Former Perkins Engines Site, Newark Road, Fengate, Peterborough

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Former Perkins Engines Site, Newark Road, Fengate, Peterborough

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between the 25th of June and the 9th of August 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a series of open-area excavations at the former Perkins Engines site, Newark Road, Peterborough (TF 2138 0030; Fig. 1). Three areas of excavation were exposed (Areas A-C, Fig. 3) totalling just over 0.8ha.

A series of largely undated pit and post hole groups were revealed across the areas. Four exceptions, dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, were similar to features found in several nearby sites.

The excavation also revealed a series of ditches broadly aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. These form components of a rectilinear Middle Bronze Age field system incorporating a sub-square enclosure in Area C measuring c.40m by 40m and a similar, partially revealed, sub-square enclosure in Area A. These ditches and boundaries belong to a wider field system that extends across the Fengate area. Analysis of these features revealed the alignments coincided with the contemporary fen edge.

Evidence was also found for later prehistoric activity in the form of several pits containing pottery and/or charcoal rich deposits, one of which returned a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age radiocarbon date. These were complimented by the presence of the cremation uncovered in the earlier evaluation, which returned a similar date.

A second alignment of ditches running north-north-east to south-south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east were also revealed, composing a Romano-British field system in Area C and incorporating a trackway running across the three areas.

A small assemblage of prehistoric finds was recovered from the excavations, dating from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age periods. These include worked flint, pottery and animal bone, mostly deriving from ditches associated with the Middle Bronze Age field system and later prehistoric pits. The pottery and animal bone were highly fragmented, and environmental remains were poorly preserved. Later finds were restricted to two sherds of Roman pottery and an 18th century military button.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Cross Keys Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation at the former site of Perkins Engines Site, Newark Road, Fengate, Peterborough, centred on TF 2138 0030 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission for the construction of 116 new dwellings with associated landscaping and services, and a new school building with associated facilities and recreation areas (planning ref. PAMAJ/17/00111 and PAMAJ/17/00112). The excavation was conducted in accordance with a brief prepared by Rebecca Casa-Hatton (Casa-Hatton 2018) of Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service (PPC/AS), and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted by OA East (Brudenell & Moan 2018).

1.1.3 The excavation occurred across three areas of the site (Areas A-C; Fig. 3, Table 1), totalling 0.8ha. Area A comprised a sub-rectangular trench located just off-centre of the northern half of the development area. The sub-square trench Area B was located in the north-east corner of the site, and the larger sub-square Area C was located in the south-western corner.

Area	Size (ha)
A	0.3
B	0.1
C	0.4*
TOTAL	*0.8*

Table 1: Excavation area sizes.

*In agreement with the PCC/AS this area was reduced from the original 0.5ha requirement by approximately 0.075ha due to modern disturbance.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code PCCHER54105 in due course.

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located within the urban reaches of Peterborough, c. 2km east of the River Nene (Fig. 1). The proposed development area covers c. 4.4ha on a level portion of grass-covered land with some areas of scrub and tarmac, at a height of approximately 4.5m OD. The site is bounded by roads, light industrial units and car parks to the south and west, with residential development along Newark Road to the east, and Marriot Court to the North.

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises the Kellaway Clay Member – mudstone with no superficial deposits shown to be present (www. http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=fengate&gobBtn=go, accessed 7th January 2019). Upon excavation of the trenches superficial gravels were recorded across the development area, forming the geology that archaeological features cut.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 2km search of the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (HER) (Fig. 2) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moan and Brudenell 2018). Field evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching was also carried out on the site in January 2018 (Moan 2018).

Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age (10,000 – 1600BC)

1.3.2 Earlier prehistoric finds from the surrounding sites include a Mesolithic tranchet axe from Oxney Road to the north-east (HER51198). The same site also produced Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features and flint implements.

1.3.3 Three likely Early Bronze Age barrows (with associated finds) are recorded a short distance to the south of Oxney Road (HER50420, HER3002, HER3111), forming part of a continuity of prehistoric activity along the fen edge as it curves south towards Newark Road.

1.3.4 Continuing southwards, at the Edgerly Drain Road site (Evans et al. 2009) to the south east of the site, and The Broadlands site (Nicholson 2012) immediately to the south, excavations have revealed scattered tree throws and pits containing Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint and pottery.

1.3.5 Immediately to the south of The Broadlands, both an archaeological evaluation (Rees 2014) and an excavation (Mason 2018b) revealed similar features and finds at the former site of Perkins Engines South. The evaluation also produced a fragment of a very rare polished jadeite axe likely to have originated in the Italian Alps, probably in the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

Middle Bronze Age (1600 – 1200BC)

1.3.6 The investigations at The Broadlands (Nicholson 2012) and Edgerly Drain Road (Evans et al. 2009) have also revealed further evidence of the extensive Fengate Middle Bronze Age field system, known to extend down to the adjacent fen edge to the east of the site. Field system ditches, trackways, rectilinear enclosures and associated Middle Bronze Age settlement features comprising pits, postholes and watering holes, have also been identified.

1.3.7 The picture of pastoral activity was further evidenced by the Perkins Engines Sports Association Club excavation c.200m to the south (Mason 2018b). Combined with the findings from the earlier evaluation (Rees 2014), ditches associated with at least one enclosure were discovered, along with a watering hole and double ditched boundaries likely to be associated with the Fengate Middle Bronze Age field systems. Settlement activity was implied by the presence of postholes and a pit containing a large quantity of burnt processed grain.

1.3.8 The evaluation of the subject site in January 2018 (Moan 2018) revealed prehistoric boundary ditches and discreet features surviving, including one large cremation pit. Datable artefacts were rare, but the character and alignment of the ditches was

broadly similar to known Middle Bronze Age and Romano-British field systems identified in the surrounding landscape.

1.3.9 An aerial photographic survey was commissioned by OA East covering a 300m radius around the site. Cropmarks were recorded, from various historic aerial photographs, of likely field system ditches and enclosures dating to this period. The results have been presented and discussed below (Willis & Scott 2019, Appendix D).

Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (1200 – 350BC)

1.3.10 Approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the site Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age cremations and burials were discovered (HER02823), and a similar distance to the south evidence for Early Iron Age settlement and industrial activity has been recorded (HER2824)

Late Iron Age - Roman (100BC – AD410)

1.3.11 At The Broadlands site a second set of ditches forming an enclosure was dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (Nicholson 2012).

1.3.12 Several entries for Late Iron Age – early Roman finds and features are recorded in the Peterborough HER to the north of the site, extending westwards (HER10595, HER2934, HER2969, HER2987, HER2988).

Post-Roman (AD410 -)

1.3.13 The cartographic evidence suggests the site was part of the medieval open fields of Newark. The 1821 Enclosure map shows the site divided into four plots, one of which was a gravel pit in the east along Newark Road. On the 1st edition 1889 Ordnance Survey map, the site is divided into two fields.

1.3.14 Some partial remains of various buildings and associated features of the Perkins Engines Sports Association Club were known to be present prior to the excavation.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development. This would allow for the investigation of the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and to place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 The excavation took place within, and will contribute to, the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3).
- Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Galzebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8).
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

2.3 Site Specific Research Aims

2.3.1 The research aims and questions, as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell & Moan 2018), remain, for the most part, an effective framework for the analysis and presentation of the results of this project. However, following the completion of the fieldwork, some adjustments were identified in the Post-Excavation Archaeological Summary and Updated Project Design (Mason 2018a). Thus, the updated research questions are presented below.

1. *Characterisation of the site in the broader landscape*

Research Theme 1: The character of the Fengate Bronze Age field system and enclosures

Questions:

1. *How does the form and alignment of the Bronze Age field system and enclosures relate to those revealed in investigations to the south and south-east of the site?*
2. *Is there consistency in the pattern of boundaries, or do they differ in the 'higher' locations removed from the fen edge?*

2. *Characterisation of the activities identified on the site*

Research Theme 2: Field systems, enclosures, settlement and cremations

Questions:

1. *Do the finds and environmental remains from the field system ditches give any indication of the function of the fields?*
2. *What is the nature of Bronze Age settlement activity at the site, and how does this relate to the field system?*
3. *What is the date of the cremation recovered from the evaluation, and how does it relate to the boundary system?*

3. *Characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time*

Research Theme 3: Sequences of change

Question:

1. *How is the enclosure/field system phased, and what might changes reveal about shifts in land-use?*

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

2.4.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the brief (Casa-Hatton 2018) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell & Moan 2018)

2.4.2 The excavation area was set out using a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with 'Smartnet' technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.4.3 UAV drone survey was used to map the entirety of the stripped area.

2.4.4 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360˚ type excavator using a 1.8m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.5 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.

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

2.4.7 Thirty seven bulk environmental samples were taken to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains (Appendix C). These samples were targeted to include all feature types and discernible phases, as well deposits which displayed an obvious potential for environmental analysis.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.1.2 Cut numbers have been assigned to each archaeological intervention and appear in **bold**. Where a feature was excavated in more than one location a master number (the lowest cut number assigned to an individual feature) has been assigned, which is used on the figures and in the text below. Where appropriate, features have been assigned groups, and all features are presented chronologically and then by area. The dating of the features was achieved using artefacts, such as ceramics and worked flints, by their stratigraphic position within the site, in some cases by radiocarbon dating, and also by comparison with similar features revealed in nearby previous archaeological investigations. In all cases the archaeological deposits filling the features were recorded in ascending order, with the lowest number being the lowest fill.

3.1.3 The excavation areas revealed a series of boundary and enclosure ditches typical of the Middle Bronze Age field systems known in the Fengate area (Fig. 2 & 3). Alongside these ditches were four pits identified as belonging to the Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age. Several Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pits where also revealed across the site, including a cremation discovered in the evaluation (Moan 2018) which returned a Late Bronze Age radiocarbon date. A Roman boundary ditch in the south-western corner of Area C and a ditched trackway, which cut across all three areas in a south-south-west to north-north-east direction, represented the latest major phase of activity on the site (Fig 7).

3.1.4 These dateable features were accompanied by several groups of sporadic pits and post holes, all of which were undated.

3.1.5 Numerous modern features belonging to the Former Perkins Engines works, ranging from service trenches to contaminated ground, were also uncovered, predominantly in Area A, and recorded by GPS survey and UAV photogrammetry.

3.1.6 Site Phasing (Fig. 6):

Period 1: Later Neolithic – Early Bronze Age (c.3000 – 1500 BC)

Period 2: Middle Bronze Age (c.1500 – 1150 BC)

Period 3: Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (c.1150 – 350 BC)

Period 4: Romano-British period (AD43 – 410)

Period 5: Post-Roman (AD410 – 1700)

Period 6: Modern (AD1700 – present)

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology of sand and clay gravels was overlain by a 0.2m thick light grey silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil with an average thickness of 0.3m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were extremely hot, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. Modern disturbance and patches of contaminated ground from the previous Perkins Engines factory buildings were the only significant obstacles faced during both the evaluation (Moan 2018) and excavation.

3.3 Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age (3000 – 1600 BC)

3.3.1 Only four features were identified as belonging to this period across the whole site. All discrete pits, three had stratigraphic relationships with features from later phases which allowed them to be assigned to this phase, and one contained finds convincingly belonging to the Late Neolithic. Given their small number and seemingly random dispersal across the site, it is difficult to draw many conclusions as to their function save perhaps that they represent sporadic activity.

Area A

3.3.2 Pit **376** (Fig. 4) was cut by ditch **372**, which is presumed to belong to the later Middle Bronze Age phase. Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, it measured 1.05m long, 0.86m wide and 0.26m deep. The fill (377), which produced no finds, was a dark grey brown sandy clay with rare flint and gravel inclusions. Environmental sample 47 was taken from this deposit and found to contain a negligible amount of charcoal.

Area B

3.3.3 Located in the north-eastern quadrant of Area B, pit **227** (Fig. 4 & 6) produced two worked flints, including a short robust horseshoe scraper more in keeping with the Late Neolithic rather than Early Bronze Age. Sub-rectangular in plan, it measured 3.2m long, 1.05m wide and 0.36m deep. Its fill (228) was a light brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

Area C

3.3.4 Pit **107** (Fig. 5 & 6) was located immediately against the eastern limit of Area C, where a small extension was made to uncover the entire feature. This feature was cut at its western end by Middle Bronze field system ditch **60**. Sub-circular in plan, it was 1.76m long, 1.1m wide and 0.52m deep, and contained three fills.

3.3.5 The lowest fill (120) was a dark-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and no finds. Above this was 121, which was a light-brownish grey clay silt with rare gravel inclusions and no finds. The upper fill (122) was a dark-greyish brown clay silt with rare gravel inclusions. Environmental sample 22 was taken from this fill and found to be sterile.

3.3.6 The final feature from this phase was pit **143** (Fig. 5), which was located in the eastern half of Area C where it was cut by Middle Bronze Age Enclosure 1 ditch **145**. Sub-circular in plan, this pit was 1.55m long, 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a single dark-grey brown sandy clay fill which produced no finds (144). The environmental sample (24) was found to contain a very small amount of untransformed seeds.

3.4 Middle Bronze Age (1600 – 1200 BC)

Area A

3.5 Earlier Field System Ditches (Figs. 4 & 6)

3.5.1 Several ditches were revealed in Area A which stratigraphically seemed to represent an earlier phase of activity to the main Middle Bronze Age (MBA) ditch system of the site. Unfortunately, none of the interventions produced any dateable artefacts. However, given that the four ditches in question (**342**, **372**, **378** and **411**) were broadly upon similar north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west alignments as the later field system and enclosures, and that one, ditch **342**, is cut by the MBA Enclosure 2 Ditch **344**, it would seem to be a safe assertion that they belonged to a slightly earlier phase of Middle Bronze Age activity.

3.5.2 Ditch **372** (**374**, **385**) was located in the western half of Area A. It was probably heavily truncated as the surviving portion, beginning at terminus **385**, ran for only 11.35m from south-west to north-east before turning east-south-east for 6.04m, and then terminating again. Given the relatively shallow depth of the feature (**372** being 0.17m deep and, **374** 0.24m and **385** 0.14m deep), and the gently sloping sides coming down onto concave bases, it is likely that the interventions recorded as terminals were simply where the ditch was truncated.

3.5.3 The fills in all three interventions consisted of a light blueish grey sandy clay with rare flint and gravel inclusions (373, 375 and 386). No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

3.5.4 Along the south-west to north-east branch of ditch **372** it was cut by ditch **378** (**380**, **383** (Fig. 9, Section 113, Plate 3)), which emerged from the southern limit of Area A following a south-south-east to north-north-west alignment for 18.3m, before turning slightly to the north west and continuing beyond the western limit of the area after 17.02m.

3.5.5 With gently sloping sides and a base ranging from sub-flat to concave, ditch **372** measured in width from 1.1m to 0.5m and in depth from 0.48m to 0.2m. Its fills consisted of dark to mid-reddish sandy clays with rare flint and gravel inclusions which produced no finds (379, 381, 382 and 384).

3.5.6 Two further ditches belong to this group, in the eastern corner of Area A. Ditch **411** emerged from the north-eastern limit of the area on a north to south alignment for 8.6m before being truncated by evaluation Trench 6, in which it was not recorded. It was not identified to the south of the trench, nor was it present in north-north-eastern terminus **390** of Enclosure 2 ditch **344**, and was therefore truncated by ditch **344** or terminated very close to it.

3.5.7 Measuring 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, this ditch was filled by a mid-grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions (412), which yielded no finds.

3.5.8 Possibly related to ditch **411**, ditch **342** (**413**) emerged from the eastern limit of the area on a south-east to north-west alignment. It continued for 14.49m before being truncated by Enclosure 2 ditch **344**. Measuring between 1m to 0.65m wide, and 0.2m to 0.17m deep, this feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was variously filled with a mid-reddish brown clay sand with frequent gravel inclusions (343), and a mid-grey brown silty clay with rare flint and gravel inclusions (414), neither of which yielded any finds.

3.6 Enclosure 2 (Figs. 4 & 6)

3.6.1 The final phase of ditches in Area A made up the remnants of three sides of a probable Middle Bronze Age enclosure, referred to here as Enclosure 2. Aligned south-west to north-east and north-west to south-east, this feature included two entrances, one in the northern corner of the area and the other in the eastern corner. On the basis of the exposed features, the enclosure would have measured approximately 53m from south-west to north-east, while there was not enough surviving to estimate the opposing dimension.

3.6.2 The two ditches either side of the eastern entrance (**314** (Plate 4) and **344**) had fallen out of use and silted up before being recut by ditches **317** and **354** (Fig. 9, Section 107) respectively, and may therefore have represented a repurposing of those segments to form the later enclosure. No dateable finds were recovered from the earlier cuts of these segments, and it may be that they belonged to the Earlier Field System Ditches in Area A, but given their correspondence with the later recuts and the alignments of the enclosure ditches, as well as the fact that ditch **344** cuts Earlier Field System Ditch **342**, they have been included as part of Enclosure 2.

3.6.3 The alignments and form of the various component ditches of Enclosure 2 are described here, with full details of their dimensions, finds, fills and environmental data tabulated below in Table 2.

3.6.4 The ditches of Enclosure 2 were generally filled with deposits of mid – dark grey clay sand with moderate to very frequent gravel inclusions.

3.6.5 A total of five worked flints, three sherds (3g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery and 348g of animal bone were recovered from these features, and six environmental samples were taken (40, 41, 45, 50, 51, 52). While the general state of preservation was poor, the presence of elderberry seeds in an untransformed state may indicate contemporary hedged boundaries as they are particularly resistant to decay.

3.6.6 Extending from the southern limit of the area for 10.39m on a south-west to north-east alignment before terminating (where it is surrounded by Pit Group 1), ditch **314** (Plate 4) had steep sides and a sub-flat base. This was recut along the same alignment

and for the same distance by ditch **317**, which had also had steep sides and a sub-flat base.

3.6.7 Approximately 2m to the north-east the opposing terminus of this entrance way was formed by ditch **357** with recut **354** (Fig. 9, Section 107, Plate 1). Ditch **344** (**357** = **390**) measured approximately 6.5m long, forming a somewhat short segment. It had steep sides and a flat base. This was re-cut by ditch **354** (=**362**, **393**, **396**), which proceeded along the same alignment from the south-eastern terminus for approximately 5.9m before turning to the north-west and continuing for another 25.2m before terminating to form one side of the north-eastern entrance of Enclosure 2. At this point it was not recorded in Trench 6 during the evaluation (Moan 2018), however this is likely because it was obscured by an amorphous area of modern hydrocarbon contamination (from the former Perkins Engines buildings) which measured approximately 13.6m east to west and 7.4m north to south. Ditch **354** had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.6.8 Approximately 2.2m to the northwest the opposing terminus of this entrance was formed by ditch **346** (**348**), which ran along a south-east to north-west alignment for 5.37m to the north limit of Area A. This ditch had steep sides with a concave base, and included a later recut (**348**) with a similar form.

3.6.9 The south-western side of Enclosure 2 was formed by ditch **408** (Fig. 9, Section 119) which ran in a south-easterly direction from the western limit of Area A for approximately 15.3m before being entirely truncated by the remains of a modern reinforced concrete structure associated with the Perkins Engines development.

Master No.	Cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds	Environmental Sample No.
314	**314**	1.3	0.64	315	0.24	1 flint	
				316	0.38	2 flints	40 (charcoal and untransformed seeds)
317	**317**	0.76	0.62	318	0.22	Animal bone (224g), 3 sherds (3g) MBA pottery	41 (charcoal)
				319	0.18		
344	**344**	0.62	0.2	345	0.2		
	357	1.42	0.85	358	0.41	Animal bone (68g)	
				359	0.3		
				360	0.36		
				361	0.2		
	390	1.56	0.68	391	0.09		
				392	0.6		52 (charcoal)
346	**346**	1.04	0.38	347	0.2		45 (sterile)
				364	0.13	1 flint	
				365	0.15		
	348	0.37	0.2	349	0.2		
354	**354**	0.9	0.42	355	0.42		
				356	0.34		
	362	1.1	0.5	362	0.5		
	393	0.62	0.54	394	0.1		
				395	0.19		
	396	1.18	0.52	397	0.52	Animal bone (56g), 2 flints	50 (charcoal)
408	**408**	1.5	0.62	409	0.37		
				410	0.48	1 flint	51 (sterile)

Table 2: Area A, Enclosure 2

Area B

3.7 Middle Bronze Age Field System ditch (Figs. 4 & 6)

3.7.1 Ditch **283** (**320**) has been included in the Middle Bronze Age phase as its south-east to north-west alignment suggests it is part of the field system of that phase also present in Area C. This feature was heavily truncated and became intermittent as it proceeded along its alignment.

3.7.2 Starting approximately 4.5m from the southern limit of Area B, this ditch continued to the north-west for 9.9m before being truncated away. It reappeared along the same alignment after 4.2m for 2.12m before apparently terminating, although its comparative shallowness at this point may have been a result of truncation rather than deliberate termination.

3.7.3 This ditch had gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled by a mid-yellow brown clay silt which produced no finds (284, 321). Environmental sample 38 taken from fill 284 produced <1ml of charcoal.

Area C

3.8 Enclosure 1 (Figs. 5 & 6)

3.8.1 As with Enclosure 2 in Area A, Enclosure 1 was defined by ditches on north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east alignments visible.

3.8.2 Enclosure 1 measured somewhat smaller than Enclosure 2 on its south-west to north-east axis (approximately 41m), and extended for at least approximately 48m from south-east to north-west. One possible entrance was revealed on the north-eastern side of the enclosure, although these terminals (**159**, **161**) are so close together (being approximately 0.35m apart) that it is more likely that ditch **161** was extended south-eastwards to close off a previous entrance.

3.8.3 The ditches ranged in form, with gentle to steep sides and concave to sub-flat bases, and were predominantly filled with light to dark grey brown silty and sandy clays with rare to frequent gravel and flint inclusions. Several fills contained Middle Bronze Age pottery, as detailed in Table 3 below. A C14 date (Appendix D) obtained from one of the enclosure ditches also helps to confidently place this feature in the Middle Bronze Age (see ditch **155** below).

3.8.4 The alignments of the various component ditches of Enclosure 1 are described here, with the dimensions, finds, fills and environmental data tabulated below (Table 3).

3.8.5 The western portion of Area C was badly affected by modern disturbance and truncation associated with the former Perkins Engines buildings and activity. Thus, the western limit of the site was somewhat irregular and resulted in the stripping of a smaller extension in the south-western corner. Ditch **285** emerged from the northern limit of this extension on a north-west to south-east alignment, extending for 6.93m into the eastern limit of excavation.

3.8.6 This ditch is very likely to represent the same feature as ditch **155** (**295**), which emerged from the western limit of the main portion of Area C along the same alignment for 2.99m where it was truncated by Roman Trackway ditch **127**. Roundwood charcoal from the upper fill (297) of intervention **295** produced a radiocarbon date of 1396-1223calBC (95% confidence; SUERC-84809; 3046±26 BP; Appendix E), consistent with the Middle Bronze Age phasing of this enclosure. It then continued for 16.41m before being truncated by a tree bowl in the southern corner of Enclosure 1.

3.8.7 From the southern corner of the enclosure, ditch **149** (**219** (Fig. 9, Section 70 & Plate 13), **239**) extended north-east for approximately 39.5m. At this point, there was a remnant of an earlier ditch **242** which had silted up and been cut by enclosure ditch **149** at its north-eastern terminus and enclosure ditch **145** approximately 1.7m to the north-east. It is not possible to say whether ditch **242** represents an earlier form of the enclosure, was a continuation of one of the nearby Middle Bronze Age field system

ditches to the east, or belonged to entirely earlier phase. The possibility that it may have replaced an earlier entrance would seem unlikely given its short length.

3.8.8 Immediately to the east was the south-eastern terminus of ditch **145** (**159**, **163**, **167** (Fig. 9, Section 51), **223**) from which it extended for 33.77m to the north-west where it terminated at intervention **159**.

3.8.9 As discussed above, there was a break in this side of the enclosure at this point, but its narrowness was possibly a result of an extension/recut of ditch **161** immediately to the north-west. Ditch **161** (**198**) began 0.35m to the north-west of the terminus of ditch **145**, and extended for 7.45m to the north-west where it was truncated by Roman Trackway ditch **127**. Following its truncation, this ditch continued for another 10.47m before being truncated by Roman Trackway ditch **180**, at the northern limit of Area C.

3.8.10 Running parallel to ditch **145** approximately 3m to the south-west, linear feature **194** (237) likely represented an earlier version of the enclosure boundary on this eastern side. It extended for approximately 23.6m on a south-east to north-west alignment before appearing to terminate. However, the feature was so heavily truncated that it may have simply petered out at this point.

Master No.	Cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds	Environmental Sample No.
155	**155**	0.9	0.44	156	0.16		
				157	0.18		
				158	0.2	Animal bone (23g)	
	295	0.71	0.3	296	0.02		
				297	0.28	One Flint	31 (charcoal-roundwood. Radiocarbon dated to 1396-1223calBC, Appendix E)
149	**149**	0.9	0.6	150	0.6		
				151	0.18		
				153	0.3		
				154	0.1		
	219	1.12	0.52	220	0.52		
	239	0.8	0.64	240	0.2		
				241	0.5		
	242	0.9	0.6	243	0.6		
145	**145**	2.85	0.48	146	0.48	One sherd MBA pottery (3g)	
	159	1.6	0.66	160	0.66		25 (sterile)
	163	1.8	0.8	164	0.18		
				165	0.2	Animal bone (128g)	
				166	0.3	One Flint, three sherds MBA pottery (3g)	26 (untransformed seeds and charcoal)

Master No.	Cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds	Environmental Sample No.
	167	1.81	0.63	168	0.22		
				169	0.42		
	223	2.3	0.8	224	0.43	Animal bone (9g), four sherds MBA pottery (5g)	
				225	0.46		
				226	0.39	Animal bone (167g)	
161	**161**	0.8	0.24	162	0.24		
	198	1.1	0.2	199	0.2		
				200	0.12	Animal bone (14g),	28 (tree/shrub macrofossils, weed seeds and charcoal)
285	**285**	0.75	0.42	286	0.42	One flint	
194	**194**	0.35	0.1	195	0.1		
	237	0.26	0.12	238	0.12		

Table 3: Area C, Enclosure 1

3.8.11 Ditch **231** (**233**, **235**) was located immediately to the north-west of Enclosure 1 and it was uncertain whether it was a field system ditch or part of the enclosure. On a south-south-west to north-north-east alignment it ran for approximately 7.3m. With clear terminals at each end, this feature appeared to be part of a segmented ditch, and may therefore may well have been associated with the enclosure. Unfortunately, no stratigraphic relationship was present to determine this.

3.8.12 Eight sherds (11g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fills of these ditches, along with 341g of cattle bone – possibly hinting at the pastoral function of the enclosure. The environmental samples (25, 26, 28, 31), as well as the charcoal sufficient for radiocarbon dating discussed above, also produced elderberry seeds in an untransformed state, possibly indicating contemporary hedged boundaries.

3.9 Middle Bronze Age Field System (Figs. 5 & 6)

3.9.1 Immediately to the east of Enclosure 1, and apparently aligned off it, were five field system ditches. While none yielded any definitive Middle Bronze Age pottery, several contexts contained generic later prehistoric (c.1500 – 350 BC) sherds which could well have been produced in the Middle Bronze Age (Appendix B). However, the alignments and form of the ditches are similar enough to the known Middle Bronze Age field systems of Fengate to be confidently associated with them.

3.9.2 The fact that the ditches all terminate either near to the enclosure or to each other, suggests a contemporary system of entrances/gaps which allowed for the movement of people and stock around the agricultural landscape.

3.9.3 Beginning in the south-eastern corner of Area C, ditch **137** (Fig. 9, Section 41 & Plate 12) (**147**, **170**) was aligned south-east to north-west and was exposed for 20.61m,

terminating just to the south-east of Enclosure 1. With steep sides and a V-shaped profile, this ditch ranged from 1.15m to 0.86m wide and 0.56m to 0.36m deep. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel and flint inclusions, which produced no finds (138, 148, 171, 172, 173).

3.9.4 Immediately to the north-east, ditch **60** (**62**, **83**, **103**) ran from the eastern limit of the area for 24.03m on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment before terminating approximately 1.3m away from ditch **137**, and therefore perhaps forming a small field entrance. The alignment is slightly anomalous when compared to the other ditches in this area, but this simply could have been intended to address a specific spatial requirement at this point. It ranged in width from 0.74m to 0.45m and in depth from 0.16m to 0.1m, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fills consisted of mid – light greyish brown sandy clays with frequent flint and gravel inclusions (61, 63, 84, 104). Fill 84 contained one sherd (2g) of later prehistoric pottery, and an environmental sample (19) was taken from fill 61 which produced untransformed seeds and charcoal. This ditch truncated pit **107** close to the eastern limit of the area, providing one of the few stratigraphic relationships between the pits and ditches in this area. Tree bowl **81** was also cut by this feature, near its south-south-western terminus.

3.9.5 A short distance to the north, running for 14.09m on a north-east to south-west alignment, was ditch **93** (**112**). Given that ditch **60** and **93** are approximately 5m apart, it is possible that they may have formed a trackway, or at least delineated a route into the southern area of the immediate landscape. This ditch ranged in width from 1.48m to 0.82m and in depth from 0.64m to 0.41m, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fills consisted of mid to light greyish brown sandy clays with frequent flint and gravel inclusions (94, 95, 113, 114, 115). Fill 94 contained 1 worked flint and 162g of animal bone, but an environmental sample (18) taken from this fill was found to be sterile. A sample (17), taken from fill 95, was found to contain untransformed seeds and charcoal.

3.9.6 Ditch **93** was recut by ditch **91** (**116**), which ran for 8.41m on the same alignment. Both its terminal ends were recorded, however the relative shallowness of the ditch, particularly at its north-eastern terminus, may mean that truncation accounts for the apparent extents of the feature. It ranged from 0.62m to 0.51m wide, and 0.26m to 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light brown grey clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions (92, 117). An environmental sample (21) taken from fill 117 was found to be sterile.

3.9.7 The final Middle Bronze Age field system ditch in Area C to the east of Enclosure 1 was ditch **130** (Plate 18) (**135**, **139**). This ran on a south-east to north-west alignment out of the eastern limit of the area for 29.30m before terminating. It was between 1.6m and 0.9m wide and 0.68m to 0.1m deep. The large variation in depth between interventions **130** (Plate 18) and **135** suggest a recutting/extension of this feature, however no evidence of this was found during excavation. It had gently sloping sides and a sub-flat base, and was filled by light to mid-greyish brown sandy clays (131, 132, 136, 140). Fill 132 contained one sherd of later prehistoric pottery (1g) and two worked flints, while fill 136 contained one flint. A sample (23) taken from fill 13 contained charcoal.

3.9.8 Ditch **231** (**233**, **235**) was located immediately to the north-west of Enclosure 1 and it was uncertain whether it was a field system ditch or part of the enclosure. On a south-south-west to north-north-east alignment it ran for approximately 7.3m. With clear terminals at each end, this feature appeared to be part of a segmented ditch, and may therefore may well have been associated with the enclosure. Unfortunately, no stratigraphic relationship was present to determine this.

3.9.9 It ranged in width from 0.7m to 0.5m and in depth from 0.2m to 0.16m. Its three fills (232, 234 and 236) were all mid-grey brown silty clays with rare gravel inclusions which produced no finds.

3.10 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (c.1150 – 350 BC)

3.10.1 Only four features, all pits, on the site can be attributed to this broad period, one of which contained a cremation (**16** (Plate 16) from the evaluation, Moan 2018). This possibly suggests a much more less intensive occupation of the landscape in the centuries following the Middle Bronze Age. While the discovery of small amounts of later prehistoric pottery in some of the field system and enclosure ditches may imply that they were still extant as landscape features, there is not sufficient evidence for the recutting/cleaning-out and/or repurposing of them which would be expected if they were used over a long period of time.

3.10.2 Given their small number, and sporadic location, aside from the cremation, it is difficult to reasonably assign a function to these pits.

Area B (Figs. 4 & 6)

3.10.3 Two pits in Area B, **340** (Fig. 9, Section 105 & Plate 5) and **370** (Fig. 9, Section 109 & Plate 7), were found to be significantly later than the other discreet features found there. They were also generally larger than their Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age counterparts.

3.10.4 Pit **370** (Fig. 9, Section 109 & Plate 7) was found approximately 8m to the south of the northern limit of the area. Sub-circular in plan, it had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 1.92m long, 1.12m wide and 0.5m deep and was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (371) which contained one sherd (1g) of later prehistoric pottery and one worked flint.

3.10.5 Some 22m to the south was pit **340** (Fig. 9, Section 105 & Plate 5). It was also sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.5m long, 1.2m wide and 0.34m deep. The sole fill (341) was a mid-brownish grey clay silt from which environmental sample 42 was taken. Following radiocarbon dating (Appendix E) of charcoal found in this sample, the pit was confidentially dated to between 766 and 477calBC (93% confidence; SUERC-84810; 2467±26BP, Appendix E), firmly in the Early Iron Age. This fill also contained 67 sherds (214g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

Area C (Figs. 5 & 6)

3.10.6 Pit **16** (Plate 16) containing a cremation has already been described in the evaluation report (Moan 2018, 200g of adult/older sub-adult human bone fragments, indeterminate sex – characterised as likely being tipped into the pit rather than careful

deposition). Subsequently, however, a radiocarbon date was obtained on cremated bone dating to 1024-903calBC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-82212; 2813±24BP, Appendix E), placing it in the Late Bronze Age. This pit also produced three sherds (3g) of Late Bronze Age pottery.

3.10.7 It is interesting to note that this pit was the only archaeological feature found inside Enclosure 1. Whether this was because the still possibly visible ditches of this enclosure held a special significance to later peoples, or whether it is purely coincidental, and more to do with the sporadic nature of the features from this period, there is not enough evidence to say.

3.10.8 Located very close to the central part of the northern limit of Area C, pit **64** (Fig. 9, Section 15 & Plate 11) was the final feature belonging to this phase. Sub-circular in plan, it measured 0.8m long, 0.72m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled by a mid-grey brown sandy clay (65). This fill contained 63 sherds (209g) of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery. Sample 19 was also taken from this fill and found to contain charcoal.

3.11 Romano-British period (AD43 – 410)

3.11.1 The site revealed two major likely Romano-British features, one field boundary ditch in the south-western corner of Area A, and two ditches which formed a trackway running northwards from the south-south-west across all three areas (Fig. 6). These features can be seen to have a correlation with previously identified Roman features from both The Broadlands (Nicholson 2012) site to the south and Edgerley Drain Road (Evans et al. 2009) to the south-east of the site (Fig. 7). Figure 5 shows an extrapolation of features across the three sites, which argue for the later imposition of a Roman field system on a much larger scale.

3.12 Roman Trackway (Figs. 4, 5, 6 & 7)

3.12.1 The trackway was made up of recut boundary ditch **127** (Fig. 9, Section 37) (=**182** (Fig. 9, Section 55 & Plate 6), **184**, **186**, **196**, **266**, **268**, **270** (Fig. 9, Section 85 & Plate 14), **298**, **300**) on the eastern side and ditch recut **180** (**192**, **324**, **328**, **333** (Fig. 9, Section 101 & Plate 2)) on the western side. In Area C, the only area where both features were found, they were approximately 10m apart, a useful size for directing people and stock. Figures 4 and 6 shows an extrapolation of the course of the ditches. In both cases, these ditches were shown to be stratigraphically later than all other ditches on the site.

3.12.2 The alignments of the component ditches of the Roman Trackway are described here, with the dimensions, finds, fills and environmental data tabulated below (Table 4).

3.12.3 Ditch **127** (Fig. 9, Section 37) began in the south-western corner of Area C, and continued in a north-north-easterly direction for 83.81m into the northern limit of the area. Along this route it twice cut the ditches of Middle Bronze Age Enclosure 1. It then re-emerged in the north-western corner of Area B, where it proceeded for 16.47m on a south to north alignment up to the northern limit of the excavation. Evidence of recutting was found in interventions **270** (Fig. 9, Section 85 & Plate 14), **272** (Fig. 9, Section 85 & Plate 14), **298**, **300**, **182** (Fig. 9, Section 55 & Plate 6), **184** and **186**, indicating a prolonged period of use for this feature.

3.12.4 The ditch had gently sloping to steep sides, and a concave base. It was filled with light brown grey clay silt deposits. Unfortunately, only four sherds of residual later prehistoric pottery were recovered from the fills. Three environmental samples were taken from the ditches, containing charcoal and cereals.

3.12.5 Ditch **180**, forming the western side of the trackway, was present in both Area A and C. On a south-south-west to north-north-east alignment, this ditch ran for 25.56m across the north-western corner of Area C, where, at its north-eastern extremity it cut ditch **161** belonging to Middle Bronze Age Enclosure 1. It is interesting to note that it was not present in the far south-western corner of Area C, which may indicate a terminus or change of direction which has been truncated by the Perkins Engines factory remains. It was also present on a slightly more south to north alignment in the eastern corner of Area A for 13.51m, where it cut ditch **342** belonging to the earlier Middle Bronze Age Field System. In this area, it was cut by several post-Roman features which will be discussed below. With gently sloping sides and a concave base, it was filled with light to mid-grey brown silty clay.

Master No. (side)	Cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds	Environmental Sample No.
127 (east)	**127**	1.04	0.46	128	0.05		
				129	0.39		
	182	0.64	0.4	183	0.4		
	184	0.26	0.22	185	0.22		
	186	0.5	0.22	187	0.22		44 (charcoal)
	196	1	0.18	197	0.18		
	266	1	0.2	267	0.2		
	268	0.7	0.3	269	0.3		
	270	0.9	0.26	271	0.26		
	272	0.9	0.26	273	0.26		
	298	0.4	0.3	299	0.3		
	300	1	0.38	301	0.38	One flint and four sherds later prehistoric pottery (8g)	32 (cereals and charcoal)
180 (west)	**180**	1.44	0.36	181	0.36	Animal bone (26g)	
	192	1.25	0.22	193	0.22		27 (charcoal)
	324	0.85	0.2	325	0.2		
	328	0.65	0.32	329	0.32		
	333	2	0.68	334	0.42	Animal bone (9g)	
				335	0.28		

Table 4: Roman Trackway ditches

Area C (Figs. 5 & 6)

3.13 Roman field boundary ditch

3.13.1 The feature identified as a likely Roman field boundary, ditch **123** (=**250**, **293**, **310**) (Fig. 9, Section 35), was located in the south-western corner of Area C. It was also situated

at the south-western extremity of the Roman Trackway, where it was visible in the site. It is therefore possible that the southern branch of this ditch may have formed a narrower continuation of the Trackway, or at least a passage between fields. The ditch probably formed the corner of a field division, being as it was on south-west to north-east and south-south-east to north-north-west alignments. It is likely that the break in the ditch between interventions **293** and **310** was a which was removed by modern truncation, as a modern drain ran directly across this area north to south.

3.13.2 The ditch ran for approximately a total of 34m along its two alignments. With steep sides and a concave base, it ranged in width from 1.33m to 0.53m (due to modern truncation), and in depth from 0.32m to 0.29m. The fills consisted of light to mid-grey brown clay silts (124, 251, 294, 311). An environmental sample (34) was taken from fill 311 and found to be sterile. This fill also contained one sherd (7g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, and two sherds (66g) of Roman Nene Valley Colour Coat pottery. Fill 124 contained 211g of animal bone.

3.14 Post-Roman (AD410 – onwards)

Area A (Fig. 4)

3.14.1 Three small pits (**322**, **326**, **330**) were found to have cut the Roman trackway ditch **180** in Area A. Although they contained no dateable finds, stratigraphically they were seen to cut the Roman Trackway ditch **180**, and therefore have been grouped together as this provides a *terminus post quem* for their initial construction.

3.14.2 It could be argued that these three features may have been post holes forming a structure of some kind, but the lack of a fourth feature and the significant difference in their dimensions implied that they were not structural.

3.14.3 Pits **322** and **326** were circular in plan, while **330** was sub-circular. All three had gently sloping sides and concave bases. Pit **322** was 0.6m in diameter and 0.16m deep, filled with a dark-grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions which contained no finds (323). Pit **326** was 0.4m in diameter and 0.16m deep with a mid-grey brown silty clay fill devoid of finds (327). Pit **330** was 1.34m long, 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained two fills, 331 which was 0.24m thick and 332 which was 0.12m thick, neither of which produced any finds. Both of these fills also had frequent gravel inclusions.

3.15 Undated Features

3.15.1 The site revealed a large number of discreet features which produced no dating evidence and had no stratigraphic relationship with any other dated features, thus defying any attempt to assign them to a specific phase. To aid in analysis and the presentation of the results most of these features have been divided into groups based upon their location.

Area A

3.16 Pit Group 1 (Figs. 4 & 6)

3.16.1 Located in the eastern corner of Area A, and clustered around the terminus of ditch **314** (Middle Bronze Age Enclosure 2) (Plate 4), the four sub-circular pits in this group

(**259**, **263**, **419**, **421**) ranged from 0.28m to 2.2m in length, 0.28m to 1.2m wide and 0.2m to 0.49m deep. They had moderately sloping sides and concave bases, and were predominantly filled with silty sand, ranging from mid to dark greyish-red, with abundant gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

3.16.2 Pit **263** cut pit **259**, which itself had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with the terminus of ditch **314**. The fact that these pits are clustered around this ditch terminus, with pits **259** and **263** located in the entrance way created by the terminals of ditches **314** and **344**, suggests that neither the pits nor the ditches were respecting each other in their placement, thus defying any stratigraphic analysis.

3.16.3 The exact dimensions of the cuts and fills of these features, along with details of the environmental samples taken, are presented below in Table 5.

Cuts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Environmental sample No.
259	0.28	0.28	0.34	260	0.05	39 (sterile)
				261	0.07	
				262	0.1	
263	0.8	1.2	0.2	264	0.05	
				265	0.12	
419	2.2	0.6	0.2	420	0.2	
421	1.9	0.95	0.49	422	0.34	
				423	0.18	

Table 5: Area A, Pit Group 1

Area B

3.17 Pit and Post Hole Group 1 (Figs. 4 & 6)

3.17.1 The fourteen features in this group were predominantly pits. Four postholes have been included in this group because they did not form any coherent structure (it is possible others may exist outside the excavation area which may have formed a structure), but, like the pits, it may be that they are associated in some way with ditch **182** (Fig. 9), to the east and west of which they are concentrated, in the north-western corner of Area B.

3.17.2 The circular and sub-circular pits range between 0.73m to 0.27m long, 1.09m to 0.3m wide and 0.34m to 0.1m deep, with moderately sloping sides and concave bases (fig. 9, Section 57).

3.17.3 The postholes ranged in diameter between 0.3m to 0.37m and between 0.1m to 0.34m deep, with steep or near vertical sides which came down onto flat bases.

3.17.4 Both the postholes and the pits were filled with mid to dark grey-brown silty clays with abundant gravel inclusions, none of which yielded any finds (Table 6).

Cuts	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width/Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Environmental sample No.
190 (Fig. 9, Section 57)	Pit	0.65	0.8	0.2	191	0.2	
204	Pit	0.6	0.58	0.12	205	0.12	
206	Pit	0.59	0.44	0.14	207	0.14	

Cuts	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width/Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Environmental sample No.
208	Pit	0.27	0.5	0.2	209	0.2	
210	Posthole		0.3	0.32	211	0.32	
215	Pit		0.6	0.15	216	0.15	
217	Posthole		0.3	0.1	218	0.1	
221	Pit	0.7	0.4	0.18	222	0.18	
244	Pit	0.73	0.44	0.14	245	0.14	
257	Pit	0.51	0.57	0.23	258	0.23	
274	Pit		1.09	0.23	275	0.23	
278 (Plate 8)	Posthole		0.32	0.34	279	0.2	36 (sterile)
					280	0.14	
281 (Plate 8)	Posthole		0.37	0.26	282	0.26	37 (sterile)
336	Pit	1.7	0.91	0.18	337	0.18	

Table 6: Area B, Pit & Posthole Group 1

3.18 Pit and Post Hole Group 2 (Figs. 4 & 6)

3.18.1 Pit and Posthole Group 2 was located in the central and north-eastern portion of Area B. As with the previous group, this group of nine features includes postholes because no clear structure was visible from their relationship in plan. Moreover, all of these features are located to the north of ditch **283** and to the east of ditch **182** (Fig. 9). It is possible that they had a spatial relationship to one of the ditches as a group, or more likely, individually they may have associations with either.

3.18.2 Circular or sub-circular in plan, the pits had moderately sloping sides and concave bases. They ranged in length from 0.79m to 3.2m, in width from 0.6m to 1.92m and in depth from 0.18m to 0.5m.

3.18.3 The postholes were circular in plan with a diameter range of 0.26m to 0.4m and a difference in depth of 0.07m to 0.4m. They had steeply – near-vertical sides and concave bases.

3.18.4 Both the pits and the postholes were filled with light to mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions (Table 7). No environmental samples were taken from these features.

Cuts	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width/Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds
350 (Fig. 9, Section 106)	Posthole		0.35	0.4	351	0.4	
352	Pit	0.88	0.69	0.32	353	0.32	
366	Pit	0.79	1.3	0.2	367	0.2	
368 (Plate 9)	Pit	0.88	0.94	0.23	369	0.23	
400	Pit	0.86	0.6	0.18	401	0.18	
402	Posthole		0.26	0.07	403	0.07	

Cuts	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width/Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds
404	Posthole		0.4	0.08	405	0.08	
406	Posthole		0.29	0.09	407	0.09	

Table 7: Area B, Pit & Posthole Group 2

Area C

3.19 Pit Group 2 (Figs. 5 & 6)

3.19.1 These predominantly sub-circular features were all located to the east of Enclosure 1 in Area C. Unlike the previous pit and post hole groups, these 27 pits were more unevenly dispersed, over a larger area. Also, several were intercutting (see Table 8 below), and they had a much greater range of dimensions – from the largest, pit **107**, which was 1.76m long, 1.1m wide and 0.52m deep to pit **302** which was 0.36m in diameter and 0.25m deep, and pit **133** which was 0.5m in diameter but only 0.1m deep.

3.19.2 The pit's forms varied, with gently sloping to steeply sloping sides down onto concave or sub-flat bases. The fills ranged from light to mid-grey brown sandy and silty clays with occasional to frequent gravel inclusions.

3.19.3 Two worked flints represent the entire artefact assemblage for these features. Environmental samples (16 and 20) were taken from two pits (**68**, **108**), and while the general state of preservation was poor, the presence of elderberry seeds in an untransformed state may indicate contemporary hedge lines as they are particularly resistant to decay.

Cuts (and associated features)	Length (m)	Width/ Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds	Environmental Sample No.
66* (cut by pit **68**)		0.58	0.21	67	0.21		
68* (cuts pits **66** and **72**)		1.83	0.34	69	0.08		
				70	0.09		
				71	0.34	One worked flint	16 (seeds, charcoal)
72* (cut by pits **68** and **75**		0.68	0.25	73	0.08		
				74	0.19		
75* (cuts pit **72**)		0.86	0.16	76	0.16		
77	1.13	1.25	0.2	78	0.2		
79	0.82	0.68	0.13	80	0.13		
85	1.04	1.9	0.26	86	0.26		
87	0.6	0.9	0.12	88	0.12	One worked flint	
89	0.4	0.75	0.08	90	0.08		
96	0.8	1.75	0.14	97	0.14		
98	0.33	0.4	0.43	99	0.17		
				100	0.26		

Cuts (and associated features)	Length (m)	Width/ Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds	Environmental Sample No.
101	0.97	1.2	0.17	102	0.17		
105	1	1.72	0.1	106	0.1		
108 (Cut by pit **110**)	1.1	1	0.4	109	0.4		20 (seeds)
110 (cuts pit **108**)	1	2.3	0.35	111	0.35		
118	0.73	1.4	0.23	119	0.23		
125 (Plate 17)	1.06	1.86	0.19	126	0.19		
133	0.5	0.45	0.1	134	0.1		
141	1	1.2	0.2	142	0.2		
174	0.53	0.87	0.12	175	0.12		
201	1.55	1.2	0.4	202	0.26		
				203	0.2		
252		1.74	0.34	253	0.18		
				254	0.2		
255		0.64	0.2	256	0.2		
276		2.04	0.24	277	0.24		
302		0.36	0.25	305	0.25		
304 (cut by pit **307**)	1.05	1.4	0.28	305	0.1		
				306	0.22		33 (sterile)
307 (cuts pit **304**)	0.95	2.35	0.39	308	0.18		
				309	0.2		

Table 8: Area C, Pit Group 2

*****= Fig. 9, Section 16 & Plate 10

3.19.4 Four features from various points across the site produced no dating evidence and had no spatial or stratigraphic relationships which would have justified their inclusion in any particular phase or group.

3.19.5 Close to the western limit of Area A, approximately 0.65m to the north-east of Enclosure 2 ditch **408** (Fig. 4 & 9, Section 119), pit **387** was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.13m long, 1.15m wide and 0.54m deep and contained two fills which appeared promising for environmental sampling. The lower fill (388) was a very dark grey sandy clay with rare gravel inclusions which was 0.34m thick which contained 47g of animal bone. The environmental sample (49) contained untransformed seeds and evidence for waterlogging (Appendix C.2). The upper fill (389) was a dark grey brown sandy clay with rare gravel inclusions which was 0.22m thick. It contained no finds, and the sample (48) produced weed seeds and untransformed seeds.

3.19.6 Pit **417** was located approximately 8m to the west of Enclosure 2 ditch **354** (Fig. 4 & 9, Section 107) in Area A. Oval in plan, it had steep sides and a concave base and measured 3.1m long, 0.75m wide and 0.33m deep. The fill was a dark-grey brown sandy clay with frequent flint and gravel inclusions (418) which contained no finds. It is possible this feature may have been associated with the remains of the Perkins Engines development on this site.

3.19.7 In the north-eastern corner of Area B, feature **229** was identified as likely disturbance associated with the former Perkins Engines buildings (Fig. 4). It was 3.8m long, 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep. Sub-circular in plan, it had gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brownish grey clay silt with rare gravel inclusions and no finds.

3.19.8 In the south-western corner of Area B pit **336** was sub-circular in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an undulating base. Filled by a mid-grey brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions (337), it measured 1.7m long, 0.89m wide and 0.18m deep. Given its irregularity in form this feature may well have been natural.

3.20 Natural Features

3.20.1 The site revealed 10 features which upon excavation proved to be natural in origin, the details of which are tabulated below.

Area	Cut	Type	Length (m)	Width/ Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Thickness (m)	Finds	Environmental Sample No
A	**338**	Periglacial disturbance	8.75	1.35	0.33	339	0.33		
A	**398**	Tree bowl	1.9	0.88	0.18	399	0.18		
A	**415**	Tree bowl	1.5	1.3	0.2	416	0.2	1 worked flint	
C	**81**	Tree bowl	2.1	0.9	0.28	82	0.28		
C	**177 & 212**	Natural undulation	10.3	2.98 - 3.4	0.2 – 0.26	178	0.04		
						179	0.16	Small find 1. 18th century military button (Copper)	
						213	0.04		
						214	0.22		29 (charcoal)
C	**188**	Periglacial disturbance	c.7.4	0.38	0.12	189	0.12		
C	**246**	Tree bowl	2.45	1.32	0.55	247	0.55		
C	**248**	Tree bowl	2.25	0.56	0.25	249	0.25		
C	**287**	Natural undulation	8.2	2.2	0.32	288	0.32		30 (weed seeds)
C	**312**	Layer/spread	10.08	3.55	0.26	313	0.26		35 (charcoal)

Table 9: Natural features across the site

3.21 Finds summary

3.22 Lithics (Appendix B.1)

3.22.1 A total of 25 worked flints were recovered during the excavations. They were very thinly distributed across the site, deriving from 19 individual contexts, none of which produced more than two flints. With a few possible exceptions, the assemblage clearly represents residual material (largely of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date) caught up in the fills of later features.

3.22.2 There was a clear Mesolithic to Early Neolithic component to the assemblage, best represented by at least seven blade/narrow-flake based removals. The majority of the assemblage, however, is more characteristic of a later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age technologies. These include simple hard hammer struck flakes and some finer robust blade-like removals.

3.22.3 A small quantity of flake-based material is notably crudely/expediently worked, from Middle Bronze Age field system ditch **93** and Enclosure 2 ditches **314** (Plate 4) and **408** (Fig. 9, Section 119). Whilst these pieces may be of an Early Bronze Age date, it is possible that at least some of this material is contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age phase of these features.

3.23 Later Prehistoric Pottery (Appendix B.2)

3.23.1 The combined evaluation (Moan 2018) and excavation yielded a total of 153 sherds (472g) of handmade later prehistoric pottery, with a low mean sherd weight of 3.1g. The pottery was highly fragmented and friable, and contained few diagnostic features. Dating is therefore based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with material from larger published assemblages from the Fengate area. The general paucity of pottery suggests that settlement-related activities involving the use of pottery, and the discard of ceramic detritus, was very sporadic.

3.23.2 The vast majority of the assemblage (85%) dated from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and came from two pits – **64** (Fig. 9, Section 15 & Plate 11) in Area C and **340** (Fig. 9, Section 105 & Plate 5) in Area B. The remainder of the assemblage came from the Middle Bronze Age field system and enclosure ditches, with the following exceptions: four sherds (8g) of later prehistoric pottery caught up in the later Roman Trackway ditch **127** (Fig. 9, Section 37); one sherd (1g) from Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pit **370** (Fig. 9, Section 109 & Plate 7); three sherds (3g) of Late Bronze Age pottery from cremation pit **16** (Plate 16); and one sherd (13g) from natural undulation **177**/**212**.

3.24 Roman Pottery (Appendix B.3)

3.24.1 Only two sherds (66g) of Roman pottery were recovered from the site, both of which came from Roman boundary ditch **123** (Fig 10, Section 35) (**310**). The two refitting sherds came from a Nene Valley Colour Coat beaker, dated broadly to AD150 to 400, however the poorly applied condition of the slip may imply a more specific date of c.AD200 to 400.

3.25 Faunal Remains (Appendix C.1)

3.25.1 The animal bone represented a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 1.29kg in total. There were 20 recordable fragments from hand-collection and one from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (80%), sheep/goat (15%) and pig (5%). There were no indications of butchery, burning or gnawing noted.

3.25.2 The size of the assemblage does not allow for specific interpretations to be formed regarding husbandry practices and dietary trends. However, the dominance of cattle is typical of what would be expected from food waste during the Bronze Age period in this region.

3.26 The Environmental Samples (Appendix C.2)

3.26.1 A total of 37 bulk samples were taken from the excavation. The preservation of plant remains was very poor with only occasional seeds and cereals preserved by carbonisation and one deposit that contained tentative evidence of waterlogged remains (pit **387**).

3.26.2 None of the charred seeds or cereal grains recovered were suitable for radiocarbon dating. However, ditch **295**, and pits **64** (Fig. 9, Section 15 & Plate 11) and **340** (Fig. 9, Section 105 & Plate 5) contained sufficient charcoal and were subject to radiocarbon dating (Appendix E).

3.26.3 The results are quite consistent with agricultural/pastoral sites of the Bronze Age, and the scarcity of remains most likely reflects the lack of domestic activity in this area.

4 DISCUSSION

Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological remains uncovered on the former Perkins Engines site revealed sequences of activity from the Late Neolithic to the Roman period now very familiar in the Fengate area of Peterborough (Evans et al. 2009). Beginning with probable Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pits, through the well-documented Middle Bronze Age field systems and enclosures, onto the more sporadic and episodic evidence of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity, and culminating with the establishment of larger Romano-British field systems and associated features.

4.1.2 A significant degree of interpretation has been employed in some cases of the dating of features, however it is hoped the correlation with results from nearby earlier investigations, combined with the analysis of the site in its regional archaeological setting, has mitigated against this.

Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age (c.3000 – 1500 BC)

4.1.3 Although a large number of discrete features were revealed across the site, only four could confidently by shown to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age field system. These probably represent activity between the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, although none of these features produced significant finds. Better evidence for activity during this broad period came from the excavations just to the south, at the former Perkins Engines Sports Association Club (Mason, 2018b), where a pit group firmly dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age was revealed. The phenomenon of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pits is well-known, especially in the East Anglian region (Garrow 2006), unfortunately the lack of artefactual or ecofactual evidence in this case make further analysis very difficult.

Middle Bronze Age (c.1500 – 1150 BC)

4.1.4 In contrast to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, evidence for activity in the Middle Bronze Age is more readily identifiable and comprehensible, particularly in the context of results from other excavations in the Fengate region. As elsewhere in this landscape, a co-axial arrangement of ditch-defined boundaries were constructed across the site, forming part of a wider field system complex. Components of this were revealed in all three of the excavation areas, with ditches defining a series of rectilinear field boundaries, outlining two rectilinear enclosures, one (Enclosure 1) associated with a radiocarbon date of 1396-1223 cal BC (95% confidence; SUERC-84809; 3046±26 BP; Appendix E).

4.1.5 The evidence for this phase compliments and builds upon the known character of the field systems and enclosures in the immediate vicinity, and can be tied into a wider understanding of the Fengate Bronze Age landscape.

Field system form and alignment (Research Theme 1, Questions 1 & 2)

4.1.6 In general, the overall character of the Middle Bronze Age field system ditches at the Perkins Engine site are fairly typical of those from the wider Fengate region. On an individual basis, the ditches in the system vary in magnitude, with some being little

more than shallow gullies (e.g. **194**), presumably flanked by hedge lines, whilst others are more robust (e.g. **314**) and would have provided a physical barrier with or without an accompanying hedge or bank. Direct evidence for hedging is admittedly slim, though charred seeds of hawthorn from ditch **198** hint at their existence (see Appendix C.2). In the case of Enclosure 1, a hedge or bank may have been located on the interior of the compound between ditch **194** and **145**, the close spacing of these features recalling those of the double-ditched enclosures at Broadlands (Nicholson 2012) and Newark Road to the south (Pryor 1980; see Evans *et al*. 2009, 245 and 248 for discussion). Hedges and banks may also have bridged discontinuous lengths of ditch, with 'entrances' perhaps being more apparent than real in some instances.

4.1.7 The fills of the ditches were more uniform, and typically comprised sterile silty sands with a varying gravel content. Finds were scarce, and whilst this too is common for the field system in Fengate and others beyond, the levels are remarkably low. In fact, a combined total of just 14 worked flints, 870g of animal bone and 36 sherds (32g) of pottery were recovered from the ditches. Some of these finds are likely to be residual, and most derived from the upper profiles. In some instances, the ditches were re-cut, which may have caused further displacement of material. This re-definition appears to have been conducted on a piecemeal basis, suggesting maintenance as opposed to wholesale renewal. Again this is in keeping with the rest of the Fengate field system, which is relatively 'pristine' in its form, and lacks any evidence of major modification once laid out. In terms of alignment, the immediate impression is that the components of the system are orientated differently to those revealed by excavations to the south (Pryor 1978; 1980; 1984; Evans *et al*. 2009), where the dominating axis is northwest to southeast, as opposed to the northeast to southwest alignment that prevails at the Perkins Engines site. This is certainly true, but the shift is understandable in relation to the local topography, and in particular, the location of the later Bronze Age fen-edge.

4.1.8 Whilst no hard-line can ever be drawn to accurately represent the later Bronze Age fen-edge, recent modelling of the Flag Fen Basin suggests that the contours between 0.5-1m OD marked the wet-dry divide during the mid-second millennium BC, and defined the 'shoreline' of Fengate (Knight and Brudenell forthcoming). This edge corresponds with the lower extent of field system ditches at sites such as the Elliot site (Evans et al. 2009) and the Power Station site (Pryor 2001), and was ultimately the destination of a series of ditch-defined droveways, each aligned perpendicular to the fen-edge in this zone. Mapping these low-lying contours further north is difficult, but LiDAR data suggest the fen-edge may have swung westward, potentially along a small inlet or embayment c.150m to the north of the Perkins Engines site (Fig. 8). The main components of the Fengate field system 'upslope' may therefore have continued to be set by the location of the fen-edge, meaning the axis of the alignment pivoted to the north following the curvature of the local topography. This would certainly explain why the principal orientation of the Perkins Engines ditches are different to those from sites to the south, including neighbouring sites at Broadlands (Nicholson 2012), Perkins Sports Association Club (Mason 2018) and Edgerley Drain Road (Evans *et al*. 2009).

4.1.9 Overall, there is a general sense that the nature and patterning of field boundary ditches at Perkins Engines is broadly consistent with that of the Fengate system as a whole, and is particularly characteristic of 'upslope' locations between the 3-5m OD

contours, set back from the immediate later Bronze Age fen-edge and its damp ground pastures. The principal features of this dryland zone appear to be a series of relatively small rectilinear enclosures or paddocks, commonly double-ditched, and framed by a wider system of linear boundaries (Fig. 10). Enclosures 1 and 2 at Perkins Engines fall into this class of paddock, and are broadly comparable in form and scale to those excavated at the Broadlands (Nicholson 2012) and Newark Road (Pryor 1980) sites, with a further cropmark example south of Vicarage Farm Road, newly identified as part of in this project (see Appendix D). These enclosures are between 48-62m in length and 38-50m in width, enclosing between 0.16-0.31ha. Interestingly, the three revealed across the Perkins Engine and Broadlands sites are located at intervals of 70-130m, suggesting a high degree of regularity in their form, size, spacing and topographic setting in this context.

Enclosure function (Research Theme 2, Question 1)

4.1.10 In light of how the enclosures and ditches at Perkins Engines fit with a pattern of paddocks, droveways and boundaries that skirt the wetland pastures of the fen-edge and its hinterland, it seems reasonable to conclude that layout of the wider Fengate field system was primarily geared towards the management and movement of livestock. There is certainly nothing in the evidence from Perkins Engines to contradict this view. The scarcity of finds leaves little doubt that this was not a focus of settlement, whilst the limited faunal remains suggests cattle were the mainstay of the economy (Appendix C.1). Indeed, this a now familiar picture from excavations across the Fengate landscape (see Evans et al. 2009), with cattle consistently dominating the faunal record.

4.1.11 It may also be postulated that Enclosures 1 and 2, like the other double-ditched paddocks discussed above, held a specific function within the wider boundary system. Elsewhere these have been labelled 'stockyards' (Pryor 1996; Nicholson 2012, 76) within a very different model of specialised sheep rearing (Pryor 1996; Nicholson 2012, 76). This is problematic and has been comprehensively critiqued (see Evans et al. 2009, 243-50), but the underlying sentiment that these enclosures had a specific role within the system remains attractive, for the reasons of uniformity and regularity described above. Assuming they were for cattle, their size precludes the possibly that they could have held many head of livestock for any great length of time – without rotation, ten cows could exhaust pasture within paddocks of this size in under a week. They also lack waterholes, suggesting animals were not intended to be penned for long. It therefore seems much more likely that these enclosures were employed as corrals for short term use, perhaps for sorting or separating animals. Controlled spaces would certainly be needed for such activities, and these are the most likely candidates for this function within the Fengate system.

Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (c.1150 – 350 BC)

Post-field system activity and occupation (Research Theme 2, Questions 2 & 3)

4.1.12 The evidence for Late Bronze and Early Iron Age activity at the site is only marginally more palpable than that of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Few features can be securely dated (cremation **16**, and pits **64**, **340** and **370** on the basis of pottery and

radiocarbon dating), and those which can be are widely dispersed – the two closest being 25m apart in Area B (pit **340** and **370**). Other than a general observation that discrete features – most of which are undated – tend to be located on the exterior of Enclosures 1 and 2, there is little sense of pattern to activity or tangible focus of occupation.

4.1.13 The presence of an isolated Late Bronze Age cremation (**16**) within Enclosure 1 is intriguing, and adds to a growing number of securely dated cremations of this period in Cambridgeshire. Though it is tempting to suggest that the enclosure might still have been visible as a relic earthwork, and that the cremation was purposefully placed with the compound, the positioning does not overtly reference the alignment or location of the former field boundaries. It is not near a ditch line, and is it located in a corner or the enclosure. In fact, this absence of reference may suggest that the old boundaries had completely silted up by the end of the second millennium BC, and ceased to be important at this location.

4.1.14 Whatever the status or lingering influence of the field system, this area of Fengate was not a focus for settlement in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. On current evidence, settlement in the Early Iron Age appears to have been centred on the areas above the 5m OD contour, namely at Vicarage Farm c. 800m to the south-west (Pryor 1974), and the Tower Works/Pre-War Gravel Pits area of Fengate, c. 1.7km to the south-west (Hawkes and Fell 1945; Evan et al 2009). Whilst Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age waterholes and scattered pits have been revealed at Broadlands (Nicholson, Perkins Sports Association Club (Mason 2018b), Edgerley Drain Road (Evans et al. 2009), and Cat's Water (Pryor 1984) on the lower contours, as at Perkins Engines, none of these excavations yielded evidence for sustained settlement. This suggests that lower contours were probably given over to open pasture during this period, with settlement sited on higher ground to the west.

Romano-British period (AD43 – 410)

Changing land use? (Research Theme 3, Question 1)

4.1.15 The latest phase of activity at the site was represented by trackway ditches running across the whole site from south to north, of a probable Roman date. Also, a ditch aligned perpendicular to the trackway in the south-western corner of Area C may represent part of a contemporary field system. These features can be argued to correlate directly with the known Romano-British field system ditches and enclosure recorded at The Broadlands (Nicholson 2012) immediately to the south, and their extrapolated association with those recorded at Edgerley Drain Road (Evans et al. 2009) to the south-east (Fig. 7). This suggests the establishment of larger field systems - with no correlation with the earlier alignments of the Middle Bronze Age field systems - across the area in the Roman period. In terms of land use, given the presence of field systems and enclosures in the Roman period, a system of mixed agriculture seems likely to have been in use by this time.

Conclusion

4.1.16 In conclusion, the site revealed a picture of an evolving landscape, with periods of structured agricultural activity (Middle Bronze Age & Roman) emerging from phases

of more ephemeral occupation (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age & Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age), the nature of which it is difficult to characterise.

4.2 Reliability of field investigation

4.2.1 The site conditions were generally good. The only factor affecting the site work was the modern industrial remains from the former Perkins Engines factory buildings. This included various structural and service remains in the topsoil and cut into the excavation areas, and a significant patch of contaminated ground in Area A (Fig. 4).

4.2.2 The archaeological features were clearly visible in the natural gravel and sandy clay geology.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 As well as adding to the general archaeological narrative of Fengate, it is hoped that the evidence presented for the close relationship between the alignment of the Middle Bronze Age field system and enclosures and the fen edge is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the area. In many ways, the results here mirror the sequence of activity recorded at the site of the former Perkins Engines Sports Association Club to the south. There too, the transition from sporadic, possibly settlement activity to a more structured agricultural land use, and then back again, was observed. This is a trend often seen across the prehistoric East Anglian landscape, and in many this site can be said to be a microcosm of the region.

4.4 Archiving and Publication

4.4.1 As outlined in the Updated Project Design (Mason 2018a), the excavated material and records will be deposited with Peterborough Museum and Art gallery in due course, and Transfer of Title has now been obtained. The results of the excavation, combined with the results of the Perkins Sports Association Club (Mason 2018b), will be published as a short article in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, under the working title 'Above the Fen Edge: Further Bronze Age activity on land west of Newark Road, Fengate, Peterborough'.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
60	60	60	cut	ditch	MBA		61	0.54	0.13			linear	NE-SW	wide u
61	60	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.13	light brown grey	clay silt			
62	62	60	cut	ditch	MBA		63	0.64	0.16			linear	NE-SW	wide u
63	62	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.16	light brown grey	clay silt			
64	64	0	cut	pit	LBA - EIA	No Group	65	0.72	0.15			circular		irregular
65	64	0	fill	pit	LBA - EIA	No Group		0	0.15	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
66	66	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	67	0.58	0.21			sub-circular		wide u
67	66	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.21	light greyish brown	clay silt			
68	68	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	69, 70, 71	1.83	0.34			sub-circular		wide u
69	68	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.08	mid-grey, pockets of reddish brown	clay silt			
70	68	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.09	mid-grey with pockets of reddish brown	clay silt			
71	68	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.34	dark grey	clay silt			
72	72	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	73, 74	0.68	0.25			sub-circular		N/A - too truncated
73	72	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.08	mid-reddish brown	clay silt			
74	72	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.19	light brownish grey	clay silt			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
75	75	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	76	0.86	0.16			sub-circular		flat-based u
76	75	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.16	mid grey with yellowish brown stripes	clay silt			
77	77	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	78	1.25	0.2			circular		irregular
78	77	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.2	light grey brown	sandy clay			
79	79	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	80	0.68	0.13			circular		flat-based u
80	79	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.13	light grey brown	clay sand			
81	81	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural Feature	82	0.9	0.28			sub-circular		irregular
82	81	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.28	light brown grey	clay silt			
83	83	60	cut	ditch	MBA		84	0.74	0.16			linear	NE-SW	irregular
84	83	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.16	light brown grey	clay silt			
85	85	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	86	1.9	0.26			sub-circular		flat-based u
86	85	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.26	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
87	87	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	88	0.9	0.12			sub-circular		flat-based u
88	87	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.12	mid-grey brown	sandy clay			
89	89	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	90	0.75	0.08			sub-circular		irregular
90	89	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.08	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
91	91	91	cut	ditch	MBA		92	0.51	0.26			linear	SW-NE	wide u

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
92	91	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.26	light brownish grey	clay silt			
93	93	93	cut	ditch	MBA		94, 95	0.82	0.41			linear	SW-NE	wide u
94	93	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.25	dark brownish grey	sandy silt			
95	93	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.16	light brownish grey	clay silt			
96	96	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	97	1.75	0.14			sub-circular		irregular
97	96	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.14	mid-grey brown	sandy clay			
98	98	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit Group 2	99, 100	0.4	0.43			circular		flat-based u
99	98	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.17	dark grey brown	silty clay			
100	98	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.26	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
101	101	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	102	1.2	0.17			sub-circular		wide u
102	101	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.17	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
103	103	60	cut	ditch	MBA		104	0.45	0.1			linear	NE-SW	irregular
104	103	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.1	light brown grey	clay silt			
105	105	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	106	1.72	0.1			sub-circular		wide, flat-based u
106	105	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay			
107	107	0	cut	pit	Later Neo - EBA		120, 121, 122	1.1	0.52			sub-circular		wide u

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
108	108	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	109	1	0.4			sub-circular		u
109	108	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.4	dark grey brown	sandy clay			
110	110	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	111	2.3	0.35			sub-circular		irregular
111	110	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.35	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
112	112	93	cut	ditch	MBA		113, 114, 115	1.48	0.64			linear	SW-NE	wide u
113	112	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
114	112	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.34	mid brownish grey	sandy silt			
115	112	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.21	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
116	116	91	cut	ditch	MBA		117	0.62	0.12			linear	NE-SW	wide u
117	116	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.12	light greyish brown	silty clay			
118	118	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	119	1.4	0.23			sub-circular		wide u
119	118	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.23	mid-grey brown	sandy clay			
120	107	0	fill	pit	Later Neo - EBA			0	0.2	dark greyish brown	sandy silt			
121	107	0	fill	pit	Later Neo - EBA			0	0.2	light brownish grey	clay silt			
122	107	0	fill	pit	Later Neo - EBA			0	0.32	dark greyish brown	clay silt			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
123	123	123	cut	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary	124	0.86	0.32			linear	NE-SW	falt-based u
124	123	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary		0	0.32	light brownish grey	sandy silt			
125	125	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	126	1.86	0.19			sub-circular		wide u
126	125	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.19	light brownish grey	slity clay			
127	127	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	128, 129	1.04	0.46			linear	NNE-SSW	round-based u
128	127	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.05	mid-reddish brown	sandy clay			
129	127	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.39	light reddish brown	sandy silt			
130	130	130	cut	ditch	MBA		131, 132	1.6	0.68			linear	NW-SE	wide, flat-based U
131	130	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.3	light-grey brown	sandy clay			
132	130	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.5	mid-greyish brown	sandy clay			
133	133	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	134	0.45	0.1			circular		wide U
134	133	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.1	Mid-greyish brown	sandy clay			
135	135	130	cut	ditch	MBA		136	1.4	0.1			linear	NW-SE	wide, flat-based U
136	135	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.1	mid-greyish brown	sandy clay			
137	137	137	cut	ditch	MBA		138	1.01	0.36			linear	NW-SE	v-shaped
138	137	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.36	mid-reddish brown	sandy silt			
139	139	130	cut	ditch	MBA		140	0.9	0.24			linear	NW-SE	wide U

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
140	139	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.24	mid-greyish brown	sandy clay			
141	141	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	142	1.2	0.2			sub-circular		flat-based u
142	141	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.2	mid-grey brown	sandy clay			
143	143	0	cut	pit	Later Neo - EBA		144	1.1	0.5			sub-circular		stepped U
144	143	0	fill	pit	Later Neo - EBA			0	0.5	drak-grey brown	sandy clay			
145	145	145	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	146	2.85	0.48			linear	NW-SE	flat-based U
146	145	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.48	mid-reddish brown	sandy clay			
147	147	137	cut	ditch	MBA		148	1.15	0.56			linear	NW-SE	v-shaped
148	147	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.56	mid-reddish brown	sandy silt			
149	149	149	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	150, 151, 153, 154	0.9	0.6			linear	NE-SW	U
150	149	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.18	mid-reddish brown	clay silt			
151	149	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.1	light-greyish brown	silty clay			
152	0	0	VOID	VOID	0	0								
153	149	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.3	light-greyish brown	silty clay			
154	149	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.1	mid-yellowish brown	sandy silt			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
155	155	155	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	156, 157, 158	0.9	0.44			linear	NW-SE	wide U
156	155	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.16	light-yellowish grey	sandy clay			
157	155	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.18	light-brownish grey	silty clay			
158	155	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.2	light-brownish grey	clay silt			
159	159	145	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	160	1.6	0.66			linear	NW-SE	wide U
160	159	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.66	light-greyish brown	sandy clay			
161	161	161	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	162	0.8	0.24			linear	NW-SE	flat-based U
162	161	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.24	light-greyish brown	sandy clay			
163	163	145	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	164, 165, 166	1.8	0.8			linear	NW-SE	flat-based V
164	163	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.18	mid-reddish brown	sandy clay			
165	163	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.2	mid-greyish brown	sandy clay			
166	163	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.3	dark-greyish brown	sandy clay			
167	167	145	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	168, 169	1.81	0.63			linear	SE-NW	rounded-base V
168	167	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.22	mid-brownish grey	clay silt			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
169	167	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.42	light-brownish grey	silty clay			
170	170	137	cut	ditch	MBA		171, 172, 173	0.86	0.56			linear	NW-SE	rounded U
171	170	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.18	dark-grey brown	clay silt			
172	170	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.1	mid yellowish-grey	sandy silt			
173	170	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.2	mid reddish-brown	sandy silt			
174	174	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	175	0.87	0.12			sub-circular		wide U
175	174	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.12	light brownish-grey	silty clay			
176	0	0	VOID	VOID	0	0								
177	177	177	cut	natural undulation	Natural	Natural Feature	178, 179	3.4	0.2			amorphous		wide U
178	177	0	fill	natural undulation	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.04	mid greyish-brown	sandy clay			
179	177	0	fill	natural undualtion	Natural	Natural feature		0	0.16	light brownish-grey	sandy clay			
180	180	180	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway West	181	1.44	0.36			curvilinear	NNE-SSW	flat-based u
181	180	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway West		0	0.36	mid grey-brown	silty clay			
182	182	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	183	0.64	0.4			linear	N-S	wide u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
183	182	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.4	light brownish grey	clayey silt			
184	184	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	185	0.26	0.22			linear	N-S	u shape
185	184	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.22	light brownish grey	clayey silt			
186	186	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	187	0.5	0.22			linear	N-S	u shape
187	186	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.22	light brownish grey	clayey silt			
188	188	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural feature	189	0.38	0.12			sub-curvilinear	NE-SW	wide u shape
189	188	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural feature		0	0.12	light brownish grey	silty clay			
190	190	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	191	0.8	0.2			sub-circular	n/a	wide flat based u shape
191	190	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			
192	192	180	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway West	193	1.25	0.22			curvilinear	N-NE	flat based wide u shape
193	192	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway West		0	0.22	mid grey brown	silty clay			
194	194	194	cut	gully	MBA	Enclosure 1	195	0.35	0.1			linear	NW-SE	u shape
195	194	0	fill	gully	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.1	light brownish grey	silty clay			
196	196	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	197	1	0.18			linear	NNE-SSW	flat based u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
197	196	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.18	mid reddish brown	silty clay			
198	198	161	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	199, 200	1.1	0.2			linear	NW-SE	u shape
199	198	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.2	mid reddish brown	silty clay			
200	198	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.12	dark grey	silty clay			
201	201	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	202, 203	1.2	0.4			sub-circular	n/a	flat based u shape
202	201	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.26	dark reddish brown	clay silt			
203	201	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.2	light yellow brown	sandy silt			
204	204	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	205	0.58	0.12			sub-circular	n/a	wide flat based u shape
205	204	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.12	light greyish brown	clayey silt			
206	206	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	207	0.44	0.14			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape
207	206	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.14	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
208	208	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	209	0.5	0.2			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape
209	208	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.2	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
210	210	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	211	0.3	0.32			sub-circular	n/a	flat based u shape
211	210	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.32	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
212	212	177	cut	natural undulation	Natural	Natural Feature	213, 214	2.98	0.26			amorphous	n/a	broad based u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
213	212	0	fill	natural undulation	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.04	mid greyish brown	sandy clay			
214	212	0	fill	natural undulation	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.22	mid light brownish grey with red mottling	sandy clay			
215	215	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	216	0.6	0.15			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
216	215	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.15	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
217	217	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	218	0.3	0.1			sub-circular	n/a	wide flat based u shape
218	217	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
219	219	149	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	220	1.12	0.52			linear	NE-SW	wide u shape
220	219	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.52	mid light brownish grey with reddish mottling	sandy clay			
221	221	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	222	0.4	0.18			sub-circular	n/a	unspecified
222	221	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.18	dark greyish brown	clayey silt			
223	223	145	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	224, 225, 226	2.3	0.8			linear	NW-SE	u shape
224	223	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.43	mid reddish brown	sandy clay			
225	223	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.46	mid greyish brown	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
226	223	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.39	dark greyish brown	snady clay			
227	227	0	cut	pit	Later Neo - EBA		228	1.05	0.36			sub-circular	N-S	wide u shape
228	227	0	fill	pit	Later Neo - EBA			0	0.36	light brownish grey	clayey silt			
229	229	0	cut	slot	Modern	Modern	230	0.94	0.26			sub-circular	N-S	wide flat based u shape
230	229	0	fill	slot	Modern	Modern		0	0.26	light brownish grey	clayey silt			
231	231	231	cut	ditch	MBA		232	0.5	0.16			linear	NE-SW	u shape
232	231	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.16	mid grey brown	silty clay			
233	233	231	cut	ditch	MBA		234	0.5	0.18			linear	NE-SW	u shape
234	233	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.18	mid grey brown	silty clay			
235	235	231	cut	ditch	MBA		236	0.7	0.2			linear	NE-SW	u shape
236	235	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay			
237	237	194	cut	gully	MBA	Enclosure 1	238	0.26	0.12			linear	NW-SE	u shape
238	237	0	fill	gully	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.12	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
239	239	149	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	240, 241	0.8	0.64			linear	NE-SW	flat based u shape
240	239	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.2	mid grey	clayey sand			
241	239	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.5	mid light greyish brown with orange mottling	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
242	242	149	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	243	0.9	0.6			linear	NE-SW	flat based u shape
243	242	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.6	mid light orangeish brown	sandy clay			
244	244	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	245	0.44	0.14			circular	n/a	wide u shape
245	244	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.14	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt			
246	246	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural Feature	247	1.32	0.55			amorphous	n/a	irregular
247	246	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.55	dark grey brown	sandy silt			
248	248	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural Feature	249	0.56	0.25			amorphous	n/a	irregular
249	248	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.25	light reddish brown	sandy silt			
250	250	123	cut	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary	251	1.33	0.29			linear	NW-SE	wide u shape
251	250	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary		0	0.29	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
252	252	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	253, 254	1.74	0.34			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
253	252	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.18	mid light orangeish brown	silty sand			
254	252	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.2	mid light brownish grey	clay sand			
255	255	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	256	0.64	0.2			sub-circular	n/a	irregular
256	255	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.2	mid grey	clay sand			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
257	257	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	258	0.57	0.23			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
258	257	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.23	mid reddish brown	sandy silt			
259	259	0	cut	pit/post hole	No Date	Pit Group 1	260, 261, 262	0.28	0.34			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
260	259	0	fill	pit/post hole	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.05	mid greyish red	silty sand			
261	259	0	fill	pit/post hole	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.07	dark greyish red	silty sand			
262	259	0	fill	pit/post hole	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.1	dark grey	clay sand			
263	263	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1	264, 265	1.2	0.2			sub-circular	n/a	flat based u shape
264	263	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.05	dark greyish red	silty sand			
265	263	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.12	dark brownish grey	clay sand			
266	266	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	267	1	0.2			linear	NE-SW	u shape
267	266	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.2	light grey brown	silty clay			
268	268	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	269	0.7	0.3			linear	NE-SW	u shape
269	268	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay			
270	270	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	271	0.9	0.26			linear	NE-SW	u shape
271	270	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.26	light grey brown	silty clay			
272	272	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	273	0.9	0.26			linear	NE-SW	u shape
273	272	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.26	light grey brown	silty clay			
274	274	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	275	1.09	0.23			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
275	274	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.23	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
276	276	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	277	2.04	0.24			sub-circular	n/a	irregular
277	276	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.24	mid light brownish grey	sandy clay			
278	278	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	279, 280	0.32	0.34			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
279	278	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.2	mid reddish brown	silty sand			
280	278	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.14	mid gryeish brown	clayey silt			
281	281	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1	282	0.37	0.26			circular	n/a	u shape
282	281	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 1		0	0.26	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
283	283	283	cut	ditch	MBA		284	0.4	0.14			linear	NW-SE	u shape
284	283	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.14	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt			
285	285	285	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	286	0.72	0.42			linear	NW-SE	
286	285	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.4	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
287	287	0	cut	natural undulation	0	0	288, 289	2.2	0.32			irregular	n/a	very wide flat based u shape
288	287	0	layer	natural undulation	0	0		1.5	0.32	light blueish grey with reddish brown streaks	sandy silt			
289	287	0	VOID		0	0								
290	287	0	VOID		0	0								

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
291	287	0	VOID		0	0								
292	287	0	VOID		0	0								
293	293	123	cut	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary	294	0.53	0.3			linear	Ne-SW	u shape
294	293	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary		0	0.3	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
295	295	155	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1	296, 297	0.71	0.3			linear	NNW-SSE	flat based u shape
296	295	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.02	light reddish brown	sand			
297	295	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 1		0	0.28	light grey	clay sand			
298	298	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	299	0.4	0.3			linear	NE-SW	u shape
299	298	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.3	light grey brown	silty clay			
300	300	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway East	301	1	0.38			linear	NE-SW	u shape
301	300	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway East		0	0.38	mid grey brown	silty clay			
302	302	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	303	0.36	0.25			circular	n/a	flat based u shape
303	302	0	fill	pit/post hole	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.25	dark grey	clay sand			
304	304	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	305, 306	1.4	0.28			sub-circular	n/a	wide flat based u shape
305	304	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.1	light grey brown	sandy clay			
306	304	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.22	dark grey brown	sandy clay			
307	307	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2	308, 309	2.35	0.39			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape
308	307	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.18	light grey brown	sandy clay			
309	307	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 2		0	0.2	mid grey brown	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
310	310	123	cut	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary	311	1.07	0.32			linear	NW-SE	wide u shape
311	310	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Roman Boundary		0	0.32	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
312	312	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural Feature	313	3.55	0.26			irre	n/a	u shape
313	312	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.26	mid brownish grey	moderate small stone, occasional medium stone			
314	314	314	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	315, 316	1.3	0.64			linear	NNE-SSW	
315	314	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.24	mid grey	clay sand			
316	314	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.38	dark grey	clay sand			
317	317	317	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	318, 319	0.76	0.62			linear	NNE-SSW	wide u shape
318	317	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.22	light grey	clay sand			
319	317	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.18	mid reddish brown	clay sand			
320	320	283	cut	ditch	MBA		321	0.45	0.14			linear	NW-SE	flat based u shape
321	320	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.14	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt			
322	322	0	cut	pit	Post-Roman	Post-Roman Features	323	0.6	0.16			circular	n/a	u shape
323	322	0	fill	pit	Post-Roman	Post-Roman Features		0	0.16	dark grey brown	silty clay			
324	324	180	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway West	325	0.85	0.2			linear	NE-SW	u shape
325	324	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway West		0	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay			
326	326	0	cut	pit	Post-Roman	Post-Roman Features	327	0.4	0.08			circular	n/a	u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
327	326	0	fill	pit	Post-Roman	Post-Roman Features		0	0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay			
328	328	180	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway West	329	0.65	0.32			linear	NE-SW	u shape
329	328	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway West		0	0.32	mid grey brown	silty clay			
330	330		cut	pit	Post-Roman	Post-Roman Features	331, 332	0.8	0.36			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
331	330	0	fill	pit	Post-Roman	Post-Roman Features		0	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay			
332	330	0	fill	pit	Post-Roman	Post-Roman Features		0	0.12	dark grey brown	silty clay			
333	333	127	cut	ditch	Roman	Trackway West	334, 335	2	0.68			linear	NE-SW	u shape
334	333	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway West		0	0.42	light grey brown	silty clay			
335	333	0	fill	ditch	Roman	Trackway West		0	0.28	mid grey brown	silty clay			
336	336	0	cut	pit	Undated	No Group	337	0.89	0.18			sub-circular	n/a	irregular
337	336	0	fill	pit	Undated	No Group		0	0.18	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
338	338	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural Feature	339	1.35	0.33			linear	NE-SW	irregular
339	338	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.33	mid yellowish brown	silty sand			
340	340	0	cut	pit	LBA - EIA	No Group	341	1.2	0.34			sub-circular	n/a	flat based u shape
341	340	0	fill	pit	LBA - EIA	No Group		0	0.34	mid brownish grey with reddish brown streaks	clayey silt			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
342	342	342	cut	ditch	MBA		343	1	0.2			linear	NW-SE	unspecified
343	342	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.2	mid reddish brown	clay sand			
344	344	344	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	345	0.62	0.2			linear	SW-NE	unspecified
345	344	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.2	very dark grey	clay silt			
346	346	346	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	347, 364, 365	1.04	0.38			linear	NW-SE	wide u shape
347	346	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand			
348	348	346	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	349	0.37	0.2			linear	NW-SE u shape	
349	348	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.2	mid reddish brown	silty sand			
350	350	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	351	0.35	0.4			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
351	350	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.4	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
352	352	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	353	0.69	0.32			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
353	352	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.32	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt			
354	354	354	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	355, 356	0.9	0.42			linear	NE-SW	u shape
355	354	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.42	dark grey	silty clay			
356	354	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.34	mid reddish brown	silty clay			
357	357	344	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	358, 359,	1.42	0.85			linear	NE-SW	u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
							360, 361							
358	357	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.41	dark grey	silty clay			
359	357	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.3	mid blueish grey	silty clay			
360	357	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.36	mid reddish brown	silty clay			
361	357	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay			
362	362	354	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	363	1.1	0.5			linear	NW-SE	wide u shape
363	362	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.5	mid grey brown	silty sand			
364	346	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.13	mid grey brown	silty sand			
365	346	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.15	mid reddish brown	silty sand			
366	366	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	367	1.3	0.2			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape
367	366	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy silt			
368	368	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	369	0.94	0.23			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape
369	368	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.23	mid brownish grey with reddish brown blotches	sandy silt			
370	370	0	cut	pit	LBA - EIA	No Group	371	1.12	0.5			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
371	370	0	fill	pit	LBA - EIA	No Group		0	0.5	mid brownish grey	sandy silt			
372	372	372	cut	ditch	MBA		373	0.85	0.17			curvilinear	NW-SE	u shape
373	372	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.17	light blueish grey	sandy clay			
374	374	372	cut	ditch	MBA		375	0.5	0.24			curvilinear	NE-SW	u shape
375	374	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.24	light blueish grey	sandy clay			
376	376	0	cut	pit	Later Neo - EBA		377	0.86	0.26			circular	n/a	u shape
377	376	0	fill	pit	Later Neo - EBA			0	0.26	dark grey brown	sandy clay			
378	378	378	cut	ditch	MBA		379	0.85	0.48			linear	NW-SE	flat based u shape
379	378	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.48	mid reddish grey	sandy clay			
380	380	378	cut	ditch	MBA		381, 382	1.1	0.42			linear	NW-SE	u shape
381	380	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.22	dark grey	sandy clay			
382	380	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.21	mid reddish grey	sandy clay			
383	383	378	cut	ditch	MBA		384	0.5	0.2			linear	NW-SE	
384	383	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.2	mid reddish grey	sandy clay			
385	385	372	cut	ditch	MBA		386	0.5	0.14			linear	NE-SW	flat based u shape
386	385	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.14	light blueish grey	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
387	387	0	cut	pit	Undated	No Group	388, 389	1.15	0.54			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
388	387	0	fill	pit	Undated	No Group		0	0.34	very dark grey	sandy clay			
389	387	0	fill	pit	Undated	No Group		0	0.22	dark grey brown	sandy clay			
390	390	344	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	391, 392	1.56	0.68			linear	SW-NE	
391	390	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.09	very dark grey	clay sand			
392	390	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.6	mid grey	clay sand			
393	393	354	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	394, 395	0.62	0.54			curvilinear	SW-NW	flat based u shape
394	393	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.1	mixed yellow and mid reddish brown	clay san			
395	393	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.19	mid grey	clay sand			
396	396	354	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	397	1.18	0.52			linear	NW-SE	wide u shape
397	396	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.52	medium grey brown	silty sand			
398	398	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural Feature	399	0.88	0.18			amorphous	n/a	wide u shape
399	398	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.18	dark brown grey	sandy silt			
400	400	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	401	0.6	0.18			sub-circular	n/a	flat blased u shape
401	400	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.18	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			
402	402	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	403	0.26	0.07			sub-circular	n/a	u shape

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
403	402	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.07	light greyish brown	clayey silt			
404	404	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	405	0.4	0.08			sub-circular	n/a	wide flat based u shape
405	404	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.08	light greyish brown	clayey silt			
406	406	0	cut	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2	407	0.29	0.09			sub-circular	n/a	wide u shape
407	406	0	fill	post hole	No Date	Pit & Posthole Group 2		0	0.09	light greyish brown	clayey silt			
408	408	408	cut	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2	409, 410	1.5	0.62			linear	NW-SE	v shape
409	408	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2			0.37	dark grey	sandy clay			
410	408	0	fill	ditch	MBA	Enclosure 2		0	0.48	mid blueish grey	sandy clay			
411	411	411	cut	ditch	MBA		412	0.6	0.17			curvilinear	NE-SW	u shape
412	411	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.17	mid grey brown	silty sand			
413	413	342	cut	ditch	MBA		414	0.65	0.17			linear	SE-NW	u shape
414	413	0	fill	ditch	MBA			0	0.17	mid grey brown	silty clay			
415	415	0	cut	natural	Natural	Natural Feature	416	1.3	0.2			amorphous	n/a	irregular
416	415	0	fill	natural	Natural	Natural Feature		0	0.2	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
417	417	0	cut	pit	Undated	No Group	418	0.75	0.33			sub-circular	n/a	u shape
418	417	0	fill	pit	Undated	No Group		0	0.33	dark grey brown	sandy clay			
419	419	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1	420	0.6	0.2			sub-circular	n/a	irregular

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
420	419	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.2	light grey brown	silty sand			
421	421	0	cut	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1	422, 423	0.95	0.49			amorphous	n/a	wide u shape
422	421	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.34	dark reddish brown	silty sand			
423	421	0	fill	pit	No Date	Pit Group 1		0	0.18	light grey brown	sandy silt			

Table 10: Context Inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and Quantification

B.1.1 A total of twenty-five worked flints were recovered during the excavations. The assemblage is quantified by context and type in Table 11. The flint was very thinly distributed across the site, deriving from 19 individual contexts – none of which produced in excess of two flints. The majority of the flint derived from the fills of ditches (15 pieces), with smaller quantities coming from pits, natural features and the subsoil. With a few possible exceptions highlighted below, the assemblage clearly represents residual material (largely of Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age date) caught up in the fills of later features.

Context	**Cut**	**Context type**	Chip	Irregular Waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Scraper	**Totals**
2		subsoil				1	1					**2**
2		subsoil		1								**1**
71	68	pit								1		**1**
88	87	pit								1		**1**
94	93	ditch			1							**1**
132	130	ditch				1		1				**2**
136	135	ditch			1							**1**
148	147	ditch				1						**1**
166	163	ditch	1									**1**
228	227	pit					1				1	**2**
286	285	ditch							1			**1**
301	300	ditch								1		**1**
313	312	natural			1							**1**
315	314	ditch							1			**1**
316	314	ditch			2							**2**
364	346	ditch					1					**1**
371	370	pit			1							**1**
397	396	ditch				1					1	**2**
410	408	ditch			1							**1**
416	415	natural						1				**1**
Totals			**1**	**1**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**25**

Table 11: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage, by context

Characterisation

B.1.2 The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals, with no cores and two retouched pieces (both scrapers). There is a clear Mesolithic/Early Neolithic component to the assemblage, best represented by at least seven blade/narrow-flake based removals (including individual pieces from ditches 285, 300, 314 and 346, from pits 68 and 87, and from natural feature 415).

B.1.3 The majority of the assemblage, however, is more characteristic of later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age technologies. These include simple hard hammer struck flakes and some finer robust blade-like removals. Much of this material is made on a high quality dark flint and, although difficult to demonstrate unequivocally, much of this flintwork would be more in keeping with a later Neolithic than and Early Bronze Age date. This is certainly true of the two retouched tools in the assemblage, a short robust horseshoe scraper from pit 227 and an elongated end-scraper from ditch 396, both of which are likely to be of later Neolithic date. (i.e. Peterborough Ware or Grooved Ware associated).

B.1.4 A small quantity of flake-based material is notably crudely/expediently worked (notably, single flakes from ditches 93 and 408 and two flakes from ditch 314) and whilst this may be of Early Bronze Age date it is possible that at least some of this material is contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age phase of the site.

B.2 Later Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.2.1 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 153 sherds (472g) of handmade later prehistoric pottery, with a low mean sherd (MSW) weight of 3.1g. The pottery was recovered from 13 contexts relating to three pits, a cremation, eight ditch interventions and one natural feature (Table 12). The pottery is highly fragmented (as reflected by the low MSW) and friable, and contains few diagnostic features sherds. Dating is therefore largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with material from larger published assemblages from the Fengate area.

B.2.2 This report provides a fully quantified description of the pottery, with a discuss of its date and deposition.

Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date
18	16	C	Cremation pit	3	3	Late Bronze Age, c. 1150-350 BC*
65	64	C	Pit	63	209	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, c. 1150-350 BC
84	83	C	Ditch	1	2	Later prehistoric, c. 1500-350 BC
132	130	C	Ditch	1	1	Later prehistoric, c. 1500-350 BC
146	145	C	Ditch	1	3	Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC
166	163	C	Ditch	2	3	Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC
179	177	C	Natural	1	13	Later prehistoric, c. 1500-350 BC
224	223	C	Ditch	5	5	Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC
301	300	C	Ditch	4	8	Later prehistoric, c. 1500-350 BC
311	310	C	Ditch	1	7	Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC

Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date
318	317	A	Ditch	3	3	Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC
341	340	B	Pit	67	214	Early Iron Age, c. 800-350 BC
371	370	B	Pit	1	1	Later prehistoric, c. 1500-350 BC
TOTAL	-	-	-	150	469	-

Table 12: Quantification of later prehistoric pottery. * denoted pottery recovered from the evaluation

Methodology

B.2.3 The pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the material, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology, evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue.

B.2.4 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (135 sherds), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (18 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (0 sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabric series

Flint fabrics

F1: Moderate medium flint (1-2mm)

Shell fabrics

S1: Moderate to common medium to coarse shell (1-3mm), poorly sorted. Shelly often dissolved from the sherd surface.

S2: Moderate to common fine to medium shell (<2mm).

S3: Fine sparse shell (<1mm) with some sand in clay matrix

Shell and sand fabrics

S1: Moderate to common medium to coarse shell (1-3mm), poorly sorted, and moderate quartz sand.

Void fabrics

V1: Moderate to common plate-like voids (2-4mm), poorly sorted. These are probably all from dissolved shell.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV
F1	Flint	1/1	0.2	0/0	0.0	0
S1	Shell	130/430	91.1	0/0	0.0	2
S2	Shell	4/10	2.1	0/0	0.0	2
S3	Shell	2/2	0.4	2/2	100.0	0
SQ1	Shell and sand	4/8	1.7	0/0	0.0	0
V1	Voids	12/21	4.4	0/0	0.0	0

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV
TOTAL	x-	153/472	99.9	2/2	0.4	4

Table 13: Quantification of pottery by fabrics. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (3 rims, 1 base).

Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500 – 1150 BC)

B.2.5 Twelve small plain body sherds (21g) in fabric V1 are dated to the Middle Bronze Age (MSW 1.8g). The sherds are relatively thick, friable and abraded; all sharing a 'corky' appearance. The pottery derives from five ditches interventions, with most contexts assemblages consisting of 1-3 sherds.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (c. 1150 – 350 BC)

B.2.6 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age constitutes the bulk of the assemblage, and comprises 133 sherds (426g) with a MSW of 3.2g. This material was recovered from three features: pit **64**, pit **340** and cremation pit **16**. The ceramics were dominated by sherds in coarseware fabrics S1, with a small number of fragments in fabrics S2, S3 and SQ1.

B.2.7 The three small sherds (3g) in cremation pit **16** were initially thought to be Middle Bronze Age (Brudenell 2017), but radiocarbon dating has demonstrated the Late Bronze Age origin of the cremation, with a determination of 1024-903 Cal. BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-82212; 2813±24 BP). This pottery may be contemporary with that from pit **64**, but no diagnostic sherds were recovered, and therefore only a broad Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date is assigned on the basis of the fabrics and the relatively thin walls of the sherds. The material from this pit all appears to have derived from the same vessel and includes refitting sherds.

B.2.8 The pottery from pit **340** is dated to the Early Iron Age. The pit yielded the only diagnostic features sherds in the whole assemblage, which comprise fragments of three different vessel rims, one base and one decorated shoulder sherd. Two of the rims have simple flat-topped lips, with the third displaying an internal bevel. Two are thin walled and delicately moulded, and probably constitute finewares. Both, however, have been heat affected post-breakage, along with a total of 52 sherds from the pit (151g). Key to the dating of this group is a single burnished/carefully smoothed sherd decorated with two lightly incised horizontal grooves (2g). Such decoration is widely found on Early Iron Age fineware bowls and cups in Eastern England (Brudenell 2012), with numerous parallels in the published material from Wyman Abbott's ceramic collection from Fengate (Hakes and Fell 1945).

Later Prehistoric (c. 1500 – 350 BC)

B.2.9 Eight sherds (25g) deriving from pit **64**, ditch interventions **83**, **130**, **145**, **163**, **300**, **310** and **317** and natural feature **177** could not be closely dated. The material comprises small plain body sherds in fabrics S1, S2, SQ1 and F1 with a MSW of 3.1g. The contexts yielded between one and four sherds.

Discussion

B.2.10 The pottery from the investigations constitute a small assemblage which is highly fragmented, and contains pottery dating from the Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. With only two features yielding over 100g of pottery (pit **64** and **340**), none of the individual context assemblages can be considered large, with only pit **340** yielding diagnostic feature sherds. The general paucity of pottery suggests that settlement-related activities involving the use of pottery, and the discard of ceramic detritus was very sporadic.

B.3 Roman Pottery

By Matt Brudenell with Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.3.1 Two refitting sherds (66g) from the base and lower wall of a Nene Valley Colour Coat beaker were recovered from ditch **310** context 311, Area C. The slip is poorly applied and is heavily worn.

Discussion

B.3.2 The sherds can be dated AD 150-400, but the condition of the slip may suggest at date between c. AD 200-400.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster PhD

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 The animal bone represents a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 1.29kg in total. There were 20 recordable fragments from hand-collection and 1 from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Two fragments were identified as large mammal and one identified as small mammal, as the poor condition and heavy fragmentation did not allow for exact speciation. Remains were predominantly recovered from ditches, a pit and a natural layer.

C.1.2 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of Analysis

C.1.3 The faunal assemblage is in a poor state of preservation with high levels of fragmentation. Eighty percent of the identifiable fragments were classified as cattle. Remains came from features dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Bone was recovered from an additional 10 contexts yet consisted of small unidentifiable fragments. There was a single fragment recovered from environmental samples from ditch **93**, which was a sheep/goat maxillary molar.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	16	80
Pig	1	5
Large Mammal	2	10
Small Mammal	1	5
Total	**20**	**100**

Table 14: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from hand-collection

C.1.4 Ageing data indicated the presence of a cattle mandible (ditch **93**) that aged to 30 months of age at death from the mandible wear. Those remains that could be assessed for fusion ageing contained fused epiphyses.

C.1.5 All remains were heavily weathered, fragmented and in a poor condition. There were no indications of butchery, burning or gnawing noted.

C.1.6 This size of the assemblage does not allow for specific interpretations to be formed regarding husbandry practices and dietary trends. However, the presence of cattle and pigs is typical of what would be expected from food waste during the Bronze Age period in this region.

Statement of Potential

C.1.7 The size of the assemblage limits the interpretations that can be formed and does not add significant value to the overall picture of husbandry practices in the region.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.8 While the assemblage is small and in poor condition, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it dates to the Bronze Age period and adds to previous data recovered from the Fengate Bronze Age field system.

Phase	Context	Feature Type	Species	Element
LBA-EIA	65	Pit	Small Mammal	Loose Tooth
MBA	94	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible
MBA	94 <18>	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
Roman	124	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus
MBA	165	Ditch	Cattle	Femur
-	178	Natural	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
Roman	181	Ditch	Large Mammal	Pelvis
MBA	226	Ditch	Cattle	Radius
MBA	226	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpal
MBA	226	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
MBA	318	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia
MBA	318	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus
MBA	318	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia
Roman	334	Ditch	Cattle	Radius
MBA	358	Ditch	Large Mammal	Radius
MBA	363	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus
-	388	Pit	Cattle	Pelvis
MBA	397	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
MBA	397	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
MBA	397	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
MBA	397	Ditch	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth

Table 15: All Identifiable fragments by species and element

Context	Species	Element	Bp (mm)	Bd (mm)
226	Cattle	Metacarpal	60.2	-
318	Cattle	Tibia	-	57.9

Table16: Measurable Elements

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

4.4.2 Thirty-seven bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at from pits and ditches that were mainly undated but are thought to date to the Middle

Bronze Age. Samples taken during the evaluation of this site indicated that preservation of plant remains was poor and the recent samples are similarly sparse in content.

Methodology

C.2.1 The total volume of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.2 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent re-assessment and quantification.

C.2.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.2.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 17.

C.2.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens, w=waterlogged

Results

4.4.3 Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor with only occasional seeds and cereals preserved by carbonisation and one deposit that contains waterlogged remains. Several samples contain untransformed seeds such as elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). The mode of preservation of these remains is unclear. Elderberry seeds are often found in an untransformed state in ditch fills as early as the Bronze Age and are particularly resistant to decay.

4.4.4 Charred cereal grains are present in ditch **314** (Area A, 2 grains), pit **340** (Area B, 2 grains) and ditch **300** (Area C, 1 grain). Preservation is too poor for accurate identification and it is possible that the grains are intrusive. They would not be considered reliable for radiocarbon dating. Charred seeds of cleaver (*Galium aparine*)

and hawthorn (*Crategus monogyna*) were recovered from ditch **198** (Area C) and may be indicative of the burning of hedgerow plants, possibly growing on ditch banks. Charcoal volumes are low although the samples from pit **340** (Area B) and ditch **295** (Area C) both produced approximately 10ml of charcoal which was be suitable for species identification and dating (Appendix E).

4.4.5 The lower fill 388 of pit **387** contains tentative evidence of waterlogging in the form of single seeds of sedge (*Carex* sp.), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and meadow-rue (*Thalictrum* sp.) along with a few insect fragments.

Area	Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Weed Seeds	Untransformed seeds	Charoal volume (ml)	Pottery
A	260	**259**	39	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	316	**314**	40	Ditch	16	5	#	0	0	#	2	0
A	318	**317**	41	Ditch	17	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0
A	347	**346**	45	Ditch terminus	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	363	**362**	46	Ditch terminus	8	2	0	0	0	0	<1	0
A	389	**387**	48	Pit	16	30	0	0	#W	#	0	0
A	388	**387**	49	Pit	8	15	0	0	0	#	0	0
A	392	**390**	52	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0
A	397	**396**	50	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0
A	410	**408**	51	Ditch	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	377	**376**	47	Pit	17	10	0	0	0	0	<1	0
B	187	**186**	44	Ditch	9	2	0	0	0	0	<1	0
B	279	**278**	36	Post-hole	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	282	**281**	37	Post-hole	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	284	**283**	38	Ditch terminus	66	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0
B	341	**340**	42	Pit	16	60	#	0	0	#	10	#
C	61	**60**	19	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	#	<1	0
C	65	**64**	15	Pit	16	80	0	0	0	0	3	#
C	71	**68**	16	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	#	<1	0
C	95	**93**	17	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	#	<1	0

Area	Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Weed Seeds	Untransformed seeds	Charoal volume (ml)	Pottery
C	94	**93**	18	Ditch	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	122	**107**	22	Possible ditch/ tree throw	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	109	**108**	20	Pit	8	15	0	0	0	#	0	0
C	117	**116**	21	Ditch terminus	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	131	**130**	23	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	<1	0
C	144	**143**	24	Pit	17	3	0	0	0	#	0	0
C	160	**159**	25	Ditch	16	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	165	**163**	26	Ditch	17	20	0	0	0	#	2	0
C	193	**192**	27	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	<1	0
C	200	**198**	28	Ditch	16	30	0	#	#	0	5	0
C	214	**212**	29	?	20	30	0	0	0	0	<1	0
C	288	**287**	30	Layer	6	40	0	0	#	0	0	0
C	297	**295**	31	Ditch	16	40	0	0	0	0	10	0
C	301	**300**	32	Ditch	8	5	#	0	0	0	<1	0
C	311	**310**	34	Ditch terminus	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	313	**312**	35	Layer/spread	16	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0
C	306	**304**	33	Pit	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17: Comprehensive list of environmental samples and findings

Discussion

C.2.7 The environmental samples from this site have produced a sparse assemblage of plant remains that may be contemporary, but this cannot be assured. These results are quite consistent with agricultural/pastoral sites of this period and the scarcity of preserved remains most likely reflects the lack of domestic activity in this area.

APPENDIX D AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

AIR PHOTO SERVICES

Archaeology • Research • Law • Environment • Planning

Newark Road, Fengate

Peterborough

Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology

Coordinates 521445 300073

APS 219 01 01

March 2019

Newark Road, Fengate, Peterborough
Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology

Client	Oxford Archaeology East
Planning Authority	City of Peterborough
Air Photo Services Document	001
Air Photo Services Project Number	219 01 01
National Grid Reference (NGR)	TF 21445 00073
Co-ordinates	521445 300073

Report Status	**DRAFT**
Issue date	5th March 2019
Report prepared by	Charlotte Willis MSc ACIfA Daniel Scott BA
Lidar Visualisation by	Adam Jarvis ACIfA
QA checked by	Chris Cox MA MCIfA FSA

Disclaimer

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Summary

S1. This assessment of aerial imagery considers two areas of land, referred in this report as the northern site and the southern site land at Newark Road, Peterborough, and a 300m buffer. The sites are centred at UK National Grid Reference TF 21445 00073, coordinates 521445 300073. This report considers all available aerial imagery from a range of sources (Appendix) as part of an assessment of archaeological features visible within the site to assist with the ongoing development of the site.

S2. The object of this assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised Airborne Laser Scan (ALS) which is also known as Light detection and ranging (Lidar) data to assess the topographic and micro topographic features within and in the environs of the sites.

S3. Aerial and satellite images displayed at all the timelines at www.google.com/earth (1999, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2014, 2016) and aerial imagery at www.bing.com/maps in January 2019 were consulted, alongside vertical and oblique aerial photographs held as prints at the Historic England Archive in Swindon, which were taken between 1945 and 2009. Lidar data were gathered by the UK Environment Agency (EA) in 2005 at 2m resolution and 2009 at 1m resolution. All available datasets were downloaded from the EA website and processed in January 2019. The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) was not open for consultation during the timescale of this assessment.

S4. Mapping from aerial imagery was undertaken by Palmer in 2004 (Palmer, 2004) to the immediate west of the southern site. The mapping from this project was largely derived for CUCAP images which this project did not have access to. Palmer's mapping is shown at Figure 5 and serves as an indicator of the type of archaeological resource in the immediate environs of the site.

S5. Aerial imagery analysis has identified a range of archaeological features across the sites and buffer area. Within the sites the key features identified are modern buildings which have since been demolished, which appear to be associated with

sporting use within the northern site. In the area between the northern and southern sites, intrusive evaluation and excavation have previously recorded Bronze Age finds and features, and a lithic implement of uncertain date. Within the buffer there were areas of buried linear and curvilinear ditches with associated pits which were visible as cropmarks. This area has been redeveloped into industrial units and the sites recorded from historic aerial photographs.

S6. Approximately 325m to the west of the site, just outside of the buffer, is an area of hand dug quarrying and a ring ditch with associated pits, both of which showed as cropmarks. The ring ditch was excavated in 1925 and was found to contain inhumations (HER03111).

S7. Whilst all available aerial images have been consulted, it is always possible that further survey or intrusive investigations will discover additional buried features to those recorded from airborne sources.

1. Introduction

1.1. This assessment of aerial imagery considers land at Newark Road, Peterborough and a 300m buffer. The site is centred at UK National Grid Reference TF 21445 00073, coordinates 521445 300073. This report considers all available aerial imagery from a range of sources (Appendix) as part of an assessment of archaeological features to assist with the ongoing development of the site.

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1.4. The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) was not open for consultation during the timescale of this assessment. The CUCAP cover search, available by searching the online database, indicates that there are sixteen photographs located within 300m of the central point of the study area. If the Cambridge collection should reopen to the public, it is advised that the photographs are examined. Some of these photographs have previously been examined by Air Photo Services (Cox, 1998 and Palmer, 2004) and the mapping resulting from these photographs has been considered by this project.

1.5. It is important to note that aerial imagery usually only shows part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried and upstanding features. Their capacity to reveal features as cropmarks, vegetation marks, soil marks or as shadows cast by banks,

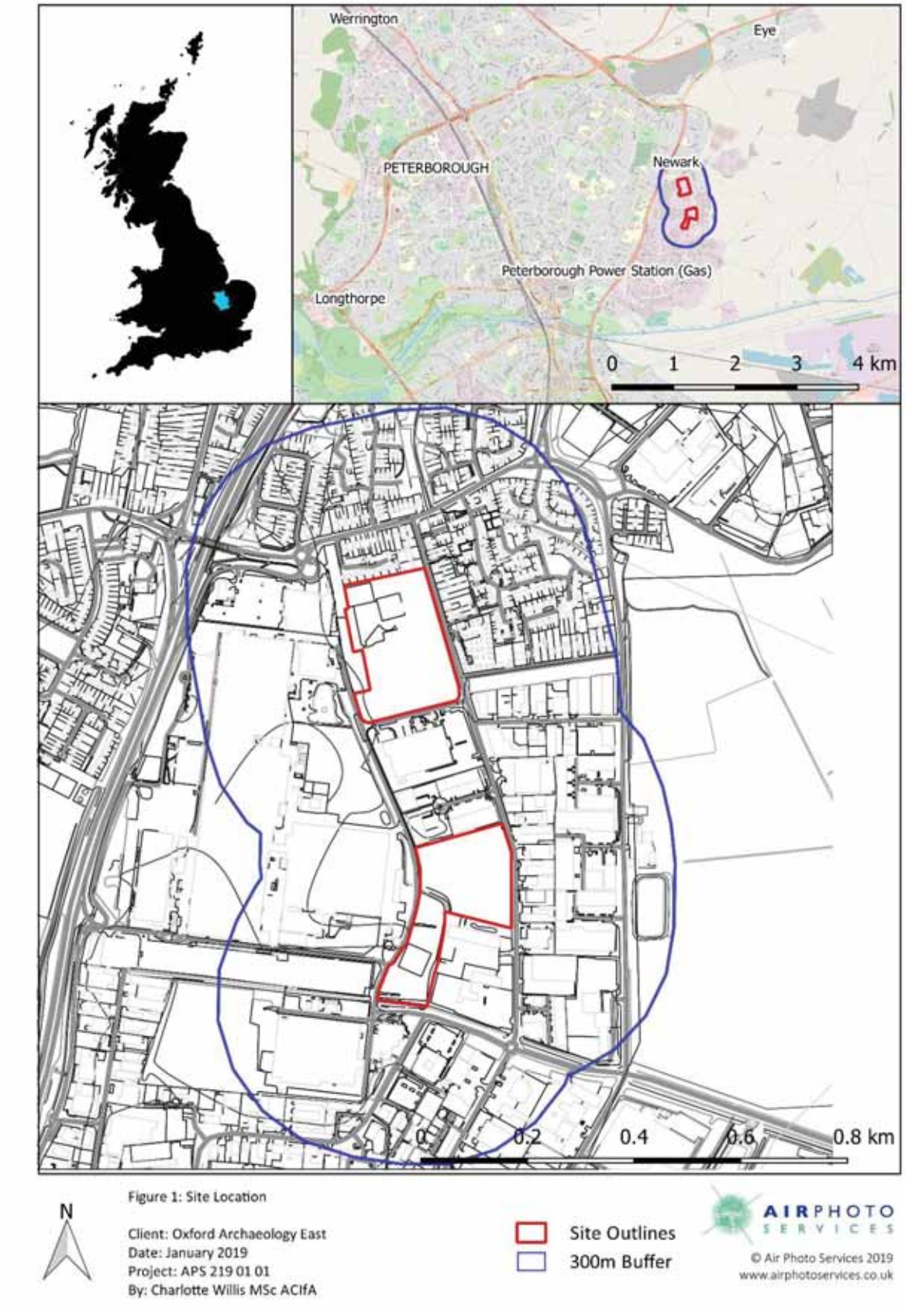
ditches and walls, depends upon a number of environmental, lighting and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of the photographic survey.

1.6. Stereoscopic pairs of vertical aerial photos were viewed using a magnifying mirror stereoscope to allow three-dimensional viewing and checked to single photos and differently visualised Lidar data. This increased the reliability of the interpretations and identification of different feature types, as comparative analysis is good practice when considering multiple data sets.

1.7. Visualised Lidar data were used alongside the historic and modern aerial photographs and were particularly useful for testing the presence of discrete earthworks using the profiling tool.

2. The Site

Figure 1 Location of the site



2.1 The site is located at UK National Grid Reference TF 21445 00073, co-ordinates 521445 300073. Figure 1 shows the site location.

Topography, land use, geology and soils *By Daniel Scott BA*

2.2 The site is located at the eastern boundary of Peterborough, to the north of Fengate and to the immediate west of the A1139.

2.3 The bedrock geology for the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey is 'Kellaways Clay Member – Mudstone', a sedimentary bedrock which is indicative of an area previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2019). To the east of the site there is small area that has a bedrock geology of 'Kellaways Sand Member – sandstone and siltstone, interbedded' (BGS 2019). These two free draining bedrock geologies can provide suitable conditions for the visibility of cropmarks, dependant on the time of year and ground conditions.

2.4 The Cranfield University Soilscapes website records the soils on the site as 'Soilscapes 22' which is a mixture of loamy soils with naturally high groundwater (Cranfield, 2019). The soils are usually well drained, and the land is often used for arable purposes.

Previously recorded heritage assets within the site and the 300m buffer *By Daniel Scott BA*

2.5 The HER data provided by Peterborough HER is discussed in this section, the HER numbers relevant to each archaeological feature or event are shown in brackets after the discussion of each entry.

2.6 There are five heritage assets recorded within the northern site, all of which relate to archaeological investigations at the Former Perkins Engines Sport Association. In December 2017, Magnitude Surveys carried out a geophysical survey of the site, which was followed by a trenched evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) in January 2018. After this work an open area excavation was carried out between June and August 2018, again by OAE. The records created as a result of these works are listed below:

- A Lithic implement of unspecified Prehistoric date (54154)

- Finds of Middle Bronze Age date consisting of a pot and animal remains as well as features in the form of postholes, pits, ditches, a cremation burial and evidence of a field system. (54105) (54211)

- Pottery of Roman date and contemporary post holes and evidence of a field system (54125).

2.7 There are seven heritage assets recorded within the southern site, all except one being related to archaeological works carried out at the Perkins Engine site between 2014 – 2018. OAE carried out an archaeological evaluation in 2014 and another in November 2016. In May 2018 OAE carried out monitoring of groundworks during development on the site. The heritage assets recorded as a result of these works are listed below.

- Field boundaries and hut circles of uncertain date identified by aerial photograph (08189a)

- Pottery and lithic implements of Early Bronze Age date and a contemporary pit feature (54204)

- Pottery and lithic implements of Early Bronze Age date and a contemporary pit feature (54205)

- Pottery and lithic implements with contemporary ditch, post hole and field system features all dated to the Middle Bronze Age (54206)

- Animal remains, pottery, and axe with pit, ditch, enclosure, and waterhole features interpreted as evidence of a settlement. These finds and features are variously dated to the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (53988)

- Pottery and associated pit of Early Iron Age date (54207)

2.8 Within the 300m buffer area, but outside of the site itself are twenty-eight heritage assets. Eighteen of these assets are related to the work at The Broadlands, which is located between the northern and southern sites being some 60m south of the northern site and 85m north of the southern site.

2.9 Four distinct phases of development at the Broadlands site have each had associated archaeological excavations, all of which were undertaken by Hertfordshire

Archaeological Trust (HAT). Each of these excavations has uncovered remains of date ranging from the Bronze Age to the Roman period, as well as a number of features of unclear date. The finds and features revealed during these works are listed below, divided by the periods to which they were dated.

- Features of uncertain date include ditches, pits, post holes, evidence of a structure and finds of burnt flint. (778), (5482).
- Bronze Age features include ditches, pits, post holes, an enclosure, a cremation burial and an inhumation burial. Finds from the period include pots, animal remains, lithic implements, a ladder and a ring. (141), (142), (1562), (1393), (1335).
- Iron Age features include pits, and post holes. Find dating to the period a blade, animal remains and pottery. (5478), (155), (132), (5480).
- Features dated to either the Iron Age or Roman period include a ditch, post hole and an oven, with which there was an associated pot find. (143)
- Features of Roman period date include ditches, pits, post holes, a gully, a pond and an enclosure. Finds from the period include pottery, vessels (material unrecorded), animal remains and an armlet. (5479), (156), (133), (5481).

2.10 The ten remaining heritage assets are listed below

- A site on which flint flakes have been found some 280m north west of the northern site (2789)
- The former site of St. Michael's Church and school, some 230m east of the northern site, built in the Post-Medieval period as a chapel of ease. (1850)
- A site known as Car Dyke some 130m north east of the northern site at which pottery of roman date was found. (2783)
- A findspot of a Roman pottery some 133m north of the site (2766)
- Investigations at land at Newark Road, some 70m north of the northern site, at which animal remains a pit and ridge and furrow, all of Medieval date, have been identified. (3348)

- An unnamed site, some 120m east of the northern site, at which a Bronze Age barrow has been identified by aerial photography, and surface finds of a dagger, a hand axe and a spear of contemporary date. (470)

- The site of a paving factory at Fengate, some 30m east of the southern site, on which evidence of a Bronze Age ditch and field system have been identified (307)

- The site of a trench survey ,some 120m east of the southern site, at which pottery and lithic implements were found as well as evidence of a road. The finds and features are of uncertain date. (310)

- A site known as Herdsman's Hill, located between the northern and southern sites. An inhumation burial and barrow have been identified at the site in addition to finds including a axe hammer, a dagger and a spear. These finds and features are of Bronze Age date. (2796)

- The site of Global Doors Limited, some 17m east of the lower part of the southern site, at which finds of Bronze Age pottery and lithic implements have been uncovered. (5239)

2.11 Overall the HER demonstrates the range of archaeological resource in this area adjacent to nearby Flag Fen and has served as an important indication of the type of sites visible through aerial imagery. It indicates significant activity in the area of the site from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period, with some evidence of earlier activity and Medieval activity.

3. Archaeological and Natural Features from Aerial Imagery

3.1 In suitably cultivated soils, subsurface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on grass and crops growing above them.

3.2 Upstanding features, which may survive in unploughed grassland are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse, and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Limitations of the aerial photographic data

3.3 Aerial photographic evidence is limited by seasonal, agricultural, meteorological and environmental factors which affect the extent to which either buried or upstanding archaeological features can be detected from the air.

3.4 The visibility of archaeological features may differ from year to year, dependent on the type of crop or land use, prevailing weather and levels of moisture in the soil over the grass or crop growing season. Differences in the intensity and angle of the light also assist greatly in seeing the nuances of slightly upstanding earthwork features, as are present on this site. Individual photographs often record only a small percentage of the actual extent of buried or upstanding features, and a wide range of photos taken over a long timescale may be needed to reveal the extent of extant and any buried features from the air.

4. Lidar Data

4.1 Airborne Laser Scan (ALS) data, otherwise known as Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar) data, have been collected from airborne survey platforms in recent years at varying resolutions, and are available for download, processing, visualising and interpretation via the Environment Agency for England website, http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/index.jsp#/survey

4.2 Lidar data indicates variation in the height of the ground surface. Data is collected by an active laser beam fired in pulses which scans the ground surface. The reflected pulses are recorded by the sensor on board a geolocated airborne survey platform, fitted with an inertial measurement unit to record the roll, pitch and yaw of the aircraft.

4.3 The point cloud data derived from the survey are processed into a series of Digital Elevation Models (DEM) usually in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format. These include Digital Surface Models (DSM) which contain tree cover and buildings, and Digital Terrain Models (DTM) which remove tree cover and can reveal features beneath the tree canopy (Bennett et al 2012, Hesse 2010, Stular et al 2012).

4.4 These data are of assistance in recording micro and macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological features and historic landscapes alongside more modern features. Lidar data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information for features and sites recorded via this prospection method.

4.5 The data needed were identified by using the EA timestamp shapefile detailing the Lidar file names within the area of interest and the Ordnance Survey 10km and 5km grid square to identify the grids and quarter sheets. Digital Terrain Models were selected as the primary data source as the ability to remove the tree canopy makes it ideal for prospection. All available Lidar data for this site were downloaded for completeness of evidence. This included 2m data in 2005 and 1m in 2009.

4.6 The data were visualised into Hillshade, Multi directional Hillshade, Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM), Slope, Sky View Factor, Anisotropic Sky View Factor, Open Positive and Open Negative using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) Version 1.2. These visualisations where chosen as they are of most use for archaeological prospection. The multiple ASCII tiles were merged before being visualised for ease of use in the GIS. The data were analysed alongside the APs and base mapping to double check the topography and nature of features interpreted from Lidar data.

4.7 The 2m resolution 2005 data covered the northern half of the site whilst the 1m resolution 2009 data covers the southern two thirds of the site. Analysis of the data proved useful to check the presence of earthwork remains however the features present on this site were mostly visible as cropmarks. The area surrounding the site is built up industrial units where the Lidar data did not provide a useful surface model.

5. Air Photo Interpretation and Mapping

Photographs examined for this assessment

5.1 In this instance, the aerial photograph layer at https://www.bing.com/maps/aerial proved instrumental to the mapping for this project. This online layer was assessed alongside vertical and oblique images held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon.

5.2 Vertical aerial photographs have been taken over the whole of Britain since the 1940s and provide information on a series of dates between 1940 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of the year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above subsurface features.

5.3 Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. This technique was useful in this assessment in assisting to identify the topographic details which were demonstrated by the processing, visualisation and analysis of Lidar data.

5.4 The photographs and Lidar data which were consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Methodology

5.5 All photographs were interpreted and mapped at a level compatible with a 1:2500 scale base map. The site plus a 250m buffer were examined to ensure that all features likely to directly interact with the site were observed.

5.6 The photographs were closely examined by eye and under 1.5x and 3x magnification and interpreted with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.

5.7 Aerial photographs were digitally rectified to an OS base map using the QGIS rectification tool. This was done to remove perspective distortion and ensure correct rectification of aerial photographs to the OS map (Scollar 2002 and 2014). Images from

Google Earth were also interpreted and rectified to OS map bases and used in accordance with observations made by Scollar and Palmer, 2008.

5.8 In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than ± 2.5m. The rectified files were set as background layers in QGIS where features were interpreted and drawn over the rectified photographs

5.9 Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the illustration for this report and are provided digitally for import to a Geographic Information System, in ESRI Shapefile format

6. Results

6.1 The interpretation of aerial imagery is illustrated by Figure 2, 3 and 4. The northern site was utilised for sporting activities for most of the time that it has been observed from the air. The recorded features are split into 'APS Site Polygons' which have each been attributed a 'APS' number. These polygons have been sorted and numbered according to their northings. Within the APS site polygons there are detailed mapping polygons and lines which are delivered as separate shapefiles.

6.2 APS_1 is the site of square sports structure, which has the appearance of a bowling green. The structure was in use between 1969 and 2012 but had been removed by 2014, as indicated by the satellite image on Google Earth at this date.

6.3 Similarly to APS_1, APS_2 is the site of a structure with a probable sporting use. The building was present between 1988 and 2010. The building was seen as demolished foundations on the 2014 timeline on Google Earth.

6.4 APS_3 is a hand dug quarry which is visible as a cropmark in aerial imagery sources. APS_4 is located to the immediate south of this former quarry and is a ring ditch and associated pits which were visible as cropmarks. The ring ditch was excavated in 1925 and was found to contain inhumations (03111).

6.5 APS_5 is the site of another former sporting building which was present as a structure between 1964 and 2010 and was seen as demolished foundations on the 2014 Google Earth timeline.

6.6 APS_6 is a group of linear and curvilinear ditches and some small pits which are visible as cropmarks in 1962. The site is now underneath Modern industrial units.

6.7 APS_7 is located 45m to the west of APS_6 and is also a group of linear and curvilinear ditches and pits. This site is also underneath Modern industrial units.

6.8 APS_8 is located to the east of the southern site and comprises a series of irregular linear ditched features which were visible as cropmarks in 1964. This area has been redeveloped and APS_8 is underneath Modern industrial units.

6.9 APS_9 is the site of a hand dug quarry which is visible as a cropmark in 1976. This area has since been redeveloped into a reservoir.

6.10 APS_10 is a further sports structure which may be a bowling green which was present in 1988 and was no longer present on the 1999 Google Earth timeline.

6.11 APS_11 is a curvilinear ditched feature which is visible as mark in grass on aerial imagery sources dating to 1970. There are also a small number of pits present. This site is likely to have been a small prehistoric farmstead enclosure.

6.12 APS_12 is an area of ditched archaeological features and pits. The site was seen under excavation in 1976. The area has now been redeveloped into industrial buildings.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The sites have been under sporting use for the majority of the time that they have been observed from the air.

7.2 Aerial imagery analysis has identified a range of archaeological features across the sites and buffer area. Within the sites the key features identified are modern buildings which have since been demolished, which appear to be associated with sporting use. Within the buffer, there are areas of linear and curvilinear ditches with associated pits which were visible as cropmarks.

7.3 These sites have since been redeveloped into industrial units in the later 20th and early 21st centuries.

7.4 Approximately 325m to the west of the site, just outside of the buffer, is an area of hand dug quarrying and a ring ditch with associated pits. The ring ditch was excavated 1925 and was found to contain inhumations (03111).

7.5 The CUCAP archive was closed during the timescale of this assessment, the site is covered by 15 CUCAP photographs which are of ongoing excavations and of cropmark sites. These photographs appear to line up with some of the areas identified by this study. It is recommended that if the archive should reopen during the timescale of this project that these photographs are examined for completeness of evidence.

7.6 Mapping from aerial imagery was undertaken by Palmer in 2004 (Palmer, 2004) to the immediate west of the southern site. The mapping from this project was largely derived for CUCAP images which this project did not have access to. Palmer's mapping is shown at Figure 5 and serves as an indicator of the type of archaeological resource in the immediate environs of the site.

7.7 Overall, this assessment of aerial imagery builds upon the HER data to contribute to the wider understanding of the archaeological features present within the sites and the buffer, within a wider area of significant multi period archaeological landscape features.

8. Acknowledgements

8.1 Many thanks to those who have supported this assessment through the provision of research materials;

- Oxford Archaeology East
- Historic England Archive, Swindon
- Peterborough Historic Environment Record
- Rog Palmer, Air Photo Services Cambridge

9. Bibliography

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Figure 2 Overview of Interpretations from Aerial Imagery

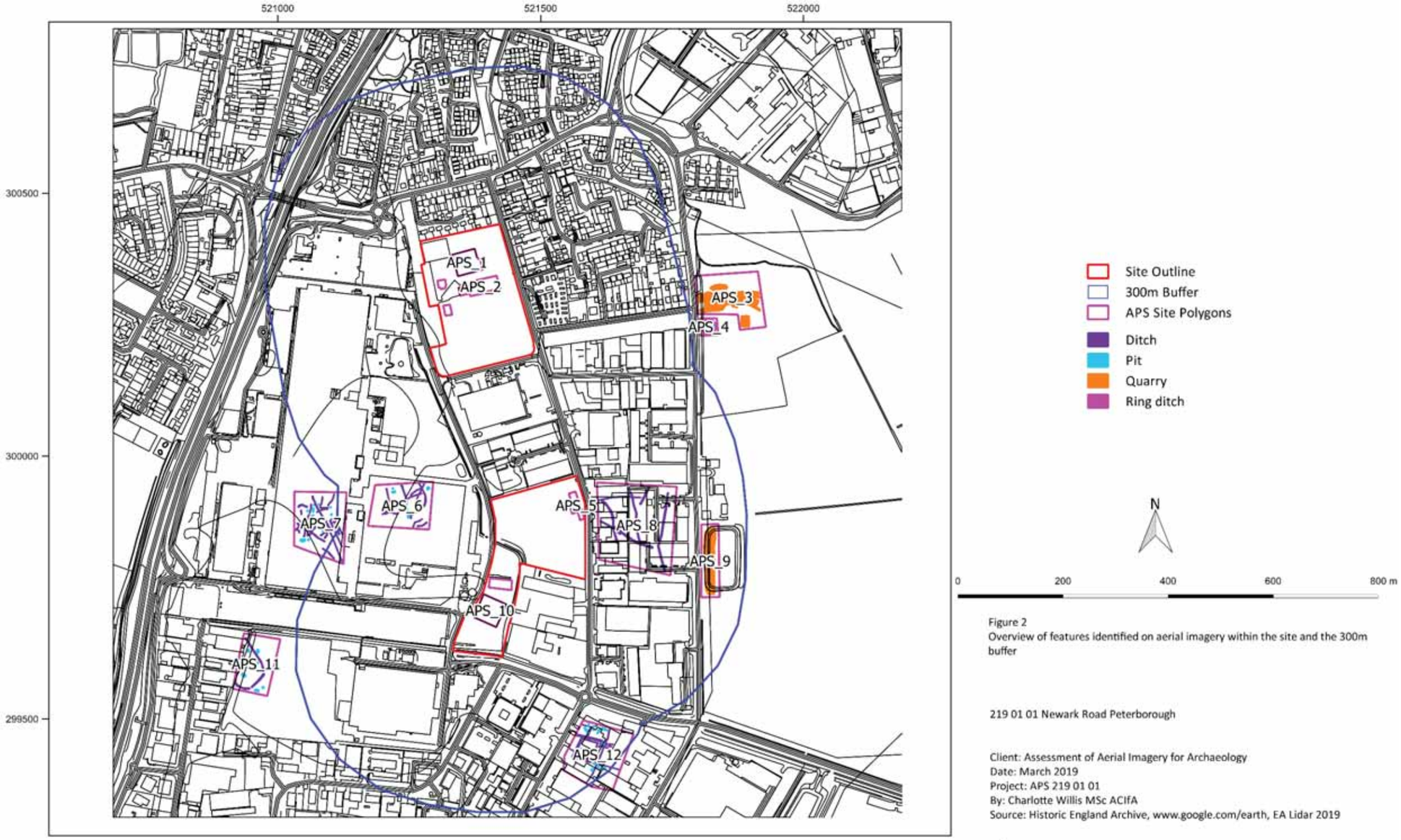
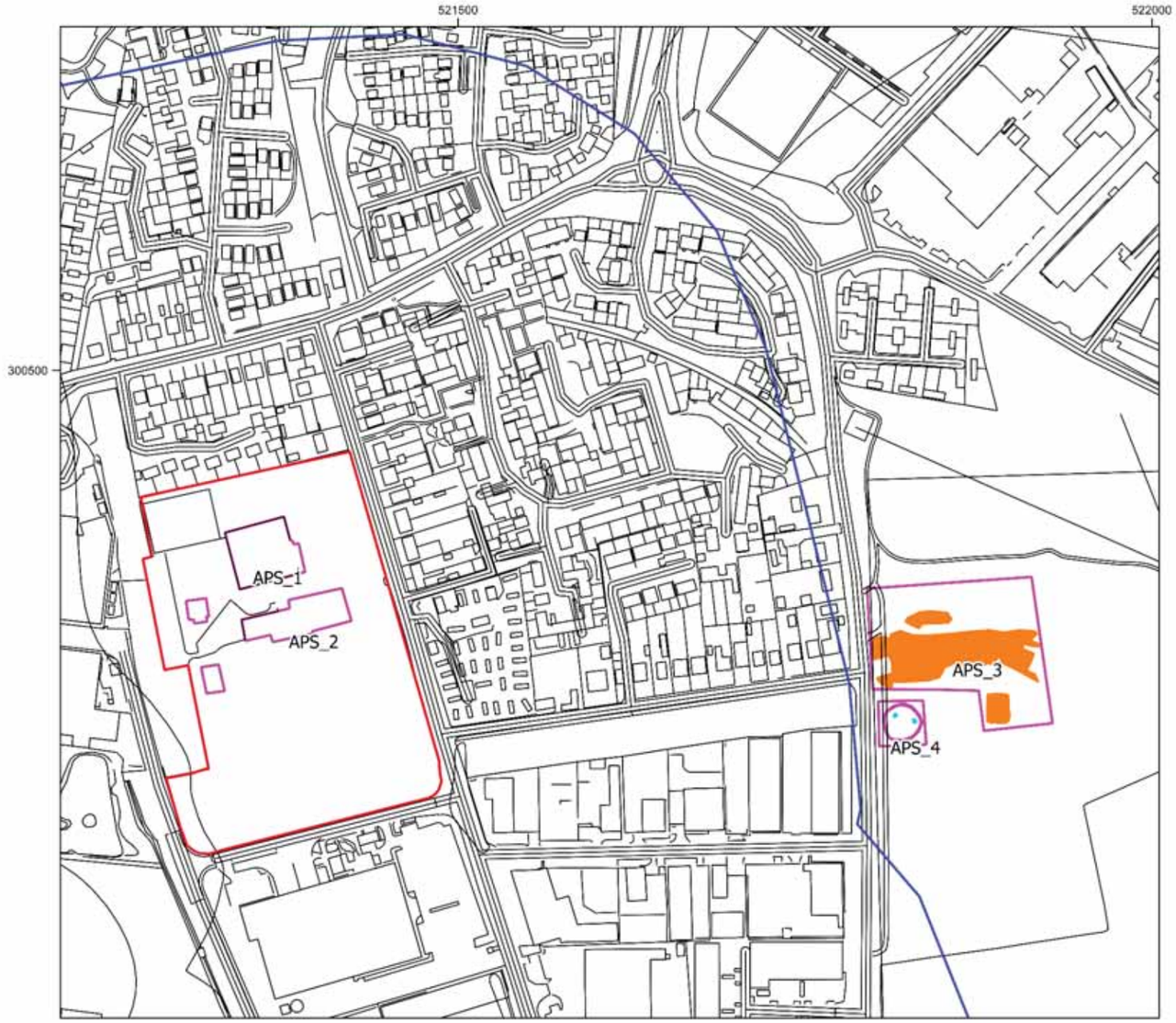


Figure 2
Overview of features identified on aerial imagery within the site and the 300m buffer

219 01 01 Newark Road Peterborough

Client: Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology
Date: March 2019
Project: APS 219 01 01
By: Charlotte Willis MSc ACIfA
Source: Historic England Archive, www.google.com/earth, EA Lidar 2019

Figure 3 Interpretations from Aerial Imagery (Northern Half of Site)



Site Outline
300m Buffer
APS Site Polygons
Ditch
Pit
Quarry
Ring ditch

N

0 50 100 150 200 m

Figure 3
Overview of features in the northern half of the site and buffer

219 01 01 Newark Road Peterborough

Client: Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology
Date: March 2019
Project: APS 219 01 01
By: Charlotte Willis MSc ACIfA
Source: Historic England Archive, www.google.com/earth, EA Lidar 2019

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Figure 4 Interpretations from Aerial Imagery (Southern Half of Site)

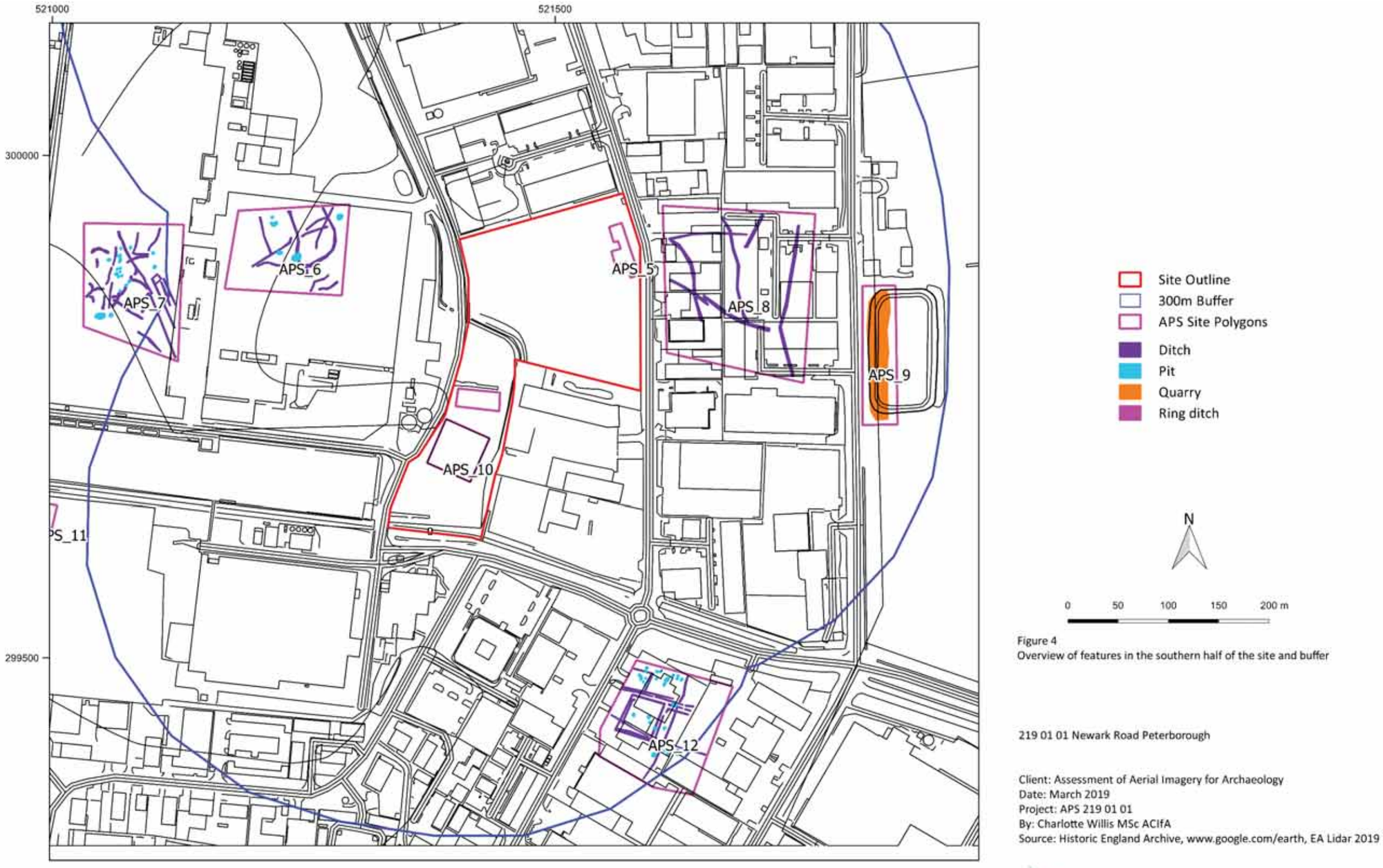

Figure 4
Overview of features in the southern half of the site and buffer

219 01 01 Newark Road Peterborough

Client: Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology
Date: March 2019
Project: APS 219 01 01
By: Charlotte Willis MSc ACIfA
Source: Historic England Archive, www.google.com/earth, EA Lidar 2019

Figure 5 Interpretations from Aerial Imagery (Southern Half of Site & Rog Palmer 2005 Mapping)

APS Site Polygons
Ditch
Pit
Quarry
Ring ditch
Rog Palmer Mapping (2004)

N

0 50 100 150 200 m

Figure 5
Overview of features in the southern half of the site and buffer alongside Rog Palmers Mapping (Palmer, 2004)

219 01 01 Newark Road Peterborough

Client: Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology
Date: March 2019
Project: APS 219 01 01
By: Charlotte Willis MSc ACIfA
Source: Historic England Archive, www.google.com/earth, EA Lidar 2019

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10. Appendix

Aerial Photographs consulted for this assessment

Historic England Archive

Historic England Archive, enquiry reference 117385

Verticals

Sortie Number	Library Number	Frame Number	Centre Point	Date
RAF/106G/UK/928	118	3050	TL 208 989	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/928	118	3051	TL 215 989	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/928	118	3052	TL 222 989	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/1717	454	3263	TL 220 995	06 SEP 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1717	454	4263	TF 216 011	06 SEP 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1891	534	3157	TL 207 999	10 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1891	534	3158	TL 214 998	10 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1891	534	3159	TL 220 997	10 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/2031	610	3005	TL 215 988	26 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2031	610	4005	TF 213 003	26 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2415	757	5314	TF 212 000	26 NOV 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2415	757	5315	TF 216 000	26 NOV 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2415	757	5365	TF 213 002	26 NOV 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2415	757	5366	TF 215 002	26 NOV 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2532	808	5056	TF 216 006	24 MAR 1948
RAF/CPE/UK/2532	808	5057	TF 214 006	24 MAR 1948
RAF/CPE/UK/2532	808	5058	TF 211 006	24 MAR 1948
RAF/CPE/UK/2532	808	5094	TL 211 994	24 MAR 1948
RAF/CPE/UK/2532	808	5095	TL 214 994	24 MAR 1948
RAF/CPE/UK/2532	808	5096	TL 217 994	24 MAR 1948
RAF/540/1117	1433	168	TL 217 993	30 MAR 1953

RAF/540/1117	1433	169	TL 214 993	30 MAR 1953
RAF/540/1117	1433	170	TL 211 993	30 MAR 1953
RAF/82/796	1463	214	TF 218 003	10 JUN 1953
RAF/82/796	1463	215	TF 213 003	10 JUN 1953
RAF/82/796	1463	216	TF 209 003	10 JUN 1953
RAF/82/796	1463	244	TL 209 996	10 JUN 1953
RAF/82/796	1463	245	TL 213 996	10 JUN 1953
RAF/82/796	1463	246	TL 217 996	10 JUN 1953
RAF/82/865	1513	110	TF 217 003	08 MAR 1954
RAF/82/865	1513	111	TF 212 003	08 MAR 1954
RAF/82/1006	1520	253	TL 209 994	31 AUG 1954
RAF/82/1006	1520	254	TF 207 005	31 AUG 1954
RAF/540/1312	1534	14	TF 210 001	26 MAY 1954
RAF/540/1312	1534	15	TF 217 000	26 MAY 1954
RAF/58/5164	2084	95	TF 209 001	05 JUN 1962
RAF/58/5164	2084	96	TF 217 002	05 JUN 1962
RAF/58/2305	2255	97	TL 222 995	08 NOV 1957
RAF/58/2305	2255	1	TL 206 999	08 NOV 1957
RAF/58/2305	2255	97	TL 204 995	08 NOV 1957
MAL/65092	4240	80	TL 214 988	29 OCT 1965
MAL/65092	4240	97	TF 222 008	29 OCT 1965
MAL/65092	4240	98	TF 211 008	29 OCT 1965
MAL/66064	4494	155	TF 211 006	01 NOV 1966
MAL/66064	4494	173	TF 213 007	01 NOV 1966
MAL/69020	5519	179	TF 212 003	06 MAR 1969
MAL/69020	5519	180	TL 212 999	06 MAR 1969
MAL/69020	5519	181	TL 212 995	06 MAR 1969
MAL/69020	5519	205	TL 219 997	06 MAR 1969
MAL/69020	5519	206	TF 219 001	06 MAR 1969

MAL/69023	5522	103	TL 209 995	06 MAR 1969
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MAL/69023	5522	105	TL 209 999	06 MAR 1969
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MAL/69023	5522	108	TF 209 005	06 MAR 1969
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MAL/69023	5522	138	TL 213 997	06 MAR 1969
MAL/69023	5522	139	TL 213 999	06 MAR 1969
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MAL/69023	5522	143	TF 213 007	06 MAR 1969
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MAL/69023	5522	173	TL 217 998	06 MAR 1969
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MAL/69023	5522	175	TF 217 002	06 MAR 1969
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MAL/70076	5735	42	TF 218 003	24 SEP 1970
MAL/70076	5735	43	TF 217 006	24 SEP 1970
OS/64198	9242	122	TL 199 988	13 SEP 1964
OS/64198	9242	123	TL 202 994	13 SEP 1964
OS/64198	9242	124	TF 206 000	13 SEP 1964
OS/64198	9242	125	TF 208 006	13 SEP 1964
OS/64198	9242	126	TF 210 012	13 SEP 1964
OS/64198	9242	127	TF 213 018	13 SEP 1964
OS/64199	9243	10	TL 214 994	13 SEP 1964
OS/64199	9243	11	TF 217 000	13 SEP 1964

OS/68136	9250	810	TF 211 000	01 JUN 1968
OS/68136	9250	811	TF 218 000	01 JUN 1968
OS/88203	13315	134	TF 211 002	12 JUL 1988
OS/88203	13315	135	TL 210 997	12 JUL 1988
OS/88203	13315	152	TL 217 996	12 JUL 1988
OS/88203	13315	153	TF 218 000	12 JUL 1988
OS/88203	13315	154	TF 217 005	12 JUL 1988
OS/96589	15174	4	TL 210 995	04 JUN 1996
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OS/97130	22271	80	TF 214 006	14 MAY 1997
OS/97130	22271	81	TF 209 006	14 MAY 1997
OS/02918	24019	385	TF 209 007	15 JUL 2002
OS/02918	24019	386	TF 219 007	15 JUL 2002
OS/04112	24433	17	TF 212 007	01 SEP 2004
OS/04956(Z)	24559	705	TL 210 993	24 APR 2004
OS/04961	24565	438	TL 214 993	16 MAY 2004
OS/05069	24605	116	TL 221 993	23 JUN 2005
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OS/09059	24866	72	TF 206 000	02 AUG 2009

Obliques

Photo Reference	Film Number	Frame Number	Date
TF 2100 / 1	NMR 887	/ 108-109	07 AUG 1975
TF 2100 / 2	NLA 14177	/ 17	20 JUL 1976
TF 2100 / 3	NLA 14177	/ 18	20 JUL 1976
TF 2100 / 4	NMR 963	/ 145-149	11 JUL 1976
TF 2100 / 11	NVR 5039	/ 12	1976
TF 2100 / 12	NVR 5039	/ 13	1976
TF 2100 / 13	NVR 5039	/ 14	1976
TF 2100 / 22	NMR 26293	/ 38	02 JUN 2009

TF 2100 / 23	NMR 26293	/ 39	02 JUN 2009
TF 2100 / 24	NMR 26293	/ 40	02 JUN 2009
TF 2100 / 25	NMR 26293	/ 41	02 JUN 2009
TF 2100 / 26	NMR 26293	/ 42	02 JUN 2009
TL 2099 / 1	NMR 202	/ 352-355	19 JUN 1970
TL 2199 / 1	CAP 7612	/ 36	1962
TL 2199 / 2	CAP 7612	/ 38	1962
TL 2199 / 3	NMR 930	/ 288-294	13 MAY 1976
TL 2199 / 5	CAP 8352	/ 2199 F-G	20 JUL 1976
TL 2199 / 6	NLA 9914	/ TL2198H	20 JUL 1976
TL 2199 / 7	NLA 9914	/ TL2199J	20 JUL 1976
TL 2199 / 8	NLA 9914	/ TL2199K	20 JUL 1976
TL 2199 / 9	NLA 9914	/ TL2199L	20 JUL 1976
TL 2199 / 10	NLA 9914	/ TL2199M-N	20 JUL 1976
TL 2199 / 11	NLA 9914	/ 05-07	20 JUL 1976
TL 2199 / 20	NVR 5056	/ 23	1976
TL 2199 / 21	NVR 5056	/ 24	1976
TL 2199 / 24	NVR 5051	/ 33	1976
TL 2199 / 25	NVR 5051	/ 34	1976
TL 2199 / 26	NVR 5054	/ 31	1976
TL 2199 / 27	NVR 5054	/ 32	1976
TL 2199 / 28	NVR 5054	/ 33	1976
TL 2199 / 29	NVR 5054	/ 34	1976
TL 2199 / 33	NVR 5038	/ 28	1976
TL 2199 / 34	NVR 5038	/ 29	1976
TL 2199 / 35	NVR 5038	/ 30	1976
TL 2199 / 36	NVR 5038	/ 31	1976
TL 2199 / 37	NVR 5038	/ 32	1976

Military Obliques

Photo Reference	Index Number	Date
RAF 30014/ PFFO-0043	TL 2199 / 43	11 APR 1948
RAF 30014/ PFFO-0048	TL 2199 / 44	11 APR 1948
RAF 30014/ PFFO-0049	TL 2199 / 45	11 APR 1948
RAF 30014/ PFFO-0050	TL 2199 / 46	11 APR 1948
RAF 30014/ SFFO-0048	TL 2199 / 47	11 APR 1948
RAF 30014/ SFFO-0049	TL 2199 / 48	11 APR 1948
RAF 30014/ SFFO-0050	TL 2199 / 49	11 APR 1948

Lidar Metadata

Lidar Name	Tile Name	Date Flown	Resolution (m)
D0050370	TF2000	16.11.2005	2
D0117423	TF2000	Jan-Feb 2009	1
D0050449	TL2098	16.11.2005	2
D0117422	TL2098	Jan-Feb 2009	1

Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP)

The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) is currently unavailable for consultation.

Google Earth

1999	Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky
2006	Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky
2006	Getmapping plc
2007	Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky
2010	Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky
2014	DigitalGlobe
2016	Landsat & Copernicus

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APPENDIX E RADIOCARBON CERTIFICATES

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Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

26 February 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-84809 (GU50331)
Submitter	Denise Druce Oxford Archaeology North Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills Moor Lane Lancaster LA1 1QD
Site Reference	PETPES18
Context Reference	297
Sample Reference	31
Material	Charcoal-roundwood : Rhamnus catharticus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3046 ± 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

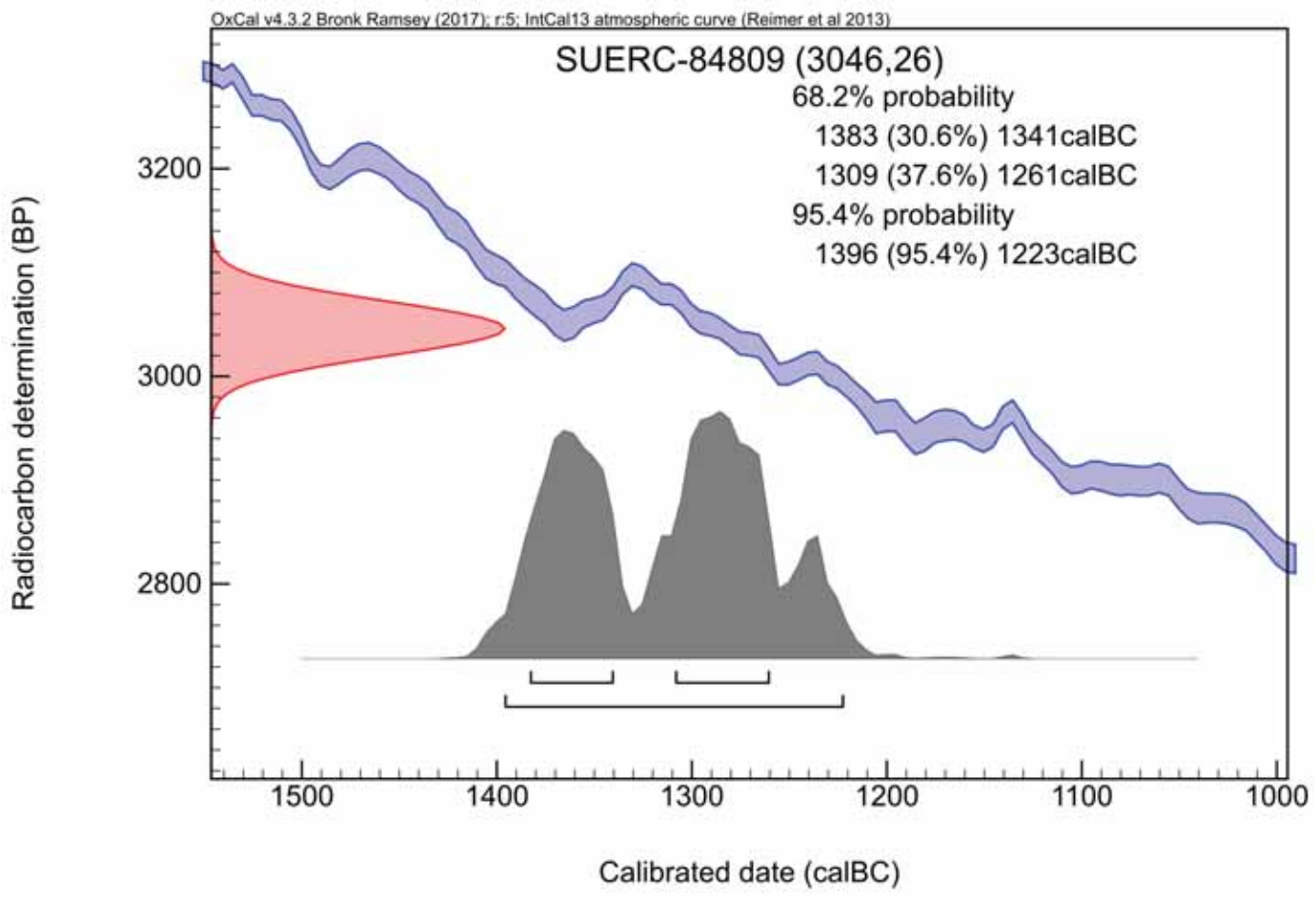
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

26 February 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-84810 (GU50332)
Submitter	Denise Druce Oxford Archaeology North Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills Moor Lane Lancaster LA1 1QD
Site Reference	PETPES18
Context Reference	341
Sample Reference	42
Material	Charcoal : Prunus cf avium
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2467 ± 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

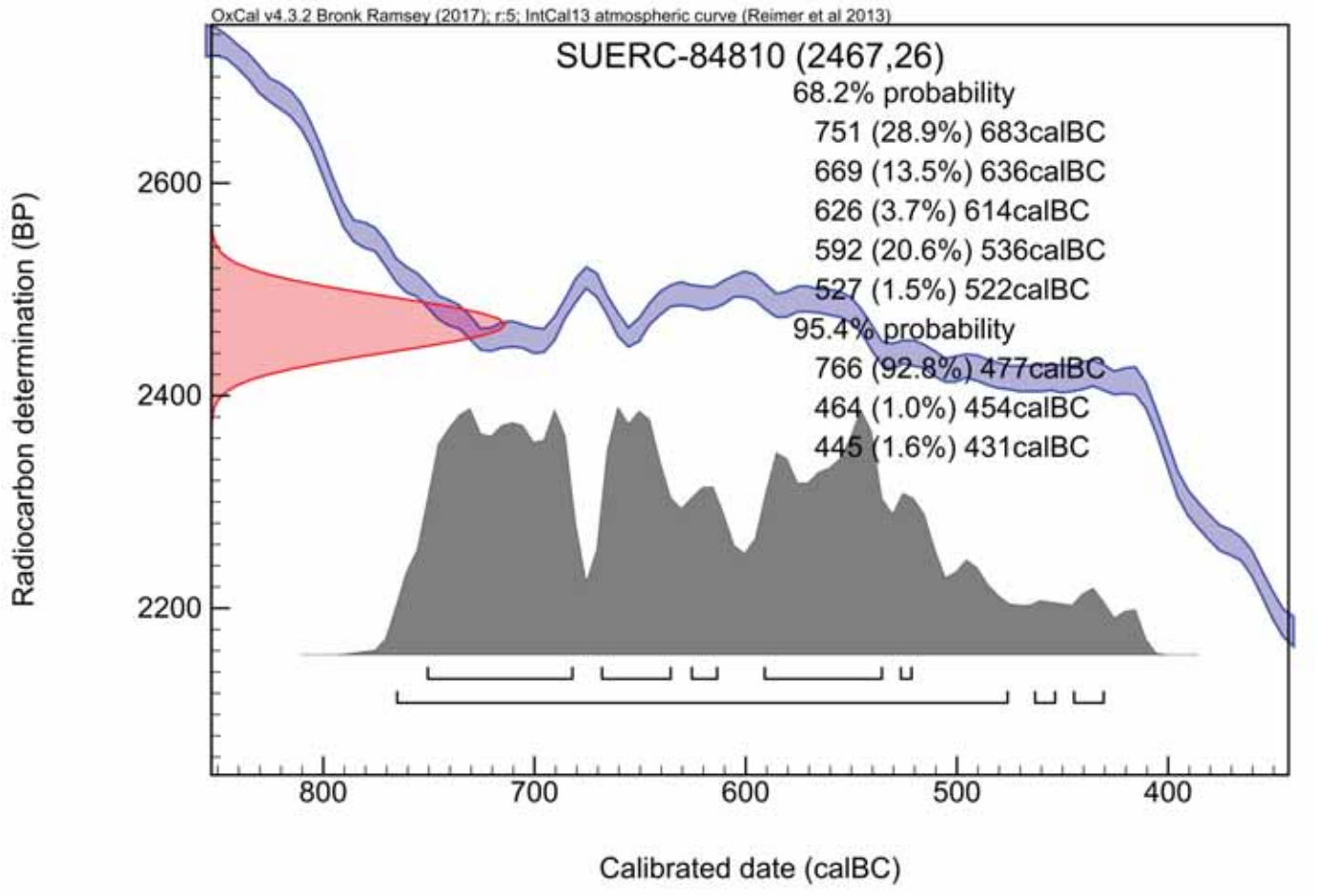
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 October 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-82212 (GU49119)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	PETPES17
Context Reference	17
Sample Reference	2
Material	Cremated Bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2813 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

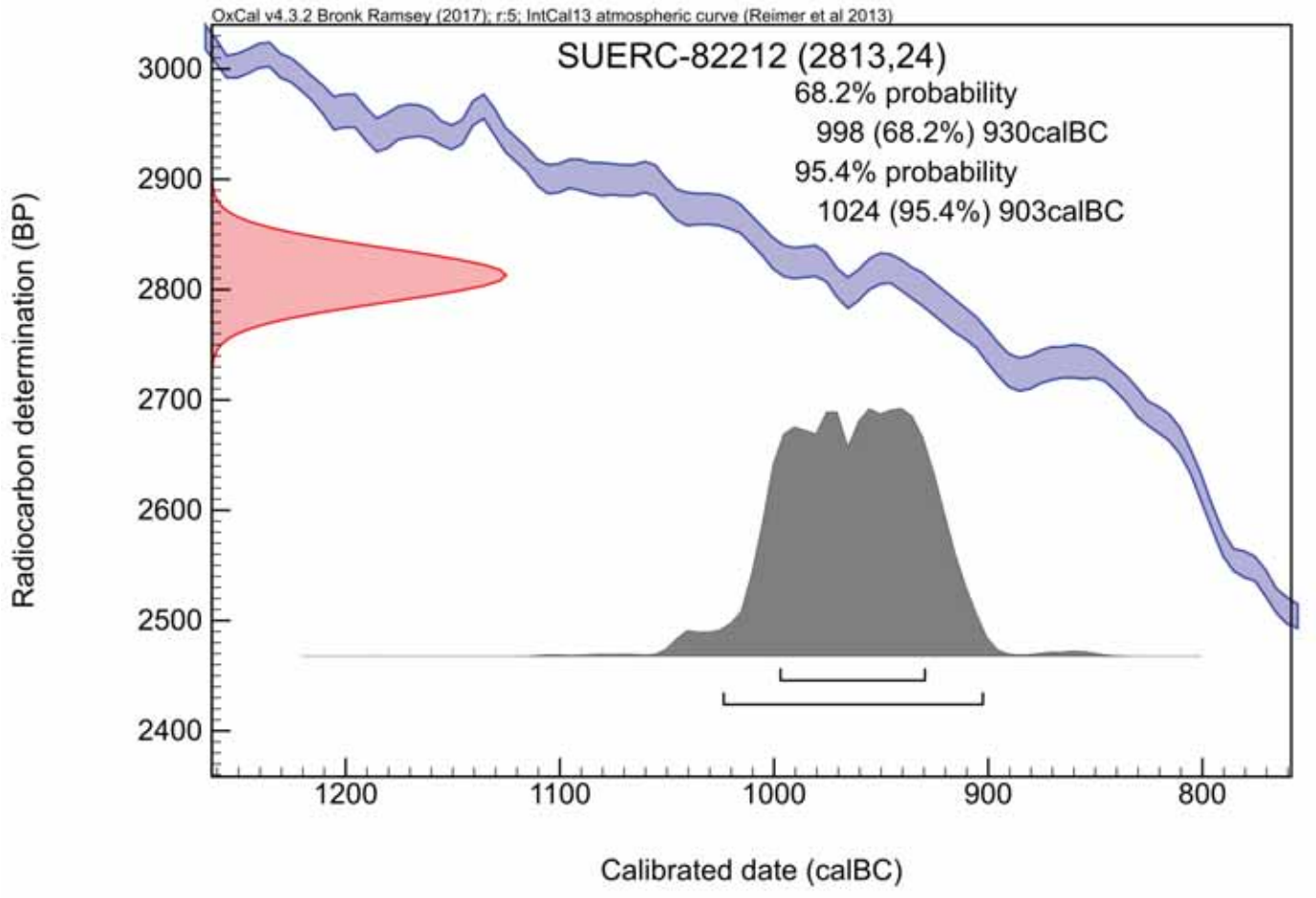
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : B Taylor



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-342933
Project Name	Former Perkins Engines Site, Newark Road, Fengate, Peterborough

Start of Fieldwork	25/06/2018	End of Fieldwork	09/08/18
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PETPES18	Planning App. Number	PAMAJ/17/00111 & PAMAJ/17/00112
HER Number	PCCHER54105	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Urban Residential

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☒	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Open-area excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Field Observation	☐	Part Survey	☒	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☒	Full Excavation	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Test-pit Survey
☒	Full Survey	☒	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Watching Brief
☒	Geophysical Survey	☐	Salvage Excavation		

Monument	Period
Field system ditch	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Field system ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
Pottery	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Worked flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Peterborough
District	Peterborough
Parish	Peterborough
HER office	Peterborough City Council
Size of Study Area	0.8ha
National Grid Ref	TF 2138 0030

Address (including Postcode)

Land west of Newark Road,
Fengate,
Peterborough,
PE1 5YD

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East (OAE)
Project Brief Originator	Rebecca Casa-Hatton (PCCAS)
Project Design Originator	Dr Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Dr Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Neal Mason

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery	PETPES18
Digital Archive	OA East	PETPES18
Paper Archive	Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery	PETPES18

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☒
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

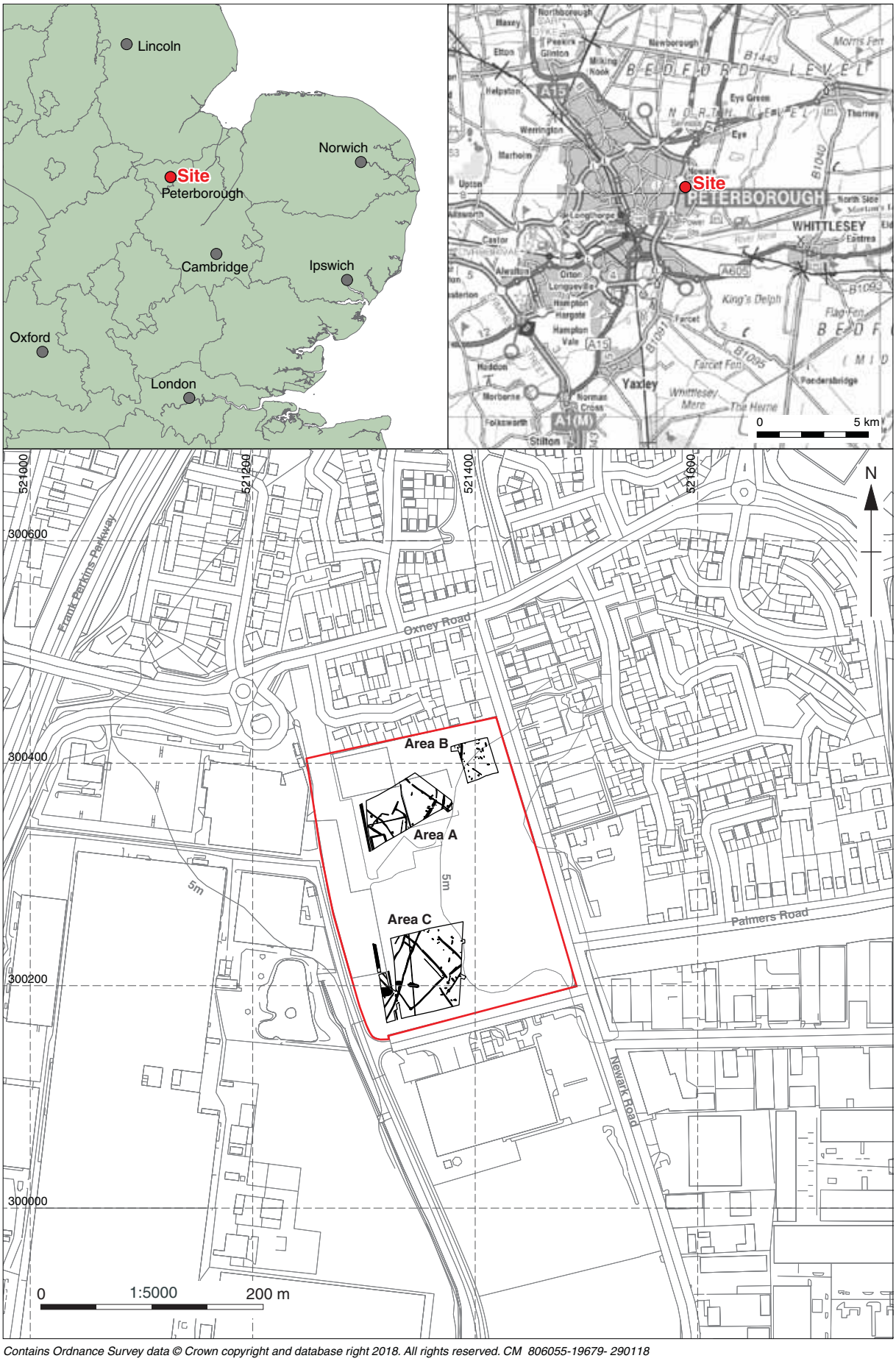

Figure 1: Site location showing excavation areas (black) in development area (red) Scale 1:5000

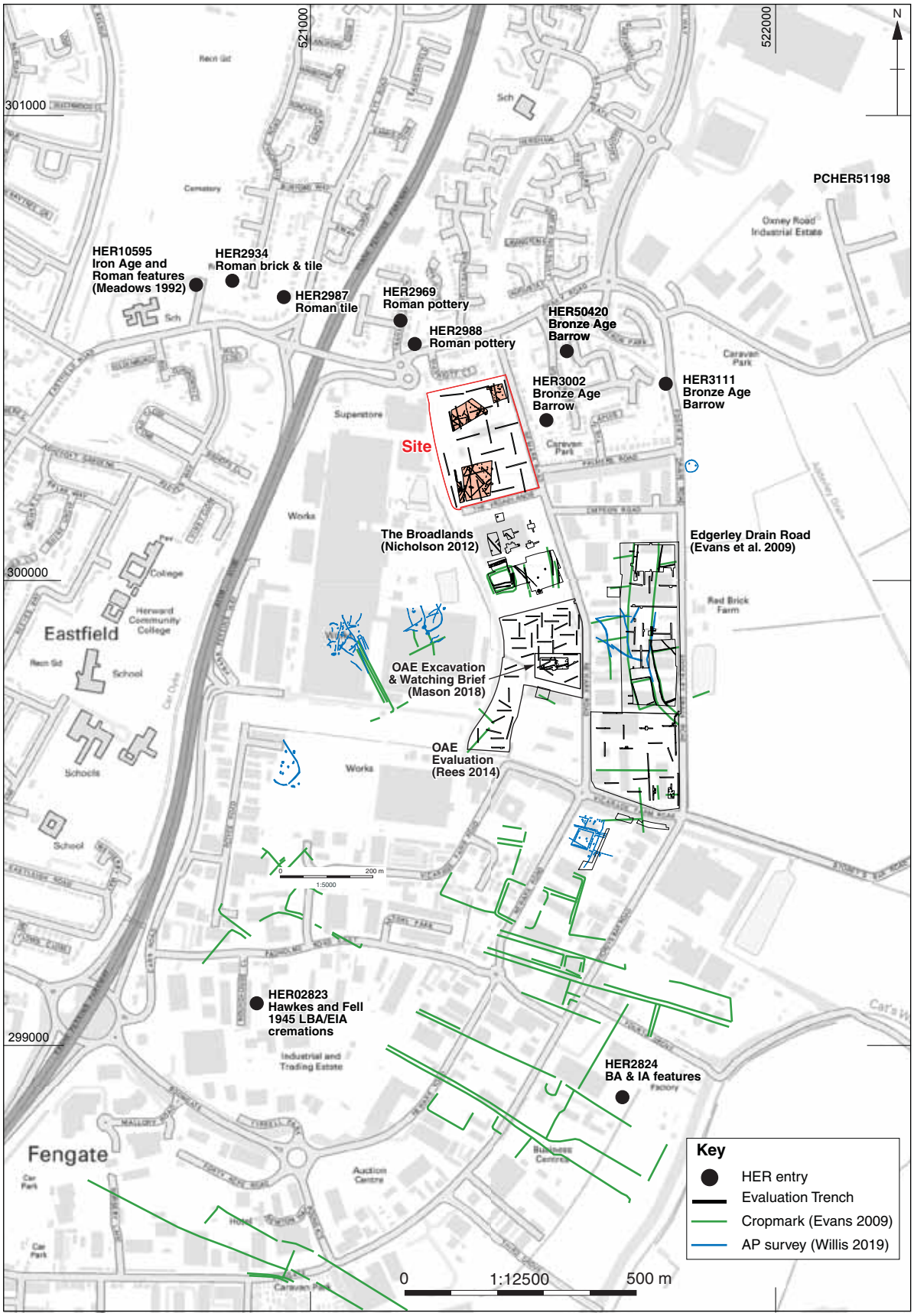

Figure 2: Overview of nearby evaluations/excavations and selected HER entries, with results of the aerial photographic (AP) survey (Willis 2019) and cropmarks (Evans 2009, fig. 6.1)

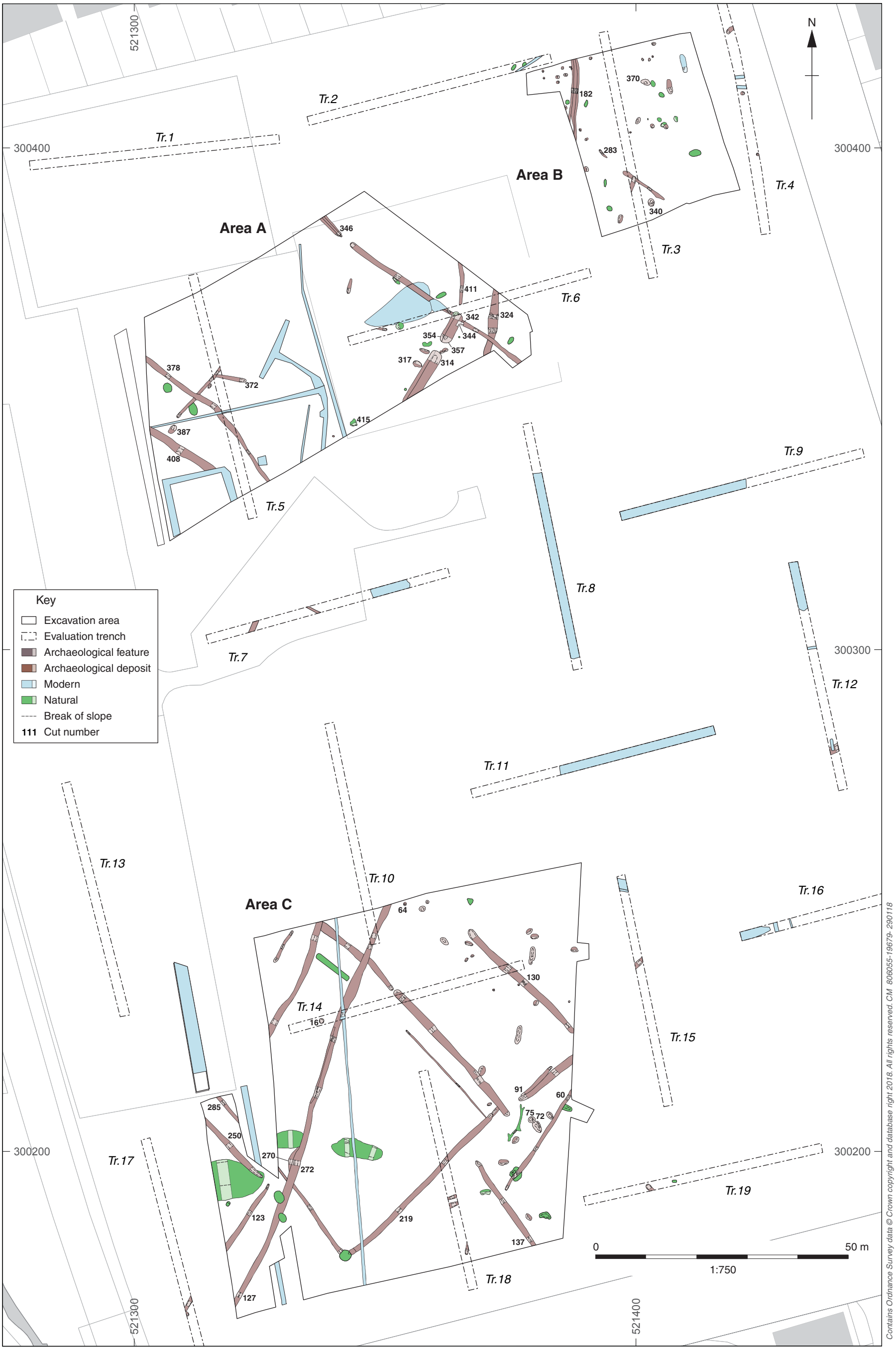

Figure 3: Plan showing the three excavation areas with evaluation trenches overlaid (Moan 2018)

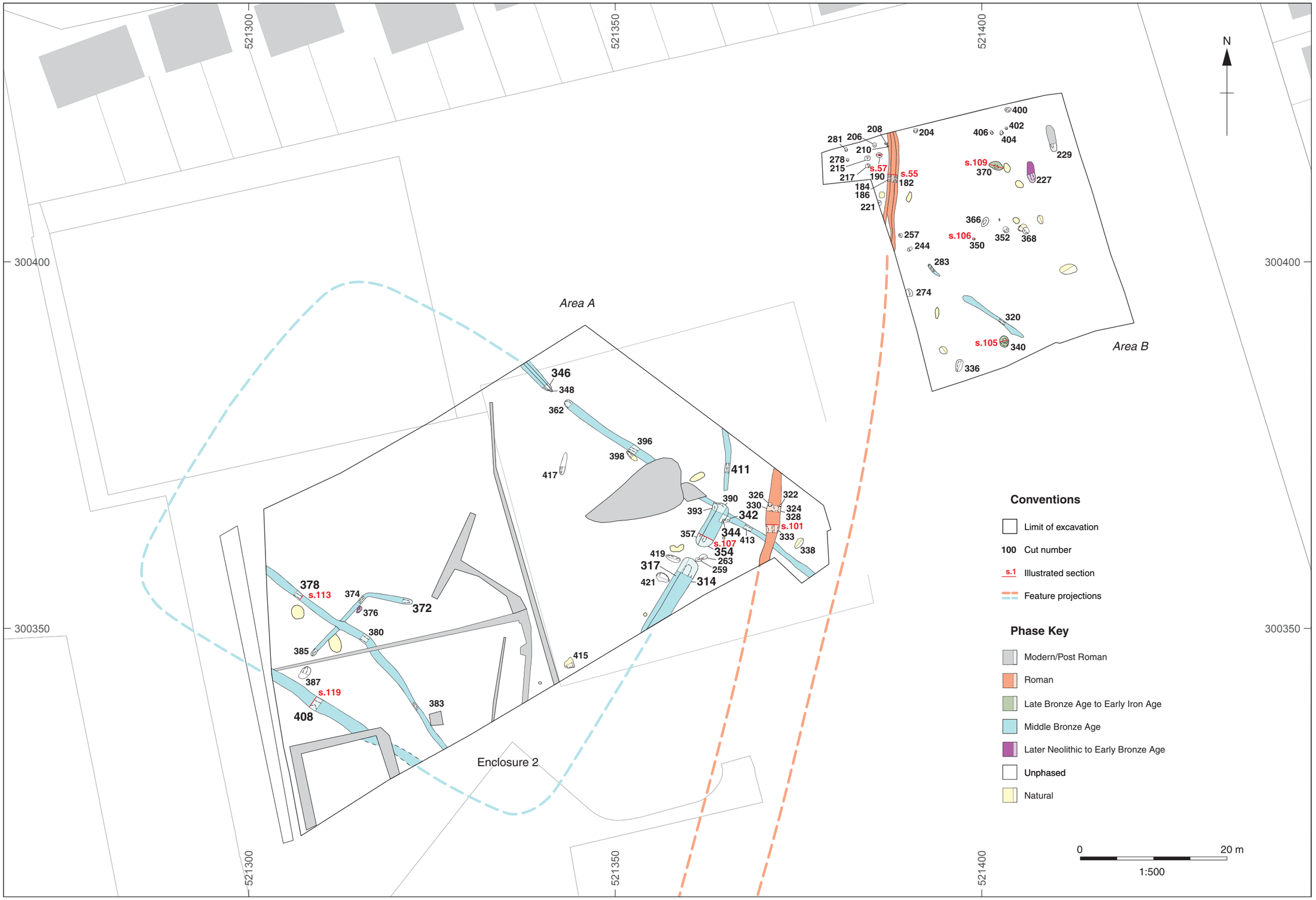

Figure 4: Detail plan of Areas A and B

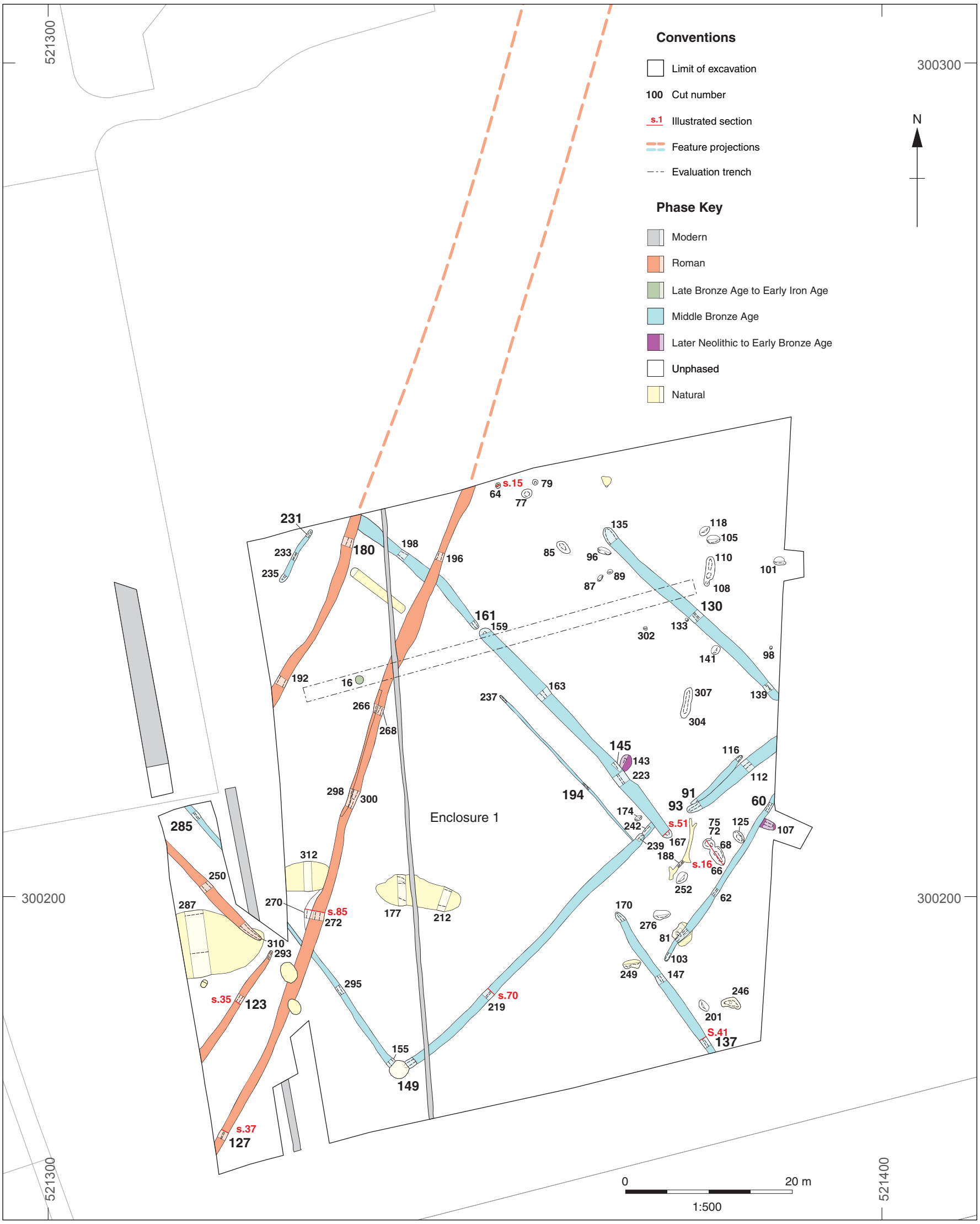

Figure 5: Detail plan of Area C

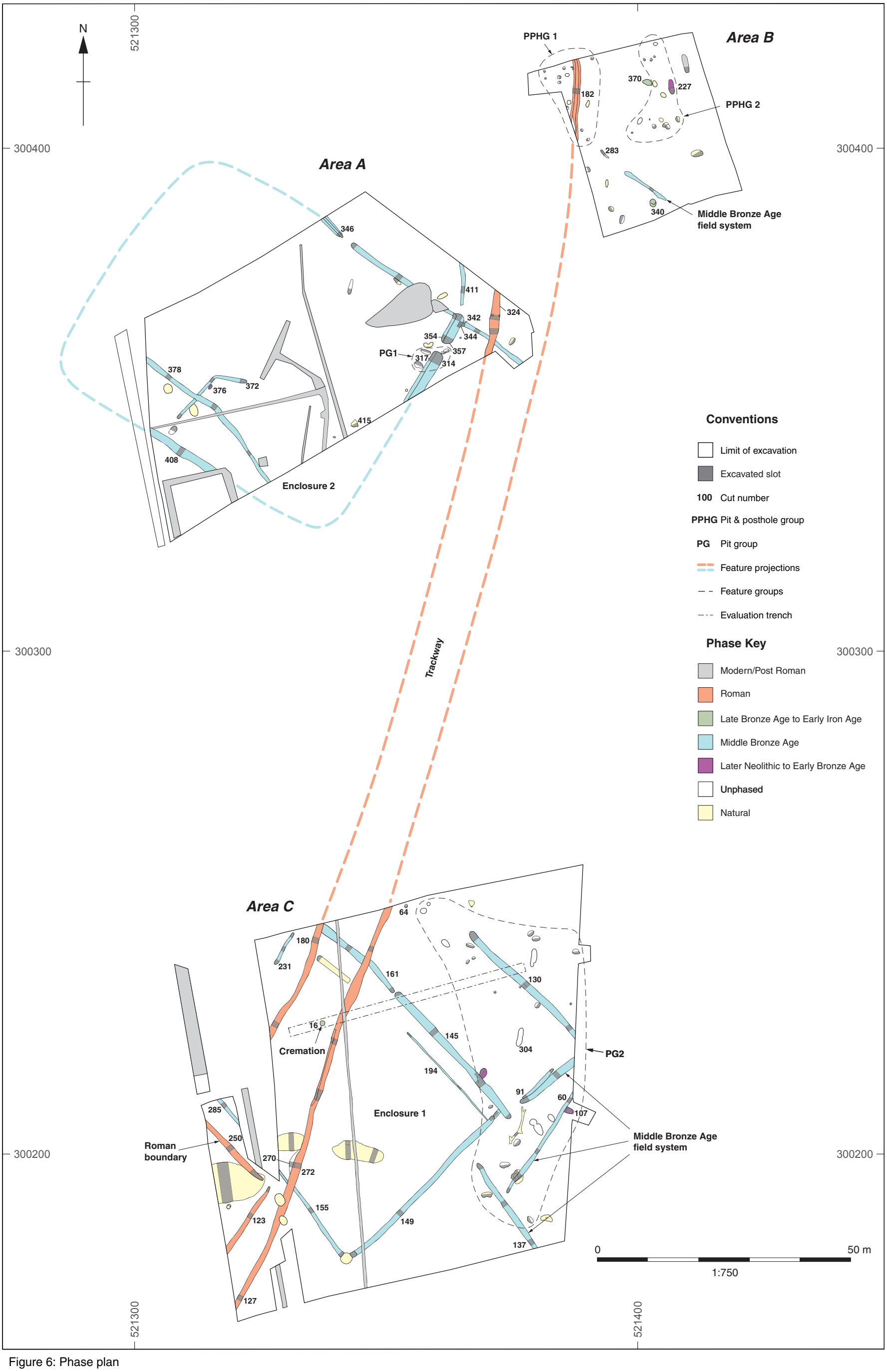

Figure 6: Phase plan

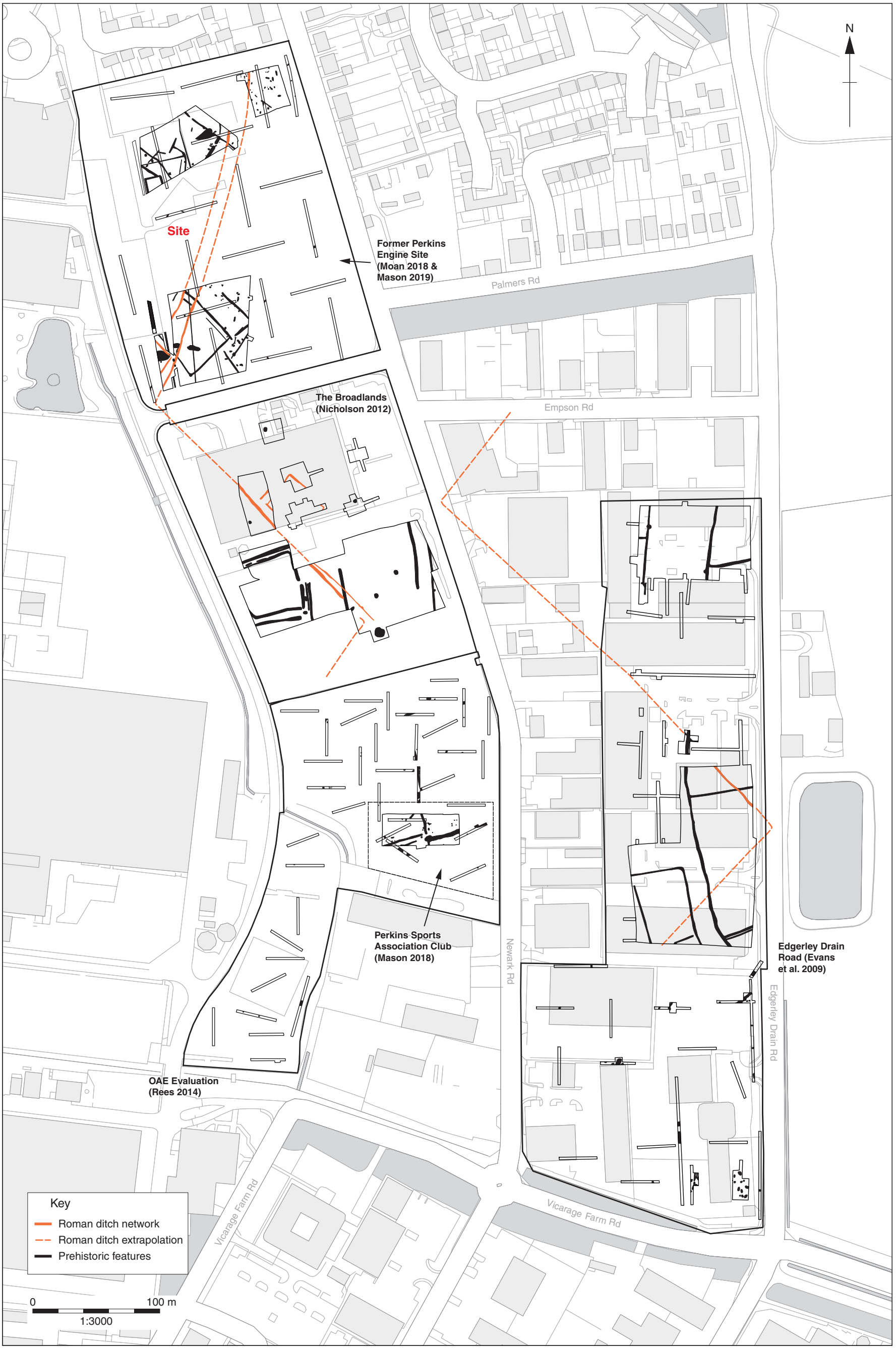

Figure 7: Extrapolations of Romano-British features in the immediate vicinity

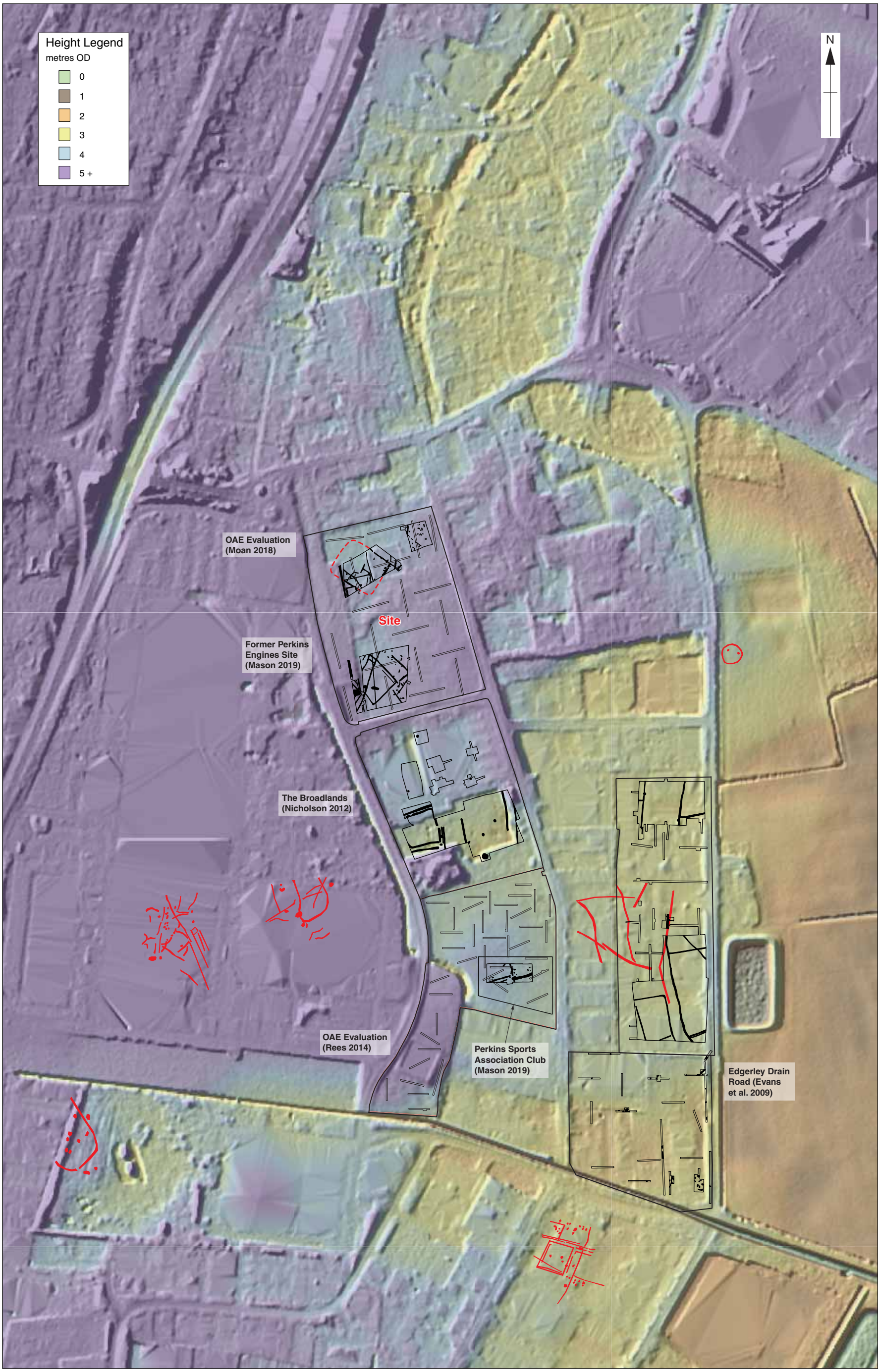

Figure 8: LiDAR data showing site, nearby excavations and the results of the aerial photographic survey (Willis 2019). The Middle Bronze Age field system ditches and enclosures can be seen to be orientated at right angles to the fen-edge as it pivots north-west

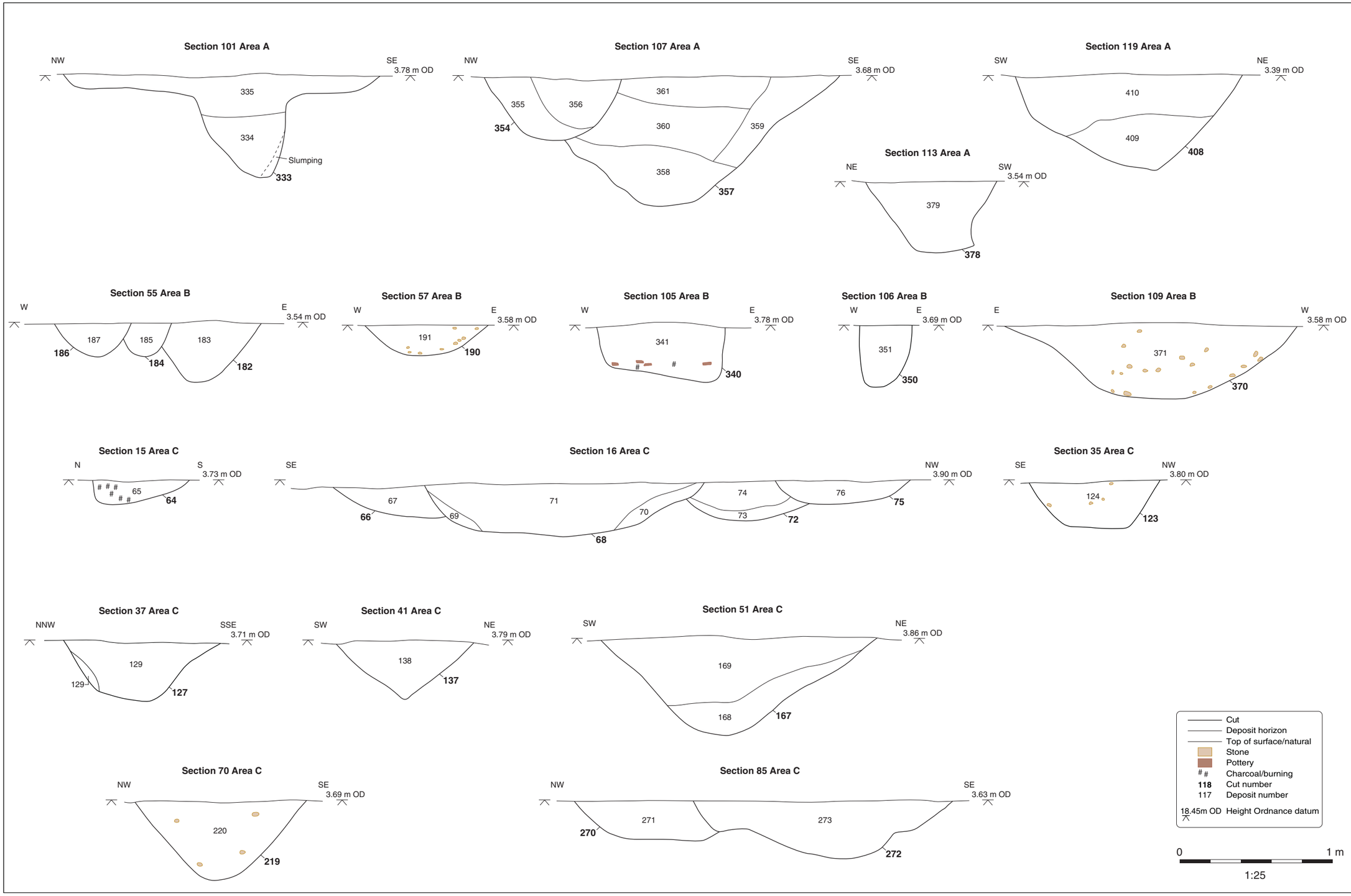

Figure 9: Selected sections

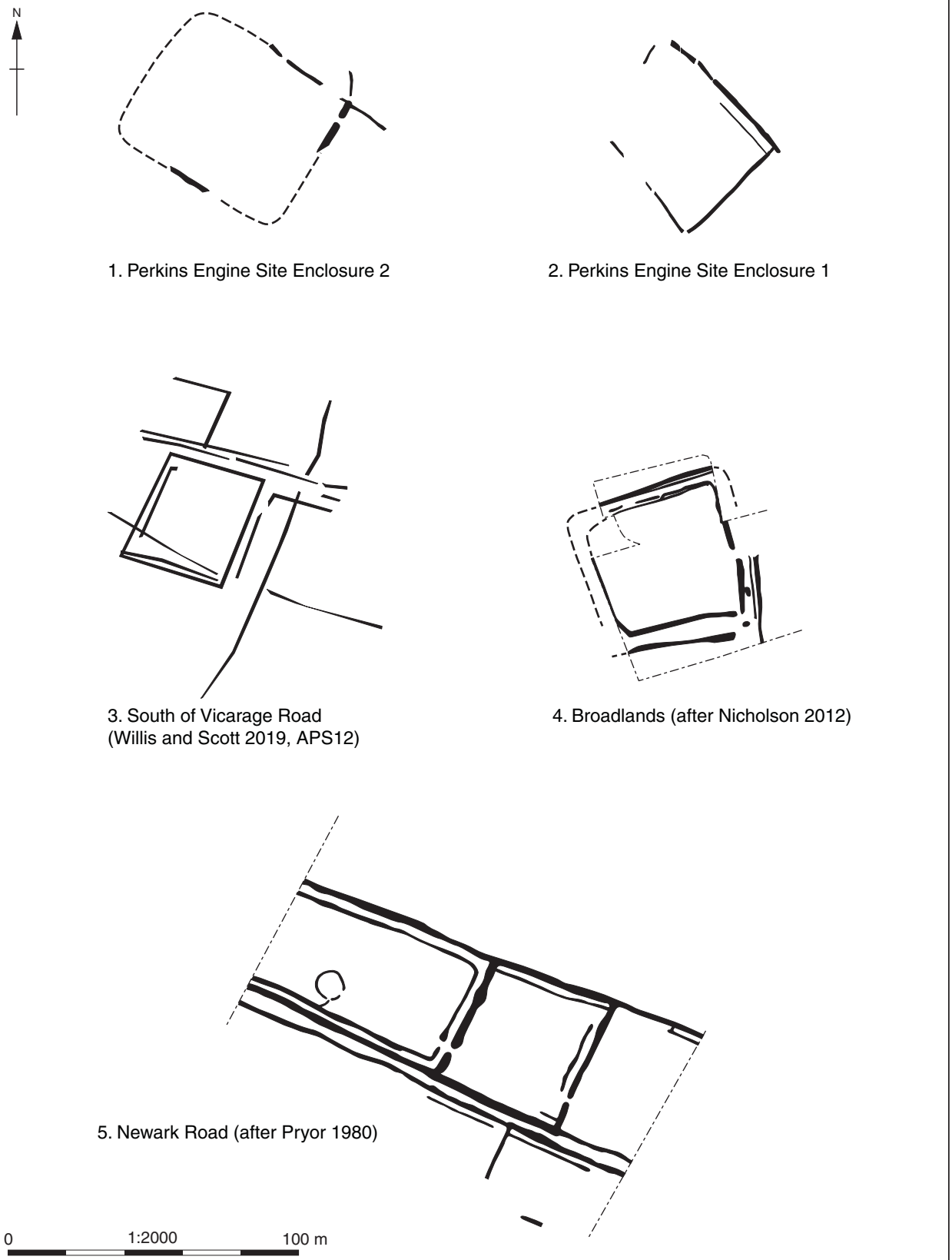

Figure 10: Comparative plans of Middle Bronze Age enclosures

Plate 1: Area A Enclosure 2 terminus **357** with recut **354**, looking north-north-west

Plate 2: Area A Trackway ditch **324** (333), looking north-east

Plate 3: Area A Middle Bronze Age field system ditch **378** (383), looking south-east

Plate 4: Area A Enclosure 2 ditch terminus **314** with Pit Group 1, looking south-west

Plate 5 Area B Pit **340**, looking north-east

Plate 6: Area B Ditches **182**, **184** and **186,** looking north

Plate 7: Area B Pit **370**, looking north-west.

Plate 8: Area B Postholes **278** and **281** from Pit & Posthole Group 1, looking north-east

Plate 9: Area B Pit **368** from Pit & Posthole Group 2, looking north-east

Plate 10: Area C Intercutting pits **66**, **68**, **72** and **75**, looking north-west

Plate 11: Area C Pit **64**, looking north

Plate 12: Area C Middle Bronze Age field system ditch **137**, looking north-west.

Plate 13: Area C Enclosure 1 ditch **149** (219), looking north-east

Plate 14: Area C Trackway ditch **272** cutting earlier ditch **270**, looking north-east

Plate 15: Area C Roman boundary **250**, looking north-west

Plate 16: Cremation pit **16**, Trench 14, looking west

Plate 17: Area C Pit **125** from Pit Group 2 looking south-west

Plate 18: Area C Middle Bronze Age field system ditch **130**, looking north-east

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