and was filled with grey brown silt (374). This in turn was truncated by a possible pit 147 that would have measured up to 0.70m wide and was 0.34m deep and which was filled with light grey sandy clay which was further cut by a possible linear feature 146 which measured up to 1.10m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled with light brown grey silt (372) which was cut by ditch 145 which measured 1.32m wide and was 0.39m deep and filled dark grey silt (371).

A final linear feature (204) was recorded along the southern edge of the trench, again broadly matching a cropmark but slightly offset from its plotted location. Ditch 204 measured over 1.00m wide and was 0.20m deep and was filled with light grey brown silt (392) and no finds were recovered.

Trench 3 (Figs 3, 14 and 15; Pl. 8)

Trench 3 was aligned W - E and was 50.0m long and 0.47m deep, located across the position of several large cropmarks. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying natural gravels. At 7m from the west end, ditch 117 was aligned roughly north–south, and was 1.00m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with grey brown silt (281). extending from 34m to 45m across the trench was a large linear feature (119) which was 12m wide (only measurable on a diagonal) and 0.46m deep and filled with grey brown silt (283) from which

post-medieval metal finds, including a coin, were recovered and red brown silt (382). A second large linear feature, 118, measuring 9.0m wide and 0.44m deep and filled with grey brown silt (282) containing post-medieval finds which was found to truncate an earlier feature 206 which contained three deposits: a grey brown silt (379) containing post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, nails and bone, above a black peaty deposit (380) and a red brown silt deposit (381). The features identified broadly correspond with the previously identified cropmark features (Fig. 17).

Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 15)

Trench 4 was aligned S - N and was 50.0m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. An east–west ditch (127) was recorded which was 1.30m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (296) light grey brown silt (297). This ditch closely matches a cropmark (Fig. 17). A second parallel ditch (128) was 1.10m wide and 0.34m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (298). No finds were recovered. Another ditch, 212, was partially exposed at the northern end of the trench but was not excavated; the deposit is similar to that of the more recent ditches. Although no cropmark has been plotted in this position the alignment closely matches one show further to the south-west.

Trench 5 (Figs 4, 14 and 15)

Trench 5 was aligned W - E and was 50.5m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.05m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A pit 114 was recorded at 6m form the west end, which was 0.61m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with grey silt (278). A large feature further east was made up of three separate cuts: cut 115 measured 5.30m wide and 0.40m deep and was filled with a brown grey silt (279) from which post medieval pottery was recovered, beneath this were two cuts (207 and 208) found to contain a dark grey silt, with Roman pottery recovered from the fill (383) of cut 207. Given the size it is possible that the feature represents a quarry pit. Further east again, a large ditch 116 was also recorded which was 4.50m wide and 0.32m deep and filled with dark grey silt (280) with post-medieval finds (retained on site). Features 115 and 116 may be responsible for the cropmark plotted in roughly this location (Fig. 17).

Trench 6 (Figs 4 and 16; Pls 3 and 12)

Trench 6 was aligned S - N and was 50.5m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.09m subsoil overlying natural gravels. This trench contained multiple linear features. A curving ditch at the north end of the trench, 138, was recorded which was 1.22m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with grey brown silt (364). Ditch 139, 30m fro the south end, was filled with dark grey silt (365) from which bone was recovered and at 23m, ditch 140 was 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep and filled with dark grey silt (366). A ditch 141 was recorded which was 0.81m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with dark grey silt (367). At the southern

end of the trench a collection of linear features were recorded. Gully 144 measured 0.66m wide and 0.29m deep and was filled with grey silt (370) from which Roman pottery was recovered, this had an uncertain relationship with a gully to the north explored in cuts 142/143 and Roman pottery was also recovered from the fill of 143. Two ditches 213 and 214 on similar alignments and with similar fills to the other ditches in the trench were not excavated. Features 139, 141, 213 and 214 all match the alignment of cropmarks in this area (Fig. 17).

Trench 7 (Figs 5, 15 and 16)

Trench 7 was aligned S - N and was 50.2m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch, 120, which was 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep and filled with dark grey silt (387) and grey brown silt (388) and a pit (121) was recorded which was 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with grey silt (389). A ditch 129 was recorded which was 1.27m wide and 0.28m deep and filled with dark grey silt (299) and ditch 130 was recorded which was 0.88m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with light grey silt (350). No finds were recovered from any of these features. Ditch 215 was only partially exposed at the southern end of the trench and was not excavated, based on its alignment it is possibly the same ditch as 122 in Trench 16 (matching the line of a cropmark). Ditches 129 and 130 also correlate with cropmarks in this position (Fig. 17).

Trench 8 (Figs 5 and 16; Pls 4 and 9)

Trench 8 was aligned S - N and was 52.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A ditch 133 was recorded which was 1.56m wide and 0.43m deep and filled with dark grey brown silt (355) from which Roman pottery was recovered and light grey silt (357). A ditch (134) which measured 1.00m wide and 0.55m deep was filled with a dark grey brown silt (358) which was truncated by a land drain. A ditch (135) which measured 0.66m wide and 0.08m deep and was filled with brown grey silt (359) and a fourth ditch, 136, measured 0.90m wide and 0.28m deep and filled with a dark grey brown silt (360). A fifth ditch, 137, was also recorded which measured 0.90m wide and 0.46m deep and was filled with grey brown silt (362) and light grey silt (363). No finds were recovered. Two ditches 216 and 217 on similar alignments and with similar deposits to the other ditches in the trench were not excavated. There is a general, though not always very precise, match between the features in this trench and numerous cropmarks plotted in this location (Fig. 17).

Trench 9 (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 9 was aligned S - N and was 50.0m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (104) was recorded which was 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with dark grey silt (265) from which bone was recovered and light grey silt (266), and a

ditch 105 which was 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with grey silt (267). No finds were recovered from 105.

Trench 10 (Figs 6 and 14; Pl. 5)

Trench 10 was aligned S - N and was 50.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. Posthole 101 was recorded which was 0.36m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with dark grey silt (260). Gully 102 was 0.50m wide and 0.38m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (261) and pit 103 measured 1.00m wide and 1.20m deep and was filled with dark brown grey silt (262) and light grey silt (263) from which a sherd of probable prehistoric pottery was recovered.

Trench 14 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 14 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 49.0m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of topsoil and 0.07m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A gully (49) was recorded which was 0.56m wide and 0.12m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (258). Ditch 100 was 0.80m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (259). A third ditch, 211, was also recorded which was the same feature as that seen in Trench 18 (48). No finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 15 was aligned S - N and was 53.0m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (106) was recorded which was 0.78m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with grey silt (268). No finds were recovered and the ditch was also seen in Trenches 17 (107) and 19 (108) and matches a cropmark reasonably closely (Fig 2).

Trench 16 (Figs 6, 15 and 16; Pl. 10)

Trench 16 was aligned W - E and was 52.0m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (122) was recorded which was 1.07m wide and 0.46m deep and filled with dark grey silt (294) from which Roman pottery and bone were recovered. Ditch 123 was 1.00m wide and 40m deep and filled with dark grey silt (287) from which Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered, and a tiny nail fragment. A third ditch (131) was recorded which was 1.03m wide and 0.38m deep and was filled with a dark grey silt (351) and a light grey brown silt (352) from which no finds were recovered. All three features in this trench match cropmarks (Fig. 17).

Trench 17 (Fig. 6)

Trench 17 was aligned S - N and was 49.0m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. Ditch 107 was recorded but not excavated as it was also seen in Trenches 15 and 19.

Trench 18 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 18 was aligned W - E and was 50.0m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A gully (47) was recorded which was 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (256). Ditch 48 was 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (257) from which post-medieval clay pipe was recovered. The same ditch could be seen in Trench 14 (211).

Trench 19 (Figs 7 and 14)

Trench 19 was aligned S - N and was 53.0m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.07m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (108) was recorded which was 1.02m wide and 0.28m deep and filled with dark black grey silt (270) and grey silt (271). A gully (109) was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with grey silt (272). No finds were recovered.

Trench 20 (Figs 7 and 14)

Trench 20 was aligned W - E and was 51.5m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (45) was recorded which was 1.10m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with grey silt (254); and a ditch (46) which was 1.08m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with grey silt (255). No finds were recovered. Ditch 45 closely matches a cropmark and 46 nearly so (Fig. 2).

Trench 21 (Figs 7 and 14; Pls 6 and 11)

Trench 21 was aligned S - N and was 51.0m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil and 0.07m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A modern ditch was recorded (110) which was 3.00m wide and filled with dark brown clayey silt (274) with modern brick and metal in its upper fill. A ditch (111) which was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep was filled with grey silt (275); and a third ditch, 112, which was 0.83m wide and 0.45m deep was filled with dark grey silt (276) and a grey silt (277) from both of which Roman pottery was recovered. All three features in this trench match the alignments but not quite the locations plotted for cropmarks (Fig. 17).

Trench 22 (Figs7, 12 and 15)

Trench 22 was aligned W - E and was 51.0m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.08m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (21) was recorded which was 1.05m wide and 0.41m deep and filled with dark grey silt (157) and light grey brown silt (158). A ditch (22) which was 1.15m wide and 0.40m deep was filled with dark grey brown silt (159) and orange brown silt (160). No finds were recovered. A third ditch was recorded (126) which was 1.30m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with a grey silt (264), the relationship between this ditch and another was investigated in cuts 124/125 both of which were filled with similar grey silt (262/3) and no relationship could be established although Roman pottery and bone

was recovered from the fill of ditch 125. Again, there a reasonable match between all the features in this trench and the plotted cropmarks, allowing for some offset (Fig. 17).

Trench 23 (Figs 8 and 12)

Trench 23 was aligned W - E and was 51.0m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.06m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (19) was recorded which was 1.35m wide and 0.31m deep and filled with light grey silt (153) and dark grey silt (152). Ditch 20 was 1.25m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with dark grey silt (155) and light grey brown silt (156) from which Roman pottery was recovered. Both features match the cropmarks closely (Fig. 17).

Trench 24 (Figs 8 and 12)

Trench 24 was aligned S - N and was 50.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (17) was recorded which was 1.42m wide and 0.36m deep and filled with grey brown silt (89) and dark grey silt (88) and ditch 18 was 1.62m wide and 0.42m deep and filled with dark grey silt (85), light grey brown silt (86). No finds were recovered from either feature. Both are reasonable matches for cropmarks, but two further cropmarks plotted in this location were not apparent as features (Fig. 17).

Trench 25 (Figs 8 and 14)

Trench 25 was aligned S - N and was 49.0m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.08m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch, 113, was recorded which was 0.90m wide and 0.50m deep and filled with grey silt (273). No finds were recovered. Ditch 113 is a good match for a cropmark that extends much further west, but whose eastward projection did not appear in Trench 24 (Fig. 17).

Trench 26 (Figs 8 and 12)

Trench 26 was aligned S - N and was 51.5m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.08m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (10) aligned E-W was recorded which was 1.64m wide and 0.36 deep and filled with light brown grey silt (74) and dark grey brown silt (73) from which no finds were recovered. A second E-W aligned ditch, 11, was 0.78m wide and 0.22m deep and filled with dark grey brown silt (75) from which no finds were recovered. A third ditch, 12, on the same alignment, was also recorded which measured 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep and was filled with grey brown silt (76) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 27 (Figs 8 and 12)

Trench 27 was aligned W - E and was 52.5m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.07m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. Ditch 1, aligned N-S, was 1.40m wide and 0.51m deep and filled with light grey silt (52) and a dark grey silt (53): based on the geophysics it is possible that this is

the same ditch as that seen in Trenches 28 (13) and 35 (6). A posthole, 2, was recorded measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.15m deep was recorded and filled with a dark grey silt (56). A N-S aligned ditch (4) was recorded filled with light grey brown silt (60) which was cut by a ditch (3) aligned SW-NE which measured 0.6m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (58) and light brown grey silt (59) which was in turn cut by posthole 5 which measured 0.25m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled with dark grey brown silt with a high quantity of stones (61) and a light brown silt (62). No finds were recovered any of the features. Ditch 10 matches a cropmark (Fig. 17).

Trench 28 (Figs 8 and 12)

Trench 28 was aligned W - E and was 51.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil and 0.09m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. Ditch 13 was 1.13m wide and 0.26m deep and filled with dark grey silt (79) which may be the same as ditch 1 in Trench 27 and ditch 6 in Trench 35. It may have been a recut of an earlier ditch represented by fills 77 and 78. A second ditch, 14, was recorded which was 2.8m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with light grey silt (83) and dark grey silt (84) from which animal bone was recovered.

Trench 29 (Figs 9 and 12)

Trench 29 was aligned W - E and was 53.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.09m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch, 15, was recorded which was 1.23m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with light grey silt (90) and dark grey silt (91). A second ditch, 16, was recorded which was 2.05m wide and 0.45m deep and filled with grey silt (96), a dark black silt (97) and a grey silt (151) from which animal bone was recovered.

SW Field Trenches 31–40 (Fig. 2)

Trench 33 (Figs 9 and 12)

Trench 33 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.0m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A ditch 8 was recorded which was 0.76m wide and 0.27m deep and filled with light grey brown silt (70). No finds were recovered. A broadly parallel gully or perhaps, field drain (218) was not excavated. Ditch 8 closely matches a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2).

Trench 35 (Figs 9 and 12)

Trench 35 was aligned SE - NW and was 50.0m long (split into two sections) and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A ditch (6) was recorded which was 1.17m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with dark grey silt (63) which was truncated by a modern field drain, the ditch could be a continuation of ditch 1 found in Trench 27 and ditch 13 in Trench 28, a second ditch, 9, was

recorded which was 1.30m wide and 0.39m deep and filled with light brown grey silt (71) and a dark brown silt (72). No finds were recovered: either of these ditches might match (though not very closely) a cropmark in the vicinity: a large cropmark which partly matches a geophysical anomaly in the western half of the trench appears to have been natural.

Trench 37 (Figs.9 and 12)

Trench 37 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 50.2m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A pit, 7, was recorded which was 1.3m wide and 0.68m deep and filled with dark grey silt (69), grey brown silt (68), grey silt (66), dark grey silt (65) and a light grey brown silt (64). No finds were recovered.

SE Field Trenches 41-51 (Fig. 2)

Trench 43 (Figs 9 and 16)

Trench 43 was aligned S - N and was 50.2m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A ditch, 132, was recorded matching the alignment of a geophysical anomaly, which was 1.70m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (354). No finds were recovered.

Trench 47

Trench 47 was aligned S - N and was 50.0m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A modern drainage ditch that corresponded with a geophysical anomaly was noted which was 1.00m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a pipe.

NE Field Trenches 52–78 (Fig. 2)

Trench 52 (Figs 9 and 13)

Trench 52 was aligned SE - NW and was 50.0m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.16m subsoil overlying natural gravels. A ditch, 34, was recorded which was 1.10m wide and 0.45m deep and filled with grey silt (176) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. The ditch was found to cut an adjacent spread (177) comprised of mottled light grey brown silt with no finds.

Trench 53 (Figs 9 and 13)

Trench 53 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.0m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying natural gravels and sand. The only feature was small pit 35, which was 0.37m wide and 0.13m deep and filled with dark grey silt (178). No finds were recovered.

Trench 54 (Figs 10 and 13)

Trench 54 was aligned S - N and was 50.5m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying natural gravels and sand. Two parallel ditches crossed this trench at 8m and 23m from the south end. Ditch 32 was 0.70m wide and 0.29m deep and filled with grey silt (174) and ditch 33 was 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with grey silt (175) from which animal bone was recovered. Ditch 33 closely matches a cropmark plotted here, but another cropmark was not visible as a feature in the trench and ditch 32 finds no matching cropmark (Fig. 2).

Trench 57 (Figs 10 and 13)

Trench 57 was aligned S - N and was 50.2m long and 0.57m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.21m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A single ditch (31) was recorded which was 1.85m wide and 0.85m deep and filled with grey silt (171) and mottled grey brown silt (172). No finds were recovered. Ditch 31 closely matches a geophysical anomaly which continues into Trench 58 (Fig. 2).

Trench 58 (Figs 10 and 13)

Trench 58 was aligned S - N and was 49.8m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (39) was recorded which was 1.46m wide and 0.68m deep and filled with light grey brown silt (182), grey brown silt (183) dark grey silt (184) from which bone was recovered; and another ditch, 40, was 1.56m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with orange brown silt (186) and mottled grey brown silt (188) from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 39 closely matches a geophysical anomaly also noted in Trench 57 (Fig. 2)

Trench 59 (Figs 10 and 13)

Trench 59 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.3m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.18m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravel. A ditch, 41, was recorded which was 1.66m wide and 0.7m deep and filled with light grey silt (189), red brown silt (192) and grey brown silt (193). No finds were recovered.

Trench 60 (Figs.10, 13 and 14)

Trench 60 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.1m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.16m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (42) was recorded which was 0.72m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with light grey brown silt (194) and orange brown silt (195). Ditch 43 was 1.96m wide and 0.56m deep and filled with light grey silt (196), dark grey silt with small charcoal flecks (197), grey brown silt (198) , light grey brown silt (199), dark grey brown silt (250) and dark grey brown silt (251). No finds were recovered from either ditch. Ditch 43 matches a geophysical anomaly and 42 matches a cropmark (Fig. 2).

Trench 61 (Fig. 2)

Trench 61 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.2m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A large feature thought to be a backfilled pond was occupied much of the centre of the trench and was filled with modern material (not retained).

Trench 64 (Figs 11 and 13)

Trench 64 was aligned W - E and was 50.2m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch 28 was recorded which was 0.80m wide and 0.36m deep and filled with dark grey clayey silt (167) and a ditch (29) which was 1.00m wide and 0.39m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (169) and brown silt (168), the ditch slightly cut pit 30 which was 0.62m wide and 0.39m deep and filled with dark grey brown silt (170). No finds were recovered. There does not appear to be any correlation between these features and a linear geophysical anomaly aligned N–S (Fig. 2).

Trench 65 (Figs 2 & 10)

Trench 65 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.0m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch 36 was recorded which was 1.20m wide and 0.09m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (179) which contained modern brick and tile (not retained). Ditch 36 is a match for a substantial geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2).

Trench 69 (Figs 11 and 13)

Trench 69 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.1m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (27) was recorded which was 1.02m wide and 0.32m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (166). No finds were recovered.

Trench 70 (Figs 11 and 13)

Trench 70 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.2m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. Ditch 26 was 1.80m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (165). Fragments of modern brick and broken pipe were recorded from within the ditch but not retained. It is a reasonable, if not quite precise, match for a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2).

Trench 71 (Pl. 7)

Trench 71 was 5m square. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.43m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. No deposits nor finds were recorded.

Trench 72 (Figs 11 and 13)

Trench 72 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.2m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (37) was recorded which was 0.95m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with dark grey silt (180) and ditch 38 was 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep and filled with

grey silt (181). No finds were recovered. Both features closely match geophysical anomalies, but other anomalies plotted in this area were not visible as features (Fig. 2).

Trench 74 (Figs 11 and 13)

Trench 74 was aligned S - N and was 52.0m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch, 25, was recorded matching a geophysical anomaly, which was 1.60m wide and 0.08m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (164). No finds were recovered.

Trench 76 (Figs 11 and 13)

Trench 76 was aligned S - N and was 53.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A ditch (23) was recorded which was 0.92m wide and 0.26m deep and filled with dark grey brown silt (161) and brown grey silt (162) and ditch 24 was 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep and filled with dark grey brown silt (163). No finds were recovered. Both features match elements of an oval-shaped geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2)

Trench 78 (Fig. 2 & 11)

Trench 78 was aligned SW - NE and was 50.1m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying natural sands and gravels. A large probable pit, 44, was recorded which was 2.40m wide in section and 0.81m deep and filled with dark brown grey silt (252) and dark red brown sandy clay (253) from which animal bone and a struck flint was recovered. Although this feature corresponds with the line of a linear cropmark, it certainly appeared in plan more like a pit than a ditch (and the same cropmark did not appear at all in Trench 30 to the north-west). There was no sign of any feature corresponding to the geophysical anomaly here (Fig. 2).

Finds

Roman Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a small group of 63 sherds of pottery weighing *c* 1.3kg largely dating to the Roman period accompanied by a single earlier prehistoric sherd.

Pottery was recovered from 12 features, mainly ditches; a total 14 separate contexts. The condition of the material was quite good with an overall average sherd weight of 21.3g. Multiple sherds from a single bowl were recovered from ditch 123.

Despite the overall condition of the sherds there are very few diagnostic featured sherds present with just three vessels represented by rims.

For the purposes of the assessment the pottery assemblage was briefly scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data are summarized in Appendix 3.

Prehistoric

One abraded handmade bodysherd with a calcined flint was recovered from pit 104; the only ceramic find from this feature. The nature of the fabric would suggest it is likely to be of earlier prehistoric date.

Roman

The remaining 62 sherds are all of Roman date. The pottery appears to largely date to the 2nd century, possibly into the 3rd century, with no obvious later Roman sherds present.

The assemblage is dominated by local Lower Nene Valley grey wares (LNV RE) and handmade shelly wares which account for 40% and 33% respectively by count. The LNV RE includes multiple sherds from a single deep bowl with a rounded rim from ditch 123. This industry seems to have become established by the second quarter of the 2nd century and continued into the 3rd century (Perrin 1999). Further sherds came from ditches 122 and 207 and gully 144.

Shelly wares have a long pedigree in this area and are not very closely datable from unfeatured pieces. Most of the sherds are handmade and there is one beaded rim jar with a carinated shoulder from ditch 207 associated with LNV RE.

The only other diagnostic sherds are a single piece of 2nd-century Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian cup (Dragendorff form 33) from gully 142 and a large piece of a flanged rim hemispherical bowl in an oxidized sandy ware from ditch 122. This is a type common in the early-mid 2nd century.

Other wares include various other grey sandy wares and a buff, thin-walled fine sandy ware.

The assemblage recovered appears to document occupation at the site in the 2nd century with possibly an isolated earlier prehistoric pit. The absence of any colour-coated Lower Nene Valley wares, which seem to be in circulation by the later 2nd century, if not before, could suggest it did activity did not continue into the later 2nd century. This may however, be a quirk of the small sample involved.

The assemblage is too small to merit any further detailed work but should be taken into consideration if additional work is undertaken at the site.

Post-Medieval Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The post-medieval pottery assemblage comprised 20 sherds with a total weight of 727g (Appendix 3). The following fabric types were noted:

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century (Brears 1969). Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. 10 sherds, 455g.

IGW: Iron-glazed Earthenware, late 17th – 19th century. Range of large, heavy utilitarian vessels, mainly pancheons, with a thick, black, internal glaze. 4 sherds, 85g.

MET: Metropolitan-type Slipware, 17th – 18th C. Similar fabric to Red Earthenware, with geometric designs in white slip under the glaze. Produced at a number of centres, but particularly Harlow in Essex (Davey and Walker 2009). 3 sherds, 127g.

MOD: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc. 1 sherd, 7g.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware, AD1640-1750 (Crossley 1994). Fine cream fabric with pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small bowls and mugs etc are known. 2 sherds, 53g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the wares are common finds in the region. The assemblage comprises a mixture of utilitarian wares (GRE and IGW) and finer display/table-wares (MET, SS), which is typical of 17th – earlier 18th century domestic dwellings in more rural areas. .

Coins by Susan Porter

Two coins were recovered from metal detecting from the surface of features 119 and 200.

The smaller of the two coins (Cat. no. 1; 16mm diameter, weighing 0.5g) was recovered from the surface of feature 119 in the vicinity of the windmill and whilst in poor condition a raised border separating the legend from the facing image can be discerned on both obverse and reverse of the coin. It seems likely that the reverse image was a shield, however, nothing can be made out on the obverse. The size, weight and copper composition of the coin suggest a copper farthing of Tudor or more likely, post medieval date.

The coin recovered from the surface of ditch 200 (Cat. no. 2) is Roman in date, although in very poor condition. A right facing laureate bust can be made out on the obverse, however no details nor legend survive. The diameter (26mm) and thickness of the flan (it weighs 6g) suggest an *As* pre dating AD260 and as the bust portrait appears not to have shoulders it may be postulated that the coin is of 1st or early 2nd century date however this cannot be stated with certainty.

Metalwork by Susan Porter

Copper Alloy Roman Brooch

A single copper alloy brooch (cat no 3) was recovered from the surface of ditch 205. It was 57mm in length and weighs 26g. It is a Polden hill type variant on the 1st century 'dolphin' brooch (Mills 2007). The pin is missing, broken off at the spring, but the brooch is otherwise complete with spring and wide catch plate. The bow has a

wide central groove and there is a single raised horizontal line across the foot. The wings are small and appear undecorated however there is a large degree of corrosion at the head of the brooch, which may obscure any decoration. Brooches of this type appear in the late 1st century and continue in use through the early 2nd century.

Post-medieval metalwork

The remainder of the metalwork recovered from the site was post-medieval in date and comprised four copper alloy items and seven ferrous metal items.

The copper alloy items were all recovered from ditch 119 and all appear to be personal items with the exception of cat no 6, the function of which cannot be determined, however its weight indicated that it contains an amount of lead. The piece is flattened and folded into a half arrow or lis shape however this is unlikely to be its original appearance and it is likely to be part of a leaded window or edging strip.

Cat no 4 is a narrow ring 3mm wide and 23mm in overall diameter with an internal measurement of 20mm, it is unclear whether this is a finger ring or a washer, however a personal ring seems likely due to the narrow width of the metal. Cat 5 is a very modern domed button still silver in colour, although displaying elements of green corrosion indicative of the presence of copper.

Cat no 7 is the most interesting of the post-medieval assemblage as it forms the bowl of a pewter spoon. The bowl is quite large 60mm long and 48mm wide and may have been a soup spoon. The handle is missing completely and so the piece cannot be dated by handle design however the bowl is slightly pear shaped which suggests a 15th century date, the missing handle may further indicate a cheap type of spoon common towards the end of the 15th century (Mills 1999); however it derives from an obviously post-medieval context and may be later.

Cat no 8 was recovered from the same context as the copper alloy objects and comprises a curved piece of ferrous metal 167mm long in two loops, likely to be part of a door or gate latch. The remaining six items of ferrous metal comprised square headed nails varying in size between 10mm and 90mm all recovered from ditch (206) with the exception of cat no 9 which came from ditch (123) and may be Roman but is too tiny (1g) for certainty.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A total of six fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, all from one context, 125 (284), weighing 506g. These all comprised one fabric type, a medium to fairly soft clay fabric with sparse coarse quartz sand

inclusions. Although the majority of the fragments are small, the full thickness of two could be measured, and are 42mm, with a fairly uneven finish. They are of likely Roman date, and although the thickness is suggestive of thick tile-like Roman bricks, the form could not be determined.

Clay tobacco pipe by Danielle Milbank

Clay pipe fragments were recovered from two contexts encountered during the evaluation, with a total weight of 30g. From context 48 (deposit 257), a single stem was recovered, of a tentative date of mid to late 18th century based on the bore of the central hole. Stem fragments recovered from deposit 206 (379) were dated by the bore to the late 17th to mid 18th century. None of the pipe fragments have makers' marks or any notable features.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered from pit 44 (253). It was a broad flake with two bulbs of percussion made from a small piece of gravel or drift flint with a moderately thick cortex. It is not closely datable and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date is suggested. It is debatable whether the feature can also be assigned a similar date, though seemingly isolated pits may be a characteristic of settlement of these periods.

Animal Bone by Matilda Holmes

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation, including some from environmental samples. Bones were generally in very poor condition (Appendix 4: Table 1), and extremely friable – 8 of the 23 fragments identified to taxa and/or element were refitted from 92 smaller pieces of bone. Allowing for this, identifications were possible for 107 of 142 fragments (Appendix 4: Table 2). The assemblage was dominated by horse and cattle, with fewer finds of sheep/goat and pig. The predominance of large animals and the presence of larger long bones may reflect the site economy and husbandry, or a bias towards the destruction of smaller elements and bones from smaller taxa.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Nine bulk soil samples were processed from the evaluation. The flots were sieved to 0.25mm and air dried and examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10m.

Seeds were recovered from three features; single charred indeterminate cereal grains from both 123 (288) and 138 (364). Both were very poorly preserved and lacked identifying characteristics.

Sample 9 from post-medieval ditch 206 (380) contained frequent (over 25) cereal grains of both wheat and barley. These did not appear to be charred and it is considered that deposit (380) was waterlogged (either a peat or gleyed deposit), but it is also relatively modern.

Charcoal over 2mm thus having the potential for identification was present in moderate amounts in samples 3 and 4 from Roman ditches 112 (277) and 123 (288) and sample 9 from modern ditch 206 (380). Other samples contained charcoal but in very low densities and too poorly preserved or too small to enable identification.

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed the presence of a large number of linear features across the site which broadly correspond with the geophysical anomalies and features identified from the aerial photographs (Fig. 2). The largest concentration of these is located in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 17) and a small proportion of these have been dated to the Roman period and probably represent the remains of field enclosures on the edge of a settlement given the small amounts of pottery and animal bone recovered. It is likely that the majority of the features in this corner are of similar date. This large density of linear features was further revealed to occupy an area of slight higher ground in comparison to the lower density of features on the lower ground surrounding the north-west corner. No pits or postholes were identified in this area which would suggest that actual areas of occupation were either to the north or west of this part of the site. A further possible Roman linear feature was identified on the far eastern edge of the site (Trench 52), however only a single sherd of pottery was found from the ditch and could easily be residual.

Potentially prehistoric features are limited to just two and both rather doubtful: pit 44 with a single struck flint and pit 103 with just a single small sherd of pottery. Single pits in isolation appear to be characteristic of the Neolithic period in particular, but the evidence here is especially sparse and more finds would be expected if these features really were to date from this period. The undated features in Trench 76 relate to a small oval geophysical anomaly, which even though undated in the trenching, also has the potential to be of archaeological interest (and two somewhat similar anomalies were not explored).

In addition to the probable Roman linear features in the north-western corner, a small number of large features were identified in Trenches 3 and 5 containing large amounts of post-medieval pottery and metalwork. A large pit in Trench 5 was revealed to have multiple cuts and may represent early quarrying on the site possibly

from the Roman period given that Roman pottery was found in lower and well sealed deposits or equally during the post-medieval period based on the finds recovered from upper deposits. Trench 3 was revealed to contain two large ditches of similar size and depth and contained large amounts of post-medieval pottery and metalwork. The ditches are thought to be possibly the remains of a windmill which is thought to have existed in the area and was mentioned in the desk-based assessment, however it is likely that it pre-dates the Ordnance Survey maps or was in use for only a short time as the historic maps do not show anything in this immediate area.

Across the remainder of the site a number of the linear features were found some of which represent the remains of backfilled post-medieval and modern field boundaries, some of which appear on the historic maps of the site including the pond identified in Trench 61 which appears on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. All of those that could be dated were late post-medieval or modern.

Beyond the cropmark complex in the north-western corner, therefore, the site appears to have considerably lower archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	51.0	1.9	0.43	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28-0.36m subsoil, 0.36m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 209, gully 210. **[Pl. 1]**
2	52.5	1.9	0.36	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.32m subsoil, 0.32m+ natural sands and gravels. Pit 145, 146, 147, 149, 200 Gully 148 Ditch 201, 202, 203, 204, 205. **[Pl. 2]**
3	50.0	1.9	0.47	0–0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 117, 118, 119, 206. **[Pl. 8]**
4	50.0	1.9	0.45	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 127, 128
5	50.5	1.9	0.42	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.36m subsoil, 0.36m+ natural sands and gravels. Pit 114, 115, 207, 208, Ditch 116
6	50.5	1.9	0.43	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.34m subsoil, 0.34m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144. **[Pls 3 and 12]**
7	50.2	1.9	0.49	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.35m subsoil, 0.35m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 120, 121, 129, 130
8	52.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 133, 134, 136, 137, Gully 138. **[Pls 4 and 9]**
9	50.0	1.9	0.55	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 104, 105
10	50.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels. Posthole 101, Ditch 102, Pit 103. **[Pl. 5]**
11	52.0	1.9	0.40	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m+ natural sands and gravels.
12	53.0	1.9	0.37	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m+ natural sands and gravels.
13	52.0	1.9	0.49	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural sands and gravels.
14	49.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.38m topsoil, 0.38-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 49, 100
15	53.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 106
16	52.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 122, 123, 131. **[Pl. 10]**
17	49.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 107
18	50.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 47, 48
19	53.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 108, Gully 109
20	51.5	1.9	0.54	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 45, 46
21	51.0	1.9	0.47	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 111, 112. **[Pls 6 and 11]**
22	51.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 21, 22, 124, 125, 126
23	51.0	1.9	0.44	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 19, 20
24	50.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 17, 18
25	49.0	1.9	0.49	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 113
26	51.5	1.9	0.40	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28-0.36m subsoil, 0.36m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 10, 11, 12
27	52.5	1.9	0.44	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 1, 3, 4, Posthole 2, 5
28	51.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 13, 14
29	53.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 15, 16
30	51.0	1.9	0.54	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels.
31	50.5	1.9	0.57	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.48m subsoil, 0.48m+ natural sands and gravels.
32	49	1.9	0.57	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural sands and gravels.
33	50.0	1.9	0.43	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.36m subsoil, 0.36m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 8
34	50.0	1.9	0.42	0–0.27m topsoil, 0.27-0.34m subsoil, 0.34m+ natural sands and gravels.
35	50.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 6, 9
36	50.1	1.9	0.49	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural sands and gravels.
37	50.2	1.9	0.51	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels. Pit 7
38	50.1	1.9	0.50	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels.
39	50.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels.
40	50.0	1.9	0.49	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels.
41	50.0	1.9	0.51	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels.
42	50.0	1.9	0.52	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33-0.47m subsoil, 0.47m+ natural sands and gravels.
43	50.2	1.9	0.49	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
				132
44	50.4	1.9	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels.
45	50.0	1.9	0.46	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels.
46	50.1	1.9	0.47	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels.
47	50.0	1.9	0.47	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels. Modern Drain
48	50.2	1.9	0.49	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural sands and gravels.
49	50.1	1.9	0.51	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels.
50	48.9	1.9	0.48	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels.
51	49.7	1.9	0.49	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels.
52	50.0	1.9	0.47	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.47m subsoil, 0.47m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 34
53	50.0	1.9	0.52	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels. Pit 35
54	50.5	1.9	0.49	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 32, 33
55	50.2	1.9	0.51	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels.
56	50.2	1.9	0.56	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.47m subsoil, 0.47m+ natural sands and gravels.
57	50.2	1.9	0.57	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.51m subsoil, 0.51m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 31
58	49.8	1.9	0.54	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.49m subsoil, 0.49m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 39, 40
59	50.3	1.9	0.54	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.48m subsoil, 0.48m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 41
60	50.1	1.9	0.55	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.51m subsoil, 0.51m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 42, 43
61	50.2	1.9	0.56	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ natural sands and gravels. Modern Pond
62	50.6	1.9	0.51	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.49m subsoil, 0.49m+ natural sands and gravels.
63	50.1	1.9	0.53	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ natural sands and gravels.
64	50.2	1.9	0.53	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 28, 29, Pit 30
65	50.0	1.9	0.54	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 36
66	50.1	1.9	0.46	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural sands and gravels.
67	50.2	1.9	0.50	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural sands and gravels.
68	50.1	1.9	0.49	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.46m subsoil, 0.46m+ natural sands and gravels.
69	50.1	1.9	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 27
70	50.2	1.9	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 26
71	5m by 5m	1.9	0.51	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural sands and gravels. **[Pl. 7]**
72	50.2	1.9	0.53	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 37, 38
73	52.0	1.9	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.35m subsoil, 0.35m+ natural sands and gravels.
74	52.0	1.9	0.44	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.41m subsoil, 0.41m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 25
75	49.0	1.9	0.40	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.34m subsoil, 0.34m+ natural sands and gravels.
76	53.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36-0.47m subsoil, 0.47m+ natural sands and gravels. Ditch 23, 24
77	50.0	1.9	0.46	0–0.27m topsoil, 0.27-0.38m subsoil, 0.38m+ natural sands and gravels.
78	50.1	1.9	0.49	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural sands and gravels. Pit 44

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
		50	Topsoil		
		51	Subsoil		
52		177	Spread		
27	1	52, 53	Ditch		
27	2	56	Posthole		
27	3	58, 59	Ditch		
27	4	60	Ditch		
27	5	61, 62	Posthole		
35	6	63	Ditch		
37	7	64, 65, 66, 68, 69	Pit		
33	8	70	Ditch		
35	9	71, 72	Ditch		
26	10	73, 74	Ditch		
26	11	75	Ditch		
26	12	76	Ditch		
28	13	77, 78, 79	Ditch		
28	14	83, 84	Ditch		
29	15	90, 91	Ditch		
29	16	96, 97, 151	Ditch		
24	17	88, 89	Ditch		
24	18	85, 86	Ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery
23	19	152, 153	Ditch		
23	20	155, 156	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
22	21	157, 158	Ditch		
22	22	159, 160	Ditch		
76	23	161, 162	Ditch		
76	24	163	Ditch		
74	25	164	Ditch		
70	26	165	Ditch	Modern	Brick, pipe
69	27	166	Ditch		
64	28	167	Ditch		
64	29	168, 169	Ditch		
64	30	170	Pit		
57	31	171, 172	Ditch		
54	32	174	Ditch		
54	33	175	Ditch		
52	34	176	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
53	35	178	Pit		
65	36	179	Ditch	Modern	Brick, tile
72	37	180	Ditch		
72	38	181	Ditch		
58	39	182, 183, 184	Ditch		
58	40	186, 188	Ditch		
59	41	189, 192, 193	Ditch		
60	42	194, 195	Gully		
60	43	196, 197, 198, 199, 250, 251	Ditch		
78	44	252, 253	Pit	?Prehistoric	Flint
20	45	254	Ditch		
20	46	255	Ditch		
18	47	256	Ditch		
18	48	257	Gully		
14	49	258	Ditch		
14	100	259	Ditch		
10	101	260	Posthole		
10	102	261	Ditch		
10	103	262, 263	Pit	?Prehistoric	Pottery
9	104	265, 266	Gully		
9	105	267	Ditch		
15	106	268	Ditch		
17	107	269	Ditch		
19	108	270, 271	Ditch		
19	109	272	Gully		
4	110	274	Ditch		
21	111	275	Ditch		
21	112	276, 277	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
25	113	273	Ditch		
5	114	278	Pit		
5	115	279	Pit	Post-medieval	Pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
5	116	280	Ditch	Post-medieval	
3	117	281	Ditch		
3	118	282	Ditch		
3	119	283, 382	Ditch	Post-medieval	Metalwork, coin
7	120	387, 388	Ditch		
7	121	389	Pit		
16	122	294	Ditch	2nd Century	Pottery
16	123	287, 288	Ditch	2nd Century	Pottery
22	124	285	Ditch		
22	125	284	Ditch	Roman	Pottery, brick/tile
22	126	264	Ditch		
4	127	296, 297	Ditch		
4	128	298	Ditch		
7	129	299	Ditch		
7	130	350	Ditch		
16	131	351, 352, 353	Ditch		
43	132	354	Ditch		
8	133	355, 357	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
8	134	358	Ditch		
8	135	359	Gully		
8	136	360, 361	Ditch		
8	137	362, 363	Ditch		
6	138	364	Ditch		
6	139	365	Ditch		
6	140	366	Ditch		
6	141	367	Ditch		
6	142	368	Gully	2nd Century	Pottery
6	143	369	Gully		
6	144	370	Gully	2nd Century	Pottery
2	145	371	Pit		
2	146	372	Pit		
2	147	373	Pit		
2	148	374	Gully		
2	149	375, 376	Pit		
2	200	377	Pit	?Roman	Coin
2	201	390	Ditch		
2	202	391	Ditch		
2	203	378	Ditch		
2	204	392	Ditch		
2	205	393	Ditch		
3	206	379, 380, 381	Ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery
5	207	383	Ditch	2nd Century	Pottery
5	208	384	Ditch		
1	209	385	Ditch		
1	210	386	Gully		
14	211	394	Ditch		
4	212	395	Ditch		
6	213	396	Ditch		
6	214	397	Ditch		
7	215	398	Ditch		
8	216	399	Ditch		
8	217	450	Ditch		
33	218	451	Gully		

APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

Roman Pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Epreh*	*sami-an*	*Shelly*	*LNVRE*	*Other*	*crumb*	*Tot No*	*Tot Wt*	*Date*
23	20	156	ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Roman
52	34	176	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Roman
10	103	263	pit	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	ePreh
21	112	276	ditch	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	23	Roman
21	112	277	ditch	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	79	C2
21	112	277	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	Roman
16	122	294	ditch	-	-	4	2	1	-	7	153	C2
16	123	287	ditch	-	-	6	17	-	-	23	827	C2
16	123	288	ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	Roman
22	125	284	ditch	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	19	Roman
8	133	355	ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	7	Roman
6	142	368	gully	-	1	-	-	4	-	5	73	C2
6	144	370	gully	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	64	C2
3	206	380	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.25	no date
5	207	383	ditch	-	-	2	5	1	-	8	65	C2
			TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**21**	**25**	**14**	**1**	**63**	**1328.3**	

Post-medieval Pottery

			GRE		*MET*		*SS*		*IGW*		*MOD*		
Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*Date*
24	18	87	3	39									Mid 16th Century
5	115	279	2	41	2	114			1	15	1	7	19th Century
3	206	379	5	375	1	13	2	53	3	70			18th Century
		TOTAL	**10**	**455**	**3**	**127**	**2**	**53**	**4**	**85**	**1**	**7**	

APPENDIX 4: Animal bone catalogue

Table 1: Condition of the animal bone assemblage

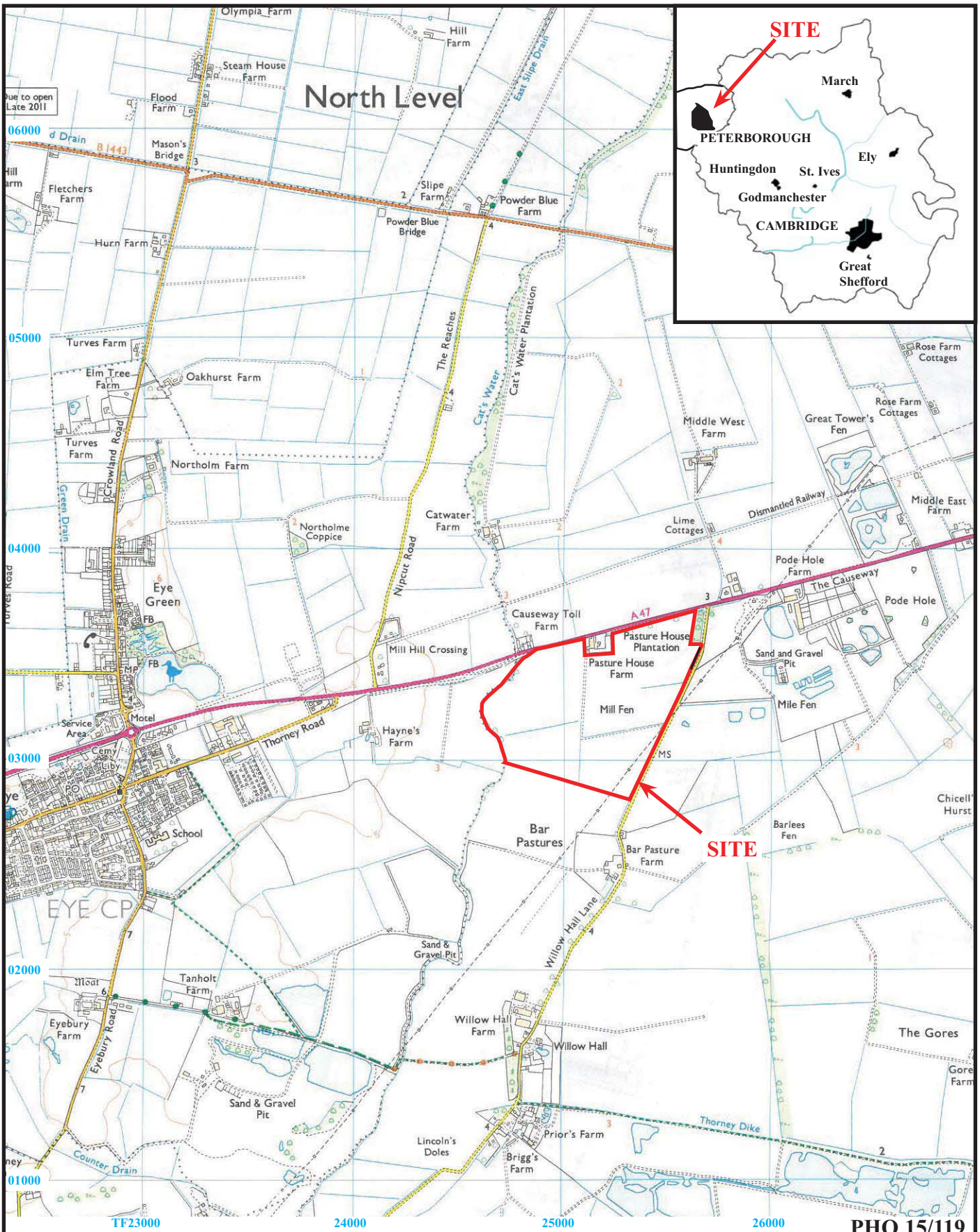
Condition	*n*
Fresh	-
Good	1
Moderate	9
Very poor	13

Table 2: Species represented from hand and sieved material (NISP). Only bones and teeth identified to taxa and/ or element are included

Element	*Horse*	*Cattle*	*Sheep/ Goat*	*Pig*	*Large mammal*
Mandible	-	-	1	1	-
Loose tooth	3	1	-	-	-
Scapula	-	-	-	-	1
Humerus	-	2	-	-	-
Radius	1	2	-	-	-
Pelvis	-	1	-	-	-
Femur	2	-	-	-	-
Tibia	-	1	2	-	-
Metacarpal	1	-	-	-	-
Metapodial	-	-	1	-	-
Metatarsal	-	1	1	-	-
2nd phalange	-	1	-	-	-
Total	**7**	**9**	**5**	**1**	**1**

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of metalwork

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Cat No*	*Material*	*object*	*no*	*Wt (g)*	*Comment*
3	119	283	Ditch	1	Copper	Coin	1	0.5	Post Medieval
3	119	283	Ditch	8	fe	Latch	1	238	Post-Medieval
3	119	283	Ditch	4	Cu Alloy	Ring	1	2	Post-Medieval
3	119	283	Ditch	5	Cu Alloy	Button	1	4	Modern
3	119	283	Ditch	6	Cu Alloy	Object	1	30	Post-Medieval
3	119	283	Ditch	7	Cu Alloy	Spoon	1	14	15th Century
16	123	287	Ditch	9	fe	Nail Fragment	1	1	Roman or later
2	200	377	Pit	2	Cu Alloy	Coin	1	6	Roman
3	206	379	Ditch	10	fe	Nail	1	26	Post-Medieval
3	206	379	Ditch	11	fe	Nail	1	10	Post-Medieval
3	206	379	Ditch	12	fe	Nail	1	7	Post-Medieval
3	206	379	Ditch	13	fe	Nail	1	6	Post-Medieval
3	206	379	Ditch	14	fe	Nail	1	4	Post-Medieval
2	205	393	Ditch	3	Cu alloy	Brooch	1	26	C1st/2nd Roman



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Land west of Pode Hole Quarry,
Thorney, City of Peterborough, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Thorney and Cambridgeshire.

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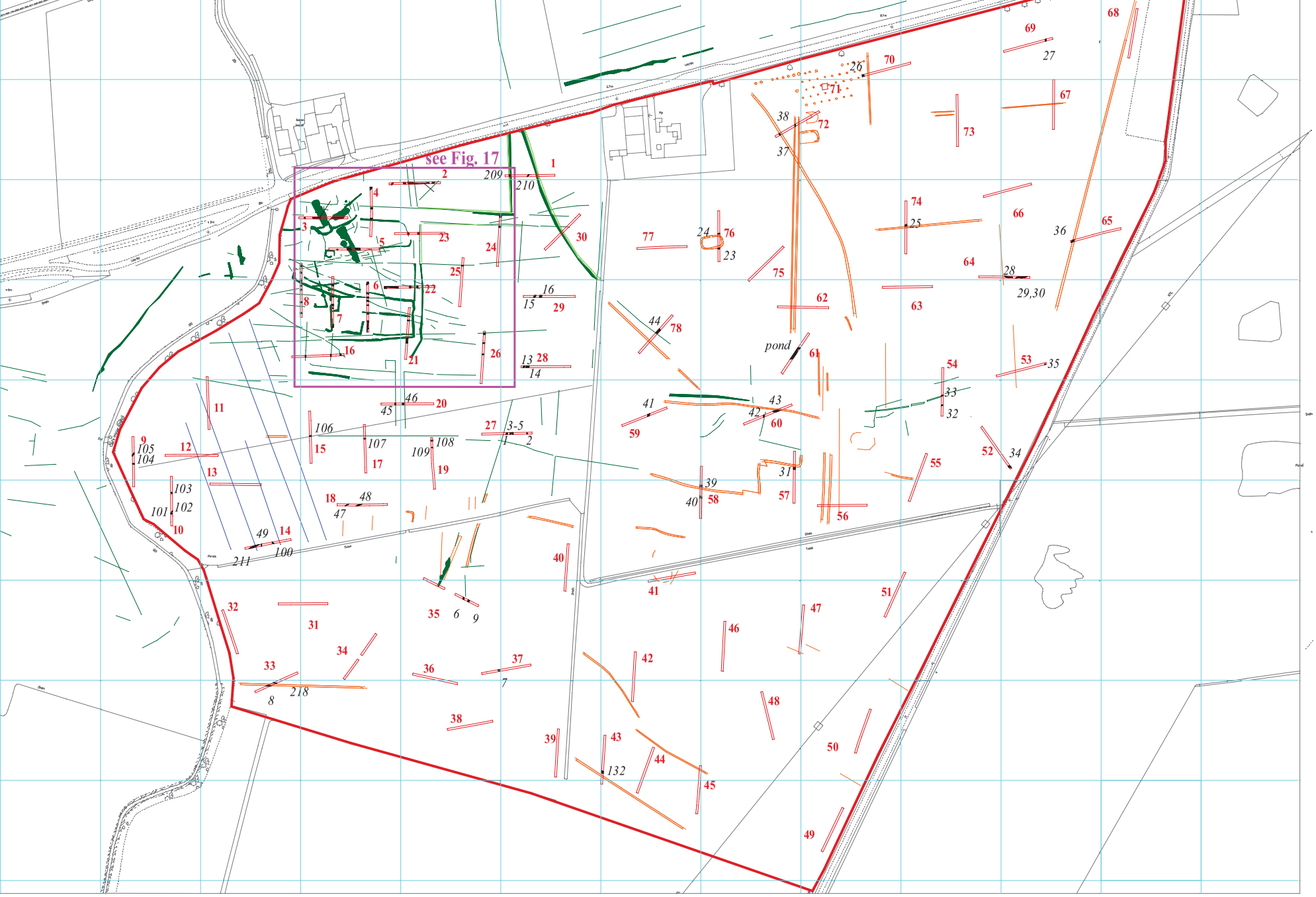

Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, Peterborough, 2015

KEY

Trench

Cropmark, potentially archaeological

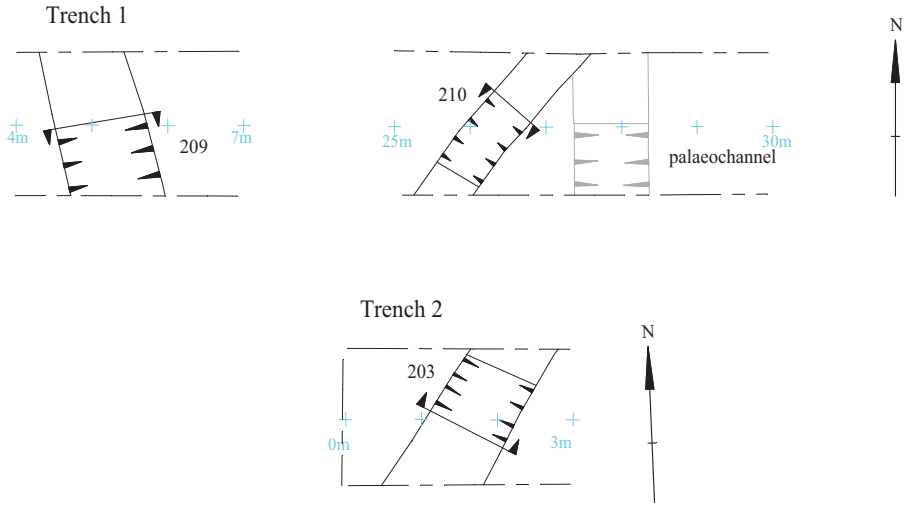

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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.

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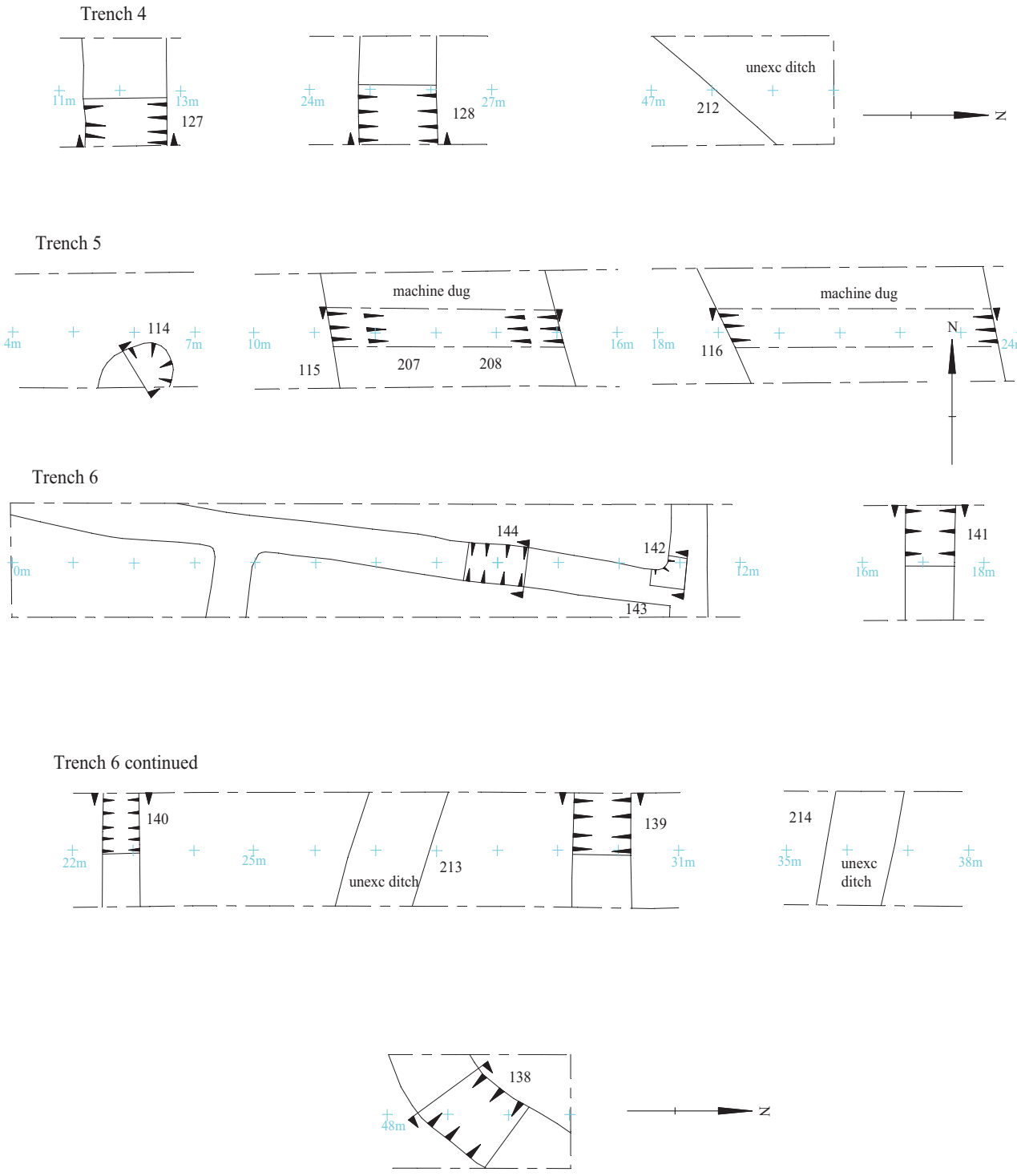

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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

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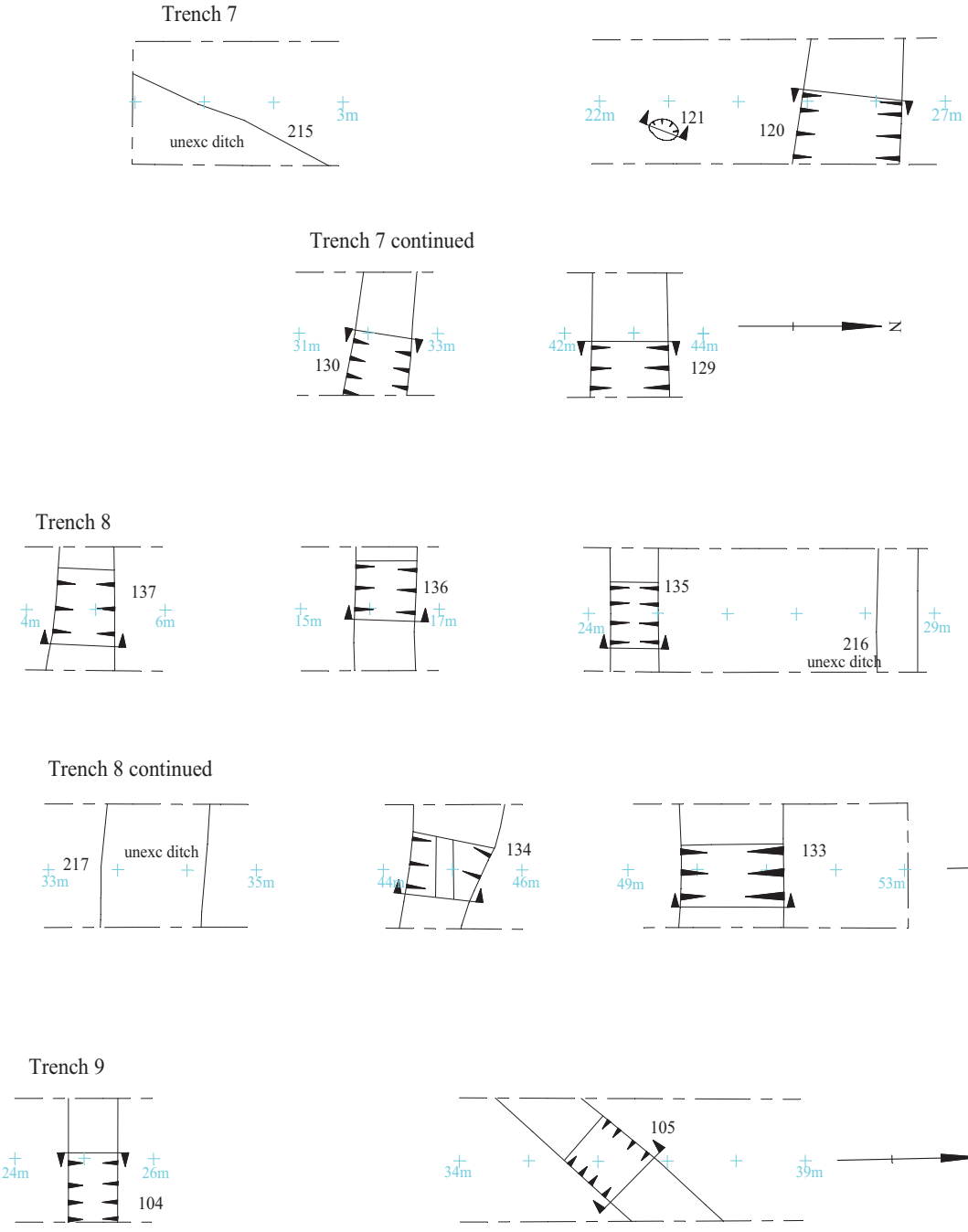

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Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

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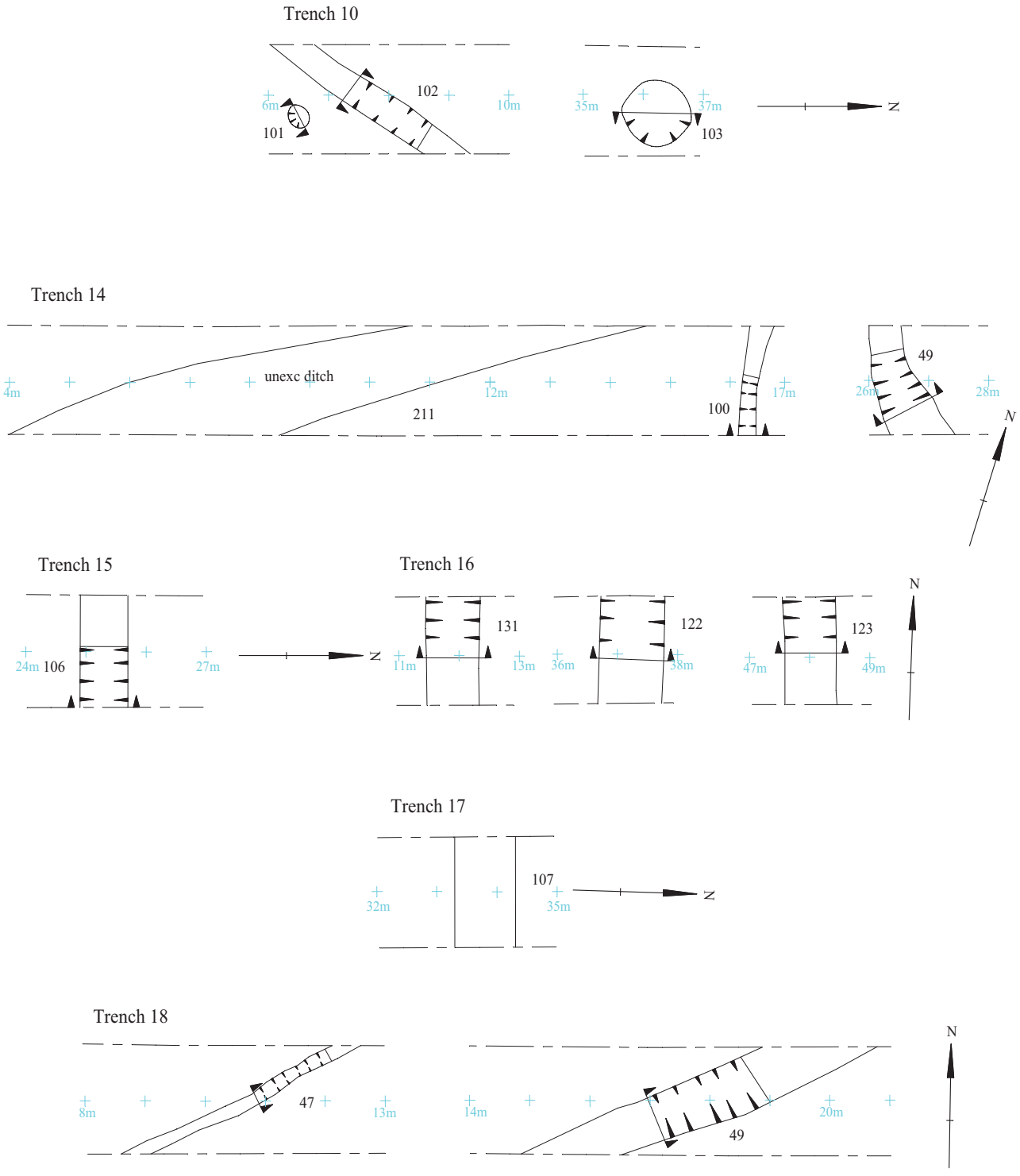

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Figure 6. Detail of trenches.

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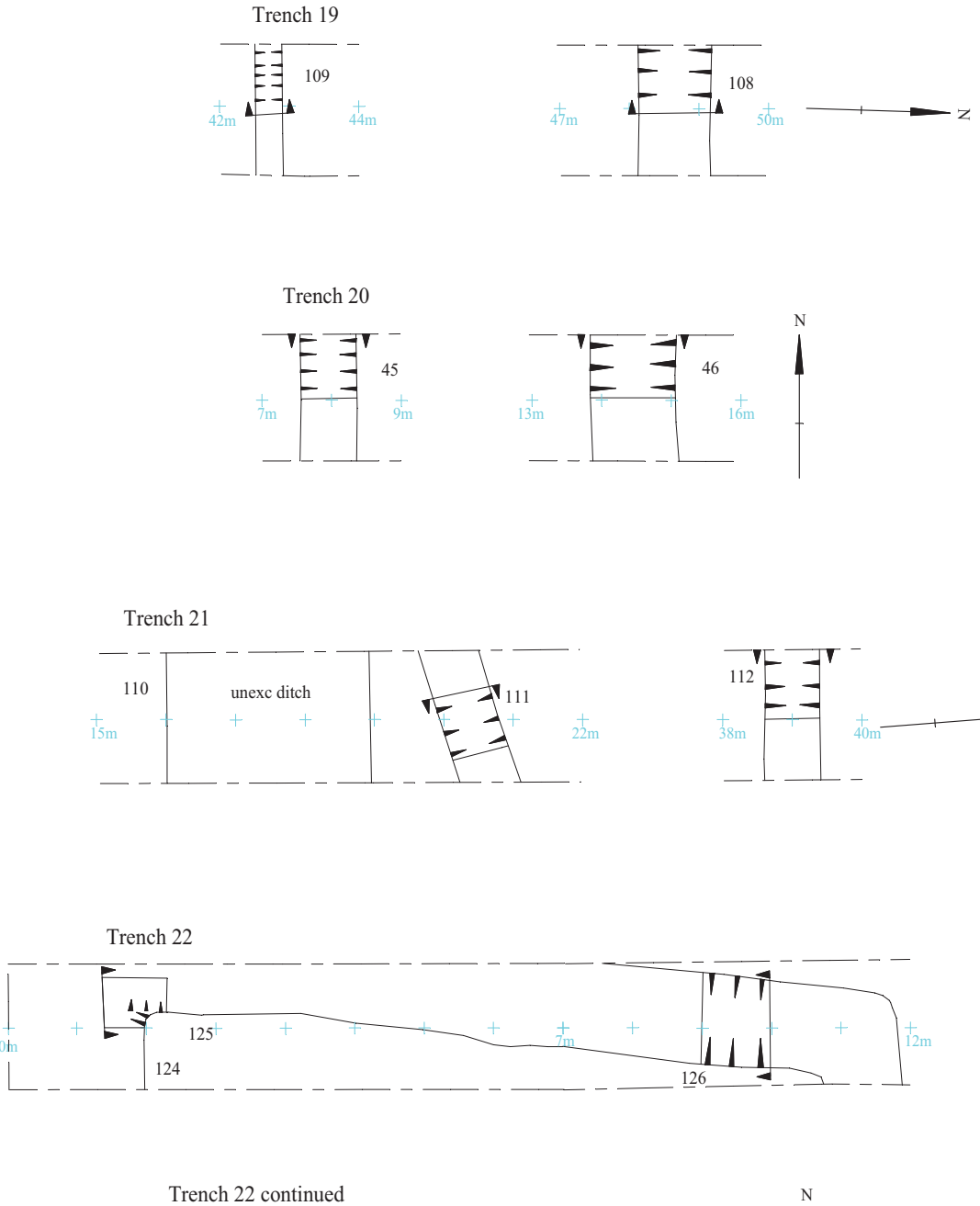

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Figure 7. Detail of trenches.

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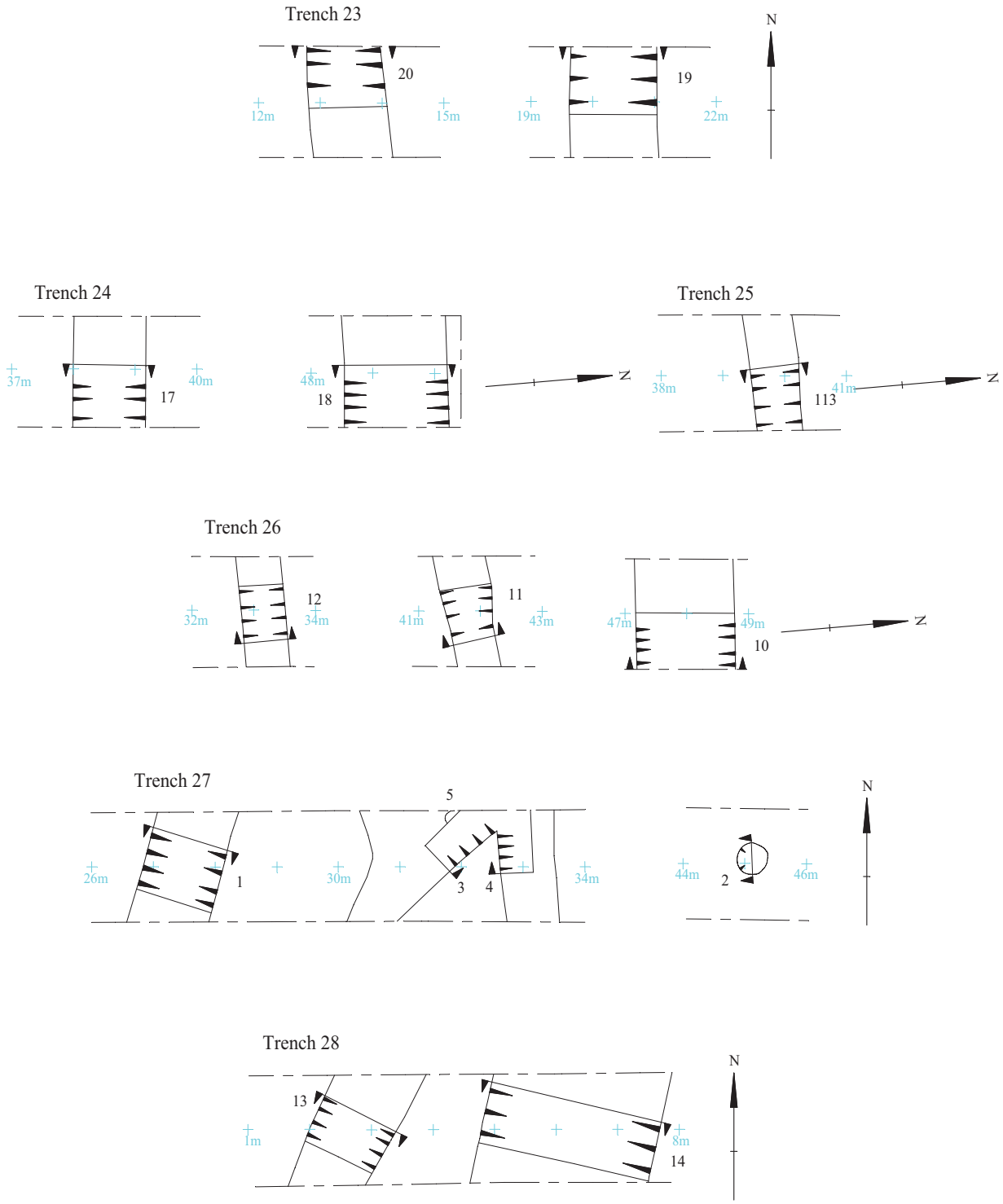

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Figure 8. Detail of trenches.

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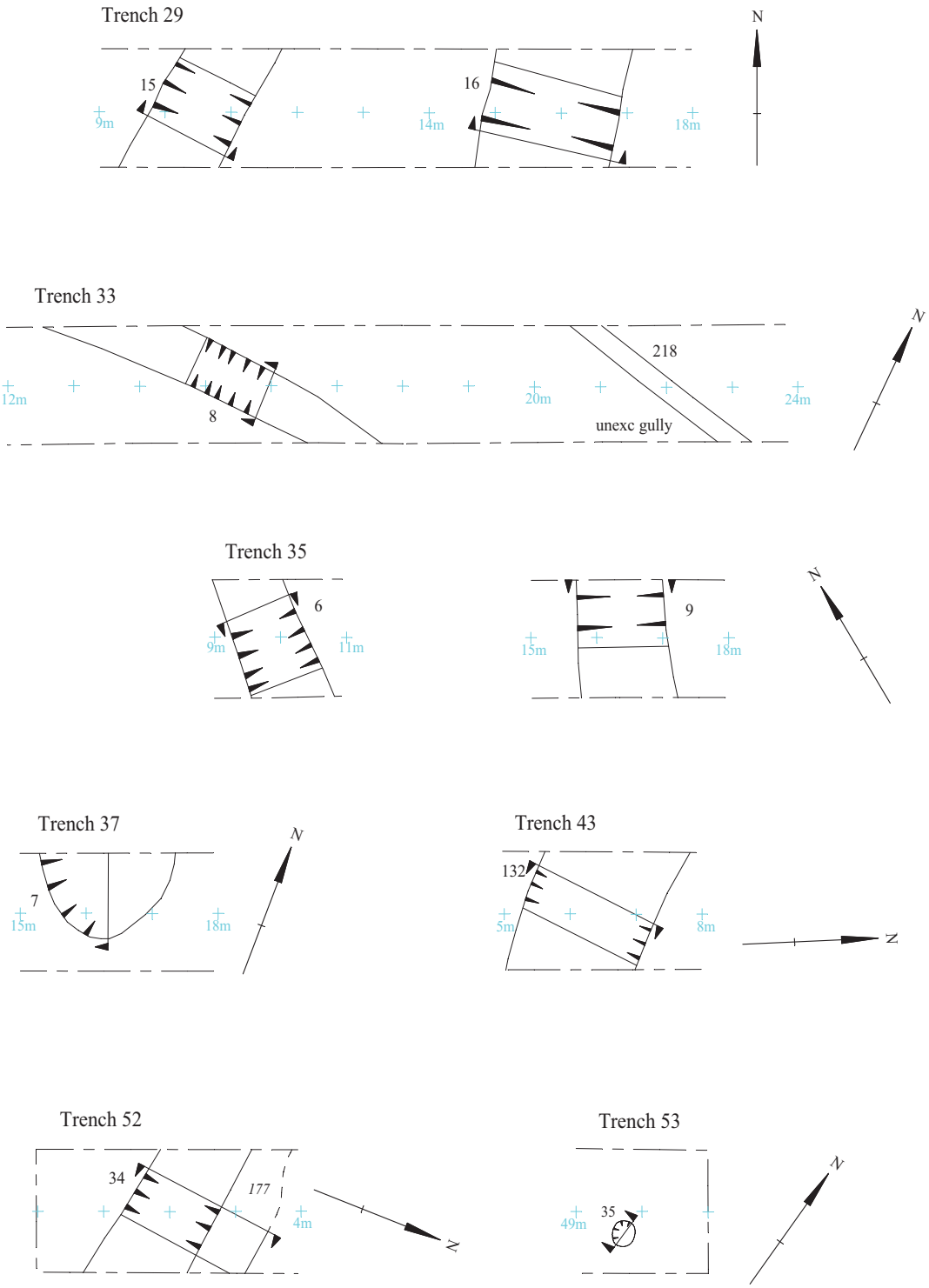

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Figure 9. Detail of trenches.

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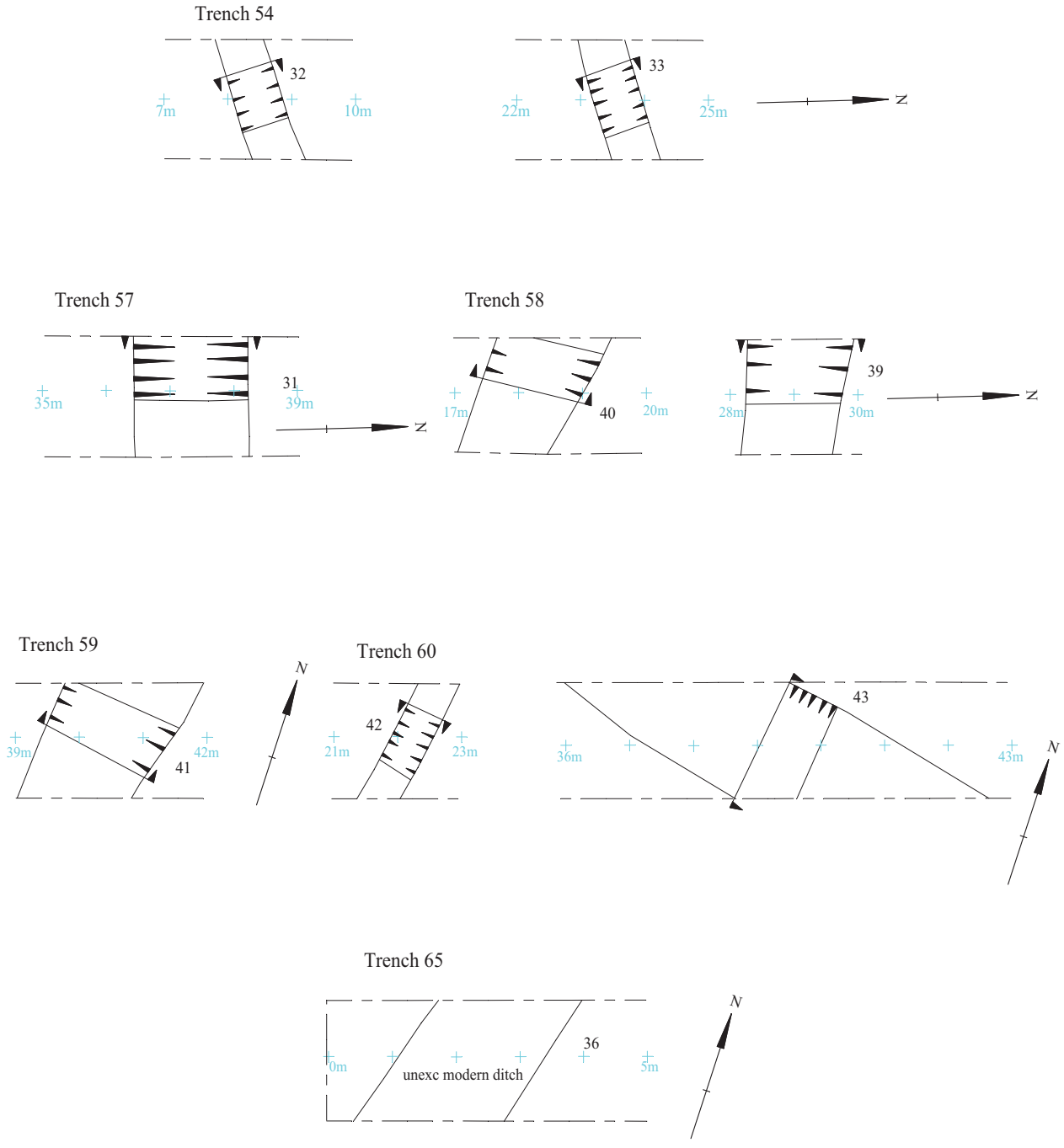

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Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 10. Detail of trenches.

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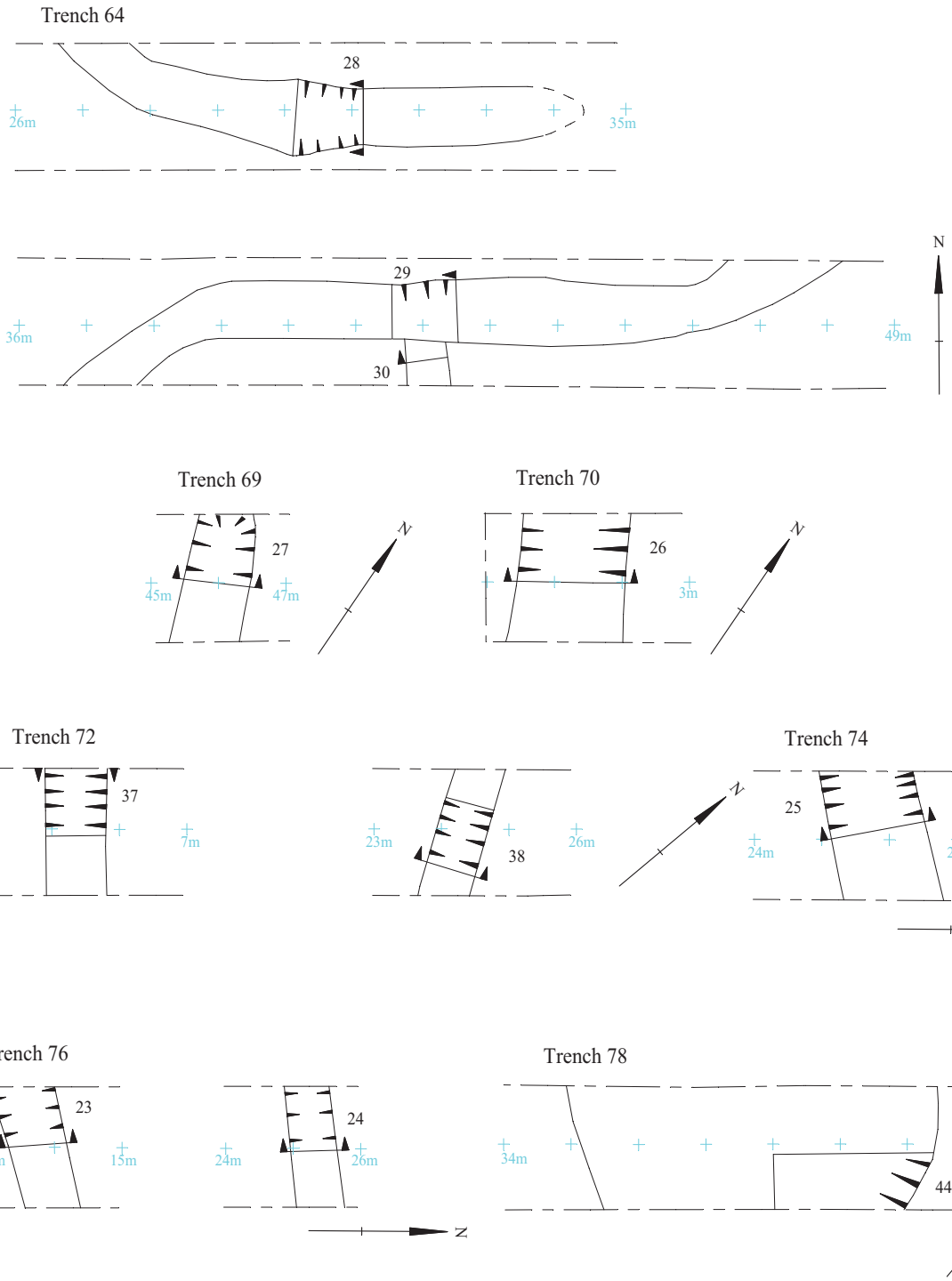

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Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 11. Detail of trenches.

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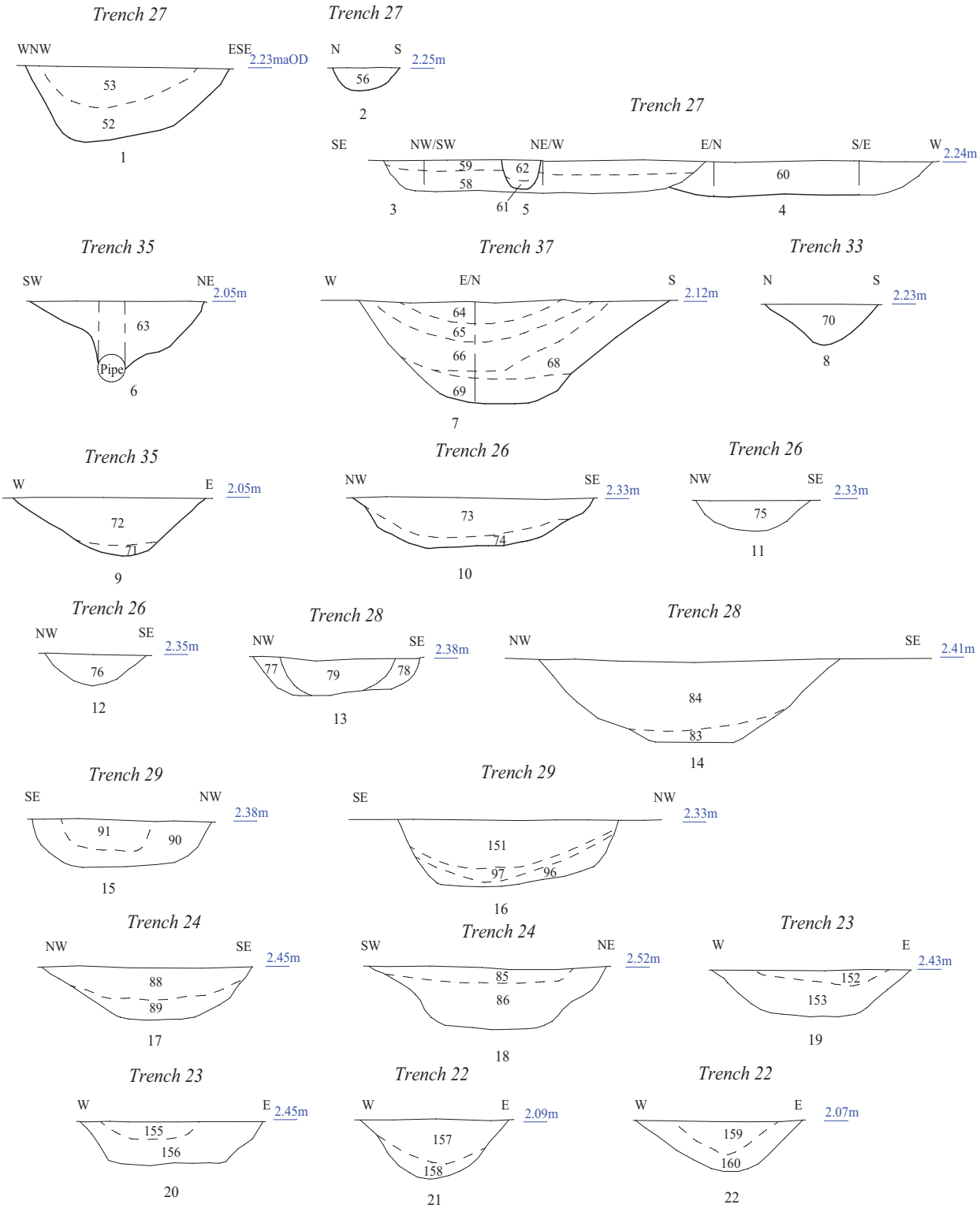

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Figure 12. Sections.

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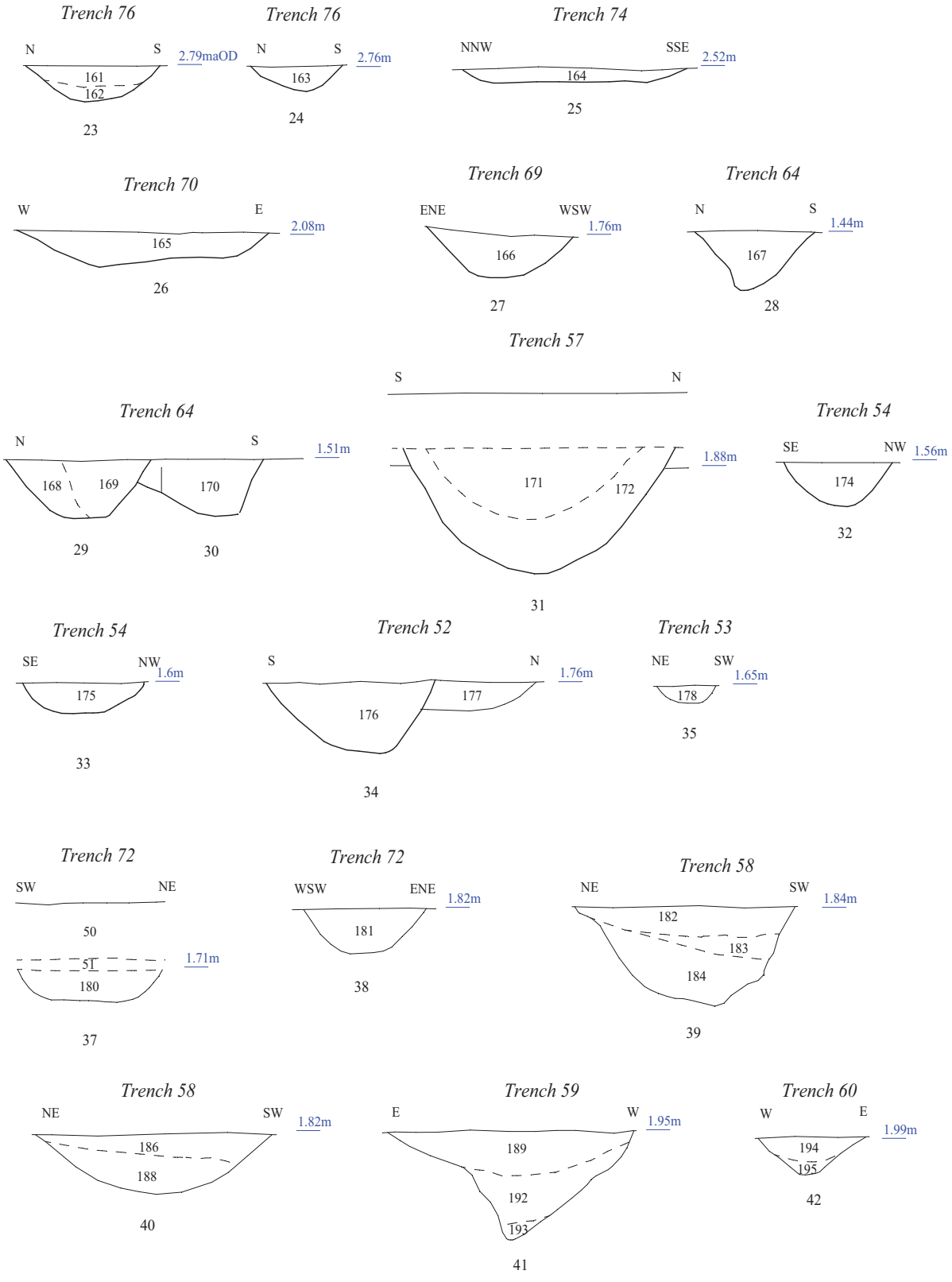

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Figure 13. Sections.

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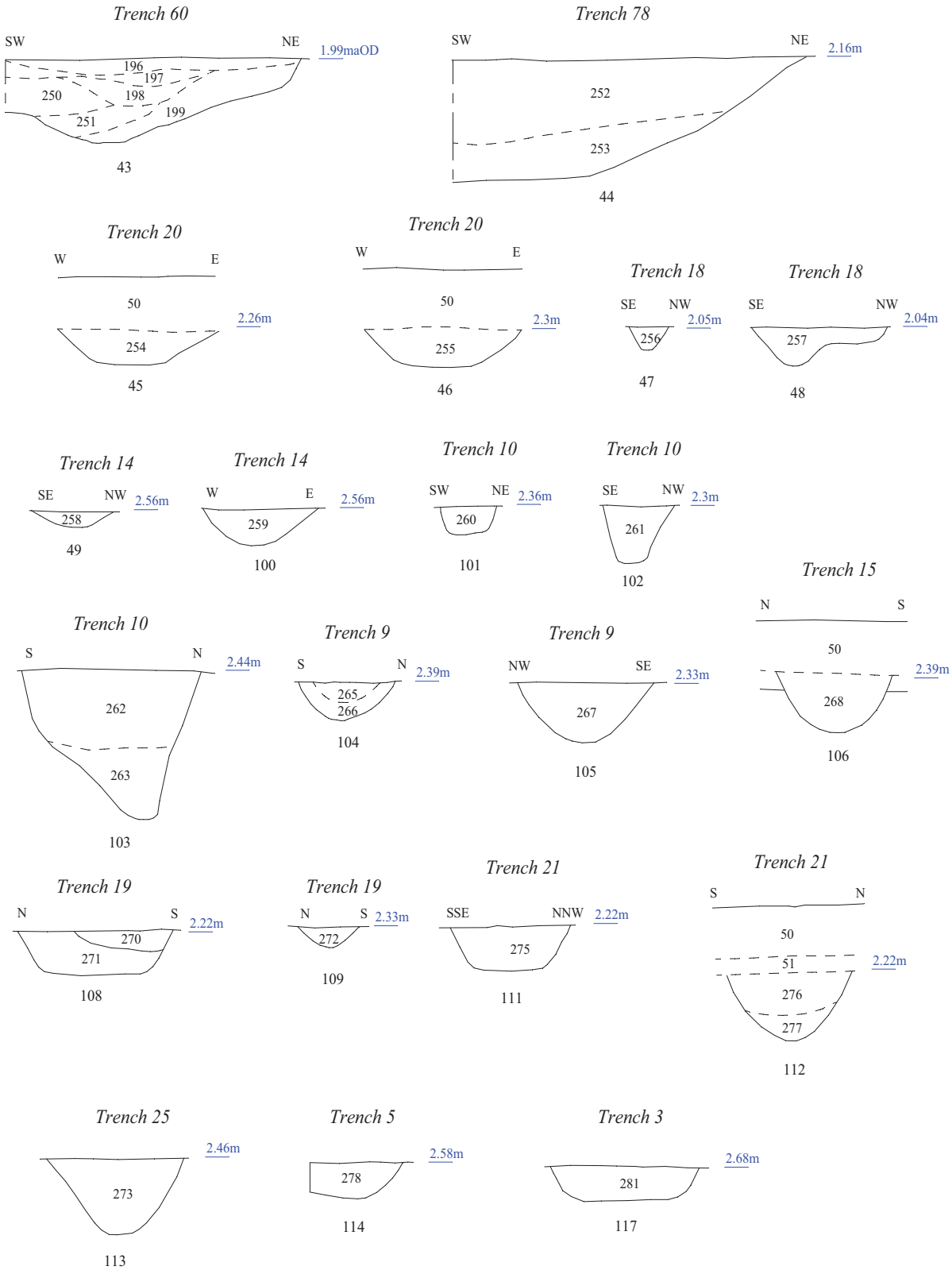

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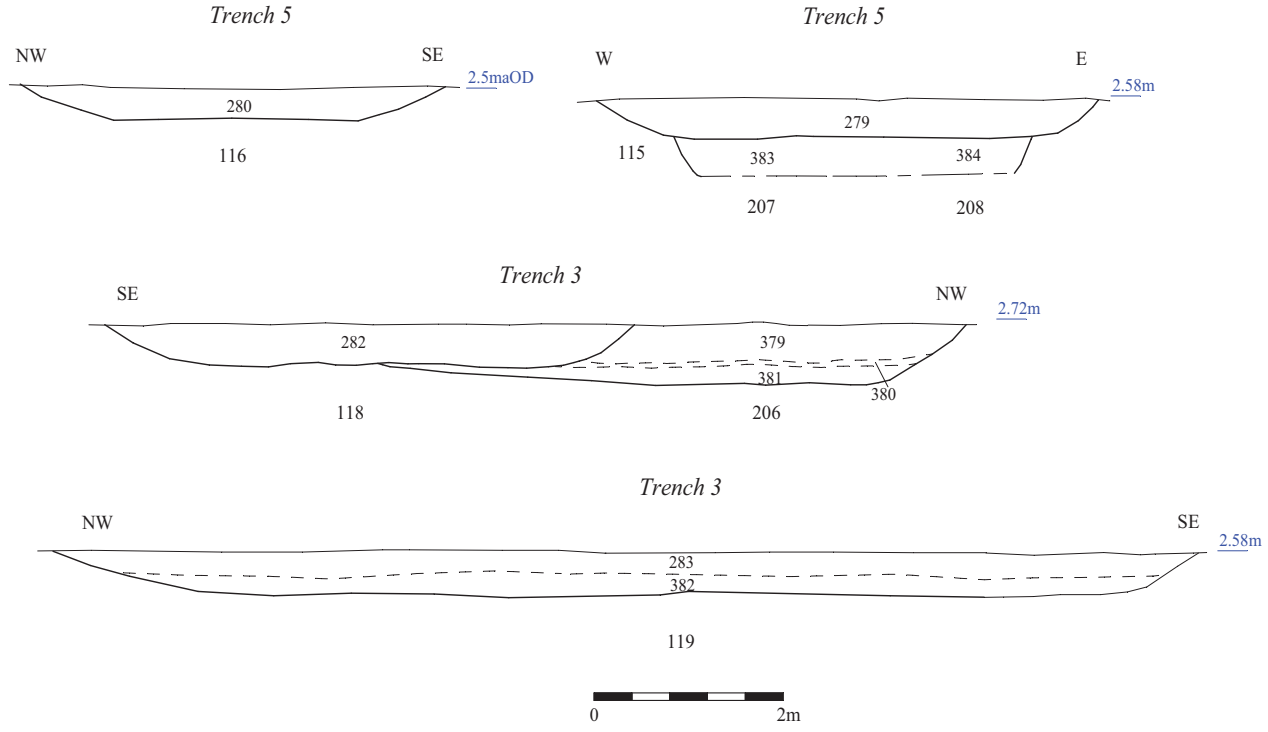
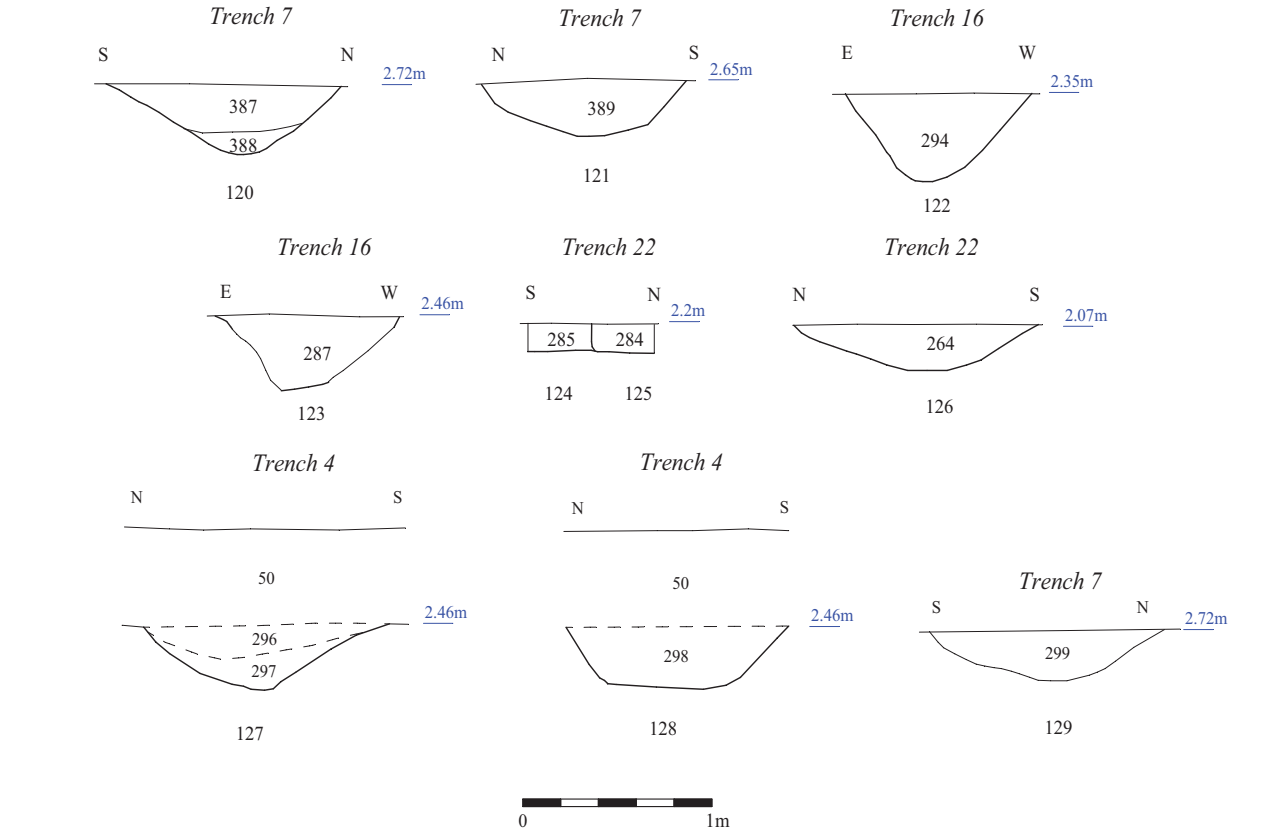
Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 14. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES





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Land west of Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, City of Peterborough, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 15. Sections.

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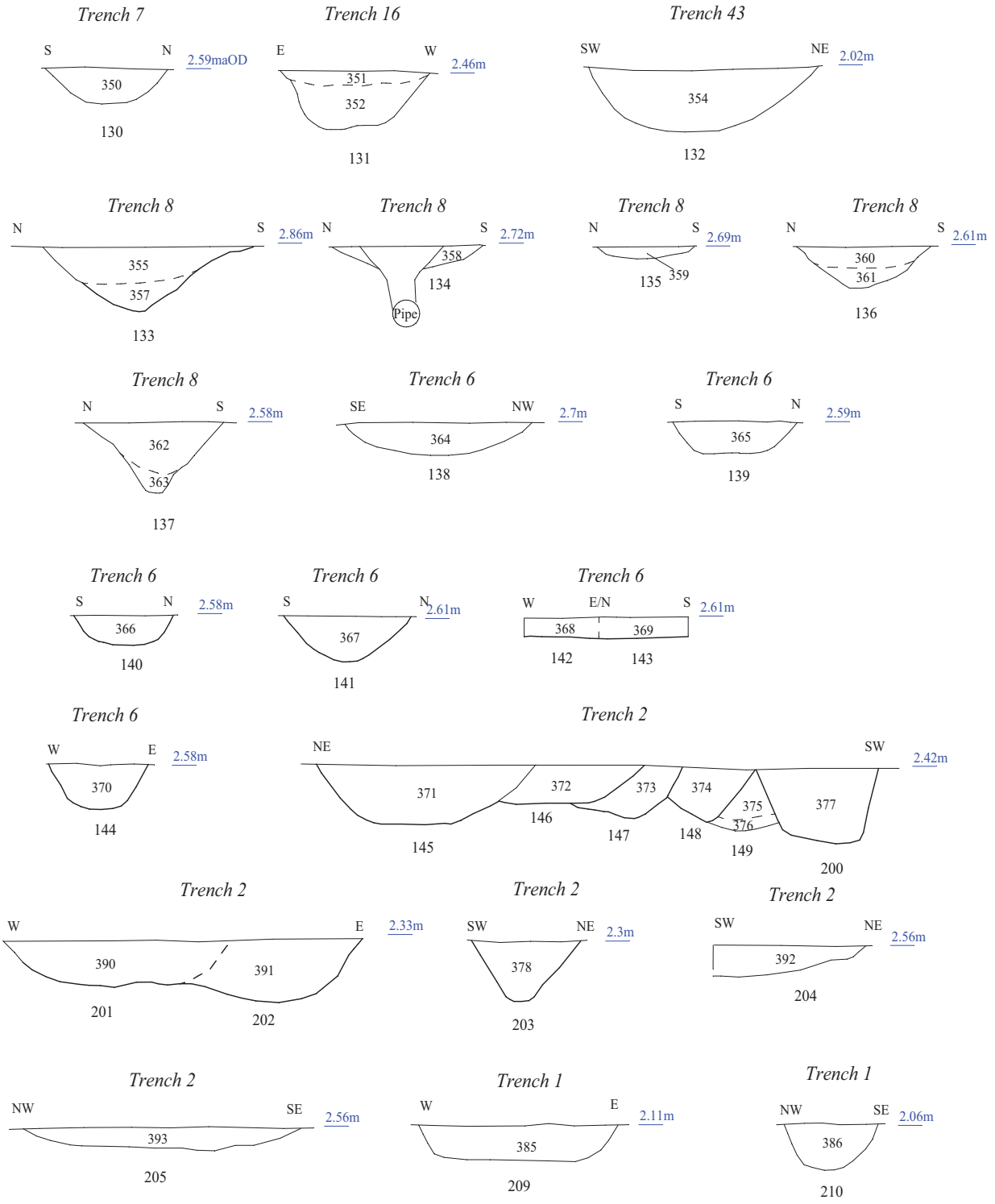

Pipe 1

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Figure 16. Sections.

0 1m

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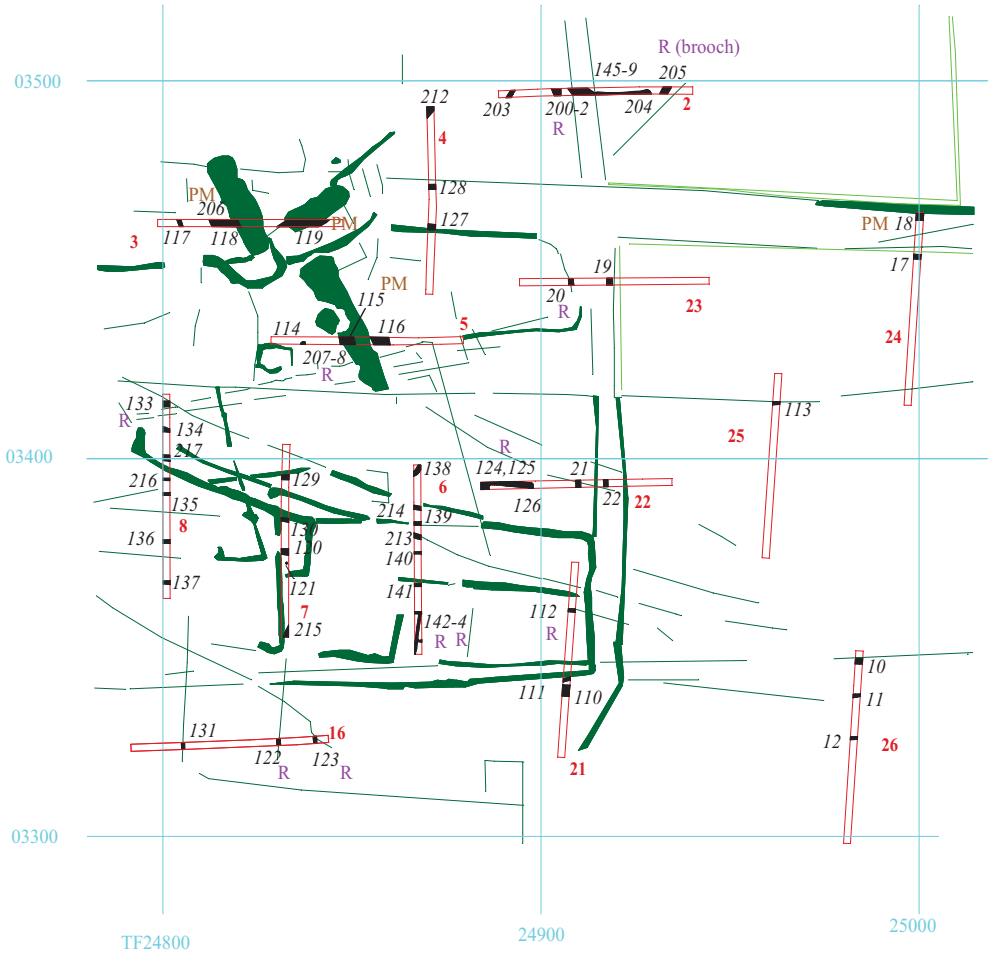

R = Roman pottery

PM = Post-medeival pottery or finds

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N

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Figure 17. Detail of north-western area, showing trenches, features, finds and cropmarks.

0 100m

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Plate 11. Trench 21, Ditch 112, looking west, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 12. Trench 6, ditch 144, looking north, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.2m.

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 2, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 6, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 8, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 3 - 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 10, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 21, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 5 - 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 71, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 8. Trench 3, ditch 118 and 206, looking south west, Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 9. Trench 8, ditch under land drain, looking east, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.

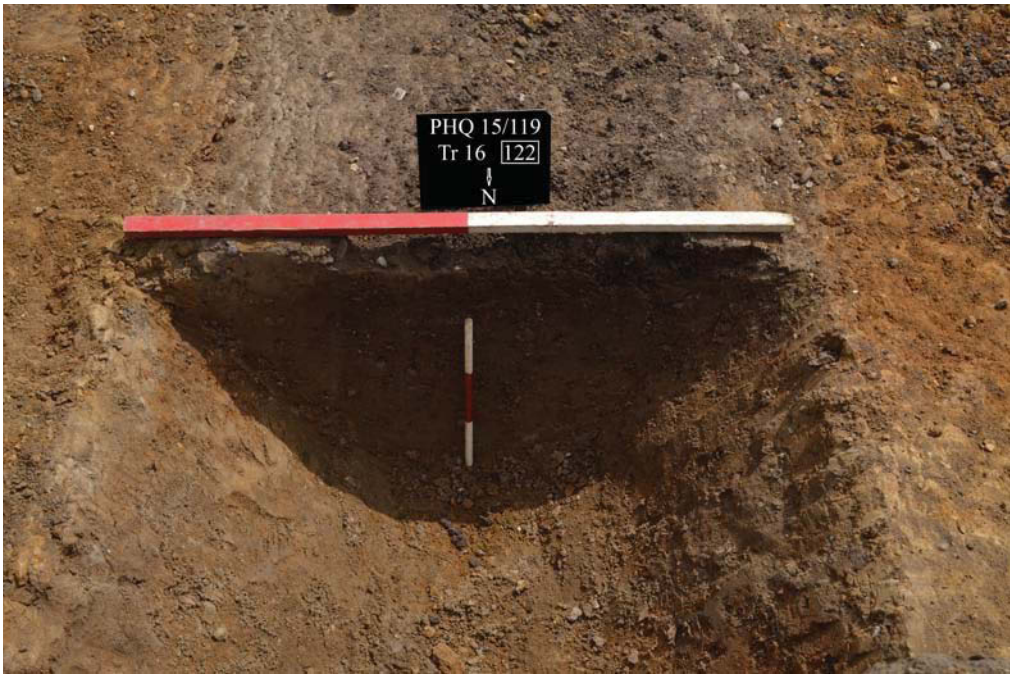
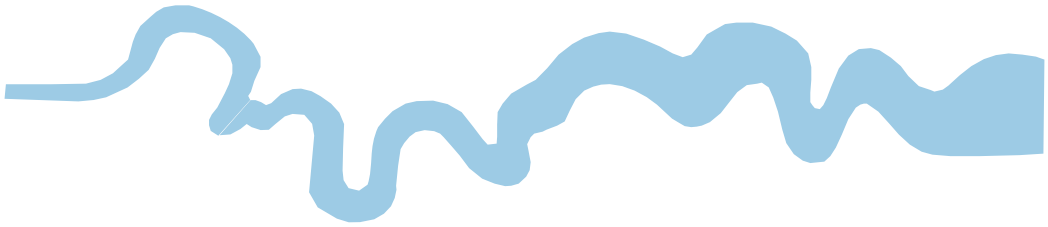


Plate 10. Trench 16, ditch 122, looking south, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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