

Archaeological Field Unit

# An Archaeological Desktop Assessment for the Wing to Peterborough Trunk Main

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**Cambridgeshire County Council**

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*Commissioned By Anglian Water Services Limited*

## **SUMMARY**

The Archaeological Field Unit, Cambridgeshire County Council, was contracted by Anglian Water Services limited to conduct an archaeological desktop assessment for the Wing to Peterborough Trunk Main. Reviews of the relevant archaeological, cartographic, geological/geomorphological, and historical materials were undertaken. The assessment and replotting of aerial photographs were undertaken by Air Photo Services Limited. Unfortunately, this latter work has not been completed at the time that this draft report was produced.

The desktop assessment has identified a number of sites from a range of periods which are likely to be impacted by the proposed pipeline easement. A number of areas of potential impact have also been identified in which it is probable that further as yet undocumented archaeological remains will be encountered. Based on these findings, a number of recommendations have been made for the evaluation phase prior to the commencement of construction. The findings of this study are, however, preliminary and incomplete since the completion of the aerial photographic work will undoubtedly identify more sites which are likely to be impacted by the proposed pipeline.

**An Archaeological Desktop Assessment  
for the Wing to Peterborough Trunk Main  
(TF 989004 to TL 105023 and TL 107945)**

*Site. TF 127945*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December and January 1996, the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council conducted a desk-based archaeological assessment for a 20.7 kilometre pipeline. The proposed route extends from Duddington in Northamptonshire (TF 989004) across to Wittering whereupon it diverges: the northern route terminates at a reservoir in Southorpe Parish, Peterborough (TL 105023); and the northern route terminates at a reservoir in Chesterton Parish, Huntingdonshire (TL 107945). The desk-based study includes aerial photographic assessment and replotting which has been undertaken by Air Photo Services.

The work was carried out on behalf of Anglian Water Services Limited. All elements of the study were conducted in accordance with the Brief for Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment produced by the Archaeology Section of Cambridgeshire County Council.

## 2. BACKGROUND

The pipeline route crosses from the Welland to the Nene Valley. It passes through: Duddington and King's Cliffe Parishes in Northampton; Wittering, Thornhaugh, Southorpe, Upton, Sutton and Ailsworth Parishes in the former Soke of Peterborough; and, Water Newton and Chesterton Parishes in Huntingdonshire.

For the purposes of the desktop study, which constitutes the initial phase of archaeological mitigation for the proposed pipeline, all archaeological sites within a 500 m corridor on either side of the proposed route have been examined. This swath is referred to as the "project corridor". The examination of such a wide zone is necessary for an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area to be impacted by a development, since many 'sites' extend across large tracts of land. Consequently it is necessary to infer the elements of a landscape likely to be impacted, e.g., field boundaries in the vicinity of a Roman settlement. The broader information also provides a context for the interpretation of possible finds during later phases of work.

For the purposes of assessing actual impacts and mitigation measures, a 100 m wide swath, 50 m on either side of the proposed centre line, will be examined in detail. This swath is referred to as the "pipeline easement". At the time of writing, the exact location of the 30 m wide easement is not known as the maps only indicate an approximate centre line for the pipeline itself.

## 3. AIMS

There are four principle aims of the desktop study:

1. To identify areas of high archaeological potential through an assessment of the existing air photographic, archaeological, cartographic, geomorphological/geological and historical records for the project corridor.

2. To assess the impacts of the proposed development, mainly based on the extent of ground disturbances, upon known or potential archaeological resources.
3. To make judgements on the relative significance of the archaeological resources within the context of regional and thematic research priorities.
4. To make appropriate recommendations for further mitigation work, if necessary. Different sampling strategies may be recommended based upon their appropriateness for the investigation of a particular type of archaeological resource.

## **4 METHODS**

The primary methods employed were the collation, synthesis and interpretation of existing data in order to evaluate the known and potential archaeological resources. The existing records consulted included air photographic, archaeological, cartographic, geomorphologic/ geological and historical information. In addition, field visits along sections of the pipeline route were conducted on 5th and 10th January, 1996.

### **4.1 Aerial Photographic Assessment and Replotting**

The examination of air photographs is intended to identify soilmarks and cropmarks indicative of archaeological sites. Soilmarks are formed by variations in the colour and composition of the soil as a result of anthropogenic or natural processes. Cropmarks reflect the differential growth of some crops over buried archaeological or geological features. The interpretation of soilmarks and cropmarks requires a specialism in the differentiation of archaeological and geological features.

Air Photo Services were contracted to conduct the assessment and replotting of air photographs for the pipeline easement (Appendix A). For the entire project corridor, replotting has been undertaken at 1:100,000. Replotting at 1:25,000 will occur in the vicinity of complex crop and soil marks.

### **4.2 Archaeological Evidence**

The known archaeological sites and finds within the project corridor were ascertained from an examination of the Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record. In addition, reference was made to the parish folders, published reports, unpublished reports, letters and observations on file at the County Archaeological Offices. Consultations have occurred with a number of individuals who have conducted archaeological fieldwork within the project corridor or the Nene Valley.

It should be noted that the known archaeological resources within an area have to be evaluated critically. The distribution of finds is distorted by: the location of upstanding earthworks; work which has been conducted ahead of development; the documented work of antiquarians; and, the documentation of inadvertent finds.

Only in recent decades have more comprehensive regional projects been undertaken to catalogue archaeological sites more systematically, e.g., the

Fenland Survey and research by the Nene Valley Research Committee. Not all sites within these regions are identified by these more comprehensive investigations, largely due to the burial of earlier landscapes by more recent processes, e.g., alluviation or peat formation.

A gazetteer of known archaeological sites has been produced for the pipeline easement (Appendix B). The distribution of known archaeological finds, as outlined in this gazetteer, can in no way be taken as definitive. Other than the known archaeological resources, it serves as a guide to the nature of archaeological remains likely to be encountered during the proposed development.

#### **4.3 Cartographic Sources**

All the relevant historic maps at the Cambridge, Huntingdon and Northampton Records Offices were consulted. The majority of these maps were estate, tithe or enclosure maps drafted within the last two hundred years. The historical information gained from these maps provides some insight on medieval/post-medieval land use patterns. They are also valuable for assessing the impacts of land uses over the last two hundred years on the survival and degree of preservation of any earlier, buried or upstanding, archaeological sites.

#### **4.4 Geomorphologic/Geological Data**

Geological and topographic maps were consulted to enable the interpretation of the solid and drift geology. From the identification of geomorphologic and geological deposits, and the surfaces which they constitute, general interpretations can be made about the age and nature of potential archaeological finds. Any such interpretation draws heavily from the finds associated with similar deposits in similar locations within the region.

Of particular interest for the present study are the river gravel terraces within the Nene River Valley. The river gravels are fluvial deposits which accumulated after the Anglian glaciation as a result of deposition and erosion of the weathered glacial drift (Horton 1989:18). Excavations of terrace gravels within the Nene Valley at Woodstone and Water Newton have uncovered Palaeolithic animal remains in association with cultural remains (Fox et al. 1926). Similar Palaeolithic mammalian remains have been found in second terrace river gravels at Sutton Cross (Langford 1992). River gravels within Cambridgeshire and elsewhere have yielded rich finds from a number of prehistoric periods. Those within the Nene Valley are no exception (Fox et al. 1926:199): "In all probability Lower and Middle Palaeolithic implements could be found throughout in the gravels of the Nene Valley"

Across the flood plain of the River Nene, alluvial deposits form a veneer burying the river gravels and preserving any underlying archaeological surfaces and features. The alluvial sediments mask any cropmark or soilmark responses and act to preserve the archaeological sediments beneath from subsequent disturbances. Initial alluviation within the Nene Valley has been dated to 3500-4500 BP (Horton 1989:28). Consequently, only sites dating after this period will be represented on or within the alluvium, and finds from earlier periods will be buried. Buried archaeological sites have been encountered beneath alluviated landscapes elsewhere in Cambridgeshire, e.g., at the Willingham-Over quarry, Cam and Ouse Valleys.

#### **4.5 Historical Evidence**

The primary sources consulted for historical information were the Victoria County Histories and Royal Commission of Historical Monuments of England volumes. These references provide specific information on documented sites and some general observations on the types of activity occurring in given areas during prehistoric and historic periods. These comprehensive overviews are organised by parish.

#### **4.6 Field Visit**

A field visit was conducted along those portions of the corridor accessible for the desk-top study. Unfortunately there was not sufficient time to liaise with land owners in order to gain access to areas inaccessible from public roads. Only preliminary observations on any upstanding features, topography and ground cover were noted. Of particular importance was the identification of recently ploughed fields which could be fieldwalked prior to the commencement of trial excavations.

### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

For ease of reference the discussion of archaeological and historical resources follows the pipeline route(s) starting at the western terminus. The text is grouped into sections by parish where possible. For lengths of the pipeline route which follow two or more parish boundaries the sections have been merged. Where the pipeline crosses a parish in more than one place, the parish text has been split to accord with the pipeline's route.

#### **5.1 Duddington Parish**

In the fields east of Duddington, three sites are located within the path of the proposed easement: a Romano-British, iron smelting furnace (Northants SMR 2886); a long, shallow pit with charcoal fill of unknown age (Northants SMR 2894); and, a cropmark of a possible ring ditch of unknown age (Northants SMR 1276, Appendix A:Site 1). This cropmark has been mapped by Air Photo Services as part of this investigation. Foard (1978:181) noted that recognition of the iron working site and pit was difficult due to heavy disturbances of the boulder clay subsoil by machinery.

A possible Roman settlement and burial (Northants SMR 2887) have been documented to the north-west of the proposed easement. This complex has yielded: 2nd century pots collected during drainage works (2887/0/1); a scatter of stone, pottery and tile identified during fieldwalking (2887/0/2); and an inhumation burial documented during buildings works (2887/0/3) (RCHME 1975). Further to the north-west of 2887, Romano-British features and artefacts, including swords and spearheads, have been found (Northants SMR 2889/0/0). To the south of the project corridor a Romano-British road has been tentatively identified from aerial photographs (Northants SMR 3010).

The medieval/post-medieval village centre of Duddington (Northants SMR 2888), a designated conservation area, is located north-west of the planned pipeline easement. The village contains a medieval bridge across the Welland (SAM 172) and Saxon finds have been collected within its present day boundaries (Northants SMR 6737). Although a part of the conservation area lies within the proposed project corridor, no Saxon/medieval/post-medieval sites are located in the portion of the settlement within the pipeline easement.

A modern cemetery, which is still in use today lies to the south of the western terminus of the pipeline easement.

Two historic maps were examined for this desktop study. A map of the parish showed that the field boundaries from the present day A43(T) to the western edge of The Assarts (woodland) have remained unchanged since at least 1775 (Anonymous 1775). A map of Assart Farm itself covers the Assarts and North Spinney woodland and depicts the majority as farmland (Anonymous 1798). The proposed easement cuts through former fields and possibly the former garden and farm buildings.

Another cropmark possibly cut by the pipeline easement is a single block of reversed-S curved ridge and furrow located "W[est] of Assart Farm" (SK 997000, RCHME 1975:36). The exact location of the ridge and furrow is uncertain, although the grid reference (SK 997000) places the ridge and furrow within the pipeline easement. The description given suggests a field surrounded by woodland, which does not conform to the current land uses, although as previously mentioned the woodland was formerly cultivated land.

In summary, it is possible that part of the Roman settlement complex 2887 will extend into the pipeline corridor. The local landscape clearly supported Roman occupation, and may have been similarly attractive to pre and post Roman groups. It is highly probable that Roman finds will be encountered; particularly given that industrial activities have previously been documented along the proposed route (Northants SMR 2886). Other sites impacted by the pipeline easement include any features associated with an undated pit (Northants SMR 2894) identified during the installation of an adjacent pipeline, and the undated ring ditch and enclosure identified from cropmarks (Northants SMR 1276). The probability of impacting features associated with sites 2886 and 2894 will depend upon how close the proposed pipeline will be installed to the existing pipeline.

## 5.2 King's Cliffe Parish

Roman occupation has been noted within the parish (RCHME 1975:59), although this is not well documented and none has been identified within the project corridor. On the northern edge of the project corridor Roman temples have been excavated within Collyweston Wood (Northants SMR 2868). A series of buildings were excavated, and stone and pottery scatters in the area suggested that other buildings were located in the vicinity (RCHME 1975:30). Upstanding, nineteenth century steam plough ridge and furrow is located south of the project corridor (RCHME 1975:60).

In summary, a review of the pertinent documents failed to reveal any impacts of the proposed development on known archaeological resources within King's Cliffe Parish. It is possible given the history of the parish, i.e., being under royal ownership and exceptionally well wooded until the nineteenth century (VCH 1906:579), that much of the project route passes through former woodland which may have encroached upon, and subsequently masked traces of earlier occupation. The absence of previously recorded sites in this location does not necessarily reflect its potential.

### 5.3 Thornhaugh/Wittering Boundary

The project corridor includes portions of Thornhaugh and Wittering Parishes. The first section of the pipeline easement lies within Thornhaugh Parish, and passes through or close to a number of archaeological sites. An examination of historic maps of Thornhaugh Parish indicated that a number of former field boundaries in use during post-medieval times would be exposed during stripping of the easement (Dawson 1838).

Cropmarks on air photographs represents linear features perhaps representative of parallel ditches (Cambs SMR 10818). The age and cultural associations are unknown although Palmer has identified similar features further east within the same field (Appendix A:Site 2). The pipeline easement will pass through this cropmark.

Several hundred metres further east, the pipeline easement passes through a soilmark and finds scatter interpreted to have been a possible Roman settlement (Cambs SMR 00002). The site consists of a finds scatter, dark occupation layer and pebbles. These finds are located near a previously identified scatter of scoria (slag) and pottery from a possible Roman metal working site to the north-west (Cambs SMR 00001). The metal working site does not lie on the proposed pipeline easement, although peripheral features may extend into the area. These finds can be seen as elements of the Roman landscape in this area; additional Roman remains have been documented within Bedford Purlieu wood (VCH 1906:529).

Several hundred metres further to the north-east another possible industrial site has been located which consists of pits and quarries cut into the limestone bedrock (Cambs SMR 00008). The site was documented during the installation of a previous pipeline in the area. A bank-ditch-bank feature recorded as a soilmark is possibly impacted by the pipeline easement (Appendix A:Site 4). Disused quarries and pits from past industries are scattered across the parish and probably are derived from a range of periods (VCH 1906:539).

Two further sites have been identified along this section, both are located away from the area to be impacted but are within the project corridor: a possibly Neolithic soilmark three hundred metres to the north-west of the pipeline (Cambs SMR 04258); and a cropmark one hundred metres north of the pipeline (Cambs SMR 09882). This latter cropmark consist of linear ditches and pit rows with a superimposed large rectangular feature and internal enclosures.

In summary, the known sites to be impacted by the pipeline easement along the north-western boundary between Thornhaugh and Wittering are the cropmark of parallel linears (Cambs SMR 10818; Appendix A:Site 2) and a possible Roman settlement (Cambs SMR 00002). It is probable that other elements of the Roman landscape may also be encountered, e.g., elements of an industrial site (Cambs SMR 00001). Recorded evidence points to prehistoric activity and such remains may be encountered within the pipeline easement.



## 5.4 Wittering Parish

The settlement of Wittering dates to at least the Late Saxon period. Late Saxon elements are preserved in the nave, chancel and walls of All Saints Church (Cambs SMR 00032). There are historical accounts which contain details of the medieval/post-medieval settlement (SMR 00031, VCH 1906:539-540). The pipeline passes at least 300 m south of the village.

West of Wittering, three sites are present within the project corridor: two cropmarks have been mapped approximately 350 m and 450 m north of the pipeline (Cambs SMR 00027 and 00028); and a Mesolithic flint scatter is located within the pipeline easement (Cambs SMR 00013). The tenant farmer has also found Neolithic worked flints in this vicinity (Ron McKenna pers. comm.).

South of Wittering, recent investigations have identified a number of sites, primarily from the Roman period, which are of relevance for the current investigations. Fieldwalking and excavations by members of the Nene Valley Research Committee have identified inhumation burials (Cambs SMR 10699 and 10700), pottery scatters (Cambs SMR 10698), a tile kiln and a possible villa site. The Cambridge Archaeology Unit has undertaken fieldwalking in the field east of Diamond Jubilee Plantation as part of the A1 widening project, and there were no significant finds.

The inhumation at SMR 10700 consisted of a female with a child lying across the woman's pelvic girdle (NVRC 1984:11-12). The bones were poorly preserved, with only long bones, a pelvis and skulls surviving. The burial was removed and no artefacts were collected.

The inhumation at Cambs SMR 10699 consisted of a cist burial. The woman had been decapitated, her head was located between her feet. She had been interred with grave goods including bone and copper alloy bracelets, metal pins and glass beads. The nature of the finds suggested a late Roman tradition of burying the dead with offerings and personal belongings (McKenna n.d.:2). According to Ron McKenna, a child burial in the vicinity of Cambs SMR 10699 was removed without the presence of archaeologists. These burials are believed to form part of a small family plot since Roman building materials, three additional burials and a possible boundary ditch have been identified during excavations of a tile kiln several meters to the west (Ron McKenna pers. comm.).

The presence of the tile kiln, but the absence of similar tiles at the small family plot within the field, prompted Ron McKenna and Ian Meadows to search elsewhere for an associated structure. A large villa site was subsequently identified within West Wood to the south-west. The site extends for over 200 m by 200 m; dense quantities of Roman artefacts were collected from shovel test pits and intact stonework in the form of surfaces and walls were identified. Tiles at the site had a similar signature, a base cleft, as those produced at the kiln. A gamekeeper interviewed about the site indicated that cremation urns had been exposed within a stone cist at the site (Ron McKenna pers. comm.).

A small concentration of Saxon cremation urn sherds were collected in the western portion of the field (east of SMR 10699). No associated remains, e.g., human bones, have been found in the vicinity. This field will be

rewalked in the near future by the Nene Valley Research Committee in an attempt to clarify the nature of the Saxon finds (Ron McKenna pers. comm.).

Fieldwalking in the field immediately to the west has identified a medieval pottery scatter in the north of the field with Roman finds further to the south (McKenna 1996). The southernmost 30 m within the field contained few finds. The finds of fieldwalking in the field west of SMR 10700 are still being processed.

Ron McKenna (pers. comm.) indicated that concentrations of Roman pottery sherds and stonework have been found by the tenant farmer towards the A1 in the field in which Cambs SMR 10700 is located. These may suggest the former presence of a building in this vicinity.

In summary, the pipeline easement passes south of Wittering, thereby probably avoiding any major remains of Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement. The pipeline easement passes through a Mesolithic flint scatter (Cambs SMR 00013) to the south-west of Wittering, and through an extensive complex of Roman remains to the south-west (McKenna pers. comm.). The route also passes through the former location of a Roman inhumation (Cambs SMR 10700), and it is possible that other inhumation burials from this period may have been interred in the vicinity. These finds may represent a former cemetery in the area. Other finds suggest an Early Anglo-Saxon presence in the landscape. The possibility of finding previously unrecorded prehistoric as well as a Roman activity cannot be ruled out.

### 5.5 Thornhaugh - North-East Section

The pipeline easement passes through Elms and Sacrewell Farms in the north-east of the parish. There are no recorded finds for Elms Farm on the County SMR. The fields of neighbouring Sacrewell Farm contain a large number of sites. A relatively dense concentration of Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts have been collected including over 15 axes, over 44 arrowheads, spearheads, knives, cores, scrapers and a harpoon point (SMR 01964-01972 and SMR 01976-01981, Abbott 1966/7).

A large number of Roman finds have also been collected from the grounds of Sacrewell Farm (Cambs SMR 01793, 01795-6). A Roman villa, metal working site and graveyard are located on the farm grounds approximately 850 yards south of the proposed pipeline. Over 500 Roman coins have been collected by metal detectorists from one of the Roman homesteads on the property (Sacrewell Farm 1990).

In summary, the pipeline route passes through a relatively dense scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints on Sacrewell Farm. The absence of similar finds on Elms Farm may mark the geographical limits of the scatter, but probably reflects a different management practice regarding the reporting of finds. The flint scatters have all been collected from the ploughsoil which indicates a degree of plough damage to buried features. Better preserved features may be encountered at the foot of the slope where waterlogged conditions may be detected. A small finger of second terrace gravels extends up the valley in which the dismantled railway line is located. An 1838 map shows that a stream formerly flowed down this valley prior to the construction of the modern drain, and marshy ground bordered this stream on its western side (Dawson 1838). The preservation of organics associated with *in situ* activities may be preserved within waterlogged deposits buried under

colluvium at or near the base of the slope. The majority of Roman finds are further south-west, away from the pipeline route.

### 5.6 Southorpe/Sutton/Upton Parishes - The Northern Route

Fleet has suggested that limestone quarrying occurred across Southorpe Parish during the medieval/post-medieval periods. The route of the pipeline passes close to former quarry works at Crow Spinney. These quarries, however, are absent from an 1843 map of the parish (Arden 1843). To the south-east of the junction of the proposed routes, a possible, double ditched trackway has been tentatively inferred from cropmarks (Cambs SMR 09886). The actual function of the cropmark is uncertain, since the trackway would be broad and irregular. Fieldwalking of the site failed to yield any finds (Fleet 1992:32-3).

The path of the proposed pipeline easement cuts Ermine Street (Cambs SMR 10073), a major Roman road. It is possible that adjacent Roman activity areas may be encountered, as is the case for other sections of this important north-south road and SAM 97 to the south. It is not known whether the buildings at SAM 97 extend further north into the pipeline easement. The pipeline route also crosses post-medieval field boundaries (Arden 1843).

No other archaeological sites have been recorded within Southorpe Parish which are close to the northern pipeline easement. A Mesolithic flint scatter (Cambs SMR 00061) and Southorpe Hall (Cambs SMR 00085a) are located north of the project corridor.

A number of cropmarks are located in Upton Parish 300 m south of the proposed route. These cropmarks include a possible enclosure (Cambs SMR 09889) and a double ditched ring ditch (Cambs SMR 09890). Another cropmark probably represents geological patterning (Cambs SMR 09891).

Approximately 800 m south of the proposed route, finds scatters from a number of periods have been documented from fieldwalking: Neolithic flint scatters (Cambs SMR 02140); Roman finds, including window glass and slag, suggestive of a settlement (Cambs SMR 02142); and, a medieval finds scatter (Cambs SMR 02141). These scatters have been documented by fieldwalking. It is not known whether the fields on the proposed route have been surveyed, e.g., as part of the fieldwalking survey of the Soke of Peterborough (Hall and Martin 1980).

In summary, other than Ermine Street no other archaeological sites are known to be impacted by the proposed pipeline easement. However, the absence of finds is surprising given the density of finds in neighbouring north-east Thornhaugh. Rather than representing an actual lack of archaeology, the paucity of finds may be due to the lack of documented investigations in the area. A similar density of unrecorded finds may be present.

### 5.7 Sutton Parish - Southern Route

The northern portion of the pipeline is aligned north-west to south-east and traverses land formerly known as Sutton Heath, North Field and Middle Field (Anonymous 1903). This portion runs parallel to: the eastern boundary of Sacrewell Farm, approximately 350-450 m to the west; and, Ermine Street, approximately 500-550 m to the east. East of the settlement of Sutton, the proposed route runs north-south across Meadow Field (Anonymous 1903) to the boundary with Ailsworth Parish.

The Archaeological Field Unit has previously conducted a desk-top study of a 82 hectare parcel in Sutton (Wait and Hoyland 1992). A number of cropmarks described in their report were assigned to specific periods whereas on the County SMR they are undated. In this report the SMR entries have been followed given the uncertainties of assigning periods to unexcavated features.

The archaeological sites which the proposed pipeline easement cuts are:

- a cropmark of an undated possible field system and pit alignment (Cambs SMR 10044);
- medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (Cambs SMR 00228) and a possible headland (Appendix A:Site 6);
- the A47(T) which follows the line of a former Roman road; and,
- a rectangular enclosure and ring ditch (Cambs SMR 09085, Appendix A:Site 8) and a complex of ring ditches and enclosures (Cambs SMR 09086, Appendix A: Site 7), although these probably lie outside the easement.

Although there are only a few sites which the pipeline easement impacts, the northern portion of the proposed route passes through an area of dense archaeological remains. Consequently, the potential for encountering additional archaeological finds is high.

#### Prehistoric Landscape

In addition to the aforementioned artefact scatters (sub-section 5.5), the south-eastern fields of Sacrewell Farm contain a complex of prehistoric and undated cropmarks with Neolithic/Bronze Age flints, pottery and bronze (SAM 201, Cambs SMR 00190a-h) and a Bronze Age cist burial (Cambs SMR 00176). Prehistoric finds have also been documented east of the pipeline easement (Cambs SMR 00094, SMR 00097). Prehistoric finds have been found elsewhere in the project corridor: a Neolithic flint scatter including transverse arrowheads and blades (Cambs SMR 00229) on the western side of the proposed pipeline easement to the north of the village; and, Bronze Age flints and cropmark to the east of Sutton and the proposed pipeline (Cambs SMR 01584 and 09166).

A large number of undated cropmarks have been identified on either side of the pipeline easement, and the majority of these are probably prehistoric: a ring ditch and linear (Cambs SMR 00227); a posthole of unknown age (Cambs SMR 00230); an undated rectangular enclosure (Cambs SMR 5665); a double ditched ring ditch with possible pits in the interior (Cambs SMR 08359); a pit alignment (Cambs SMR 8368); three ring ditches (Cambs SMR 01986, 01987, 08144); and, further ring ditches and trackway east of the village (Cambs SMR 09087 and 09167).

#### Roman Landscape

The proposed pipeline easement passes through the Nene Valley Roman landscape. High densities of Roman sites are present in the region, although the only known Roman site to be impacted is the Roman road whose line is now approximated by the A47 (Site 571, RCHME 1975:117) will be impacted by the pipeline. The results of trial excavations and boreholes conducted in 1984 by the Nene Valley Research Committee during the construction of

Castor/Ailsworth bypass are unpublished (Cambs SMR 08465, 08465, 08472, 08474).

Only a few known Roman finds are actually present within the project corridor. Roman settlements, pottery scatters and field system have been identified from cropmarks (SAM 123, Cambs SMR 00095-6) to the east of the pipeline easement and west of Ermine Street. Roman pottery has been found east of Sutton village (Cambs SMR 07854).

Clusters of Roman sites are present immediately outside the project corridor: a variety of Roman finds are present on the inside bank of the meander of the River Nene; a Roman settlement is south of Sutton (Cambs SMR 00217); and, Roman settlements and field systems are east of Ermine Street, including a possible Roman fort (SAM 138). Recent investigations at this last site suggest that at least one enclosure may be prehistoric (Challands 1990a and b).

#### Medieval/Post-Medieval Landscapes

The only finds from the medieval/post-medieval periods to be directly impacted by the proposed pipeline easement are ridge and furrow cropmarks (Cambs SMR 00228) and a possible headland (Appendix A:Site 6). Other sites within the project corridor are Sutton Cross (Cambs SMR 01585); ridge and furrow soilmarks and cropmarks (Cambs SMR 01586 and 01587, respectively); possible evidence of quarrying (Appendix A:Site 5); and, structures within the settlement of Sutton (Cambs SMR 00220-1, 00223, 00225).

In summary, although only a few known archaeological sites are likely to be directly impacted by the proposed pipeline easement, it is probable that at least one element of the Neolithic/Bronze Age, Roman or medieval/post-medieval landscapes in Sutton Parish will be impacted by soil stripping. Additional elements of each landscape are potentially located within the pipeline easement. Further, depending upon the specifications of the pipeline excavations, particularly the depth of excavation, it is possible that buried palaeolithic finds could be encountered within the second terrace gravels (after Langford 1992, refer to Section 4.4).

### 5.8 Ailsworth Parish

Only a short section of the proposed pipeline easement traverses the south-western corner of Ailsworth Parish. An historic map of the area did not reveal any information of interest, other than features in use during the last 100 years, e.g., a towing path adjacent to the river (Stanford 1898).

The proposed pipeline easement passes south-west of a scheduled Roman villa complex identified from aerial photographs (Cambs SMR 00266, SAM 126; Appendix A:Site 9). It is probable that field systems, outbuildings or other features associated with this villa may be encountered outside the scheduled area. At this stage, it is presumed that the easement will not encroach on the scheduled area. This villa site is located on alluvium, and other as yet undocumented sites from earlier periods may have been sealed underneath. A Bronze Age flint scatter (Cambs SMR 01581) and a ring ditch (Cambs SMR 09083) are located to the east of the scheduled area.

## 5.9 Water Newton Parish

Water Newton Parish, and Chesterton Parish to the south, contain a large number of Roman sites centred on the enclosed small town of Durobrivae (SAM 130) with adjoining villa complexes, fort and industrial areas (SAM 98, 125, 127, 128 and 263). A number of sites are present within the boundaries of the corridor established for the purposes of this study, although no documented sites will be directly impacted by the pipeline easement.

Taylor (in VCH 1926:234) discusses the possible presence of a large Roman cemetery which Stukeley made reference to in his late nineteenth century notes. Stukeley stated that a cemetery was located on a low gravelly hill between Sibson and Water Newton, just south of the parish boundary. Taylor suggests that the cemetery may be located adjacent to quarry pits south-east of Water Newton village. If the former location is correct, this may be the low gravel rise cut by the pipeline easement immediately south of the A1 (Great North Road).

The Roman sites within the project corridor are: a Roman coffin (Cambs SMR 10332a); Roman pottery found during road construction (Cambs SMR 01580); excavated building and villa sites within SAM 130 (Cambs SMR 01876 and 01710); and, a cropmark (Cambs SMR 09093).

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation and thirteenth century stock raising have been documented on the edge of Water Newton (Cambs SMR 01578). Medieval and post-medieval finds within the settlement consist of the church (Cambs SMR 01582) and a post-medieval house (Cambs SMR 01582), and materials documented during road construction (Cambs SMR 01579). Saint Remigius Church is mentioned in the Domesday book. No *in situ* structural elements of the Saxo-Norman building remain, although twelfth century stonework has been incorporated into the current building (VCH 1926:230).

Two maps of Water Newton Parish indicate the post-medieval land uses. An enclosure map dated 1837 shows the land use for each field within the parish, and shows a formerly more northern route for the Great North Road west of the village (Dawson 1837). This more northerly route is also depicted on an anonymous estate map (Anonymous 1770) and a late seventeenth century map of the settlement (Anonymous 1674). This more northerly route, or routes, will be cut by the pipeline easement.

In the south-east of the parish, three undated crop and parchmarks (Cambs SMR 09089, 09090 and 09123) are located a few hundred meters west of the pipeline easement.

In summary, the proposed pipeline easement will only directly impact the former medieval/post-medieval Great North Road and features associated with it. Although the pipeline easement traverses a Roman landscape it does not directly impact any previously documented sites, although it may possibly cross a former Roman cemetery south-west of the village. It is presumed that SAM 130 will be avoided. It is probable, however, that elements of the Roman landscape will be impacted, particularly outbuildings, fields and property boundaries associated with the villas. The main pottery kilns and metal working areas are located to the north-east, although it is not implausible that other workshops could have been located in the vicinity of the pipeline easement.

A recent fieldwalking survey of fields within the boundaries of SAM 130 but south-west of Durobrivae, show a strong distance decay effect away from the main settlement (Kemp 1993). The find of this study suggests that finds associated with settlement will be limited along the pipeline easement. A large number of prehistoric type cropmarks were identified within the field covered by this survey, and point to the need for an awareness of prehistoric landscapes within this Roman centre.

### 5.10 Chesterton Parish - Southern Terminus

Jamison, in her history of Chesterton, notes the presence of Neolithic flints from across the parish (in VCH 1936:139). The only identified prehistoric finds within Chesterton are Mesolithic flints within the village. This suggests that similar finds may be found in the pipeline easement.

In the northern portion of the parish, three cropmarks are located a few hundred metres east of the pipeline easement. These represent possibly Roman (Cambs SMR 09168), Roman and medieval (Cambs SMR 09175(a)), and unknown (Cambs SMR 09096) periods. Some of these cropmarks may represent sections of a Roman road (Cambs SMR 09168 and 09175).

Adjacent to and south of the village, only a few scattered sites from a range of periods have been documented. There is only one Roman site, a possible Signal Station (Cambs SMR 01335, SAM 116). The interpretation of this site is problematic, since other records refer to it as a round barrow (Jamison in VCH 1936:139, DoE 1982) or a medieval windmill (Kemp 1995). The depiction of this site on a nineteenth century map of the parish shows the feature as partially ringed by a ditch or fosse (Haywood 1838). The presence of this ditch, however, does not validate one interpretation over the others, and excavation may only ultimately identify the site's origins.

No Saxon sites have been recorded by archaeologists within the village, although ownership records indicate that there was a Late Saxon presence in the area (Jamison in VCH 1936). Saint Michael's Church is mentioned in the Domesday book, although no Saxon structural elements survive. Some parts of the nave walls date to the twelfth century (Jamison in VCH 1936). Medieval/post-medieval sites are present within the village (Cambs SMR 05172 and 01606) and a medieval, subrectangular moat has been found north of the village (Cambs SMR 01603). Ridge and furrow (Cambs SMR 01602) has been mapped south of the settlement.

An undated cropmark has been mapped south-west of the proposed easement (Cambs SMR 10081). The cropmark consists of traces of a field system on periglacially striped hill slope.

In summary, no known sites have been documented within the pipeline easement, although it is probable that elements of Roman and post-Roman field systems will be encountered north of Chesterton. Features associated with SAM 116 may be located on the summit of Chesterton Hill and prehistoric activity may be located within the pipeline easement. Given the vantage point afforded by Chesterton Hill it has probably been utilised during a number of periods.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

### **6.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (c.450,000-c3,500 BC)**

Evidence of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity has been documented within or just outside the project corridor. Palaeolithic finds have been collected from excavations within Nene Valley river gravels at Sutton Cross on the eastern boundary of the corridor. Similar finds may be encountered during the installation of this pipeline, depending upon the depth of excavation, given their presence in the gravels elsewhere in the Nene and Welland Valleys.

Mesolithic flint scatters have been identified within Wittering, Southorpe and Chesterton Parishes. Only one, a flint scatter in Wittering Parish (Cambs SMR 00013) will be directly impacted by the proposed development although others are likely to exist. As well as being located in the topsoil, Mesolithic surfaces and sites may be present sealed beneath the alluvium on the valley floors. Field walking and prospective test pitting will help to characterise known sites and identify new sites.

### **6.2 Neolithic (c3,500-c2,000 BC) and Bronze Age (c2,000-600 BC)**

Neolithic and Bronze Age sites have been documented within most of the parishes covered by this assessment. Of greatest significance are the Neolithic and Bronze Age flint scatters on Sacrewell Farm, Thornhaugh Parish (Cambs SMR 01981). These finds suggest occupation in this vicinity, and field evaluation may enable its location and importance to be more accurately defined.

Bronze Age and Neolithic finds and cropmarks, particularly the numerous ring ditches in Sutton and Water Newton Parishes suggesting the preservation of *in situ* sites. Field investigations of these cropmarks and surface scatters will clarify their age, nature and degree of preservation. Such investigations would also add to the regional understanding of these periods and supplement information gained within the Welland Valley and further downstream in the Nene Valley.

### **6.3 Iron Age (c600 BC - AD 43)**

There is a marked absence of Iron Age sites within the project corridor. A single, possibly Iron Age cropmark (Cambs SMR 00097) is located just east of the project corridor in Upton Parish. This may suggest limited activity in this region during this period, although it more probably reflects the general difficulties in identifying Iron Age sites without excavation. As has occurred elsewhere in Cambridgeshire, sites attributed to earlier or later periods may prove on field investigation to date to the Iron Age.

### **6.4 Romano-British (AD 43-410)**

Romano-British sites are present along the entire length of the project corridor, from Duddington to Chesterton. Roman finds are likely to be directly impacted by the pipeline easement in Duddington, Thornhaugh, Wittering, Ailsworth and Water Newton Parishes. The pipeline crosses two Roman roads, in Southorpe and Sutton Parishes; one of these, Ermine Street, was of major significance to north-south communication in Roman Britain. The pipeline also passes adjacent to three Roman villa complexes and it is probable that associated features will be encountered outside the scheduled areas.



Although there have been numerous investigations of the Water Newton and Chesterton Roman complexes, relatively little is still known about the wider rural landscape away from the villas and main centres. Investigations by the Nene Valley Research Committee south of Wittering have tentatively identified a landscape composed of small farmsteads. Field investigations for the proposed pipeline may identify other possible small holdings.

### **6.5 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)**

There is a marked paucity of previously recorded Anglo-Saxon finds within the project corridor and this lack of finds is common along this section of the Nene Valley (Mackreth n.d.:12, Smith in VCH 1926). As with Iron Age sites, evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon settlement is evasive and does not necessarily indicate a real absence of Saxon settlement.

A number of the villages were certainly founded during Anglo-Saxon or Saxo-Norman times. Documentary records of land ownership and churches attest to a Late Saxon presence in Duddington, Wittering, Water Newton and Chesterton; most of which have names implying earlier settlement. The pipeline easement does not impact on any Late Saxon settlement. The limited number of finds from parishes along the pipeline route, excepting Water Newton, may reflect the relatively few archaeological projects which have been undertaken within the core of these settlements in the last twenty years.

### **6.6 Medieval (AD 1066-1520) and Post-Medieval (AD 1520-present)**

Remains from the medieval/post-medieval periods are scattered throughout the project corridor. In rural areas the majority are ridge and furrow or quarries, and near the villages isolated pottery scatters and earthworks have been identified. The pipeline easement avoids these areas, however it runs in close proximity to Assarts Farm on the eastern edge of The Assarts in Duddington. Also worthy of investigation are the former paths of the Great North Road west of Water Newton. The mapping of the shifting route of the A1 is likely to be more accurately documented by archaeological than cartographic studies.

## **7 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIELD EVALUATION**

Following the desk-top assessment it is possible to make some general recommendations for the field evaluation which should occur prior to the commencement of construction. The actual scope and nature of the works to be conducted must be approved by Louise Austin, Development Control Officer, County Archaeology Section. These recommendations are limited to the sites or potential sites which are to be impacted by construction along the pipeline easement.

### **7.1 Fieldwalking**

As many fields as possible should be investigated to provide information which will define the areas of potential and guide the sampling strategy of the trial excavations. Fieldwalking should minimally occur along the following sections:

- a) In the vicinity of known flint, pottery or building material scatters. All sections of the pipeline easement which impact Mesolithic and

Neolithic/Bronze Age scatters should be intensively walked. The fieldwalking is intended to locate and characterise any concentrations within the scatter to serve as a guide for trial excavations.

b) All cropmarks should be fieldwalked prior to trial trenching as an attempt to ascertain the approximate age and nature of each site.

c) All fields located adjacent to known finds scatters and sites, but which themselves are devoid of recorded finds, e.g., the fields of Elms Farm adjacent to Sacrewell Farm, should be fieldwalked. Fieldwalking will help to determine if distribution of finds reflects the management practices on different properties or accurately represents the archaeology.

4) Sample fieldwalking over areas with a paucity of previously identified finds.

The exact extent of fieldwalking will be determined by the crop cover and ground conditions. Fieldwalking will be limited to the easement and will be conducted on a broad brush basis in order to be rapid and cost-effective.

## 7.2 Geophysical Survey

Magnetometry is recommended in areas of Romano-British metal working (Duddington, Wittering Thornhaugh) and adjacent to SAMs (Sutton, Upton, Water Newton).

## 7.3 Test Pitting

Machine excavated test pits should be excavated within the topsoil and subsoil(s) within all major flint and pottery scatters. The density and nature of the finds within the topsoil and subsoil can then be assessed by sieving volumes of the excavated material. These investigations may also pinpoint any *in situ* cultural remains surviving in the subsoil(s).

### Specific Recommendations

- the Mesolithic flint scatter (Cambs SMR 00013) on Wittering Grange Farm, Wittering Parish
- the Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatter (Cambs SMR 01981) on Sacrewell Farm, Thornhaugh Parish
- other scatters identified from the fieldwalking programme

## 7.4 Trial Trenching

Trial trenches should be minimally excavated through: all areas of known archaeological remains, e.g., cropmarks and known sites; in areas of medium to high archaeological potential, e.g., where the pipeline easement crosses known archaeological landscapes; and, areas with relatively late colluviation and alluviation.

Further, layered trenching should occur in alluviated areas in order that finds on and beneath the alluvial subsoil can be investigated. The trenching will enable the age, nature and degree of preservation of any archaeological remains to be undertaken.

### Specific Recommendations

- the Roman metal working site, cropmark and pit (Northants SMR 2886, 1276 and 2894, respectively) in the fields east of Duddington
- the linear cropmarks (Cambs SMR 10818) and possible Roman settlement (Cambs SMR 0002) at Cross Leys Farm, Wittering Parish
- the vicinity of a Roman inhumation (Cambs SMR 10700) and surface finds on Wittering Grange Farm, Wittering Parish
- at the proposed crossing point of Ermine Street, Southorpe Parish
- west of Sutton Heath Romano-British site (SAM 123), the cropmarks on Sutton Heath (Cambs SMR 10044 and 00228) and the crossing point of the A47(T), Sutton Parish
- at cropmarks in Sutton Parish (Cambs SMR 09085);
- west and south of a Roman villa complex (SAM 126), Ailsworth and Water Newton Parishes
- on the low gravel rise south of Water Newton and the A1 to test for the presence of Stukeley's cemetery
- the fields to the south-west of Durobrivae, Water Newton Parish, to test for the presence of Roman boundaries and field systems.

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Appendix A:- Interim (Camb sources only) 7.1.97

### *Archaeological features*

The following provides summaries of features mapped at 1:10000 and identifies the principal photographs used.

1. SK993004. One small sub-square enclosure and an arc of a possible ring ditch to its north. Both are situated on a local ridge and may mark burial sites. The sub-square enclosure contains a small rectangular feature, probably a recent hand-dug quarry. Another is immediately beyond the enclosure on the SE. The mapped linear features may be limestone jointing (as occurs elsewhere in this area – see, for example, Site 3 below))  
Principal photographs: RC8-LK 11-12.
2. TL025999. Apparent double parallel ditches which cross route of pipeline. Suspect as archaeological features (although for no clearly defined reason).  
Principal photographs: RC8-LK 19.
3. Area TF032008 – TF042015. Four fields in light-toned crop which show water channels (some of which are depressions) and a series of linear, near parallel, crop-marked features. These latter give the appearance of elements of a field system but are more probably caused by limestone jointing (see 1 above) in which natural cracks, filled with soil, are able to affect the growth of cereal in the same manner as archaeological ditches.  
Principal photographs: RC8-IQ 231-233, Z-MU 149-150.
4. TF037005. Two not quite parallel slightly sinuous bank-ditch-bank features recorded in bare soil but no apparent on other photographs. These are uncertain archaeological features.  
Principal photographs: RC8-T 55, 61.
5. TF090002 (west of road). Areas of quarrying. Various styles of extraction including linear wiggles and irregular holes. Slight traces (stereoscopically) of linear earthworks to the north which appear to form rectangular structures – possibly the remains of a related industrial area? Other quarrying in this field south of the stream. None is likely to be affected by the pipeline.  
Principal photographs: RC8-DR 200-202.
5. TF091004 (east of road). Crop-marked linear features appearing to form ditched rectilinear structures and a longer linear ditch. Doubt must be cast on all of these features for the following reason. At the time the photographs were taken (November) the field was in young crop, probably early-autumn sown cereal. While it is possible to have differential crop growth at this date it is an unusual occurrence (although this may be due to the lack of archaeological reconnaissance at that time of year!) which would have required a spell of hot weather after sowing to affect the rates of germination. Such 'germination marks' are more usually observed in March and April. Other questions may be raised by the shape of the features identified: the longer linear could mark the path of a tractor crossing the field. Compaction of soil has been the cause of similar crop marks in other places at this time of year (personal observation). No explanation can be given for the smaller 'features' mapped which may indicate archaeological ditches.

Linear banks cross the field and may be parts of headlands remaining from medieval field systems.

Principal photographs: RC8-DR 200-202.

6. TL093998. Contour-following bank, possibly a headland (possibly a natural scarp?), with traces of ridge and furrow nearby.  
Principal photographs: RC8-DR 201-202.
7. TL102987. Ring ditch cut by modern field boundary. A second ring ditch, showing an internal palisade trench, is situated 130m to the NE. Both occupy the same small area of high ground.  
Principal photographs: obliques listed below under TL104987.
8. TL102983. Parts of two possible rectilinear enclosures, one of which (the smaller) has an attached linear ditch which runs to the west. Some 50m east of the smaller enclosure is an irregular circular feature – the pipeline passes between the two. The larger rectilinear enclosure crosses, or is crossed by, a band of deep soil, probably of river alluvium. Two oblique photographs (AGC 3-4) show these enclosures and some adjacent pits in considerable detail but are impossible to map accurately from.  
Principal photographs: control derived from COS 50, detail from CCW 67.
9. TL104978. South of the railway, on the north bank of the River Nene is an irregular circle with adjacent linear features appearing to form possible rectangular structure. Other linear ditches in this area are clearly pre-railway boundaries and this rectangular structure may be contemporary. Immediately north of the railway are traces of parts of what may have been a rectilinear enclosure and other linear ditches (probably archaeological) and pits. The features north of the railway show indistinctly and they have never been the main target of archaeological oblique photography.  
Principal photographs: RC8-AJ 130-131 plus obliques listed under this NGR below.
10. TL108969. Western extension of previously recorded features that have become visible because due to recent (between 1977 and 1981) ploughing. The field includes a continued length of the straight ditched feature – either a very large enclosure or an angled track (differing ditch widths suggest the former) – which, if extended, will be cut by the pipeline. South of this is what may be a very broad curving track or ditches cut with respect to a former watercourse, now showing as a band of dark soil. The presence of other linear features and enclosures suggest the possibility that the pipeline may cut archaeological features in this area.  
Principal photographs: APS 94.146/4-5; 94.149/34. Others held by CUCAP (indexed under TL111970) show archaeological information in the east field but nothing within 250m of the pipeline.



**Appendix B: Gazetteer of Sites Within or Adjacent to the Pipeline Easement**

Duddington to Southorpe

SMR Number	Site Type	Period	Description
<u>Northants</u> 2887/0/1	Pottery	RB	two, broken 2nd century vessels
2887/0/2	Finds scatter	RB	scatter of stone, tile and pot sherds
2887/003	Inhumation	RB	burial
2886/0/1	Industrial	RB	iron smelting furnace with slag
1276/0/0	Cropmark	U	possible ring ditch (Appendix A:Site 1)
Site 1	Cropmarks	U	sub-square enclosure and quarry (Appendix A:Site 1)
2894/0/1	Unknown	U	pit with charcoal
-	Agricultural	M/PM	reversed-S ridge and furrow
-	Settlement	PM	Assart farmhouse
<u>Cambs</u> 10818	Cropmark	U	parallel linears
Site 2	Cropmark	U	parallel linears (Appendix A:Site 2)
00001	Industrial	RB	scoria and slag from metal working
00002	Settlement	RB	soilmark and finds scatter
Site 4	Cropmarks	U	ditch and bank features (Appendix A:Site 4)
09882	Cropmark	U	linears and pits with rectangular enclosure
00013	Flint scatter	Mes	scatter of flints
10700	Inhumation	RB	woman and child, poorly preserved
-	Finds scatter	RB	stone and pottery sherds
01981	Flint scatter	Neo/BA	worked flints
	Pottery sherd	RB	one sherd of coarse ware

Southorpe/Sutton/Upton Parishes (northern route)

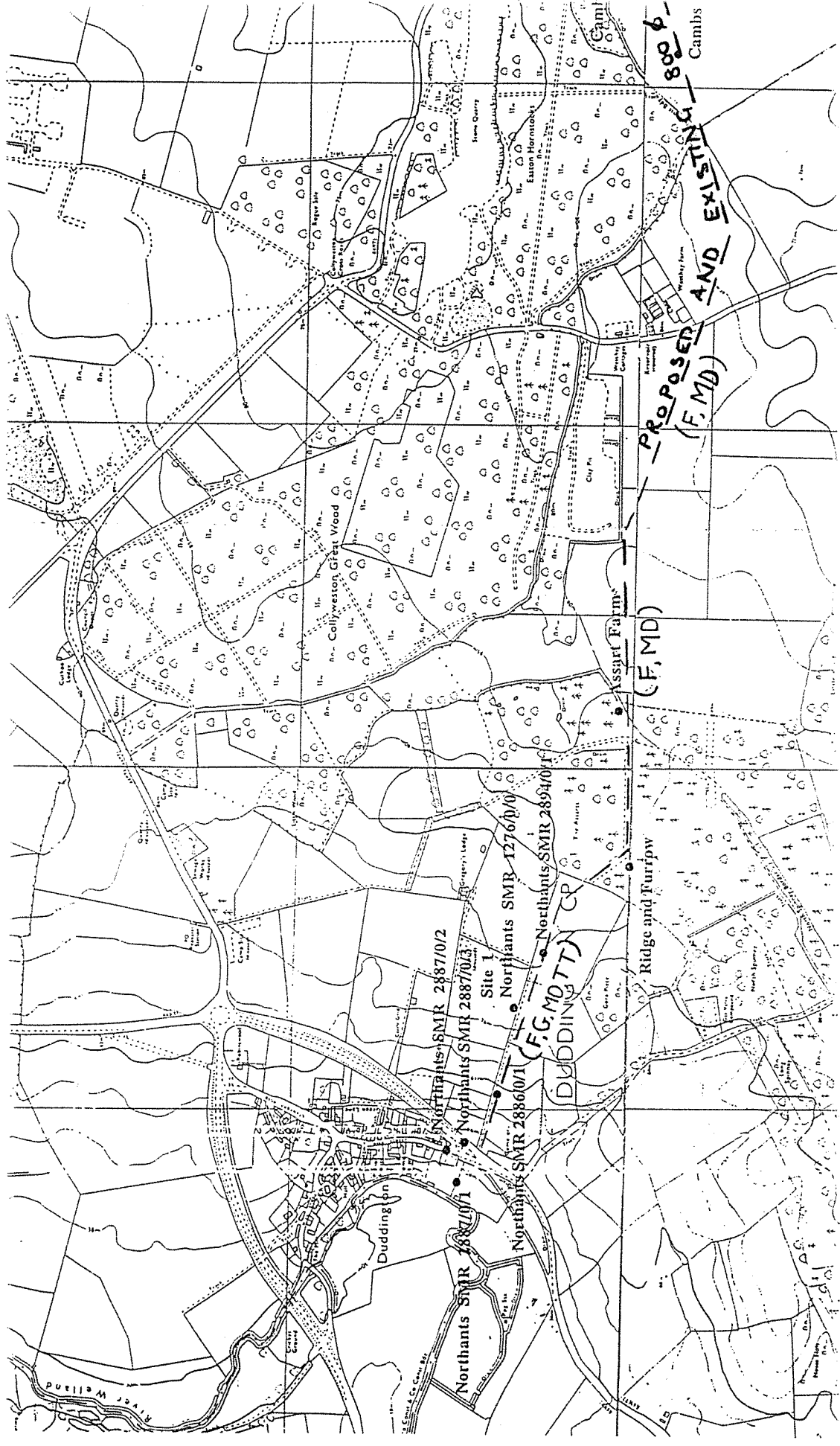
-	Road	RB	Ermine Street - former Roman road
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Sutton to Chesterton Parishes (southern route)

SAM 97	Settlement/ Agriculture	RB	Stonework of buildings and field system
Site 5	Cropmarks	U/M/PM	linear earthworks and quarrying (Appendix A:Site 5)
Site 6	Cropmark	U	contour following bank (Appendix A:Site 6)
10044	Cropmark	U	linear, pit row and enclosure
00228	Cropmark	M/PM	ridge and furrow
-	Road	RB	A47(T) - former Roman road
09086	Cropmarks	U	ring ditches and linears (Appendix A:Site 7)
01586	Agriculture (SM)	M/PM	ridge and furrow, interlocking furlongs
09085	Cropmarks	U	sub-rectangular enclosures and ring ditches (Appendix A:Site 8)
SAM 126 (00266)	Settlement (CM)	RB	villa, ditch, enclosure and trackway (Appendix A:Site 9)
-	Road	M/PM	former alignments of the Great North Road
-	Possible Cemetery	RB	possible location of Stukeley's cemetery

SAM 130 (01876)	Settlement	RB	excavated Roman building and cropmarks (Appendix A:Site 10)
SAM 116	Unknown	U	prehistoric round barrow, RB signal station or M/PM windmill

Note: These sites have been mapped onto the accompanying maps.



**PROPOSED AND EXISTING (F.M.D)**  
800 p - Cambis

**(F.M.D)**  
Assart Farm

**(F.M.D)**  
Dudding Tn CR

Ridge and Turpwy

Dudding Tn

River Welland

Callyweston Great Wood

Site 1

Northants SMR 1276/01

Northants SMR 2887/01

Northants SMR 2887/02

Northants SMR 2887/03

Northants SMR 2886/01

Northants SMR 2894/0

Assart Farm

Dudding Tn CR

Ridge and Turpwy

Dudding Tn

River Welland

Callyweston Great Wood

Site 1

Northants SMR 1276/01

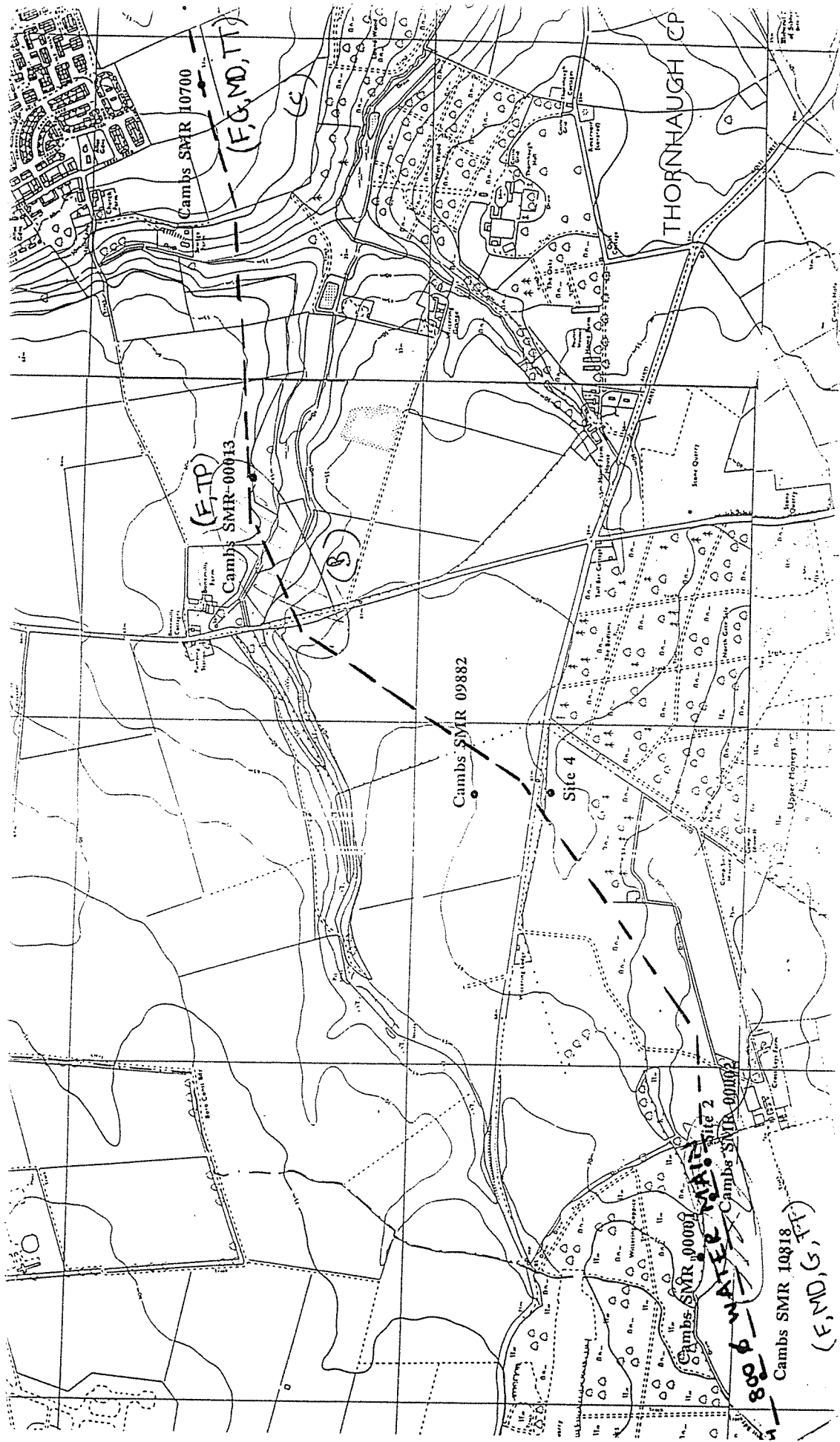
Northants SMR 2887/01

Northants SMR 2887/02

Northants SMR 2887/03

Northants SMR 2886/01

Northants SMR 2894/0



Cambs SMR 10700  
(F, G, MD, TT)

(F, TP)  
Cambs SMR-00913

Cambs SMR 09882

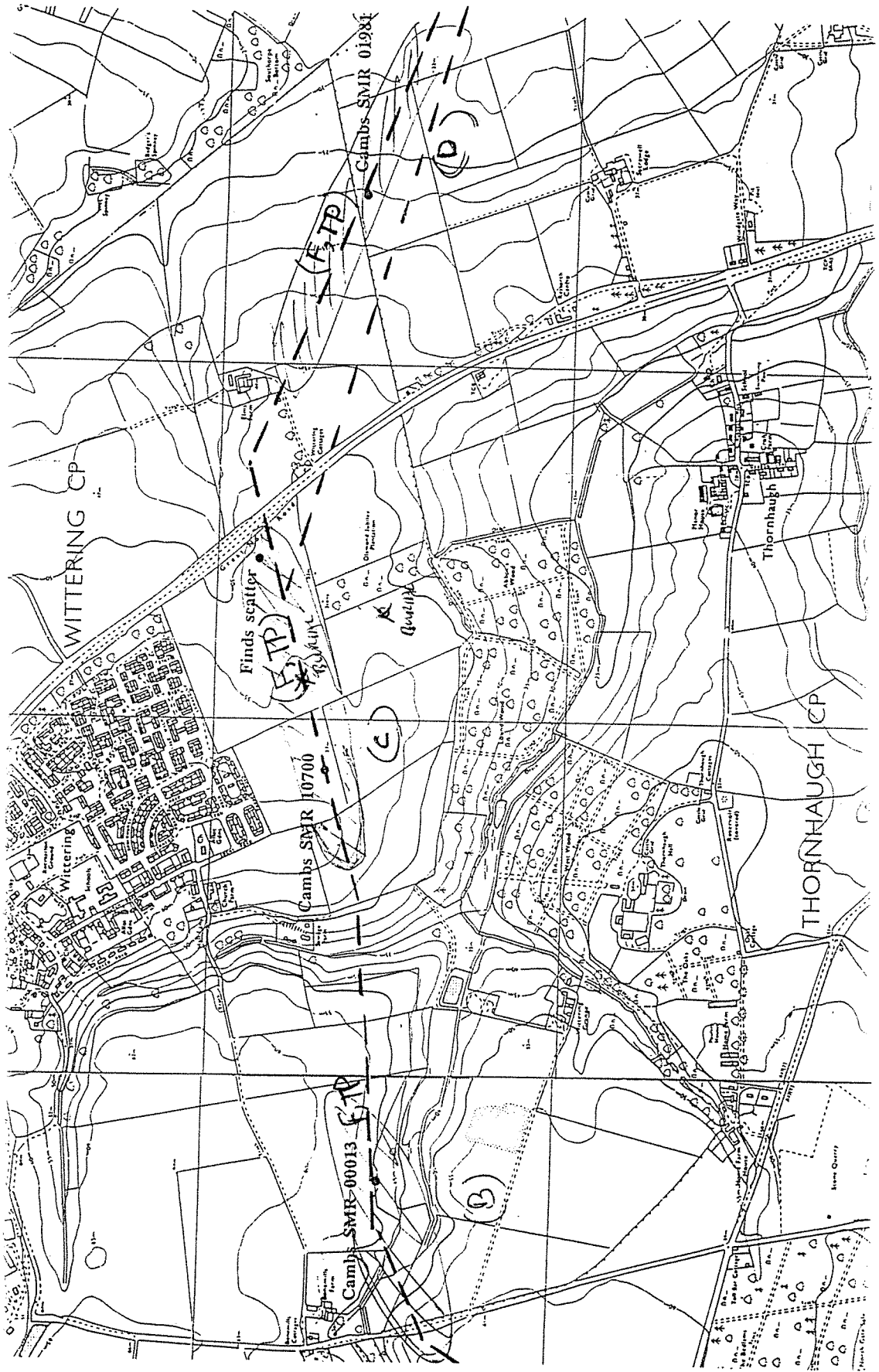
Site 4

Cambs SMR 00007  
Cambs SMR 00002  
800 ft WATER MAIN  
Cambs SMR 10818

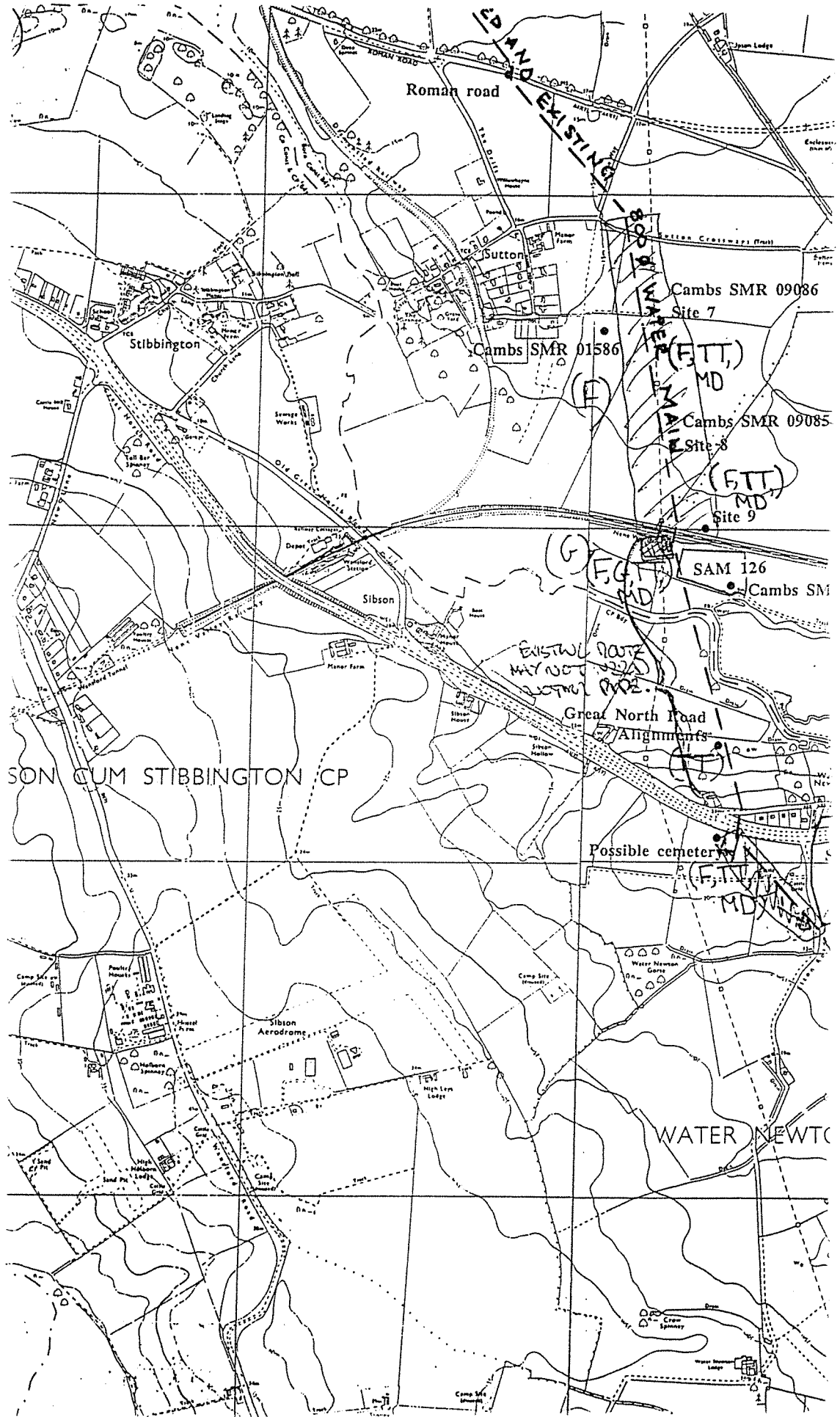
THORNTON CP

Cambs SMR 10818  
(F, MD, G, TT)

(A)







Roman road

EXPAND EXISTING

Cambs SMR 09086  
Site 7

Cambs SMR 01586

Cambs SMR 09085  
Site 8

(FTT) MD  
Site 9

SAM 126

Cambs SM

Great North Road  
Alignments

EXISTING ROUTE  
MAY NOT BE THE  
SAME

Possible cemetery

SON CUM STIBBINGTON CP

WATER NEWTON

Sibson Aerodrome

Water Newton Game

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

Water Newton Lodge

