

Evaluation at 143 Oundle Road, Peterborough



Archaeological Evaluation Report



July 2015

Client: Postlands development Ltd

OA East Report No: 1789

OASIS No: oxfodar3-214201

NGR: TL 18529 97823

Evaluation at 143 Oundle Road, Peterborough

Archaeological Evaluation


By Kathryn Nicholls BA

With contributions by Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Chris Faine MA MSc ACIfA

Editor: Stephen Morgan MA MSc ACIfA & Aileen Connor BA (Hons) ACIfA

Illustrator: Charlotte Davies MPhil

Report Date: July 2015

Report Number: 1789
Site Name: 143 Oundle Road, Woodston, Peterborough
HER Event No: PCCHER 53930
Date of Works: June 2015
Client Name: Postlands development Ltd
Client Ref: NA
Planning Ref: 13/00136/FUL
Grid Ref: TL 18529 97823
Site Code: PETOUR15
Finance Code: PETOUR15
Receiving Body: Peterborough Museum
Accession No: PCCHER 53930
Prepared by: Kathryn Nicholls
Position: Supervisor
Date: 10/6/15
Checked by: Aileen Connor
Position: Project Manager
Date: 8/7/15
Signed: 

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ
t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

© Oxford Archaeology East 2015
Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Summary..... | 5 |
| 1 Introduction..... | 6 |
| 1.1 Location and scope of work..... | 6 |
| 1.2 Geology and topography..... | 6 |
| 1.3 Archaeological and historical background..... | 6 |
| 1.4 Acknowledgements..... | 7 |
| 2 Aims and Methodology..... | 8 |
| 2.1 Aims..... | 8 |
| 2.2 Methodology..... | 8 |
| 3 Results..... | 9 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 9 |
| 3.2 Trench 1..... | 9 |
| 3.3 Trench 2..... | 9 |
| 3.4 Finds Summary..... | 10 |
| 4 Discussion and Conclusions..... | 11 |
| 4.1 Discussion..... | 11 |
| 4.2 Recommendations..... | 12 |
| Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory..... | 13 |
| Appendix B. Finds Reports..... | 14 |
| B.1 Slag..... | 14 |
| B.2 Glass..... | 14 |
| B.3 Pottery..... | 14 |
| B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe..... | 15 |
| B.5 Metalwork Catalogue..... | 16 |
| Appendix C. Bibliography..... | 17 |
| Appendix D. OASIS Report Form..... | 18 |

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing archaeological trenches
- Fig. 2 Plan of evaluation trenches
- Fig. 3 Enclosure map of Woodstone c. 1811
- Fig. 4 Trench 2- Composite section showing S.1 and overlying deposits, with image inset showing layer 106 and cobbled surface 103

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 2 showing cobbled surface **103**, looking east
- Plate 2 Trench 1 showing brick floor and wall footings, looking north

Summary

Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation at 143 Oundle Road, Peterborough (TL 18529 97823) on the 8th and 9th of June 2015. Two trenches, 5m in length, were excavated within the proposed development area. Modern make up layers were observed in both trenches, with those in Trench 1 reaching depths of 1.2m. Brick footings and a floor for a ?Victorian or later building were also observed, at a depth of approximately 1.2m. Trench 2 contained a stone surface, running north-east to south-west, possibly 17th century in date and may have been associated with a long barn that stands along the northern boundary of the development area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at 143 Oundle Road, Woodston, Peterborough (Fig.1) on the 8th and 9th of June 2015.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough County Council (PCC; Planning Application 13/00136/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2015).
- 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 PCC, 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 Peterborough Museum in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the south of the River Nene at a height of approximately 10.4m above Ordnance Datum at the front of the site sloping down to approximately 10m AOD at the rear of the site. The solid geology comprises Oxford Clay formations in part overlain by sand and gravel deposits of the River Second Terrace (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>- accessed 10 June 2015).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Approximately 150m to the south-east of the site, investigations at The Walnuts revealed a scatter of Neolithic pits and gullies. Residual sherds of Roman pottery and a small assemblage of roofing tile would indicate the presence of Roman activity within the vicinity (Thomas *et al*: 2008).
- 1.3.2 Roughly 200m to the west of the site, a series of undated ditches and pits were discovered, some of which are believed to date to the prehistoric period (Casa-Hatton 2001)
- 1.3.3 A number of isolated flint finds have been found within Woodston including Palaeolithic axes, Levallois flakes, barbed and tanged and leaf-shaped arrowheads (RCHM 1969).
- 1.3.4 Within Woodston there is evidence for Iron Age settlement with pottery, burnt flints and animal bone being uncovered from a series of pits. There were also three or four inhumations, potentially of the same date (RCHM 1969).
- 1.3.5 Evidence for Roman settlement was found in the early 20th century, with finds such as Roman pottery including samian and Nene Valley wares. A number of coins were also uncovered (RCHM 1969).
- 1.3.6 Immediately to the south of the proposed development site an extensive Anglo-Saxon burial ground, including cremation and inhumation burials dating from 550AD, was found during gravel extraction between 1864 and 1920. The grave goods included items of personal adornment and weapons, however, evidence for settlement is elusive.

- 1.3.7 The church of St Augustine of Canterbury is to the south of the development area and is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. Although the church was mostly rebuilt and remodelled in the middle of the 19th Century, a few 14th century architectural elements survive (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/hunts/p297-> accessed 10 June 2015). The church would have acted as a focus for settlement during the medieval period.
- 1.3.8 Approximately 200m to the west of the site, a large amount of evidence for late and post-medieval activity was uncovered in the form of a timber building and internal and external surfaces most likely for agricultural use. A number of pits yielding evidence for domestic refuse were also found in this area. Abandonment of the site seems to have occurred in the 18th century and is represented by the infilling of a well and other related features (Thomas *et al*: 2008).
- 1.3.9 Woodston originated as a small village which grew around the junction of Oundle Road and Wharf Road in the late 10th Century. An Act of Enclosure was passed in 1809 and an award made in 1821. Within the southern part of the parish, maps suggest that the area underwent enclosure in the 18th Century and that three open fields existed at this time running north south from the river; Orton, Middle and Fletton field.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank the client Postlands Development Ltd for commissioning the work. Thanks also to Rebecca Casa-Hatton for monitoring the project on behalf of the Planning Authority and to Aileen Connor for managing the project.

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 Two trenches, each 5m in length were excavated, one within the footprint of one of the proposed new buildings and one within the proposed car park area. The position of the trenches was constrained by the presence of standing buildings (proposed for demolition) and underground services.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked 360 excavator fitted with a toothed bucket for removal of modern hardcore, followed by a toothless ditching bucket to excavate the soil deposits immediately overlying archaeology. Machine excavation ceased as soon as archaeological deposits were encountered.
- 2.2.3 The site was located to Ordnance Survey using a *Smartnet* enabled Survey Grade GPS system; Leica CS10/GS08.
- 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.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Two trenches were excavated to a length of 5m each. Trench 1 was within the footprint of one of the proposed buildings and Trench 2 was towards the rear of the development area, where a car park is due to be built (Fig.3).

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 ran north-west to south-east and contained a large amount of modern make-up, approximately 1.2m thick at the north end of the trench, and 0.9m to 1.2m thick at the south end of the trench. Natural clay was encountered at 1.6m (8.8m OD) below ground level at the north-west end of the trench.

3.2.2 Above natural clay was a 0.4m thick layer of greyish blue clay, similar to 107 in Trench 2, this contained fragments of brick rubble.

3.2.3 A single brick width wall footing crossed the width of the trench, only the lowest course survived, it was constructed from un-frogged red brick of probable 19th century date (R. Atkins *pers. comm.*) and was located at 1.2m (9.2m) below ground level, cutting into the greyish blue clay.

3.2.4 Located at 0.9m (9.5m OD) below ground level in the south corner of the trench was a north-east to south-west aligned brick floor. The bricks were a mixture of red and yellow un-frogged and probably 19th century in date (R. Atkins *pers comm*). The red bricks were the same as those observed in the wall and the structures were at right-angles to each other. It is likely that they were associated.

3.2.5 The floor and wall were both heavily truncated and overlain by demolition rubble. Three pieces of limestone masonry were observed in this rubble, one of which was retained as it appeared to be a discarded architectural fragment. Other finds in close proximity to the structure included clay tobacco pipes and willow pattern pottery.

3.2.6 No other features were present.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 ran south-west to north-east. In comparison to Trench 1, this trench only had approximately 0.9m of modern make-up layers overlying archaeological deposits.

3.3.2 The earliest deposit exposed was Layer 107, a mid bluish grey silty clay deposit measuring 0.05m thick and containing occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from the layer, it's texture was similar to the underlying natural clay, but discolouration suggested modification or exposure to air. It was overlain by a 0.11m thick layer of closely spaced irregular limestone blocks in a reddish brown silty clay matrix (108). Although the blocks may have represented a rubble wall foundation they were not located in a cut and seemed to lie beneath a metallated surface (103), suggesting that they had been placed as make-up for the surface.

3.3.3 Overlying 108 was a 0.17m to 0.30m thick layer of compacted gravel in a mid reddish brown firm clayey silt matrix (106), the layer formed a firm level surface onto which cobbled surface **103** was laid.

3.3.4 A well constructed stone (metalled) surface (**103**) comprising fist-sized limestone angular cobbles closely packed and laid on end in broadly west-east lines covered much of the width and length of Trench 2 (approximately 1.5m x 5m). At the east end of

the surface was a 0.2m wide line of limestone cobbles on a north-south alignment and laid at approximately right-angles to the cobbles that made up the surface. This probably represents the remains of a drainage gully or perhaps represents a method of construction. The southern edge of the cobbles formed a convex curve, this did not appear to be deliberate but was rather more likely to be the result of a truncation, probably caused by removal of the cobbles, rather than an intrusion. A small number of finds were uncovered from within the cobbled surface which included one sherd of 17th century pottery, a single sherd of 18th century glass and a copper alloy object.

- 3.3.5 The deposit filling the shallow (0.15m) void left by removal of the cobbles at the east end of the trench was a gravel rich pale yellowish brown sandy silt (104). At the west end of the trench this layer became greyer and flecked with charcoal (105). The interface between the deposits was aligned with the possible drain running through cobbled surface **103**.
- 3.3.6 Layer 102 overlay surface **103** and layers 104 and 105, it was a mid brownish grey firm silty clay with frequent building rubble including brick and stone as well as later post-medieval pottery, animal bones and shell. It was 0.15m thick and was overlaid by 100 which comprised a 0.5m thick layer of stone and gravel that formed a bed for a thin tarmac surface. Immediately overlying the tarmac surface was another stone and gravel bedding layer (0.30m thick) for the current tarmac surface, these layers were all removed by machine.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 Pottery was found in contexts 102 and 103 dating between the 16th and 19th centuries along with other finds such as clay pipe, undiagnostic slag, window glass and a copper alloy object (Appendix B). Finds from 102 can generally be dated as slightly later (18th-19th century) than surface 103 (17th-18th century). Finds from Trench 1 were discarded after identification.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 A plan of Woodston(e) dated 1811 (Fig. 2) shows that buildings were present on the site at this time and that they were built around a courtyard. These may include the barn that still stands on the northern boundary of the site in the present day.
- 4.1.2 Occupation at this time appears to have been concentrated around the junction of Oundle Road and Wharf Road, close to the church and the manor. Excavations on the site known as 'The Walnuts' just to the south of the site uncovered a multitude of medieval and post-medieval features including a timber building, with internal and external surfaces dating to the 15th and 16th centuries, and associated pits. This building most likely fell out of use in the 17th century as other features encroached. These features dated to the 17th century, suggesting that settlement must have continued nearby. A stone-lined well was also found along with a pond which was surrounded by an area of limestone and flint nodules set in clay. Across this site a demolition layer containing 18th century finds was noted, most likely a sign of abandonment and levelling in this area (Thomas *et al* 2008).
- 4.1.3 It is probable that the surface seen at 143 Oundle Road is 17th century in date and could be contemporary with the features seen at The Walnuts site which were also attributed to the 17th Century (Thomas *et al* 2008). This surface is probably external, it includes a drain or rainwater gully which may indicate its orientation as being approximately north to south, however, its exact use is unknown. (Plate 1). It is possible to speculate that surface **103** was a yard or a trackway that ran behind buildings that would have fronted onto Oundle Road. It could also be suggested that surface **103** is related to the (18th century or earlier) building on the northern boundary of the site.
- 4.1.4 It is unclear whether layer 108 was an earlier surface, or was a make-up layer for surface **103** (Plate 3). It is not uncommon for cobbled surfaces to be upgraded or replaced and evidence of this has come from north of the River Nene where four phases of surface were recorded which dated to the post-medieval period (Casa-Hatton *et al*: 2007).
- 4.1.5 A piece of worked limestone found within the modern layers of Trench 1 has most likely been re-used from nearby, potentially from the church or manorial site just south of Oundle Road. The brick footings and associated floor seen in Trench 1 appear to be 19th century in date although no buildings are shown in this location on either the 1811 Tithe map or on the Ordnance Survey map from 1886 which shows the buildings as they are today. The house immediately adjacent to the site (145 Oundle Road) is noted to have been built in approximately the 1830s and it is possible that the demolished buildings were short-lived out-buildings associated with it (145 Oundle Road actually has its frontage on Wharf Road <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-49706-71-73-wharf-road-#.VXk1v1IzoyE> accessed 11 June 2015),
- 4.1.6 A number of other buildings in the area are listed including the church of St Augustine which is believed to be 14th century in origin, with later restoration in the 19th century, and a rectory which is 18th century in date. In addition to these, two small cottages at the northern end of Wharf Road which are late 17th century in date are also listed. All these buildings would have been present when this site was occupied.

4.2 Recommendations

- 4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Peterborough City Archaeology Officer.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Trench 1 | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | NW-SE |
| Trench contains modern make up layers and a footing for a building | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 1.6 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Length (m) | 5 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 100 | Layer | 2 | 1.6 | Make-up and demolition | willow pattern pot, clay pipe | 19th century or later- |
| 101 | Layer | 2 | - | Natural | - | - |
| | | | | | | |
| Trench 2 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | | Orientation | NE-SW |
| Trench contains modern make up layers and a stone surface with associated layers | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 1 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Length (m) | 5 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 100 | layer | 2 | 0.9 | Modern make up | - | - |
| 101 | layer | - | - | natural | - | - |
| 102 | layer | 2 | 0.15 | Post-med make-up | Pot, CBM, Bone, Shell | post-medieval |
| 103 | layer | 1.4 | 0.13 | surface | Pot, Glass, Cu obj | |
| 104 | layer | 2 | 0.12 | backfill | - | - |
| 105 | layer | 0.6 | - | backfill | - | - |
| 106 | layer | - | 0.17 – 0.30 | Levelling layer/make-up | - | - |
| 107 | layer | - | 0.05 | ?natural | - | - |
| 108 | layer | - | 0.11 | make-up | - | - |

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Slag

by Sarah Percival

- B.1.1 From context 102, the excavation produced a small amount of undiagnostic iron slag weighing 0.097kg.

B.2 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.2.1 The excavation produced a single shard of window glass. Although not closely datable, the glass is likely to be at its earliest 17th-18th century but may be later.

| Context | Feature | Weight (kg) | Description | Date |
|---------|---------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 103 | Surface | 0.008 | Shard of clear, greenish tinted, possibly lozenge shaped window glass, somewhat iridescent and well cut. Possible traces of lead lines can be seen on the surface of the glass on two or three edges, indicating it was part of a leaded glazed window. One edge appears grozed. | 17th-18th century |

Table 1: Glass

B.3 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a pottery assemblage of 18 sherds, weighing 0.213 kg, from two contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 0.012 kg.

Methodology

- B.3.2 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.
- B.3.3 The bulk of the material was recovered from layer 102 and included a rim from a well made Tin-Glazed Earthenware jug, alongside Post-medieval Redware, post-medieval

Black-Glazed ware and what at first glance appear to be sherds from several English Stoneware vessels. However, three sherds from a brown, dipped, glazed vessel, moulded or engine-turned and possibly a jug, the fabric of which is slightly orange, have not quite reached stoneware temperature and are still slightly porous; these are most likely slightly under fired Nottinghamshire stoneware sherds. Oswald describes the fabric as ranging in colour from buff to deep orange to light and dark grey (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum 2015).

- B.3.4 The later fabrics present belong to the 18th-19th century and alongside the large, moderately abraded post-medieval Redware sherds, suggest an 18th century date for the context. Surface 103, which lay below the layer 102, produced only a single sherd from a post-medieval Black-Glazed ware bowl.
- B.3.5 The assemblage is domestic in nature, indicating low levels of pottery deposition across the site with some reworking of material.

Pottery Catalogue

| Context | Feature | Fabric | Basic Form | Sherd Count | Weight (kg) | Pottery Date Range |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 102 | Layer | Post-medieval Redware | Bowl body sherd | 3 | 0.037 | Mid 16th-18th century |
| | | Post-medieval Redware | Jar or jug base | 1 | 0.082 | |
| | | Post-medieval Redware | Bowl rim | 1 | 0.039 | |
| | | Post-medieval Redware | Jug rim and handle | 1 | 0.030 | |
| | | Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware | Bowl base sherd | 1 | 0.018 | Late 16th-end 17th century |
| | | English Stoneware | Jar body sherd | 5 | 0.030 | 18th-end 19th century |
| | | Nottingham Stoneware | Jug body sherds | 3 | 0.020 | 18th century |
| | | Tin-Glazed earthenware | Jug rim | 1 | 0.005 | Late 16th-mid 19th |
| | | Undiagnostic sandy ware | Body sherd | 1 | 0.007 | Not closely datable |
| 103 | Surface | Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware | | 1 | 0.012 | Late 16th-end 17th century |
| Total | | | | 18 | 0.280 | |

Table 2: Pottery

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

- B.4.1 A single stem from a clay tobacco pipe was recovered from spread 102 (0.007kg). The stem is not closely datable beyond the broad date of 1580-1900.

B.5 Metalwork Catalogue

by Chris Faine

- B.5.1 SF **1** Context **103**. Fragment of copper alloy sheet. Circular with uppermost portion missing. Diameter: 45mm Width: 3mm. No attachments apparent; possibly a portion of brooch plate or mount. Date: Uncertain.
- B.5.2 SF **2** Context **102** Square section iron nail. Heavily corroded. Length: 50mm. Date: Roman-Medieval

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Casa-Hatton, R. 2001. *Prehistoric activity at land within the former British sugar factory site, Oundle Road, Peterborough: An Archaeological Investigation*. Cambridge County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report

Casa-Hatton, R., Baker, T. and Cooper, S. 2007. *Late Medieval and post-medieval remains at the Queensgate Centre and Westgate Arcade, Peterborough*. CAMARC Report number 954.

RCMH (England).1969. *Peterborough New Town, A survey of the antiquities in the areas of development*. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Thomas, J., Courtney, P., Marsden, P., Sawday, D., Browning, J. and Monckton, A. 2008. *Archaeological excavation at 'The Walnuts', Oundle Road, Woodston, Peterborough*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

Online resources

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 10 June 2015)

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-49706-71-73-wharf-road-#.VXk1v1IzoyE> (accessed 11 June 2015)

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/searchq=cache:tmstslAM2aoJ:https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/PDF/env-con-draft/LocalListFinal140211.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk> (accessed 11 June 2015)

'Woodstone', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Huntingdonshire* (London, 1926), p. 297 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/hunts/p297> (accessed 10 June 2015)

http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/sheet/os_unions_1803_1838_se/Oakham_1803_1838 (accessed 10 June 2015)

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (2015) 'Ware Descriptions: Nottingham-type' Online. Available at

<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/ColonialCeramics/ColonialWareDescriptions/Nottingham.html>(Accessed 11 June 2015)

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------|-------------|------------|
| OASIS Number | oxfodar3-214201 | | | |
| Project Name | Evaluation at 143 Oundle Road, Woddston, Peterborough | | | |
| Project Dates (fieldwork) | Start | 08-06-2015 | Finish | 09-06-2015 |
| Previous Work (by OA East) | No | | Future Work | Unknown |

Project Reference Codes

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Site Code | PETOUR15 | Planning App. No. | 13/00136/FUL |
| HER No. | | Related HER/OASIS No. | |

Type of Project/Techniques Used

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15 |
| Development Type | Urban 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 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 type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input checked="" 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 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 |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Stone Surface | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 | Ceramic | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 |
| Building footings | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 | Cu obj | Select period... |
| | Select period... | Glass | Bronze Age -2.5k to -700 |

Project Location

| | | |
|------------|------------------|---|
| County | Peterborough | Site Address (including postcode if possible) |
| District | | 143 Oundle Road |
| Parish | Woodston | Woodston |
| HER | Peterborough | Peterborough |
| Study Area | 10m of trenching | National Grid Reference TL 18529 97823 |

Project Originators

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Organisation | OA EAST |
| Project Brief Originator | Rebecca Casa-Hatton |
| Project Design Originator | Aileen Connor |
| Project Manager | Aileen Connor |
| Supervisor | Kathryn Nicholls |

Project Archives

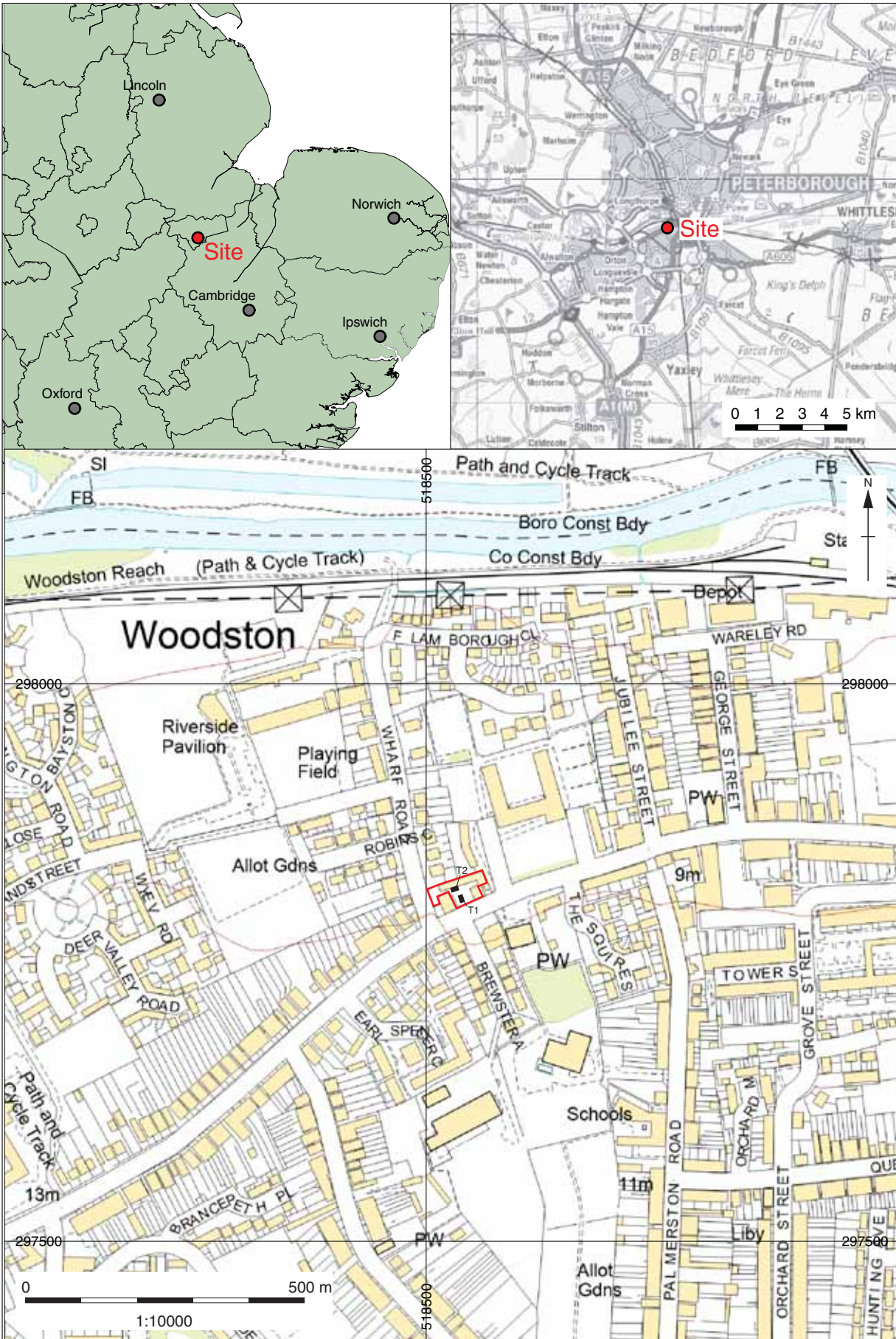
| Physical Archive | Digital Archive | Paper Archive |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Peterborough Museum | OA East | Peterborough Museum |
| PETOUR15 | PETOUR15 | PETOUR15 |

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stratigraphic | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Survey | | <input 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> GIS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics | <input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images | <input type="checkbox"/> Diary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image | <input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets | <input type="checkbox"/> Map |
| <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey |

Notes:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference 10001998

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Emaps reference 0100031673

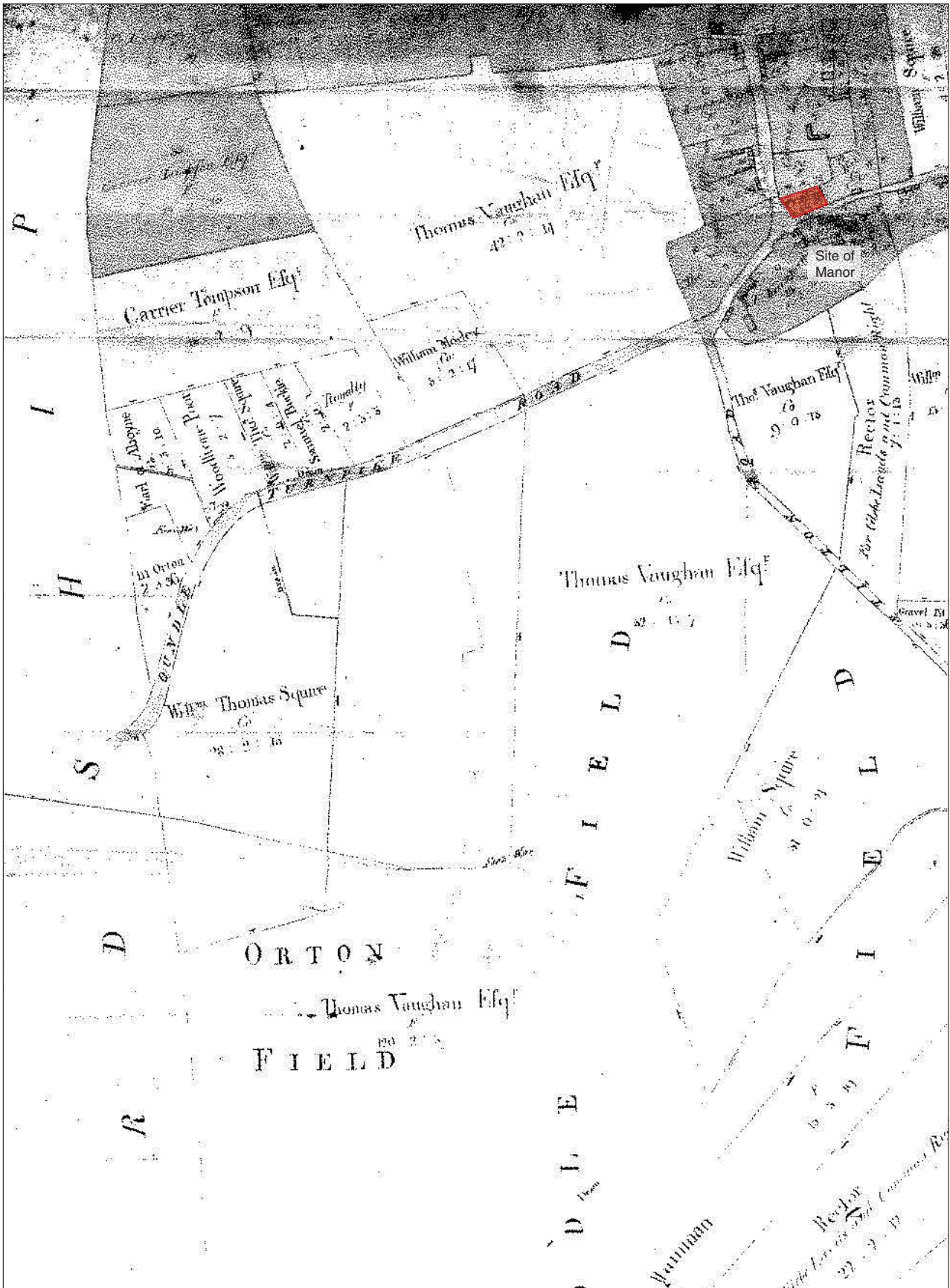


Figure 3: 1811 map, showing development area (red)

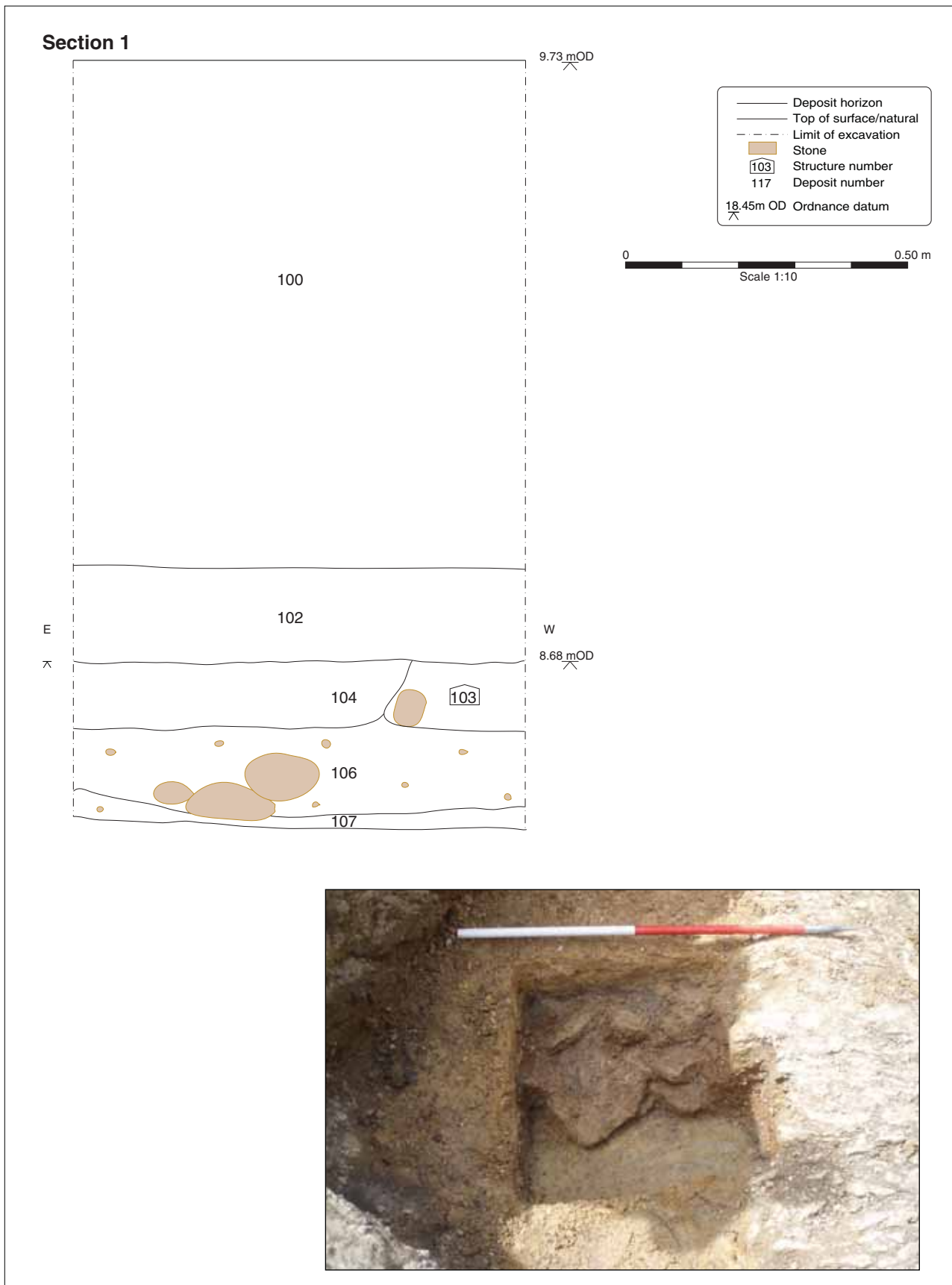


Figure 4: Trench 2- Composite section showing S.1 and overlying deposits, with image inset showing makeup layer 106 (left) and cobbled surface 103 (right), looking West



Plate 1: Trench 2 showing cobbled surface 103, Looking East



Plate 2: Trench 1 showing brick floor and wall footings, Looking North



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*