Archaeological evaluation trenching at Whittlesey Washes, between Stanground and Whittlesey, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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November 2013

Client: Royal HaskoningDHV on behalf of Environment Agency

OA East Report No: 1545
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NGR: 521050/297400 to 522500/297800

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Archaeological evaluation trenching at Whittlesey Washes, between Stanground and Whittlesey, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: November 2013

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Prepared by:	Anthony Haskins
Position:	Supervisor
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Date:	26th November 2013
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Summary

On the 21st and 22nd October 2013, Oxford Archaeology East excavated and recorded 18 Trenches, as part of the Whittlesey Washes flood defence works carried out by the Environment Agency, between Stanground and Whittlesey (grid references 521050/297400 to 522500/297800).

A complex Bronze Age buried landscape is known to be persevered in the area of the development with surviving mortuary monuments, settlements and activity areas as well as harbourage and boats creating a potential risk of the proposed works impacting on the underlying heritage assets. Therefore the trenching was carried out to assess whether the works would have a significant impact on these assets (National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

The trenches revealed heavily degraded peat and some indications of fenland edge around an island or higher ground within the fenland area. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Whittlesey washes between Stanground and Whittlesey, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire (fig. 1; NGR 521050/297400 to 522500/297800).

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Connor 2013) and reviewed by RHDHV and the Environment Agency Archaeologist.

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area.

1.1.4 As the WSI (Connor 2013) states, the previous trial trenching has:-

'...identified an area at the western end of the scheme, in the vicinity of Stanground, that has greater potential for archaeological survival due to the comparatively shallow depth at which the peat deposits sit here and the proximity of a number of known archaeological sites'

1.1.5 These works are, therefore, aimed at establishing whether any surviving archaeological deposits exist, their significance, character, date, state of preservation and extent of these remains within the planned improvement works area and impact depth and to confirm the known topsoil depth

1.1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Environment Agency (EA), in consultation with Peterborough and Cambridgeshire County Archaeologists, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.7 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The area under investigation lies on a bedrock geology of Oxford Clay with superficial deposits of gravel, sands and alluvial silts (BGS 2013). The development lies within a region that was dominated by fluctuating sea levels and the formation of fen clays and peats.

1.2.2 To the west of the site this is further complicated by the old course of the River Nene that used to travel across this area to the west of the development site (Hall 1992).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 A rich prehistoric landscape is known within the area of the proposed development. Primarily dated to the Bronze Age, which will be discussed below, some earlier sites and material have been found at works carried out at the Hanson Brick Quarries. Here, investigations undertaken over a number of years have identified Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (CHER 01496, 14614 and MCB 15862). Ongoing excavations at Must Farm (ECB2096, ECB2093), to the south of Morton's Leam between Peterborough and Whittlesey, are revealing an important and rich prehistoric landscape. To the north of the Whittlesey Washes lies Flag Fen, another important and well documented prehistoric site.

1.3.2 Prehistoric material has also been identified to the north from Corporation Farm (Hall 1992; CHER 03031a, b and d) and a Neolithic hand axe was found to the north-west of the area under investigation (CHER 50409).

Bronze Age

1.3.3 Significant buried Bronze Age landscapes have been identified within the area of the works at Must Farm and Bradley Fen, as well as further to the north at Corporation farm and into the areas of Fengate and Flag Fen. A series of Bronze Age barrows (CHER 51649-51654) are located directly north of Mortons Leam on slightly higher ground overlooking the development. Occupying what is assumed to be a dryer promontory or peninsular that would have been visible from Flag Fen, Must Farm and Bradley Fen. One of these barrows is truncated by an undated ditch (51655).

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.4 Limited Iron Age material has been found in the vicinity, although works at Bradley Fen uncovered evidence of both Iron Age and Roman occupation (CHER 14615). Roman occupation was also uncovered further east at Kings Dyke pit to the west of the site (Gdaniec and Mortimer 1994).

1.3.5 A Roman temple has been identified at Corporation Farm to the north (CHER 03031c).

1.3.6 Further Roman material has been recovered at the Stanground end of the Whittlesey Washes, comprising a hoard of mid-late 4th century coins (CHER 50404) and two Roman pottery find spots (CHER 02813 and 09806).

Medieval and Post-medieval

1.3.7 The most significant medieval archaeology identified near to the development area is Morton's Leam. Built for Bishop Morton of Ely in the 15th century as a means of carrying water from the uplands and diverting the Nene away from its original course, the original leam was 12 miles long, 40 foot wide and 4 foot deep (VCH and CHER 03827). It was further altered and, it is assumed, augmented with a bank in the 17th century.

1.3.8 A timber framed navigable sluice was installed on the River Nene at Stanground, as part of Vermuyden's second campaign of works in *c.*1641 to allow the water of the River Nene to flow into Morton's Leam. The lock was rebuilt in the 19th century (CHER 52301).

1.3.9 Earthworks near the Stanground end of the scheme have been identified as part of a formal garden of unclear date, although associated with medieval ditches (CHER 02971).

Previous archaeological works

1.3.10 A number of excavations have been carried out at both Must Farm and Bradley Fen to the west of the area of interest. As already mentioned they have revealed a prehistoric landscape and signs of occupation through the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods.

1.3.11 A Watching Brief was also carried out near the formal gardens (CHER 02971) in Stanground, which revealed no archaeological features (CHER 51261).

1.3.12 Earlier in 2013, Oxford Archaeology East carried out monitoring of the geotechnical pits along the current scheme (Fairbairn 2013; Fig. 1). No archaeological features were uncovered during these works.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Aileen Connor for managing the project and Steve Kemp, from the EA, for monitoring the works. The author would also like to thank Freddie, Eddie and Nicola from Royal HaskoningDHV and EA for their assistance. The author would especially like to thank the EA ops team for fencing off the horses and Mr Cunningham for moving them when asked.

1.4.2 Finally the author would like to Thank John Diffey and Kathryn Nicholls for their hard work on site.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objectives for the evaluation trenching were:-

- To firmly establish whether any archaeological remains are located within the impacted areas identified as having highest potential (at the western end of the South Barrier Bank);
- A key deliverable will be to provide a detailed and publically accessible report, commensurate with the results, of the trenching (note: the evaluation will only seek to establish the presence of archaeological deposits at a depth within that of the planned improvement works). The report would evidence the significance of any findings that are made in order to manage the potential impact of the scheme;
- In the event that archaeological remains are present; to establish the significance, character, date, state of preservation and extent of these remains within the planned improvement works area and impact depth;
- To further test and build upon the results of the Geotechnical Investigations: Shallow peat deposits were identified by TP1 (0.50m) and TP3 (0.70m), located c. 1500m apart;
- To provide an accurate model of topsoil depth;
- To provide a predictive model of the impact of the improvement works (estimated to be 0.5m deep) on any archaeological deposits, and to fully describe and detail these deposits within the reporting, providing clear evidence of the sub-surface stratigraphy to a depth of c. 0.5m; and
- To produce an outlined mitigation strategy for consideration by the project team in the event that any archaeological deposits are present that would be impacted by the engineering works. (Connor 2013).

2.1.2 Due to the predicted impact depth of the proposed works the trenching was limited to a depth of c. 0.5m.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The WSI required that 18 trenches were excavated to a depth of 500mm along a 3km stretch of the Whittlesey Washes Flood defence barrier.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 1.7m wide toothless ditching bucket.

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

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

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

2.2.6 No environmental samples were taken as the peat deposits were too badly degraded and no archaeological features were found.

2.2.7 Conditions were variable but generally windy with light to moderate rainfall. Some sunshine appeared towards the end of the second day.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All trenches were 5m long and 1.7m wide and between 0.5 and 0.6m in depth, unless specified elsewhere; further information including a list of the deposits by trench can be found in Appendix A. Trenches were numbered 1-18 from west to east; their locations are shown on Fig. 1. The following results section is presented in three groups: Trenches 1-5, Trenches 6-9 and Trenches 10-18.

3.2 Trenches 1-5 (Plate 1)

3.2.1 This group of trenches was located at the Stanground side of the railway bridge at the western end of the evaluation area. They were machined through a layer of peat-derived topsoil and a mixed alluvial deposit onto either a darker, less mixed alluvial or a dark black-brown shell-rich clayey peat. No archaeological features were found in this area.

3.2.2 Trench 5 was the only trench to differ slightly, with a reed peat at the base of the trench rather than the shell-rich material. It is likely that this represents the edge of a former body of water.

3.3 Trenches 6-9 (Plate 2)

3.3.1 These Trenches, located in the centre of the site and nearest to the barrow cemetery to the north, were machined through a layer of peat derived topsoil and a layer of dark orange-grey clay onto a layer of mid grey-orange sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. These two lower deposits seem to be low energy deposition at the very edge of the promontory that the barrow cemetery sits on. The peat within these trenches and the alluvial material is likely to seal the underlying Bronze Age landscape.

3.3.2 A layer of hardcore was present in Trench 9. This layer is discussed below in Trenches 10-18.

3.4 Trench 10-18 (Plate 3 and 4)

3.4.1 Trenches 10-18 were located at the eastern end of the development area. They revealed a sequence of peat-derived topsoil overlying either degraded peat, in the case of Trenches 12, 16 and 17, or a layer of re-deposited clay and hardcore material overlying degraded peat in Trenches 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 18.

3.4.2 The hardcore layer, also seen in Trench 9, seems to reflect the edge of a track way or build-up along the southern side of the bank and may be related to the tarmac-surfaced public footpath between the Washes and the Bradley Fen Quarry.

3.4.3 The peat at the base of these trenches was heavily degraded and dry, containing fragments of very poorly preserved wood. The latter is suggestive of a wood peat and therefore formation in a wet woodland setting (*i.e.* alder carr), however, due to the poor preservation this cannot be confirmed.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Landscape

4.1.1 No archaeological features were uncovered but the results can create a partial insight into the earlier landscape. Trenches 1-4 lie at the western end of the site and seem to be cutting into a shell-rich peat or shell marl. This may relate to an earlier course of the River Nene or the shell marls associated with Mere deposits formed during the Roman and medieval periods prior to drainage of the fenland.

4.1.2 The reed peat in trench 5 suggests a marginal edge to these deposits, with more organic material present within the peat suggesting it was closer to dry land.

4.1.3 Trenches 6-9 are notable for the alluvium present at the base of the trenches, with only a thin covering of peat. Due to their location in relation to the Bronze Age barrows to the north, it is entirely possible for the alluvium to represent the very edge of an island or peninsular extending into the wetter fenland.

4.1.4 Finally Trenches 10-18 represent deeper peat formation moving away from the dry ground into the deep peat and clay deposits associated with Must Farm and Bradley Fen.

4.1.5 The results from these trenches suggest that parts of the buried Bronze Age landscape are surviving at deeper depths than those exposed within trenches 1-4 and 10-18. The underlying alluvium within Trenches 5-9 and there location in relation to the Bronze Age barrows suggest that some or part of the Bronze Age landscape survives at shallower depths at this point although it is still likely to be sealed by the alluvium exposed in these trenches.

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 As the location of the works is surrounded by a number of known archaeological sites there was a strong likelihood of significant archaeological deposits surviving within the area of the proposed works. The trenching was carried out to identify if these deposits are likely to be affected by the proposed works, due to the shallow nature of the peat identified in test pits 1-3 (Connor 2013), in line with the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.2.2 However, due to the limited impact depth of the trenches, 0.5m, no archaeologically significant material was identified, beyond what seems to be part of the fen edge deposits from a peninsular or island overlooking both Must Farm and Flag Fen. A Bronze Age barrow cemetery is clearly visible to the north of the current site and is sited upon this area of higher, and therefore dryer land.

4.2.3 It is unlikely that the current proposed works, with a maximum impact of 0.5m, will do significant damage to the already heavily degraded and de-watered peat uncovered. Therefore the proposed works are unlikely to affect any potential archaeological deposits, which are preserved at a greater depth than the expected impact depth of the works.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Environment Agency.

4.3.2 However, as with all construction projects there is a possibility that changes to the engineering design and its associated impact may change the excavated depth and therefore impact on the underlying archaeological deposits, it is felt the the Environment Agency should consider putting into place an archaeological tool-box talk

for the construction team in advance of the works to explain the significance of the archaeological deposits and provide them with guidance to help identify unforeseen archaeological deposits and mitigate against a negative impact on them.

4.3.3 Furthermore a methodology should be agreed, should the situation arise, to outline a reporting-type protocol/procedure to be followed during the works. Posters within the site cabins outlining the reporting methodology and the giving an overview of the potential archaeological deposits would also be of benefit.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat derived soil and alluvium overlying alluvium.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.75
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Mixed alluvium	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat derived topsoil and a mixed alluvium overlying a dark brown peat					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Mixed alluvium	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.25	Peat	-	-
Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat derived topsoil overlying dark brown peat					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Peat	-	-
Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat derived topsoil overlying dark brown peat. Similar to Trench 3					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	Peat	-	-

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat derived topsoil overlying a degraded detrital reed peat	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	1.7
	Length (m)	5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.1	Reed Peat	-	-

Trench 6

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat derived topsoil overlying a mixed partially oxidised alluvium	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	1.7
	Length (m)	5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
6	Layer	-	0.15	Mixed Alluvium	-	-

Trench 7

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, a layer of modern hardcore and a second layer of topsoil overlying a mid grey-orange sandy silt alluvium	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	1.7
	Length (m)	5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.05	Hardcore	-	-
1	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
6	Layer	-	0.25	Mixed alluvium	-	-
7	Layer	-	-	Alluvium	-	-

Trench 8

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of peat derived topsoil and a	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

mixed alluvium overlying alluvium					**Width (m)**	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
6	Layer	-	0.25	Mixed alluvium	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium	-	-
Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of Topsoil containing a band of hardcore and degraded peat overlying alluvium					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.05	Hardcore	-	Modern
1	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.25	Degraded peat	-	-
7	Layer	-	-	Alluvium	-	-
Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of peat derived topsoil and a mixed layer of redeposited clay with brick inclusions overlying degraded peat					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
8	Layer	-	0.25	Redeposited clay	-	Modern
9	Layer	-	0.15	Peat	-	-
Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat derived topsoil imported hardcore and clay overlying degraded peat					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

1	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.1	Hardcore	-	Modern
10	Layer	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay	-	Modern
9	Layer	-	0.1	Degraded peat	-	-

Trench 12

General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of peat derived topsoil overlying degraded peat	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	1.7
	Length (m)	5

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.35	Degraded peat	-	-

Trench 13

General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of peat derived topsoil and redeposited clay overlying degraded peat. No archaeology was present	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	1.7
	Length (m)	5

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
8	Layer	-	0.2	Redeposited clay	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.2	Degraded peat	-	-

Trench 14

General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of peat derived topsoil and redeposited clay overlying degraded peat. No archaeology was present	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	1.7
	Length (m)	5

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
8	Layer	-	0.25	Redeposited clay	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.15	Degraded peat	-	-

Trench 15

General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of peat derived topsoil and redeposited clay overlying degraded peat. No archaeology was present	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	1.7

					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
8	Layer	-	0.15	Redeposited clay	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.3	Degraded peat	-	-
Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of peat derived topsoil overlying degraded peat					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.35	Degraded peat	-	-
Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and degraded reed peat overlying degraded peat.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.25	Degraded Reed Peat	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.2	Degraded Peat	-	-
Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of peat derived topsoil and redeposited clay overlying degraded peat. No archaeology was present					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.7
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
8	Layer	-	0.2	Redeposited clay	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.3	Degraded peat	-	-

Appendix B. Bibliography

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Appendix C. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordarc3-162849		
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation trenching at Whittlesey Washes, between Stanground and Whittlesey		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	21-10-2013	Finish	22-10-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WHSWAS13	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	WHSWAS13	Related HER/OASIS No.	OXfordarc3-149948

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Environmental (unspecified schedule)
Development Type	Service Infrastructure

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Peterbrough	Land Between Stanground and Whittlesey	
Parish			
HER	Peterborough		
Study Area	3km	National Grid Reference	521050 297400

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Royal HaskoningDHV
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor OA East
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
N/A	Location ...	Location ...
N/A	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☐	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☒	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☐ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☐ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

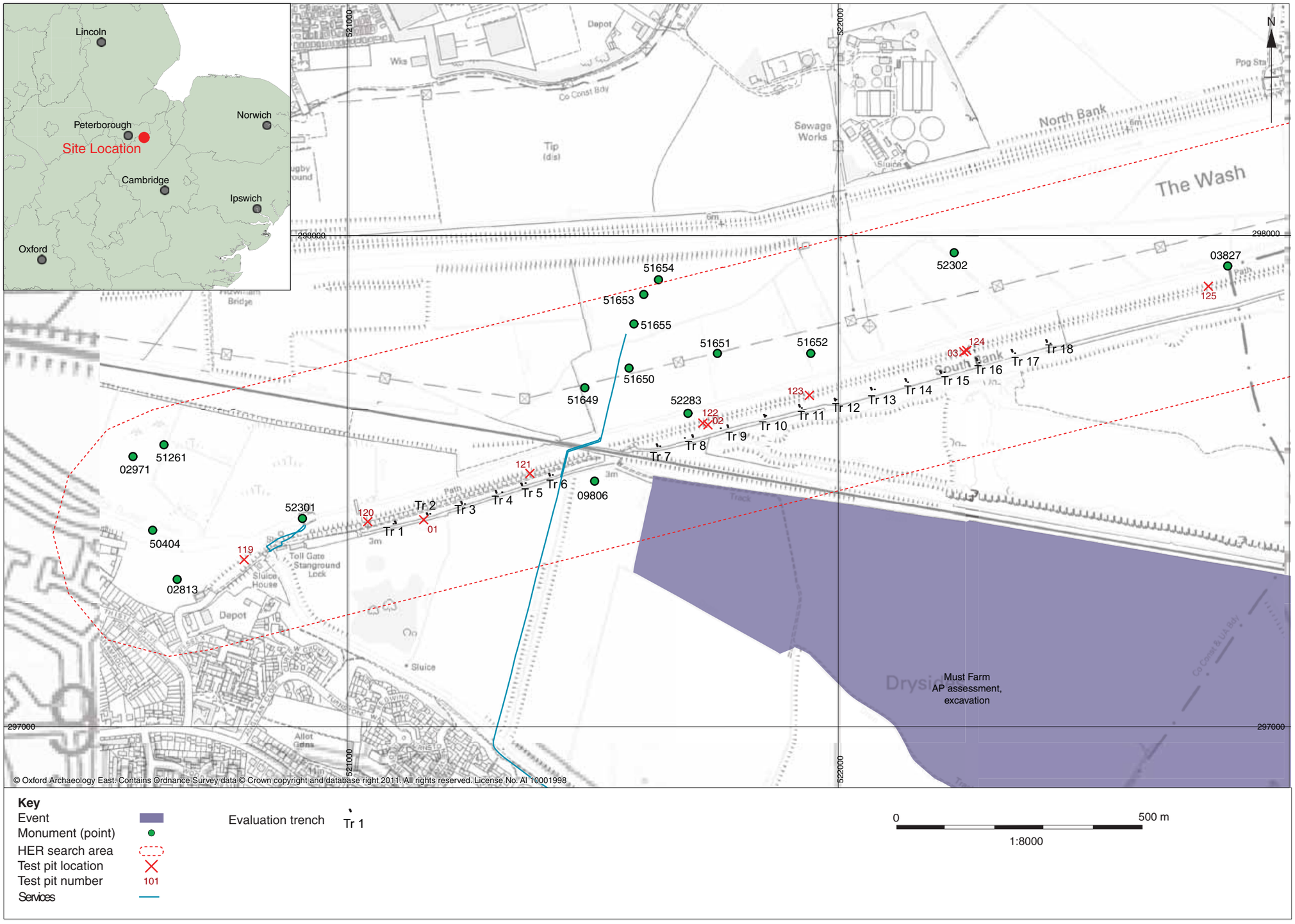

Figure 1: Site location showing HER records, search area, test pit locations and evaluation trench locations

Plate 2: Trench 6 looking south

Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south

Plate 4: Trench 18 looking south

Plate 3: Trench 10 looking south

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