The EuroDix Depot Site, Fengate, Peterborough

Archaeological Monitoring

Shannon Hogan

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The EuroDix Depot Site, Fengate, Peterborough
Artchaeological Monitoring

Shannon Hogan

With contributions by
Anne de Vareilles and Matthew Brudenell

Illustrations by Andy Hall

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
University of Cambridge

July 2010

Report no. **956**

Abstract

Between 28th and 29th April 2010 an archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken at the Eurodix Depot site, Fengate nr. Peterborough on behalf of DTZ Ltd. The digging of two soakaway trenches allowed the examination of potential archaeological deposits. In both trenches layers of peat and buried soil were identified beneath modern clay levelling and hardcore, whilst in the soakaway excavation just north of the Racecourse Drain an archaeological feature was examined. This E-W ditch, perhaps part of a similarly aligned Iron Age – Early Roman field system identified just to the north of here, produced several sherds of Middle-Late Iron Age Scored Ware pottery, plus a useful environmental record from waterlogged deposits in its base. The plant remains included a wide array of arable weed seeds, chaff from crop processing waste, and some charred cereal grain including spelt wheat and barley.

Introduction

On the 28th and 29th April 2010, a watching brief was undertaken at the EuroDix Depot site, Peterborough (NGR 521300/298400) on behalf of DTZ. The project involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the installation of two conder bypass interceptors (hereafter refereed to as bypass units) and their associated soakaway trenches. This was undertaken following a specification for archaeological work (Standring April 2010).

Archaeological background

The site is located at the southern limits of the industrial complex immediately to the south and west of Fengate and Third Drove. This area has been subjected to a series of evaluations and targeted excavations over the last two decades (see Evans 1992; Mackay 2006a, 2006b; and Evans *et al*. in *Fengate Revisited* (2009))

The site is located within an important prehistoric landscape, spanning the later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic through to the Late Iron Age. Later Roman activity is also well attested to. The archaeology of the Fengate and wider area (and its national importance) has been covered extensively (see Pryor 1997; 2001a and forthcoming works, Evans *et al.* 2005, Knight & Gibson 2006, Mackay 2006a; 2006b, Beadsmoore, 2006b; 2007b, Evans 2009) and thus this report will only reference the information relevant to the results of the monitoring.

Methodology

The trenches were excavated using an 8 ton 360˚ excavator. A toothed bucket was used to remove the bulk of the hardcore, and to excavate the deeper bypass unit trenches. The soakaways were then excavated using a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket.

Results

Soakaway 1

The first soakaway trench measured approximately 10m by 10m, and extended off the east of the bypass unit trench, which measured approximately 2.2m by 5m. The NW corner of this was at 3.06m OD. The bypass unit trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.77m, exposing layers of subsoil above the natural gravels, and the Oxford Clay beneath (at a depth of approximately 2.2m). The soakaway trench was shallower at 1.95m deep, and thus the underlying Oxford Clay was not exposed.

Where possible, sections of the bypass and soakaway trench edges were drawn to demonstrate the geological sequence and any changes therein. The whole area was overlain by approximately 0.55m of hardcore [001], comprising two distinct layers. Beneath this was a 0.4m layer of mid blue-grey sterile clay [002]; a levelling layer used in preparation for development of the area. Below the clay was a thin deposit (c.0.2m) of a dark blackish-brown clayey silt [004], likely to be the truncated remains

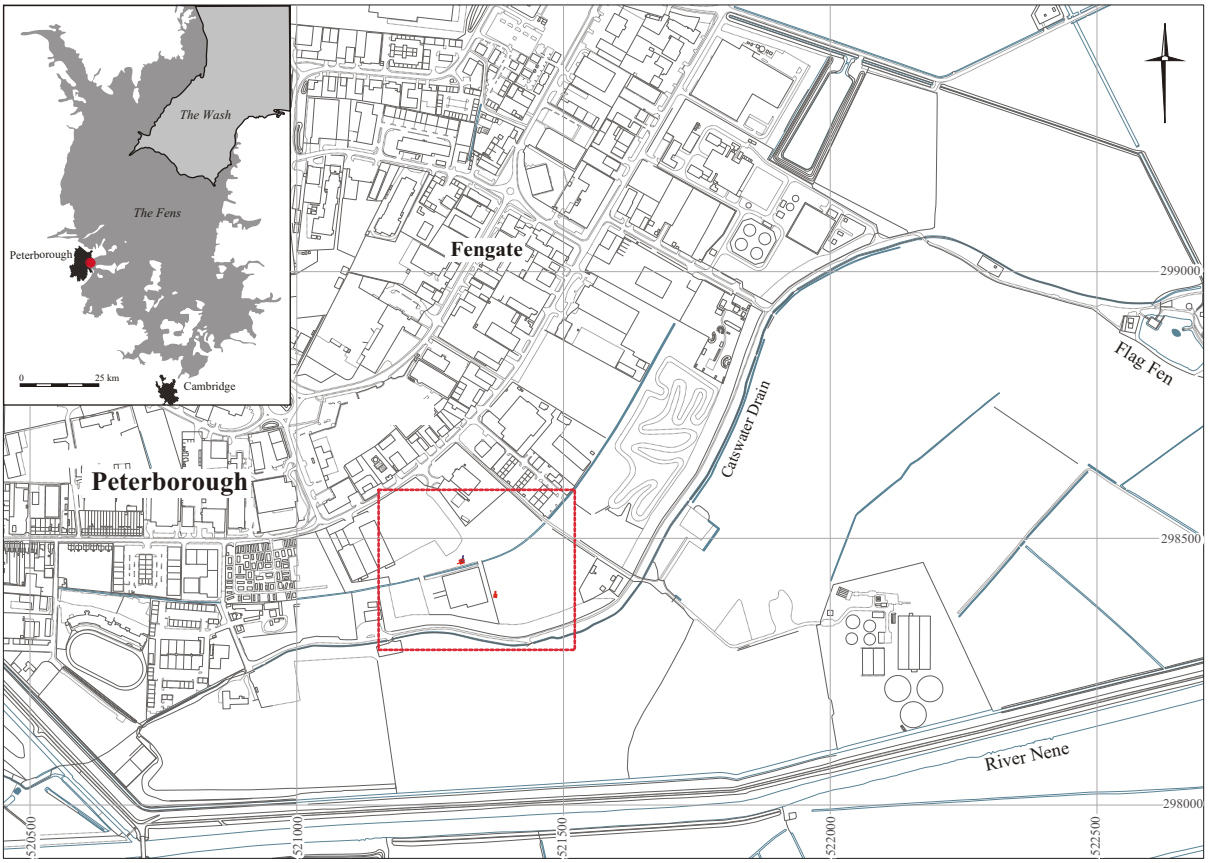

Figure 1. Location Map

of a subsoil layer (or perhaps the remains of the truncated buried soil horizon as identified in the 1992 evaluations (Evans 1992)). Beneath this deposit was a mid-pale greyish-orange-brown clayey silt [005] containing a high quantity of gravel. This layer (c.0.15-0.3m) is probably the result of leaching between the remnants of a secondary subsoil layer and the natural clays and gravels beneath. The layer therefore was thicker in places where it occupied natural depressions in the gravels. The subsoil and silty deposit overlay a complex sequence of gravel and clay natural. Toward the south-eastern side of the soakaway trench, the subsoil contained a slightly 'peaty' element [008]. The hint of peat in the soil indicates the proximity of the encroachment of the wet fen edge deposits on the higher ground.

Toward the eastern end of the bypass unit trench, a potential ditch terminus was exposed. Unfortunately, this was the area excavated with a toothed bucket, which churned up the deposits, removing much of the potential terminus almost immediately. Given the depth of the bypass trench, excavation of this potential terminus or an accurate section drawing was not possible as access was not allowed. The adjoining soakaway, however, revealed the continuation of this east-west aligned ditch. Here the 10m by 10m soakaway was deemed safe to enter and a 1m slot was excavated by hand through the ditch, the two opposing sections being recorded. A further section of this ditch was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. The height of the south end of Section 1 was at approx.2.1m OD.

The Ditch

The east-west aligned ditch (**F.1**) was dated to the Middle/Late Iron Age by pottery recovered form the basal fill [029] (see Pryor 1984:140-141). Fragments of bone (mostly of cattle) were found in the bulk fill [035] and in the lower clay slumps [039], whilst the bank material was apparently sterile. The two conjoining rim sherds were from a single hand-made vessel similar in form and pattern to those recovered from the Middle Iron Age Structure 7 and from other Middle/Late Iron Age contexts at the Cat's Water site (Pryor 1984:135,140). In addition, the 2006 trenching of the Darlow depot site also exposed a single Late Iron Age ditch, containing an assemblage of pottery similar to the fragments recovered from F.1 (Mackay 2006a). The sherds have been identified as Middle-Late Iron Age Scored Ware (see Pottery Report – M.Brudenell).

A piece of 'hoof' fungus (*Fomes fomentarius*) was also found in the basal fill [038] of the ditch. This fungus mostly attacks birch trees, but will also grow on beech and sycamore[i]. The use of hoof, or 'bracket', fungus in modern times as a form of tinder is widely attested to, and examples have even been found in Mesolithic contexts at Star Carr[ii] (Alexander 1954:54), indicating this is a very ancient tradition. Iron Age examples are also known from the ditches of Arbury Camp, Cambridge (Evans & Knight 2008). Some burnt spelt wheat and barley, a much larger amount of crop-processing waste (chaff), plus hundreds of wild plant seeds were recovered from the waterlogged base of this ditch. These species were mostly those typical of disturbed ground and were probably arable weeds. Some pieces of broken hazelnut shell and a willow bract were the only evidence for trees. The hazelnut may have been collected from a distant tree and brought to the site (see Enviro Assessment– A. de Vareilles).

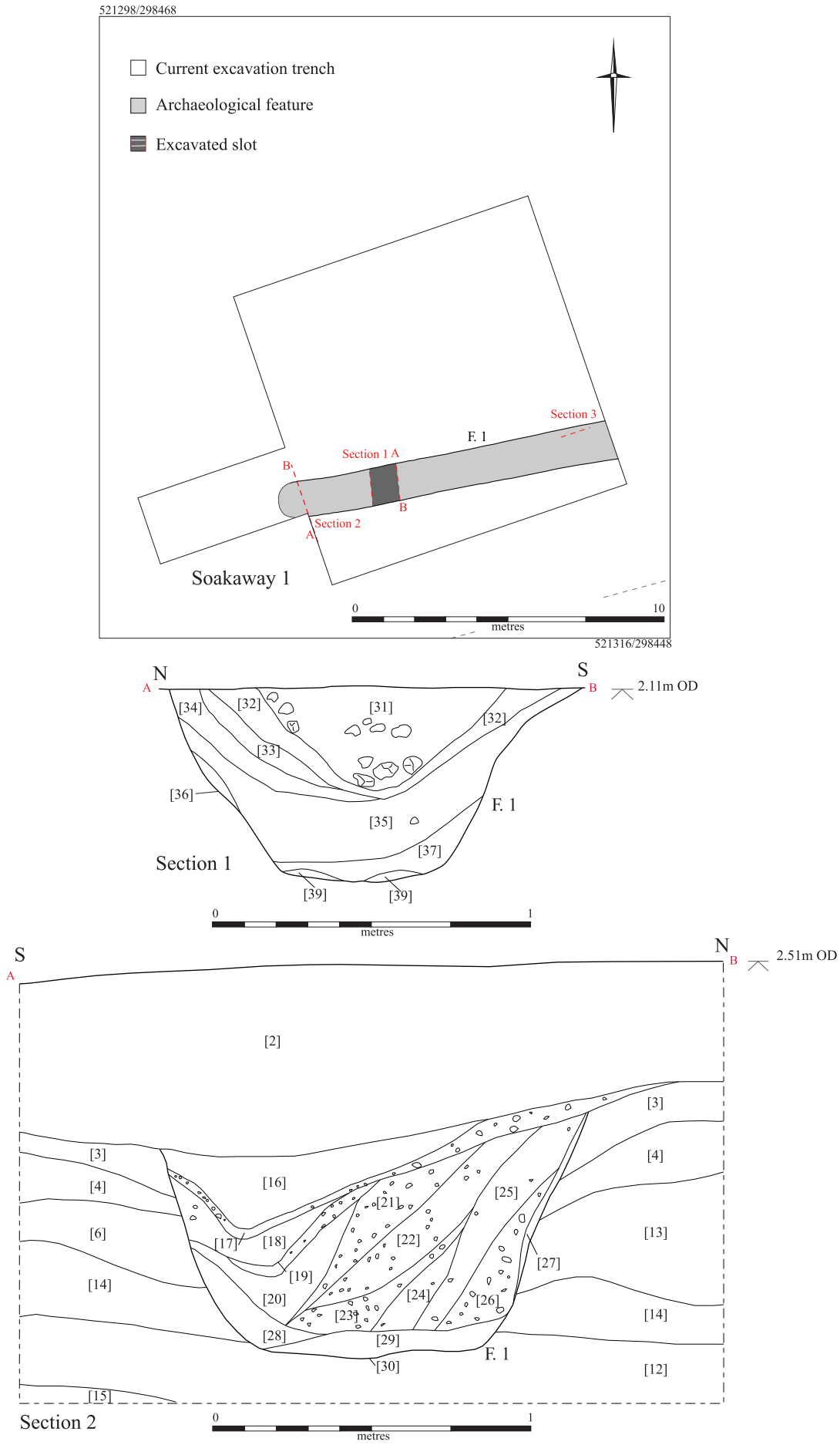

Figure 2. Plan of Soakaway 1, with sections across F.1

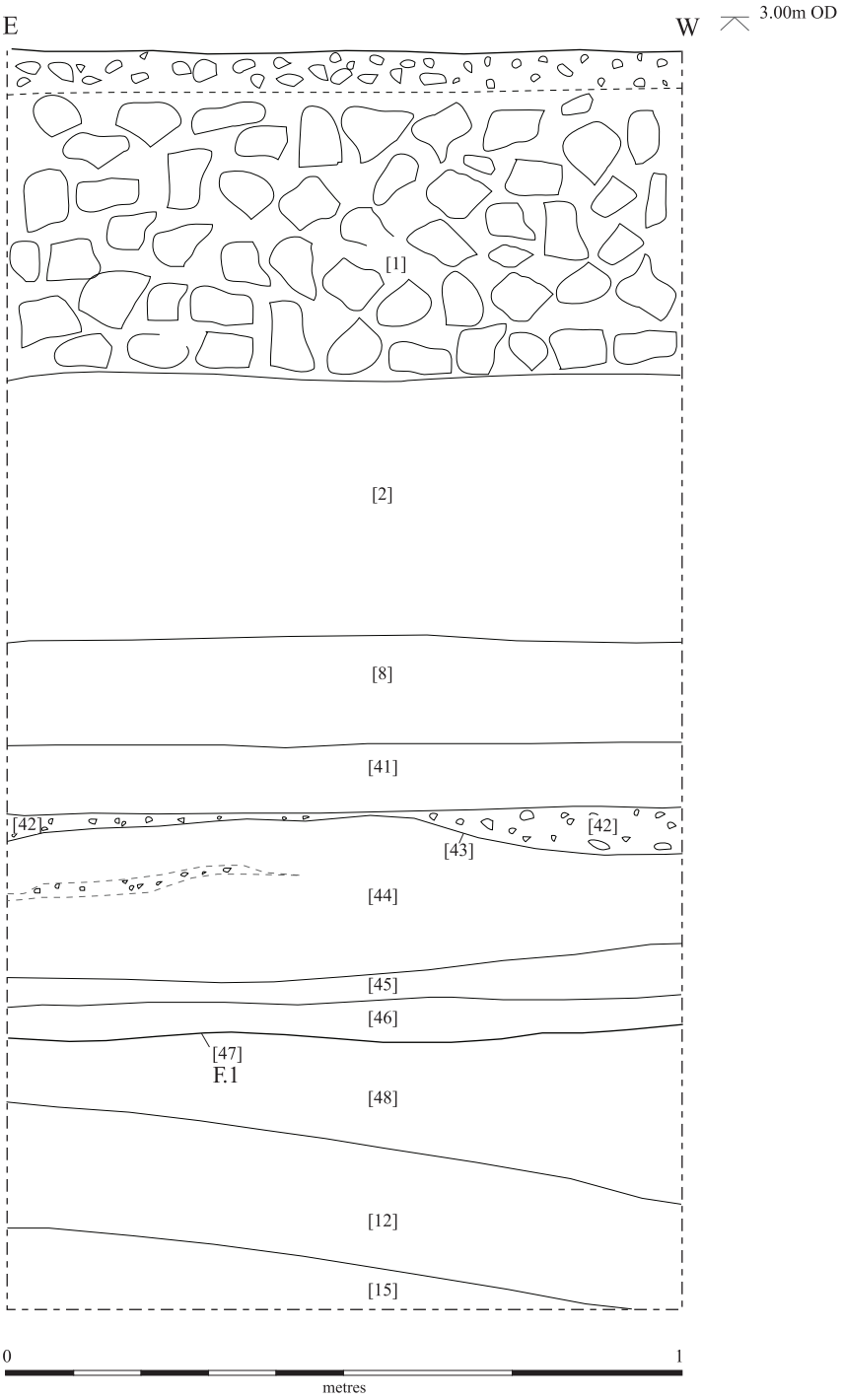

Figure 3. Section (3) of Soakaway 1

The three recorded sections confirm that the ditch originally had a substantial gravel bank along its northern side. There was no evidence for the remains of an upstanding bank within the trench; the quantity of slumping within the ditch itself suggests that the majority of the bank had collapsed in antiquity. Furthermore, the profiles of the ditch and the sequence of deposits in the trench indicate that the area had been substantially truncated prior to the deposition of the clay [002], and thus any remains of the bank that had not slumped into the ditch (along with the preserved land surface beneath the bank) have been completely removed.

Soakaway 2

The second bypass unit trench and associated soakaway were located further south, and subsequently these exposed the fen-edge peat deposits and buried soils below. No archaeological features were revealed, however, yet a detailed section was recorded to indicate the depths of the various deposits. The top of this section lay at 2.61m OD on the west side. The area was overlain by a thick layer of hardcore, measuring c.0.5m in depth and comprising three distinct layers. Beneath this were two redeposited clay bands associated with stabilising and levelling the ground prior to modern development. The upper clay was a dark green/blue-grey slightly silty clay, whilst the lower was a pale creamy orange-brown clay. Below the clays were four distinct peat, or peaty, deposits. These peat soils were located between c.0.95m and 1.5m (measured from the top of the hardcore). A thick pinkish grey band of peat [065] was noted sandwiched between two thinner dark peat bands, and probably represents a significant burning episode.

Beneath the peat were a series of potential buried soils. These began with a pale silvery-blue, peaty, clayey silt [067] (a mixture of leached peat and buried soil). This was followed by a mid bluish-grey clayey silt [068]; a mid *slightly* bluish grey fine slightly clayey silt beneath that [069], and finally reaching a very soft dark green-grey slightly sandy silt [070]. Below these deposits, which reflect a series of drier to wetter environments respectively, the natural gravels were exposed starting at a depth of c. 2.1m and continuing at least until 3.2m. The soakaway trench only skimmed the surface of [068], although the sequence was documented in the deeper 3.2m bypass unit trench. Below these soils, the natural gravels were exposed, and continued to a depth of at least 3.2m, with no hint of the underlying Oxford Clay. The presence of Oxford Clay in the first bypass trench and its distinct lack in the deeper second bypass trench, along with the thicker gravels deposits, reflect the underlying geological contours.

Discussion

Evidence for Iron Age activity and settlement within the vicinity of the site is largely concentrated on the higher ground, away from the fen-edge proper. The Tower Works site approximately 800m northwest of the EuroDix depot yielded evidence for Early Iron Age settlement (Brudenell *et al.* 2009), whilst the Cat's Water site adjacent to the Elliot site (c.500m northeast) has produced evidence for extensive settlement spanning the Early Iron Age through to the Romano-British period (Pryor 1984,

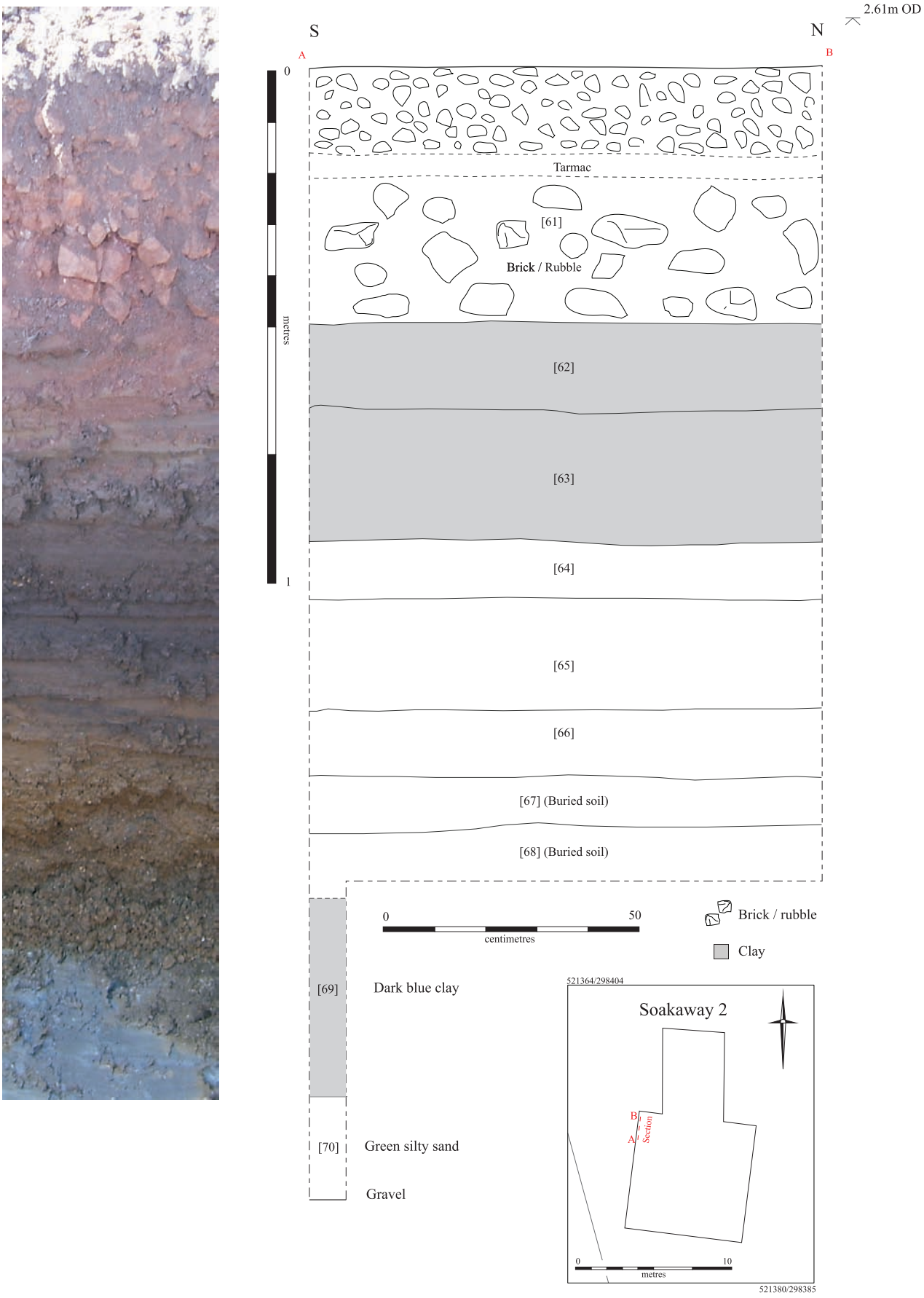

Figure 4. Section and plan of Soakaway 2

Beadsmoore 2006b). The Cat's Water site settlement is characterised by numerous roundhouse structures within or adjacent to a series of rectilinear enclosures.

The northern area of the Depot Site, evaluated in 1992 (Evans 1992) and 2006 (Mackay 2006a; 2006b), and the adjacent sites (Gdaniec 1996), 1998 (Cutler 1998), exposed parts of the Bronze Age field systems and ring-gullies identified in the cropmark survey. However, the cropmark survey also highlighted enclosures occupying a separate alignment, and evidence from the 1992 and 2006 evaluations revealed the presence of Late Iron Age and Romano-British field systems and traces of occupation activity. In some cases, the Roman field systems were actually seen to re-define the earlier Iron Age ditches, implying a continuation in settlement (Evans 1992). Subsequently Evans refers to the major E-W alignment shown up in cropmarks, and in features across the Depot site parallel to the Fen Causeway and the line of the fen-edge, as an example of an Early Roman period field system. He also emphasizes the evidence for the presence of a later Roman settlement dating from the third century AD within the western half of the Depot field (Evans 2009). The ditch exposed during the current watching brief appears to lie parallel to this field system, yet the date for this does not agree. One possible explanation is that are looking at an area of peripheral Middle-Late Iron Age activity associated with the nearby Cat's Water settlement. Further work would seem to be required to gauge the full extent and character of the Iron Age activity in this area of Fengate.

It would be interesting to speculate, based upon the similar alignment of ditch F.1 with Evans' 'Early Roman-period' field system (which he notes runs parallel to Pryor's great 'road-like' drove to the north (Evans 2009)), whether what we are looking at here are separate Iron Age and Roman field systems, or else just a long-standing and continuous Iron Age to Early Roman agricultural landscape. However, in Figure 5.27 of the *Fengate Revisited* volume (Evans 2009)Evans highlights what he interprets as being a distinct E-W/ N-S Early Roman field system aligned parallel to the fen-edge. The question now is: based upon this well-contextualised pottery find found deep within the ditch at the bottom of this Soakaway, is their a case for re-examining the dating evidence for the southernmost part of this system?

Earlier in his description of the patterns of landscape development within the area of the Fengate depot (in 1992), Evans points out the extraordinary degree of land-use continuity present between the Iron Age and Roman fieldsystems, although the predominant orientation of those sampled appeared to be NW-SE with some smaller E-W elements.

If for example what we are looking at here is a continuum of agriculture on the fen-edge dating from the Middle-Late Iron Age through to the Early Roman period, then might there be phases of this which take the form of a repeated alignment of ditched fields or enclosures, all of them parallel to the physical boundary of the fen itself?. (Interestingly, Evans also makes reference to this in his 1992 report (p.33) where he describes the 'Iron Age/ Romano-British' field system as 'reflecting the *'wet'* as opposed to the *geology* of the fen-edge terrace'). In fact the fen-edge itself may well have moved northwards as water levels rose during the Roman period; this would have meant a re-establishment of boundaries, therefore the digging of ditches for the purposes of drains, as well as for stock or arable field enclosures. Both related cropmark and excavated ditch alignments of the Later Roman settlements (such as the

Tower Works, Depot and Abbott's settlements referred to in Evans 2009) are all quite similar to each other, yet different from this earlier system we see along the fen-edge.

A test pit investigation and trench evaluation of the Darlow Depot site at Fengate in 2006 (Mackay 2006a) revealed the presence of some interesting environmental deposits within the base of a Late Iron Age ditch and prehistoric pit cut into the gravel and sealed by a truncated horizon of buried soil and alluvium. The sample from the pit, for example, produced a diverse array of wild plant seeds as well as a small amount of emmer, spelt and rye cereal grain (see Anne de Vareilles in Mackay 2006b). Apart from confirming the survival of prehistoric features along this strip of land to the north of the Racecourse Drain, the current work also showed that waterlogged conditions were present at depths of not much more than a metre, this zone of preservation persisting in some cases to up to 100m north of the current soakaway investigation.

Stillother useful information has been gathered from the examination of these soakaway trenches to the south of the Fengate (Darlow) Depot site. The recorded sections would appear to confirm that the position of the natural 'fen edge', or inlet from the fen, lies somewhere between Soakaway 1 (on the margin of the area occupied during the Iron Age) and Soakaway 2 with its deeper sequence of alluvium-covered peat and potential buried soils. Moreover, the suggestion of a burnt horizon within the peat [065] at approx 1m depth in the east-facing section of Soakaway 2 implies intentional burning of this fen surface, perhaps during the Late Iron Age or Roman period.

Conclusion

The archaeological test pits associated with the Soakaway construction have proven the presence of both peat and buried soil(s), and beneath this on the landward side of the fen north of the Racecourse Drain a ditch of probable Middle-Late Iron Age date. This could be the southernmost element of a relatively long-standing Iron Age – Early Roman field system. It may be that the boundary of this field system moved another 50m or so to the north of here as water levels continued to rise during the Roman Period; a possible explanation perhaps for the parallel edge to the cropmarks north of this drain which have previously been referred to as Early Roman.

From the waterlogged deposits within the base of this Iron Age ditch was recovered some well-preserved and diverse environmental evidence. The range of weed seeds, charred spelt wheat and barley, and crop-processing waste examined suggests arable cultivation and probably farmstead settlements nearby.

The survival of these waterlogged deposits and buried features highlights this area north of the drain as one of considerable archaeological potential.

Acknowledgements

The work was commissioned by Dan Bond of DTZ. Fieldwork was undertaken by Shannon Hogan, Dave Webb and Donald Horne. Simon Timberlake edited and completed the report. Andy Hall and Jane Matthews undertook graphics. The project was managed by Robin Standring.

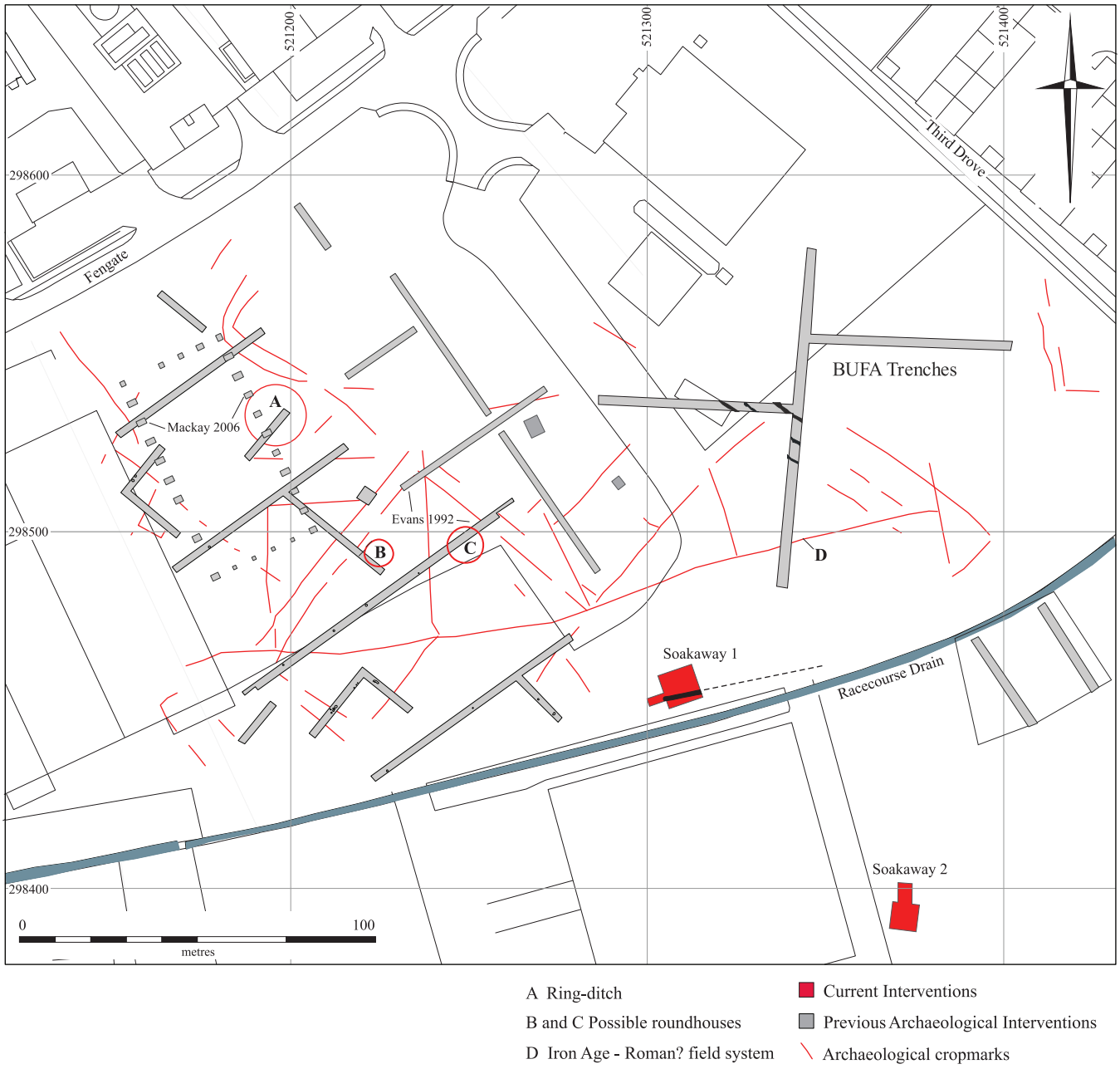

Figure 5. Plan of current interventions within context of previous archaeological work

Figure 6. Photographs of F.1 in plan (above) and section (below) within Soakaway 1

APPENDIX

Iron Age pottery
Matthew Brudenell

Two conjoining rim sherds (38g) from a single vessel were recovered from the basal waterlogged fill [29] of the ditch (F.1) in Soakaway 1. These have been identified as Middle-Late Iron Age Scored Ware (350BC – 50BC). The sherds are similar to the those examples recovered at 1.4m OD on Bradley Fen.

Assessment of Bulk Environmental Sample
Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

The MIA sample taken from the bottom of ditch F.1 was sub-sampled to 500ml and wet-sieved under tap water with a 300µm aperture mesh. Sorting of the residue and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification). Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, university of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals, Stace (1997) for all other flora and an updated version of Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in Table 1.

Preservation

The sample was waterlogged and contained many waterlogged wild plant seeds as well as cereal remains. Their preservation is excellent, allowing for detailed identification. Charcoal and charred cereal grains and chaff were also found to be present in good physical condition.

Results

Charred and mostly waterlogged barley and spelt wheat chaff greatly outnumbered the charred cereal grains (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato* and *Triticum spelta* L. – other types of glume wheat may be present). Numerous fragments of carbonised cereal awns and a single waterlogged straw node add to the assemblage of crop processing by-products.

Seven of the hundreds of wild plant seeds were charred. At least two distinct ecological zones can be seen by the range of seeds. Fresh water plants such as the pondweeds, crowfoot, water-plantain, rushes and iris are well represented and probably grew within the ditch (*Potamogeton* sp., *Zannichellia palustris*, *Ranunculus* Subgen. *BATRACHIUM*, *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, *Eleocharis* sp., *Isolepis cetacea* and *Juncus* sp.). Also within the ditch but perhaps not growing in standing water were a variety of herbs and other small plants, e.g. buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.) and mint (*Mentha* sp.). The second type of illustrated environment is that of the arable field. Many of the plants are typical of disturbed land and recognised as likely arable weeds. Poppies, oraches, common chickweed, docks, thistles and grasses, to name but a few, may have been collected with the crops and later discarded along with the chaff, or simply fallen in naturally from surrounding plants (*Papaver* cf. *rhoeas, Atriplex* sp., *Stellaria media*, *Rumex* spp., *Carduus/Cirsium* sp., *Sonchus* sp., indet. Poaceae). The presence of waterlogged cereal chaff and both charred and waterlogged examples of fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) confirms that arable weeds were discarded into the ditch. However, separating those weeds from similar, perhaps identical, plants growing around the ditch is problematic. One cannot say weather the ditch lined an arable field, or weather the seeds originate from both crop-processing waste and the disturbed, inhabited area around the ditch.

A willow bract (*Salix* sp.) and some pieces of hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana*) are the only direct evidence for trees. Whereas the willow probably grew close to/in the ditch, the hazel nut may have been collected from a distant tree.

Discussion

This small sample was rich in both well preserved charred and waterlogged plant remains, and appears to have suffered very little, if any, post-depositional disturbance. Waterlogged cereal remains are rare, giving these findings important archaeobotanical significance. Barley, spelt and possibly another hulled wheat seem to have been processed on site. The cereal evidence is consistent with previous findings from the area such as that from Early Iron Age pits and middens and Roman well found during excavation(s) carried out at the Tower Works Site (see Stevens and Simmons in Evans (2009) and the Late Iron Age ditch and prehistoric pit sampled at the Darlow Depot site (McKay 2006a), the latter c.100m to the north-west of Soakaway 1. It would seem that the current sample is possibly the best preserved example within this area of a waterlogged deposit rich in environmental remains.

The ditch appears to have been used as a convenient recipient for waste, not only in the form of broken artefacts, but also hearth clearings and crop-processing material. The ditch was clearly wet with standing water at its base. It was vegetated with a range of wetland and shade seeking plants by the time the sampled deposit accumulated. Despite the difficulties of drawing an interpretation from a single sample, the ditch appears to have cut across or delineated an inhabited area. The recovered plants point to a disturbed area, not only by agriculture but also a frequent human and/or animal presence. One cannot say weather the arable weed seeds were only intentionally discarded into the ditch along with cereal chaff, or also fell in naturally from a tangential field. Remains from the sample show a busy, open landscape with very little evidence for woodland. It is therefore likely that the polypore mushroom recovered separately to the sample but within the same context was intentionally selected and brought back to the area. The mushroom is probably a tinder mushroom, known botanically as *Fomes fomentarius* (Dr Pullam *pers. comm*.). Initial, brief analysis suggests the mushroom was not used for tinder or other purposes of which there were many, e.g. leather, insulation, tea (*ibid*.). These mushrooms live on live trees in woodlands but will eventually kill their hosts; infected trees are not wisely chosen for construction timber. If the mushroom was brought to site on fire wood one would not expect it to have been removed from the log. It's presence in the ditch remains a mystery and one wonders if it wasn't simply considered too small for effective use and therefore discarded.

The examined bulk soil sample has a very good level of preservation, therefore such material has a value as a future environmental resource. The potential for good waterlogged preservation and unexpected ecofacts from deep features within the same area should thus be taken into account during any future excavations in this area.

Faunal remains

Vida Rajkovača

Four bone specimens were retrieved from ditch F.1 ([035] and [039]), three of which were positively identified as cattle. Cow skull fragment, metatarsus and metacarpal were recorded with the metacarpal being axially split for marrow extraction. Cattle elements showed signs of gnawing implying that the ditch was left open and its contents were left within reach of dogs for a period of time, although dog was not confirmed osteologically from the site.

Table1 : Charred and waterlogged macro-remains from the bulk soil sample

Sample number		1
Context		29
Feature		1
Feature type		Ditch
Phase / Date		MIA
Sample volume - millilitres		500
Flot fraction examined -%		100
>4mm charcoal		+
2-4mm charcoal		++
<2mm charcoal		+++
Charred parenchyma ? (undifferentiated plant storage tissue)		+
cf. *Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*	possible barley grain	1
Indeterminate cereal grain		2
Triticum spelta L. glume base	spelt wheat chaff	2, 43wl
Triticum sp. glume base	glume wheat chaff	106wl
H. vulgare sensu lato rachis internode	barley chaff	13
Indet. cereal basal rachis internode		1
Charred, broken cereal awns		+++
Culm node	Straw node	-
Wild Plant seeds		
Ranunculus acris/ repens/ bulbosus L.	Buttercup	+
Ranunculus sardous Crantz	Hairy buttercup	-
R. Subgen, BATRACHIUM	Crowfoot	+
Papaver cf. *rhoeas* L.	Common Poppy	+++
Urtica dioica L.	Common Nettle	+
Urtica urens L.	Small Nettle	++
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel-nut shell fragment	+
Chenopodium album L.	Fat-hen	1, +++
Atriplex patula /prostrata	Oraches	++
Montia fontana ssp. minor Hayw.	Blinks	-
Stellaria media (L.) Vill	Common Chickweed	++
Stellaria cf. *graminea* L.	Lesser stitchwort	-
Polygonum aviculare L.	Knotgrass	++
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A´ Löve	Black bindweed	-
R. conglomeratus Murray	Clustered Dock tepals	+
R. cf. *sanguineus* L.	Wood Dock	1, -
R. conglomeratus/obtusifolius/sanguineus	- Dock	++
R. maritimus L.	Golden D. tepals	+
Rumex sp.	Dock	+
Viola sp.	Violets	-
Salix sp.	Willow bract	-
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medikus	Shepherd's-purse	+
Thlaspi arvense L.	Field penny-cress	+
Coincya monensis (L.) Greuter & Burdet - wild Cabbage		+
Rubus sp.	Bramble	++
Potentilla anserina L.	Silverweed	+
Alchemilla / Aphanes sp.	Lady's-mantle/Parsley-piert	++
Aethusa cynapium L.	Fool's Parsley	-
Pastinaca sativa L.	Wild Parsnip	-
Hyoscyamus niger L.	Henbane	+
Stachys / Salvia sp.	Woundworts / Claries	-
Prunella vulgaris L.	Selfheal	+
Mentha sp.	Mint	++
Plantago major Ssp. intermedia (Gilib.) Lange - Greater plantain		+
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	1

small *Galium* sp.	Cleaver	1
Galium sp. type 2	Cleaver	-
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistles	-
Sonchus asper (L.) hill / *oleraceus* L.	Prickly/Smooth S.-thistles	++
Sagittaria sagittifolia L.	Arrowhead	-
Alisma plantago-aquatica L.	Water-plantain	-
Potamogeton sp. large	Pondweeds	-
Zannichellia palustris L.	Horned Pondweed	++
Juncus sp.	Rushes	++
Eleocharis sp.	Spike Rushes	++
Isolepis cetacea (L.) R. Br.	Bristle Club-rush	+
lenticular *Carex* sp.	flat Sedge seed	-
medium Poaceae	medium wild grass	-
small Poaceae	small wild grass	2, ++
Iris pseudacorus L.	Yellow iris	-
Indeterminate wild plant seeds		1, 8wl (4 species)
Indeterminate bud		-
Indeterminate leaf fragments		+
small fish vertebrae		-
Cristatella mucedo statoblasts	fresh water invertebrate	+

Key: '-' 1 or 2; '+' <10; '++' 10-50; '+++' >50 items

Whole numbers represent charred items except when followed by 'wl' (waterlogged)

References

Alexander, E.M.M. 1954 'Finds from the Mesolithic Habitation-Site at Star Carr, Seamer, near Scarborough, Yorks'. *The British Museum Quarterly Vol. 19 No. 3* pp52-54. London: The British Museum

Beadsmoore, E.L. 2006b *Elliott Site, Fengate, Peterborough. Archaeological Excavations*. (CAU Report no. 734.) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Beadsmoore, E. 2007b *Land off Vicarage Farm Road, Fengate: a Watching Brief*. (CAU Report 766.) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Brudenall, M., C. Evans & G. Lucas. 2009. 'The Tower Works Investigations – Fengate West' in Evans, C. 2009 *Fengate Revisted.* Oxford: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Cutter, R. 1998. *Land off Third Drove, Fengate, Peterborough: An Arcaheological Evaluation.* (Birmingham University Field Archaeological Unit Report 341.) Birmingham: Birmingham University Field Archaeological Unit

Evans, C. 1992. *Archaeological Investigations at Fengate, Peterborough. The Depot site.* (CAU Report 172.) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Evans, C. 2009 *Fengate Revisited*. CAU Landscape Archives (1), Oxford: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Evans, C. & E. Beadsmoore. 2009. 'The Elliot Site – Fengate Central' in Evans, C. 2009 *Fengate Revisted.* Oxford: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Evans, C. & Knight, M. 2008. Further investigations at Arbury Camp, Cambridge: The Eastern Entrance – A monumental architecture, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society XCVII*, 7-30.

Evans, C. & Pryor, F. 2001 Recent research in south Fengate, in *The Flag Fen Basin* (Pryor), 18-36

Gdaniec, K. 1996. *An Archaeological Investigation at Third Drove, Fengate, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire: AN Interim Report.* (CAU Report 169.) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Knight, M. & D. Gibson. 2006. *Excavations at Bradley Fen, Whittlesey.* (CAU Report 733.) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Mackay, D. 2006a. *Archaeological Evaluation at the Darlow Depot Site, Fengate, Peterborough.* (CAU Report 723) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Mackay, D. 2006b. *Archaeological Evaluations and Test Pits at the Darlow Depot Site, Fengate, Peterborough.* (CAU Report 751.) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Pryor, F. 1984. E*xcavation at Fengate, Peterborough: the Fourth Report* (Royal Ontario Museum Monograph 7/Northants Archaeological Monograph 2). Toronto & Northampton: Royal Ontario Museum, Northants Archaeological Society

Pryor, F. 1997. *Peterborough East: a Guide to Curation in an Area of Outsanding Archaeological Importance*. Peterborough: Fenland Archaeological Trust for English Heritage

Pryor, F. 2001a. *The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and Environment of a Fenland Landscape*. Swindon: English Heritage

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Standring, R. 2010. The EuroDix Depot Site, Fengate, Peterborough: Project Specification for Archaeological Monitoring, April 2010, CAU

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. (2000). *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. Third edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[i] http://www.first-nature.com/fungi/id_guide/poriales/fomes_fomentarius.php

[ii] http://www.jstor.org/stable/4422481?seq=3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

OASIS ID: cambridg3-80453

Project details

Project name	The EuroDix Depot site, Peterborough: A watching brief
Short description of the project	Between 28th and 29th April 2010 an archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken at the Eurodix Depot site, Fengate nr. Peterborough on behalf of DTZ Ltd. The digging of two soakaway trenches allowed the examination of potential archaeological deposits. In both trenches layers of peat and buried soil were identified beneath modern clay levelling and hardcore, whilst in the soakaway excavation just north of the Racecourse Drain an archaeological feature was examined. This E-W ditch, perhaps part of a similarly aligned Iron Age - Early Roman field system identified just to the north of here, produced several sherds of Middle-Late Iron Age Scored Ware pottery, plus a useful environmental record from waterlogged deposits in its base. The plant remains included a wide array of arable weed seeds, chaff from crop processing waste, and some charred cereal grain including spelt wheat and barley
Project dates	Start: 28-04-2010 End: 29-04-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FED10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	ditch Iron Age
Significant Finds	pottery Iron Age
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Status	Complete

Project

location

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH PETERBOROUGH EuroDix Depot, Fengate, Peterborough
Postcode	PE15
Study area	200 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - TL 52126 29813 LL - 51.9455555556 0.213611111111 (decimal) LL - 51 56 44 N 000 12 49 E (degrees) Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.0m Max: 2.1m
Status	Complete

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Robin Standring
Project director/manager	Robin Standring
Project supervisor	Shannon Hogan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	DTZ
Status	Complete

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	FED10
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	FED10
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Database','GIS','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	FED120
Paper Contents	'Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Correspondence','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '
Status	Complete

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)_1
Title	The EuroDix Depot Site, Fengate, Peterborough: Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hogan, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report no. 956
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication	University of Cambridge, Cambridge
Description	17pp typescript with 6 figures (colour) incl. maps, sections and photos and appendix with specialist reports. Acetate cover and card back, wire comb bound
Status	Complete

Please enter your name and personal email address here so that any queries about this form can be directed to you:

Name	Email address
Simon Timberlake	st410@cam.ac.uk

OASIS: