

A1 Peterborough to Blyth Grade
Separated Junctions Scheme:
A1/B1081 Carpenters
Lodge Interchange



Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology

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*INTERSERVE ATKINS JV***A1 PETERBOROUGH TO BLYTH
GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTIONS SCHEME
A1/B1081 CARPENTERS LODGE INTERCHANGE**

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SUMMARY

In May 2004 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Carpenters Lodge Interchange on behalf of Interserve Atkins Joint Venture. Twelve trenches were excavated across the site no features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed. The sequence of soils exhibited during the fieldwork suggests that the proposal area has been in use as agricultural land.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In May 2004 OA carried out a field evaluation at Carpenters Lodge, Lincolnshire on behalf of Interserve Atkins in respect of a planning application for a programme of improvements to the A1 between Peterborough and Blyth. The area affected by the proposed works (Fig.1) hereafter the Study Area, is predominantly to the east of the A1 and covers a c 4.5 ha triangle of land between the A1 to the west, the B1081 to the east and George Farm to the north. A c 0.5 ha area to the west of the A1 will also be affected. All works were carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (OA 2004).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The solid geology of the area around Carpenters Lodge comprises Jurassic Inferior Oolite. The land is predominantly level with a mean elevation of c.80 m AOD (ASUD, 2004).

1.2.2 Current land use is arable agricultural.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The following is a summary of the survey carried out as part of the Stage 2 Cultural Heritage Report (Pell Frischmann, 2002) and the results of the geophysical survey

1.3.1 A detailed desktop assessment and walkover survey has been undertaken in the area of the proposed junction (Pell Frischmann, 2002). Though open and rural in character to the west of the A1, the landscape is dominated to the east of the road by the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest of Burghley Park.

1.3.2 It is between the western boundary wall of Burghley Park and the A1 that the triangle of agricultural land to be affected is located.

1.3.3 There are no known archaeological sites or find spots within this area. However, a limited geophysical survey undertaken by Durham University, on behalf of Pell Frischmann, has identified a number of potential archaeological features (Pell Frischmann, 2002).

1.3.4 The geophysical survey covered an area of 0.96 ha and revealed a number of anomalies which probably represent soil-filled ditches. One of which was

particularly prominent, crossing the northern part of the surveyed area on an approximately north-east/south-west alignment.

- 1.3.5 A chain of positive magnetic anomalies, aligned broadly east-west were also detected and are likely to represent a row of pits.

2 AIMS OF THE EVALUATION

- 2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving within the Study Area. The trenches were located in order to test 'blank' areas of the site as well as the weak geophysical anomalies. Attention has been given to remains of all periods, including evidence for past environments, provision for environmental sampling was included.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 A total of 12 trenches was excavated within the route of the proposed roadworks. The trenches were positioned to define and characterise likely areas of archaeological sensitivity, and to confirm the absence of features where no positive geophysical results had been obtained (Fig 2).
- 3.1.2 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by 360° tracked mechanical excavators equipped with a toothless ditching/grading buckets. Trenches were excavated to the top of the first archaeological horizon, or if these were absent, to the underlying natural geology.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were cleaned by hand and no definite deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50. Section drawings of features and sample sections of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1: 10, as appropriate. All trenches were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

4 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

- 4.1.1 A general description of the soils, ground conditions and the general stratigraphic sequence is given below. The empty trenches are listed but not otherwise described. This is followed by a description of the finds and a summary and discussion of the results. Individual contexts are detailed within the Table of Contexts (*Appendix 1*).

5 RESULTS: GENERAL

5.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 5.1.1 The solid geology of the area around Carpenters Lodge comprises Jurassic Inferior Oolite. The land is predominantly level with a mean elevation of c.80 m AOD (ASUD, 2003).

5.2 The stratigraphic sequence

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence was fairly consistent across the site. The undisturbed natural was a mid orangey brown corn brash representing the upper weathered surface of the Oolite. This deposit was encountered between 0.6m and 0.7 m below present ground level.
- 5.2.2 All of the trenches, with the exception of Trenches 2, 6, 8 and 10, exhibited a subsoil. This soil consisted of a mid brownish orange silty clay with frequently occurring sub angular limestone pieces. This soil was undoubtedly derived from previous ploughing. The subsoil was up to 0.3 m thick.
- 5.2.3 The topsoil was recorded as a mid brownish grey silty clay loam. This deposit contained frequent small pebbles and limestone pieces. The topsoil was *c* 0.35 m thick.

5.3 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 5.3.1 With the exception of Trench 7, all of the trenches were archaeologically sterile.

6 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Description of deposits

Trench 7

- 6.1.1 This trench was located as shown in Figure 2. The trench was orientated east to west and measured 30 m in length with a basal width of 1.8 m. The natural geology (704) was observed at a depth of 0.65 m below current ground surface. The natural was a light orangey brown silty clay with frequently occurring limestones of varying sizes.
- 6.1.2 A very shallow, irregular sub rectangular feature was observed cutting into deposit 704. This feature was 1.04 m in length and 0.76 m wide with a depth 0.74 m. It was filled with a single deposit of orangey brown silty clay 703. This feature was a tree throw pit. No finds were recovered from this feature (Fig. 3).
- 6.1.3 The tree throw was overlain by a subsoil deposit 701. This deposit was up to 0.28 m thick and comprised a mid brownish orange clay with frequent small limestone pieces. No finds were retrieved from this deposit.
- 6.1.4 The subsoil was overlain by a mid brownish grey silty clay loam 700 (topsoil). This deposit contained frequent small pebbles and limestone pieces.

6.2 Finds

- 6.2.1 No finds were recovered during the evaluation.

6.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

- 6.3.1 No deposits of palaeo-environmental potential were present during the evaluation.

7 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

7.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 7.1.1 The evaluation revealed a uniform stratigraphic sequence of soils across the Study Area. The sequence of soils was very simple and was typical of the sequence exhibited on arable land.

7.2 Overall interpretation

Summary of results

- 7.2.1 Twelve trial trenches were excavated across land at Carpenters Lodge Interchange in order to assess the presence or absence of archaeological deposits likely to be affected by the roadworks. No definite features of archaeological significance were revealed.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Cxt No.	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
1								
	100	Deposit	1.5	0.3	Topsoil			
	101	Deposit	1.5	0.1	Subsoil			
	102	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
2								
	200	Deposit	1.5	0.3	Topsoil			
	201	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
3								
	300	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
	301	Deposit	1.5	0.3	Topsoil			
	302	Deposit	1.5	0.1	Subsoil			
4								
	400	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
	401	Deposit	1.5	0.25	Topsoil			
	402	Deposit	1.5	0.15	Subsoil			
5								
	500	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
	501	Deposit	1.5	0.3	Topsoil			
	502	Deposit	1.5	0.1	Subsoil			
6								
	600	Deposit	1.5	0.25	Topsoil			
	601	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
7								
	700	Deposit	1.5	0.36	Topsoil			
	701	Deposit	1.5	0.28	Subsoil			
	702	Cut	0.76	0.16	Tree Throw Pit			
	703	Deposit	0.76	0.16	Fill			
	704	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
8								
	800	Deposit	1.5	0.3	Topsoil			
	801	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
9								
	900	Deposit	1.5	0.25	Topsoil			
	901	Deposit	1.5	0.13	Subsoil			
	902	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
10								
	1000	Deposit	1.5	0.3	Topsoil			
	1001	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
11								
	1100	Deposit	1.5	0.25	Topsoil			
	1101	Deposit	1.5	0.1	Subsoil			
	1102	Deposit	1.5	0.23	Modern Spread			
	1103	Deposit	1.5		Natural			
12								
	1200	Deposit	1.5	0.37	Topsoil			
	1201	Deposit	1.5	0.1	Subsoil			

	1202	Deposit			Natural			
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APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- ASUD, 2004 *A1 Peterborough to Blyth. Grade Separated Junctions at Apleyhead, Gonerby Moor and Colsterworth. Geophysical Surveys*
- English Heritage, 1995 *Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation*
- IFA, 1999 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*
- OA, 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (1st edition D.Wilkinson)
- OA, 2004 *A1 Peterborough to Blyth Grade Separated Junctions Scheme A1/B1081 Carpenters Lodge Interchange: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Field Evaluation*
- Pell Frischmann, 2002 *Stage 2 Cultural heritage Report*
- RPS Consultants, 2002, *A1 GSJ Colsterworth, Stage 2 Archaeological Report*

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Carpenters Lodge

Site code: PBCA 04

Grid reference: SK 5035 3048

Type of evaluation: Trial Trenching

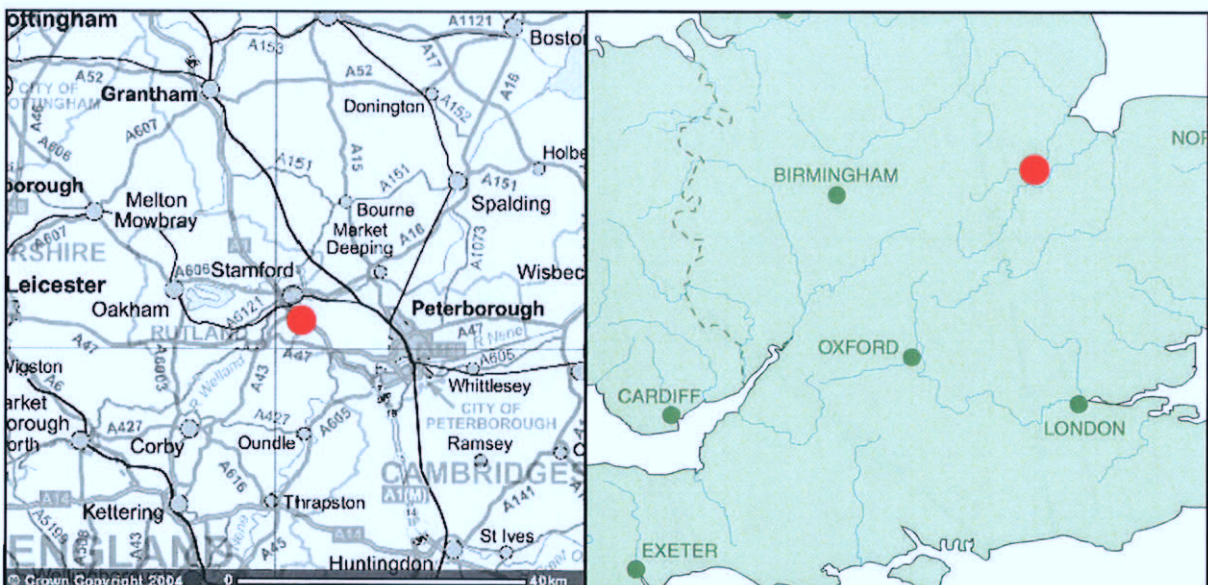
Date and duration of project: 5th May 2004. 2 days and 1st June 2004. 1 day

Area of site: 4.5 ha

Summary of results: No significant archaeological finds/deposits. Area used as agricultural land.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Peterborough Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC

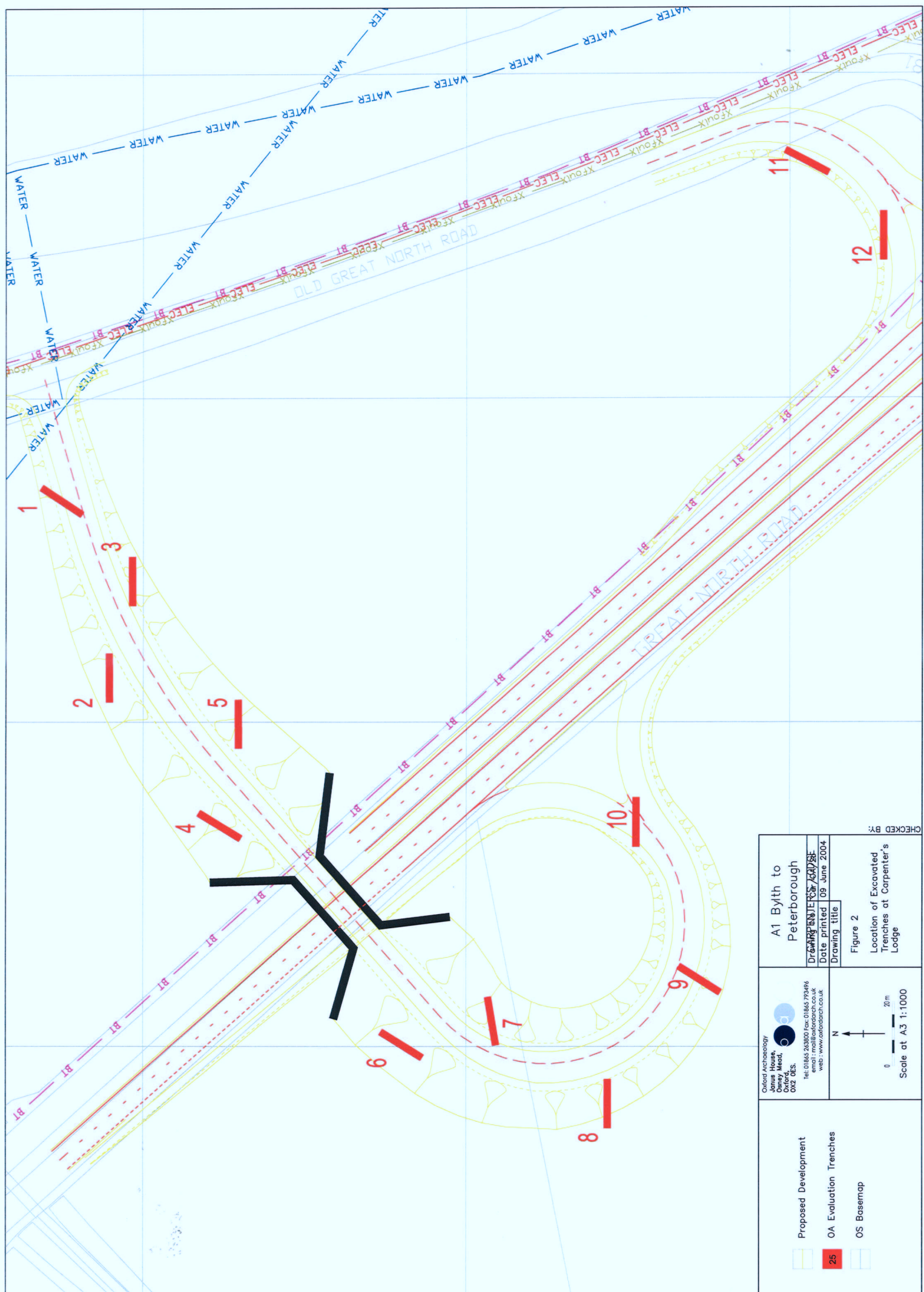
Server 10:/ouapubs/_AtoH*PBGA04*A1SIEV*A1 Carpenters Lodge*CL*09.06.04



Scale 1:50,000

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Figure 1: Site location



CHECKED BY:

<p>Oxford Archaeology Janine House, Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 0ES.</p> <p>Tel: 01865 206300 Fax: 01865 773466 email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk</p>	<p>A1 Byth to Peterborough</p> <p>Drawing title: TRAFALGAR NORTH ROAD</p> <p>Date printed: 09 June 2004</p>	<p>Figure 2 Location of Excavated Trenches at Carpenter's Lodge</p>
<p>Scale at A3 1:1000</p> <p>0 20m</p> <p>N</p>		
<p>Proposed Development</p> <p>OA Evaluation Trenches</p> <p>OS Basemap</p>		

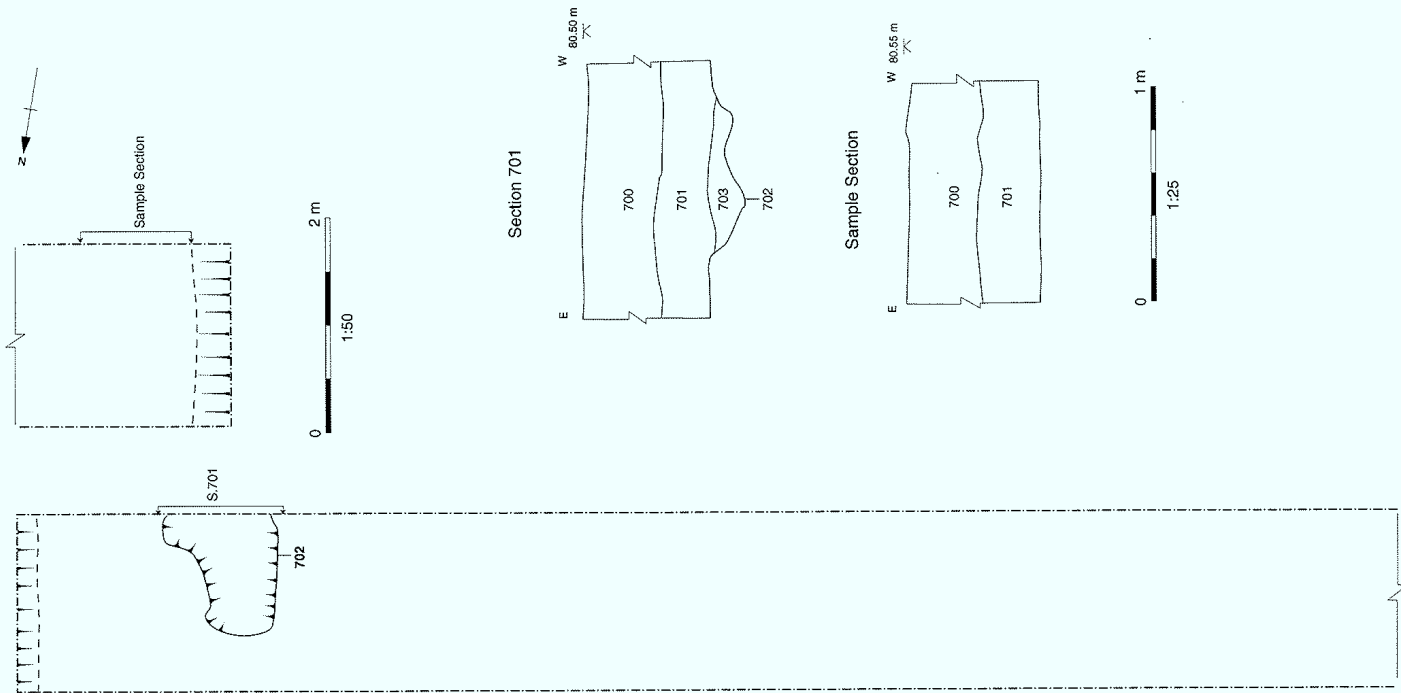


Figure 3: Plan and section of Trench 7



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