



Plot 113, Great Haddon, Peterborough

Archaeological Evaluation Report

May 2020

**Client: RPS Consulting on behalf of
Roxhill/Newlands Developments**

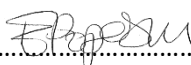
Issue No: 2 (Final)
OAE Report No: 2429
NGR: TL 15338 93518



Client Name: RPS Consulting on behalf of Roxhill/Newlands Developments
Document Title: Plot 113, Great Haddon, Peterborough
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Report No.: 2429
Grid Reference: TL 15338 93518
Site Code: PETPOT20
Invoice Code: PETPOT20
Receiving Body: Peterborough Museum
Event No.: EPB920

OA Document File Location: X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Peterborough\PETPOT20_Plot113\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Peterborough\PETPOT20_Plot113\Project Data\Graphics

Issue No: 2 (Final)
Date: May 2020
Prepared by: Emily Abrehart (Fieldwork Supervisor)
Checked by: Louise Moan (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Rachel Clarke (Post-Excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by: Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publications)
Signature:


.....

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.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Director and Chief Executive
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIIA

Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627

Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Plot 113, Great Haddon, Peterborough

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Emily Abrehart BSc PCIfA

With illustrations by Dave Brown BA

Contents

Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Aims.....	3
2.2 Methodology	3
3 RESULTS	4
3.1 Introduction.....	4
3.2 General distribution of archaeological deposits	4
3.1 Trenches 4, 8 and 10	4
3.2 Trenches 1, 5-7 and 11	4
3.3 Trenches 2, 3, 9, 12-15	4
4 DISCUSSION	6
4.1 Limitations of the evaluation	6
4.2 Archaeological potential.....	6
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	7
APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM	12

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing evaluation trenches (black) in development area (red), with selected geophysical survey interpretation (Richardson 2016)
- Fig. 2 Site plan in relation to nearby archaeological works
- Fig. 3 Site plan
- Fig. 4 Selected sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General site conditions
- Plate 2 General site conditions
- Plate 3 Trench 8, looking north, showing pit **1005** at the far end
- Plate 4 Pit **1005** and modern consolidation layers in Trench 10, looking north-east
- Plate 5 Trench 6, looking north, within interior of pit **1005**
- Plate 6 Consolidation layers in Trench 9, looking north-west
- Plate 7 Trench 14, looking west
- Plate 8 Dumper rut in Trench 14

Summary

Between the 14th and 21st of April 2020 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation at Plot 113, Great Haddon, Peterborough. A total of 15 trenches were excavated across the site, revealing only modern consolidation layers and a large construction pit. No finds were recovered.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Nick Cooke from RPS Consulting for commissioning this project on behalf of Roxhill/Newlands Developments. Thanks are also extended to Rebecca Casa-Hatton who monitored the work on behalf of Peterborough City Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight, who was supported by Maria-Anna Rogers. Survey and digitising were carried out by Tom Houghton, section digitising and plate production by Sara Alberigi. Thanks are also extended to the illustrator and editor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting on behalf of Roxhill/Newlands Developments to undertake a trial trench evaluation in response to a planning application for the construction of further industrial units at Peterborough Gateway, Great Haddon (TL 15338 93518; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 10/00320/REM) to inform the Planning Authority of any non-designated heritage assets within the proposed development area. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA (Moan 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements and the methodologies for work necessary to inform the planning process.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The development area is located just off Junction 17 of the A1M, to the north-west of Yaxley and to the east of Haddon. The subject site itself is located on the south-eastern side of the wider development. It is bounded to the west by Forli Strada, to the south by Chambers Dole wood and on all other sides by fields.
- 1.2.2 The site lies at around 20.1m OD and is situated on a bedrock geology of Oxford clay formation mudstone with superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 29/04/20).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Summary

- 1.3.1 A comprehensive archaeological and historical background for the development area as a whole is discussed in the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2005), upon which the following summary is based. Given the negative results of the current evaluation these are not illustrated, although the trenches are shown in relation to the Peterborough Gateway sites at Plots 210 and 400 on Fig. 2.
- 1.3.2 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area is sparse and restricted to find spots of flint tools. These include a scraper and four flakes recovered during a fieldwalking survey undertaken to the south of the site (PHER 51896, Newbould & Gregson 2007). Several phases of work including fieldwalking and excavation on the site of the Late Iron Age and Roman farmstead/settlement at Haddon, c. 1km west of the site (CHER 09748) recovered a small assemblage of around 250 struck flints, a proportion of which has been suggested to be of Early Bronze Age date (French 1994; Hinman 2003).
- 1.3.3 Evidence for Iron Age activity in the immediate area has been revealed just north of the subject site, the other side of Alwalton Hill, where a Middle to Late Iron Age farmstead was excavated in 2014 (Stocks-Morgan 2018; Fig. 1) as well as at Haddon, where a farmstead/settlement (CHER 09748) was established during the mid-1st century AD (Hinman 2003). Similarly, approximately 2km south of the subject site,

extensive evaluation trenching has revealed traces of at least four areas of Middle to Late Iron Age settlement between the modern A1M and the village of Yaxley (Ingham 2008; PHER 51898 & 51899).

- 1.3.4 Occupation at the Late Iron Age settlement at Haddon (CHER 09748) continued in the Roman period, where a large farmstead developed, continuing in use into the mid to late 4th century AD (Hinman 2003). A Roman bathhouse and associated features were excavated in the early 1990s, around 1km south-west of the site (Upex 1994; CHER 10384), and has since been suggested to have formed part of a small villa or high-status farmstead (Hinman 2003, 6).

Plot 400 excavation

- 1.3.5 Previous excavations to the immediate west of the current site have produced notable archaeological remains. During 2018 excavations at Plot 400 (Greef 2019; Figs 1 & 2), to the west of the current site, revealed settlement activity spanning the Middle to Late Iron Age. Two enclosures situated either side of a north-south aligned trackway each containing multiple ring gullies and other structural remains. A higher density of activity was recorded on the eastern side of the trackway where the settlement appeared to have been reorganised on several occasions, with remodelling of the enclosures and multiple iterations of the roundhouses identified. Notable assemblages of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fired clay along with a small but significant number of worked stone objects and metal finds were recovered from the features.
- 1.3.6 Occupation of the settlement ended at or slightly before the beginning of the Roman period and the area became the edge of a field system. Background Roman activity in the area was evidenced by occasional Roman metal objects and small amounts of pottery recovered from the upper fills of the Late Iron Age ditches.

Plot 210 excavation

- 1.3.7 The excavation at Plot 210 (undertaken in 2019) revealed that the north-south aligned trackway identified at Plot 400 continued to the north (Greef 2020; Figs 1 & 2). A large multi-phase enclosure was also revealed to the west of the trackway containing roundhouses with associated pits and postholes. A further area to the north along the trackway exposed a large watering hole and an area of pitting, possibly relating to another area of settlement located beyond the limit of excavation. As with Plot 400, the majority of the remains were of Middle to Late Iron Age date.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- iv. To provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The proposed methodology was to excavate a total of 15 trenches measuring 50m x 2m, however, due to the obstructions of linear spoil heaps, a very large bund and a dumper run, ten of the trenches had to be shortened and/or moved (Fig. 3, Plates 1 and 2). However, the machine, which was provided by the Principal Contractor was equipped with a 2.5m-wide bucket, so whilst many of the trenches were shorter than expected, they were also wider. The actual trench dimensions are stated in Appendix A.
- 2.2.2 As stated in the WSI (Moan 2020), the clay consolidation layers which had previously been laid across the site meant that most of the trenches needed to be stepped in order to safely reach the geological horizon. The trenches were machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 25 tonne 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 2.5m-wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 All archaeological features were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all trenches, relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.4 Site survey was carried out by RTK GPS with SmartNET.
- 2.2.5 Spoil and features were scanned with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.
- 2.2.6 No bulk environmental samples were taken during the works as only modern features were revealed.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.
- 3.1.2 Across the site the natural geology consisted of an orangey yellow clay. No topsoil or subsoil was identified, having previously been removed by the contractors and replaced with multiple consolidation layers.
- 3.1.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, although there was some standing water on the site (Plates 1 and 2).

3.2 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.2.1 No archaeological features were present in any of the trenches and no finds were recovered. The only deposits present were modern. The trenches in the northern half of the site predominantly contained a large modern construction pit: **1005** (Fig. 3).

3.1 Trenches 4, 8 and 10

- 3.1.1 These trenches all straddled the edge of modern pit **1005**. In Trenches 4 and 8, pit **1005** was cut into the natural geology but in Trench 10, the pit cut through a series of modern levelling layers (Fig. 4, S. 1; Plates 3 and 4). The first of these layers (1000), overlying the natural, was a dark blueish grey clay that was 0.6m thick. Above this was a mid orangey yellow sandy clay, 0.16m thick (1001), above which was a further deposit of 0.2m thick-dark blueish grey clay (1002). Overlying this was a 0.34m-thick light brownish yellow silty clay (1003), while the uppermost levelling layer was a further deposit of 0.4m-thick dark blueish grey silty clay (1004), which was cut by pit **1005**.
- 3.1.2 Pit **1005** appeared to have moderately sloping sides and only one fill (1006), a dark blueish grey silty clay (Fig. 4); it was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5m but the base was not identified. Pit **1005** encompassed an area at least 1.5ha in size.

3.2 Trenches 1, 5-7 and 11

- 3.2.1 These trenches were all excavated within the interior of pit **1005** (Plate 5). Here, the pit was machine-excavated to a depth of 2m, but as was found in other trenches described above, the base was not identified. The pit was filled by deposit 1006, similar to the fills described above. In Trench 1, another layer overlay the fill of the pit: a light yellowish grey silty clay between 0.3 and 0.77m thick.

3.3 Trenches 2, 3, 9, 12-15

- 3.3.1 In these trenches, the natural geology was exposed but no archaeological features were present (Plate 7). Again, the only deposits identified were modern levelling layers (Plate 6).
- 3.3.2 Trench 12 and Trench 3 each contained only one modern layer. In Trench 3 this consisted of a 0.48m-thick light yellowish grey silty clay. In Trench 12, the only deposit was a dark blueish grey silty clay that was 0.34m thick.

- 3.3.3 Trenches 2, 9 and 13 each contained three modern layers. The basal layer, overlying the geology, was a dark blueish grey silty clay, 0.35m thick. Above this, in Trenches 2 and 9, was a 0.15m-thick mid orangey yellow sandy clay. In Trench 13 it was a mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.3m thick. The upper layer in all three trenches was another deposit of dark blueish grey silty clay, which measured 0.32m thick.
- 3.3.4 Trench 14 contained four layers. The base layer consisted of a 0.35m-thick dark blueish grey clay, followed by a mid blueish grey layer containing frequent chalk inclusions which also measured 0.35m thick. Above this was a 0.19m-thick mid yellowish brown silty clay, with the uppermost layer comprising a further deposit of dark blueish grey clay that was 0.47m thick.
- 3.3.5 Trench 15 contained five alternating layers of dark blueish grey silty clay and a light to mid yellowish brown silty clay. Each layer was on average 0.25m thick.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Limitations of the evaluation

- 4.1.1 These works were somewhat affected by a couple of factors. Firstly, due the number of obstructions on the site, the locations of some trenches had to be altered, and several trenches had to be shortened. Secondly, the site having previously been stripped meant that the geological/archaeological horizon had probably been disturbed. Where the natural geology was exposed, dumper ruts and toothed bucket marks could be seen and in some places the deposits above had been compacted into the natural (Plate 8).
- 4.1.2 Archaeological works in neighbouring plots to the west showed the topsoil and subsoil to have been relatively shallow: the evaluation at Plot 400 found the topsoil to be 0.35m thick with little to no subsoil present (Moan 2018). Therefore, even in the trenches where the natural was reached, it is possible that the uppermost part of the geology could have been truncated during the previous topsoil stripping. In the northern half of the site, the large modern pit (**1005**), which encompassed an area at least 1.5ha in size, was found to be over 2.5m deep and thus would have presumably removed any archaeological features that may have previously been present in this area.

4.2 Archaeological potential

- 4.2.1 The archaeological works undertaken at Plot 400 and Plot 210, located approximately 200m to the west of Plot 113, revealed evidence for Middle to Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement-related activity (Fig. 2). The enclosures relating to this settlement were orientated broadly north-south and east-west, with a small number of ditches extending towards the area encompassed by Plot 113. A further similar looking settlement was also identified during the geophysical survey to the south-east of the current site (Fig. 1; see Richardson 2016, fig. 10).
- 4.2.2 The locations of the above remains suggest that a settlement focus could be situated around every 500m across this area. If this is the case, then the current site lies in an area of probable agricultural land between several separate settlements. Two phases of archaeological monitoring (Cox 2016; 2017) on other development plots to the north of the current site which did not identify any archaeological remains beyond an unstratified Roman coin (Cox 2017, 11) would support this suggestion. Agricultural land such as this could contain more sporadic archaeological remains such as field systems or outlying structures, but it is equally possible that land such as this lay outside the area once utilised as fields.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was not reached.					Length (m)	16
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.5	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1006	Fill	-	>1.2	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation.					Length (m)	35
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.34	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.2	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.37	Modern consolidation layer	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Over-cut into natural by 0.5m.					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.5	Modern consolidation layer	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was not reached.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1.2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1006	Fill	-	>1.2	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was not reached.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1006	Fill	-	>1.2	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was not reached.				Length (m)	16	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Avg. depth (m)	1.7	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1006	Fill	-	>1.7	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was not reached.				Length (m)	40	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Avg. depth (m)	1.5	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1006	Fill	-	>1.5	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology reached in the southern half.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.08	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1005	Cut	-	>1.1	Cut of modern construction pit	-	-
1006	Fill	-	>1.1	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was reached.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.37	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.11	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.3	Modern consolidation layer	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.6	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.16	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.2	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1003	Layer	-	0.34	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1004	Layer	-	0.4	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1005	Cut	-	>2.5	Cut of modern construction pit		
1006	Fill	-	>2.5	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was not reached.					Length (m)	18.8
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1006	Fill	-	>1.3	Fill of modern pit 1005	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was reached.					Length (m)	23
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.3	Modern consolidation layer	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was reached.					Length (m)	36
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1.1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.4	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.34	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1300	Layer	-	0.3	Modern consolidation layer	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was reached.					Length (m)	38
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.35	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.47	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1300	Layer	-	0.19	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1400	Layer	-	0.35	Modern consolidation layer	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern truncation. Natural geology was reached.					Length (m)	42
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.44	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.31	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1003	Layer	-	0.14	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1004	Layer	-	0.25	Modern consolidation layer	-	-
1300	Layer	-	0.2	Modern consolidation layer	-	-

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--|
| CgMs | 2005 | <i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, The Proposed Southern Expansion Land.</i> Unpublished |
| Cox, N. | 2016 | <i>House of Fraiser Plot, Great Haddon. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report.</i> OA East Report 1975. Unpublished |
| Cox, N. | 2017 | <i>Plot 100, Alwalton Hill, Peterborough. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report.</i> OA East Report 2134. Unpublished |
| French, C. | 1994 | <i>The archaeology along the A605 Elton-Haddon Bypass, Cambridgeshire.</i> Fenland Archaeological Trust Monograph 2 |
| Greef, A. | 2019 | <i>Plot 400, Great Haddon, Peterborough. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.</i> OA East Report 2304. Unpublished |
| Greef, A. | 2020 | <i>Plot 210, Great Haddon, Peterborough. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.</i> OA East Report 2410. Unpublished |
| Hinman, M. | 2003 | <i>A Late Iron Age Farmstead and Romano-British site at Haddon, Peterborough.</i> BAR British Series 358 / Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Monograph 2 |
| Ingham, D. | 2008 | <i>Great Haddon, Peterborough. Archaeological Trial Trench evaluation (Phase 1).</i> Albion Archaeology |
| Newbould, J. & Gregson, R. | 2007 | <i>Great Haddon Archaeological Fieldwalking (Phase 1).</i> Albion Archaeology |
| Moan, L. | 2020 | <i>Plot 113, Great Haddon, Peterborough: Written Scheme of Investigation.</i> OA Project Number 24087. Unpublished |
| Moan, P. | 2018 | <i>Plot 400, Great Haddon, Peterborough: Archaeological Evaluation Report.</i> OA East Report 2209. Unpublished. |
| Richardson, T. | 2016 | <i>Great Haddon, Peterborough. Geophysical Survey Report.</i> Stratascan Ltd. Job ref. J9993 |
| Stocks-Morgan, H | 2018 | <i>A Middle to Late Iron Age settlement at Great Haddon, Peterborough.</i> Excavation Report. OA East Report 1941. Unpublished |
| Upex, S.G. | 1994 | <i>Excavations at a Roman and Saxon Site at Haddon, Cambridgeshire, 1992-3.</i> Unpublished report |

APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-393111		
Project Name	Plot 113, Great Haddon, Peterborough		
Start of Fieldwork	14th April 2020	End of Fieldwork	21st April 2020
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PETPOT20	Planning App. No.	10/00320/REM
HER Number	EPB920	Related Numbers	oxfordar3-384491 oxfordar3-346656

Prompt	
Development Type	Industrial
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input 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	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	None	Choose an item.
Layer	Modern (1901 to present)		Choose an item.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Plot 113 Peterborough Gateway Forli Strada PE7 3FU
District	Peterborough	
Parish	Great Haddon	
HER office	Peterborough	
Size of Study Area	4.55ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 15338 93518	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Rebecca Casa-Hatton (PCC)
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	N/A	
Digital Archive	OA East	PETPOT20
Paper Archive	Peterborough Museum	EPB920

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

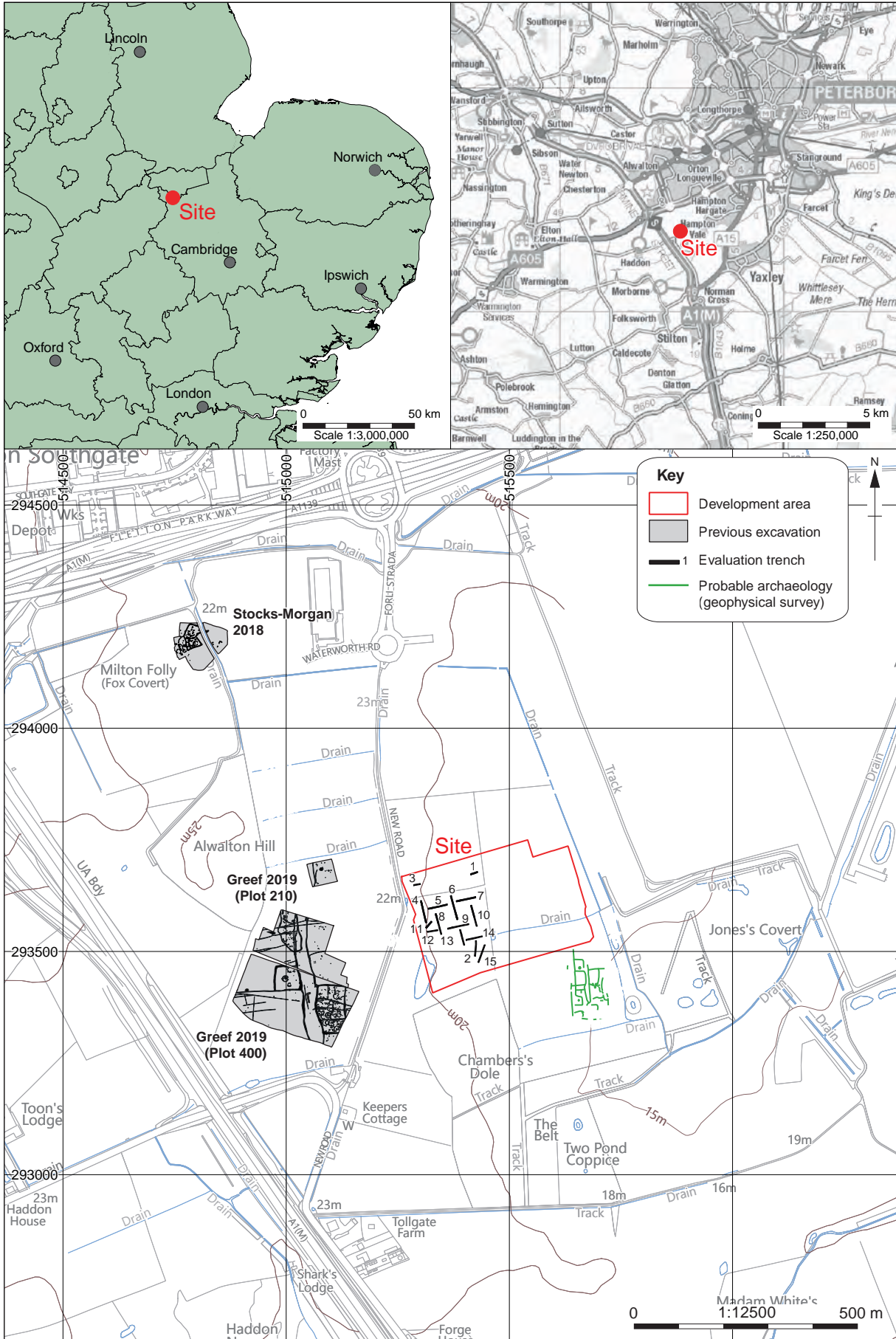
Digital Media

Database	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. License No. AL 10001998

Figure 1: Site location showing evaluation trenches (black) in development area (red), with selected geophysical survey interpretation (Richardson 2016)



Figure 2: Site plan in relation to nearby archaeological works

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference 10001998

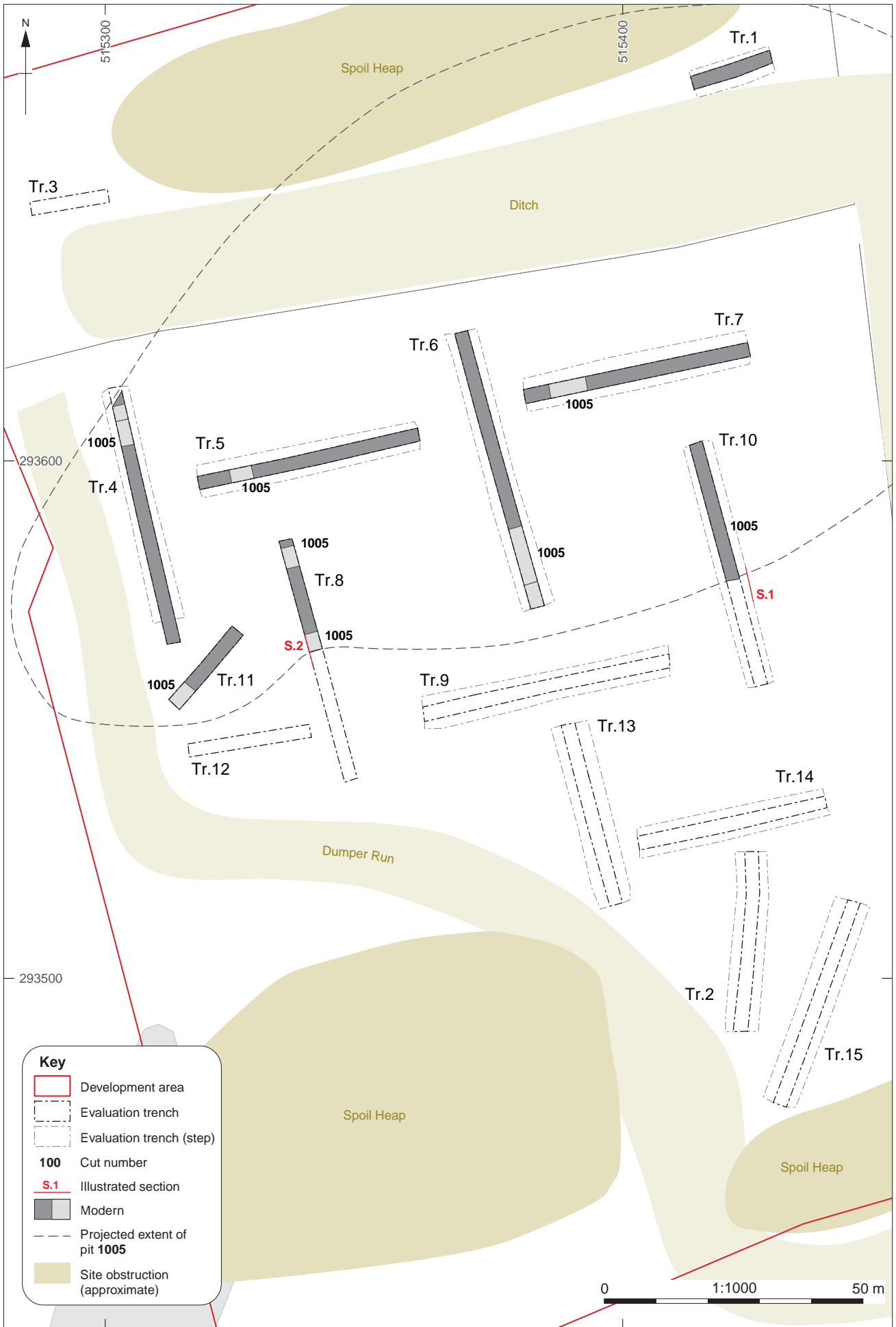


Figure 3: Site plan

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2020. License No. AL 10001998

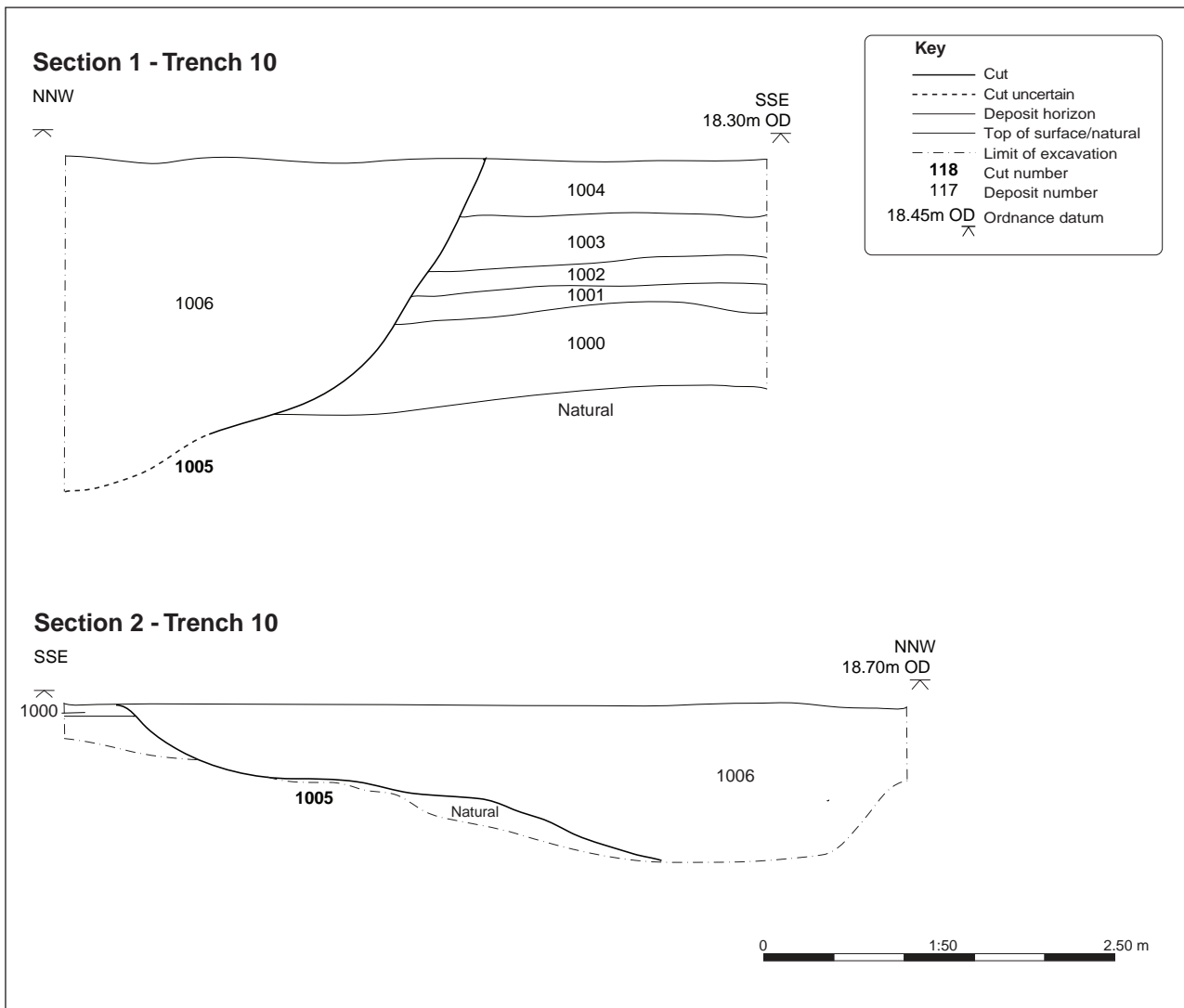


Figure 4: Selected sections



Plate 1: General site conditions



Plate 2: General site conditions



Plate 3: Trench 8, looking north, showing pit 1005 at the far end



Plate 4: Pit 1005 and modern consolidation layers in Trench 10, looking north-east



Plate 5: Trench 6, looking north, within interior of pit 1005



Plate 6: Consolidation layers in Trench 9, looking north-west



Plate 7: Blank Trench 14, looking west



Plate 8: Dumper rut in Trench 14



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX20ES

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*