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Peterborough Motorway Services Extension, Haddon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 13th and 19th of November 2018 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a trenched evaluation on part of a pastoral field immediately to the south of Peterborough Motorway Services Extension, Haddon, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL 14138 93904). This part of the field will encompass a c.6.1ha extension to the Peterborough Motorway Services; comprising a coach and HGV park. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 30 trenches across the proposed development area.

In the eastern part of the site, Trenches 16, 18 and 23 uncovered two shallow ditches and a pit that produced small quantities of animal bone and Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. These features probably relate to the adjacent Late Iron Age farmstead and Romano-British site excavated in 1989 and 1999 in advance of the construction of the A605 Haddon bypass and Peterborough Motorway Services (CHER 09748).

Relict ridge and furrow cultivation was found to be widespread across the site, that produced few ceramic artefacts dated to the 15th-17th centuries. A linear earthwork was observed in the southern extremity of the site, raised only slightly above the surrounding topography, that delineated an associated ploughsoil headland. It was therefore evident that the field in which the site lay had been subject to arable cultivation during the medieval/post-medieval period. The CHER details multiple records pertaining to ridge and furrow in the surrounding landscape centred on settlement such as the shrunken medieval village of Haddon (MCB 25166; CHER 08748), c.1km to the southwest.

In the northeastern part of the site, Trenches 22, 23 and 28 uncovered ditches that cut the subsoil horizon and therefore are considered to have been recent subdivisions of the current field of lesser archaeological significance.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Graeme Clarke, who was supported by Alexanne Dawson. Survey was carried out by Matthew Edwards with digitizing and illustrations by Séverine Bézie. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell and prepared the archive under the direction of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 OA East was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Extras MSA Peterborough Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation on part on part of a pastoral field immediately to the south of Peterborough Motorway Services Extension, Haddon, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL 14138 93904; Fig. 1). This part of the field will encompass a proposed c.6.1ha extension to the Peterborough Motorway Services; comprising a coach and HGV park.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kerry Hopper of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Hopper 2018). This was issued in response to a request from Pegasus group on behalf of Extra MSA Peterborough Ltd. CCC HET did not request that the results of an archaeological evaluation (by trenching) be submitted with the planning application (though they express support for this action) so that an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken when the results of the evaluation have been considered (CCC HET ref.: ECB5572). The Brief was supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Moan 2018) detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the brief. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site comprises part of a single grass covered (pasture) field, at a height of c.18m OD, to the south of Peterborough Motorway Services, within the civic parish of Haddon (Fig. 1; NGR TL 14138 93904; Plates 1 and 2). This rectangular parcel of land is bounded to the east by the A1(M) motorway, the north by Peterborough Motorway Services and to the west and south by further grass covered pasture land.
- 1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Oxford Clay Formation mudstone. No superficial deposits are recorded at this location (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 28th November 2018).
- 1.2.3 The overlying soils are recorded as being lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html>, accessed 28th November 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site lies c.1km to the northeast of the shrunken medieval village of Haddon, and in close proximity to Late Iron Age and Romano-British remains excavated in 1989 (French 1994) and 1999 (Hinman 2003) at the Peterborough Motorway Services. In 1994, archaeological monitoring of the water main pipeline traversing the eastern part of the site did not encounter any archaeological remains (ECB 1309). To the southeast of the site, a geophysical survey conducted in 1994, in advance of the A1(M) widening scheme, only identified anomalies of geological origin (ECB1310 and 1566).

- 1.3.2 A full search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) of a 1km radius centred on the evaluation site was commissioned from CCC HET (under licence number 18-3704). The following is a summary based on the results of the CHER search, with pertinent records shown on Fig. 2.

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman (c.50BC-AD 410)

- 1.3.3 The most pertinent remains to the current proposed site lie immediately to the north under the existing Peterborough services and A605. Fieldwork undertaken in 1989 (ECB 193) and 1999 (ECB 1619 and 192) revealed a substantial 1st-4th century farmstead (CHER 09748).
- 1.3.4 The works ahead of the A605 construction revealed that this location was initially occupied during the very end of the Iron Age period, but the major expansion and development really began in the late 1st century and on into the 2nd century with two discrete zones of activity being identified. The upslope zone contained structures with a driveway, and a ditched enclosure was identified downslope. The whole area appeared to have been remodelled during the 3rd/4th century with a completely new field system being introduced.
- 1.3.5 The excavations ahead of the current services identified Iron Age ditches and associated finds assemblages. First century remains included a pottery kiln. Evidence indicated that the site was completely reorganised during the latter part of the 1st century AD to facilitate animal husbandry. An aisled barn and two cisterns on the site date to this time. Further enclosures were added to the farmstead during the 2nd to 3rd centuries and during the mid 3rd to 4th century there was extensive reordering of the field systems.
- 1.3.6 Farther afield, archaeological works (ECB 515) undertaken approximately 500m directly south of the site identified structural remains belonging to a bath house (CHER 10384) along with late 3rd to early 4th century pottery. Trial trenching round 500m to the east has also identified Iron Age settlement remains (CHER 51421).

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410-1066)

- 1.3.7 A single findspot of an Anglo-Saxon pottery scatter (CHER 09748A) has been identified around 300m north of the site.
- 1.3.8 During fieldwork (ECB 1307) at the Roman bath house (see above) settlement-related remains and associated finds dating from the 5th to 7th centuries AD (CHER 10384A) were also revealed. The identified Anglo-Saxon structures were located within the standing remains of the Roman bath house (see above).

Medieval (c.AD 1066-1500)

- 1.3.9 A number of records pertaining to ridge and furrow are located in the environs of the site and include CHER 08752, 09235, 09748, 09748B, MCB 25164 and MCB 25165. An aerial photograph assessment of land to the south of the site, surrounding Toon's Lodge, also identified extensive medieval archaeological remains (ECB 1562). A wider assessment of 40ha of land, that encompassed the current site, revealed traces of ridge and furrow which has now been levelled by agricultural activity (ECB 3269). The

orientation of ridge and furrow in the northeastern part of the parish, including the site, are plotted in Upex 2004 (p139, fig.5).

- 1.3.10 The earthwork remains of the shrunken medieval village of Haddon are also located almost 1km to the south-west of the current site (MCB 25166; CHER 08748).

Post-medieval (c.AD 1500 to present)

- 1.3.11 The enclosures of Haddon date from 1808 with earlier enclosures also recorded from the 1640s-50s (Upex 2004, 135). The OS County Series maps show the site in its current layout, as part of an agricultural field, from at least 1889.
- 1.3.12 Within the village of Haddon are records of a former blacksmiths workshop (MCB 25831) and school (MCB 25830).
- 1.3.13 A disused 19th century brick works (Haddon Brick Works; MCB 25827) and clay extraction pit (MCB 25828) are located c.400m to the north of the site.
- 1.3.14 Toon's Lodge, constructed in the 19th century, lies c.650m to the south of the site. Also of 19th century date, Haddon Lodge (MCB 25829) is located c.600m to the west of the site.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Moan 2018) were as follows:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
- iv. 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 In accordance with the WSI (Moan 2018) a total of 30 trenches were excavated (Trenches 1-30; 25 measuring 50 x 1.8m and five measuring 30 x 1.8m), representing a 5% sample of the c.6.1ha development area.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with 360° mechanical excavators using 1.8m-wide toothless ditching buckets.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.

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's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were be taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level.

2.2.7 No environmental samples were taken owing to the sterile looking nature of the deposits encountered.

2.2.8 Site conditions were good, with rain at times.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 Descriptions of the ground conditions encountered, features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section. Further trench descriptions with dimensions are given in Appendix A (Table 2) supplemented by artefact and environmental reports, included as Appendices B and C. Figure 3 provides an overall plan of the results of the evaluation including paths of furrow cropmarks plotted from Google Maps. Figures 4-7 provide more detailed plans of the features encountered. Selected sections are presented as Figure 8.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The underlying natural deposit was found to be consistent with the Oxford Clay Formation mudstone indicated to underlie the site on the BGS website (Section 1.2.2). It was observed to be of two types, with either a greenish grey clay with rare gravel inclusions (1; Plate 3) or a firm orange/grey sandy clay with moderate flint gravel inclusions (2; Plate 4) underlying different parts of the site (Fig. 3). The natural geology was overlain by a varying thickness (0-0.4m) of mid brown subsoil (3) under a 0.25m thickness of dark grey topsoil/ploughsoil (4) across the full extent of the site (Plate 5).
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Figure 3 provides a plan of the results of the evaluation. The below ground remains were confined to two shallow ditches (Trenches 16 and 23) and a pit (Trench 18) that all produced small quantities of animal bone, with the pit also containing small fragments of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. The ditches lay on perpendicular northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast alignments that probably represent enclosure or field boundaries, possibly associated with the nearby Late Iron Age farmstead and Romano-British site (see Section 1.3.3-5). Evidence for medieval/post-medieval 'ridge and furrow' agriculture was also present across the full extent of the site as very shallow furrows and observed within the subsoil of many of the trench sections. These agricultural furrows, on a west-southwest to east-northeast alignment, were also revealed in plan and excavated in Trenches 1 and 21 and produced sherds of post-medieval pottery. A ploughsoil headland, associated with the furrows, lay in the southern extremity of the site. This very slight, c.10m-wide earthwork (excavated obliquely by Trench 1) marked the boundary between the set of agricultural furrows on the flatter part of the field to the north (within the current investigation area) and those extending across the gently rising ground to the south. In addition, narrow ditches cutting the subsoil were uncovered passing through Trenches 16, 22, 23 and 28, that represent recent subdivisions of the current field.

3.4 Trench descriptions

3.4.1 A total of 28 trenches were excavated (Table 1). Trenches 2-15, 17, 19-21, 25, 26, 29 and 30 were found to be devoid of archaeology. Trenches 24 and 27 was found to be located over a water main pipeline (observed during CCC AFU monitoring works in 1994; ECB 1309) and could not be excavated. A further branch of this pipeline was observed passing through Trench 28. Only the northern (25m-long) part of Trench 28 could be excavated due to the presence of a pond in the eastern part of the field.

Trench number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds
1	50	0.25	0.2	1 medieval/post-medieval furrow 16 Medieval/post-medieval ploughsoil headland earthwork (15)	16 (17) post-medieval redware pottery (c.1550-1800); (15) 2-4th century Roman pottery and post-medieval redware pottery (c.1550-1800)
2	30	0.25	0.05	No archaeology	None
3	50	0.25	0.05	No archaeology	None
4	50	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
5	30	0.25	0.2	No archaeology	None
6	50	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
7	50	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
8	50	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
9	50	0.25	0.05	No archaeology	None
10	50	0.25	0.15	No archaeology	None
11	50	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
12	50	0.25	0.05	No archaeology	None
13	50	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
14	50	0.25	0.15	No archaeology	None
15	50	0.25	0.05	No archaeology	None
16	50	0.25	0.2	1 Late Pre-Roman Iron Age ditch 24	24 (25) animal bone
17	50	0.25	0.2	No archaeology	None
18	50	0.25	0.3	1 Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pit 22	22 (23) Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery and animal bone; Topsoil (4) post-medieval black-glazed ware (c.1580-1700)

Trench number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds
19	50	0.25	0.2	No archaeology	None
20	50	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
21	50	0.25	0.15	Four agricultural furrows, of which two (18 and 20) were excavated.	Subsoil (3) 4th century Roman Nene Valley Colour Coat pottery
22	50	0.25	0.2	1 modern ditch 13	13 (14) post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem
23	50	0.25	0.4	1 Late Pre-Roman Iron Age ditch 11 and 1 modern ditch 9	11 (12) animal bone; 9 (10) post-medieval roof tile
24	na	na	na	na	na
25	50	0.25	0.3	No archaeology	Topsoil (4) medieval coarseware (c.1175-1400)
26	30	0.25	0.1	No archaeology	None
27	na	na	na	na	na
28	25	0.25	0.4	2 modern ditches 5 and 7	None
29	50	0.25	0.3	No archaeology	None
30	50	0.25	0.3	No archaeology	None

Table 1: Summary trench descriptions

Trench 1 (Fig.4)

3.4.2 Located in the southwestern corner of the site, Trench 1 cut obliquely across a ploughsoil headland, extant as a very low c.10m wide earthwork, on a west-southwest to east-northeast alignment. The headland make-up consisted of light brown sandy clay subsoil (15) with moderate gravel inclusions. It produced a moderately abraded sherd (22g) of Roman sandy coarseware (2nd-4th century) and four fragments (5g) of post-medieval redware (c.1550-1800).

3.4.3 An agricultural furrow (**16**) lay immediately to the north of the headland that measured 1.2m wide and 0.05m deep. The fill (17) consisted of the same light brown sandy clay material as the headland and yielded two further sherds (29g) of abraded post-medieval redware.

Trenches 16 and 18 (Fig. 5)

3.4.4 In the south-central part of the site, these two trenches uncovered a single linear containing animal bone and a single discrete feature in this part of the field produced Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

- 3.4.5 The western end of Trench 16 contained a ditch (**24**) on a northwest to southeast alignment. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 8, Section 11; Plate 6). The fill (25) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. It produced a cattle metacarpal (lower limb) bone fragment (50g) displaying evidence of carnivore gnawing.
- 3.4.6 To the north of Trench 16, Trench 18 revealed a small sub-circular pit (**22**) that measured up to 0.85m in diameter and 0.22m deep (Fig. 8, Section 10; Plate 7). The fill (23) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with abundant large flint gravel inclusions. It yielded three small sherds (6g) of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery and a fragment (30g) of cattle metacarpal (lower limb) bone. A moderately abraded sherd (11g) post-medieval black-glazed ware (c.1580-1700) was also recovered from the topsoil spoil (4) of this trench.

Trenches 21-23 (Fig. 6)

- 3.4.7 In the north-central part of the site, these trenches uncovered a further linear feature containing animal bone and a set of agricultural furrows, on a west-southwest to east-northeast alignment, cutting the underlying geology. In addition, more recent linear features were also revealed cutting the subsoil, that produced post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem and roof tile.
- 3.4.8 Trench 21 contained four furrows, of which two were excavated (**18** and **20**). They measured c.1m wide and c.0.1m deep with shallow U-shaped profiles. The fills (19 and 21) consisted of light brown sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions. The subsoil (3) also produced a moderately abraded sherd (11g) of Roman Nene Valley Colour Coat pottery of 4th century date.
- 3.4.9 To the north, the eastern part of Trench 22 revealed ditch **13** (Fig. 8, Section 6) on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.5m deep, with a U-shaped profile, and was observed to cut the subsoil horizon (3). The fill (14) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions that yielded a fragment (4g) of clay tobacco pipe stem.
- 3.4.10 To the south of Trench 22, the northern part of Trench 23 contained ditch **11** (Fig. 8, Section 4; Plate 8) on a northeast to southwest alignment, that measured 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fill (12) consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. This fill produced fragments (43g) of cattle ulna and radius (lower limb) bones.
- 3.4.11 Immediately to the south of Ditch 11, lay ditch **9** that cut the natural subsoil horizon on a west-southwest to east-northeast alignment. The mid greyish brown silty clay fill (10) produced a fragment of post-medieval roof tile (13g).

Trenches 25

- 3.4.12 A single sherd (15g) of Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware was recovered from the resultant topsoil spoil produced by the excavation of Trench 25.

Trench 28 (Fig. 7; Plate 9)

- 3.4.13 In the eastern part of the site, ditch **5** (Fig. 8, Section 1) was encountered at the northern end of Trench 28 on an east-northeast to west-southwest alignment. It

measured 0.5m wide and 0.13m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (6) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. To the south, what appeared to be a further ditch (7) on a similar alignment, proved to be the cut for a branch of the identified water main passing through the eastern part of the site. There was a notable thickening of the subsoil, to a maximum depth of 1m, towards the southern end of this trench, probably associated with the presence of the adjacent pond.

3.5 Finds summary (Appendix B.1-3)

- 3.5.1 The evaluation work produced a total of 13 sherds (0.099kg) of pottery (three Late Pre-Roman Iron Age sherds (6g); two Roman sherds (33g); one medieval sherd (15g); and seven post-medieval sherds (45g)), a fragment (13g) of roof tile, a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (4g) and 123g of cattle bone from feature fills and the subsoil/topsoil overburden. The Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery sherds and cattle bone from ditches **11** and **24** and pit **22** along with the abraded Roman sherds from the subsoil probably relate to the nearby Late Iron Age farmstead and Romano-British site (See Section 1.3.3-5). The small, abraded and fragmentary medieval and post-medieval ceramic assemblage is domestic in origin, and probably relates to manuring deposits thrown onto the fields from nearby occupation, such as the shrunken medieval village of Haddon to the southwest (see Section 1.3.10).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The archaeological features were clearly visible within the evaluation trenches. The natural geological horizon beneath the topsoil into which features were cut was also clearly identifiable. The range of feature types observed in the trenches comprised ditches, a pit and agricultural furrows. The light-mid brown and mid-dark greyish brown feature fills contrasted strongly with the greenish grey and orange/grey natural deposits of the underlying geology. The feature fills and natural deposits were free draining, with no standing water observed in any of the excavated trenches to hinder their identification.
- 4.1.2 Therefore, the results of the evaluation trenching are considered to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Moan 2018) and listed in Section 2.1 are included below with summary statements outlining the remains encountered on the site and how these help in achieving these objectives.
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.
 - provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.2 The evaluation established the presence of two field/enclosure boundary alignments and a pit in the eastern part of the site. The one set of boundary alignments represented by two ditches sealed by subsoil did not respect the current field layout and their fills similarly produced fragments of cattle bone, with the pit also yielding a few fragments of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. It is possible that these features may represent the remains of outlying enclosures and activity associated with the Late Iron Age farmstead and Romano-British site excavated at Peterborough Motorway Services, c.300m to the west of these remains (see Section 1.3.3-5; French 1994; Hinman 2003).
- 4.2.3 With the exception of a couple of abraded sherds of Roman pottery recovered from the subsoil, there was no evidence for any Roman or Post-Roman activity on the site until cultivation in the medieval/post-medieval period. Ridge and furrow cultivation, characteristic of this period, was found to be present across the full extent of the site. Relict furrows were observed in all trench sections, and cut the underlying geological horizon in Trenches 1 and 21, where they were excavated. In each trench these lay on a west-southwest to east-northeast alignment. Cultivation of the pre-existing fields on the site would have formed part of the local medieval/post-medieval landscape associated with settlements such as the shrunken medieval village of Haddon to the southwest (see Section 1.3.10). Relict furrows are widely evident in the surrounding landscape (see Section 1.3.9). The small, abraded ceramic assemblage from the

furrows probably worked their way in as a result of periodic manuring/spreading of rubbish from nearby settlement.

- 4.2.4 Importantly, a ploughsoil headland was mapped in the southern extremity of the site, extant as a broad, c.10m-wide earthwork, raised only slightly above the surrounding land surface. This headland marked the boundary between the broadly east-west aligned agricultural furrows encountered on the site and a further set of furrows to the south, aligned broadly north-south. The break in orientation of these two sets of furrows are also plotted in Upex 2004 (p139, fig.5). Headlands were important markers in the medieval/post-medieval landscape where they often acted as causeways/routeways/tracks through the agricultural landscape.
- 4.2.5 The second set of boundary ditches were observed to cut the subsoil in the eastern part of the site. These contained clay tobacco pipe stem and roof tile and evidence the former subdivision of the eastern part of the field in the recent past. These ditches and the recent ceramics recovered from their fills are deemed to be of low significance.
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- 4.2.6 Across the full extent of the site, evidence for agricultural furrows were present in all of the trench sections as 'subsoil features'. Their presence, as a set of parallel linear cropmarks, on a west-southwest to east-northeast alignment, was confirmed on inspection of an aerial view of the site via Google Maps (Fig. 3). As these furrows constitute the subsoil make-up, there is therefore considered to have been no protection to potential archaeological remains from the plough throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible this may in part account for the paucity of archaeological remains on this site. It appears, from the survival of ploughsoil headland in the southern part of the site, that the field has been utilized as pasture from some point during the post-medieval period to the present day.
- 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.
- 4.2.7 The evaluation work has demonstrated a paucity of any significant archaeological remains on the site that might be adversely impacted by the site's development. As the presence of the agricultural furrows constituting the subsoil suggests, the lack of remains may be partly due to the site having been subject to continual truncation by the plough, as part of an agricultural regime, across the medieval and post-medieval periods. The lack of any protective subsoil may have precluded the survival of any shallow remains of greater antiquity on this site.

4.4 Interpretation

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age remains

- 4.4.1 The two linear ditch alignments and pit uncovered by Trenches 16, 18 and 23 in the eastern part of the site probably represent field boundaries and activity associated with the Late Iron Age farmstead and Romano-British site, c.300m to the west of these remains.

Medieval/post-medieval agricultural remains

- 4.4.2 Both the ploughsoil headland, observed as an extant earthwork in the southern extremity of the site, and the relict agricultural furrows observed across the full extent of the site, form part of the extensive agricultural remains of the period recorded by the CHER in the surrounding landscape, associated with settlements such as the shrunken medieval village of Haddon.

Former field boundaries

- 4.4.3 The excavation of Trenches 22, 23 and 28 revealed linear ditches, cutting the subsoil horizon, that represents the former subdivisions in the eastern part of the current field.
- 4.4.4 A similar field boundary was observed as a dip in the landscape on a parallel alignment to ditch 9 c.45m to the southeast of that feature.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 The evaluation has demonstrated there are no significant archaeological remains present on the site.

4.6 Recommendations

- 4.6.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

4.7 Archive

- 4.7.1 The site archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council Stores following the acquisition of Transfer of Title.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
1	-	-	layer	natural	geology	-
2	-	-	layer	natural	geology	-
3	-	-	layer	natural	subsoil	-
4	-	-	layer	natural	topsoil	-
5	5	28	cut	ditch	boundary	modern
6	5	28	fill	ditch	silting	modern
7	7	28	cut	service trench	water main	modern
8	7	28	fill	service trench	water main	modern
9	9	23	cut	ditch	boundary	modern
10	9	23	fill	ditch	silting	modern
11	1	23	cut	ditch	boundary	Late Pre-Roman Iron Age
12	1	23	fill	ditch	silting	Late Pre-Roman Iron Age
13	13	22	cut	ditch	boundary	modern
14	13	22	fill	ditch	silting	modern
15	-	1	layer	ploughsoil headland	agricultural	medieval/Post-medieval
16	16	1	cut	furrow	agriculture	medieval/Post-medieval
17	16	1	fill	furrow	agriculture	medieval/Post-medieval
18	18	21	cut	furrow	agriculture	medieval/Post-medieval
19	18	21	fill	furrow	agriculture	medieval/Post-medieval
20	20	21	cut	furrow	agriculture	medieval/Post-medieval
21	20	21	fill	furrow	agriculture	medieval/Post-medieval
22	22	18	cut	pit	unknown	Late Pre-Roman Iron Age
23	22	18	fill	pit	backfill	Late Pre-Roman Iron Age
24	24	16	cut	ditch	boundary	Late Pre-Roman Iron Age
25	24	16	fill	ditch	silting	Late Pre-Roman Iron Age

Table 2: Context inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Ceramic Finds

By Carole Fletcher with Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery identified by Carlotta Marchetto and Matt Brudenell and Roman pottery identified by Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

- B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age, Roman and later ceramic material from six of the evaluated trenches. In total, 15 sherds of pottery weighing 0.102kg, a single short length of clay tobacco pipe stem, and a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) were found. The assemblage spans the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age, Roman to the post-medieval period and was recovered from topsoil and subsoil in Trenches 1, 18, 21 and 25 and from single features in Trenches 1, 18, 22 and 23. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, with features producing few finds.

Methodology

- B.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* acts as a standard.
- B.1.3 Rapid recording was carried out on the finds assemblage. For pottery this was undertaken using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. All pottery sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The CBM and clay pipe have also been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the text of this report.
- B.1.4 The finds and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

- B.1.5 Trench 1: Subsoil 15, belonging to the ploughsoil headland earthwork, produced a moderately abraded, sooted body sherd of a Roman sandy coarseware (oxidised) vessel (2nd-4th century, 0.022kg) and four fragments from an internally glazed post-medieval redware vessel (c.1550-1800, 0.005kg). Furrow 16 (fill 17) produced an abraded rim and body sherd from an externally and internally glazed post-medieval redware jar (c.1550-1800, 0.029kg).
- B.1.6 Trench 18: Pit 22 (fill 23) contained three sherds (6g) of handmade grog-tempered Iron Age pottery typical of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age in Cambridgeshire (c.50BC-AD43). One sherd has a scored/combed line on the exterior surface. Topsoil (4) produced a single sherd (0.011kg) from a moderately abraded, internally glazed, post-medieval

black-glazed ware bowl, although much of the glaze has been lost (c.1580-1700, 0.014kg).

- B.1.7 Trench 21: Subsoil (3) produced a single, moderately abraded body sherd (0.011kg) from a 4th century Nene Valley Colour Coat vessel, of uncertain form.
- B.1.8 Trench 22: Ditch **13** (fill 14) produced a single length of unmarked and undecorated, white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 0.004kg, 44mm in length, slightly sub-rounded and approximately 8mm in diameter. The fragment is not closely datable.
- B.1.9 Trench 23: Ditch **9** (fill 10) contained a fragment of CBM weighing 0.013kg, on which partial upper and lower surfaces survive. The thickness (15.5mm) indicates it is a fragment of roof tile in a hard fired, dull red-orange, quartz-tempered fabric with grog, voids and occasional mica.
- B.1.10 Trench 25: From the topsoil (4) in this trench an everted, internally thickened and rounded rim sherd was recovered, from a coarseware jar (c.1175-1400, 0.015kg) and tentatively identified as Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware.

Discussion

- B.1.11 The small and fragmentary assemblage of pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM, appears to be domestic in origin, with dates ranging from the 2nd century AD to the end of the 18th century. The pottery (all periods) and CBM all indicate some level of reworking before deposition, and the paucity of pottery suggests the assemblage most likely relates to manuring scatters. The single fragment of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what is most likely a casually discarded pipe. The fragment does little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near the site, sometime between the late 16th and 19th centuries.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.1.12 If further work is undertaken, additional Roman, medieval or post-medieval pottery and CBM may be recovered, however, only in small amounts. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, it is of little significance, beyond indicating low levels of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity, with deposition probably being the result of manuring scatters.
- B.1.13 Should further work be undertaken, this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this report acts as a full record and the pottery, CBM and clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Haley Foster

Assemblage and discussion

- C.1.1 The faunal remains from Peterborough services consists of 4 cattle fragments weighing 123g (Table 3). Bone came from 3 separate contexts (ditches **11** (12) and **24** (25), and pit **22** (23)) dating to the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age. Material is in a fair condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. There is evidence of carnivore gnawing on the distal metacarpal fragment from context 25. As the assemblage is small in size, the potential for interpretations to be formed is limited, unless further remains are recovered from the site.

Context	Trench	Species	Element	Notes
12	23	Cattle	Ulna	27
12	23	Cattle	Radius	16
23	18	Cattle	Metatarsal	30
25	16	Cattle	Metacarpal	50

Table 3: Faunal material recovered via hand-collection

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- | | | |
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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-335333		
Project Name	Peterborough Motorway Services Extension, Haddon		
Start of Fieldwork	13/11/18	End of Fieldwork	19/11/18
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HDNPES18	Planning App. No.	Pre-application
HER Number	ECB5572	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Commercial
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

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 and ditch	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Pottery, cattle bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Headland and furrow	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)	Pottery and roof tile	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode)
District	Huntingdonshire	Land immediately south of the Peterborough Extra Services
Parish	Haddon	A1(M) Junction 17
HER office	Cambridgeshire	Haddon
Size of Study Area	6.1ha	PE7 3UQ
National Grid Ref	TL 14138 93904	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Kerry Hopper (CCC HET)

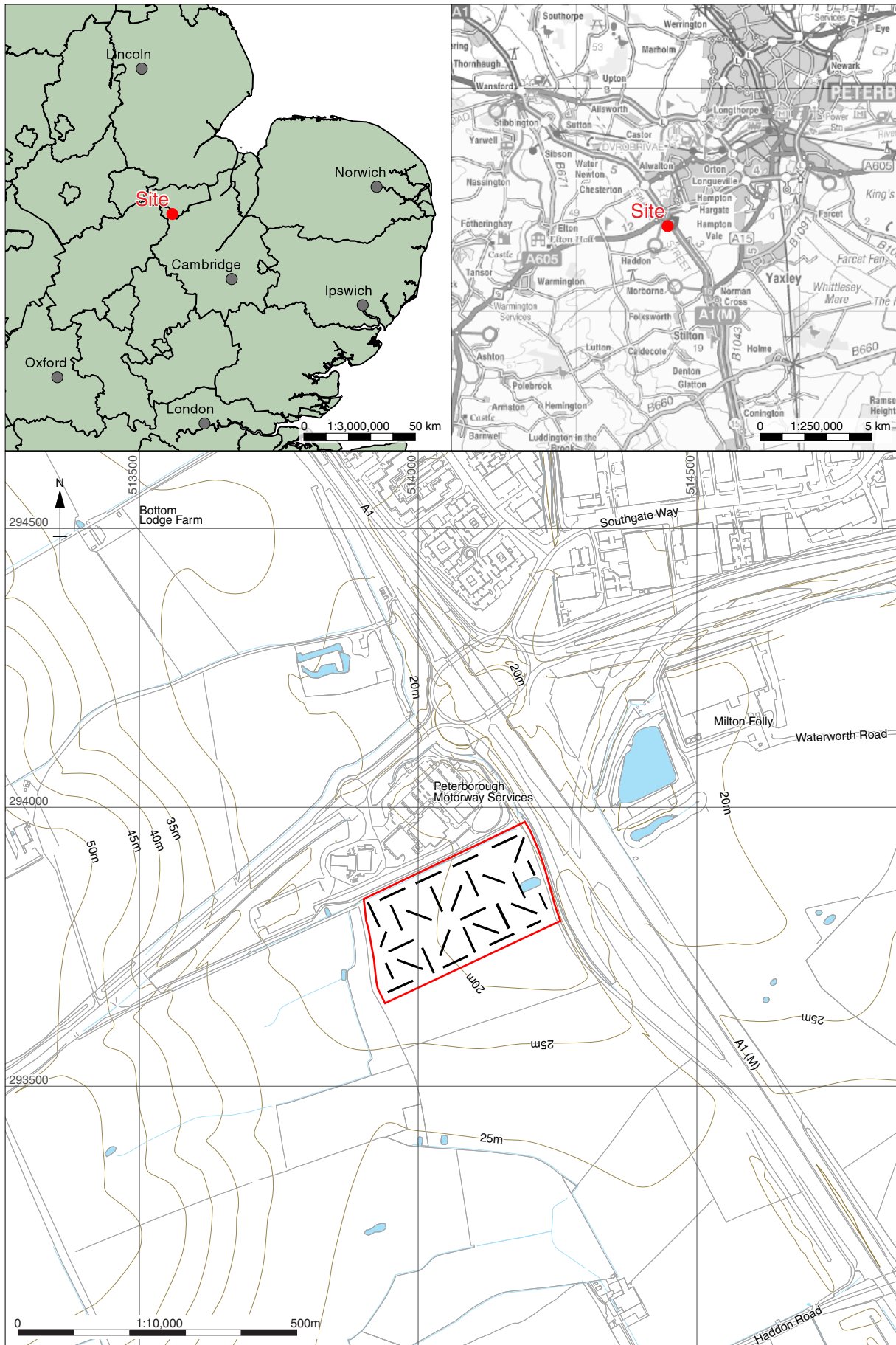
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Graeme Clarke (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambs. County Store	ECB5572
Digital Archive	OA East	HDNPES18
Paper Archive	Cambs. County Store	ECB5572

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
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Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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		Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location map with development area outlined (red) and trenches (black)

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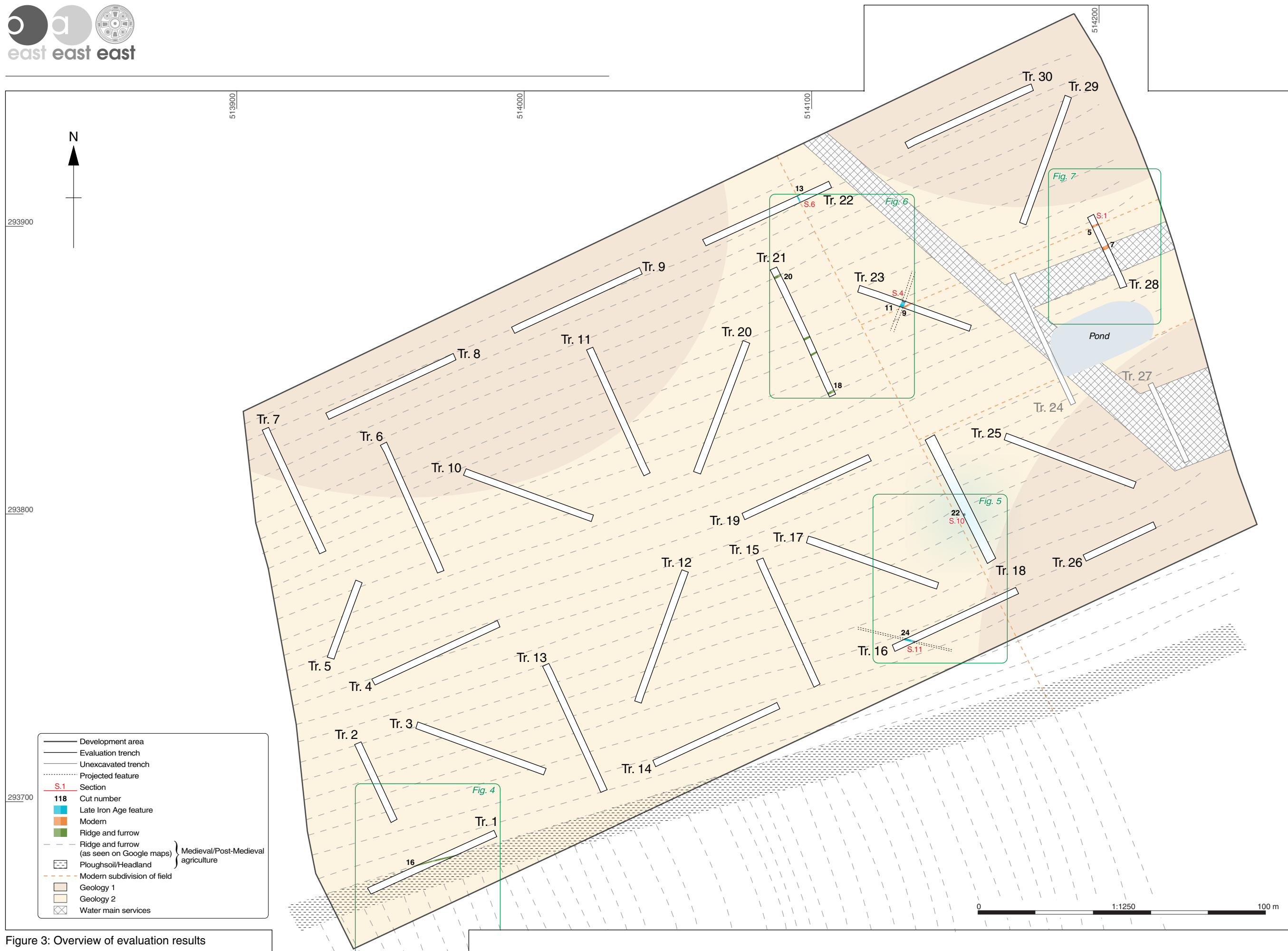


Figure 3: Overview of evaluation results

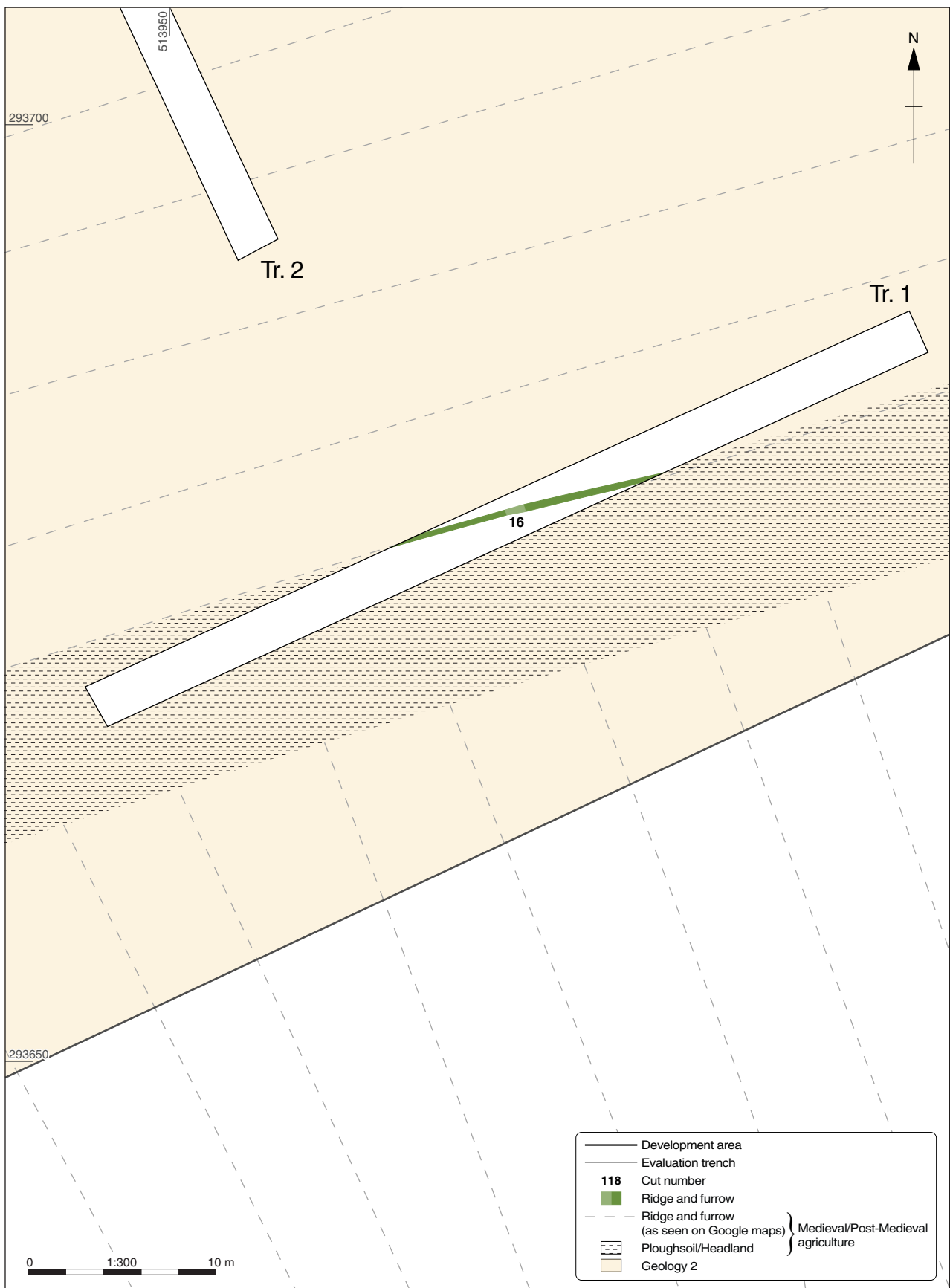


Figure 4: Detail plan of Trench 1

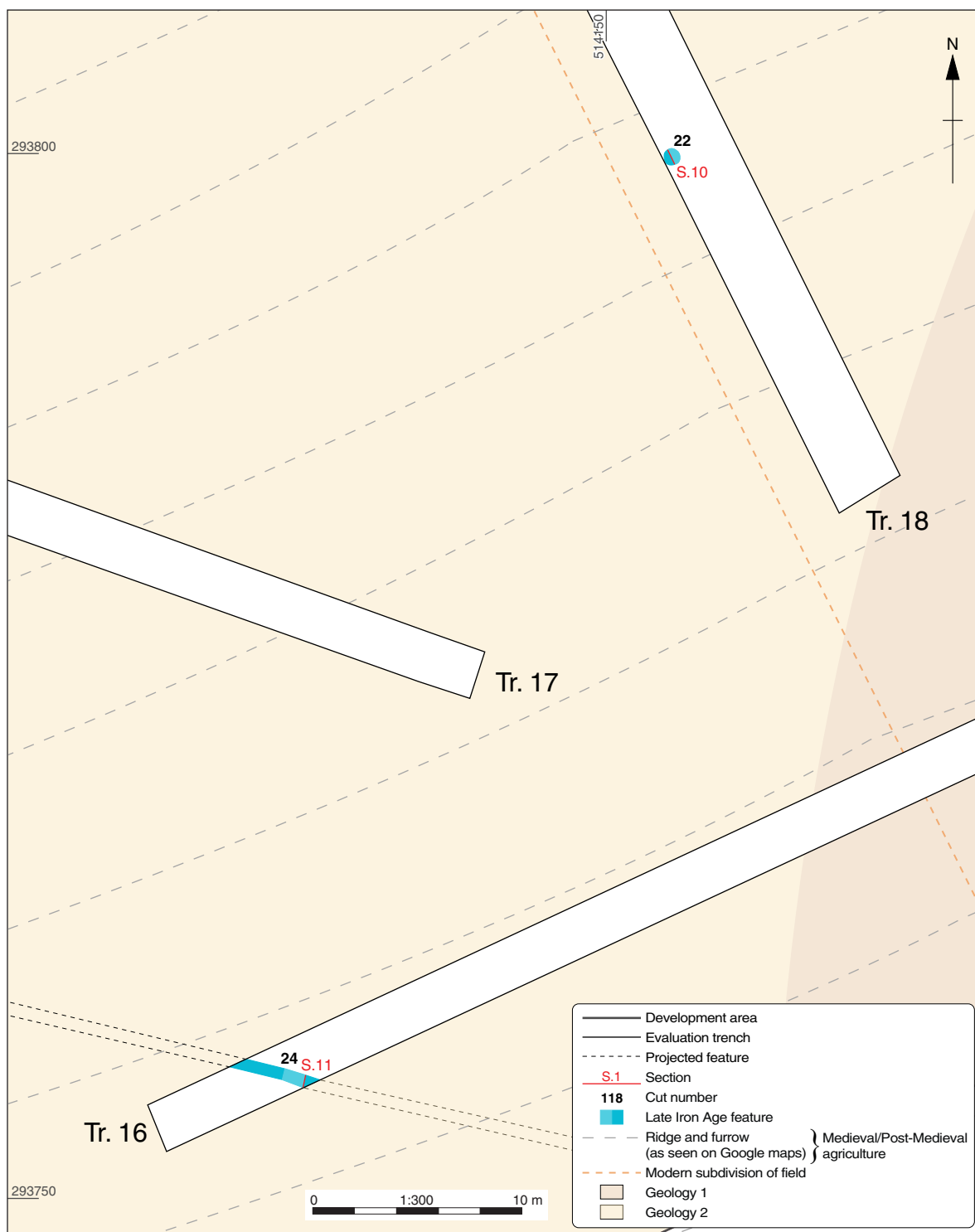


Figure 5: Detail plan of Trenches 16-18

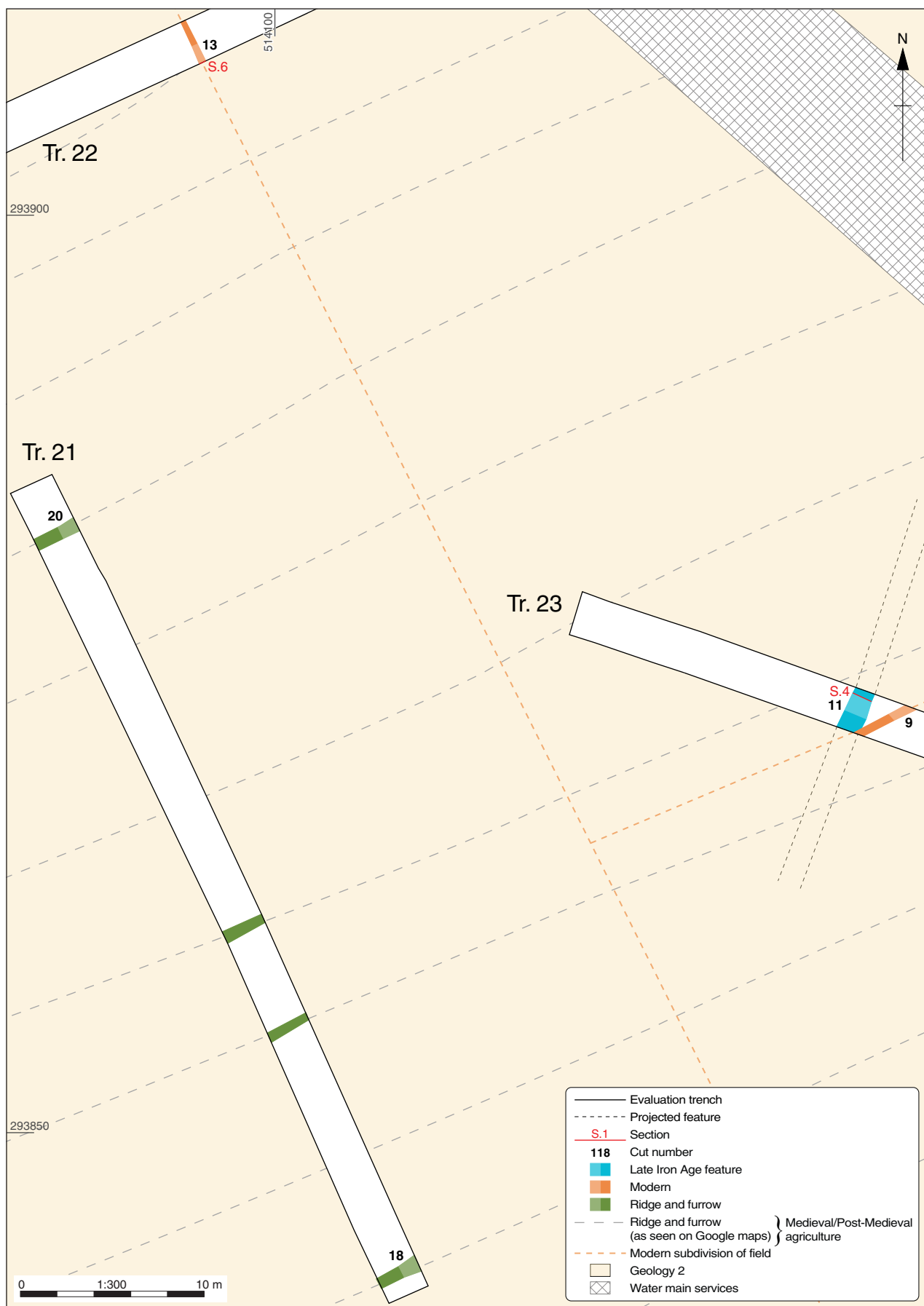


Figure 6: Detail plan of Trenches 21-23

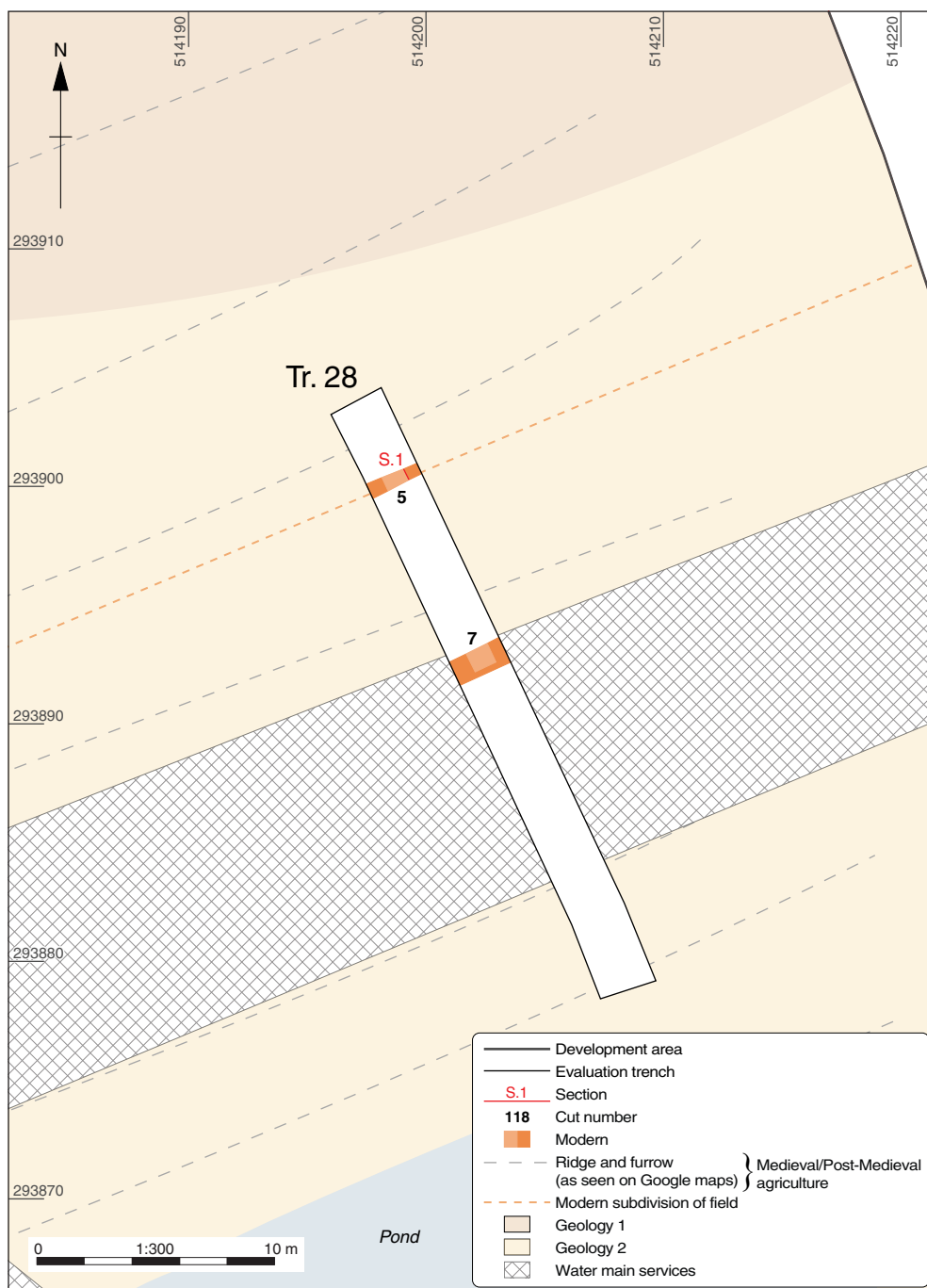


Figure 7: Detail plan of Trench 28

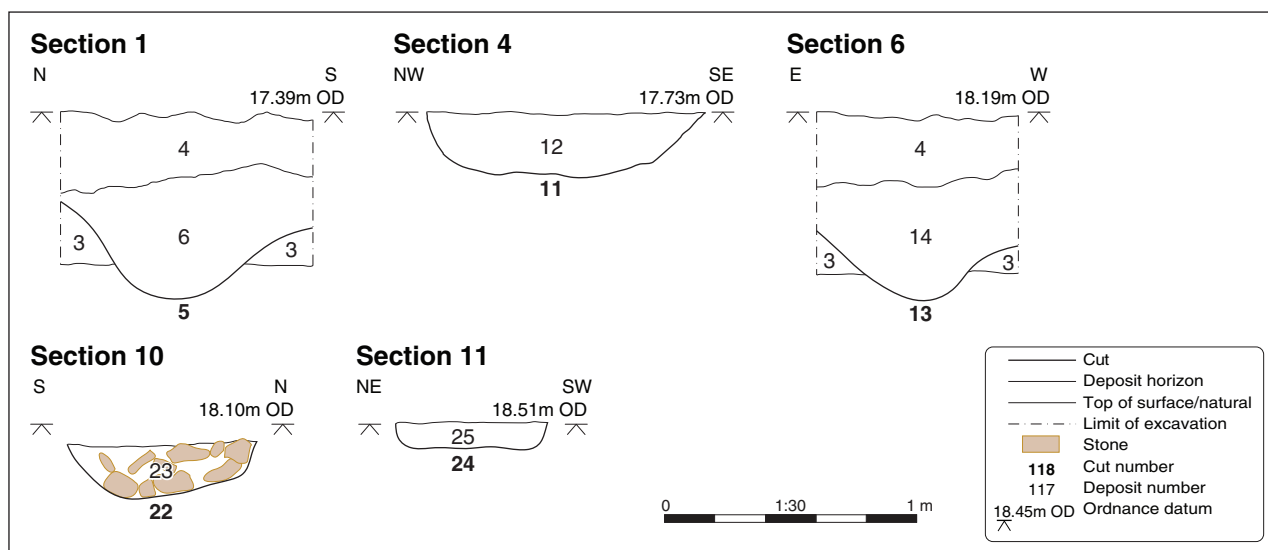


Figure 8: Selected sections



Plate 1: Looking north across the site towards Peterborough Motorway Services



Plate 2: Looking east across the site towards the A1(M) carriageway



Plate 3: Geological deposit 1 in Trench 12, looking north-northeast



Plate 4: Geological deposit 2 in Trench 1, looking southwest



Plate 5: Test pit into geological deposits in Trench 20, looking south-southwest

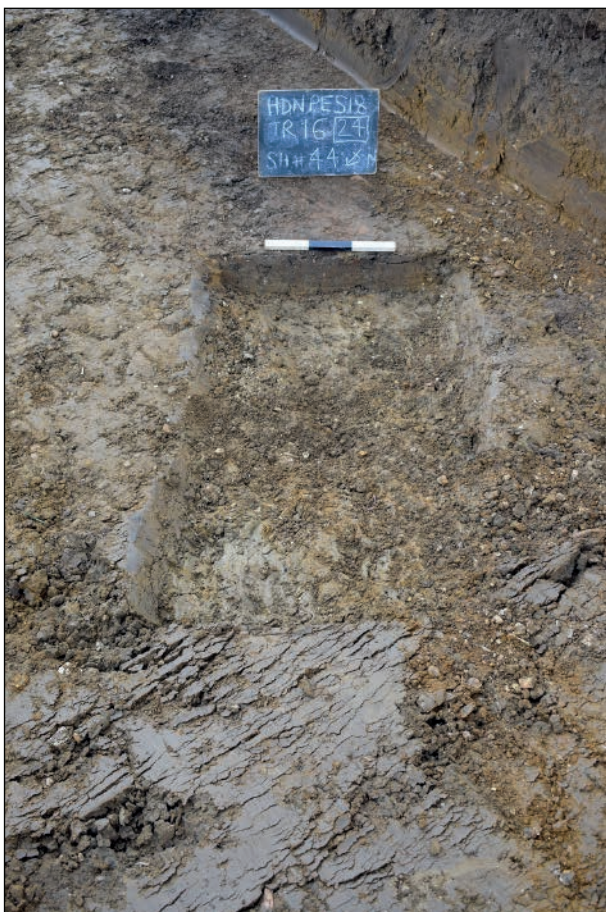


Plate 6: Ditch **24** in Trench 16, looking southeast



Plate 7: Pit 22 in Trench 18, looking west



Plate 8: Ditch 11 in Trench 23, looking northeast



Plate 9: Trench 28, looking north-northwest



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