

A Roman quarry pit and
Ditches on land north of
46-186 Peterbrough Road
Whittlesey Cambridgeshire



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



June 2014

Client: George Scarborough Ltd

OA East Report No: 1627

OASIS No: oxfordar3-181100

NGR: TL 2524 9749

**A Roman quarry pit and Ditches on land north of 146-186 Peterbrough Road,
Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: June 2014

Report Number: 1627
Site Name: land North of 146-186 Peterbrough Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire
HER Event No: CHER 4198
Date of Works: June 2014
Client Name: George Scarborough Ltd
Client Ref: 16720
Planning Ref: F/YR14/0183/O
Grid Ref: TL 2524 9749
Site Code: WHSPER14
Finance Code: WHSPER14
Receiving Body: CCC Stores
Accession No: WHSPER14
Prepared by: Nick Gilmour
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Date: 13/6/14
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Summary

Between the 2nd and 6th June 2014, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an evaluation on Land to the north of 146-186 Peterbrough road, Whittlesey. The site had previously been occupied by several large greenhouses, but at the time of the work these had been demolished and the area was extensively overgrown. The evaluation took place prior to the potential redevelopment of the site, involving the construction of 68 dwellings.

A single large Roman quarry pit and four ditches, all also probably Roman were identified. A small quantity of pottery and animal bone was recovered from these features. They are likely to relate to the Roman road (the Fen causeway) which passes to the North of the site.

No finds were recovered from the topsoil or subsoil on the site. This may be due to extensive modification of these soils during the previous use of the site as commercial greenhouses.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land north of 146-186 Peterborough Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application F/YR14/0183/O), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Whittlesey was a former gravel island that was once surrounded by ancient river tributaries to the south and east and open water to the north. The gravel island (interglacial gravels overlying Oxford Clay) formed a secure crossing point for a second century Roman road – The Fen Causeway – that crossed the fenland between Peterborough and Denver, Norfolk, the line of which is north of this site.

1.2.2 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.2.3 Whittlesey sits on a large gravel-capped island of high ground in the fens immediately east of the ‘mainland’ at Peterborough and straddles the Romano-British (or Romanised) ‘Fen Causeway’ route across the fens from Peterborough to March and on to Norfolk. It has been extensively settled and exploited, particularly in the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British periods, and large areas of ritual and settlement archaeology of these periods have been excavated along the western fringes of the island prior to gravel and clay extraction.
- 1.2.4 Prehistoric finds are known from the area around Whittlesey, their distribution along the fen edge placing emphasis on economic importance of the fen as an essential grazing resource.
- 1.2.5 The Bronze Age is characterized by both ritual activity and domestic settlement. Barrow mounds have been identified at Eldernell and Suet Hill, to the south of Whittlesey. Excavations between Whittlesey and Fengate to the west of the development site have revealed evidence for settlement that had not been identified through aerial and field surveys. At Kings Dyke West (Knight, 1999), excavations revealed the presence of a short lived late Bronze Age settlement consisting of five roundhouses, four post structures and pits. In addition henges, ring-ditches and an urned cremations were also uncovered from this site. Most recently investigations to the west have revealed Internationally important Bronze Age archaeology at Must Farm including preserved log boats, fish weirs and water management features (CHER 19857), along with settlement activity in the form of preserved wooden platforms (CHER 16817).

- 1.2.6 Iron Age remains are likely to be a component of the extensive cropmarks which identify Romano-British settlements which surround the development area (see below).
- 1.2.7 There is a possibility that more complexes of Roman remains exist clustered along the route of the fen causeway Roman canal, later a Roman Road, across the central part of Whittlesey island. The route of this lies less than 70m to the north of the site. The projected course of the Roman Fen Causeway from Peterborough to Grandford near March crosses the north of Whittlesey and Eastrea (CHER 15033). It enters the island from Flag Fen and Northey, where portions of the gravel road have been recorded (Hall, 1987). Excavations at Stonald Field have confirmed the route of the Roman road in the eastern portion of the parish (Knight, 2000). How frequently the road was a focus of roadside activities, at least on the former island crests, is high priority on the regional research agenda.
- 1.2.8 A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 109) is located to the north-east of the site, however the cropmarks which identify this archaeological site extend beyond the designated area and lie in all directions around the development area. Although these remains are considered Anglo-Saxon, it is highly likely that the remnants of Roman and probably earlier Iron Age settlements, ditches, droeways and animal enclosures survive, as well as the Roman Fen Causeway. Roman settlement and a cemetery is recorded to the southwest of the site (CHER 03126).
- 1.2.9 Although the Whittlesey area is not particularly rich in Saxon and early medieval remains, an Anglo-Saxon settlement (SAM 109) is known in this area. This site survives as cropmarks.
- 1.2.10 The place name of Whittlesey indicates a late Saxon origin, being recorded in 972 as *(W)itlesig*, meaning 'Wil(t)el's island' from a personal name (Reaney, 1943). It is likely that at least one of the early farmsteads, and the area of primary settlement nucleation in the late Saxon period, lie around St Mary's church and St Mary's manor house.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Andrew Hodgson of Savills, who commissioned the work on behalf of Bruce Smith of George Scarborough Ltd. Additional thanks go to Gareth Reese, who carried out the survey and Graeme Clarke, Zoe Clarke and Chris Swain who assisted with the fieldwork. The evaluation was monitored by Andy Thomas on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council. The excavator was supplied by Rose Plant Hire. Stephen Macaulay managed the project for OA East.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that 14 trenches, totalling 650m in length were excavated. However, due to the presence of concrete roadways, footings, extensive overgrowth and the potential for nesting birds, a total of 556m was achieved.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 14ton 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Reese using a Leica 1200 GPS.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Site Conditions were generally good with overcast conditions, however, occasional rain and bright sunshine caused some problems.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented below by trench, with further trench descriptions and dimensions given in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 A single furrow (**4**) crossed this trench on an almost north to south alignment. It was 2.90m wide and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. A single deposit (**5**) filled this feature and this was a mid greyish brown, sandy loam.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Two furrows passed through this trench, one of which was excavated (**6**) Furrow **6** had a concave base and gently sloping sides, with a total width of 3.70m and a depth of 0.16m. No finds were recovered from the single deposit which filled this furrow (**5**). Deposit **5** was a mid greyish brown, sandy loam.

3.4 Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6

3.4.1 No archaeological finds or features were present in any of these trenches.

3.5 Trench 7

3.5.1 Towards the north-eastern end of trench 7 was a large quarry pit (**703**, fig 3. S.3). This pit was sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of 3.0m. It had almost vertical sides, with a flat base and was 1.20m deep. A series of three deposits filled pit **703**, with banding of gravel suggesting tip lines within these.. The primary fill **706** was a pale grey brown, silty clay. This was overlain by deposit **705**, a mid greyish brown silty clay. The final fill (**704**) was a mid yellow brown silty sand. Two sherds (216g) of AD 2nd-4th century pottery were recovered from this final fill, along with 53g animal bone.

3.5.2 A small tree throw (**702**) was located just to the north-east of pit **703**. This tree throw was crescent shaped in plan, with an irregular profile. It was 1.40m long, 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep. Deposit **701** was the single fill of this feature and it was a dark greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.6 Trench 8

3.6.1 A small gully (**808**) continued on an almost north south alignment, from the northern edge of trench 8, before being truncated by ditch **806**. Gully **808** had moderately sloping sides and a V-shaped base, with a width of 0.38m and a depth of 0.19m. This feature was filled by a single deposit (**807**), which was a mid reddish brown, silty sand. No finds were recovered from gully **808**.

3.6.2 Ditch **806** (Fig.3 S.7) passed through trench 8 on a north-east to south-west orientation. It was 1.60m wide and 0.80m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by three deposits, with only the final fill producing any finds. The primary fill (**805**) was a mid orangey brown, silty sand. This was overlain by deposit **804**, a mid reddish brown, sandy loam. The final fill (**803**) was a mid brownish grey, sandy loam, which contained a single sherd (88g) of AD 2nd -4th century pottery, together with 14g of animal bone.

3.6.3 Ditch **812** was cut by ditch **810**, both of which crossed trench 8 on a similar alignment to ditch **806**. Ditch **812** was 0.84m wide and 0.38m deep, with moderately sloping sides

and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (809), which was a mid greyish brown, sandy loam. No finds were recovered from this feature.

- 3.6.4 Ditch **810** was directly to the west of and cut by ditch **812**. Ditch **810** had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base, with a width of 1.24m and a depth of 0.62m. It was filled by a single deposit (809), which was a dark brownish grey, sandy loam. The only material recovered from this ditch was 86g of animal bone.

3.7 Trenches 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14

- 3.7.1 No archaeological finds or features were present in any of these trenches.

3.8 Finds Summary

- 3.8.1 The only finds recovered from the site were three sherds (304g) of Roman pottery. These cannot be closely dated but were produced in the AD2nd-4th century (Steve Wadeson pers. comm). Two sherds (216g) were recovered from fill 705 of quarry pit **703**. One sherd (158g) is quite large and in a very fresh condition. The final sherd of pottery (88g) was retrieved from fill 803 of ditch **806**.

Roman pottery (Seve Wadeson)

- 3.8.2 All three sherds are brown-grey and are heavily tempered with fossil shell, which is a natural constituent of the clay. It can be difficult to differentiate between the various possible manufacturing centres for shell-tempered wares in the Roman period. The Romanised shell tempered wares differed from their Iron Age predecessors as they do not include grog and showed signs of finer preparation (the shell is often crushed). The Lower Nene Valley was known to have been a production centre for shell-tempered storage jars (Perrin 1996, 119–20) between the late Iron Age and 3rd century AD. Early Roman shell tempered wares were known to have been produced at Bourne in Lincolnshire and Greatham in Humberside (Tomber and Dore 1998, 156), while distinctive lipped Dales ware shell tempered jars were made in the Lincolnshire area between the late 2nd and 3rd centuries. Moreover the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115) and other unsourced sites (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212) produced rilled cooking pots in the later Roman period. However, numerous unsourced local production sites would have exploited the Jurassic shelly clay beds throughout the Roman period (Perrin 1996, 119).

3.9 Faunal Remains

- 3.9.1 A total of only 153g of animal bone was recovered, from three contexts, during the evaluation. Fill 705 of pit **703** produced two fragments of sheep tibia and two further unidentifiable fragments (total 53g) (Chris Faine pers. comm.). A further fragment (14g) of sheep tibia came from fill 803 of ditch **806**. In addition two cow teeth and fragments of a mandible (86g) (Chris Faine pers. comm) were recovered from fill 809 of ditch **810**. This assemblage is too small for any meaningful analysis.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Roman activity

4.1.1 The single large quarry pit (**703**) possibly relates to the construction or repair of the Fen Causeway. This important Roman road passes just to the north of the proposed development area. Although the superficial gravels on this site are not the best quality (being mixed with clay), they would nevertheless be an acceptable and readily available resource for road maintenance.

4.1.2 The three ditches, located in trench 8 (**806, 810, 812**), are also likely to be Roman, given the pottery in ditch **806** and the fact that they all share the same alignment. With so few ditches revealed, it is difficult to discuss the role of these features. However, the fact that all three ditches followed the same line in close proximity to each other suggests they may represent a boundary that was re-established on a number of occasions.

4.2 Ridge and Furrow

4.2.1 Three furrows were recorded in the southernmost trenches on the site. These were the trenches closest to the line of Peterbrough road, and the furrows were all approximately parallel to the line of this road. Furrows are the remains of largely medieval and post-medieval cultivation practice, suggesting that this site was under cultivation during this period.

4.3 Topsoil

4.3.1 The topsoil on the site was unusual, not least in the fact that it contained no finds. There was also fewer gravel and pebble inclusions than would be expected and the interface between topsoil and subsoil was particularly sharp. This is probably the result of activity relating to the former use of the site as commercial green houses for growing tomatoes. The soil may have been de-stoned, or potentially even soil bought in from elsewhere. The importance of this lies in the fact that the lack of any artefacts (including flints) in this soil may be a result of later activity.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 This evaluation has shown that there was some use of the site during the Roman period, however, there is a surprising lack of evidence of prehistoric or Saxon activity.

4.5 Recommendations

4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained only a single furrow. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.					Max. depth (m)	0.75
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	21.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	2.90	0.20	Furrow	-	-
5	Fill	2.90	0.20	Fill of furrow 4	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained only a two furrows. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.					Max. depth (m)	0.70m
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	35
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6	Cut	3.70	0.16	Furrow	-	-
7	Fill	3.70	0.16	Fill of furrow 6	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)		0.78
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		36.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.54	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)		0.72
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		55
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)		0.68
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		41
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)		0.80
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		39
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained a large quarry pit and a tree throw, sealed by soil and subsoil and cut into a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)		0.80
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		66
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.60	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
701	Fill	0.50	0.30	Fill of tree throw 703	-	-
702	Cut	0.50	0.30	Tree throw	-	-
703	Cut	3.00	1.20	Pit	-	AD 2nd – 4th
704	Fill	-	0.20	Final fill of pit 703	Pottery, bone	AD 2nd – 4th
705	Fill	-	0.70	Fill of pit 703	-	-
706	Fill	-	0.55	Primary fill of pit 703	-	-

Trench 8

General description Trench contained three ditches and a gully, sealed by soil and subsoil and cut into a natural of clayey sand and gravel.	Orientation	E-W
	Max. depth (m)	0.80
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	59.6

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
803	Fill	-	0.38	Final fill of ditch 806	Pottery, bone	AD 2nd – 4th
804	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of ditch 806	-	-
805	Fill	-	0.12	Primary fill of 806	-	-
806	Cut	1.60	0.80	Ditch	-	AD 2nd – 4th
807	Fill	0.38	0.19	Fill of gully 808	-	-
808	Cut	0.38	0.19	Gully	-	-
809	Fill	1.24	0.62	Fill of ditch 810	Bone	-
810	Cut	1.24	0.62	Ditch	-	-
811	Fill	0.84	0.38	Fill of ditch 812	-	-
812	Cut	0.84	0.38	Ditch	-	-

Trench 9

General description Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.	Orientation	N-S
	Max. depth (m)	0.70
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	55

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)	0.75	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	17.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)	0.65	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	33	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)	0.75	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	38	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)		0.90
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		24
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clayey sand and gravel.				Max. depth (m)		0.70
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		35.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-181100			
Project Name	Land north of 146-186 Peterbrough Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	02-06-2014	Finish	06-06-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WHSPER14	Planning App. No.	F/YR14?0183/O
HER No.	CHER 4198	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
pit	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
ditch	Roman 43 to 410		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Fenland	land behind 146-186 Peterbrough Road Whittlesey Cambridgeshire
Parish	Whittlesey	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	2.3ha	National Grid Reference TL 2524 9749

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores	OA East Office, Bar Hill	CCC Stores
WHSPER14	WHSPER14	WHSPER14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location with trenches (black) and development area (outlined red)

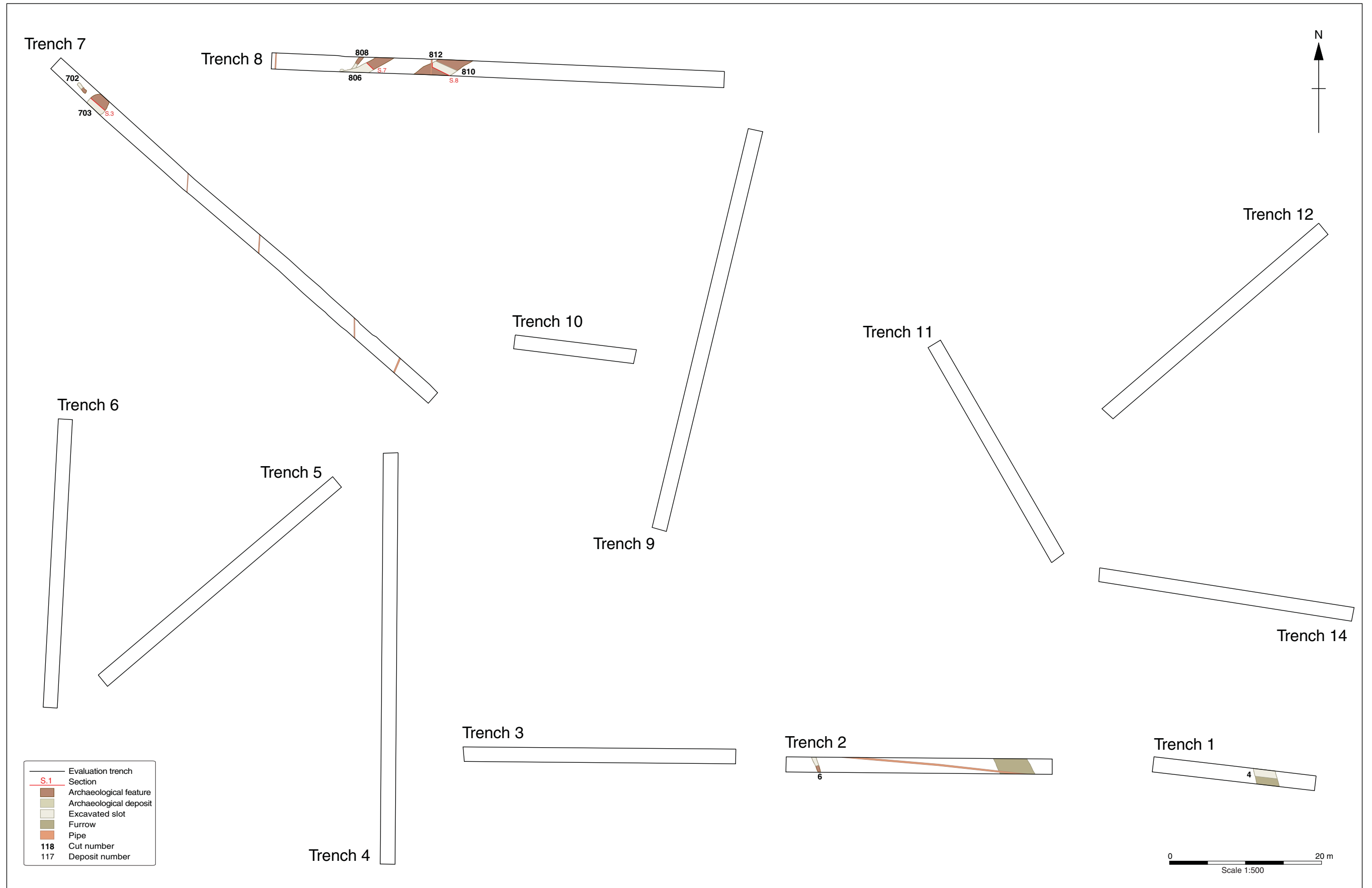


Figure 2: Trench plan

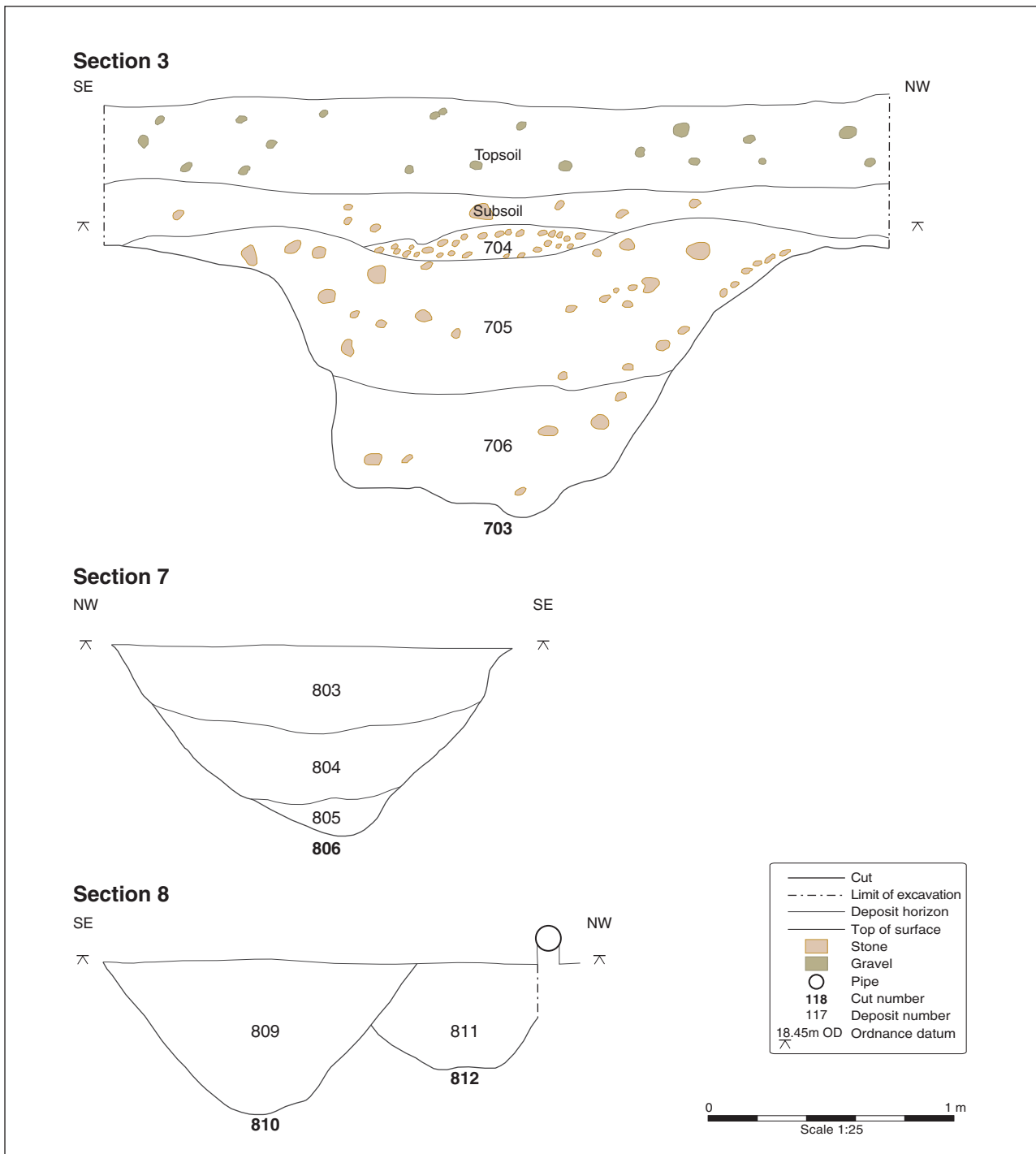


Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 1: Ditch 806 from the north east



Plate 2: Ditches 810 and 812 from the north east



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