

Heritage Audit and Landscape Assessment for the Nene Park Trust 2018



By

Stephen G. Upex

For and on behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust



Heritage Audit and Landscape Assessment for the Nene Park Trust 2018

By

Dr Stephen Upex MCIfA. FSA.

For and on behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust



Contents

2

*Dr Stephen Upex MCIfA. FSA.
On behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust*

Abstract	page 4
Acknowledgements	4
Abbreviations	5
Introduction	6-16
Area 1	17-24
Area 2	25-40
Area 3	41-43
Area 4	44-50
Area 5	51-78
Area 6	79-127
Area 7	128-133
Area 8	134-143
Area 9	144
Area 10	145-156
Area 11	157-170
Area 12	171-175
Area 13	176-194
Area 14	195-198
Area 15	199-241
Area 16	242-254
A note on the significance of the sites within the Nene Park Trust's land management area.	255-256
Recommendations.	257-259
Bibliography	260-265
Appendix 1 Parishes and sites	266
Appendix 2 Dates of Sites	267-270
Appendix 3 Sites and their Importance	271-274
Appendix 4 Conservation Performance Indicators	275-277

Heritage Audit and Landscape Assessment for the Nene Park Trust 2018

Abstract

At the instruction of the Nene Park Trust (NPT) and funded by the Heritage Lottery fund the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust were commissioned to carry out a full heritage audit and landscape assessment of land within the Nene Park Trust's land holding and management areas. This work was carried out between February and August 2018 by Dr Stephen Upex. The objective of this work was to itemise, record and comment upon all heritage assets with regard to their importance, present state of conservation and the current understanding, in terms of date and function, of these heritage assets. These assets comprised a variety of sites and finds, both historical and archaeological, some as upstanding structures, some as hidden or buried archaeological features and some as individual find spots of coins or pottery of only minor importance. The area of the NPT's holding comprises 137 separate entries within this heritage audit of which some entries consist of large complexes containing multi period and archaeologically detailed landscapes of international importance. The Audit also contains references to seven Scheduled Monuments listed under the Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and three entries for listed buildings. The Heritage Audit aims to help improve the management of the assets within the area in terms of conservation, preservation and education and to steer landscape management decisions as visitor numbers and recreational use of the Nene Park Trust's landscape become more intense.

Acknowledgements

The Heritage Audit could not have been completed without the help of a number of institutions and individuals to whom thanks are due. First, to the Heritage Lottery Fund for its financial support which enabled the Audit to be commissioned and undertaken. Next to the staff at the Nene Park Trust (NPT) for help and support during the writing of the Audit. Adrian Oates has steered the administrative side of this work and liaised with the Heritage Lottery administration while Chris Park has been supportive in providing maps and other data related to the Park's land holding. The Nene Valley Archaeological Trust (NVAT) was commissioned by the Nene Park Trust to carry out the research and writing of the Audit and their support has been vital, in particular the Chairman Geoffrey Dannell, the Secretary Dr John Peter Wild and the Treasurer Andrew Nash. Andrew has worked tirelessly to organise timetables, deadlines and payment methods and much is owed to him for his efforts. I am also grateful to Dr Rebecca Casa-Hatton at the Peterborough City Planning Office for the ready and helpful access to the Historic Environment Record (HER) while Amanda Cameron, also at the HER, provided details of particular documents within the 'grey literature' collection. Important help was received from the staff of the Northamptonshire Record Office, the Huntingdonshire Record Office, the British Library, Peterborough Central Library, Cambridge University Library and the archive held by Historic England. Robert Dalglish kindly gave access to the muniments at Milton Hall Estate Office and Dr Susan Kilby discussed the medieval manors at Ailsworth and Castor. Early drafts of this document have been read and corrected by Sylvia Upex but any remaining mistakes are all of my own making.

Abbreviations

Arch Jnl.	Archaeological Journal
AP.	Air Photograph
ASD.	Archaeological Services Durham
BA.	Bronze Age
BNFAS	Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies
CUAPC.	Cambridge University Air Photographic Collection
DMV.	Deserted Medieval Village
Encl.	Enclosure
HER.	Heritage Environment Record
I.A.	Iron Age
JRS.	Journal of Roman Studies
Med.	Medieval
Meso.	Mesolithic
Neo.	Neolithic
NRO.	Northamptonshire Record Office
NPT.	Nene Park Trust
NVRC.	Nene Valley Research Committee
NVAT.	Nene Valley Archaeological Trust
NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's	Nene Valley Archaeological Trust/Ailsworth and Castor Parish Council/ St Kyneburgha's Trust
RCHM.	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments
R.B.	Romano-British
PNHSAS	Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological Society
PMS.	Peterborough Museum Society
Post Med.	Post medieval
R&F.	Ridge and Furrow
Sax.	Saxon
SMR.	Sites and Monuments Record
NVRC.	Nene Valley Research Committee
SGU2018	Image developed during the writing of his report
SGU/NVAT.	Stephen Upex/Nene Valley Archaeological Trust (air photographic collection held by Peterborough Planning HER)
VCH.	Victoria County History.
WB.	Watching Brief

Introduction

The Nene Park Trust (NPT) manages land which extends to 617 hectares (1524 acres) to the west of Peterborough and is shown in general outline in Figure 1. This area comprises recreational land but also includes woodland and farmland which contains numerous historical and archaeological sites. Some of these sites are scheduled and fall under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 of which three sites are of international importance. In addition there are six sites deemed to be of national importance and a further 27 of regional importance (see Appendix 3). In total 136 separate areas/sites or finds of objects have been catalogued within this Audit.

The management of these ancient sites is coming under increasing pressure from public access and farming practices and in 2016 it was decided that it would be useful to have a register or audit of these ancient sites along with some form of comment as to their importance, vulnerability and present state in order to enhance their long term management and protection as well as providing a basis for creating educational material for public use within the Park. To this end the NPT engaged the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust (NVAT) to both advise on and carry out this compilation of ancient sites.

NVAT was chosen by the Nene Park Trust (NPT) to be the official ‘Archaeology Partner’ for a major project called ‘Walking in Time’. This is one part of a major Heritage Lottery funded project called the ‘Nenescape Landscape Partnership Scheme’. The NPT’s project aims to encourage more people to explore new areas of the Nene Park west of Peterborough on foot and to appreciate and understand its historic and natural heritage. The ‘Walking in Time’ project is intended to include both the present heritage audit of the NPT’s estate and in addition the creation of new Heritage trails with information leaflets, a new riverside boardwalk and publication of a booklet to bring the Roman history of the area to a wider public.

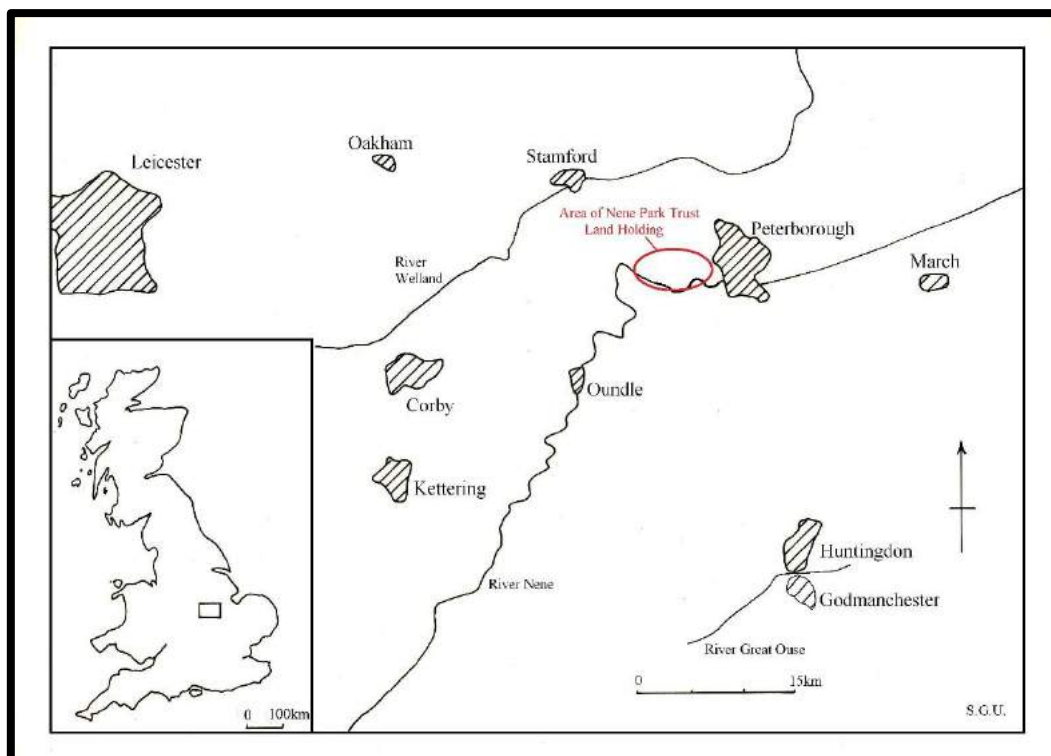


Figure 1 Position of the land holding by the Nene Park Trust within the East Midlands

Aims, Objectives, Methods

The primary purpose of this Heritage Audit is to undertake an archaeological, historical and landscape survey of the Nene Park Trust's (NPT) landholding and to assess the types, periods, importance, condition and current management of the identified monuments so as to better inform the operational and management staff of the NPT of the types, periods, importance, condition and current management of each site and how they could be/should be managed in the future.

The survey work and writing for this Heritage Audit were carried out in line with the codes of practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) in their 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (2014), 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments' (2017), 'Standard and Guidance for Stewardship for the Historic Environment' (2014a), 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Advice by Historic Environment Services' (2014b) and in line with the detail within Historic England's 'Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes' (2017) and in line with the research agenda outlined within guidelines set out by Knight *et al.* (2012)

The requirements of the project are set out in the Brief prepared by NPT and are as follows:-

Brief for Heritage Audit

1. Background

The fertile land of the Nene Valley has attracted settlers throughout history. The quantity of archaeological evidence and artefacts from the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages all indicate the importance of the area to these earlier peoples. The most extensive archaeological legacy however was left during the Roman occupation of the area. Driven by the post war boom of the 1950's and the expected need to accommodate a growing population, the government at the time designated a number of major towns and cities in the south east of England as suitable for development as 'New Towns'. Peterborough was one of these cities and Peterborough Development Corporation (PDC) was established in the 1960s to plan and oversee the development which largely took place throughout the 1970s. Aerial photographs of the Nene Valley west of the city taken in the 70s revealed extensive parch marks indicating significant areas of previously unknown archaeology. These aerial images helped city planners determine where the large amount of aggregates required in the construction of the new town could be extracted. Quarrying took place mainly along the floodplain west of the city where it was thought unlikely significant archaeology existed. However, several rescue digs had to be undertaken during the gravel extraction work to record the archaeology before it was lost forever to the diggers.

It was planned from the outset that a large part of the Nene floodplain west of the city would be developed into a corridor of publicly accessible green space. The area became known as Nene Park would provide leisure and recreational facilities for the growing city. When gravel extraction finished the pits were flooded forming lakes for water based activities. The main focal point of Nene Park is Ferry Meadows a 172ha country park located on a large meander of the river Nene. In 1988 following the winding up of the PDC, Nene Park Trust, a charitable trust, was established to administer and manage the park for the benefit of Peterborough's citizens and visitors to the city. The Trust currently manages 617ha of the Nene valley west of

Peterborough of which over 22% (137ha) of the Park area has been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument.

2. The risks

The archaeological heritage of Nene Park is at risk from increased visitor numbers, poor understanding, metal detector night hawking, agricultural cultivation and the need to enhance recreational provision and landscaping.

3. Scope of work

The NPT engaged Dr Stephen Upex MCIfA. FSA. on behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust (NVAT) to undertake desk-based research to compile a definitive statement for all historic areas within the Nene Park.

SGU/NVAT will:-

1. Collate archaeological evidence from finds, excavation reports and from geophysical survey work that have been undertaken on what is now the Nene Park Estate.
2. Compile a definitive statement that draws on both historical material as well as contemporary data to establish a narrative that will form the basis for developing interpretation that will help the staff at the NPT engage more fully with visitors and wider partners including tenants, neighbours and contractors.
3. Establish the contextual relationship between archaeological sites in Nene Park with associated adjacent sites and with others in the Nene Valley corridor and where applicable, to the wider historical landscape.
4. Establish the historical significance of the NPT's landholding.

4. Outcomes

1. For each historic area of the Park the statement will highlight the significance of the heritage, any risks, key messages for interpretation and management/protection recommendations.
2. The definitive statement from the various extant records will ensure our heritage is more fully understood, better recorded, and managed in future.
3. The legacy of the project will be the long-term care of heritage sites in Nene Park through raised awareness, good management and maintenance. NVAT will be expected to identify any provisions, activities and management needed to sustain them.
4. To review existing heritage interpretation currently on site and advise and comment on the production of new interpretation materials including guided walks, self-guided trails and interpretation panels that will be designed to encourage the exploration of new areas of Nene Park and wider countryside and that will highlight the rich and nationally significant Roman heritage including Lynch Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).
5. Undertake an archaeological survey of the property to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest. This will augment the existing archaeological data held by the NPT and the local Historic Environment Record (HER).

6. To produce a gazetteer of all the monuments, sites and features of archaeological interest within the property.
7. To assess the condition of the archaeological resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management.
8. To produce a basic chronological narrative to describe the evolution and development of the property, from the prehistoric period through to the present.
9. Collate and interpret any other relevant documentary or archive material evidence (including both primary and secondary source material) that might assist in the understanding of land use, enclosure, settlement and industry on the property.
10. Produce a written and illustrated report that presents the results of the Historic Landscape Survey and Condition survey in a meaningful way that is able to be used as a tool for future property management.

The Areas of the NPT's land holding

The area covered in this heritage audit is both large (617 hectares) and extensive, spread over a nine kilometre length of the Nene valley. The areas of land holding were therefore divided up into 16 smaller units of land which formed the basis for both the survey of ancient sites and the layout within this report. These land areas are shown in Figures 2 and 3 where they are numbered 1-16. These Area codes signify the way the audit is laid out. Within each Area sites have been identified and listed in a numerical way. Thus for Area 1 the first site is listed as Area 1, site Ior ...Site 1.1.

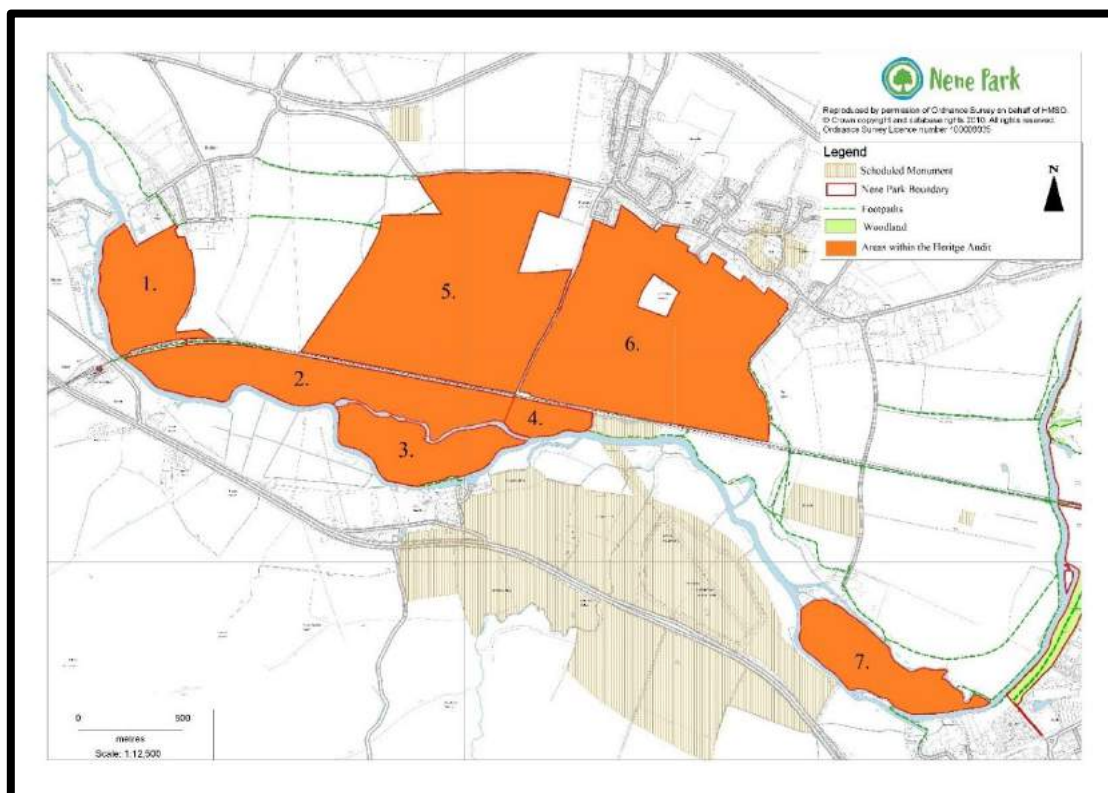


Figure 2. The western part of the Nene Park Trust's land holding, divided for the purposes of this audit into seven areas. The ancient sites within each of these areas are outlined within the rest of the audit.

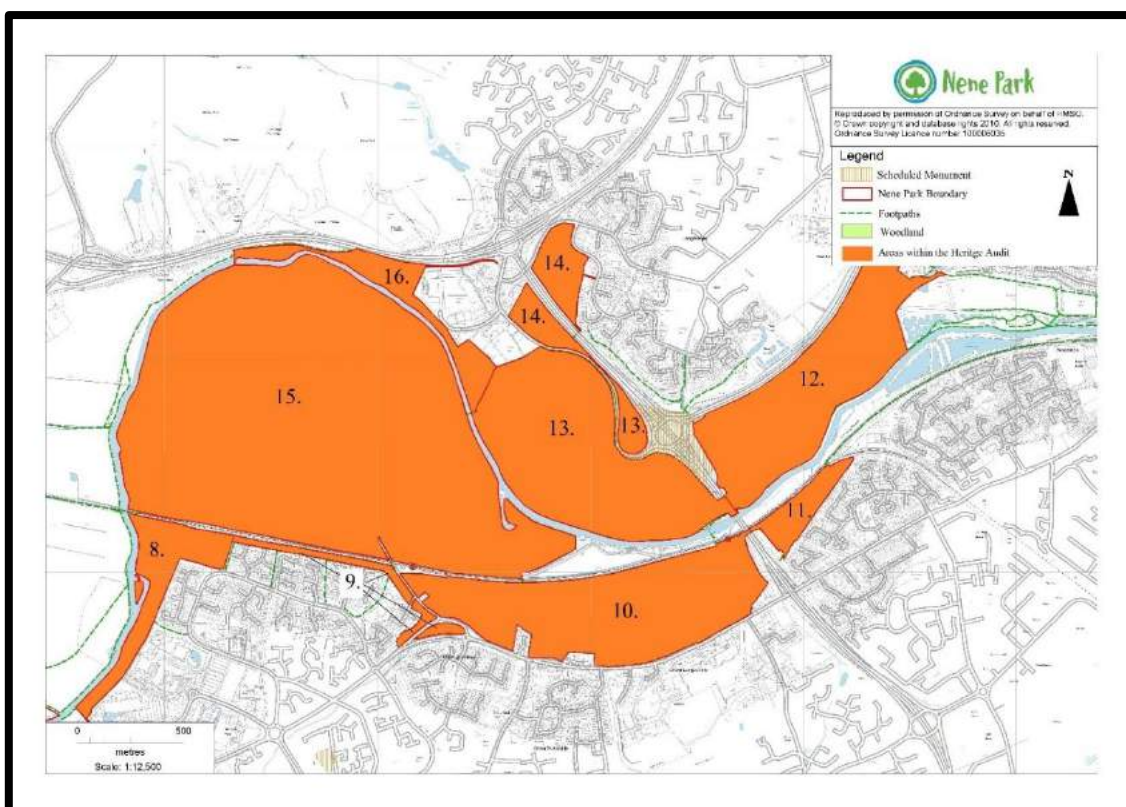


Figure 3. The eastern part of the Nene Park Trust's land holding, divided for the purposes of this audit into nine areas. The ancient sites within each of these areas are outlined within the rest of the audit.

For each site a table entry precedes a general comment related to that site. The table entry grid is set out as follows:-

Site number	1	Parish	2	Eastings/Northings		3a	Grid Ref		3b
HER	4	Period	5	Type	6	Management	7	Importance	8
References	9								
Conservation Performance Indicators	10	Measure 1			Measure 2		Measure 3		

1. **Site Number:** site code related to the Area in which the site occurs (See Figures 2 and 3 for Areas). Thus 13.5 would be Area 13 site 5, or 13.5
2. **Parish:** the parish in which the site occurs e.g. Longthorpe or Sutton. In the case of parishes such as Alwalton, Orton Waterville and Orton Longueville there are problems due to the medieval parish areas being incorporated into more recent administrative areas connected with Greater Peterborough. This has given rise to some entries within Peterborough council's archaeological record being cited in newly created administrative areas rather than medieval parish areas. In the same way the boundaries between Longthorpe, Castor and the minor medieval settlement of Milton are equally blurred.

3. 3a/3b. An OS **Grid Reference** or designated **Eastings/Northings** position for the find or site. Larger sites will simply have a 'centre' reference.
4. **HER**: Historic Environment Record. Each find or site which is linked to the HER will be given that HER reference number. The HER is maintained by Peterborough City Council and is a publically accessible register of archaeological finds within the area of the local authority.
5. **Period**: Neolithic/Bronze Age/ Iron Age/ Roman/Saxon/medieval/post medieval (these periods will normally be given in abbreviated form eg Neo = Neolithic, IA = Iron Age. A full list of abbreviations is given as an appendix.
6. **Type**: A brief word description of the 'type' of features/find/site. Thus 'Ring Ditch' might describe the type of feature associated with Bronze Age barrows and burials.
7. **Management**: The current management practice over the area of the find/site or feature. This is a statement made after site inspections during 2018.

D = Degraded land/derelict (some bushes/long grass/invasive weeds/nettles)

S = Scrub and light bush /tree cover/encroachment

W = Woodland (under general woodland management)

PG = Permanent grassland

GCM = Golf course management

A = Arable farmland

LA = Within a leisure amenity

STR = Structure/building

8. **Importance**: An importance indicator* suggesting how important the site/find/feature is within the archaeological or historical record. Each of these categories is qualified by a descriptor, given in detail below, outlining why the site(s) have been placed within each of the categories.

The Importance indicators are :- Minor

Local

Local*

Regional

National

International

- Sites of **Minor** importance: this might comprise a site where a single coin has been found or a report of Roman pottery with few other details. It would be a site listed within the HER or identified in some way but not a site of great significance.
- Sites of **Local** importance:- a site of local interest which has little bearing on or significance to wider archaeological or historical links but which nevertheless adds to the understanding of the area at a parish or local level; of local interest historically or archaeologically in adding to our knowledge of the cultural development of the Peterborough local area through time. The monument may

provide an example of a local historical or archaeological site; it should be listed within the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the local authority and ought to fall within the planning regulations protecting sites from development or destruction without some recording, or evaluation and or excavation. In the case of buried archaeological sites a minimum of a Watching Brief should be carried out to assess the site prior to development or destruction.

- Sites of **Local*** importance: a site of some significance locally or at a parish level. This might represent a well preserved site such as that of cultivation features (ridge and furrow) which might form a focus for inclusion within educational material or add in some way to the understanding of the local area at a higher level than the preceding category of importance. Of some significant interest historically and archaeologically in demonstrating the cultural development of the Peterborough local area. The monument may provide a good example of a local historical or archaeological site, it should be listed within the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the local authority and ought to fall within the planning regulations protecting sites from development or destruction without full recording, or evaluation and / or excavation.
- Sites of **Regional** importance:- a site of significant importance in our understanding of either the region as a whole or of a type of monument in particular. Thus a medieval deserted settlement could have regional significance in our understanding of the geographical or topographical layout and pattern of settlements, or a preserved Bronze Age barrow (burial mound) could have regional significance in our understanding of the archaeology of this type of monument. Of significant interest historically and archaeologically in our understanding of the regional development of the East Midlands area. The monuments should be covered by Scheduled monument protection.
- Sites of **National** importance:- a site that has considerable significance to the understanding of the history or archaeology of the country and has links with events within the country at a national level or is a site of significance in its own right as a good example of its type. Of significant interest historically and archaeologically in our understanding of national cultural development and in our understanding of the way that England had developed chronologically. The monuments should be covered by Scheduled monument protection.
- Sites of **International** importance:- a site of great significance for the understanding of the development of European civilisation and a site of outstanding importance. Of international importance historically or archaeologically short of World Heritage status. The monument is of considerable importance in helping to understand a European aspect of cultural development and warrants protection at the highest level (Knight, Vyner and Allen, 2012). The site should be covered by Scheduled Monument protection.

In most instances the sites of greater importance will be also recognised by their areas having protected status set out within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

9. **References:** Published references in books, learned journals/
Unpublished references in surveys/historic manuscripts/early maps
Air photographic collections etc.

10. Conservation Performance Indicators. (CPI)

The CPI index is an appropriately identified, understood and recorded set of standards for this heritage audit, developed in line with the knowledge and management standards and educational aspects set out in frameworks issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) in their ‘Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation’ (2014) ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments’ (2017), ‘Standard and guidance for stewardship for the historic environment’ (2014) and the National Trust (2016).

Each measure is subjective and the division between the index scales is both blurred and somewhat imprecise and based on observations both within the field and during the writing process. However, it aims to deliver a ‘general’ comment or statement about the site being reviewed.

For Measure 3 this Heritage Audit has assumed that much of the detail contained within the document will be added to the NPTs data base at some point in the near future and has thus been included here on that understanding. Measure 3 suggests that there is considerable weakness in the overall presentation of heritage to the public or access to that detail and knowledge.

A percentage score for each heritage audit entry is intended to give a ‘general benchmark’ for each site as some sites will have accumulated air photographic details at level 4 (Good) but no site ground plan/field-walking survey which would be appropriate for level 3 (Fair) and no idea of date - level 1 (Poor).

This percentage score is :-

1. Poor = (0-19%)
2. Fair = (20-39%)
3. Good = (40-59%)
4. Very good = (60-79%)
5. Excellent = (80-100%)

Thus a site within an Area (e.g. **Area 1.1.** i.e. Area 1 Site 1) could be described as :-

Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Fair	Measure 2 Poor Needs a re-survey and condition of the field is degraded by thistles.	Measure 3 Poor
--	--------------------------	---	--------------------------

Site 1.2 (i.e. Area 1 Site 2) could be given a score such as :-

Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Poor	Measure 2 Good Grassland management but part degraded by thistles/broken wire fences	Measure 3 Poor
--	--------------------------	---	--------------------------

Measure 1. Inventory, catalogue, survey and knowledge

The feature/site/find has been surveyed/recorded/documented/understood/and included on HER and local databases to allow an interpretation of the feature/site/find. This may range from a general ground inspection of the site to full excavation. The sites will have been catalogued into HER and NPT data bases for use on tablet formatted on-site devices to aid field maintenance of the NPT's land holding. The measure would give a quick overview of what is known about the site(s) and allow overall assessments of the state of the heritage assets within the Park as a whole.

For individual finds (coins) listed within this audit this full Measure is less important but could include full photographic recording and descriptions including details of the find and its current location at the 'excellent' level, down to a general note (this Audit) that a find has been made. Measure 1 as set out here is not fully applicable to an individual find and thus within the audit this area is marked within the site template as being not applicable (N/A).

1. **Poor** = Basic recognition of the site/general position/date uncertain- listed within this audit.
2. **Fair** = Detail from 1 above but with comments from a ground inspection/and a better understanding of date and function. Listed on the HER at a minimal level.
3. **Good**= Detail from 1 & 2 above but with some planned and recorded field-walking/ general sketch-planned plans made and listed within the NPT's electronic data base.
4. **Very good** = Detail from 1 to 3 above but with a detailed search through available air photographic records, archival and cartographic records and some geophysical survey of the site.
5. **Excellent** = Details from all of the above with some excavation leading to a full interpretation of the site and publication of the findings.

Measure 2. Knowledge of condition

This measure assesses the physical condition of the site in terms of its preservation/ care/curation/ erosion/ plough damage/ animal damage/ invasion by detrimental vegetation or overuse as a recreational amenity. Part of this Measure is linked to the current (2018) management of the site (see above).

For individual finds (coins) listed within this audit this measure will rarely apply and is marked as being not applicable (N/A) within the site template.

A percentage (above) score for each heritage audit entry is intended to give a 'general benchmark' for each site. This score is intended as a general indicator of the 'health' of the site.

1. **Poor** = The site is being damaged by a series of factors (rabbits/plough/adverse management aspect/ vegetation growth/over use as a leisure facility) and is in urgent need of work to reduce or eradicate the problems. If significant the site ought to be added to the monuments at risk category formulated by Historic England (Historic England: Heritage at Risk) or the NPT's own monuments at risk document which could be developed in the future.
2. **Fair** = The site is in moderate condition with some aspect of the site that needs immediate attention to rectify the problem.

3. **Good** = The site is in good condition with management aspects producing a stable environment for the protection of the site. Some long term worries about conservation and preservation.
4. **Very Good** = The site is in very good condition with only minor conservation and preservation problems.
5. **Excellent** = The site is in excellent condition with no observable deterioration in the recent history of the site and the management of the NPT are fully aware of the long term preservation and conservation requirements of the site and its environs.

Measure 3. Presentation/education/public awareness

This Measure assesses the overall presentation of the site to the general public in an educational way and comments on the basic detail of the site and how much information is worth providing for the public, considering the importance of the site and aspects like its current preservation etc. This aspect is particularly important as one part of the stated core purpose of the Trust is to: *Provide facilities for recreation, education and leisure* (Nene Park Trust: *Web page*).

Clearly not every site within the NPT's area of management warrants presentation to the public at level 5 below and this Measure therefore needs to be viewed within the context of the site's importance (see the site 'Importance' indicators above).

1. **Poor** = A site with no detail or marker for public recognition in any form but should be added to the NPT's own data storage system for research purposes and public accessibility.
2. **Fair** = A site with some access via the HER and should be added to the NPT's own data storage system for research purposes and public use.
3. **Good** = A measure containing details listed within 2 above but having basic, accessible information in leaflet form available within the NPT's public shop areas and included in guided public walks. Applies to sites of particular interest and importance.
4. **Very good** = A detailed set of material containing the measures within 2 and 3 above but in addition having some leaflets/information board/ guided walks which list/draw attention to specific sites or chronological grouping of sites (Prehistoric/ Saxon).
5. **Excellent** = A site which has all of the details contained within 2-4 above but which in addition has extensive leaflets/information boards/downloadable application/ guided walks/ access to formal academic publications (NPT Library and /or shop) which might be related wholly to the site(s) or include the site(s) in some detailed way within the narrative. The detail could include photographic, cartographic, air photographic and excavation images and reconstructions and the presentation and sale of relevant academic and other publications about sites, landscape history and finds within the Park's area.

To some extent this last measure is a statement of where the NPT ought to be moving to in its recording, cataloguing and formatting of its heritage assets considering its commitment through its stated core purpose to inform and educate the public regarding the sites and finds related to its land management holding. Chief amongst this development would be the creation of a database which would give access to NPT staff members concerned with park developments which might impinge on known sites or features. The data base could also be made available to the general public for interest of research purposes. Some sites are of minor importance and

do not warrant anything other than a record of this position or where a find was made. Such sites would be expected to score 'poor' on the Measure 3 scale. Other sites which are of some importance locally or internationally would be expected to fall within the 'excellent' range by providing details, information, booklets, publications etc. Clearly where this score for an important site is lower than 'excellent' it indicates that this level of information/publication needs to be or is currently being developed but is not available yet.

* Individual finds of objects (coins/pottery) although listed within the overall Audit, have been excluded from the three Conservation Performance Indicators as comments made about 'sites' are not applicable to individual objects. However, it should be recognised that images and details of objects such as the Iron Age metalwork from Area10 would be of considerable interest to the general public through educational material.

**The three measures developed above are by no means definitive and there remains a certain element of individual judgement related to how each site has been rated.

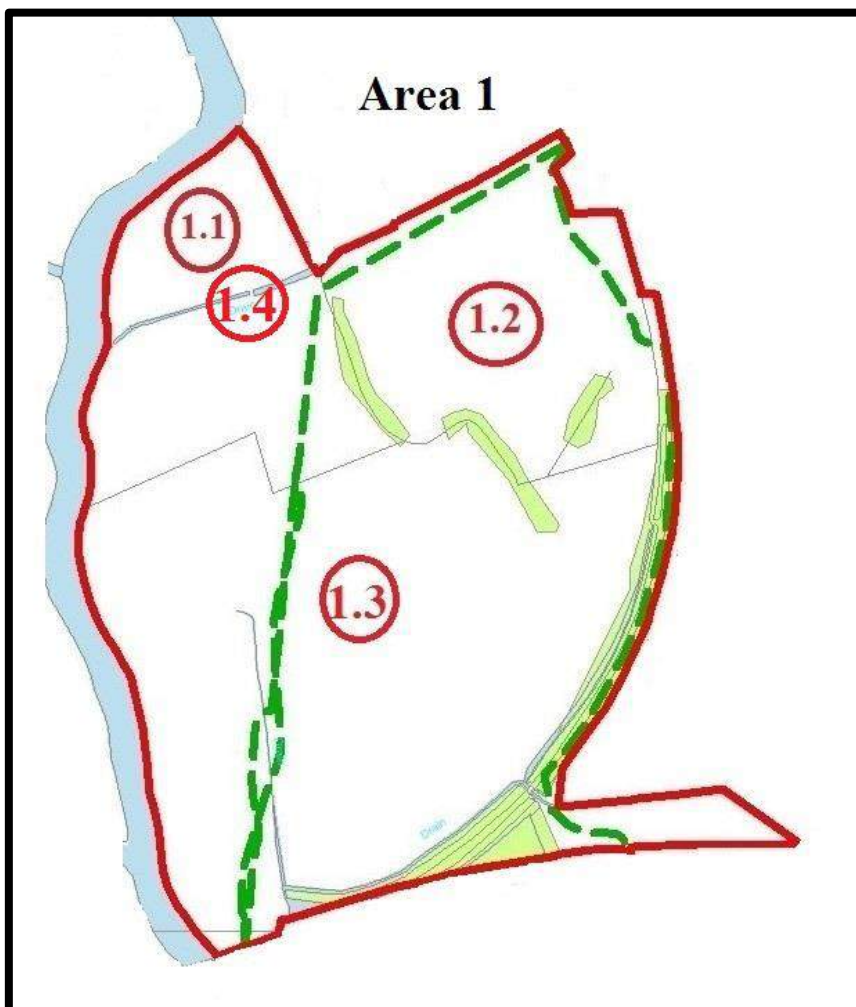
11. Site comments and details

Each site entry is then followed by a full description of the site/find/feature including, where available, the presentation of plans, photographs, archival manuscript and map references, comments on the site, its significance and references to publications (with extracts) etc.

N.B. There has been no attempt to reproduce as images individual finds from sites or excavation reports or those objects reported within the HER – this would have been too big a task for this Audit in its present form.

Area 1.

Area 1 is bounded on the west by the river Nene, on the north by the village of Sutton, and on the east and south by the line of the former railway line- the area is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 1.1.



*Figure 1.1 Area 1 and its historical and archaeological assets.
(Site numbers refer to the listed sites below)*

Site no		1.1	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref		TL 094986	
HER	00217	Period	RB	Type	Settlement	Management		D/PG	Importance	Local		
References		Hall and Martin 1975 field notes; 1980 HER										
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Poor Needs a re-survey and condition of the field is degraded by thistles.				Measure 3 Poor			

A site noted by Hall and Martin in 1975. RB on alluvium. General spread of Nene valley pottery, burnt stone, Collyweston [stone] slate & spread of [building] stone. Presumably the field was under arable in 1975 when the survey was made

Site no	1.2	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref		Centred TL 095985	
HER	53718	Period	Med/post med	Type	R&F	Management	PG	Importance	Local
References		RCHM 1969. 34. Hall, 1992. 231. VCH. Northants 2. 1909. 437 Air Photographs- RAF vert. A.P. – F21/58/RAF/2305:0018-9 NRO. ML. 892. 145 NRO. T18							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good Grassland management but part degraded by thistles/broken wire fences etc			Measure 3 Poor	

An area of surviving ridge and furrow with well-marked ridges of furlongs. The open fields of Sutton were not enclosed legally until 1901 (VCH. Northants II. 473.) although only two people worked the land in the 19th century and the actual physical enclosure took place in 1880 (See Tate 1949. 33; NRO. Map 4433/1-12).

The Ridge and Furrow can be seen on Air photographs south and west of the village (RAF vert. A.P. – F21/58/RAF/2305:0018-9).

Sutton had three open fields in 1768 called Mill (or Middle) Field, North, Gall or Heath Field and Meadow Field (NRO. ML. 892. 145.). Three fields are also marked on the tithe map of 1845 (NRO. T18) called North, Middle and Meadow Fields. The layout of the entire parish has been mapped by Partida (Partida, *et al.* 2013, 7m & 7em).

The area of ridge and furrow within the NPT's management area covers fields to the south west of the village of Sutton (see Figure 1.1). The earliest map of this area, drawn in 1828 (Artis 1828. plate 1) is shown in Figure 1.2 and shows the furlong and field layout at this period. Artis seems to have indicated that enclosed areas were drawn on this map by a solid line and unenclosed (common field areas) marked by a dotted line. Thus the areas close to the village of Sutton were already in enclosed closes by 1828, while the area to the south of these closes were open /common field areas.

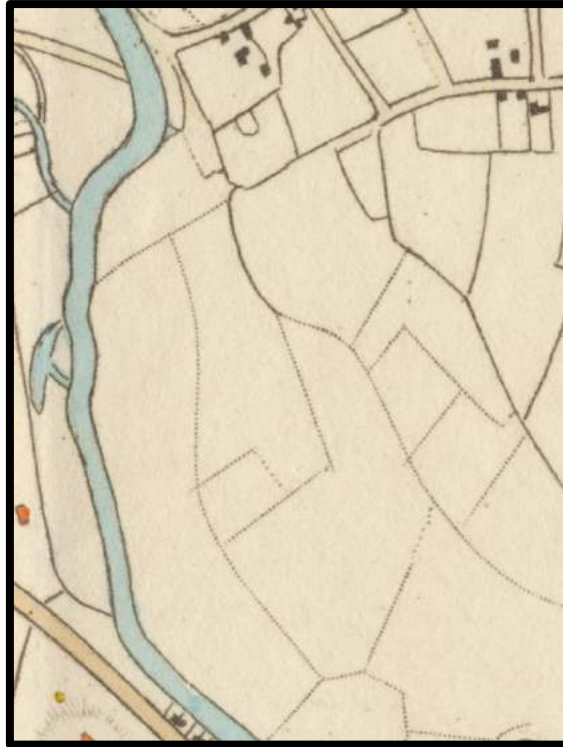


Figure 1.2 Detail of a map by E.T. Artis (1828) showing the area of closes and common field land to the south- west of Sutton in the area of site 1.2. This map is prior to the railway being constructed.

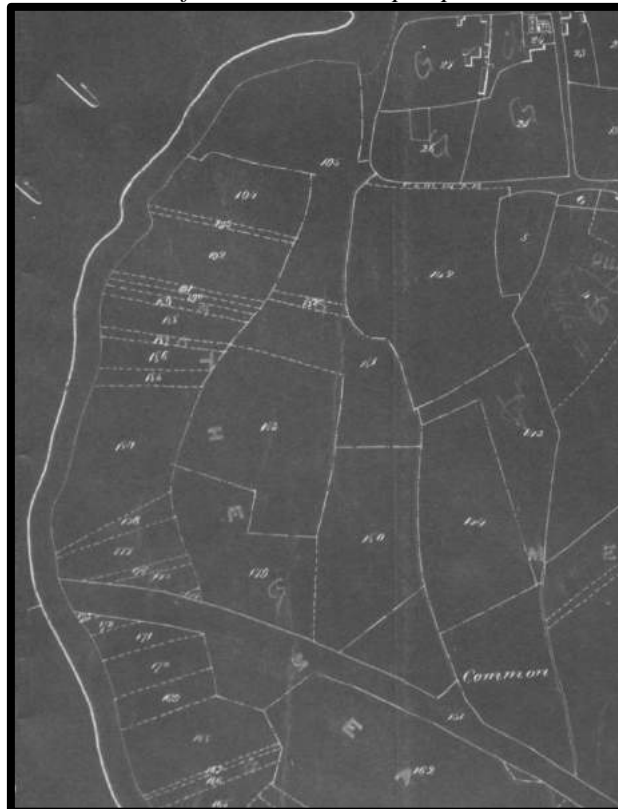


Figure 1.3. Detail of the area shown in Figure 1.2 taken from the 1845 Tithe map (NRO T18). By this period the railway had been constructed across the bottom area of the map.

The same area is shown on the Tithe map of 1845 (NRO T18) and suggests that although areas against the river were still in common strips of land – here meadow, the rest of the area had

been enclosed into small fields, the remnant hedges of which still remain today on the landscape. The area had also been bisected by the line of the railway, which in Figure 1.3 crossed the bottom of the image.

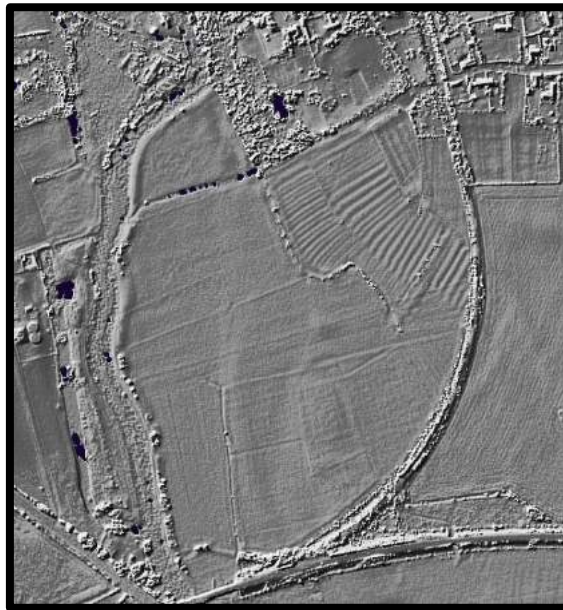


Figure 1.4 Area 1 shown by a Lidar plot. The area of ridge and furrow is well marked to the south of Sutton village (top)

The area of surviving ridge and furrow within Sutton and which exists on the land administered by the NPT can clearly be equated with furlongs within the former open /common field called ‘Meadow Field’ of the parish. In 1828 the furlong outlines are marked by Artis (Artis 1828 plate 1) as being in three blocks of selions (ridges) which are again marked on the Tithe map of 1845 and here numbered as areas 5, 142 and 143. These numbered areas are shown in Figure 1.5 with the enumeration taken from the 1845 map. This numbering has been transferred to both the 1829 map and the recent Lidar plot in Figure 1.5.

Furlong 5 seems to have already been enclosed by 1828 where Artis shows its boundaries with a solid line, and the profile of these cultivation remains are in the modern landscape and on the Lidar plot, shown as low profile ridges which suggest early enclosure from the open fields.

Furlong 142 has solid boundaries around three sides of its perimeter on the 1828 plot but is shown by a dotted line on its southern side – a device which Artis has used elsewhere on his map to indicate an open field status. Thus Furlongs 142 and 143 could be assumed to both be open field land at this 1828 date, but with some ‘old’ enclosures surrounding them. The details of the area on the 1845 map suggest a similar status for all three furlongs and the likelihood is that these areas were not enclosed until 1880.

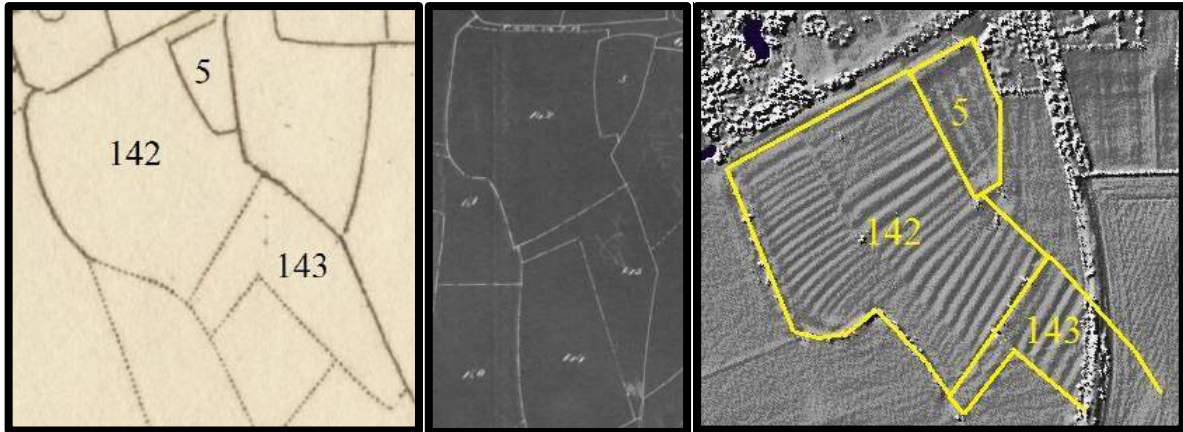


Figure 1.5. Detail from the 1828 map (Artis), the 1845 Tithe map (NRO Map T18) and a Lidar plot showing the area of ridge and furrow to the south-west of Sutton, divided into three furlong units.

The surviving areas of cultivation remains within the three furlongs suggest considerable modification to the way that land has been managed and worked in the past. Figure 1.6 shows the Lidar plot for the area with numbered zones on the left and the full plot on the right. The selions in zone 1 appear to have been ploughed down and divided from much wider ridges and thus ‘slit’ – a term for this practice used from the 17th century onwards. These slit ridges continue into zone 6, although here their height is much reduced. There is also some indication that the slit ridges in zone 6 are in fact divided ridges that formerly extended into zone 5 and this may also have been the case between zones 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Why this practice of slitting occurred is unclear although it may relate to either different cropping within the furlongs or to new ploughs being introduced and there may also be tenurial reasons for such changes between ridge formations (Upex 2005. 66-73).

The areas of ridges in zone 2 appear to be a lower profile than those ridges in zones 3, 4 5 and 8. Again why this lower profile has been developed is uncertain but the ridges could have been deliberately ploughed in this way for cropping reasons or simply to reduce the height of the ridges to maintain an equilibrium across the ridge (Upex 2005, 61). The two narrow ridges in zone 4 may in fact have been developed from a single wider ridge which has been ‘slit’ and some of the ridges in zone 5 appear to be ‘gores’ – that is narrowing at one end and fitted into a triangular area of the overall furlong. Zone 10 appears to equate with the area shown on the 1845 map marked as ‘common’ (see Figure 1.5) and there is some evidence to suggest that this area was in fact ploughed into ridges, a common aspect for common land, where crops could have been taken from the ploughed ridges before the land was thrown open for common rights to extend over it. Zone 7 appears to be a wider ridge that may have formed an access way or baulk through the open fields between zones (Furlongs?) 5 and 8 and the same function may have applied to the ridge between zones 4 and 5.

There is some evidence to show that the southern ends of ridges 3, 4, 5 and 8 all have shortened headlands, a feature common to selions being ploughed when more grassland was required within the arable regimes of the parish. Instead of ploughing to the very end of the ridge, the plough was turned a little way short of the earlier headland turning point to create both a new headland, set into or along the ridge, which in turn created more unploughed grassland at the end of the ridge. Such a practice leaves the former headland of the ridge and a new headland (Upex 2005).

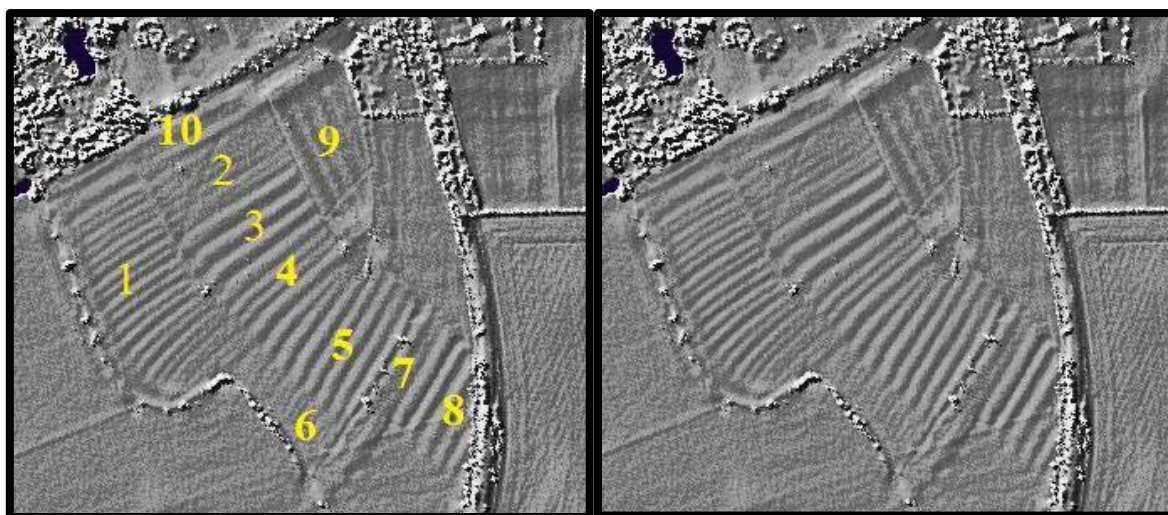


Figure 1.6. Details of the ridge and furrow to the south west of Sutton which are analysed within the text.

Site no	1.3	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 095984	
HER	None	Period	Possibly prehistoric ?	Type	Mound	Management	D/ PG	Importance	Minor	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair			Measure 3 Poor		

Slight mounded feature within Area 1 and shown in Figure 1.7 where it is described as a ‘low profile mounded feature’. This may be a medieval ploughing headland mound or even the remnants of a ploughed out Bronze Age barrow. Sutton is known for considerable numbers of barrows within the parish and such a barrow here would not be entirely unexpected and would fit into the already existing pattern of barrows within the area (RCHM 1969, 34).

Site no	1.4	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 093985	
HER	None	Period	Post med	Type	Stone blocks	Management	D/ PG	Importance	Minor	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair Stone blocks all laying down			Measure 3 Poor		

Four stone blocks, each approximately 1.30m long, which appear to mark the crossing of a culverted dyke (Figure 1.7 and Figure 1.8). The stones do not appear to have been gate posts as there are no drill holes to take gate hinges. Geologically the stones seem to be of local

limestone and may be originally derived from the railway line, some 400m to the east. Their function is unclear.



Figure 1.7. *The four stone blocks for site 1.4 looking south (SGU 2018)*



Figure 1.8. *Detail of the eastern most stone showing tool marks (SGU2018)*

Miscellaneous comments

The only remaining other features (see Figure 1.9) within the area and considered to be of recent (post enclosure) creation are former modern field boundaries which look to have recently been over ploughed prior to the area being placed under grassland management.

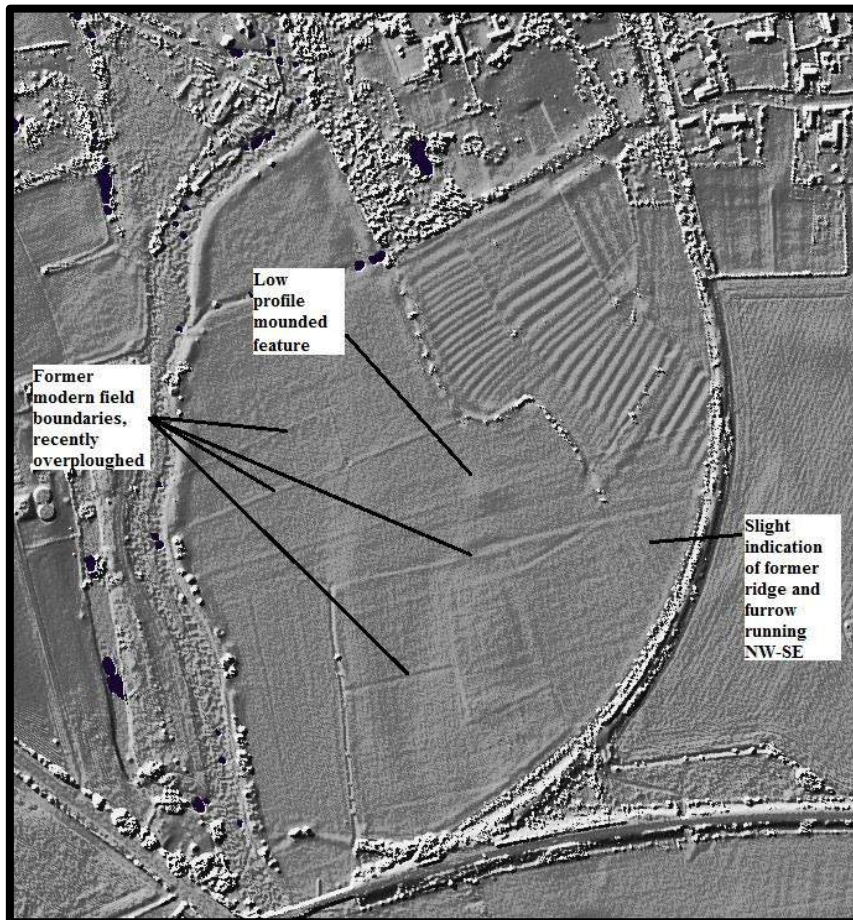


Figure 1.9 Lidar plot showing the mounded feature 1.3 and other 'miscellaneous linear features

Area 2

Area 2 extends from the junction of the railway and the river in the west (below Sutton) and follows the line of the railway to the railway crossing at the former Castor Station. The southern boundary of Area 2 is bounded by the river and is shown in Figure 2.1. The area contains two Roman villas which are both Scheduled Ancient Monuments- the areas of this scheduling are shown in Figure 2.1.

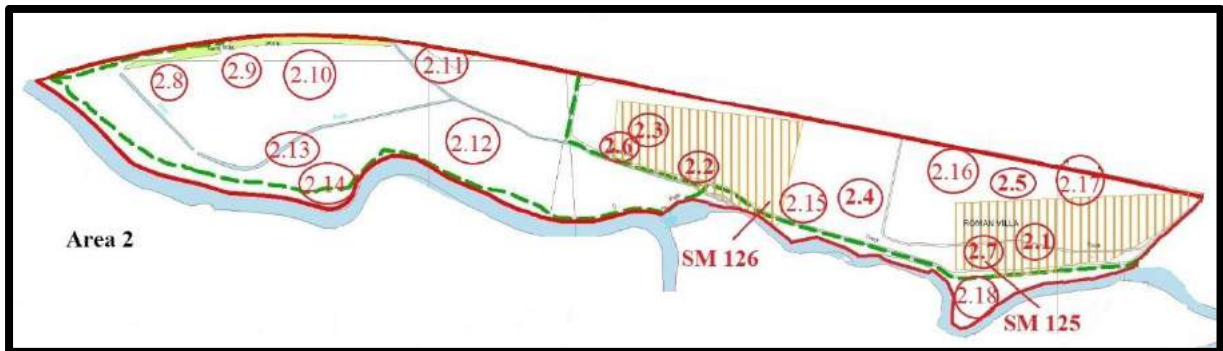


Figure 2.1 Area 1 and its historical and archaeological assets.
(site numbers refer to the listed sites below)



Figure 2.2 The area covered within Area 2 and shown as a detail and taken from the 1828 map by E.T. Artis. Artis shows the outline of medieval and contemporary (1828) furlongs of the open fields as dotted lines. The parish boundary between Sutton and Ailsworth is marked as a green line (top to bottom centre) and the Roman villa (site 2.1) is marked as a red square and the number 9.
(Artis 1828 plate 1)



Figure 2.3 Detail of Area 2 taken from the 1885 OS map 1:10,560

Site number		2.1	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		5111/2997 5111/2977		Grid Ref		TL 10949767	
HER	07792 01583b		Period	RB	Type	Villa	Management		A	Importance		Regional *Scheduled site No 125
References		HER Artis 1828, Plates 33; 35 and 49 Arch Jnl. XXX (1873) 132 JRS LI (1961) 134 VCH. I (1902) 174. RCHM 1969, 17, Fig 6 Upex 2008 125-128, Figs 39-41 Camb. Univ APs ZF82; BCK 23 HER (Upex) air photographs										
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Very Good Needs geophysical survey			Measure 2 Good Site ought to be considered for grassland management				Measure 3 Poor			

A Roman villa with extensive rooms and outlying small paddocks and enclosures which are thought to be associated with the villa. The HER records two spot sites for this villa – one (01583b) recording a tessellated pavement discovered by field walking. The site is a scheduled Ancient Monument (PE125).

The site of the villa was first uncovered by Artis in the 1800s and is shown by him in two plates published in 1828 (Artis 1828, plates 33 and 35) where he states that on the plan (Plate 35) that it is the ‘north east side of a Roman building in Sutton Field’. The implication here is that Artis realised that he had only excavated a part of the structure and the air photographs show a series of both regular and irregular ‘pit’ like features which may in fact be other excavation areas which Artis worked on but didn’t publish (see Figures 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8). It is also possible that some of the very regular shapes shown in these figures actually represent the areas of buildings or rooms which have retained water within the areas of their walls and this has produced ‘greening’ of the crop over these areas.

His plan of the part that he did excavate (Plate XXXV) is shown in Figure 2.4 where his numeration of the rooms has been marked in red for clarity. The plan indicated that four rooms had originally contained mosaic floors (that is floors with some form of design figured into their construction) and that three additional rooms had tessellated floors (that is floors made out of larger tesserae and which had no pattern of design). There were clearly hypocaust heating systems which served several rooms (12, 13, 10 & 8) with the pilae for the hypocaust shown

to be still in situ (in part) in room 8. Room 6 also appears to have had a hypocaust but Artis seems unclear if this room was actually heated. He says that room 6 was a spacious room (33 x 31 feet) 'the floor of which was supported on square brick columns probably as a precaution against the wet which this part of the building would be subjected to in floods, it being unconnected with the hypocaust'. This seems to be an odd comment as there does appear to be a break in the north-west wall line of this room which matches those breaks in the rest of the building where other hypocausts are mentioned. The likelihood here is that Artis either had not fully understood the system of heating within this part of the villa, or that the stoking flue for this room lay outside of his excavated area and he has simply misinterpreted the way that the room was meant to be used. The question of flooding however must have been real at the site during its occupation as it sits very close to the Nene and would have been subjected to periodic flooding.

Figure 2.5 shows Artis' 'view' of the same villa area where he clearly got the scale of the figure wrong against that of the building. The building complex, according to his scale measures some 180 feet (54.9m) east west and 120 feet (36.6m) north south.

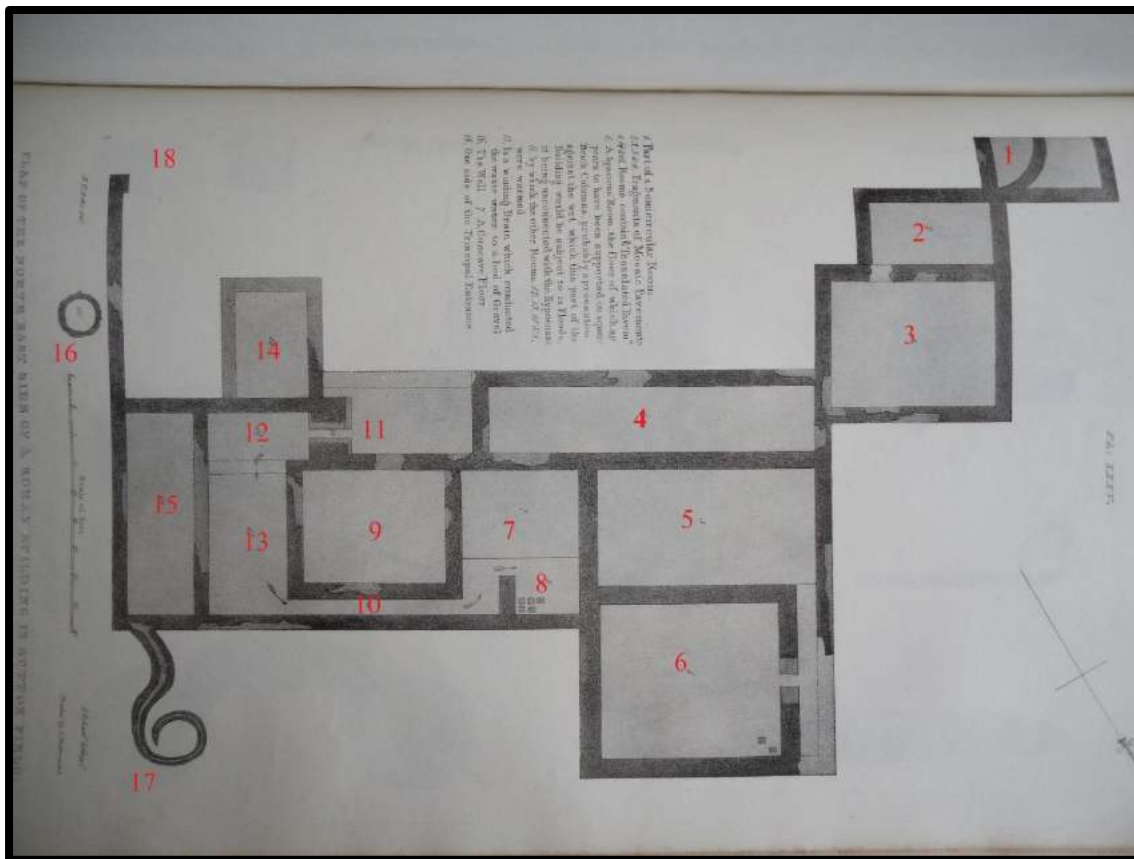


Figure 2.4 The plan of the Roman villa (Site 2.1) by E.T. Artis (1828 Plate XXXV).

This view is set on its side so that it matches the 'view' shown in Figure 2/5 below of the same site. Numbers in red match those of the illustration and link with the caption to the side of the plan. 1: Part of a semi-circular room; 2,3,5 & 9: Fragments of mosaic pavements; 4, 14 & 15: Rooms containing tessellated pavements; 6: A spacious room, the floor of which appears to have been supported on square brick columns, probably a precaution against the wet which this part of the building would be subject to in floods, it being unconnected with the hypocaust 11 by which the other rooms 12, 13, 10 & 8 were warmed; 17: A winding drain which conducted the waste water to a bed of gravel; 16: The well; 7: A concave floor; 18: One side of the principal entrance.

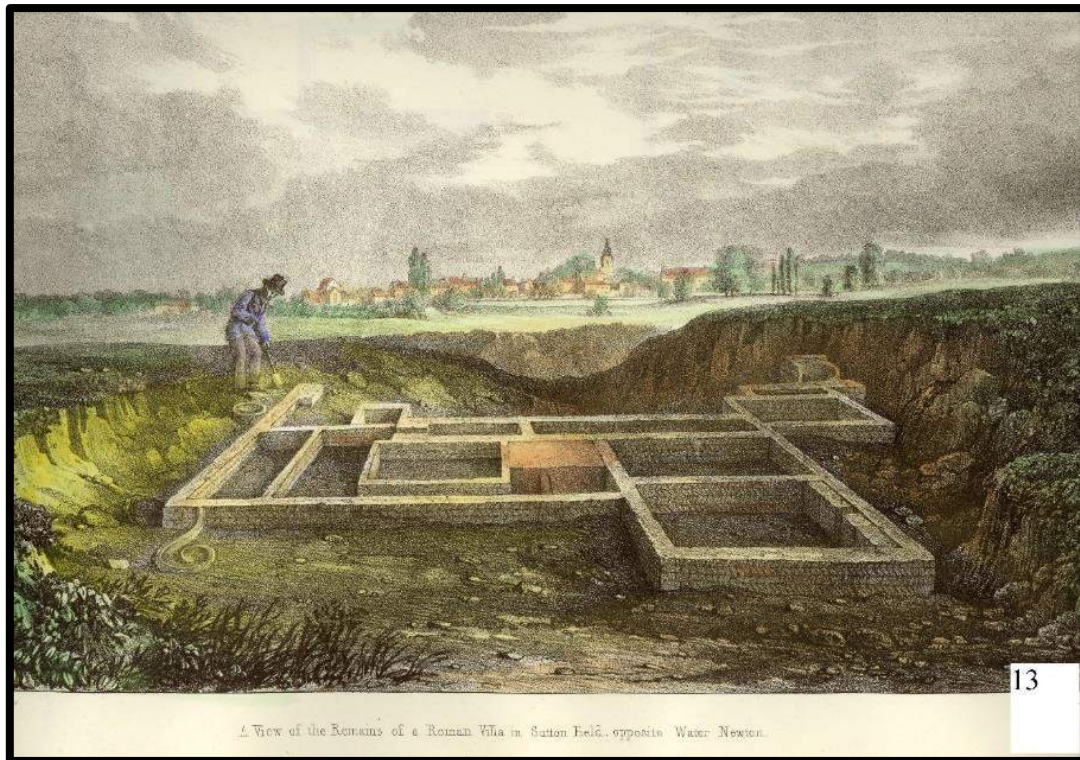


Figure 2.5 The view of the Roman villa by E.T. Artis (1828 Plate XXXIII) (c.f. the plan shown in Fig 2.4 above). The view is given looking to the south with the river middle distance and Water Newton church spire centre.



Figure 2.6 Air Photograph of site 2.1 looking south. The large room shown by Artis (foreground right) and shown in Figures 2.4 and 2.5 above is that in the centre of this image showing as a lighter square shape. The possible boundary areas of the villa 'grounds' are shown as three (top right) and a single (middle and bottom right) ditch lines. The irregular dark areas on this AP suggest pits or minor quarrying or even the excavation areas dug by Artis in the 1800s. (SGU, 1976 HER Collection)

The villa plan as shown by Artis is difficult to interpret against other Roman villas of the area as its complete range of buildings still needs to be assessed. It is possible that it forms a 'standard' winged corridor structure (Upex 2008 126) with room 3 and part of room 14 and the area to its east forming the wings, while the corridor is that presented by area 4 and the extension to the east. However, the curious 'winding drain' (no 17 on Artis' plan) appears to be linked to rooms with hypocausts (rooms 12, 13, 10 & 8) and this corner of the villa may have formed some bathing arrangement.



Figure 2.7 Site 2.1 looking north with the railway line at the top of the frame. The dark irregular and regular outlines may be a combination of Artis' irregular excavation areas, shown for example in Figure 2.5 above, or possibly minor quarrying at some unknown period for aggregate. Equally these regular shaped areas may represent water being retained within the outlines of Roman walls which have caused the crop to remain greener for longer. The enclosure (site 2.5) is shown to the south of the railway line. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

From all of the details on Artis' plan and the air photographic detail, an overall plan of the villa and its associated features, including paddocks, has been published by the Royal Commission (RCHM 1969 p16. no 18) and by Upex (2008 Fig 40) which has been reproduced here as Figure 2.8. The area of Artis' building is shown surrounded by a series of paddocks or yards. Some of these areas may in fact be garden areas. To the west of the villa's main range appears to be a surrounding boundary marked by a ditched enclosure.

The impression of the site shown in Figure 2.9 is that of a spacious villa facing south and opening onto a prospect which led down to the river. Figure 2.9 is drawn so that it matches the orientation shown in Figures 2.4, 2.5 & 2.6.

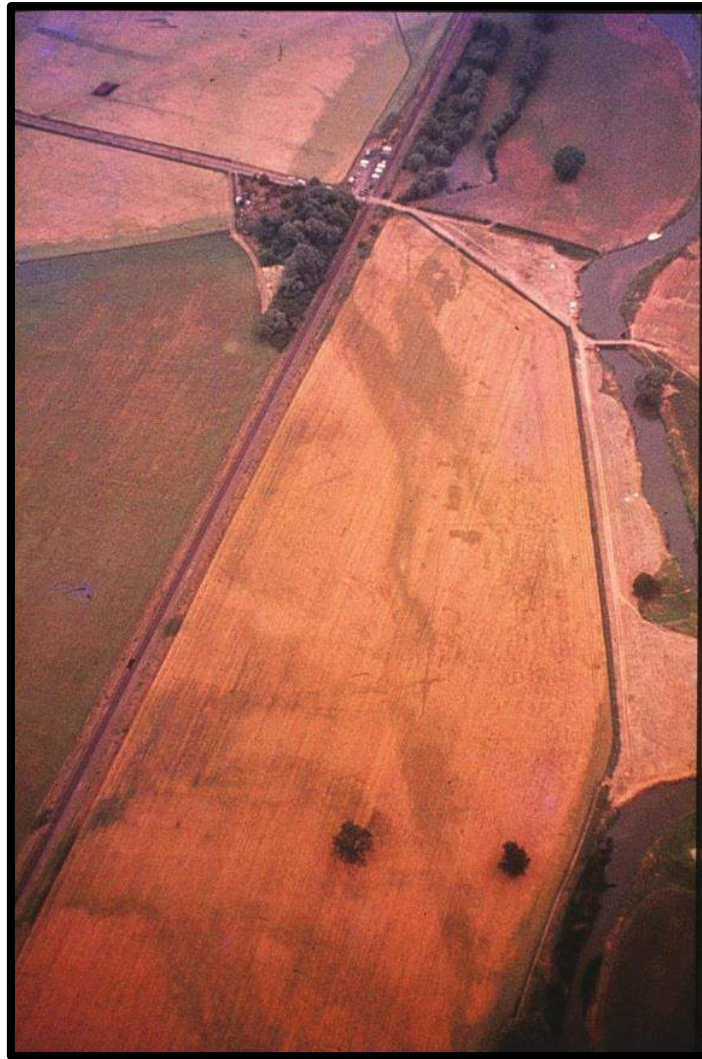


Figure 2.8. Site 2.1 looking east showing the outlines of the features shown in Figure 2.7.
(SGU 1977. HER Collection)

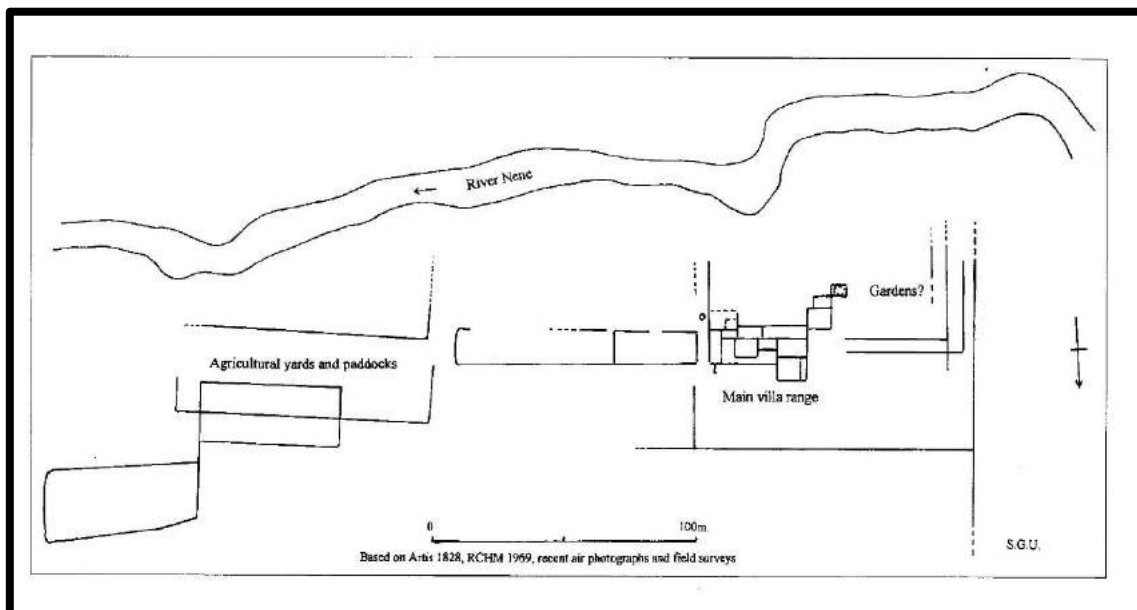


Figure 2.9 Plan of the air photographic data for site 2.1 (Upex 2008. Fig 40)

Site number		2.2	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		5104/2978		Grid Ref		TL10469782		
HER	00266	Period	RB		Type	Villa	Management		A	Importance	Regional *Scheduled site no 126		
References		HER AP evidence (CUAPC) and field walking RCHM 1969. Page 16 Fig 5 Upex 2008. Fig 39 (site A)											
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair Needs geophysical survey				Measure 2 Fair				Measure 3 Poor			

Villa known from air photographs NE of 'Sibson Hollow'. The site is listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument number 126- the area of this scheduling is shown in Figure 2.1. There is little detail of the villa other than that provided by air photographs (see Figure 2.10) which suggests that the site is that of a courtyard villa set around three sides with the south facing side being open to the river. In many respects this matches the aspect of the villa outlined as Site 2.1 above. On the western side of the villa's area is a circular feature which may be Bronze Age ring ditch (barrow). This barrow is listed separately as Site 2.6 (below). Like Site 2.1 this villa seems to be set within a ditched boundary while within this ditched boundary area and to the east there are crop marks of two other features set against the present banks of the river. What these features are is difficult to say and they may not be Roman.

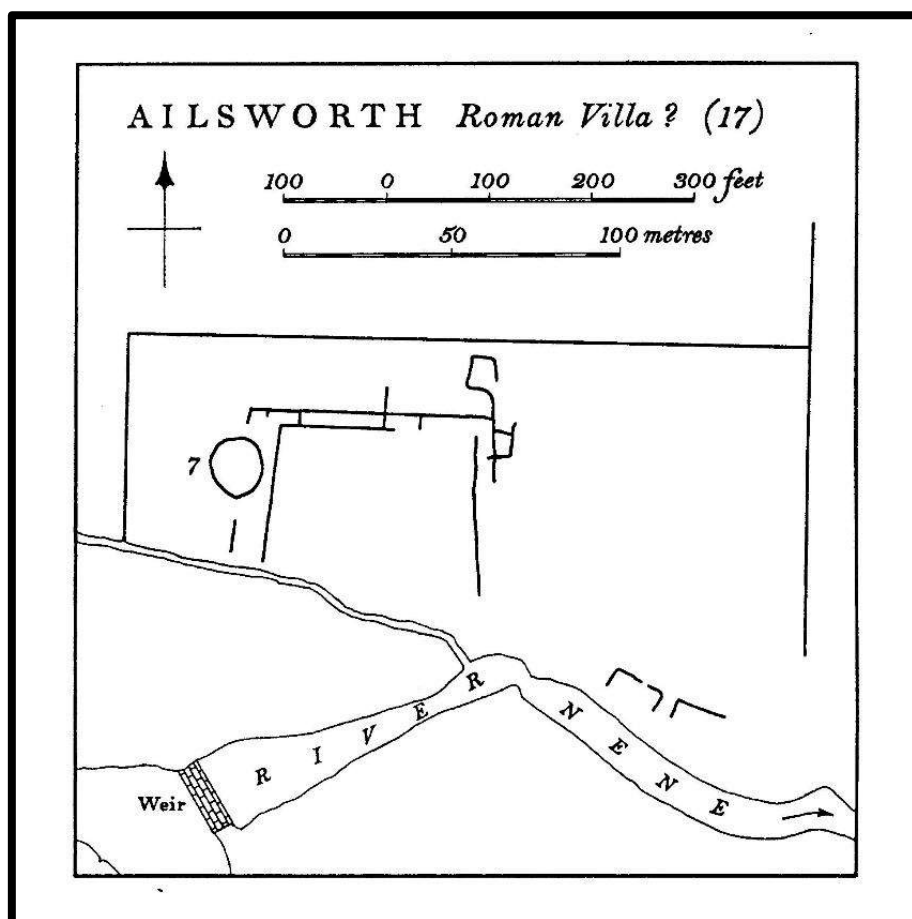


Figure 2.10. Plan of Site 2.2 the Roman villa some 600m to the west of the villa outlined as site 2.1 (RCHM 1969 p. 16 Fig 5)

Site number		2.3	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		5103/2978		Grid Ref		
HER	51487	Period	?		Type	Encl/pits	Management		A	Importance	local
References		HER Transco-Gas Pipeline									
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair				Measure 2 Fair				Measure 3 Poor	

Pit and enclosure recorded on geophysical survey during work on Transco Gas Pipeline. Details from the HER

Site number		2.4	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		51662978		Grid Ref			
HER	01581	Period	Neo/BA	Type	Implement	Management		N/A	Importance	local		
References		HER										
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1			Measure 2				Measure 3			
		N/a			N/a				N/a			

Lithic implement found during field-walking. Details from the HER.

Site number	2.5	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		5109/2978		Grid Ref	TL 10999781	
HER	09084	Period	?	Type	Encl	Management		A	Importance	local
References		HER RCHM 1969. P17. No 16								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

Enclosure seen on air photos and shown in Figures 2.7, 2.8 and Figure 2.11 below. The enclosure is undated although it may be associated with the Roman villa to the south (Site 2.1.) However, the odd shape and the differing alignment to the main 'trend' of the villa paddocks and enclosures might suggest that it is not Roman at all. The enclosure is trapezoidal and measures 65 feet by 45 feet (19.8 x 13.75m) and is orientated NW-SE. There are no discernible entrances or internal features.

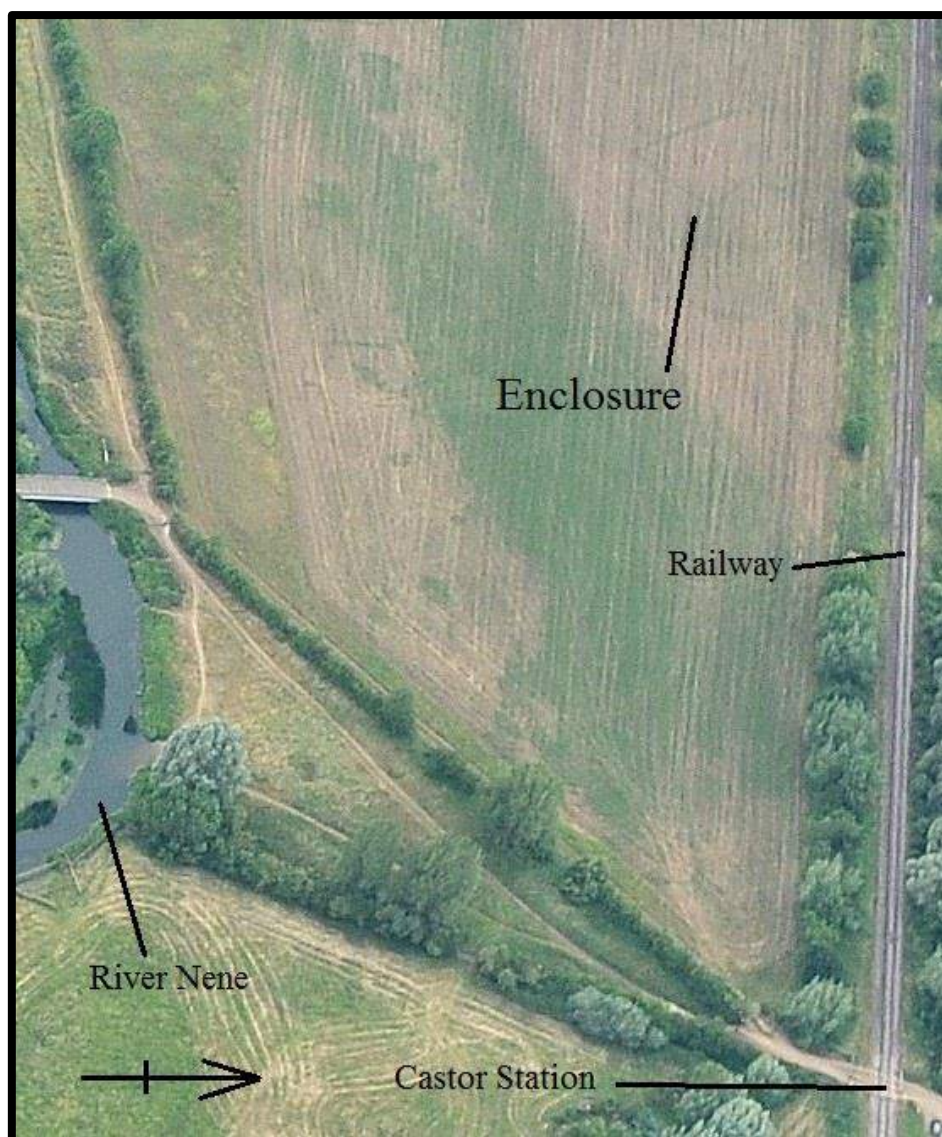


Figure 2.11. Site 2.5 An undated enclosure to the south of the railway line and to the north of the Roman villa (Site 2.1) (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

Site number	2.6	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings	510340/297860		Grid Ref		
HER	53975	Period	BA	Type	barrow	Management	A	Importance	Local*
References	HER RCHM 1969 p.15 no 7. APs-Camb Air photos; RAF Verts F22/58 ; 5164:0149								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Fair			Measure 3 Poor		

A probable ring ditch or ploughed out Bronze Age barrow shown in plan in Figure 2.10 where it appears to lie under (?) the Roman villa (Site 2.2). The ring of the ditch is rather irregular and approximately 45-50 feet (13.75 x 15.25m) in diameter. The feature shows on recent air photographs (Figure 2.11) and others (CUAPC; RAF Verts F22/58; 5164:0149) as a green ring and one might thus assume that it is a ditched feature. The centre of the ring shows as a slight mound and is shown on the Lidar view shown in Figures 2.15 & 2.16 below.

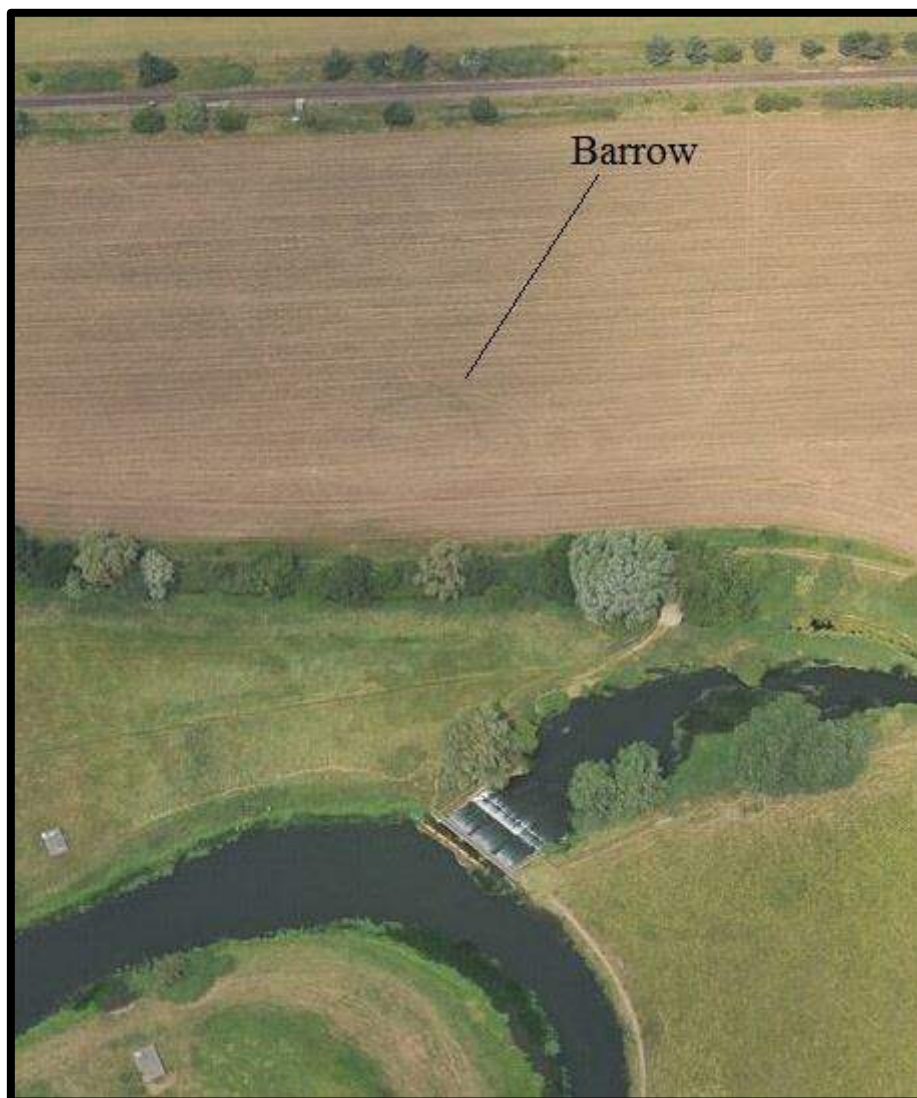


Figure 2.11. The ring of a Bronze Age barrow (Site 2.6) showing in the area of the Roman villa (Site 2.2) (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

Site number	2.7	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings	5109/2977		Grid Ref		
HER	01583a	Period	Med/Post med	Type	R&F	Management	A	Importance	local
References	HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair- the R&F looks very degraded and only visible from the air – so these measures are really not relevant			Measure 3 Poor		

Only seen on air photographs and listed by the HER this set of cultivation features are shown as soil marks and match others within the area and the parishes of Ailsworth and Castor and shown as A, B and C in Figure 2.13a and b below.

Site number	2.8	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 098979	
HER	None	Period	Post med./modern?	Type	Quarry	Management	PG	Importance	minor	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

To the west of Area 2 is an area that appears to be related to former quarrying, probably for gravel. The edge of the worked area is marked by a break of slope shown in Figure 2.13a as a yellow line.

The area is shown on the 1845 Tithe maps for Sutton (NRO map T18) where the quarry site appears to have been to the south of Meadow Field (enclosed arable) and in the area of allocated meadow strips within the common workings of the parish. It might be that the area was worked for aggregate and was linked with the construction of the railway.

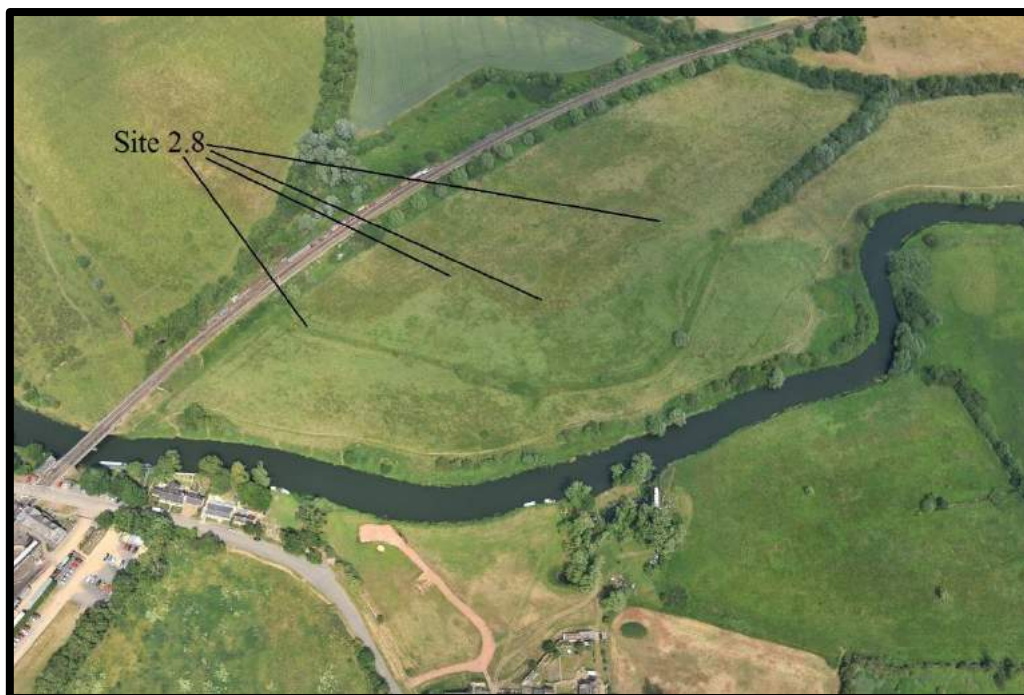


Figure 2.12. The area of Site 2.8 within Sutton parish. See the Lidar plot for this area shown in Figure 2.13a and 2.13b

Site number	2.9	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 096979	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	R&F	Management	PG	Importance	minor	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

An area of ridge and furrow seen on the Lidar images (Figure 2.12a and 12b) of a former furlong in Sutton's Meadow Field and represented by field 162 shown on the 1845 Tithe map of the parish (NRO map T18).

Site number	2.10	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref		TL 099979	
HER	None	Period	Med/ Post med	Type	R&F	Management	PG	Importance	minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A second area of ridge and furrow seen on the Lidar images (Figure 2.13a and 1b) of a former furlong in Sutton's Meadow Field and represented by field 162 shown on the 1845 Tithe map of the parish (NRO map T18). The orientation of the ridges seems to be different from that of site 2.9 and these cultivation features may have been within a different furlong.

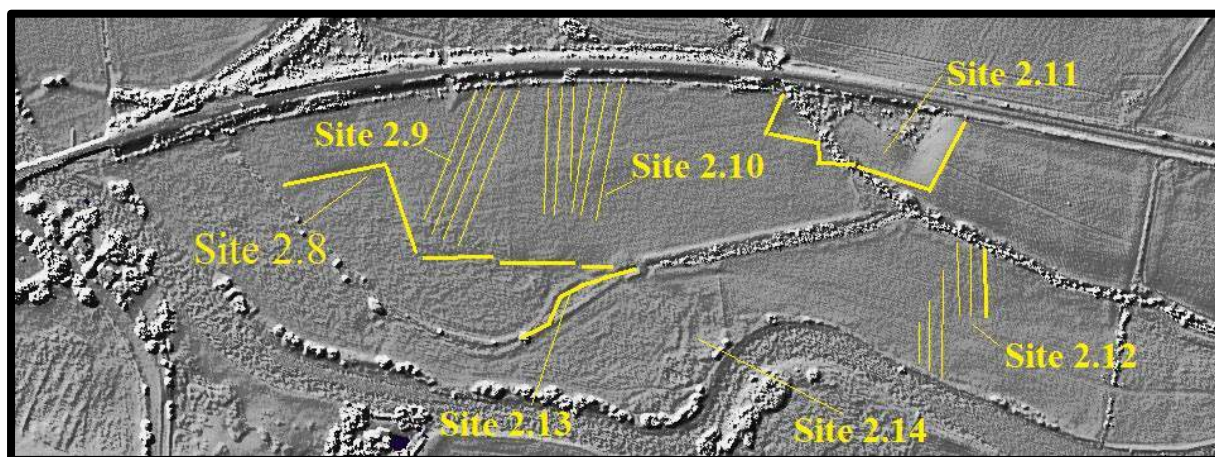


Figure 2.13 a. A lidar plot for the western part of Area 2 with minor sites marked in yellow and outlined within the text.

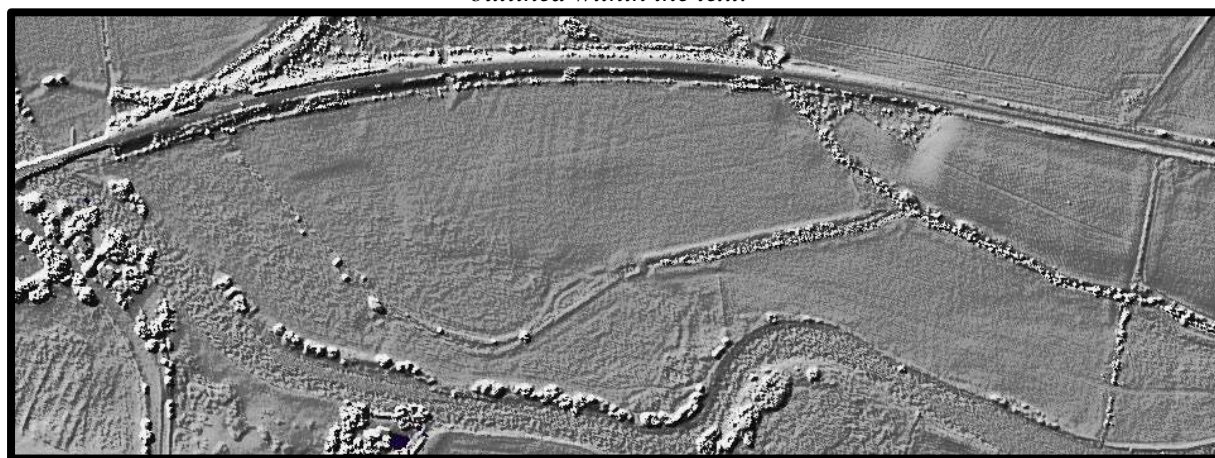


Figure 2.13 b. A lidar plot as shown in Figure 2.13a above without the interpretation.

Site number	2.11	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL100979	
HER	N/A	Period	Post med/modern	Type	Quarry	Management	PG / S	Importance	Minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

An area of probably quarrying for gravel (?) set against the railway line (see Figure 2.14) to the north and marked by a hedged boundary which is shown on the 1845 Tithe map of the parish of Sutton (NRO Map T18). This site may be associated with the railway and could have been used to extract ballast for the line's construction. The railway line cuts across the southern area of field 145 shown on the Tithe map and this small piece of land was thus isolated from the rest of the field area and would have been difficult to plough due to its shape and thus may have been taken as a 'borrow-pit' for the railway line.



Figure 2.14. The position of Site 2.11 to the south of the railway line. This site is also shown on the Lidar image shown in Figure 2.13a (above)

Site number	2.12	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL 101978	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	R&F	Management	A	Importance	minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good ?		Measure 3 Poor		

Small area of ridge and furrow shown on the Lidar image 2.13a and 2/13b in the former Meadow Field of Sutton and within the fields marked on the 1845 Tithe map (NRO Map T18) as 156, 157 and 158.

Site number		2.13	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 099977	
HER	None	Period	Med/post med	Type	ditch	Management	PG	Importance	minor		
References			None								
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

Series of ditches with small banks linked with the edge of the former meadow area of Sutton parish. The area to the south and riverside of these ditches is marked as being 'In Sibson' although on the north side of the river. The ditches may be something to do with water management within the meadow area. These features are shown in Figure 2.13a and 2.13b.

Site number	2.14	Parish	Sutton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 099978	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	Earthworks?	Management	PG	Importance	minor	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

Area of low level earthworks (?) that may be channels linked to 2.13 above and part of water management. These features are shown in Figure 2.13a and 2.13b.

Site number		2.15	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 105978	
HER	None	Period	Med/post med	Type	R&F	Management	A	Importance	minor		
References			None								
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair			Measure 3 Poor		

Small area of ridge and furrow seen on the Lidar image and shown in Figure 2.15a and 2.15b. The R&F is seen as a soil mark on some other air photographs (CUAPC).

Site number	2.16	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 108977	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	Ploughing headland	Management	A	Importance	minor	
References		NRO map T236 and 1892 map (Private Collection)								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Poor! Showing as a crop mark and almost degraded and difficult to advise on.			Measure 3 Poor		

A medieval ploughing headland/baulk related to the open field system of the parish (see Hall 1972; 198; 1995; Upex 1984 for ploughing headland formation). This headland is shown on an open field map of 1892 (see Figure 2.16) and also on an earlier open field map of 1846 (NRO map T236).

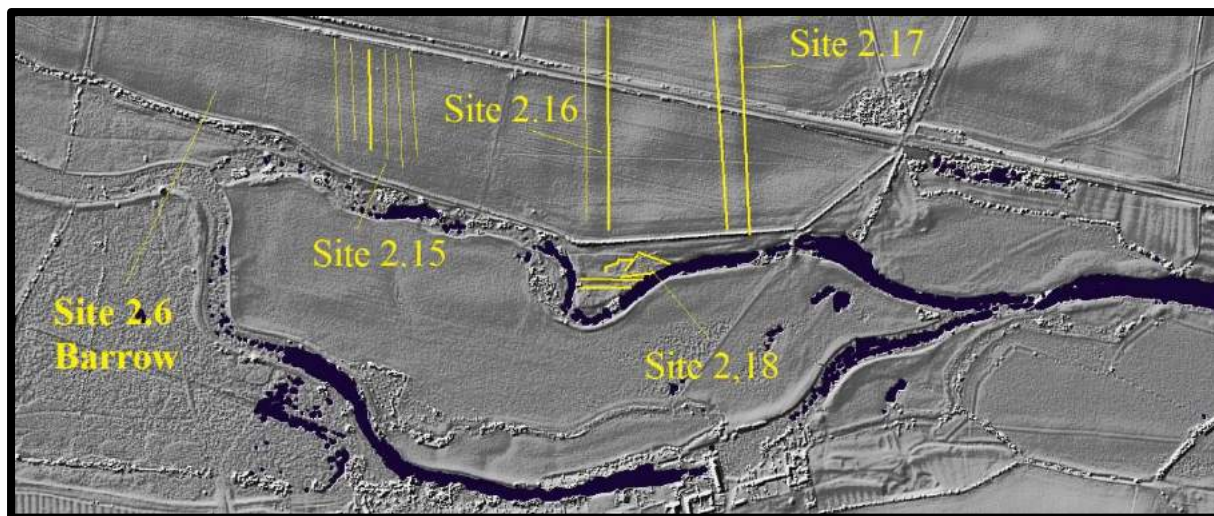


Figure 2.15a Lidar image of the eastern part of Area 2 showing Sites 2.15- 2.18

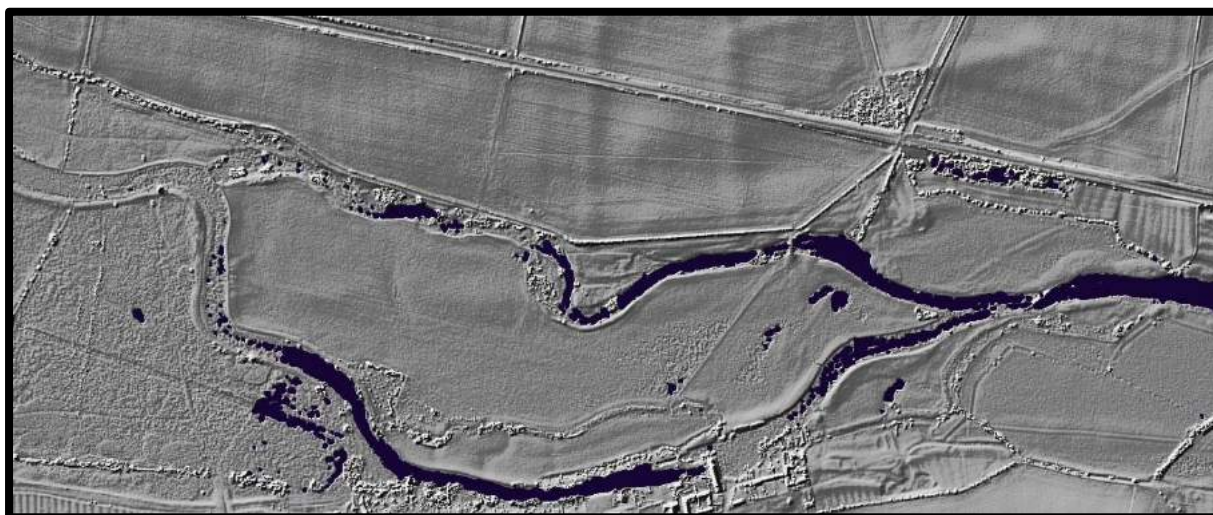


Figure 2.15b. A lidar plot as shown in Figure 2.15a above without the interpretation.

Site number	2.17	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 110977		
HER	None	Period	Med/Post Me.	Type	Ploughing headland	Management	A	Importance	Minor
References		NRO map T236 and 1892 map (Private Collection)							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair		Measure 3 Poor		

A medieval ploughing headland/baulk related to the open field system of the parish (see Hall 1972; 198; 1995; Upex 1984 for ploughing headland formation). This headland is shown on

an open field map of 1892 (see Figure 2.16) and also on an earlier open field map of 1846 (NRO map T236).



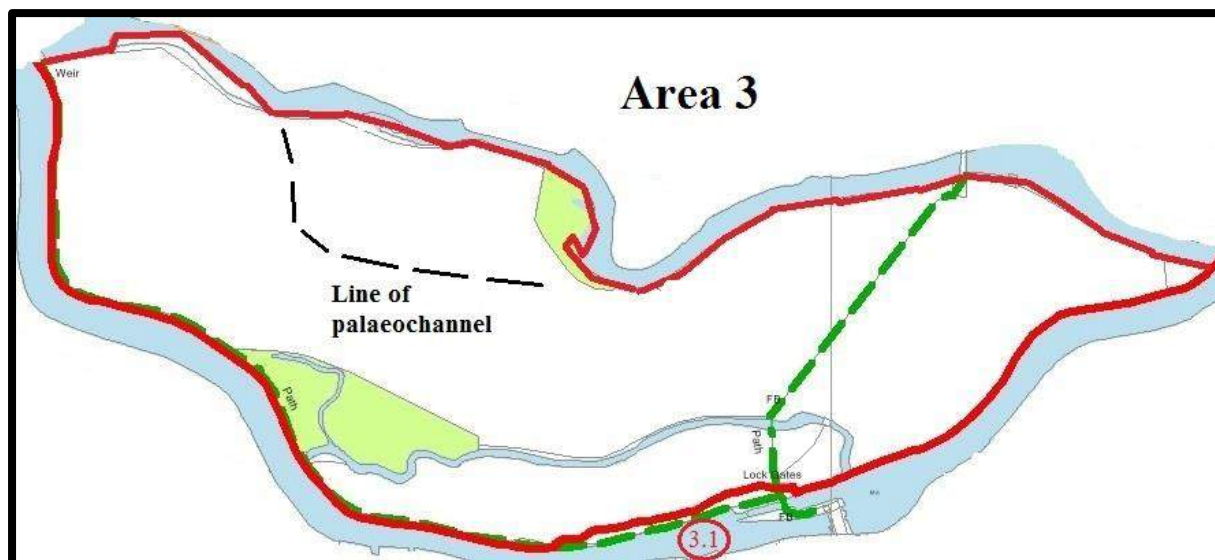
Figure 2.16. Map of Ailsworth and Castor dated 1892 showing the furlong layout within the eastern part of Area 2. (Private Collection)

Site number	2.18	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref	TL 107976		
HER	None	Period	?	Type	Quarry/water management?	Management	PG	Importance	Minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

Slight earthworks in a meander of the backwater of the Nene. These features may relate to quarrying into the river banks or water management.

Area 3.

Area 3 is defined as the area contained by the main channel of the river Nene on the south and the backwater of the Nene on the north. The area was in the medieval period known as the Great Meadow and lay entirely within Ailsworth parish. The Area is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.1 below.



*Figure 3.1 Area 3 and its historical and archaeological assets.
(Site numbers refer to the listed sites below)*

Site number		3.1	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		510909/297375		Grid Ref			
HER	09233	Period	RB	Type	object	Management	N/A	Importance	?			
References		HER										
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1			Measure 2				Measure 3			
		N/a			N/a				N/a			

Reference on the HER to a Roman trumpet being found as a casual find. As the find spot appears to be the middle of the river this may have been found during dredging operations but no other details can be found.

General comments

1. The area was called the Great Meadow and is shown on the tithe map of 1845 (NRO map T 236) which is shown in Figure 3.2. and a later map of 1892 (Private Collection) shown in Figure 3.3. The meadow strips are laid out in two separate furlongs, the larger block of strips running roughly north south and the smaller block in the western part of the meadow running east- west. This smaller block of meadow strips seems to respect the ground contours to some extent and the boundary between this block and the larger area is marked on the Lidar image (Figure 3.4 by a slight break of slope which may represent a former palaeo-channel - not itemised in Fig 3.4). Nothing of these former meadow areas is visible in the modern landscape today.

2. The Lidar images of Area 3 shown in Figures 3.4a & 3.4b indicate that former palaeo-channels may exist within the area. Although these are not of archaeological significance in themselves they

should be monitored if there is any disturbances in these areas with trenches to determine the early history of the River Nene and its palaeo- environmental details.



Figure 3.2. A detail from the 1845 Tithe map showing the meadow strips in the Great Meadow.
(NRO map T236)

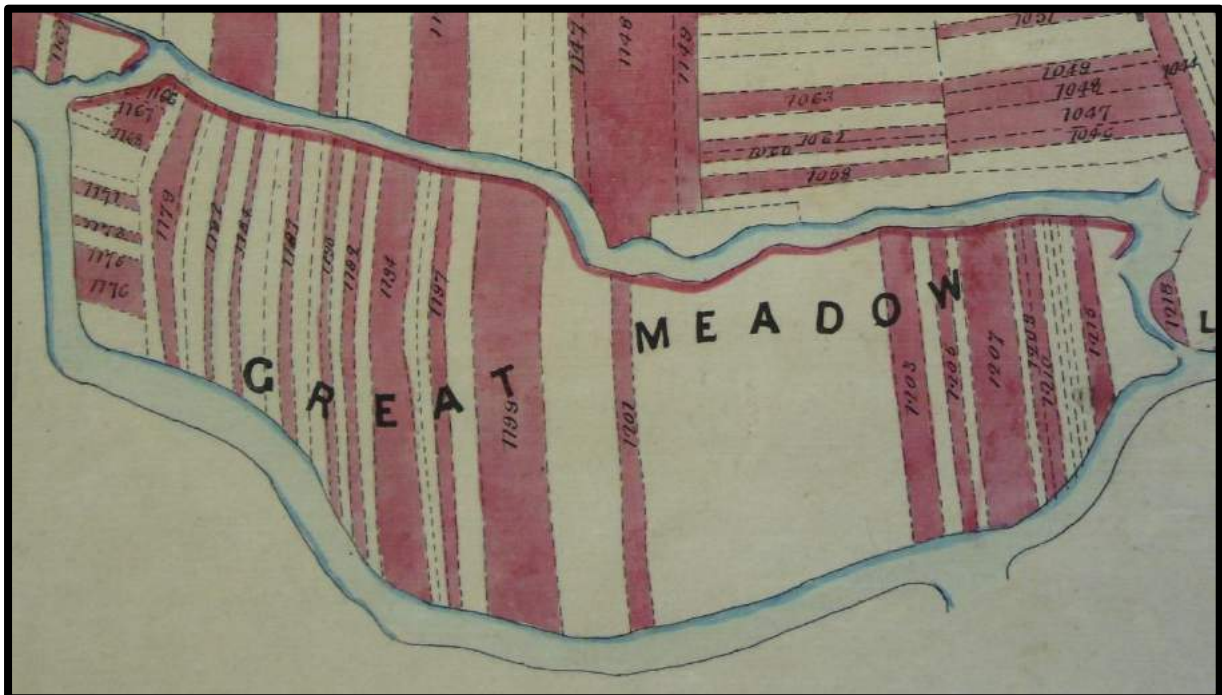


Figure 3.3. Detail from a map of 1892 showing the same layout of meadow strips which were recorded on the 1845 map (Fig 3.2 above) (Private Collection)

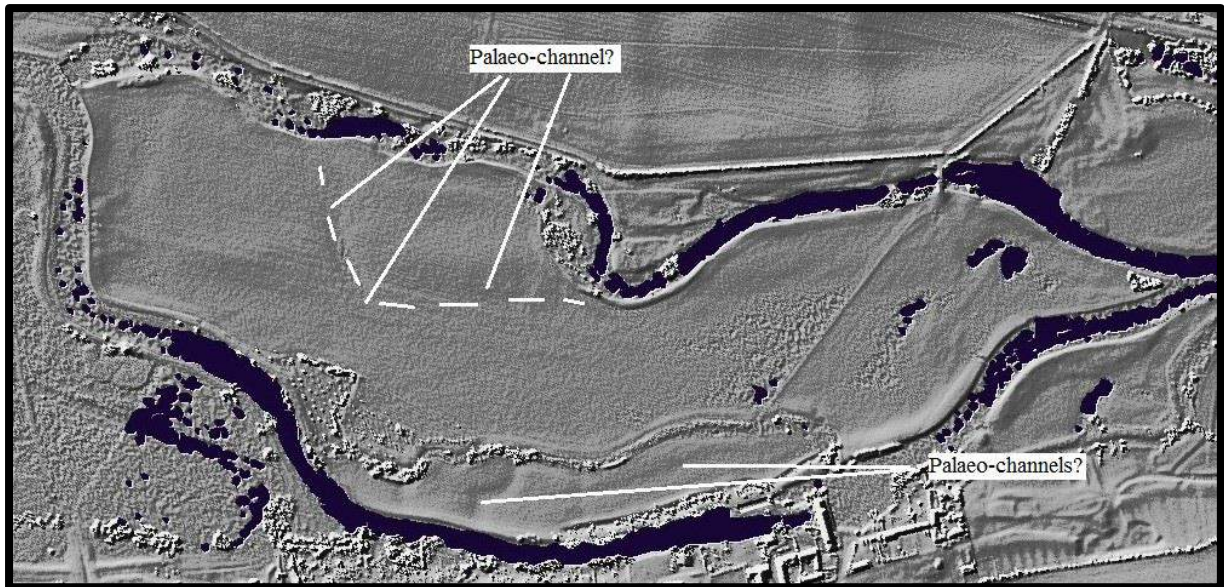


Figure 3.4a Lidar image showing the extent of Area 3 with annotations of possible palaeo-channels of the river Nene

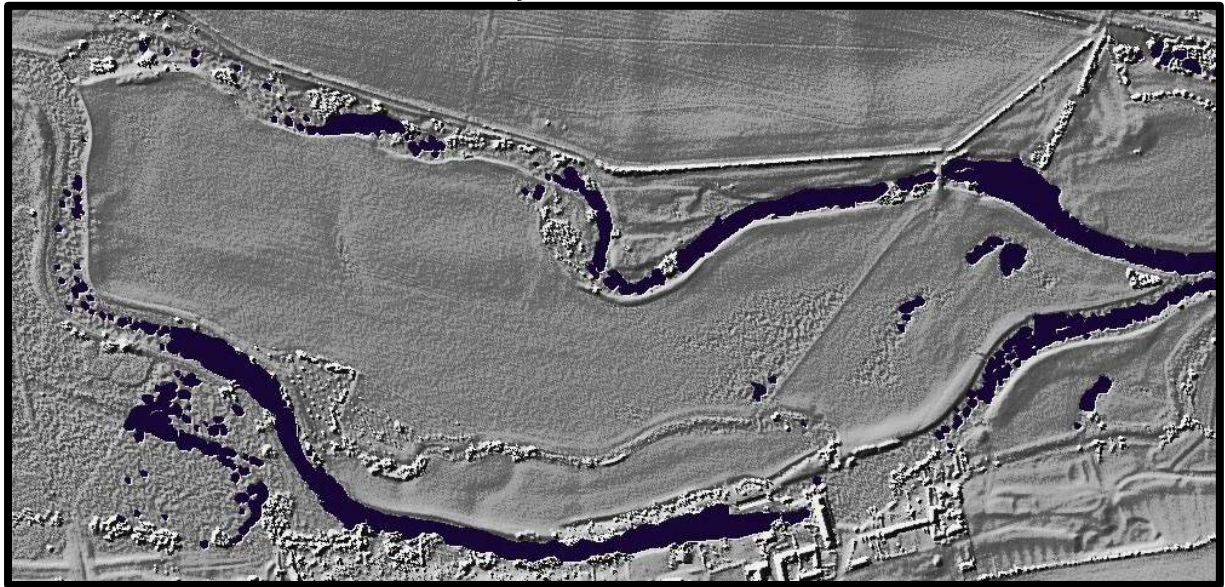


Figure 3.4b Lidar image of the extent of Area 3.

Area 4.

Area 4 is shown in Figure 4.1 and is defined by the river Nene on the south, the hedge-line abutting Area 2 on the west, the railway line on the north and a hedge-line on the east. The Area contains two areas containing a Scheduled Monument, both of which are shown in Figure 4.1. SM 33357 forms an area containing a Bronze Age barrow (Site 4.1) and SM 127 forms part of a much larger scheduling area containing Normangate Field which will be dealt with under details given in Area 6.

The Area is largely within the parish of Ailsworth, but that part contained within the scheduling limit of SM127 is within Castor parish.

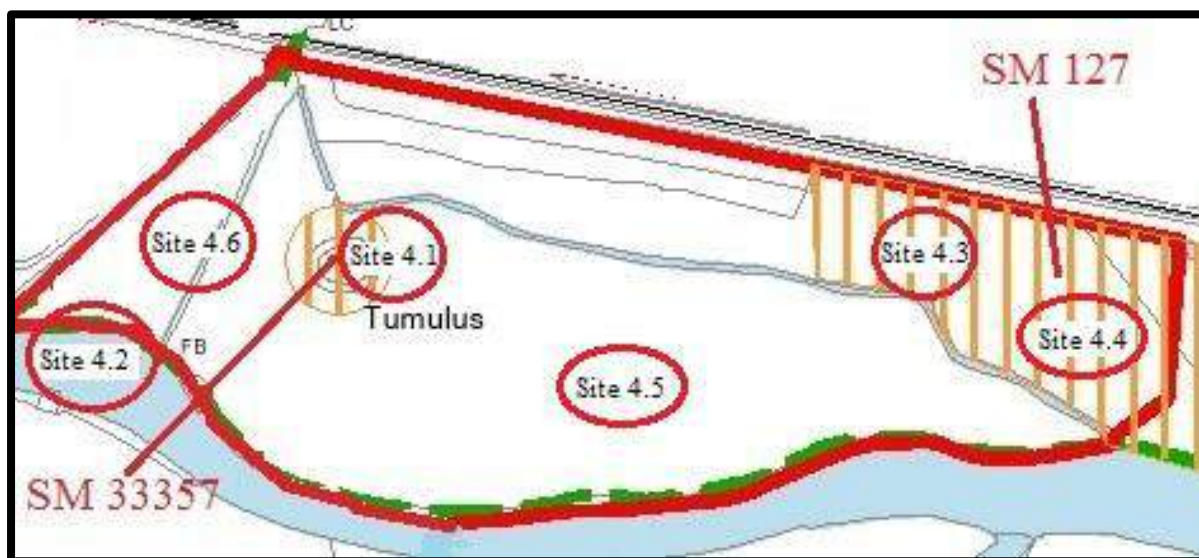


Figure 4.1. Area 4 and its historical and archaeological assets. (Site numbers refer to the listed sites below. Brown shaded areas are the extents of the Scheduled Monument areas).

Site number		4.1	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		511250/297700		Grid Ref		TL 11259770	
HER	01934		Period	BA/ IA	Type	Barrow	Management		PG	Importance	Regional	
References			Artis 1828. Plates 1 and XXXI RCHM 1969 p 17. No. 8 and Fig 10. Hull and Hawkes 1987 p36 plate 14									
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Very Good				Measure 3 Poor		

A barrow standing as an earthwork 100m south of the site of Castor station, on gravel, and standing to a height of approximately 1m and with a diameter of approximately 80m. The top of the mound of the barrow has a depression which suggests at some point the monument has been explored – this may be the remains of the excavations by E.T. Artis in the 1800s. The site is shown from the ground in Figure 4.2. and is a Scheduled Monument (no. SM33357).

It is likely that this is the barrow that Artis recorded in the 1800s and is shown by him on his map of 1828 (see Figure 4.3). The barrow is also likely to be that from which Artis recovered 4 objects during his excavations and which he illustrated in 1828 (Artis 1828, plate XXXI). He comments that the objects (Figures 4.4a and 4.4b) ‘are Antiquities discovered in

clearing the remains of an ancient tumulus'. He gives no other details. There is some debate about the provenance of these objects. Artis is not specific about where exactly these objects were found, only that they were discovered in clearing a Tumulus. The objects are curious in their own right as they appear to be Iron Age and possibly date to the period c. 700 BC (Hull and Hawkes 1987, p 36, plate 14). If they do come from the barrow then it suggests that a 'probably' Bronze Age barrow was being re-used during the early Iron Age- a not inconceivable practice at that period. The close proximity to the two Roman villas (Area 2. Sites 1 and 2) could also imply Roman burials in an earlier barrow with early Roman ancestral metalwork. The other suggestion is that somehow Artis illustrates objects brought back to England by the Earl Fitzwilliam and collected on the Earl's Grand Tour (Hull and Hawkes 1987 p 36)



Figure 4.2. Site 4.1, A barrow of probable Bronze Age date looking to the north-west. The rise of the mound is shown to the right of the tree stump and to the left of the two fenced trees. (SGU2018)

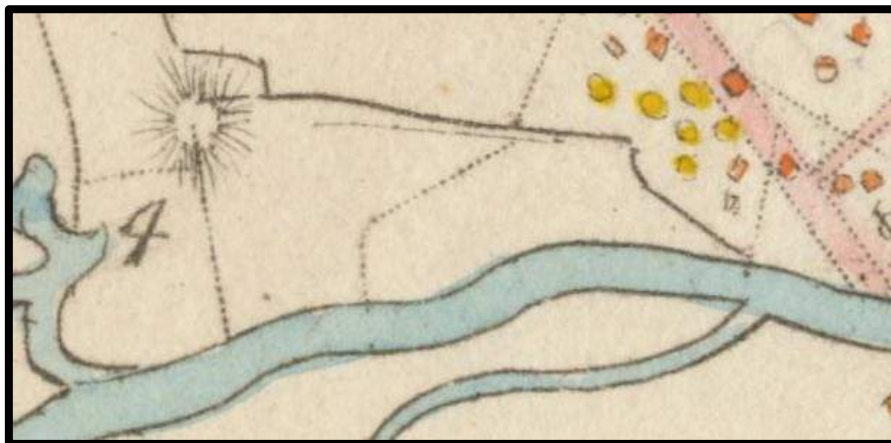


Figure 4.3 Detail of a map dated 1828) showing Area 4. Ermine Street is marked by the oblique line, top right of the image, with the small red shaped areas representing Roman buildings and the yellow areas indicate potteries (kilns?). The site of the barrow (Site 4.1) is marked on the top left by Artis as no 4. (Artis 1828 plate 1

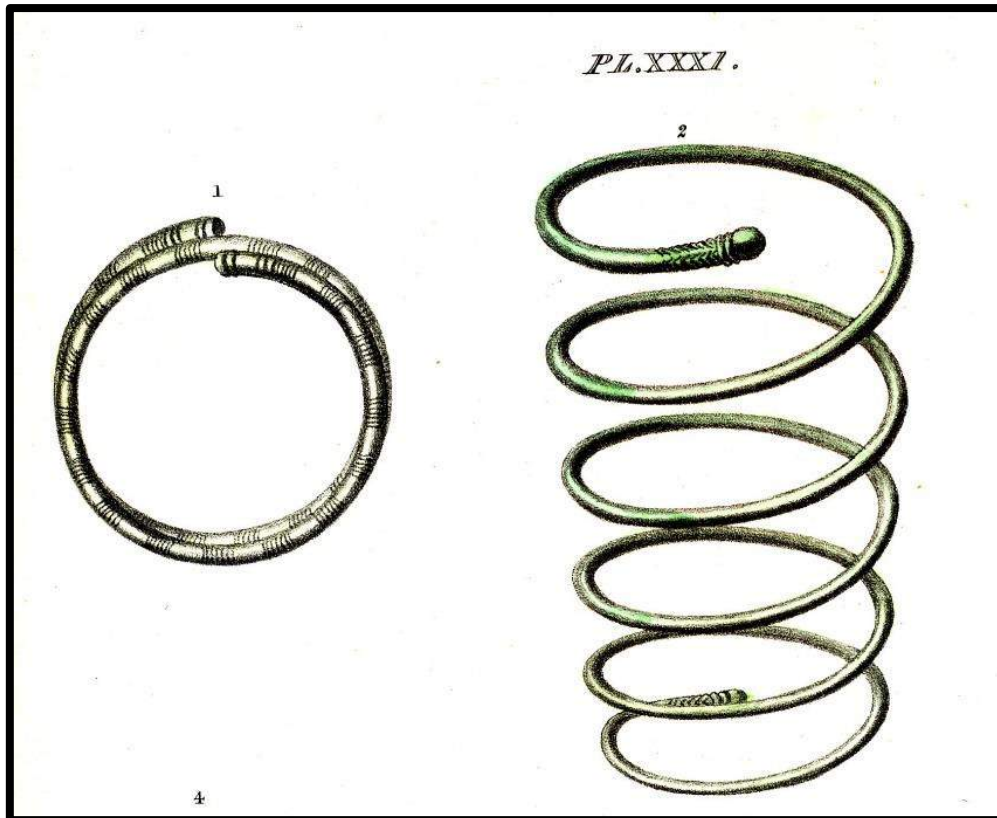


Figure 4.4a Objects 1 & 2 from Plate XXXI illustrated by Artis in 1828.

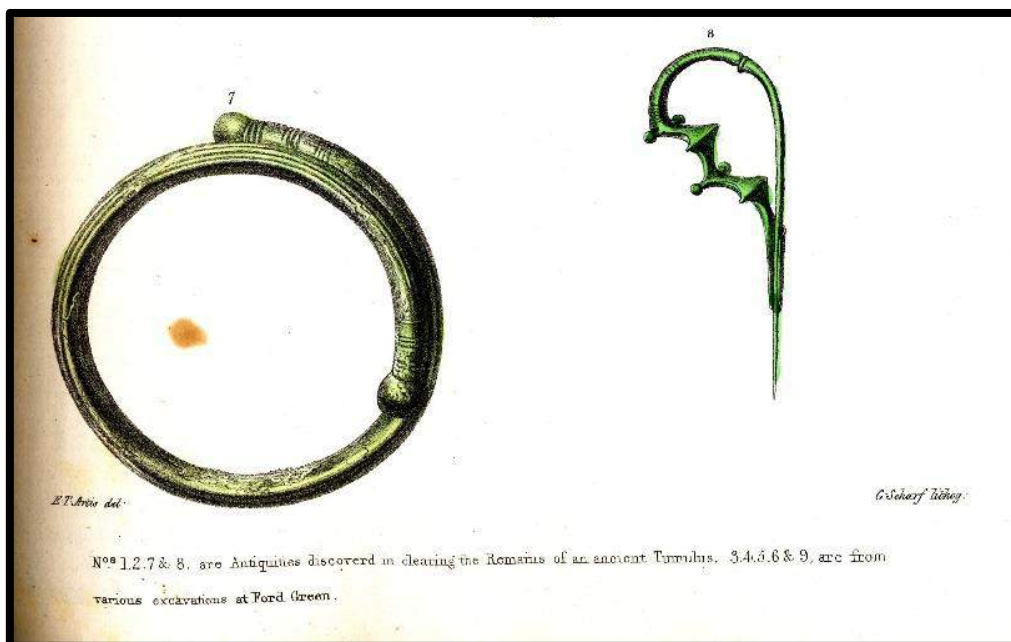


Figure 4.4b Objects 7 & 8 from Plate XXXI illustrated by Artis in 1828.

Site number	4.2	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		511170/297670		Grid Ref		
HER	50549	Period	RB	Type	coin	Management	N/a	Importance	Minor	
References		HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1			Measure 2			Measure 3		
		N/a			N/a			N/a		

A Roman coin found as a casual find from close to the river bank.

Site number	4.3	Parish	Castor	Eastings/ Northings		511500/297700		Grid Ref		
HER	07816	Period	IA	Type	coin	Management	N/a	Importance	Local	
References		HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1			Measure 2			Measure 3		
		N/a			N/a			N/a		

An Iron Age coin found as a casual find within the scheduled area.

Site number	4.4	Parish	Castor	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 115977	
HER	None	Period	Med/post med	Type	R&F	Management	PG	Importance	Local	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Very Good			Measure 3 Poor		

An area of ridge and furrow within the Scheduled Ancient Monument area – see Figure 4.4. The ridges run roughly N-S and are of variable widths. The features are truncated at their northern end by the railway line which was constructed between 1854 -7 (Rhodes 1976) which implies that they were last ploughed prior to this date. These ridges can be compared to the parcels of land shown on a late Open Field map of Castor dated 1892 and shown here as Figure 4.6. On this map these cultivation features are marked within the meadow area of the parish and given the numbers 7254- 7267 – with another parcel of land marked but unreadable due to the fold within the map.

The southern boundary of this set of ridge and furrow had a marked angle part way along it and this coincided with a wider ridge which may be a headland/baulk within the open fields. This angle within the southern boundary of these ridges is that shown on the 1892 map. To the west of this point there are no strips of land shown as this area was either set down to ‘common’ or, at the extreme western end of the area, was part of the quarrying and borrow pitting related to the railway.

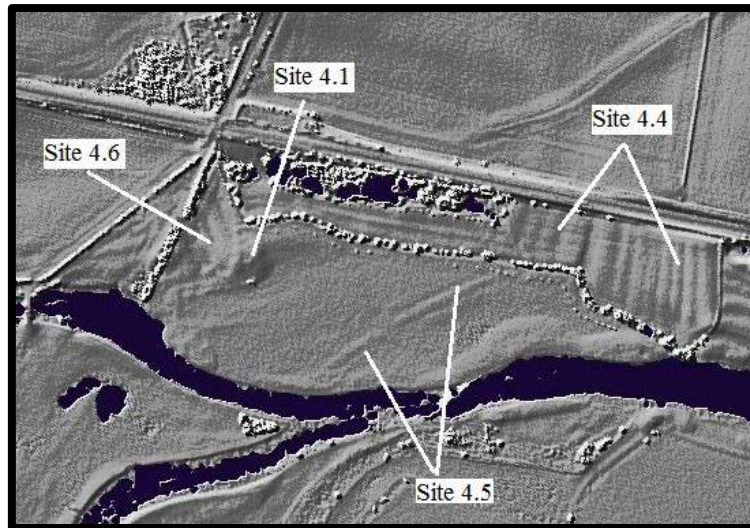


Figure 4.5a Area 4 shown on a Lidar plot with sites marked.

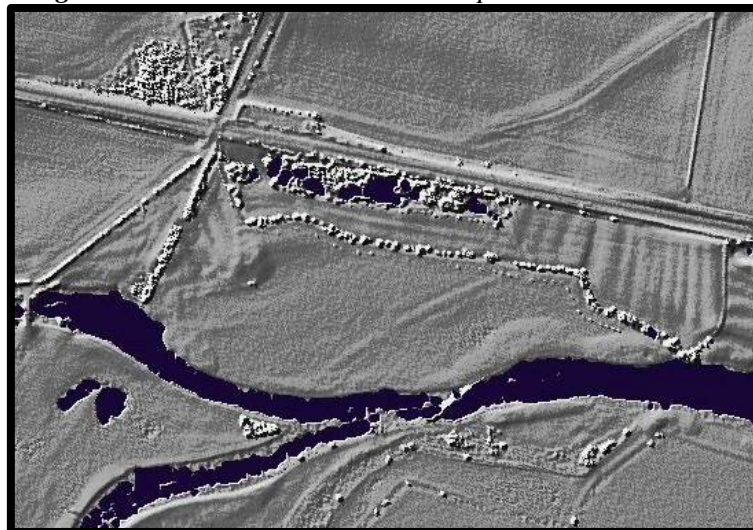


Figure 4.5b The Lidar plot

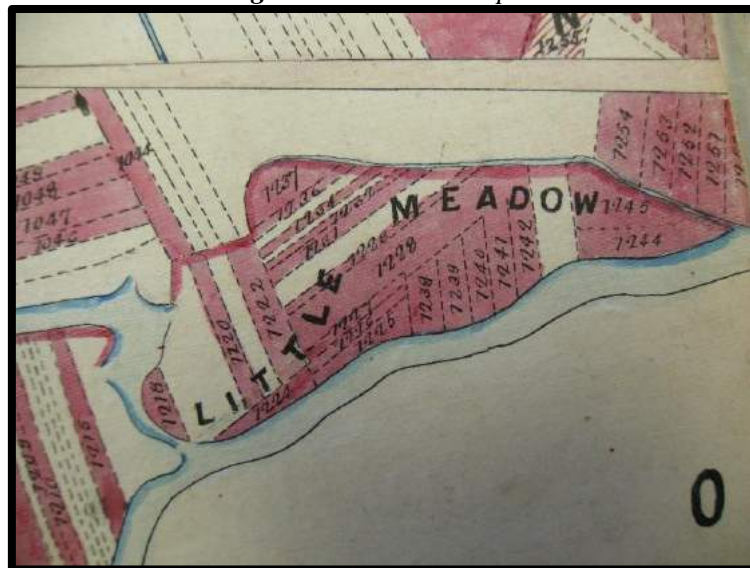


Figure 4.6. Detail from an Open Field map dated 1892 showing Area 4 (Private Collection)



Figure 4.7 Area 4 from an air photography taken during 2016 (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

Site number	4.5	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL 115977	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	Meadow bank?	Management	PG	Importance	Local
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Very Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A linear banked feature that is probably a 'meadow bank' set within the area of 'Little Meadow' shown on the 1892 map shown in Figure 4.6. This bank can be seen on the Lidar plot shown in Figures 4.5a & b and marked as Site 4.5. Meadow banks were part of the early (probably medieval) flood control schemes along the Nene and were intended to control the flow of water both onto the meadow area and from the meadow area if the meadows had been deliberately flooded (Upex 1984. Chap 5 and Fig 5.7).

Site number	4.6	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL 112977	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	Route way?	Management	PG	Importance	Minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

Slight earthworks that probably form part of the early route way system within the parish of Ailsworth. The features are shown on the Lidar plot shown in Figure 4.5a & b and match the line of the open field strips shown in Figure 4.6. Route ways were often focused onto distant landscape features and in this case the route may have used the barrow (Site 4.1 above) as a marker as it appears to aim for it and then respect it by swinging around to the west where the route may have forded the river.

General comments

1. An area of 'borrow pits' running along the south side of the railway line and perhaps linked with the railway and its construction between 1845-7.
2. Some banking along the side of the river shown in Figure 4.5a which may be connected to river dredging.

Area 5.

Area 5 is defined by the railway on its southern side, the parish boundary between Sutton and Ailsworth on the western side, the line of the former A47 to the north and Station Road to the west. This area is shown in detail in Figure 2 and Figure 5.1. The Area has part of the major scheduled area (Scheduled Monument Number PE127) of Normangate Field within its eastern boundary – this is shown in Figure 5.1

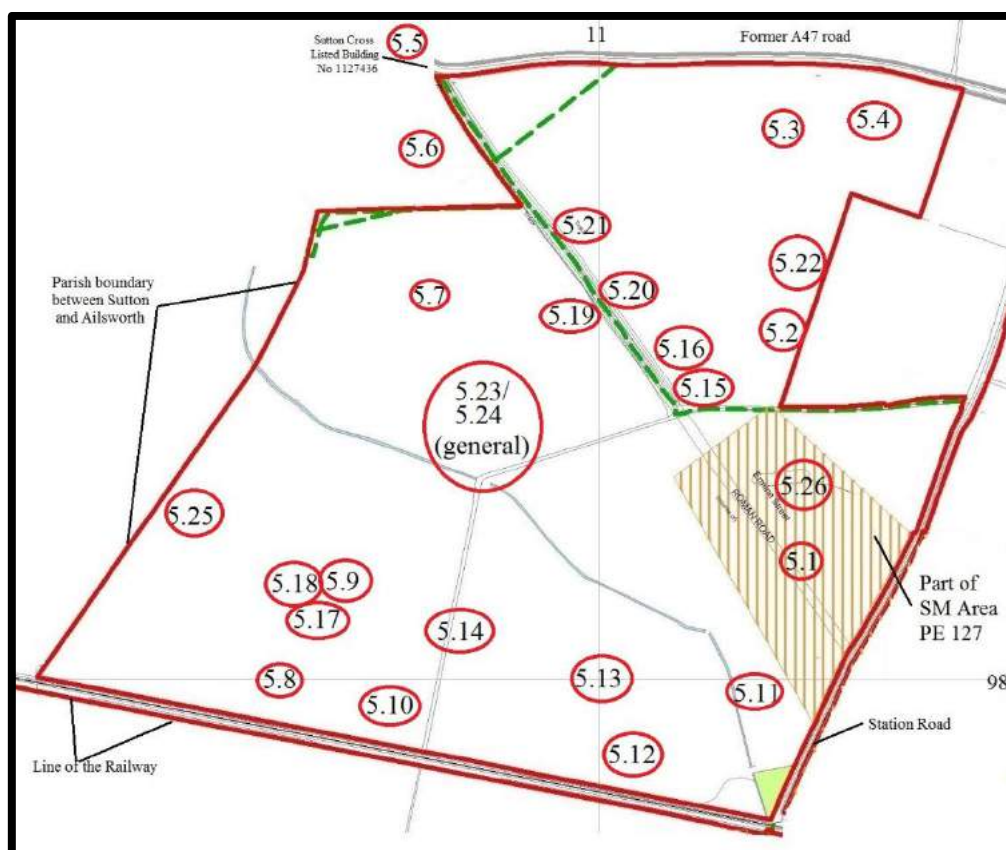


Figure 5.1 Area 5 and its archaeological and historical assets (site numbers refer to the listed sites below)

Site number	5.1	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		HER 11302-511400/298200 HER 07793-511350/298150		Grid Ref	TL 113983 (centre) *See text for individual refs
HER	11302 07793	Period	IA/RB	Type	Roman buildings Industrial/kilns/pits	Management	A	Importance	I/national-National
References		HER Artis 1828 (various plates for Normangate Field) RCHM 1969. 17. Fig 10, plate 3							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor	

The western part of the 'Normangate Field' scheduled area (SM no. PE 127), with this part divided off from the rest of this area by the line of Station Road (see Figure 5.1 above). The scheduled area extends to the east into Castor parish which is listed within this report as Area 6 (below). This scheduled area included part of the line of Roman Ermine Street and the junction of King Street.

There are two finds marked within Area 5 on the HER, both included within Site 5.1. HER 11302 is given as the earthwork of a road (Roman) – which forms the line of King Street. The other HER records that of the casual find of a brooch, bracelet, finger ring and pottery. There are no more details of this find but it probably represents a burial with the finds forming grave goods.

The RCHM (1969, 17) records Roman buildings and kilns at approximately TL 112984. Artis also shows a Roman building and 6 kilns in this area (see Figure 5.2) in approximately TL 11229830, 11289848, 11249844, 11159841, 11269834 and 11229830. A Roman building was excavated by Artis at TL 11289829 (RCHM 1969, p.17. no19) and stone scatters, tile and pottery have also been found within the scheduled area in at least 10 other places and on both sides of Ermine Street at TL 11079834, 11039829, 11119836, 11209829, 11159826, 11389835, 11289919, 11339810, 11309806 and 11339802.

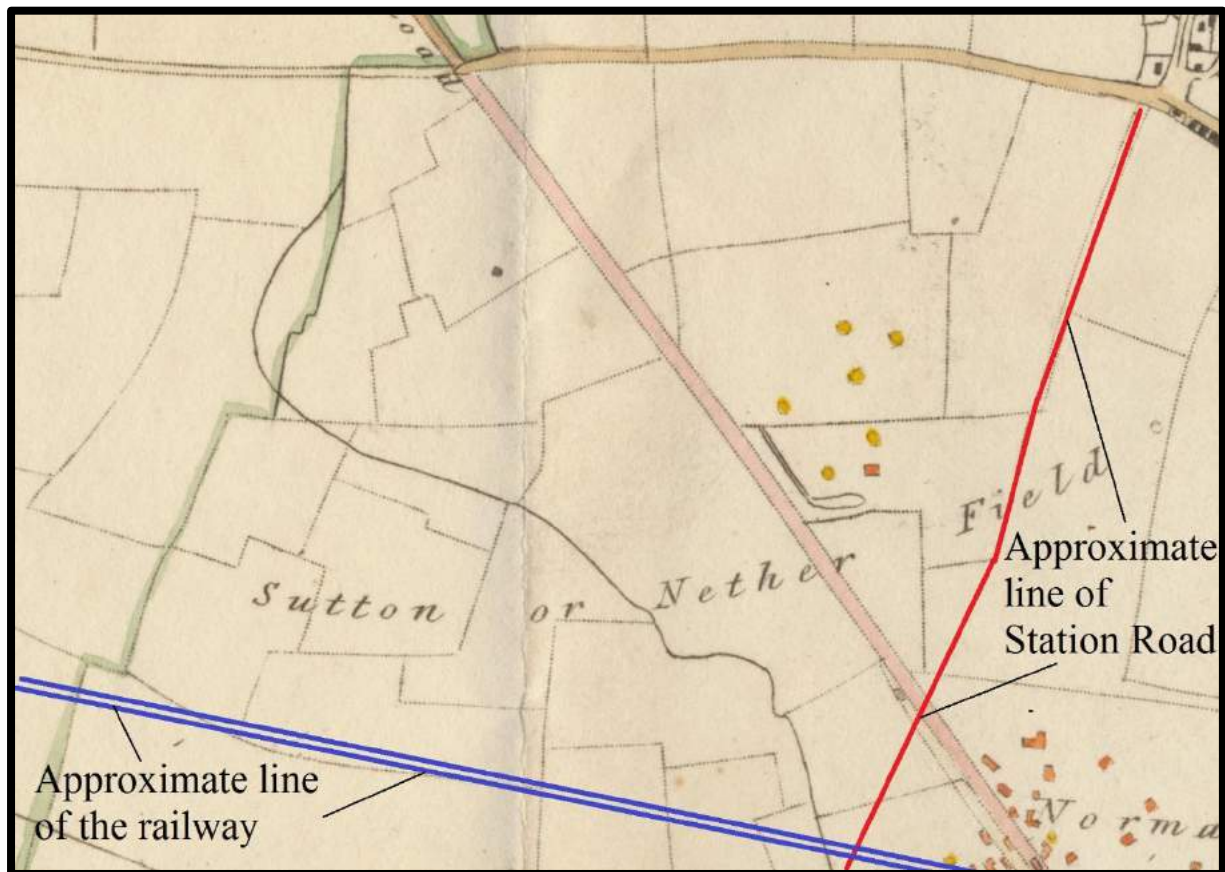


Figure 5.2. Area 5 outlined on a detail from the 1828 map by E.T. Artis with the modern lines of Station Road and the 1845 railway line marked. On Artis's map Roman buildings are shown as red areas and kilns as yellow areas. Roman Ermine Street runs obliquely across the image. (Artis 1828 plate 1)

The whole area of Normangate Field has been covered by the geophysical survey carried out by Archaeological Services, Durham (ASD 2018) which is shown in its entirety in Figure 5.3, where Areas 5 and 6 are marked. The detail of Area 5 is shown in Figure 5.4 where both King Street and Ermine Street are shown and can be compared to the detail taken from the

1828 map where Artis only shows Ermine Street and did not recognise the existence of King Street.

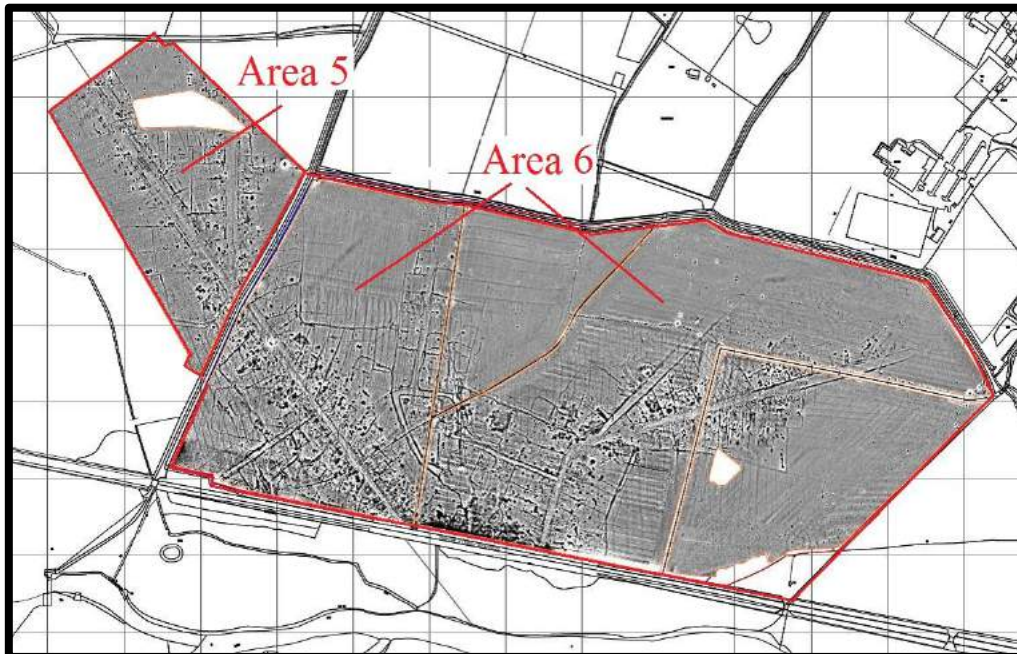


Figure 5.3. (ASD 2018)

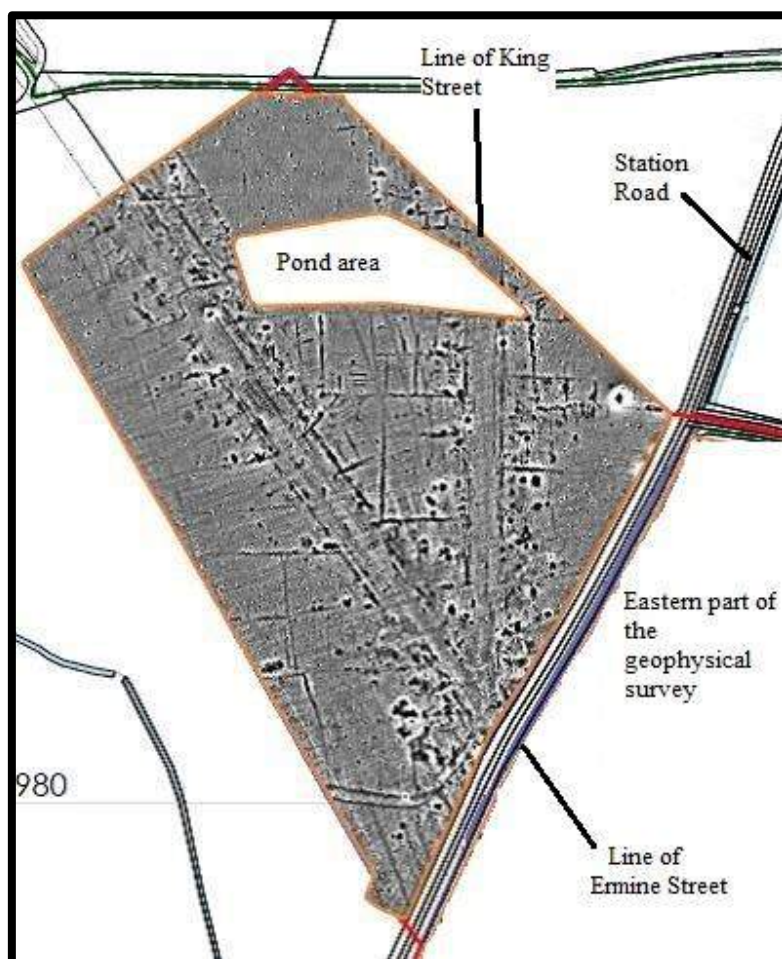


Figure 5.4 *The geophysical Survey of the scheduled area within Area 5.
(Taken from ASD. 2018. Fig 3) (ASD 2018)*

The details extracted from the ASD survey are shown in Figure 5.5 and the numbering system is referred to below. The north-west/south-east aligned Ermine Street has been detected across the centre of this area (**6b**). As in Areas 4 and 5 (of the geophysical survey) to the east, this corresponds to a slight ridge noted in the field. A former field boundary, shown on historic OS maps, also follows the course of Ermine Street. A north/south road has also been detected in the eastern part of the area (**6c**) and corresponds to a road identified as King Street (Road 26) in aerial photographic surveys. A narrower double-ditched road or track (**6d**) has been detected in the south of the area, aligned broadly east/west and turning to the north-east to join Ermine Street.

The majority of enclosures detected in this area appear to be perpendicular to the north/south road (**6e**) rather than Ermine Street. There is some evidence of roadside features along Ermine Street, but many of these seem to be discrete features along the southern side; it is possible that some of these may represent funerary monuments, which often lined Roman roads beyond the limits of settlement. As in the other areas, the features detected here, especially in the southern part of the area, probably represent several phases of activity rather than a single phase of occupation. Several possible oven or kiln features have been identified in this area (**6f**). These are concentrated in the enclosures along King Street in the east of the area. Negative magnetic anomalies, which could represent the remains of a stone structure (**6g**) have been identified in the east of this area. The archaeological remains in this area appear to continue to both the north and west of the surveyed area (the scheduled area), along both sides of Ermine Street and King Street.

Clearly the area within the whole of the scheduled area is densely packed with archaeological features that are almost exclusively Roman and reflect the north western lineation of roadside settlement along Ermine Street and King Street away from the river crossing. The geophysical survey suggests that stone based (foundation?) buildings are fewer in this part of Normangate Field as compared to Area 6 to the east of Station Road. However, the area is clearly divided up into small ditched areas of fields or paddocks and these may locate wooden structures which the survey didn't show.

What is interesting is that the survey shows what the air photographs suggested, that the general trend of paddock boundaries follows the orientation of King Street and not Ermine Street. In fact Ermine Street appears to overlay this paddocked area and may indicate some relationship to the way that the Roman road system evolved in this area. Perhaps King Street is the first road system to be established and thus orientated the field layout to respect it and Ermine Street is a later creation that has had to cut over the earlier layout.

Figure 5.6 shows the geophysical interpretation of the area.



Figure 5.5. Archaeological interpretation of the geophysical survey. Numbering refers to numbers outlined within the text.

Purple dots = possible ovens or kilns/Grey shading = roads/Dark linear features = ditches/ Light grey linear features = structures
(ASD 2018)

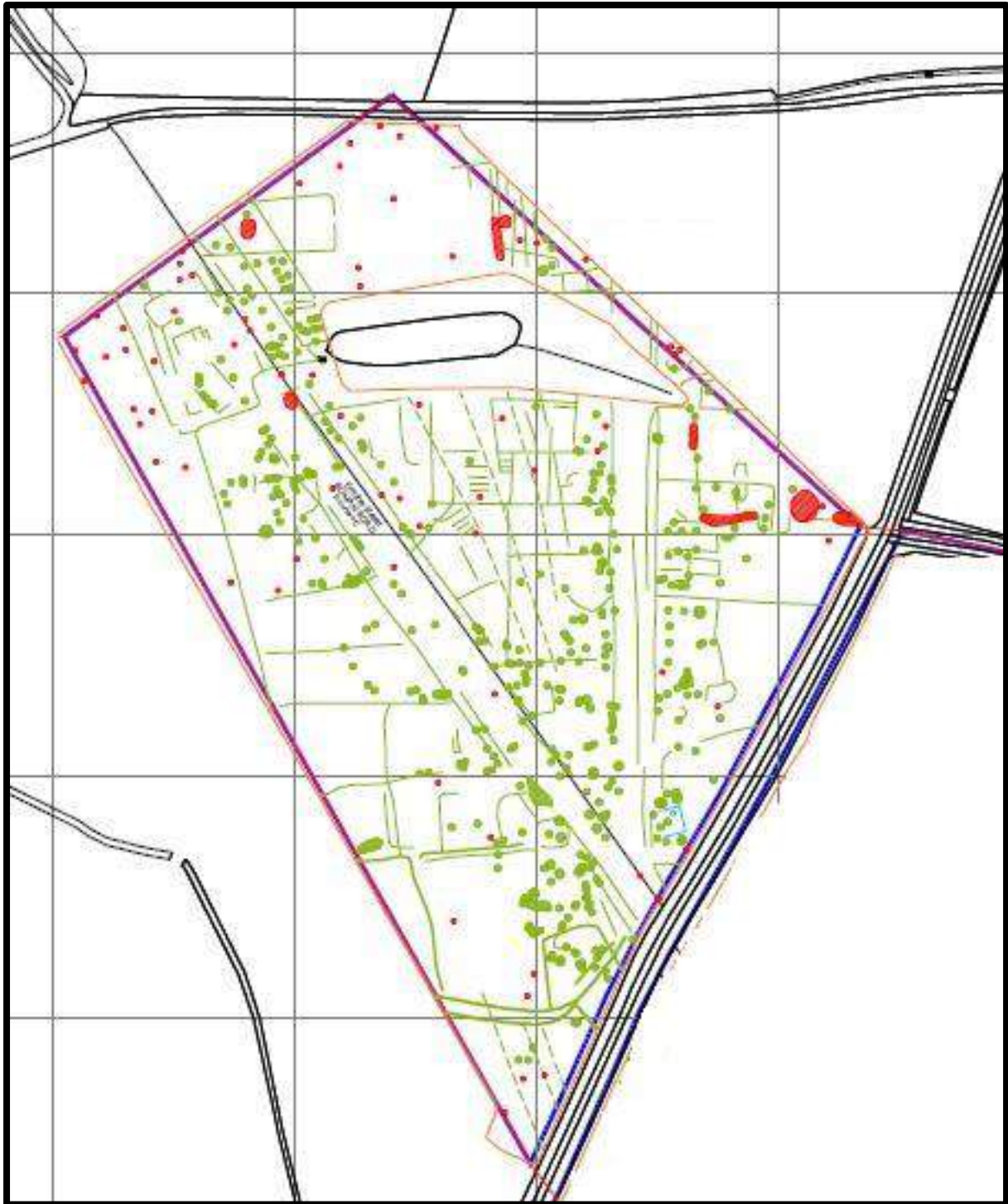


Figure 5.6. *Geophysical interpretation of the survey. Red = dipolar magnetic anomaly; Green = positive magnetic anomaly; Blue = negative magnetic anomaly (taken from ASD 2018)*

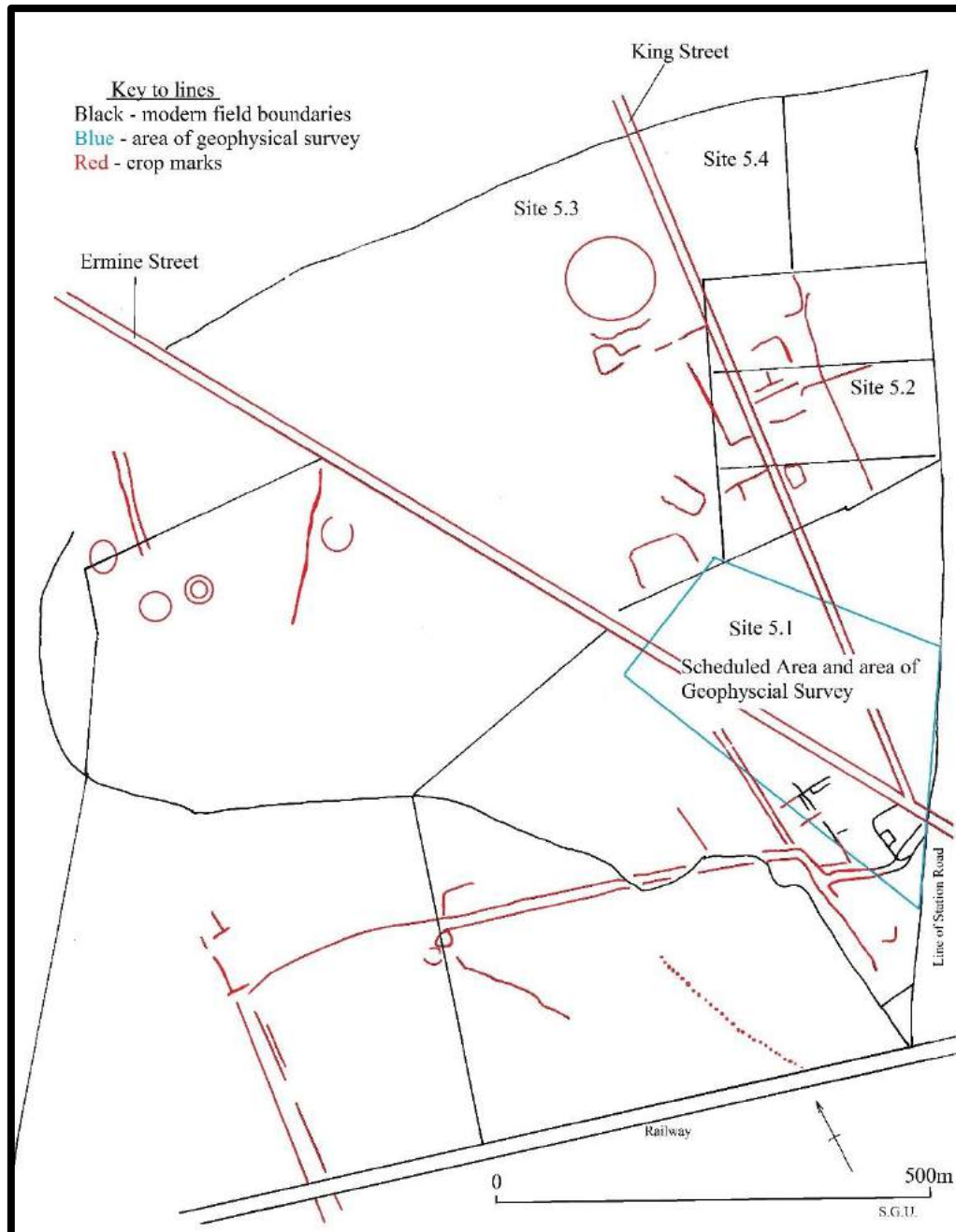


Figure 5.7 Plot of crop marks within Area 5 taken from various air photographic sources.
(See also Figure 5.1)

Site number	5.2	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings			Grid Ref	TL 115983 (centre)	
HER	None	Period	RB	Type	Encl/ fields	Management	A	Importance	Regional
References									
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A series of crop marks that extends to the north and outside of the scheduled area and that covered by the geophysical survey and shown in Figures 5.1 and 5.7. The links between both these crop marks and the features shown on the geophysical survey and shown in Figures 5.4, 5.5, & 5.6 suggest a series of paddocks extending along the line of King Street and set out to align with this road. In addition to the paddocks there are also what appear on the air photographs to be a series of enclosures of unknown date but probably prehistoric. These air photographs are shown in Figure 5.8 and 5.9



Figure 5.8 Air photograph looking south down the line of King Street, showing evidence of paddock enclosures set out to respect the line of the Roman road. Station road is on the left. (SGU/NVAT/1976)

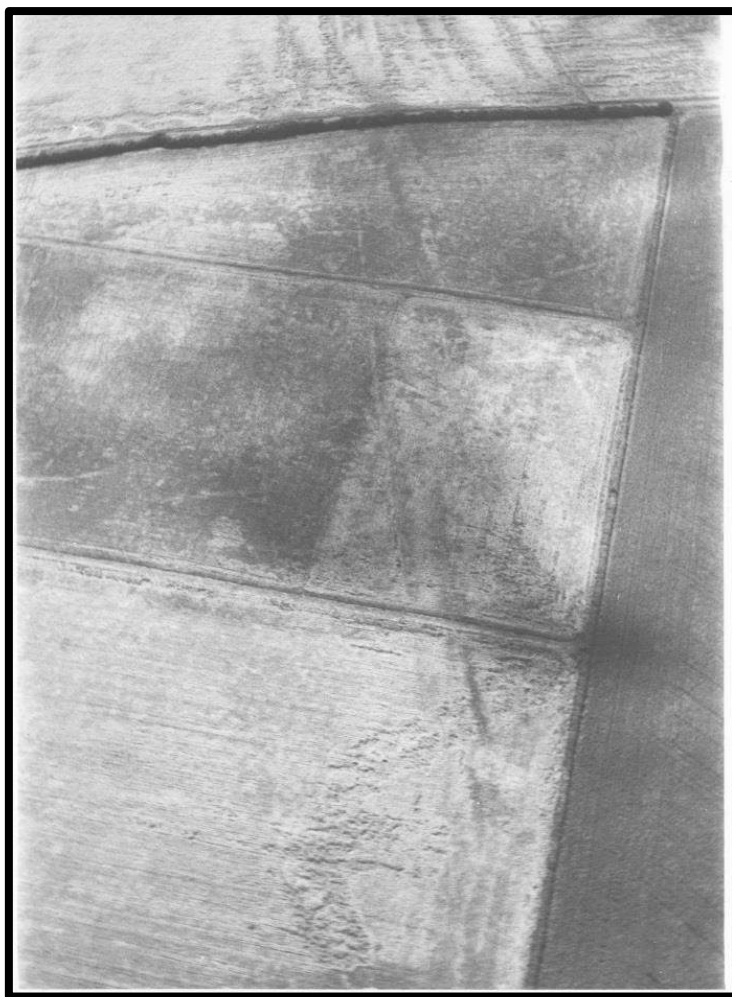


Figure 5.9 Air photograph looking south down the line of King Street (centre) showing evidence of paddock enclosures set out to respect the line of the Roman road. (SGU/NVAT/1976)

Site number	5.3	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		511300/298700	Grid Ref		TL 112898772	
HER	09100	Period	Neo/BA?	Type	Henge/ settlement	Management	A	Importance	Regional	
References		HER RCHM 1969. P15 no 1; p17, no. 17 & plate 4								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

A large circular feature (250 feet /76m dia) showing as a crop mark (see Figure 5.10) on various air photographs (CUAPC & SGU/NVAT). The circle has no visible features within the centre but is probably a henge type monument of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age date. The ring is perhaps too large to be classed as a barrow. Close by are other crop marks of what the RCHM described as a ‘settlement’ (RCHM 1969, p 17 no 14) with a number of discontinued lengths of ditch including a semi-circular feature and covering 5 acres. This description may include in its extent the field boundaries and enclosures described here as Site 5.2. although they are in fact probably separate monuments and have been listed here as such. Henges are considered to be ceremonial monuments with a date range between the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC (Burl, 1976 chap. 2; Pollard, 2008 chap. 6; Bradley 2007).



Figure 5.10 Site 5.3 looking east toward Ailsworth village (top left) and Station Road (top). The large ring of what may be a henge monument is centre and the settlement included within this site is to the right of the ring. Site 5.4 (quarry) can be seen to the upper left of the large ring) (SGU/NVAT/1976)

Site number	5.4	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 115987	
HER	None	Period	Modern?	Type	quarry	Management	A	Importance	minor	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good (This audit)			Measure 2 Very Good			Measure 3 Poor		

A quarry area to the west of Ailsworth village and to the east of Site 5.3 (above). This quarry is not shown on Artis' map of 1828 (Figure 5.2) nor on the 1846 map (NRO map 236). Thus it appears to be a late Victorian quarry perhaps linked with providing aggregate to the villages of Ailsworth and Castor or perhaps linked to the Turnpike road which followed the line of what became the A47 trunk road through both villages. The quarry is also shown in Figure 5.10 (above)

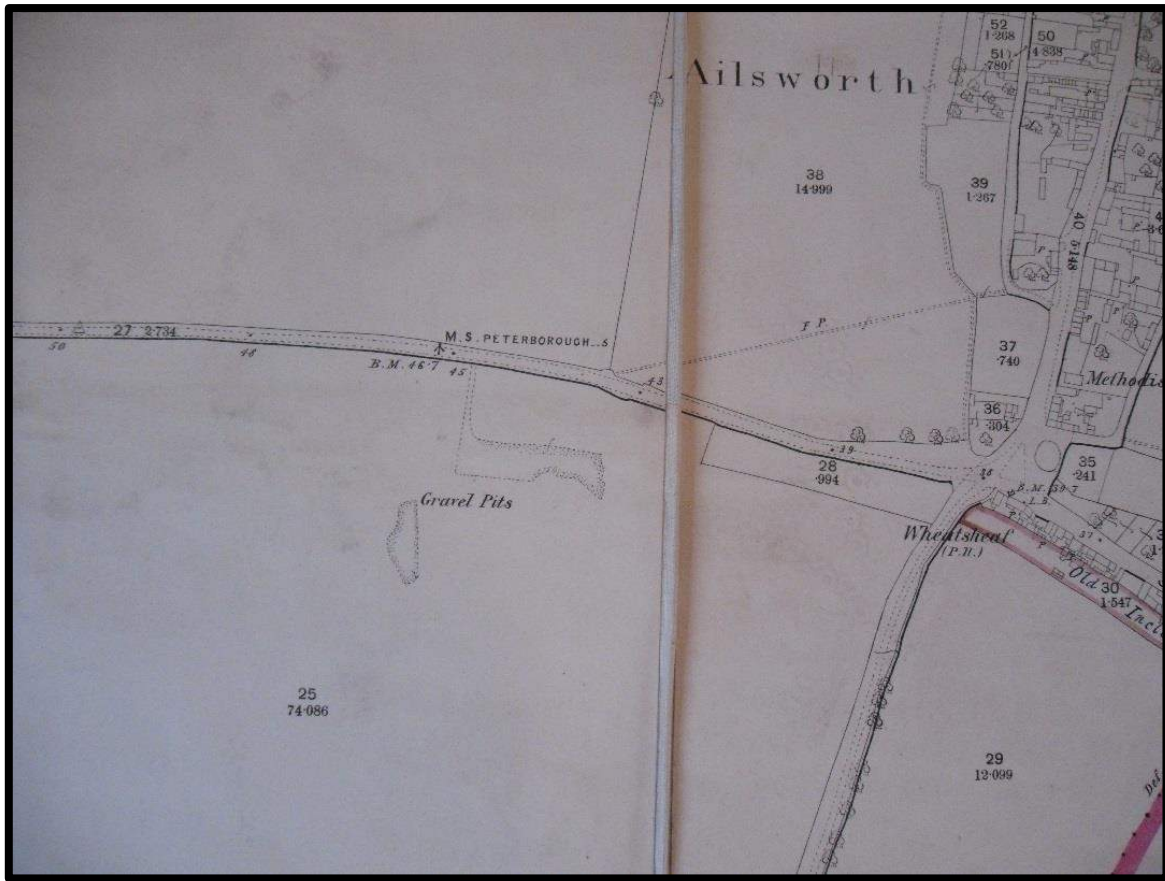


Figure 5.11. Quarry (Site 5.4) area shown on the 1898 enclosure map.
(HRO. CCS 33)

Site number	5.5	Parish	Sutton/ Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		510762/298846		Grid Ref	TL1076898839	
HER	01585	Period	Med/Post Med	Type	Cross	Management	N/a	Importance	local	
References		CAMUS Project 2004. 122 & 137								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Fair		

Sutton Cross at the junction of Ailsworth, Sutton and Upton parish boundaries. The site was in the medieval period the position of a medieval cross marking the junction of Sutton Crossways and Ermine Street. The cross is listed as a grade 2 Scheduled Monument (number 1127436) and was listed in 1974. The original medieval cross base is all that survives of the structure but the upper part of the cross has recently been replaced by a modern reproduction – which was recently (2018) vandalised (see Figure 5.12).



Figure 5.12. The base of Sutton Cross with the broken replacement upper part of the structure after vandalism in 2018. (SGU2018)

Site number	5. 6	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings	511000/299000	Grid Ref			
HER	00476	Period	IA/RB?	Type	Quern	Management		Importance	minor
References	HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1			Measure 2			Measure 3		

A quern stone found through field walking. No other details

Site number	5.7	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 107985 (Center)		
HER	09087	Period	BA	Type	4 Barrows /track/ /ditch	Management	A	Importance	Local*
References	RCHM 1969 p 15. Nos 1-4								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Fair			Measure 3 Poor		

Part of a barrow cemetery consisting of 4 barrows represented by ring ditches on air photographs that also extends into Sutton parish to the west where other ring ditches are known. The barrows are shown in Figure 5.13. One barrow is cut by the modern hedge line (top left- Fig 5.13), two barrows are centre left, one with an inner circle, while the fourth is centre right. Above this barrow is the line of a ditch which extends through the area for 200m. Cutting under

the hedge line and to the right of the barrow is a trackway that runs into Area 5 for some 30m but extends to the north of the modern hedge for another 120m. This is not seen on the air photograph shown in Figure 5.13 but is marked on Figure 5.7.



Figure 5.13. Site 5.7 Four ring ditches representing ploughed out Bronze Age barrows to the west of Ermine Street (oblique right). One barrow is cut by the modern hedge line (top left), two barrows are centre left while the fourth is centre right. Above this barrow is the line of a ditch which extends through the area for 200m. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

Site number	5.8	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 105981	
HER	None	Period	Unknown Neo?	Type	Pit group	Management	A	Importance	Local	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure Poor		

A series of pits shown on air photographs that are of unknown date. However, pits of similar type and grouping are often seen by excavation to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. Similar pits groupings occur to the south of the A47 road in Sutton parish and are also seen only on air photographs. The pits are shown in plan in Figure 5.7 and also in Figures 5.14a & 14b.

Site number	5.9	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 106981 (centre)	
HER	None	Period	RB?	Type	Boundary ditch? Trackway	Management	A	Importance	Local	
References		RCHM 1969 p 17. No. 15								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good			Measure Poor		

A ditch seen on air photographs traceable for 500m and running W.N.W- S.S.E. The southern part of this system appears to be a trackway which appears to end and a single ditch turns to



Figure 5.14a. The southern area of Area 5 looking north showing Sites 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10 The green area running left to right (centre) is an area of alluvial soil that probably represents former shallow stream courses of a geological period. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

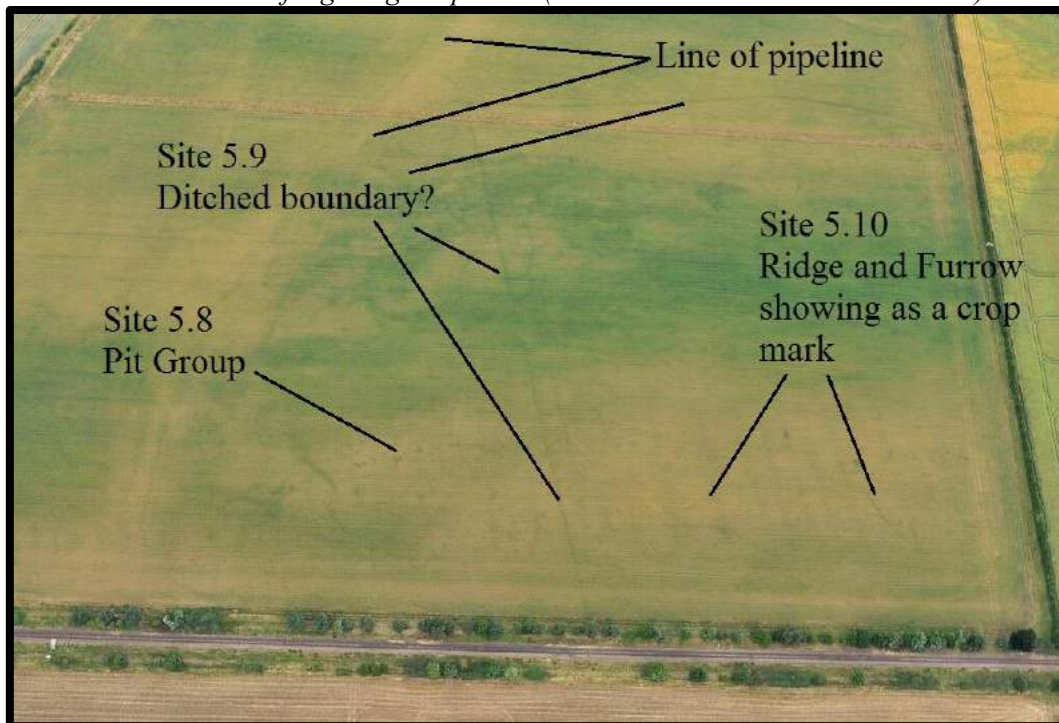


Figure 5.14b. Interpretive view of Figure 5.14a showing the position of sites. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

the east and runs for 650m – along part of this length the air photographs show it as a trackway again. At the angular turn (from roughly N-S to E-W) and slightly to the north of this turn there are other crop marks which may be related to this described system. These marks consist of short lengths of ditch with right angled turns (these are shown in detail in Figure 5.7).

Site number	5.10	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL 106980	
None	N.A	Period	Med/Post med	Type	R&F	Management	A	Importance	minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good In arable and about ploughed out – only seen on APs.		Measure 3 Poor		

An area of former ridge and furrow shown on air photographs as crop marks but not visible on the ground. These represent the former open field cultivation strips of the parish within the former Nether Field. The furlongs are shown on a map of the area in 1892 (Private Collection). For further details about the open field arrangement in this Area see below.

Site number	5.11	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		511200/298000 (centre)	Grid Ref		
HER	09098	Period	IA/RB	Type	Ditch/ trackway /enclosure	Management	A	Importance	Regional
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A complex of crop marks including a trackway(s) that appears to link with that described in 5.9 (above) and other crop marks showing part of an enclosure and other markings linked to the main Normangate Field complex within Site 5.1 and the geophysical survey (above). Part of the trackway is shown in Figure 5.15.

Site number	5.12	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL 112978	
HER	None	Period	BA/IA	Type	Pit alignment	Management	A	Importance	Local*
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A pit alignment seen on air photographs and running roughly N-S for some 280m where it is cut by the line of the railway. This feature is shown in Figure 5.7. Pit alignments are known from many local areas and considered to be a late Bronze Age and Iron Age feature related to land management (Deegan 2007. Upex 2018. 9-58).



Figure 5.15. Trackway showing as a crop mark within part of the area of Site 5.11 looking south. Ermine Street is running obliquely across the frame (bottom left) and Station Road is running top to bottom (left). (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

Site number	5.13	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings	511000/298000	Grid Ref			
HER	52110	Period	IA	Type	Brooch	Management	N/a	Importance	Local*
References	HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

Metal detector find of a brooch described as being Iron Age – no further details

Site number	5.14	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		510800/298100	Grid Ref		
HER	09169	Period	RB/ uncertain	Type	ditch	Management	A	Importance	local
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

The HER reports a ditch shown on air photographs. This is presumably the ditch see in Figure 5.7 running NW- SE. Uncertain why the HER refers to this as being Roman.

Site number	5.15	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		511100/298400	Grid Ref		
HER	10073	Period	uncertain	Type	Cropmark uncertain	Management	A	Importance	local
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

The HER reports a crop mark close to the line of Ermine Street. No further details but this may simply be related to the major complex of Normangate Field to the south east.

Site number	5.16	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		511200/298400	Grid Ref		
HER	09099	Period	RB	Type	buildings /kilns/ pottery/ ditches	Management	A	Importance	Regional
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

The HER reports the position of buildings, kilns, linear (ditched?) features and pottery based on crop marked evidence, archival research and field walking. This is presumably an extension to the area of Roman occupation within the area of Normangate Field to the south east and could be similar to Site 5.15 above.

The Sites 5.17 to 5.20 were cut as part of the Transco Gas Pipeline which ran across the area of Area 5 (see Network Archaeology 1997; 1998; 1999; 1999a & No date). The line of this pipeline is shown in Figure 5.16 and 5.17 (below).

The HER reference numbers 50671; 50688; 50670; 50669 have been listed separately below and have given their sites to the Site numbers within this report but the line of the pipeline has been also treated as a separate entity within the descriptions that follow.



Figure 5.16 Air photograph looking west showing the route of the Transco Gas Pipeline showing as a crop mark. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection)

Site number	5.17	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings	510520/298170	Grid Ref			
HER	50671	Period	RB. post med	Type	Gully.pit /ph /pottery	Management	A	Importance	Local*
References	HER Transco Pipeline Site 9 (1999) (see below)								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Excellent. Grey literature report- poor access for public		

Site number	5.18	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings	510568/298240	Grid Ref			
HER	50688	Period	RB	Type	Gully/ph/ pottery	Management		Importance	Local*
References	HER Transco- Pipeline Site 34 (see below)								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Excellent. Grey literature report- poor access for public		

Site no.	5.19	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings	511000/29850 0	Grid Ref			
HER	50670	Period	RB	Type	Cemetery Pits/ph/ mausoleum /well/	Management		Importance	Regional
References	HER Transco Gas Pipeline								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Excellent. Grey literature report- poor access for public		

Site number	5.20	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		511022/298540	Grid Ref		
HER	50669	Period	RB	Type	Temple/ Ditch/ Burials/ well	Management		Importance	Regional
References		HER Transco Gas Pipeline 1999 Transco Gas Pipeline 1999a							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Excellent. Grey literature report- poor access for public		

Sites 7 and 8

These two sites lie immediately either side of Ermine Street Roman Road, which survives here as a distinct agger and is presently used as a farm track. Both sites were identified during the field survey in 1997 by a scatter of Romano-British pottery and a small number of geophysical anomalies. Five evaluation trenches (01-05) were originally opened at each site. This was followed at Site 7 by the machine opening of a further evaluation trench (07) and two further areas for larger scale investigation (06 and 08). At Site 8, three larger areas were opened (06-08).

Site 7 (Trenches 01-08 – See Figure 5.17)

The five original evaluation trenches (01-05) and the additional evaluation trench (07) located a complex of quarry pits stretching from Ermine Street for 120m along the pipeline easement, and, within Trench 03, a discrete scatter of Romano-British cultural debris (pottery, bone, metalwork) lying adjacent to the Roman Road and sealing the latest fill of the quarry pits. The latter were almost certainly dug to provide the material for constructing Ermine Street in the mid 1st century AD, whilst the artefacts appear to have been dumped into hollows in the top of the quarry pits, partly to dispose of this rubbish, but also to level the ground. Area 06, which was opened up to determine the extent of the artefact scatter, exposed the foundations of a small Roman building, possibly a *mausoleum*, as well as a continuation of the artefact concentration, two upright limestone blocks associated with a possible pathway (the former tentatively interpreted as boundary markers) and part of Ermine Street Roman Road itself. Area 08 was opened up to determine whether archaeological remains were present within the area beyond that immediately adjacent to Ermine Street. Although no archaeological structures or features were located, the excavation of three, 1m-wide, slots did reveal additional artefact scatters, again sealing the quarry pit material.

Site 8 (Trenches 01-08 – see Figure 5.17)

Trenches 04 and 05 nearest Ermine Street produced the most significant results of the five original evaluation trenches (01-05), including the Roman roadside ditch into which a human grave had been cut, a possible cremation, and a limestone-filled post-hole, the latter perhaps representing the former position of a grave marker. A larger area (06) excavated between 04 and 05, exposed another grave, a possible well, a large pit immediately adjacent to Ermine Street (another grave?) another limestone-filled post-hole and a U-shaped gully, the latter thought to represent the boundary of a formal burial ground. The opening up of two further areas (07 and 08) revealed five additional inhumations (demonstrating that the cemetery had at least two main phases), as well as a complete Roman storage jar at the foot of one of the graves, a stone trough, and the ground plan of a Roman building containing a pitched limestone and mortared platform. This building is tentatively interpreted as a Romano-British temple (Figure

5.17a). Also investigated was a large silt-filled hollow, the lower part of which was lined with pebbles. The latter possessed a pair of parallel grooves, suggestive of wheel ruts, and therefore hinting at the former use of wheeled transport at this location, perhaps for the construction of the building (or its dismantlement). Further from the road, two Roman drainage ditches, one containing a 1st century AD coin, were among the few archaeological features located in Trenches 01-03.

Site 9 (Trenches 01-08- See Figure 5.17)

The eight trenches opened here located few of the geophysical anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. Those that were located were little more than slight hollows in the top of the alluvium and many of the anomalies may in fact have been natural features. Of the finds that were made almost all of these were flint flakes from the topsoil.

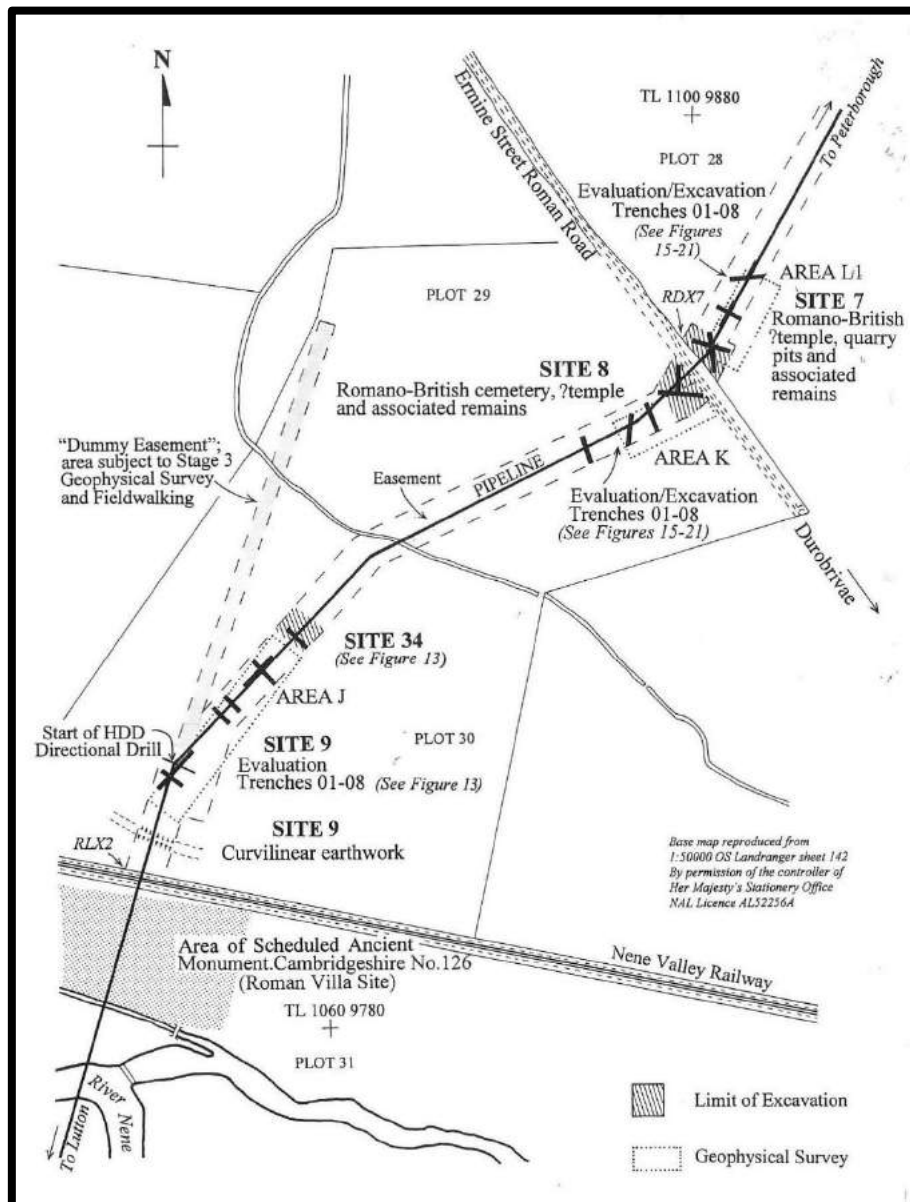


Figure 5.17 The line of the Transco Gas Pipeline showing the sites encountered along the route through Area 5. (Network Archaeology 1999)

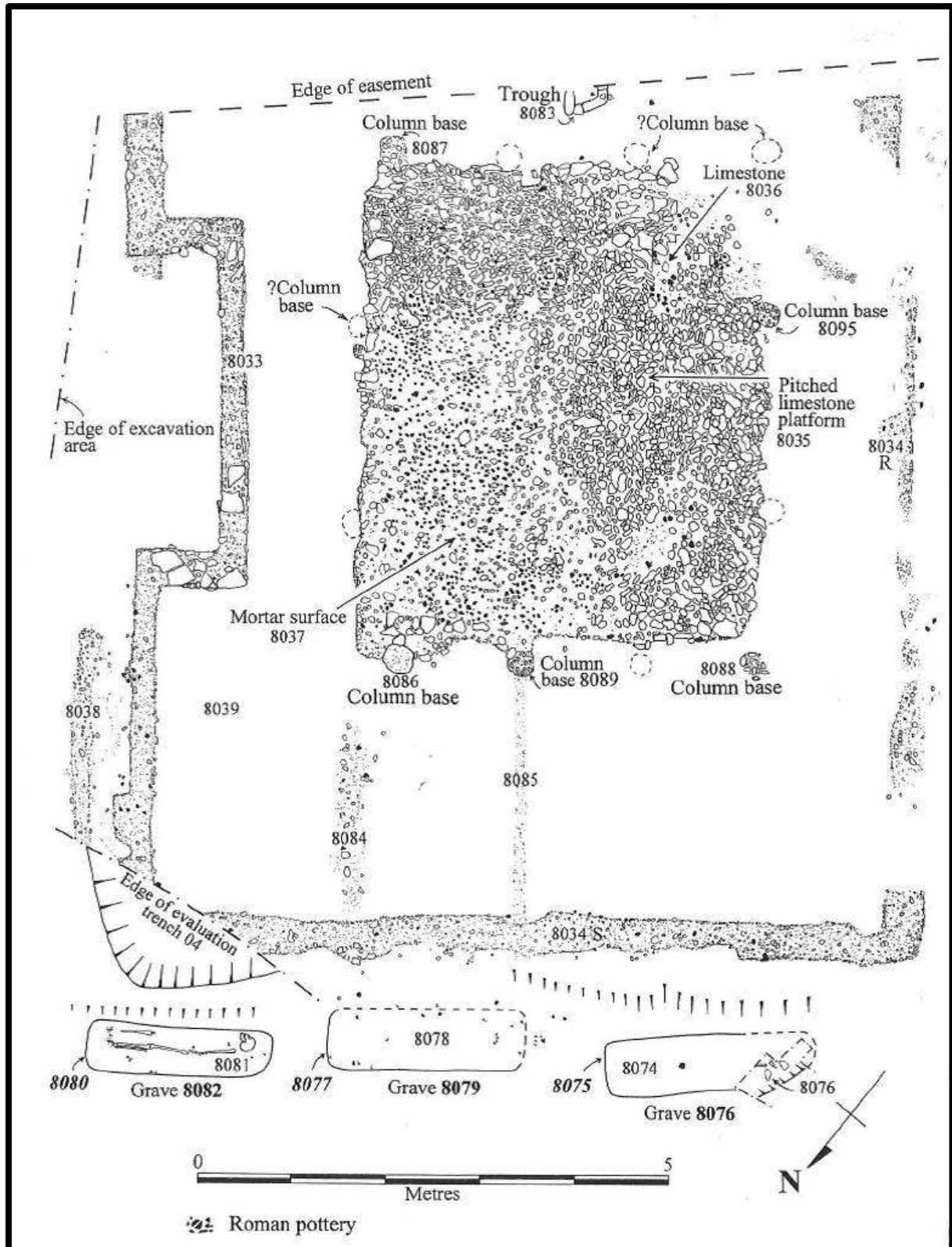


Figure 5.17a General plan of Roman-British temple site with surrounding graves (structure 2) from Site 8
(Network Archaeology 1999. Figure 21, structure 2)

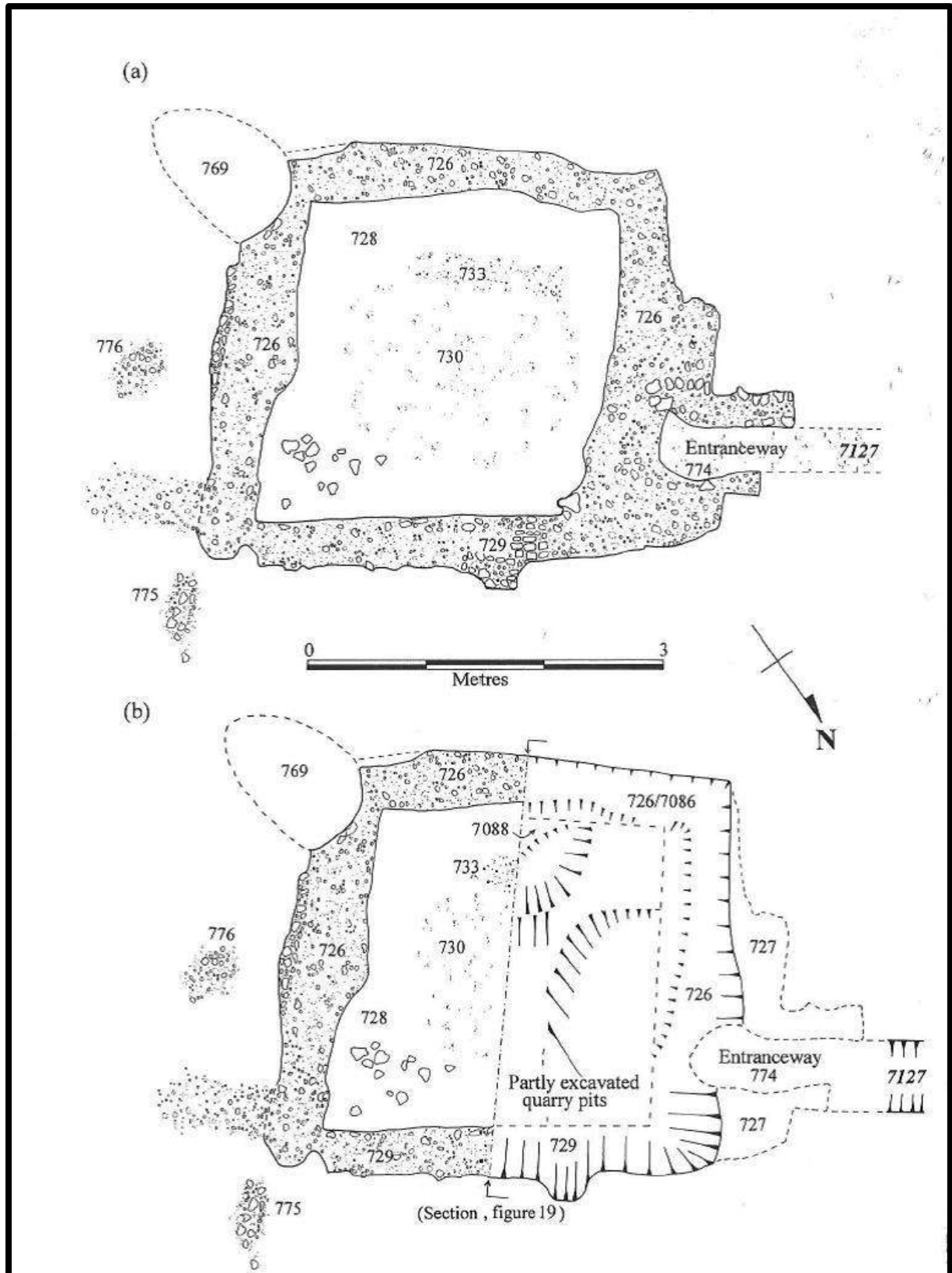


Figure 5.18. The plan of the Romano-British Temple ? site at site 7 along the Transco Gas pipeline route (Site 5.20 within this report). (Network Archaeology 1999. Fig 18. Structure 1)

Site number	5.21	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 108988 to 114981		
HER	None	Period	RB	Type	Ermine Street Roman road	Management	S	Importance	National
References		RCHM 1969 p 38 See Site 5.1 above for the general area							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Fair		

A stretch of Ermine Street remaining in part within the landscape as a marked bank of earth now, in part, forming a footpath from Sutton Cross to the south. Thereafter the line of the road is less clear due to agricultural interventions in the post war period when the line of the road was levelled by a bulldozer (William Burke pers. com). The line is still clearly visible from the air and on the Lidar plot (Figure 5.21a and 5.21b).

Site number	5.22	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings	511400/298200	Grid Ref	TL 114982 to 114988		
HER	11302	Period	R B	Type	King Street Roman road	Management	A	Importance	National
References		See Site 5.1 above for the general area RCHM 1969 p 39							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

The southern end of King Street Roman road which then runs north through local parishes, forming the parish boundary in several places, and ultimately to Ancaster and Lincoln. This section within Area 5 is a low profile section and wasn't recognised by E.T. Artis on his map of 1828 (See Figure 5.2) but is clearly seen on the Lidar (Figure 5.21a & 5.21b and in Figures 5.8 and 5.9. The most southerly section of this road was that cut archaeologically by Network Archaeology just to the north of the old line of the former A47 road (Network Archaeology 1999, Site 32, Fig 43).

Site number	5.23 5.24	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/ Northings	General area	Grid Ref			
HER	None	Period	Med/post med	Type	R&F (5.23) Headlands (5.24)	Management	A	Importance	Local
References		1846 Map (NRO 236) 1892 map (Private Collection) Tate 1949 Tyley, 1951. Hall 1995 230							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

There are extensive remains of medieval headlands (Site 23) and ploughed out ridge and furrow (Site 24) within Area 5 which relate to the open fields of Ailsworth. These are shown on two open field maps of the area which are shown in Figures 5.19 and 5.20 and map out the furlongs within the open fields of Nether Field and Little Field. The headlands remain in their ploughed out form as low linear banks of earth which have accumulated over the centuries as ploughmen turned their ploughs at the same point and then cleaned the earth from the ploughs. Both King Street and Ermine Street formed major headlands as early ploughmen didn't want to risk damaging their ploughs over the underlying aggregate and metalling that forms the surfaces to both these roads.

The layout of these open fields with their former headlands and slight traces of ridge and furrow either showing as crop marks or slight earthworks (see Site 5.10) can be matched to the Lidar images shown in Figures 5.21a and 5.21b. The open fields of Ailsworth and Castor are outlined by Tate (1949), Tyley (1951) and Hall (1995, 230).



Figure 5.19 Detail of the open field map of Area 5 showing the layout of the furlongs and strips of land in 1846. (NRO map 236)



Figure 5.20 Detail of the open field map for Area 5 showing the layout of the furlongs and strips of land in 1892 (Private Collection)

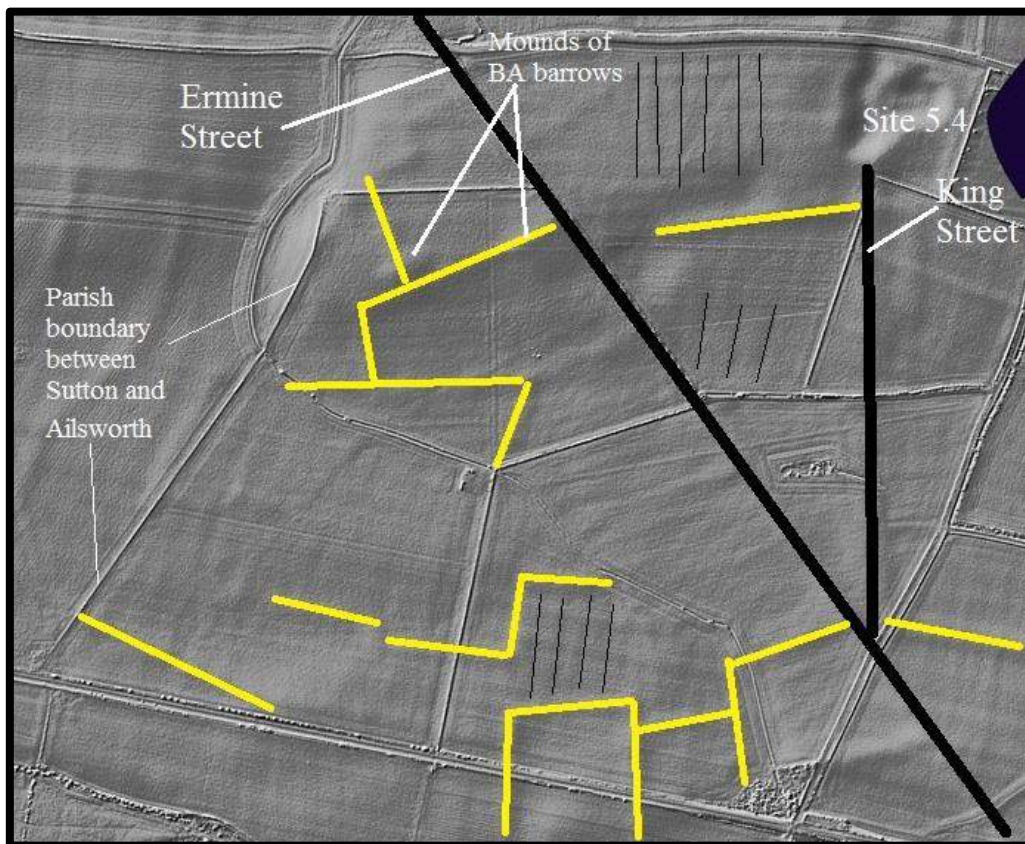


Figure 5.21a Lidar image of Area 5 with an interpretation of the archaeological features – (compare with Figure 5.21b below.)

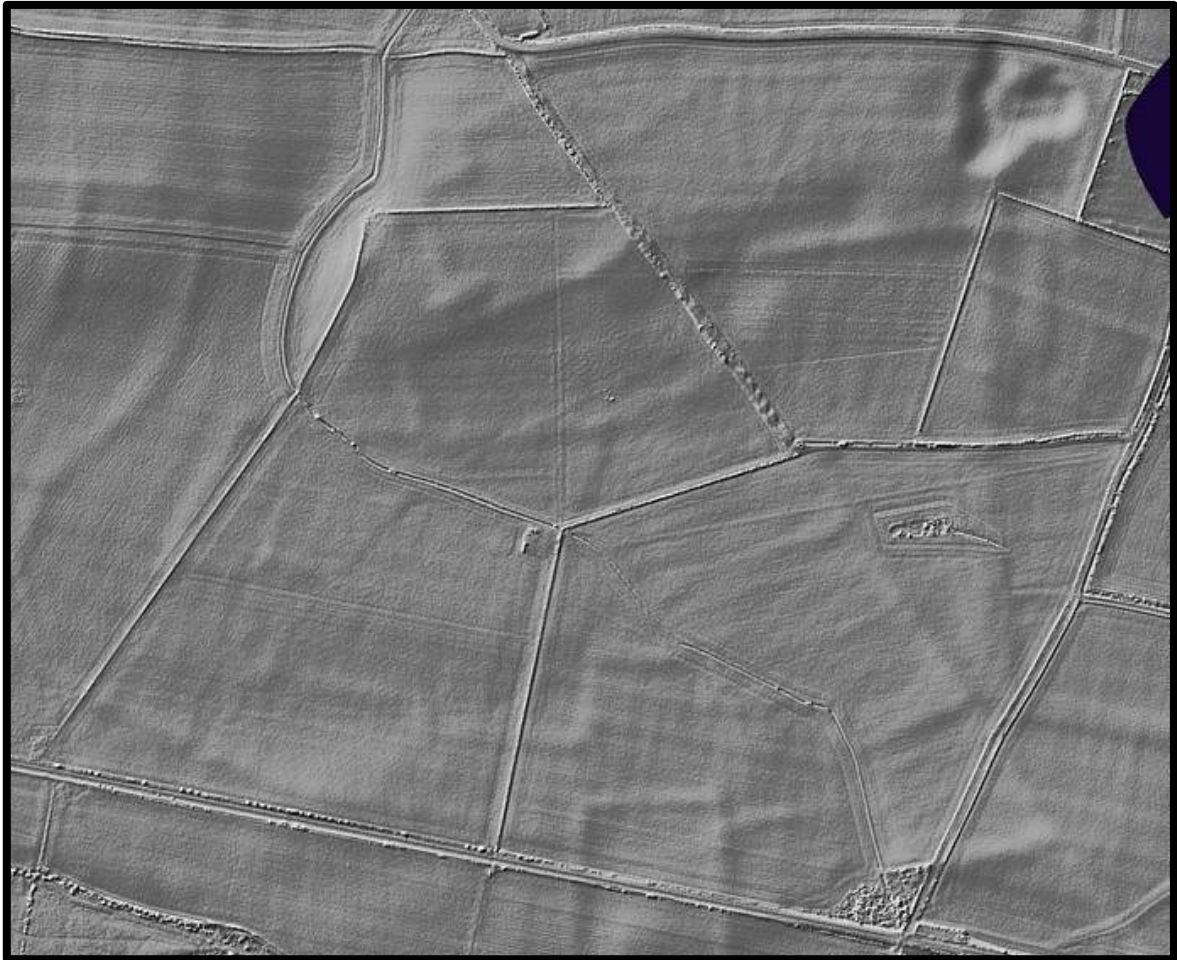


Figure 5.21b Lidar image without the interpretation

Site number	5.25	Parish	Ailsworth/ Sutton	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL 105985 (centre)	
HER	None	Period	Saxon/ med	Type	Parish boundary	Management	S	Importance	Local
References									
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a		Measure 3 N/a		

The line of the parish boundary between Sutton and Ailsworth was set out in the late Saxon period and is recorded on a charter of c. 948. The actual line of the parish boundary has changed

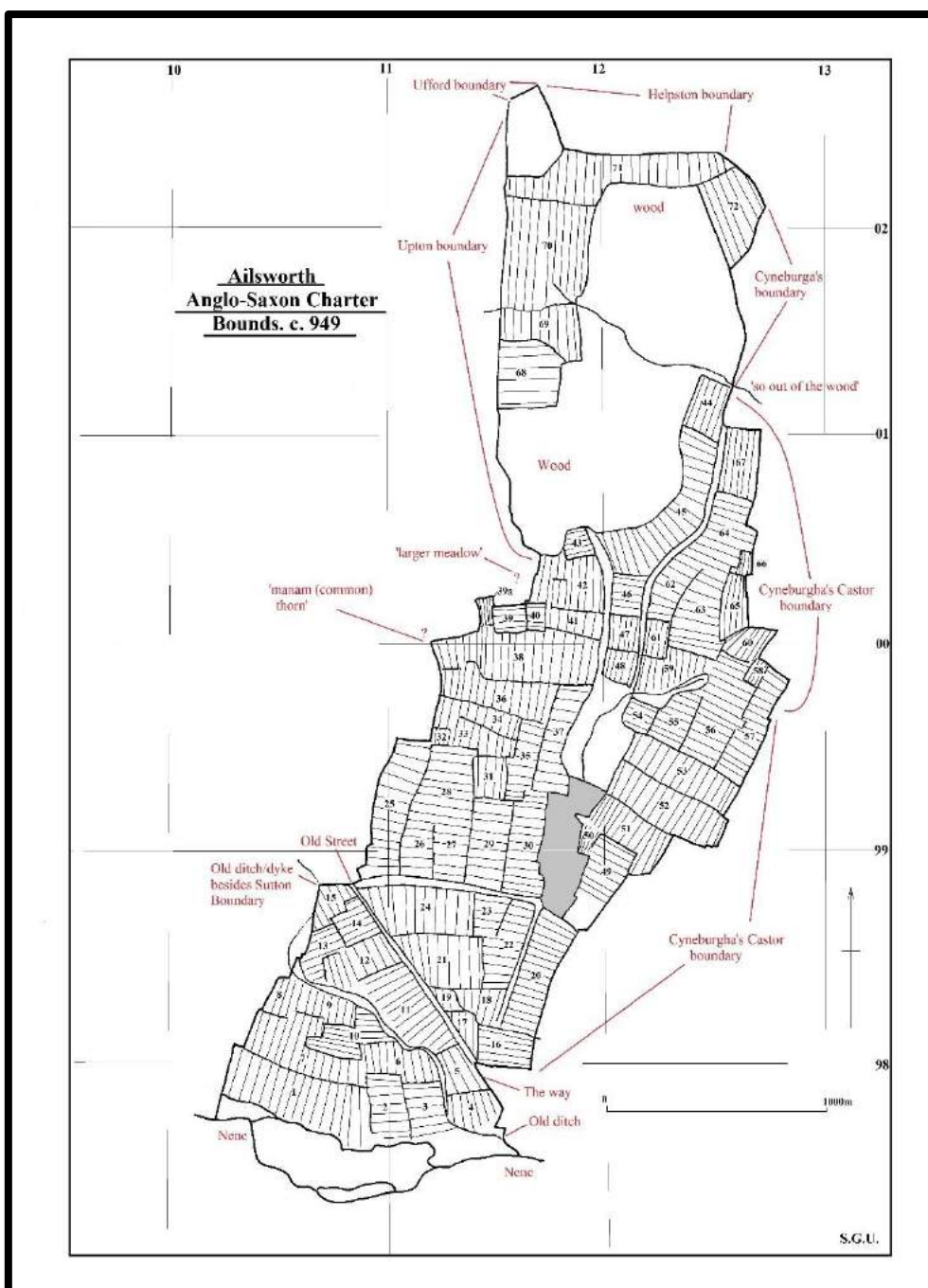


Figure 5.22 Map of the Saxon bounds of the parish of Ailsworth showing the section (lower left) covered within Area 5. The 'old Street' refers to Ermine Street and the 'old ditch by Sutton boundary' refers to Sutton 'crossways' the track leading from Sutton Cross to Sutton village.

slightly from its original line as it is shown on the maps in Figure 5.19 and 5.20 and now has been straightened out somewhat but nevertheless the line is roughly that recorded in c. 948 and which is given below from the charter for the whole parish.

The full transcript of the charter is as follows:-

Transcript for the Anglo-Saxon charter for Ailsworth dated c.948

King Eadred to Aelfsige

77

*Dr Stephen Upex MCIfA. FSA.
On behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust*

*‘These are the land boundaries to Ailsworth
First up from the Nene to the old ditch/dyke besides Sutton boundary
From the ditch to the old street to manam thorn
Thence to boundary larger meadow straight on to the wood
So in the wood by Upton boundary so to Ufford boundary
Thence to Helpston boundary so to Cyneburga’s Castor boundary so out of the wood
From the wood to Cyneburga’s Castor boundary to the way
Over the way ditch along the old ditch /dyke
From the ditch back to the Nene’*

manam = common thorn

(From Sawyer 1968, 533, Mss 2 Soc. of Antiq 60)

Site number	5.26	Parish	Ailsworth	Eastings/Northings			Grid Ref	TL 113984	
HER	None	Period	Post med?	Type	Pond	Management	S	Importance	Local
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair		Measure 3 Poor		

A pond called ‘My Ladies Pond’ which has some claims to an early age. The pond is shown on the 1828 map of the area (Figure 5.2) and is marked on the more accurate map of 1846 (Figure 5.19) and the area is labelled as ‘common’ on the 1892 map (Figure 5.20). It is not shown on the OS maps including the 1:10,560 OS map (1958). The pond sits at the junction of Ermine Street and King Street and along a medieval headland and if it were proved to be spring fed may have had some significance during the Roman period. Ponds associated with headlands are considered to be early features within the landscape (Upex 2004).

General comments

A depression at the end of Station Road now covered by trees (TL 113978) is thought to represent the site of a V2 bomb impact crater (local information).

Area 6.

Area 6 is defined by Station Road on the west, the Nene Valley Railway on the south, Splash Dike and the line of Splash Lane on the east and the edge of Castor village built up area on the north. This area is shown in detail in Figure 2 and Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2.

The Area contains two scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) areas. One covers the eastern part of the Normangate Field Complex of Roman-British suburbs related to the Roman town of Durobrivae and is listed as SAM PE127 - the western part of this complex is dealt with in the listings for Area 5 (above). The second SAM is that defined by the medieval manorial earthworks on the edge of Castor village and is listed as SAM PE 159. Both of these areas have full guardianship status. Within the listing of this report they have been identified as Sites 6.1 (PE 127) and Site 6.2 (PE 159) –both of which are marked within Figure 6.1.

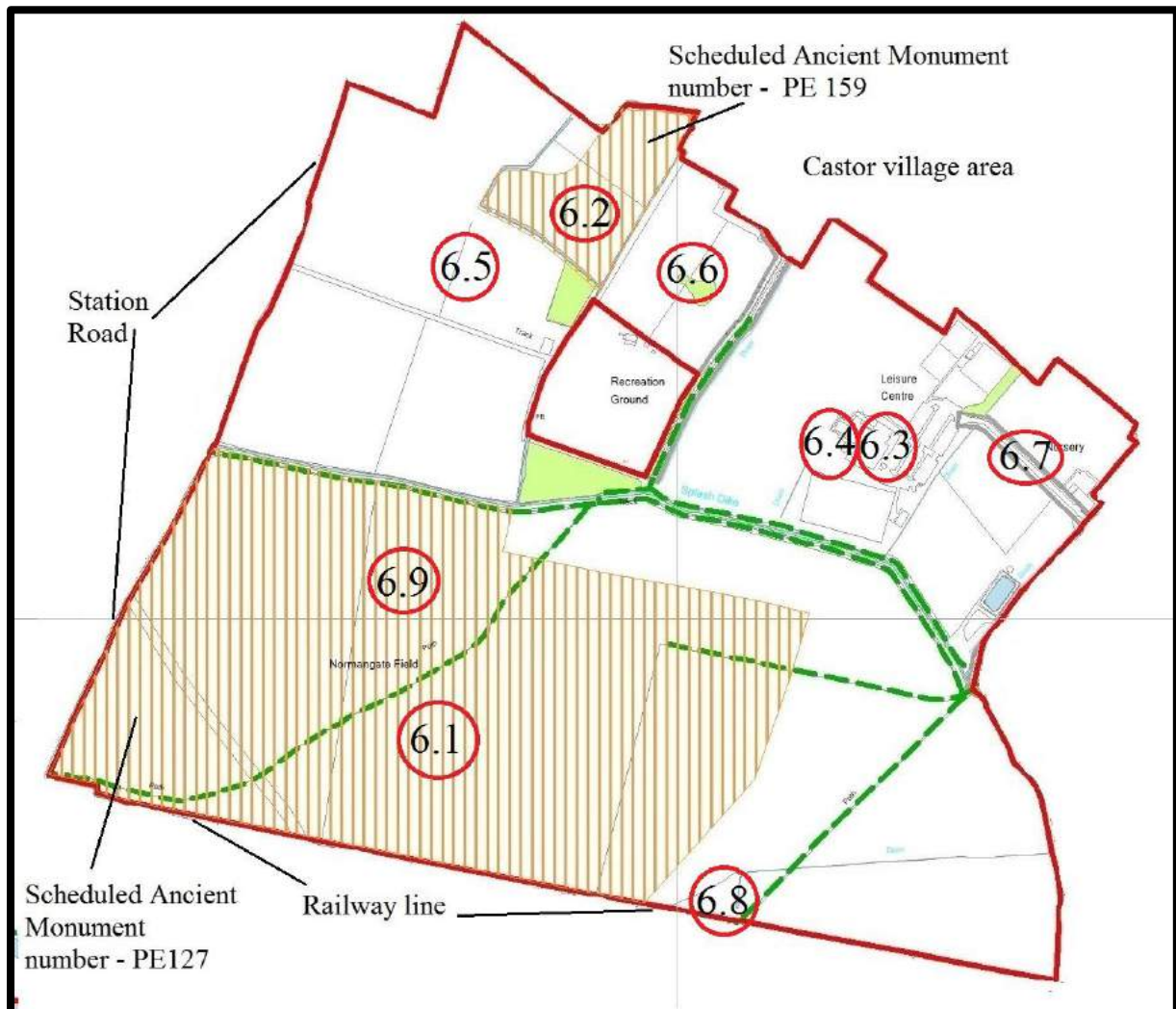


Figure 6.1. Area 6 and its historical and archaeological assets. (Site numbers refer to the listed sites below. The areas of Scheduled Ancient Monuments are shown by the brown shading)



Figure 6.2. Air photograph showing the extent, marked by the red line, of Area 6.
(NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)

Site number	6.1	Parish	Ailsworth/ Castor	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref		TL 116980 (centre)	
HER	See Table 6.1	Period	Various but largely RB	Type	Intensive Roman industrial suburbs	Management		PG	Importance	International/ National
References		Artis 1828 VCH 1902 157-222 RCHM 1969 BNFAS. 1971 Northamptonshire Archaeology 1973 Dannell 1974 Northamptonshire Archaeology 1975 Northamptonshire Archaeology 1976 Wild 1976 Perrin and Webster 1990 Upex 2008 ASD 2016; 2018.								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Very good/ excellent			Measure 2 Excellent			Measure 3 Very good		

Within Site 6.1, and within the Scheduled Area, there are 15 points recorded within the HER. These HER references have not been listed here as separate sites – they all occur within the area of Normangate Field and relate to the finds from various archaeological periods and apart from the find of a spear head of probably Bronze Age date (HER 01896) and an enclosure (HER 53847) seen on air photographs the remaining detail relates to the Romano-British spread

of settlement linked to industrial production and associated with the Roman town of Durobrivae. This HER detail is listed within Table 6.1 below.

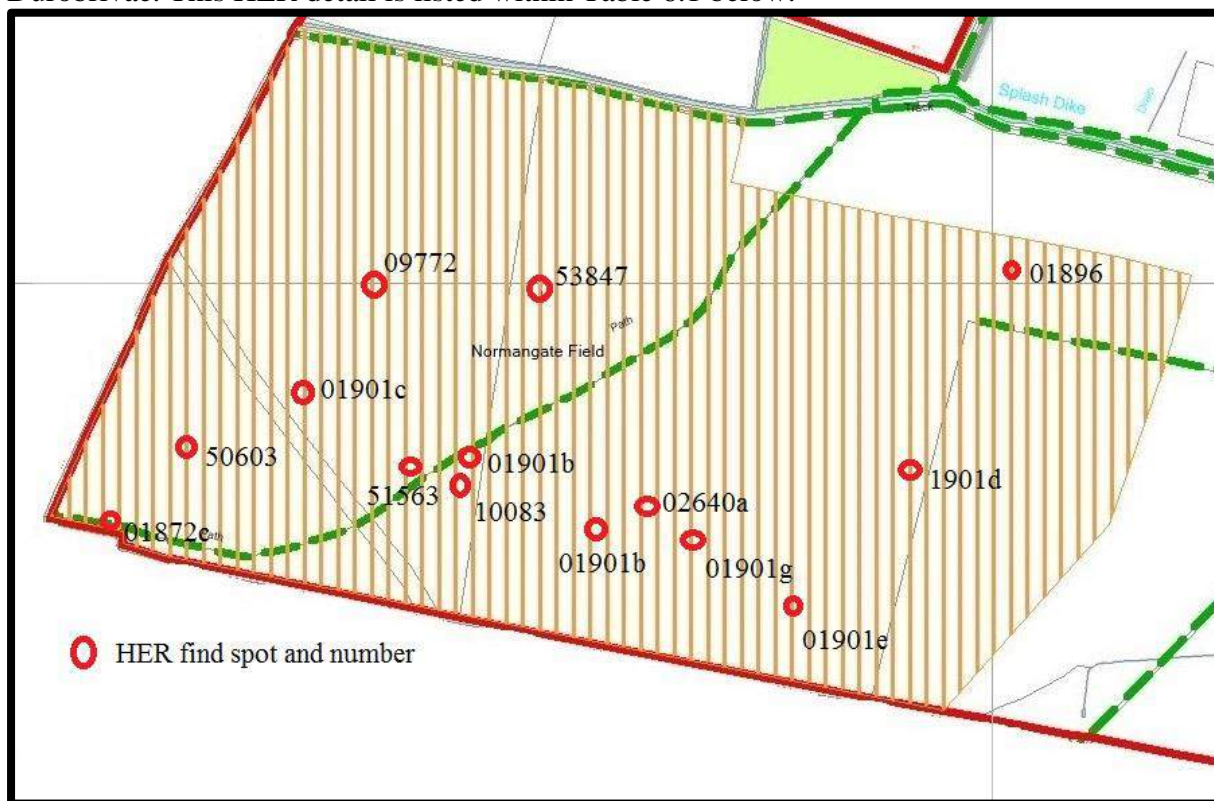


Figure 6.3. The Scheduled Monument of Normangate Field (brown shading) with the HER reference points shown by red circles with their HER numbers added. This HER numbering links with the detail within Table 6.1 below.

HER number	Eastings/Northings	Description	Date	Source
01872c	511300/297800	R&F	Med	Earthwork/APs
50603	511350/297850	Bowl/jug/lid	RB	Casual find.
51563	511550/297850	Kiln/road/building/coins/pot/ excavation detail	RB	*Excavation detail
01901c	511450/297959	Architect Frag/building/ditch/encl/kiln/pot/ pit	RB	Excavation detail /crop marks/finds
09772	511500/298000	Cemetery/human remains	RB	Archive.doc/ PMS record cards
01901b	511600/297920	Building /road/track/excavation	RB	Excavation details
10083	511600/297900	Inhumation	RB	Casual observation!
53847	511650/297980	Irregular shaped enclosure on APs	IA	APs
02640a	511700/297800	Pottery	RB	Casual find
01901g	511750/297810	Building/coins/hearth/ironworking/ well	RB	Excavation
09767	511800/297800	Ditch/pit/ring ditch/settlement	BA/	APs

			RB	
01901e	511850/297750	Settlement/ditches/encl.	RB	Casual finds/ Excavation/AP
01901a	511780/297880	Architectural frag/encl./pot/kiln/road	RB	Excavation/AP
01901d	511940/297890	Architectural frag/encl./ditch/road/settlement	RB	AP/Casual finds
01896	512000/298000	Spearhead	BA	Casual find

Table 6.1 All HER references within Site 6.1 (The SM area = PE 127)

The area of Normangate Field has long been recognised as of great significance during the Roman period. William Camden came here in the 17th century and made comment that the remains were extensive and that ... *'in the field called Normanton....are found such quantities of Roman coins that one would think they had been sown there'*. (Camden 1607). William Stukeley also visits the area in the early part of the 18th century and makes comment on the numbers of remains he saw during his visits (Stukeley 1885) and illustrates Normangate Field and the line of the Roman Ermine Street (Figure 6.4).



Figure 6.4. Engraving made in 1724 to accompany William Stukeley's description, of Normangate Field. The river Nene is at the bottom, Ermine Street runs across the image (middle) and Castor church is centre top. The image shows the lines (dotted) of the open field strips within the common/open field called Normangate Field (NRO T 236).

Edmund Artis carried out the first systematic archaeological work within the area and his map of the area shows extensive numbers of Roman buildings and pottery production sites and kilns (Figure 6.5). Artis also illustrates some of his excavations of Roman pottery kilns (Figures 6.6a and 6.6b) and although there are no detailed views of his excavation of Roman buildings he does illustrate the wall painting associated with a bathhouse from the area (Figure 6.7).

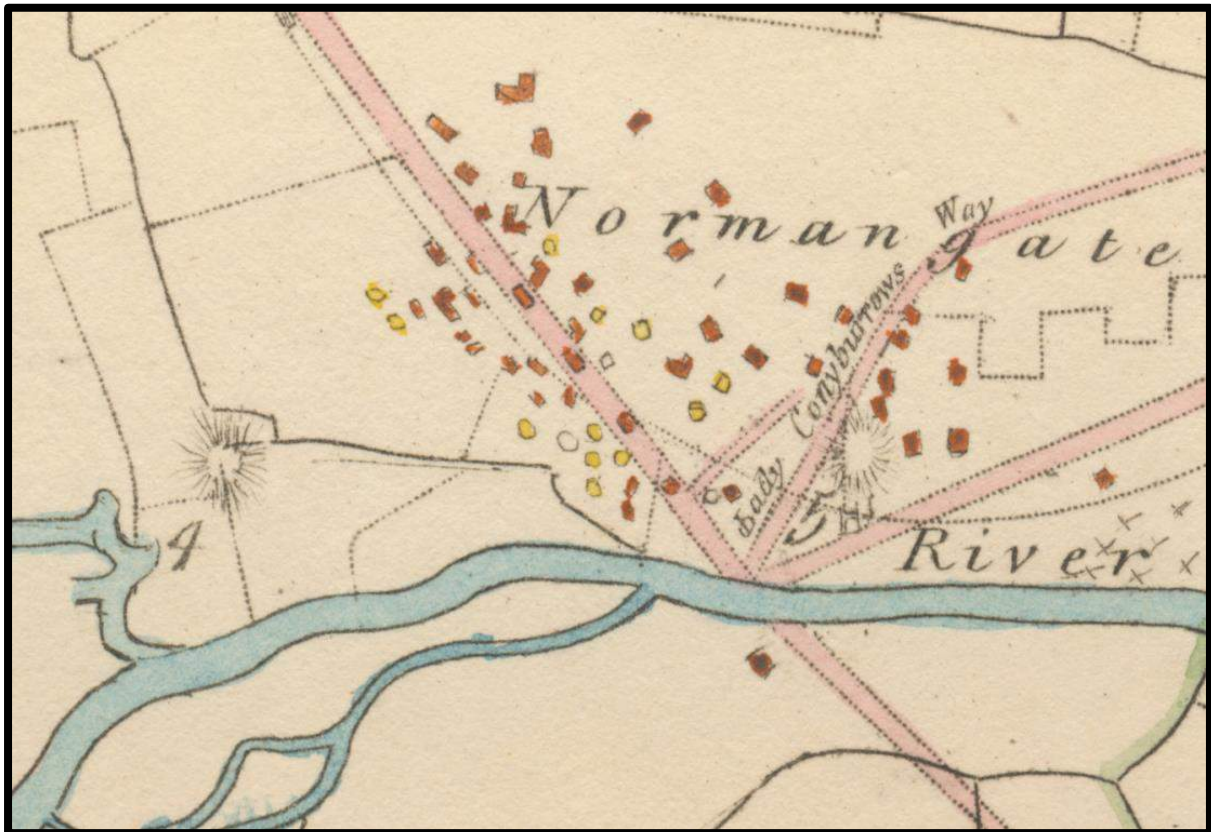


Figure 6.5 Detail from the general map produced by E.T. Artis in 1828 showing the area of Normangate Field with Ermine Street running obliquely across the image and other Roman roads (shown in pink) running off to the north-east. Roman buildings identified by Artis are marked in red while kiln and pottery production sites are marked in yellow.



Figure 6.6a & 6.6b Plate XL from Artis 1828 showing pottery kilns being excavated in 1822 within Normangate Field

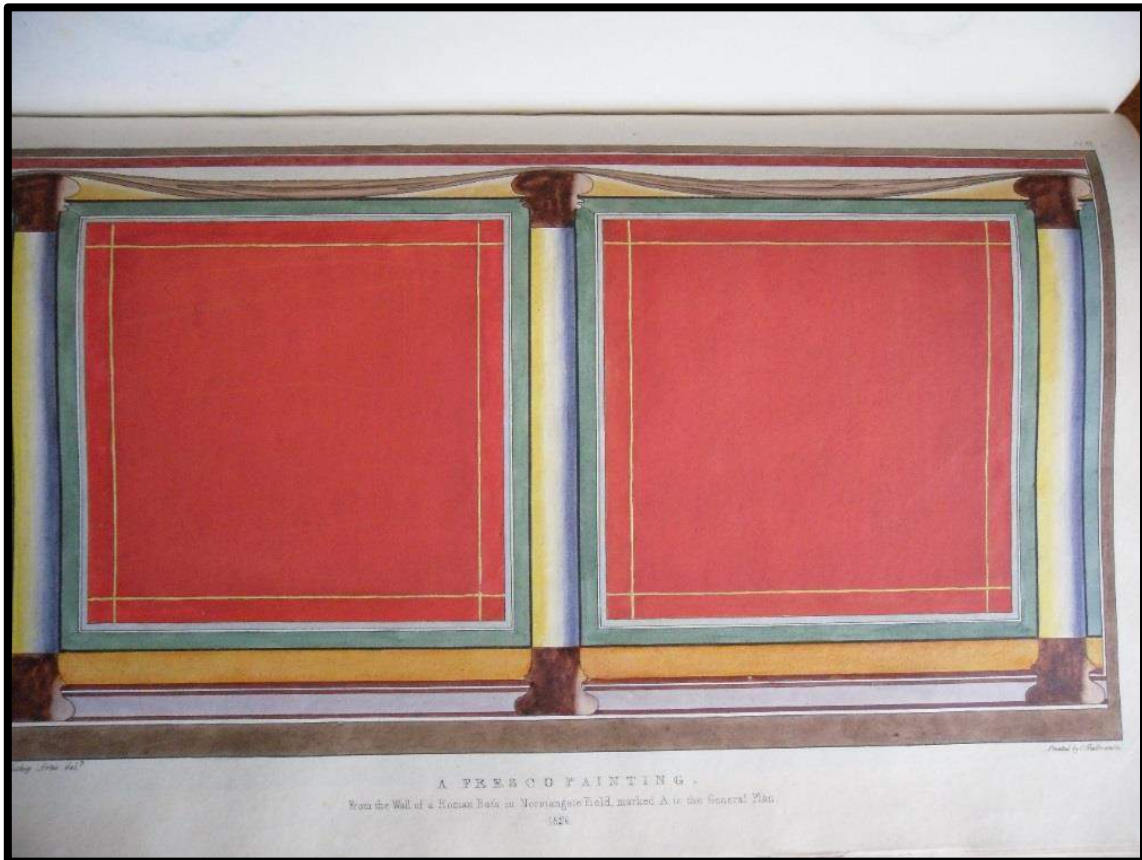


Figure 6.7 Artis found this section of wall with its plaster paint still intact in 1826 within a bathhouse in Normangate Field (Artis 1828. Plate 32)

After Artis the VCH produced a ‘general survey’ of the site (VCH 1902) and its Roman remains in 1902 but this was largely based on the work of Artis and it is not until the RCHM in 1969 (RCHM 1969 22-24, Fig 10 and Plate 3) that there was an attempt to itemise the remains of the Normangate Field area in detail. The plan produced by the RCHM is shown here as Figure 6.8 which contains linked numbers to the RCHM listing which is given below.

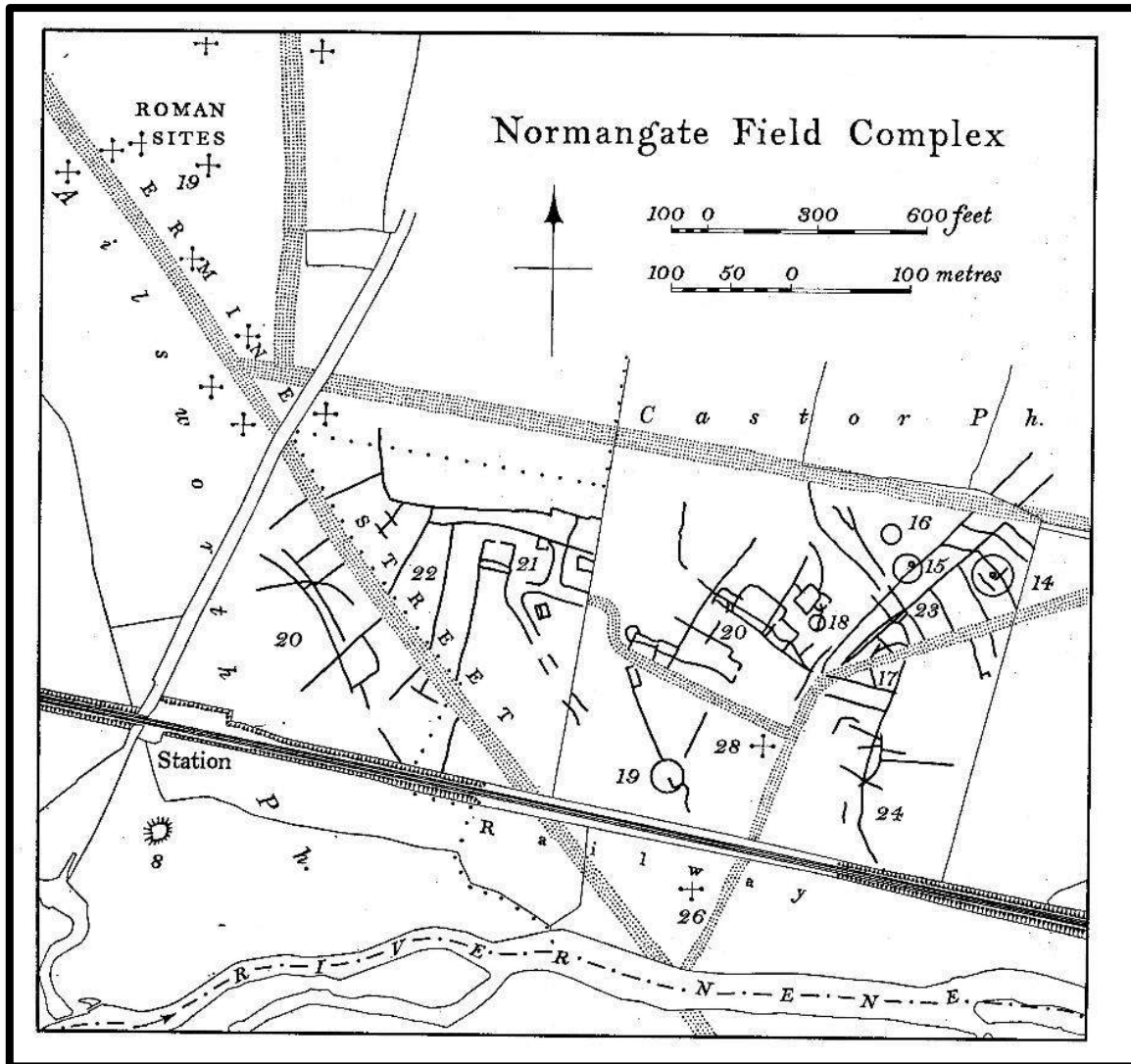


Figure 6.8 Plan of the Normangate Field monuments taken almost entirely from air photographs. For numbered items see the listing below (RCHM 1969).

Listing taken from the RCHM (1969, p. 23-24) and linked to the numbering system shown in Figure 6.8 above:-

- (14) RING-DITCH (TL 11949794) near N.E. corner of Normangate Field. Diam. 115 ft., with well-marked central pit or circle, diam. 15 ft. Overlain by ditches of settlement (23).
- (15) RING-DITCH (TL 11889794) 80 yds. W. of (14). Diam. 80 ft., with well-marked eccentric pit. Overlain by the N.W. side of the 'drove way' to Castor.
- (16) RING-DITCH (TL 11869796) 30 yds. N.W. of (15). Diam. 50 ft.
- (17) RING-DITCH (?) (TL 11869784) 125 yds. S.W. of (14). Not clear or complete on air photographs; only visible as a curved length of ditch, but it is perhaps the 'Tumulus' marked hereabouts on the General Map in E. T. Artis (*op. cit.*).

- (18) RING-DITCH (TL 11809787) 75 yds. W.N.W. of (17), immediately E. of settlement (20). Diam. 45 ft.
- (19) RING-DITCH (TL 11689776) 210 yds. S.W. of (17). Diam. 90 ft., intersected by ditches.
- (20) ROMAN SETTLEMENT (TL 11789788) immediately N.W. of Roman road junction in centre of E. part of Normangate Field. Air photographs show a series of adjacent small sub-rectangular enclosures, all apparently laid off a roughly E.-W. ditch. Some of the buildings excavated by Artis lie within this area. Quantities of limestone rubble, tiles, and Roman pottery have been found here (R.C.H.M.).
- (21) ROMAN SETTLEMENT (TL 116 979) 200 yds. W. of (20). Complex group of sub-rectangular enclosures lying on the N. side of a double-ditched trackway running E.-W., which becomes a metalled road on the E. and turns abruptly back to the S.E. on the W. A short length of trackway also runs N. from the foregoing, between the enclosures. In the angle formed by the abrupt turn of the main trackway, air photographs show a building, 20 ft. by 35 ft. and orientated N.W.-S.E., with apparently a narrow portico 10 ft. wide along the S.W. side. Some of the buildings and other structures excavated by Artis lie within this area. Large quantities of pottery, roof and box tiles and limestone rubble have been found on the site (R.C.H.M.).
- (22) ROMAN SETTLEMENT (TL 11459795) immediately W. of (21), consists of a series of ditches running N. and N.E. from Ermine Street to form long close-like areas. Air photographs do not show any features inside these 'closes', but some at least of the building and other structures excavated by Artis and shown by him (*op. cit.*, pl. xxxix) to the N. of Ermine Street must lie within them (*see below* (25)). The pattern of 'closes' is repeated on the opposite side of Ermine Street to the S.W. in Ailsworth parish (*see* Ailsworth (20)). Large quantities of pottery and limestone rubble have been found on the site (R.C.H.M.). Excavations here in 1961 revealed pits, an unusual kiln and domestic buildings of the 3rd-4th centuries (J.R.S. LII (1962), 169).
- (23) ROMAN SETTLEMENT (TL 11949789) near the N.E. corner of Normangate Field, lying between the 'drove way' to Castor village and the Roman road to Peterborough. There is a whole series of long 'closes', similar to those of the foregoing (22), bounded by ditches of varying widths and lengths. Some of the ditches intersect both the 'drove way' and the Roman road, but the relationship is not clear. The area appears to be outside that excavated extensively by Artis. Small quantities of pottery and limestone rubble have been found here (R.C.H.M.).
- (24) ROMAN SETTLEMENT (?) (TL 11859775) in S.E. corner of Normangate Field. This part is obscured by permanently damp ground on all available air photographs, but there are fragmentary traces of ditches and, perhaps, enclosures. Small quantities of Roman pottery have been found here (R.C.H.M.).
- (25) ROMAN BUILDINGS ETC. Within Normangate Field, Artis excavated a considerable number of structures, which included buildings, kilns, pits, wells, etc., about which almost nothing is known. More than thirty sites are shown on his area map (*op. cit.*) N.E. of Ermine Street.
- (26) ROMAN BUILDING (about TL 116976) on a natural river cliff, immediately S. of the railway. Found in 1965, a length of limestone walling, 8 ft. long and 1½ ft. high, of three courses laid in herring-bone pattern. Roman pottery, including Samian and part of a quern, were found in association with it (private owner). (P.M.S.A.F.S.) Further sherds of pottery of Nene Valley type and fragments of Roman brick found 1967 (R.C.H.M.).
- (27) ROMAN BUILDING (unlocated). Excavations were carried out in 1902-3 on the 'site of a temple' in Normangate Field and at a 'Roman villa' in Peterborough Road, Castor. There are seemingly no details of these sites in existence, but finds from them included 350 coins of all dates, Nene Valley pottery, tesserae, glass, beads, bronze pins, rings and a buckle and two knives. (*See also* (41).) (P.M. 33rd Ann. Rpt. (1904), 35.)
- (28) ROMAN BUILDINGS (TL 11759781) in the angle between the Roman road running N.E. from the R. Nene and the side road to the W. Excavations by the Nene Valley Research Committee in 1962-3, following magnetometer survey, revealed structures, including several rectangular buildings with stone foundations and others of timber. Many pits, two wells and three hearths were also discovered. Finds included a large amount of pottery, coins, domestic ironmongery and traces of iron smelting (J.R.S. LIII (1963), 135, LIV (1964), 164).
- (29) ROMAN BURIALS (unlocated). In 'Normangate Field' Artis found 'a cemetery in which many skeletons were found all laid in regular order but unaccompanied by traces of coffins, and just beyond it [Normangate Field?] a number of skeletons in stone coffins...' (*Arch. J.* XXX (1873), 139).

Most of what appears in the RCHM detail has been taken from air photographs and more recent aerial images have added some detail to this plan. Figures 6.9 - 6.13 show images taken during the 1970s (Figure 6.10) and during 2015.



Figure 6.9 Air photograph looking south across the SM area with Normangate Field centre –bottom of the frame. The railway which forms the southern limit of Area 6 runs left-right.
(NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)



Figure 6.10 Normangate Field looking north across the railway. The line of the Roman roads show as lighter 'parch marks'. (SGU/NVAT)



Figure 6.11 Normangate Field looking east. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)



Figure 6.12 Normangate Field looking south. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)



Figure 6.13 Normangate Field looking north with Station Road centre (top-bottom) showing the line of Ermine Street running obliquely across the frame. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)

In addition to the aerial photographic images and the plans that can be drawn from them the whole of the scheduled area contained within Area 6 has been subjected to a detailed geophysical survey (ASD 2018) which is shown in outline in Figure 6.14.

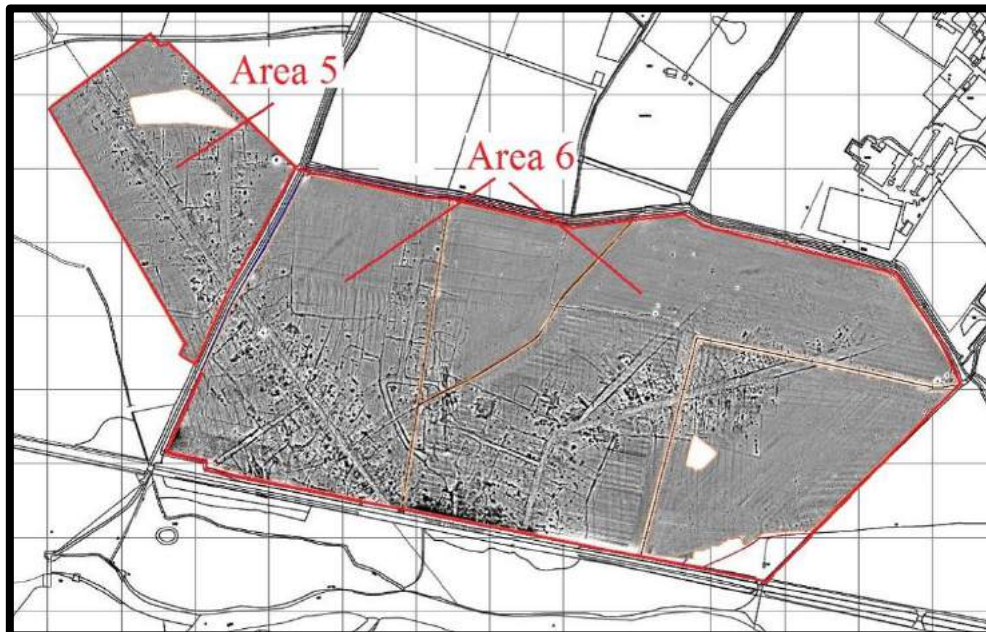


Figure 6.14 Area 5 and Area 6 within the geophysical survey conducted by ASD in 2018. Only Area 6 is dealt with here (Area 5 has been dealt with above). (ASD 2018)

The following detail is taken directly from the ASD geophysical survey where the area within Area 6 (within this survey) has been divided up into 5 sections which are shown in Figure 6.15 – each of these areas has been provided with its own descriptive analysis of what the geophysical survey shows. This detail is given below.

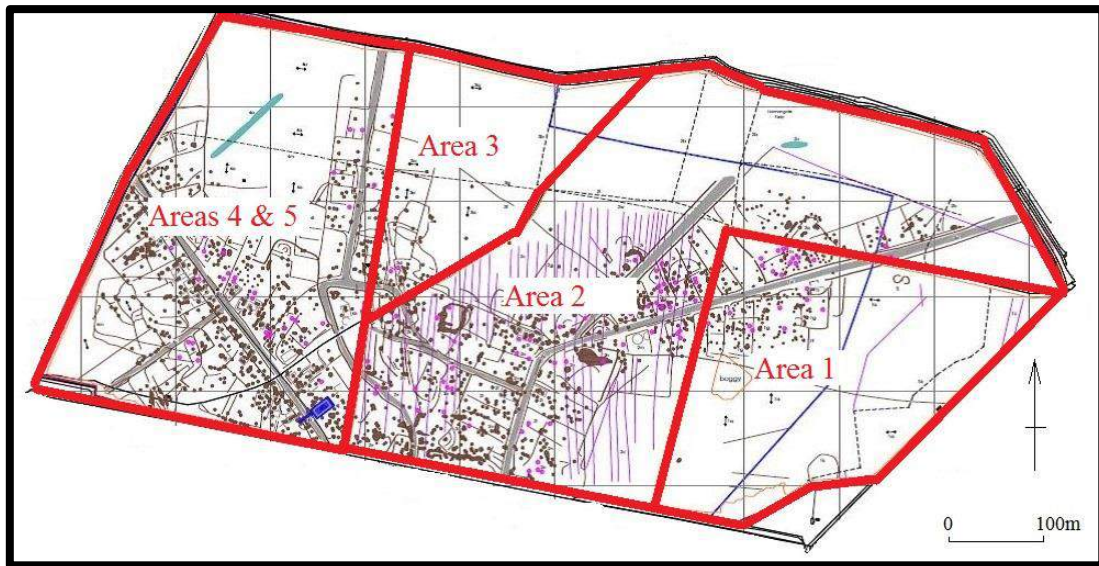


Figure 6.15 The areas within the geophysical survey which are referred to in the analytical description below and in Figures 6.20 and Figure 6.21. (ASD 2018)

The geophysical areas 1-5 are outlined in Figure 6.15 (above) and shown in detail in figures below:- Area 1 =Figure 6.16

Area 2 =Figures 6.17a, 6.17b, 6.17c

Area 3 = Figure 6.18

Areas 4 and 5 = Figure 6.19

Area 1

- 5.21 Very clear, relatively strong geomagnetic anomalies have been detected in the north-west corner of this area. Many of these reflect ditched enclosures clustered along both sides of a double-ditched track or driveway.
- 5.22 Two parallel positive magnetic anomalies have been detected on an east-north-east/west-south-west alignment, spaced 12-15m apart (**1d**). These almost certainly reflect ditches either side of a road or driveway, which continues to the north-west and south-east (Area 2). This corresponds to 'Road 250' as identified by the RCHME survey of aerial photographic evidence (RCHME 1969).
- 5.23 Several linear features, which almost certainly reflect ditches (**1e**), have been detected broadly perpendicular to the road (**1d**). These form at least seven enclosures, with more to the west and north-east in Area 2. Many of these features are not shown on the interpretative plan of cropmarks by the RCHME.
- 5.24 The southern and eastern extents of the enclosure system are demarcated by a weaker rectilinear positive magnetic anomaly (**1f**). This almost certainly reflects a boundary ditch, probably filled with less magnetically enhanced material, such as natural silting, rather than large amounts of occupation debris.

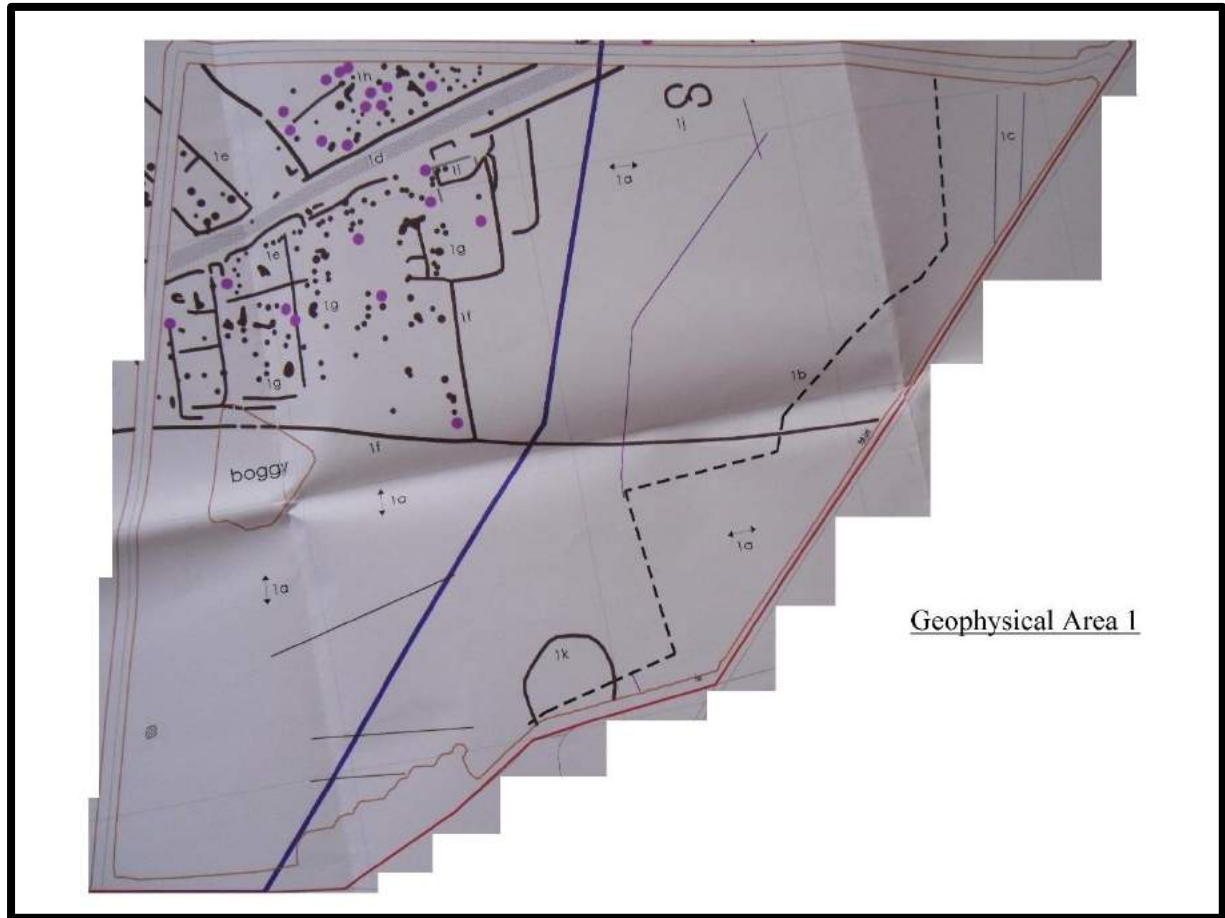


Figure 6.16 Area 1 of the geophysical survey showing numbers referred to within the text. (ASD 2018)

- 5.25 Several discrete, intense magnetic anomalies have been detected within the enclosures. The majority of these probably reflect large pits (**1g**), which have been identified in other Roman roadside civilian settlements such as East Park in Sedgefield (Archaeological Services 2010). These may have been used for mineral extraction and subsequent water storage or refuse. However, given the number of ovens and kilns previously identified during excavations in the vicinity, it is likely that many of these anomalies could also reflect these types of fired features. Twenty-two possible kilns and ovens have been identified on the archaeological plan in this area (**1h**), using the methodology described above (para. 5.14). The majority of these are

located in the north-easternmost enclosure and may represent relatively intensive industrial activity there.

- 5.26 Smaller geomagnetic anomalies could reflect postholes or stakeholes, which could indicate the former presence of timber buildings or other structures. A possible rectilinear negative magnetic anomaly, measuring approximately 14m by 5m, has been detected in the most easterly of the southern enclosures. This could reflect the remains of stone foundations for a rectangular building (**1i**). Similarly sized stone buildings have been identified in excavations to the south-west of this area, and there were also suggestions of former timber buildings, including one possibly overlying Road 250 to the south-west. It is probable that further evidence of former stone structures survives, including possible robbed-out walls, but their detection and identification is hindered by the concentration of anomalies here.
- 5.27 Approximately 50m east of the enclosures, two very weak curvilinear or penannular positive magnetic anomalies have been detected (**1j**). These could possibly reflect the remains of small ring-ditches, which can be associated with Romano-British, or earlier, round-houses or barrows. No apparently associated features have been identified in conjunction with these possible features.
- 5.28 A larger sub-circular weak positive magnetic anomaly has been detected in the south of this area (**1k**). The anomaly measures approximately 30 in diameter and could possibly reflect the remains of a large barrow, as are known throughout the Nene Valley, or a small enclosure. However, this area is recorded as marshy or rough ground on historic OS maps and it is possible that this could reflect natural variation in the underlying sands and gravels rather than an anthropogenic feature.
- 5.29 A narrow negative magnetic anomaly detected in the south-east of this area corresponds to a former field boundary (**1b**) on historic OS maps, which may subsequently have been replaced by a covered drain.

Area 2

- 5.30 The south-western and central parts of this area are dominated by a high concentration of strong geomagnetic anomalies. As in Area 1, to the east, many of these form enclosure complexes alongside roads.
- 5.31 Several pairs of strong, parallel, positive magnetic anomalies have been identified across this area. These almost certainly reflect ditches to either side of former roads. Negative magnetic anomalies have been detected in places between these ditches, which could represent the remains of metalled or paved surfaces.



Figure 6.17a Area 2 of the geophysical survey showing numbers referred to within the text.
(ASD 2018)



Figure 6.17b Area 2 of the geophysical survey showing numbers referred to within the text.
(ASD 2018)

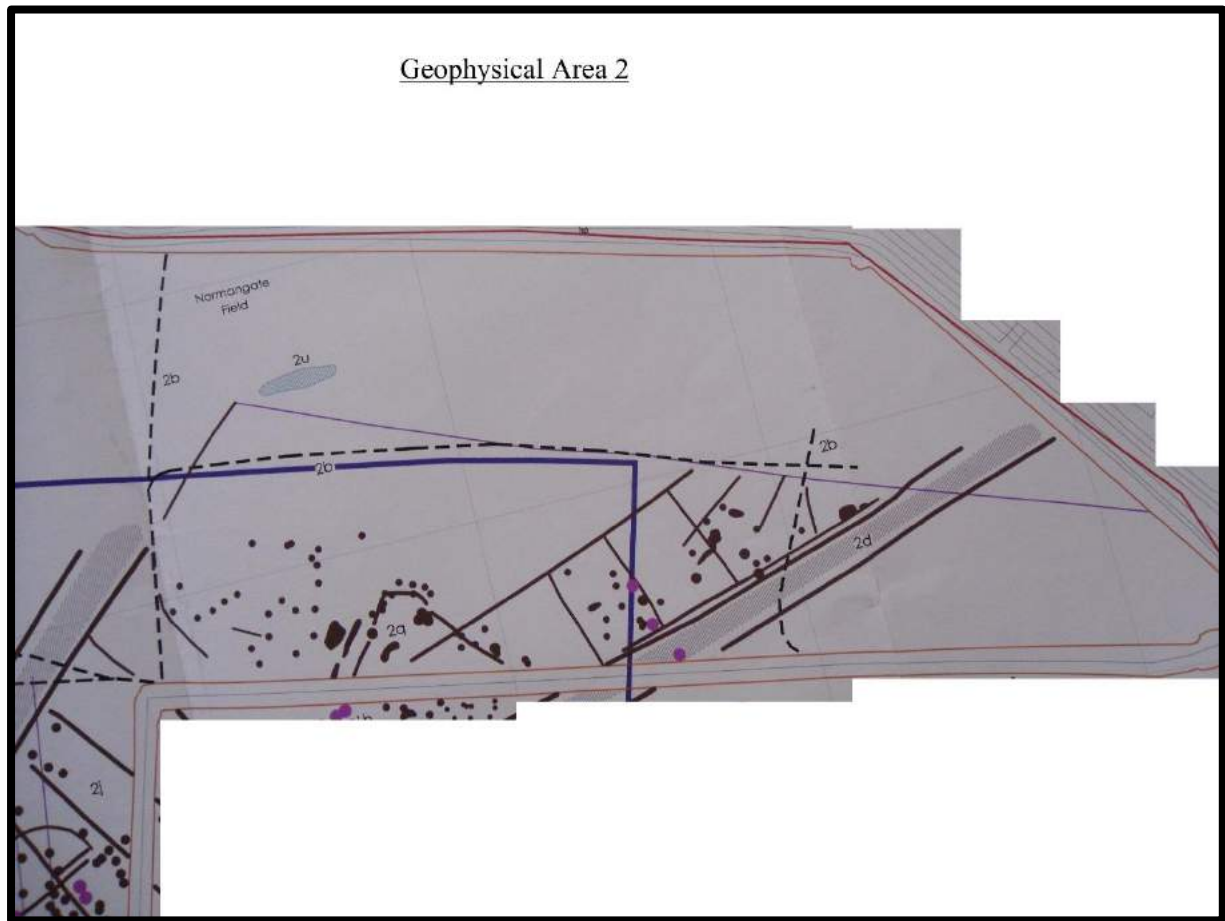


Figure 6.17c Area 2 of the geophysical survey showing numbers referred to within the text.
(ASD 2018)

- 5.32 A central, broadly north/south aligned double-ditched road (**2d**), which corresponds to RCHME Roman road 250, turns east-north-east in the centre of the area and then continues across Area 1 and beyond. A section of this road was excavated in 1963, revealing four separate surfaces and a ditch only on the western side. A timber building was also identified with the latest phase.
- 5.33 Additional roads have also been detected: one oriented broadly east/west (**2e**), with a fork at its west end (**2k**) continuing into Areas 3 and 4; one aligned north-east/south-west (**2f**); and another across the south-west corner of the area (**2v**) continuing into Areas 4 and 5. Part of the east/west aligned road (**2e**), was excavated

- in the 1960s and found to have at least four layers of metalled surface, with traces of stone and timber buildings on its south side. The north-east/south-west road (**2f**) splits from Road 250 (**2d**) in a V-shape, with several enclosures to its south side, continuing into Area 1.
- 5.34 The roads in this area are typically 5-8m wide, and have some associated negative magnetic anomalies which could reflect metalled or flagged surfaces. The north-east aligned road (**2f**) varies between 8m wide at its southern end to approximately 15m wide at the north. This also has less evidence of metalling at its northern end and fewer enclosures to its western side, and is perhaps a drover's road.
- 5.35 Series of perpendicular enclosure ditches have been detected to either side of the main roads, with the exception of the western side of the possible drover's way mentioned above. Additional features and re-alignments of enclosures almost certainly reflect different phases of occupation. The enclosures are predominantly rectilinear and vary in size between 50m x 73m (**2g**) and 15m x 20m (**2h**), to either side of road **2f**. Relatively well ordered rectangular enclosures of approximately 15m x 50m are arranged to either side of the north/south axis of **2d**/Road 250 in the south of the area (**2i**). These give way to trapezoidal enclosures (**2j**), approximately 15m wide and of differing lengths, between roads **2d** and **2f** in the east of the area and into Area 1. The enclosures here are identified by aerial photographic surveys but lie outside the areas excavated by Artis and in the 1960s.
- 5.36 At the end of the east/west aligned road (**2e**) in the west of the site the ordered enclosures give way to a complex system of intercutting ditches and roads (**2k**), which continue westward into Areas 3 and 4.
- 5.37 Several stone and timber buildings have been identified by excavation in the south of this area. Rectilinear negative magnetic anomalies have been detected within the enclosures here, which almost certainly reflect stone remains of former structures (**2l**) close to road **2d**. As in Area 1, it is very probable that more structures survive than those noted on the archaeological interpretation plan, including timber structures and robbed-out stone foundations.

- 5.38 At least two c.10m diameter ring-shaped negative magnetic anomalies (**2m**) have been detected in an enclosure in the east of the area. These almost certainly reflect circular stone-founded structures and are similar in size to features excavated to the west in Area 4, in the 1960s and 1970s, which were interpreted as putative shrines. Circular stone structures of this size can have many varied functions, however, including mill houses and horse gins, weaving and metalworking, for example.
- 5.39 As in Area 1, features within the enclosures here almost certainly reflect both small and large pits (eg **2n**) and possible ovens and kilns (eg **2o**), in addition to the possible stone structures mentioned above. In this area, the majority of the probable fired features (**2p**) appear to be concentrated in the trapezoidal enclosures between roads **2d** and **2f**. This is consistent with the similar anomalies identified in Area 1 to the east. This may represent more intensive industrial activity in this part of the settlement.
- 5.40 A relatively high concentration of smaller, discrete, positive magnetic anomalies (**2q**) has been detected in the far north-eastern part of the area, at the eastern end of the enclosure system. These probably reflect series of small pits and could possibly represent burials beyond the main nucleus of the settlement.
- 5.41 At least three large curvilinear positive magnetic anomalies, up to approximately 30m in diameter, have been detected. These all appear to underlie the enclosure ditches and other features, and may represent earlier features such as pre-Roman barrows (**2r**). Many of these have been identified in aerial photographs. A smaller and weaker arcuate anomaly (**2s**) has been detected next to the junction of roads **2d** and **2f**, which broadly corresponds to a curvilinear cropmark tentatively attributed to a tumulus described by Artis.

- 5.42 No evidence of a putative east/west aligned Roman road identified from aerial photographs has been detected in the north of this area. A former field boundary has been detected broadly corresponding to the line of this (**2t**). Immediately south of **2t** is a linear positive magnetic anomaly which extends across Areas 2, 3 and 4 (**2w 3g, 4m**), however, this corresponds to plough headlands along the north ends of former plough furrows. These headlands may have given rise to the cropmarks interpreted as a Roman road.
- 5.43 A weak and diffuse positive magnetic anomaly has been detected at the northern end of the drove-road in the north-eastern part of the area (**2u**). This almost certainly reflects natural variation in the underlying soils rather than an anthropogenic feature. A slight texturing of the data to the east and south of this is also typical of soil variation often attributable to waterlogged deposits.

Area 3

- 5.44 The majority of magnetic anomalies detected in this area are concentrated in the south and west. Series of linear anomalies detected here almost certainly reflect enclosures to the east of a road detected in Area 4, to the west.
- 5.45 A very clear double-ditched road has been detected in the south of this area (**3c**), continuing westwards into Area 4 and southwards into Area 2. The negative magnetic anomaly detected in relation to this could reflect a metalled or stone flagged surface.
- 5.46 At least two possible kilns or ovens (**3d**) have been detected in an enclosure directly to the north of a curve in the road. As in other areas, several other discrete features such as pits have been detected in the enclosures here.
- 5.47 A weaker positive magnetic anomaly (**3e**), forming a sub-rectangular enclosure of approximately 40m x 20m, has been detected on a slightly different alignment to the majority of the features identified here, and almost certainly reflects an earlier phase of activity.
- 5.48 A broadly north-west/south-east aligned weak positive magnetic anomaly (**3f**) in the centre of the area continues into Area 2, to the east, and forms a large, relatively empty enclosure or field. The northern ditch appears to represent the northern edge of the settlement here.



Figure 6.18 Area 3 of the geophysical survey showing numbers referred to within the text.
(ASD 2018)

- 5.49 As in Area 2, to the east, no geophysical evidence for the putative east/west aligned Roman road identified on aerial photographs has been identified. A broad and weak

positive magnetic anomaly has been detected here (**3g**), which appears to separate two orientations of former ridge and furrow cultivation detected here and in Area 4 to the west. It is probable that this reflects a former plough headland or pre-OS field boundary.

Areas 4 & 5

- 5.50 Two parallel positive magnetic anomalies have been detected aligned north-west/south-east across the southern half of this area (**4b**), broadly corresponding to a slight ridge. These correspond to the ditches and agger of Ermine Street Roman road, which crosses the River Nene to the south-east and continues to *Durobrivae*, and also continues north-west through Area 6 (**6b**) and beyond. At least two other roads have also been detected here. One of these (**4c**) runs south-west from Ermine Street towards a known Roman villa south-west of Castor Station. In the north-east of the area a north/south road (**4d**) has been detected, turning at the south and forming an enclosure (**4e**) with features detected in Areas 2 and 3.
- 5.51 Many positive magnetic anomalies have been detected perpendicular to the roads, forming series of enclosures. The main concentrations of magnetic anomalies detected in this area are to either side of Ermine Street in the southern half of the area. Several rectilinear negative magnetic anomalies have also been detected along the sides of Ermine Street, which almost certainly reflect stone remains of structures. These include a possible apsidal building (**4f**) in the south-east of the area and a possible large three-roomed building (**4g**). As in Areas 1 and 2 it is probable that many of the anomalies detected here could also reflect structural remains, including robbed-out walls. A higher number of possible structures have been detected in this area than in the other areas, which may indicate that the main focus of settlement at Normangate Field was along the frontage of Ermine Street, rather than the other streets.
- 5.52 The enclosures here have many internal features, many of which may represent pits, as well as probable kilns and ovens. Several buildings and ovens have been excavated in this area, including a rectangular building (**4h**) and a circular stone structure (**4i**) in enclosure **4e** in the east of the area, and a pillared workshop (**4j**) in the south-east corner. A slot was also excavated across Ermine Street in the 1960s in the south-east corner of this area. This found at least six layers of metallised surface and flanking ditches. Many of the excavated features can still be seen in the geomagnetic data, especially the double-walled rectangular building (**4h**) and the back-filled trench across Ermine Street in the south-east (**4k**).
- 5.53 The enclosures (**4l**) detected along the north/south aligned road in the north-eastern corner of the area (**4d**) have less internal features than other enclosures in this area, and may reflect less intensive use, possible agricultural rather than industrial, or less phases of activity. These enclosures also have a much lower concentration of probable oven and/or kiln features.



Figure 6.19 Area 4 & 5 of the geophysical survey showing numbers referred to within the text (ASD 2018)

- 5.54 As in Areas 1, 2 and 3, it is very probable that the features identified here represent a palimpsest of settlement activity, rather than a single phase of activity. A large enclosure (**4m**), measuring approximately 75m x 55m with a possible re-cutting at the south end, has been detected in the south-west of this area. This almost certainly reflects an earlier enclosure, which may underlie other ditched and probable stone structures, and is on a different alignment to the majority of features detected in this area, and the wider settlement.
- 5.55 As in Areas 2 and 3 to the east, there is little evidence for an east/west aligned road in the north of the area. As in Area 3, the cropmark may in fact reflect a former plough headland or pre-OS field boundary (**4m**); two sets of former ridge and furrow cultivation abut this feature. A broad and weak positive magnetic anomaly (**4o**), aligned north-east/south-west, has been detected in the north of the area. This almost certainly reflects a natural feature, possibly a soil-filled hollow or former stream-bed.
- 5.56 An intense dipolar magnetic anomaly has been detected in the west of the area, on the line of Ermine Street. This corresponds to a former building (**4p**) as shown on historic OS maps.
- 5.57 North-east/south-west aligned strong magnetic anomalies detected in the south-east corner of the area correspond to the raised footpath that divides Areas 4 and 5. This did not prove an obstacle to survey in this area, unlike the dividing path between Areas 2 and 3 to the north-east.

The detail within the magnetic survey above forms the most significant part of the understanding of the landscape of Normangate Field so far and shows the area to be of outstanding national and international interest and importance. The recent setting of the whole area down to permanent grass management is a big step forward in the long term preservation of this important area. The geophysical areas 1-5 outlined above are shown in their total detail in Figures 6.20 and 6.20 below.

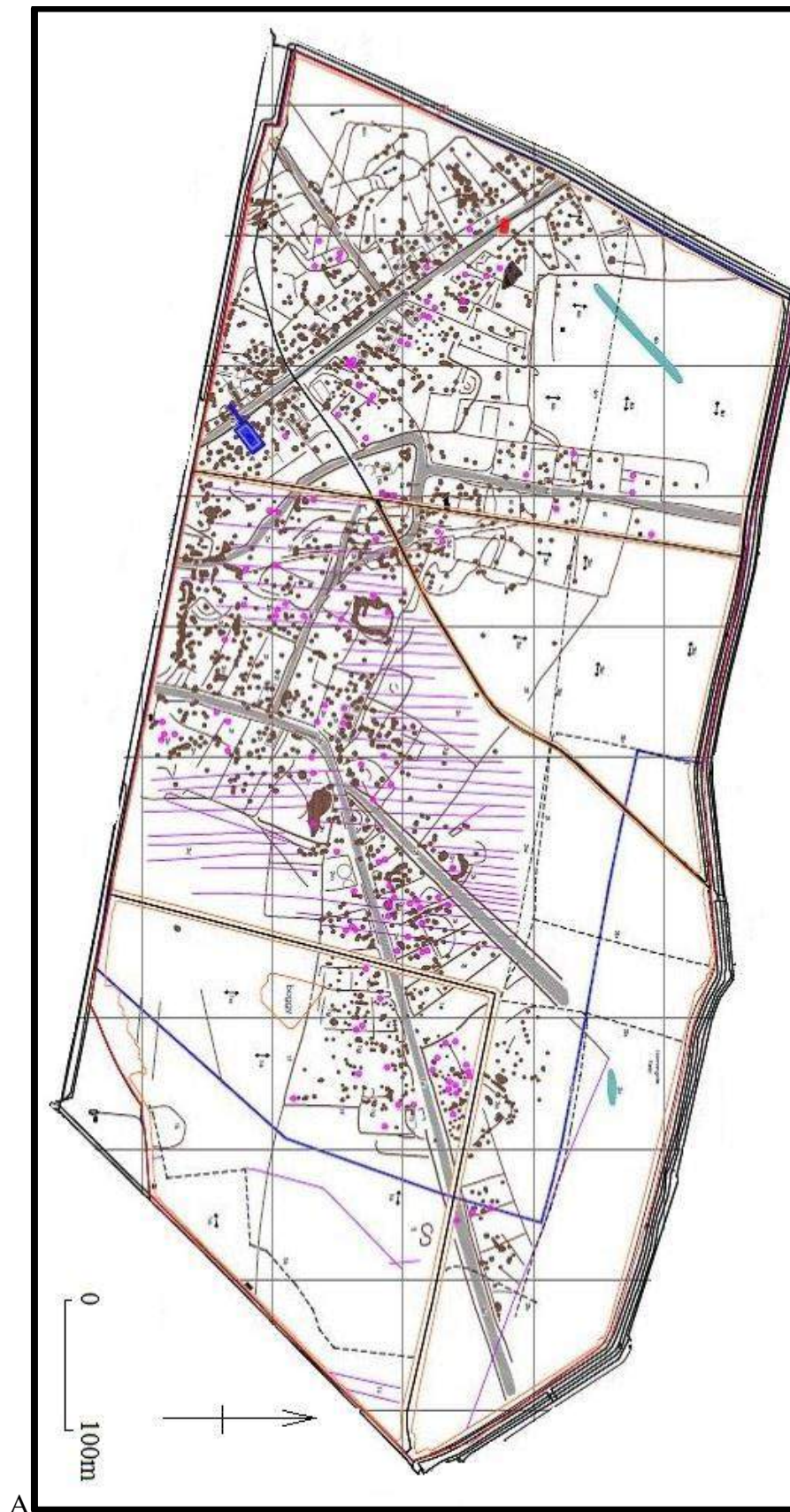


Figure 6.20 Archaeological interpretation of the geophysical survey.
Dark lines= ditch like features/grey shaded areas = roads/grey lines = structures/ purple features=
ovens/hearths/ kilns(ASD 2018)



Figure 6.21 Archaeological interpretation of the Geophysical survey.
Green lines = positive magnetic anomaly (Ditches?)/ Blue lines = negative magnetic anomalies (Walls?) (ASD 2018)

Various excavations have taken place within the area of Normangate Field. The earliest recorded excavation campaigns were those of E.T. Artis in the 1800s. Artis didn't produce a detailed map of his excavations for the area of Normangate Field but he did illustrate the general area in his Plate 39 which is shown in Figure 6.22a (below) set by the side of part of the recent ASD geophysical survey (area 4&5) which shows the probable area that Artis was working in. There are no buildings on Artis' plan or the ASD plot that match exactly but given all of the evidence this is probably the area in which Artis worked in the early 1800s and which he illustrated in his other plates – see for example Figure 6.6a & 6.6b and his reference to the wall plaster shown in Figure 6.7 which he says comes from a bath house. Again, although Artis is unclear which building he is assigning as a bath house, a possible candidate from the geophysical survey would be that given by ASD as 4f (bottom left corner of the plot shown in Figure 6.22b below). This building has a room with an apsidal end which may prove to form a cold or hot plunge element within a bathing establishment.

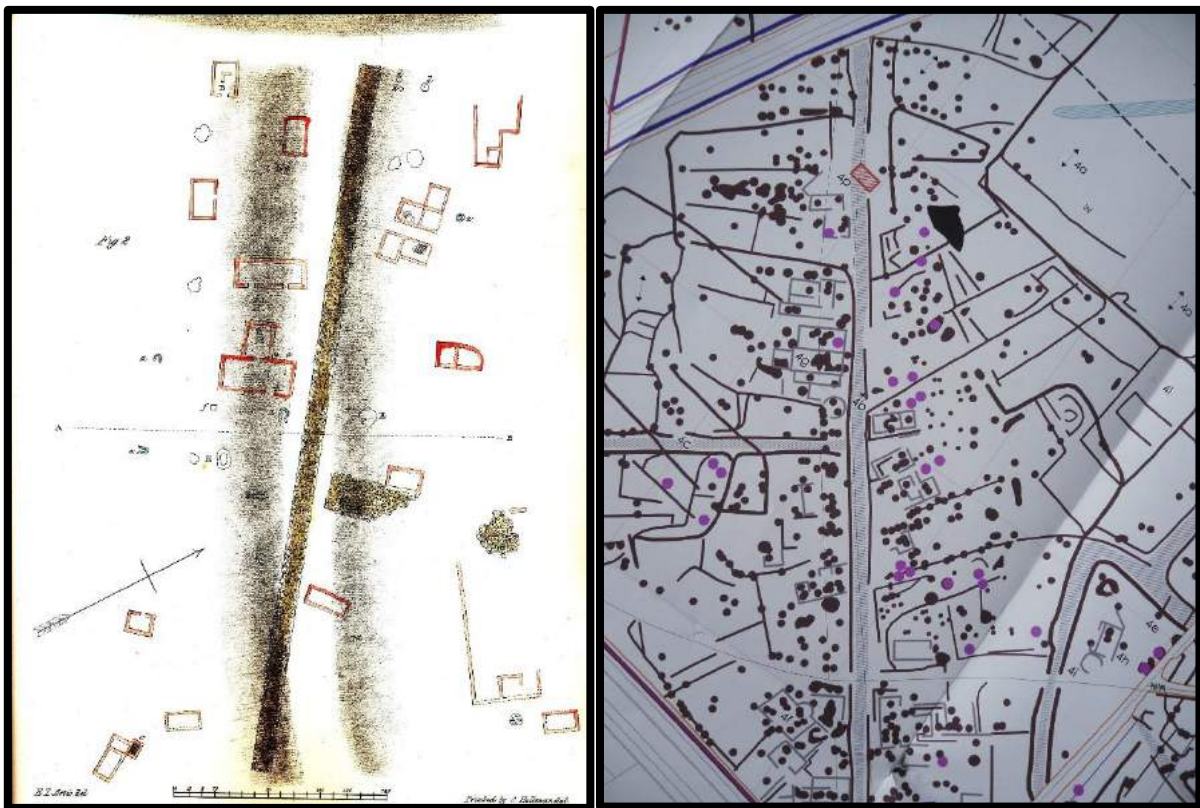


Figure 6.22a and 6.22b. Plate 39 from Artis' 1828 illustration compared with the recent geophysical survey prepared by ASD (Artis 1828; ASD 2018)

Some excavation was also carried out during 1902-3 (probably by Peterborough Museum Society) when there are reports of a 'temple' being uncovered (RCHM 1969. 24), although this building remains 'un-located' but there are finds in the Museum at Peterborough (P.M.S. 1904. 35)



Figure 6.24a and 6.24b. A comparison between the excavated areas shown by Dannell (1974) and the ASD geophysical plot (ASD 2018). The outline of the main building (Workshop 1969) and its associated pit and kiln, and building 12 all show clearly on the ASD survey.

The text accompanying the illustrations of the 1970s excavation (Dannell 1974) is given below and accompanies the illustrations shown in Figure 6.23 (above):-

The Roman remains in Normangate Field lie within an area of some 28 hectares (69 acres), immediately north of the Nene. Ignoring the modern intrusions of the railway and Station Road, Castor, the site is bounded by three principal roads: to the west, by Ermine Street and the King Street branch (fig 2:1) ; to the east, by a branch road (2) to the Fen Causeway, which meets Ermine Street at the bridge-head (3); to the north, by a by-road some 400 metres north of the river (4). Within this crude triangle, internal drove-ways serve the various nuclei of occupation (5), and the wide feeder-road to the Roman house in Castor village strikes out to the north (6).

This skeleton of roads, so clearly visible from the pioneer air photographs of Major G. W. G. Allen, is certainly not of one period. Artis ((1828), pl. XXXIX) shows an earlier, flat and supposedly "military" version of Ermine Street, diverging from the line of the huge *agger* still visible in the field. Recent excavations failed to find it, but suggested a Hadrianic date for the principal road embankment. The other main roads certainly existed by this period, but the drove-ways may be later.

Wherever excavation has taken place recently, the first substantial Roman activity is represented by large areas of burnt natural sand, covered by friable clay and wood-ash. Pits associated with this work contain fine grey-wares of the mid-second century, but no kilns are known and we must begin to think seriously of the problems involved in firing vessels in bonfires and in clamps in which the leather-hard pots were covered by turves.

While the pits contain domestic rubbish, neither stone nor wooden buildings have been located. Perhaps the potters were throwing their vessels within the town at this period, and using the scrub-lands by the river only for firing. If this is right, Normangate Field remained fairly open ground until towards the end of the second century.

By this time, however, a major technical revolution had swept the area. The art of colour-coating was introduced to the indigenous workers and the Castor potteries emerged to send their beakers throughout the Roman provinces.

Exactly where the first kilns were built is as yet uncertain; but Brian Hartley excavated a small and seemingly experimental kiln in Normangate Field (7). Pits containing the earliest vessel-forms are also present in the general area north of the railway embankment. The new



Figure 6.25. Castor 1969- main furnace in workshop 'A' (Archive of the NVAT)



Figure 6.26 Castor 1969 -workshop 'A' -west side showing the positions of two aisle posts with the central nave between. (Archive of the NVAT)

prosperity affected the whole social and economic life of the lower Nene Valley, and its market town of Durobrivae. As imports of samian ware from Gaul continued to decline, sales of colour-coated wares boomed, and it is not coincidental that this period saw an abrupt development of stone and half-timbered buildings (8).

Ore roasting and smelting was carried out to the west, near Wansford, from ore mined in Bedford Purlieus. The workshops in Normangate Field dealt with the smelted product, and both further refined and fabricated it. The buildings appear to be set in pairs, so that they are separated by a narrow alley on the one side, while on the other wide doors allowed carts to discharge their loads under cover.

In the back yards of the buildings kitchen gardening doubtless supplied the workers' families; but soon the pressure on available land forced further industry into the free space. Artis records furnaces and clay dumps in the back yards, while recent excavations have revealed more kilns.

Along the drove-way parallel to Ermine Street a series of unexpected structures came to light. The frontage of Ermine Street was apparently too valuable to be used for the burial and religious monuments often found close to towns. Against the drove-way was found a small mausoleum containing three burials and belonging to the fourth century (9). A woman buried there with gold and silver ear-rings, silver brooch, bronze bangles, and jet spindle-whorl is a reminder of the affluence of this provincial society. A large number of weights probably from goldsmith's balances have come from Durobrivae, showing that there was sufficient demand for such craftsmen to settle there.

The other buildings in the immediate vicinity of the drove-way are open to various interpretations, but the circular structures are strongly suggestive of religious use. Circular shrines are known locally at Collyweston and Brigstock in the third century. The most northerly of the Normangate Field series (10) has a broad entrance to the South, and a support for a bench along the inside of the northern half; the southern building (11) had a tessellated floor. The simple barn adjoining it (12) had a portico added, together with an apse, and then it, too, received a tessellated floor. The way in which the apse faces the wide entrance suggests that perhaps there was a cult statue which could be seen immediately on entering the building.



Figure 6.27 Castor 1969 Pottery kiln behind workshop 'B'. (Archive of the NVAT)

Land pressures allowed the erection of an aisled barn over the northern circular building in the late third or early fourth century as the industrial activity continued to expand. Dr Graham Webster has confirmed the intensity of industrial settlement in the eastern sector of Normangate Field where he investigated buildings along the roads, and a mass of ditched plots can be seen in the area of the drove-way to Castor village (13).

Occupation clearly lasted until the end of the fourth century; for the framework of local organisation maintained the drove-way drainage ditches. Near the mausoleum the final rapidly deposited filling contained coins of the House of Valentinian (after 370), but nothing of Theodosius. Late forms of colour-coated wares were present, together with new, heavy, grey-wares from still unidentified sources.

Future work should prove rewarding. A recent air-photograph by Mr S. G. Upex records the outline of what may be a theatre in the eastern sector, together with a series of substantial stone buildings (14). To the west, the junction of Ermine Street and King Street must rank as a major site of historical interest, while the winding drove-ways suggest heavy occupation on the building plots to the north.

We must remember the vast extent of the northern suburbs of Durobrivae. Professor St. Joseph has recorded closely packed buildings from the town to the river. These almost certainly equal the area of Normangate Field which we have surveyed. Moreover, stone building debris and kiln waste has been found as far north as the A47.



Figure 6.28 Building 12 looking south-east (see Fig 6.23) showing the portico on the western side.
(Archive of the NVAT)

So it is likely that by the beginning of the fourth century many more people were living immediately outside the town than within it. It seems probable, on present evidence, that the larger towns do not boast suburbs on this scale, and Durobrivae may one day be seen to rank with its "twin" at the other end of the limestone ridge at Corinium Dobunorum (Cirencester).

Finally, we must ask what those industrial suburbs looked like. Today's green fields and quiet river, which we are striving to preserve, are probably deceptive. Then the smoke hung like a pall on the prevailing south-west wind. Sparks flew from the kilns and furnaces, while the noise and activity betokened Birmingham rather than John Clare's Northamptonshire. Disraeli described the industrial squalor of Bromwich and Cradley; the master craftsmen labouring over their hearths; the families and apprentices hammering and filing away; the noise; the dirt; the drinking.

"On Sunday the masters begin to drink; for the apprentices there is dog-fighting without any stint. On Monday and Tuesday the whole population of Woodgate is drunk."

For what else were all those beakers used?



Figure 6.29 Building 10 looking north (see Fig 6.23) showing the rectangular aisled building with the earlier circular structure underneath. (Archive of the NVAT)



Figure 6.30a & 6.30b Coffin in mausoleum area with lid and without lid showing contents. (Archive of the NVAT)

Excavations were also conducted during 1974-5 to the north of Normangate Field along the line of a sewer pipeline. These excavations revealed a Roman aisled build a road and yards or pens for animals.

The following text is taken from a publication written by J.P. Wild and published in 1976 (Wild 1976).

A major sewer serving the Sutton industrial zone will pass one day through Ailsworth and Castor along the northern edge of Normangate Field. Excavations there in 1974-5 by Mr G. B. Dannell and the writer revealed a Roman farmyard and barn (fig. 19). They lie some 250 metres north of the core of the industrial complex known from our previous research (*Durobrivae* 2, 1974, 7, fig. 2).

We found evidence for three periods of Roman activity.

In the first period, before A.D. 150, a wide, but thinly metalled, drove-road with side-ditches was laid across the site. It led up from a network of minor roads linked to Ermine Street, and was flanked on either side by simple ditched enclosures.

In the second period (c. A.D. 150-200) the ditches were replaced by stout fences and a palisade. The western enclosure was divided to make two or perhaps three pens. Water tanks in the corners suggest that stock was kept there periodically.

Across the road at about the same time a timber barn was erected, measuring about 13 metres by 8 metres. Its weight was borne on six massive arcade-posts set in two rows of post-pits, which divided the interior into a nave and two aisles (fig. 19). This form of building was popular in the Nene Valley; for it was both cheap to build and infinitely adaptable (Wild (1974), 158ff.). Later ditches and a mediaeval furrow had removed the walls on three sides, but three post-holes of the southern wall remained. We might not have detected them, had we not guessed what kind of building we were dealing with.

The start of the third period (c. A.D. 200) was marked by the demolition of the barn and the fences. Very conveniently for us, when the posts were pulled out, a collection of datable household crockery was dropped down several of the empty post-holes.

During the third period, which spanned the third century, the only feature surviving in use was the road. Its surface was remetalled and its side-ditches cleaned out and re-dug. Our excavation was thin in terms of visual remains; but it gave us an insight into the pattern of

land-utilisation in the northern suburbs of Durobrivae.

Aerial photography by Mr S. G. Upex and Professor St Joseph shows that the land alongside Ermine Street and the minor roads was divided into allotments by a series of ditches (*Durobrivae* 2, 1974, fig. 2). The same picture emerges in greater detail from a magnetometer survey which was carried out down the projected axis of the 1975 drove-road. Our excavation indicates that at least part of this system of land-division must date to the earlier second century.

Who was behind this scheme of land-division, and why was it felt necessary? It would be reasonable to see the local council of the *vicus* of Durobrivae at work here, surveying, dividing and assigning plots of land. They may have been compelled to take this step because of disputes over property on the commercially attractive street-frontage of Ermine Street. Certainly, the plots here were in the hands of potters and metalworkers whose workshops we have found.

In 1970 and 1973 we learnt how religious buildings away from Ermine Street might become potter's workshops and that workshops might be converted into shrines (Dannell, Wild (1971), (1974)). Land-utilisation and building function were not static, nor in a thriving community could we expect them to be.

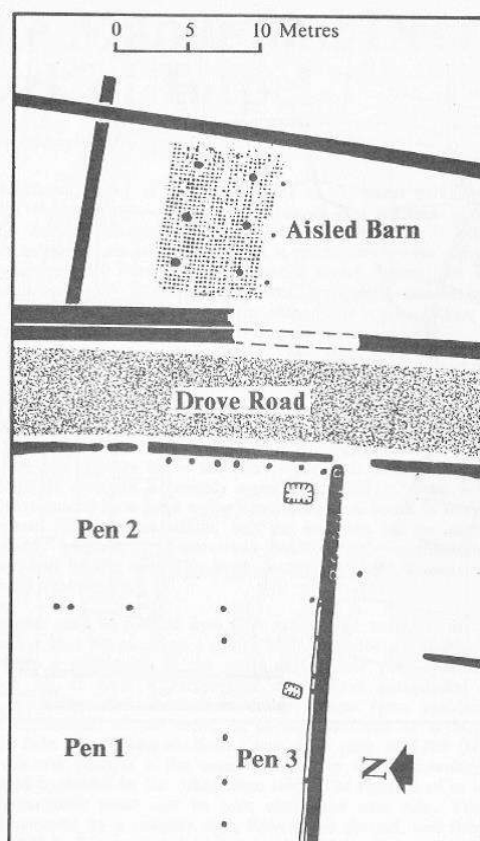


Figure 6.31. Plan of the Roman farmstead in the northern part of Normangate Field excavated during 1974-5 (Wild 1976)

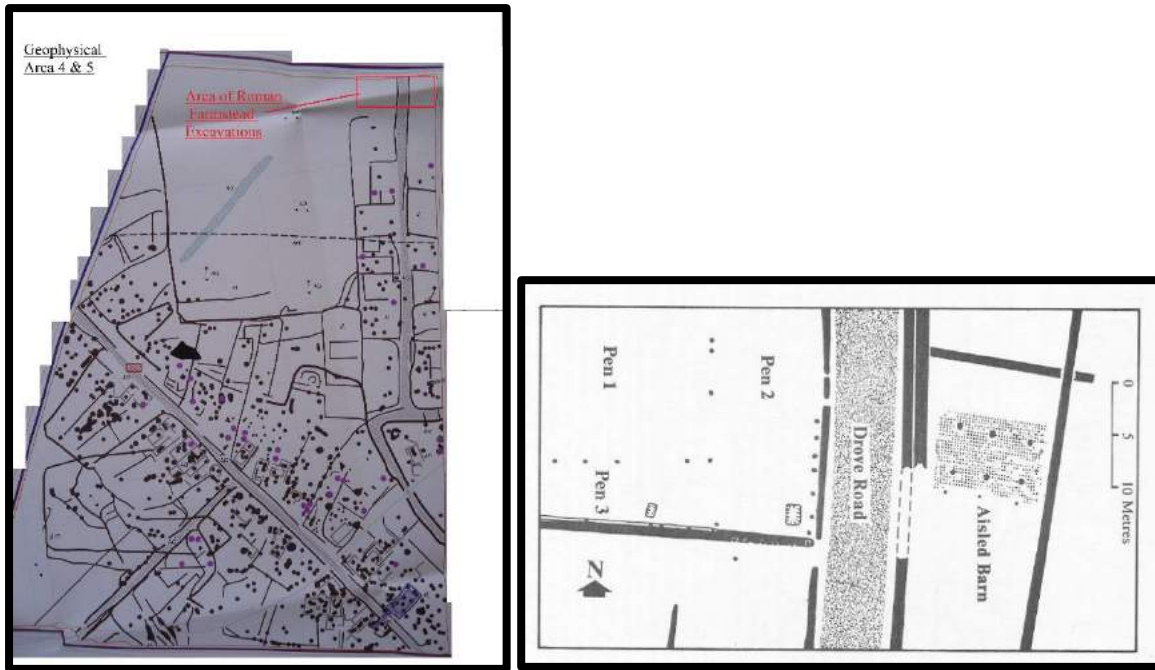


Figure 6.31. The position of the 1974-5 farmstead excavations outlined above in relation to the broader landscape shown by the ASD geophysical survey of their area 4&5. The site of the farmstead is marked by a red rectangle. (ASD 2018; Wild 1976)

The area of the excavations of this farmstead, shown in Figure 6.30, can now be fitted into the broader landscape picture revealed by the ASD geophysical survey and shows that the road running through the excavation area was on the line of a roadway running north-south (See Figure 6.31) along which there were many other properties set out in regular blocks, suggesting that the landscape in this area had been deliberately planned.

The excavations by Webster in 1962-3 were carried out in the southern part of Area 6 in what has been identified as area 2 on the ASD survey (see Figure 6.15) and this work has been partly published (Perrin and Webster 1990) as a pottery report with an outline of the pits and structures encountered. The area of the excavation is shown in Figure 6.32 and the details of features found is shown in Figure 6.33

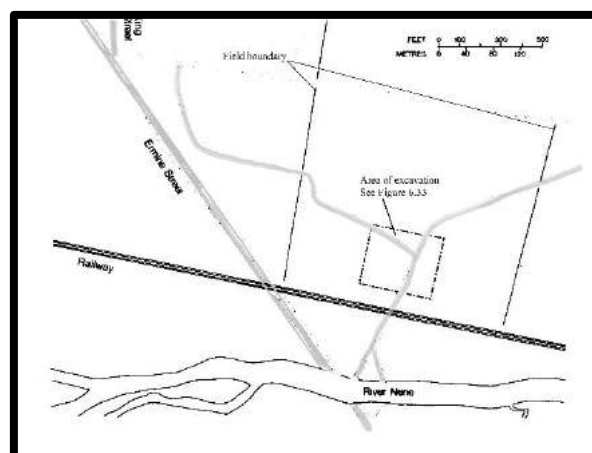


Figure 6.32. The area of the 1962-3 excavations which are shown in detail in Figure 6.33 (Perrin and Webster 1990. fig 1)

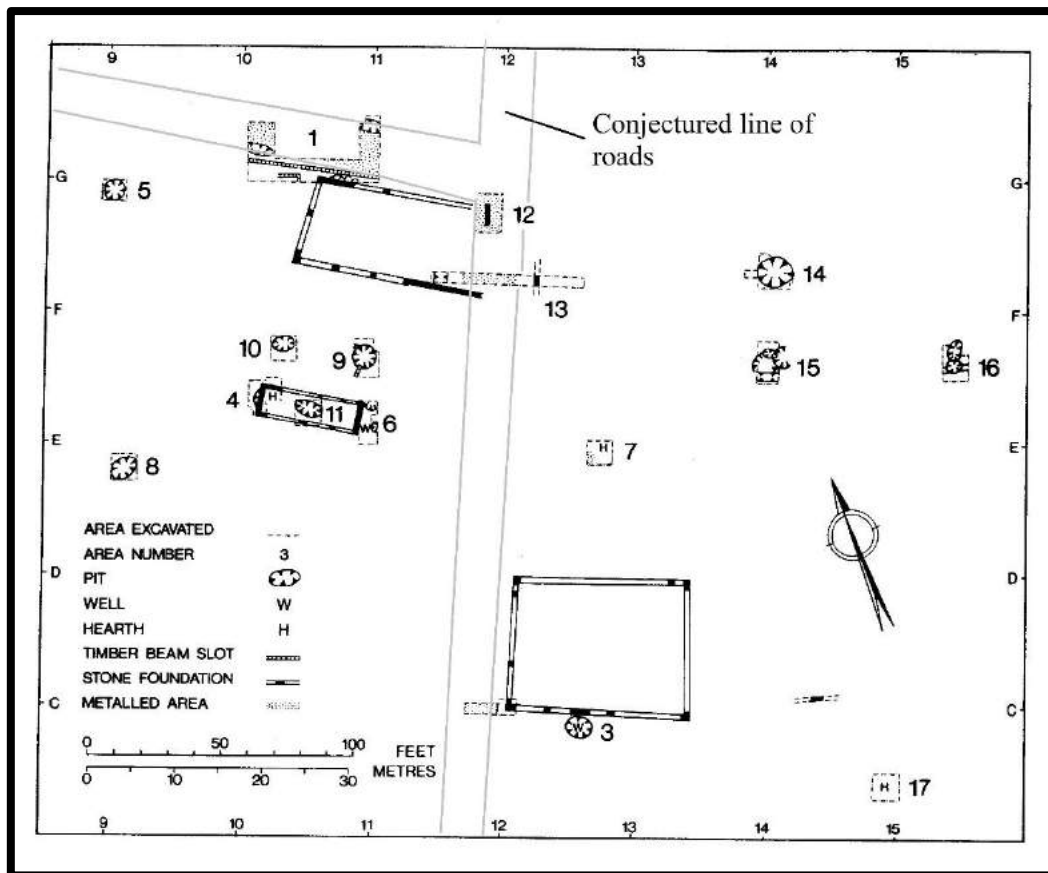


Figure 6.33. The details of the 1962-3 excavations (Perrin and Webster 1990, fig 2)



Figure 6.34. Extract from the ASD geophysical Survey showing the approximate area (red box) of the 1962-3 excavations (ASD 2018) - to be compared with Figure 6.33 above.

Site number	6.2	Parish	Castor	Eastings/Northings		511950/298540	Grid Ref		
HER	01821	Period	Medieval	Type	moat	Management	PG	Importance	Local*
References		HER RCHM 1969 p27. No 45 CAMUS Project 2004. P 59 VCH 1909.Northants II 473-4							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Very good			Measure 2 Very good		Measure 3 Poor		

A small rectangular moat (Figure 6.35) enclosing a small island with a wide ditch, 1.3m deep and with an external bank lies on the north side of a larger enclosure bounded by a similar ditch. Outside the western corner of the larger enclosure is another small square moated site bounded by a wide shallow ditch with a maximum depth of 0.80m. The site is a scheduled monument (SM number PE 159).

This site is probably that of 'Castor' or the 'Berrystead Manor' which at the time of Domesday (AD 1086) was held by the Abbott of Peterborough ...*in demesne*. By 1146 the Pope (Eugenius III) confirmed the abbey's claim on Castor Manor and Abbott Alexander of Holderness (1222-1226) built a hall at the site. It is probable that the site of the farmstead associated with this manorial site was 'Village Farm' also called 'Manor Farm'. When Abbott Godfrey died in 1321 part of the property '*in demesne*' included a manor house with garden, dovecote, woodland and fisheries in the Nene.

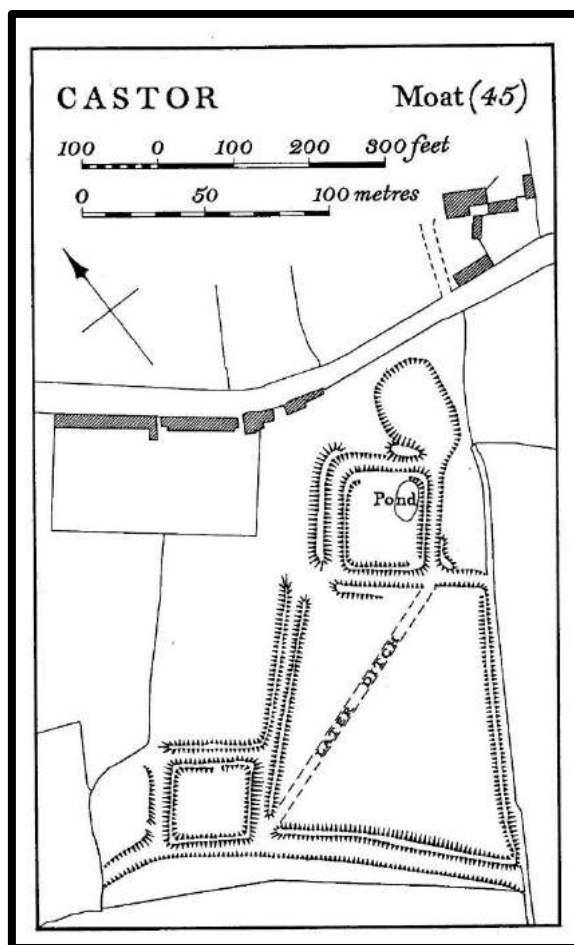


Figure 6.35. The moated site Site 6.2 at Castor (RCHM 1969 Fig 12)



*Figure 6.36 The moated site (Site 6.2) looking north with Castor village at the top of the frame.
(NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)*

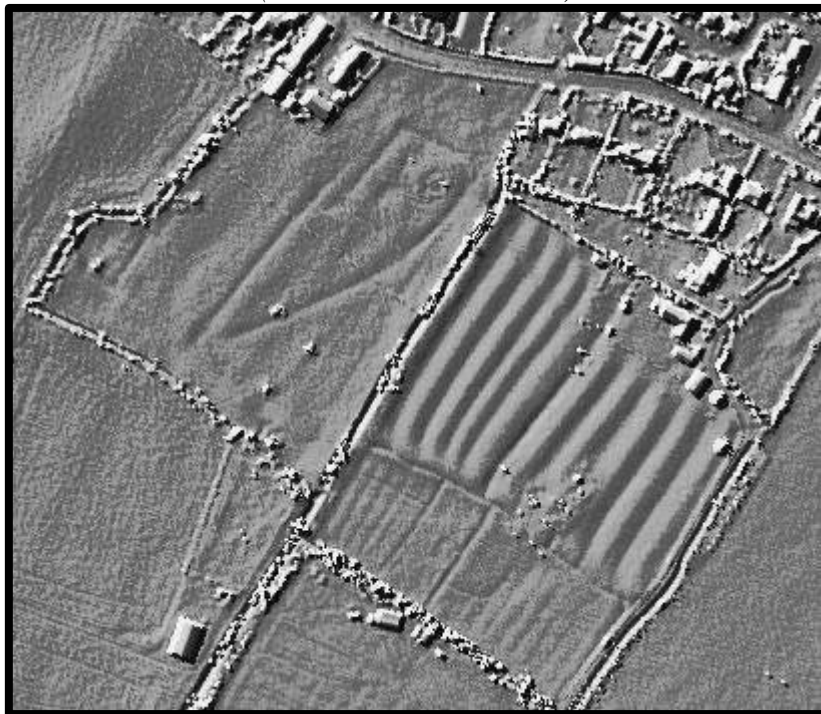


Figure 6.37 Lidar image of the moated site (Site 6.2) showing later ditches cutting obliquely across the site and ridge and furrow (Site 6.6) to the east.

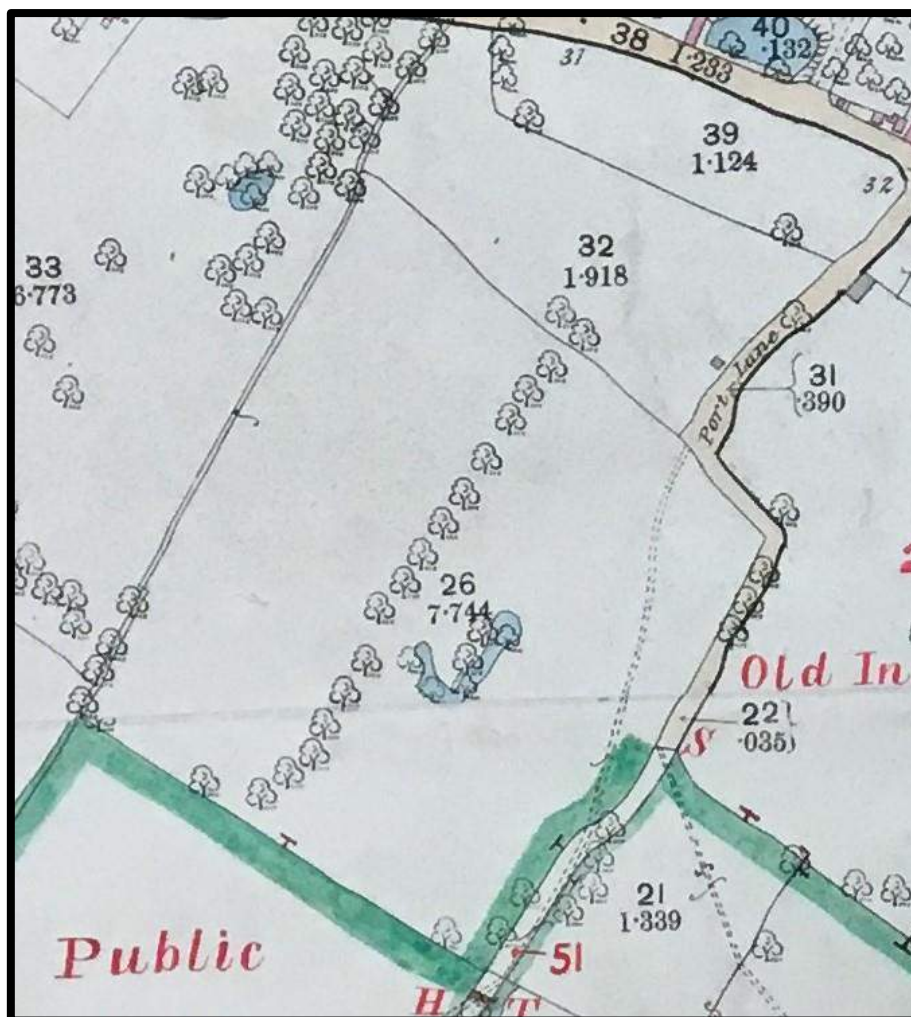


Figure 6.38. The 1898 enclosure map showing the site of the manorial complex at Castor with one corner of the large enclosure retaining water within its moated area.
(HRO. CCS 33)

Site number	6.3	Parish	Castor	Eastings/ Northings		512240/298200		Grid Ref		
HER	01625	Period	Medieval	Type	moat	Management	LA	Importance	Local	
References		HER RCHM 1969 p 27. no. 46.								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Very good			Measure 3 Poor		

The HER reports a second moated site located during work on the Leisure Centre to the south of the former A47 road. No other details but this may be the manorial complex associated with Thorold's Manor (CAMUS Project 2004 p 59). The RCHM describes the site as a sub rectangular enclosure of about an acre orientated N.E-S.W. bounded by a shallow ditch 10 ft wide and 3 ft deep (RCHM 1969 p 27. No. 46.). Slight traces of the moated area showing as a crop mark under grass can be seen on early google earth images – see Figure 6.39.

At Castor there are a number of proto-manors which may have acted as sites for prominent free tenants who had become prosperous and who were acting like minor lords. There were at least three of these smaller manors. One was Thorold's manor, while the 'Capital messuage' was above the church site. Then there were the Illing and Cordel fees. The Illing fee was split between Bernard of Castor and the Butler family. Later, some of this land was acquired by John de Easton. This site could have been a capital messuage for one of these minor lords (Kilby 2014).

The HER also records (HER 05930) an area of ridge and furrow at 512200/289200 and this may be associated with this site – although it is not visible on any air photographs seen during the compilation of this report.



*Figure 6.39 Air view of Site 6.3 showing possible extent of ditch on the western side of the site.
(Google Earth 1990)*

Site number	6.4	Parish	Castor	Eastings/ Northings	512223/298209	Grid Ref			
HER	10390	Period	RB	Type	Building/coins/ cremation /ditch/pit	Management	LA	Importance	Local*
References	HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

A site found underneath and during work on the Castor Leisure Centre. The finds consisted of a building with a coin hoard, a cremation and ditches and pit. This site may be related to the extensive remains associated with the Praetorium under and around Castor church (Upex 2011) or linear development along the line of the Roman road which is shown in Figure 6.12 and Figure 6.17a (2f).

Site number	6.5	Parish	Ailsworth/ Castor	Eastings/ Northings	HER=511800/298400		Grid Ref	TL 117984	
HER	01821	Period	Prehistoric /RB?	Type	Crop marks ring ditch /ditches	Management	A	Importance	Local *
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor	

Crop marks in the area that the HER (HER 01821) reports buildings, kiln waste, tile and pits. The air photographs show (see Figures 6.40 and figure 6.41) crop marks within two fields (centred on TL 117984). The field next to Station Road shows a series of ditches including what appears to be a circular feature which may be a BA barrow (ring ditch). Some of the linear ditches may be dated to the medieval period (see Figure 6.40b) and represent part of the Lamas Enclosures to the south of Ailsworth village and which are shown on the 1898 enclosure map (*HRO. CCS 33*).



Figure 6.40a Air photograph looking north showing crop marks in fields next to Station Road (Left)

See below for interpretive annotations. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)



Figure 6.40b Air photograph looking north showing crop marks in fields next to Station Road with interpretive annotations. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)



Figure 6.41 Air photograph looking east showing crop marks in fields next to Station Road (bottom right). The manor Site (Site 2) is shown top left. (NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's)

[illegible]

Site number	6.7	Parish	Castor	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL123983	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	R&F	Management	A	Importance	minor	
References		None								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Poor			Measure 3 Poor		

Slight remains of ridge and furrow consisting of wide ridges (selions) running north - south. The images occur on the Lidar plot (Figure 6.43) and suggest that the remains are damaged by recent activity.

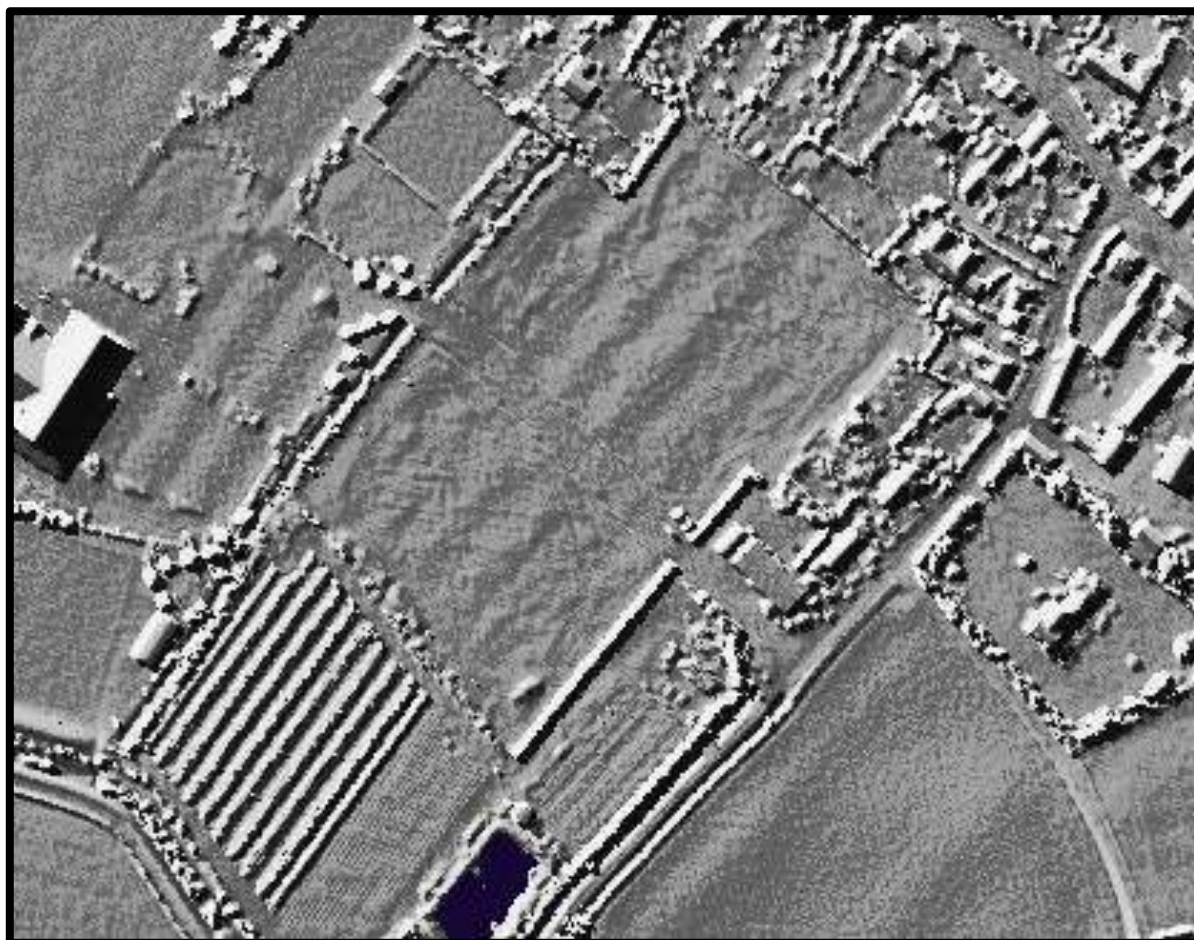


Figure 6.43. Lidar image of the ridge and furrow at Site 6.7.

Site number	6.8	Parish	Castor	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref		TL 120977	
HER	None	Period	Med/Post med	Type	R&F	Management	PG	Importance	minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

Minor area of ridge and furrow set against the side of the railway to the south and shown on the Lidar image (See Figure 6.44). This area probably represents ridge and furrow ‘stub ends’ that were abandoned after the line of the railway was constructed in 1845-7 and the area is shown as ‘common’ on both the 1846 and the 1892 open field maps (Figure 6.45).



Figure 6.44 Site 6.8 showing the stub ends of ridge and furrow to the north of the railway line. This area was common in 1846 and 1892.

Site number	6.9	Parish	Ailsworth/ Castor	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 118980 (centre)	
HER	None	Period	Medieval	Type	Ploughing headlands	Management	PG	Importance	local	
References		1846 Map (NRO 236) 1892 map (Private Collection) Tate 1949 Tyley, 1951. Hall 1995 230 Upex 1984; 2005.								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

Large, well defined medieval and post medieval ploughing headlands extending over the area of Normangate Field and the area that contains the early enclosures of Lammas Closes. The headlands consist of linear accumulations of ploughsoils as the medieval ploughs drew up to and turned on the headland areas (Upex 1984 and 2005). The most notable headland is that which covers the line of Ermine Street which Artis recognised on his 1828 plan of the area (see Figure 6.22a) and which he shows covering the top of the line of this road. The headlands can be seen during ground surveys of the area and seen on Lidar images which are shown in Figures 6.45a and 6.45b. These headlands can be matched exactly with the open field maps of the parish in 1846 (NRO map T 236) and the 1892 map (private collection) which is shown in detail in Figure 6.46.

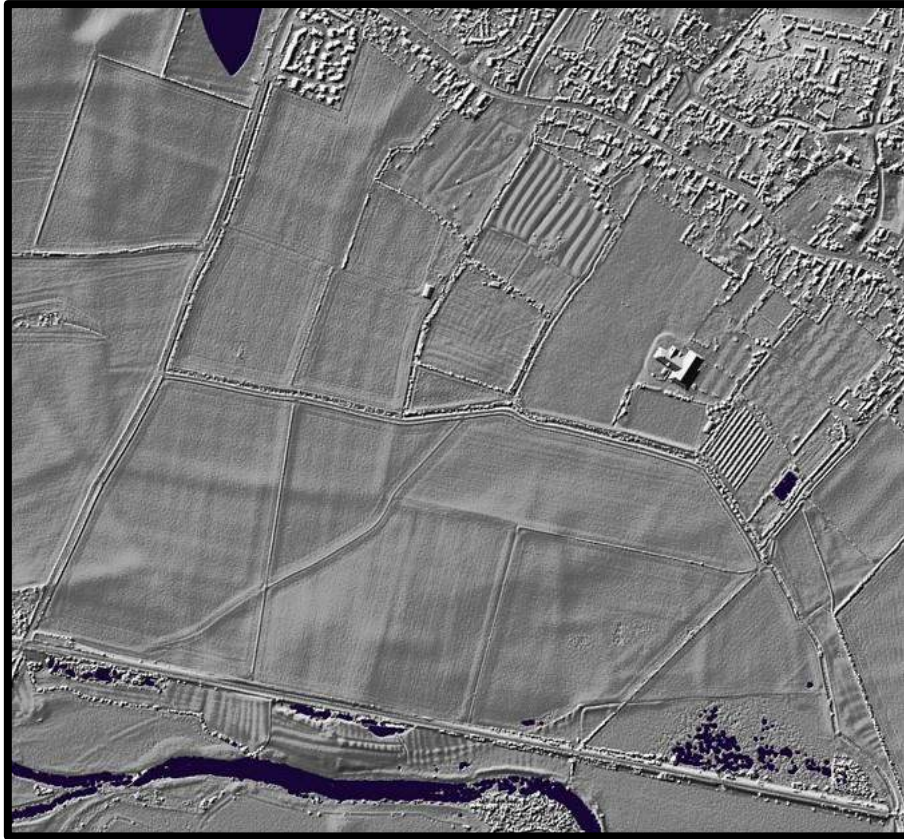


Figure 6.45a Lidar image of the Normangate Field area showing medieval headland boundaries.



Figure 6.45b Lidar image as shown above with white lines showing the linear headland boundaries which survive in the modern landscape.



Figure 6.46 Detail from the 1892 open field map of normangate Field showing the strip (selion) and furlong layout which matches the Lidar images and ground surveys. (Private Collection).

General comment

The hedge lines around the area of the Lammas Closes could be of considerable age (14th century) – many of the earlier hedges have now been removed but some still remain and can be matched to those lines shown on the early maps of the area 1846, the 1892 open field map (Figure 6.46) and the 1898 enclosure map (Figure 6.42).

Area 7.

Area 7 consists of an elongated area of meadow land on the north side of the river Nene and to the south by 'Back Dyke'. This area is shown in Figure 2. and Figure 7.1. and consists of gravel and alluvial soils which are, and would have been in the past, subject to periodic flooding. Because to this flooding potential the area was in the post medieval period (and presumably much earlier) always limited to pasture grazing and hay production. There are no references within the HER to archaeological or historical finds being made within this area and the only indications of past human activity, drawn from the available evidence, is that of some alterations to the actual watercourses and earlier, natural channel formations (palaeochannels).

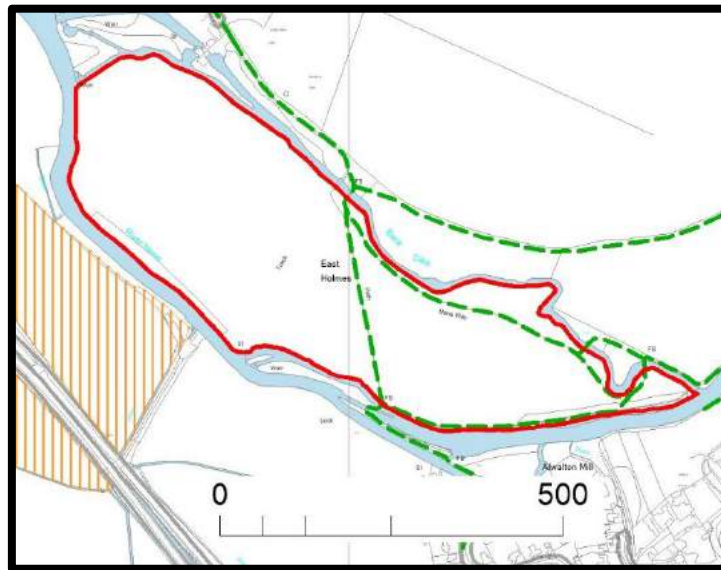


Figure 7.1 Area 7 and its boundaries

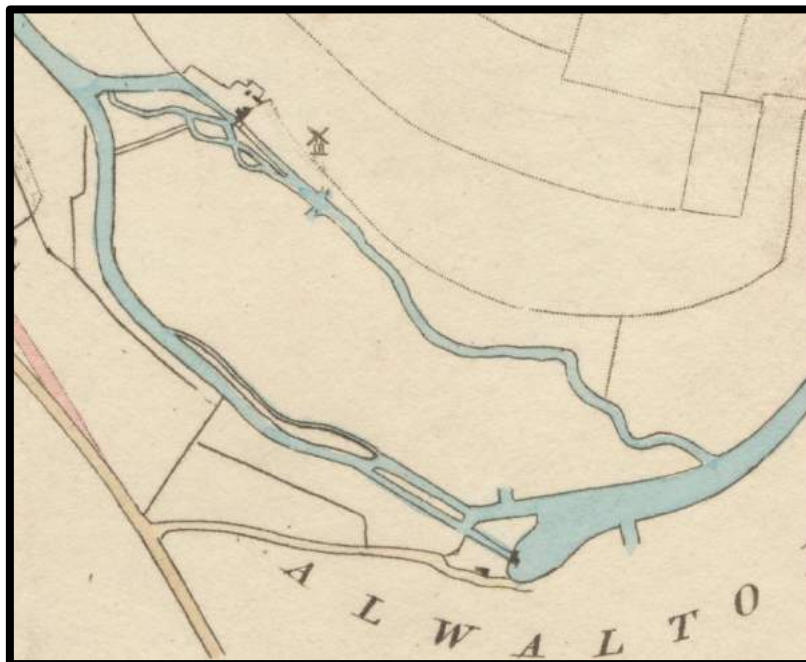


Figure 7.2 A detail taken from an 1828 map of the Area 7. The site of Castor wind and water mill are shown top left. (Artis 1828 plate 1)



Figure 7.3 Detail taken from the 1846 open field map of Castor showing East Holms Meadow with the meadow strips set out and numbered. (NRO T236)



Figure 7.4 *Detail from the 1892 open field map showing the area of East Holms meadow little changed from the 1846 map. (Private Collection)*

The area was called East Holmes Meadow from early times; in 1340 for example it was called *Estholm* (Brooke and Postan 1960. P210; Kilby 2014 p 33). The earliest map of the area is that taken from the more general map by E.T. Artis and dated 1828 (Figure 7.2) which shows the meadow area with multiple channels at its western and southern sides and these are shown in the modern landscape (see Lidar below). In 1846 a second map (Figure 7.3) was made which shows the orientation of the meadow strips within the common meadow area of Castor. Meadow strips were not ploughed as were arable strips and thus there is not the formation of ridge and furrow to mark these areas out or to survive within the modern landscape. Instead the meadow strips were marked by wooden, or occasionally stone, meer-pegs and meer-stones which rarely survive within East Midland parishes (Upex 1984).

A third map of 1892 (Figure 7.4) shows little change from the earlier 1846 arrangements of strips although strips appear to have been amalgamated as tenants sought to rationalise their holdings. The area today remains comparatively flat with no visible remains of earlier management or occupation (see Figures 7.5 and Figure 7.6). What can be seen on the Lidar plot are a series of minor watercourse changes. The 1828 map (Figure 7.2) suggests that there were modifications being made to the western and eastern ends of this meadow area (compare Figure 7.2 with Figures 7.7 and 7.8) while the Lidar plot clearly shows the line of an earlier watercourse channel (palaeo-channel) in the central part of the meadow area (See Figure 7.8)



Figure 7.5 *The eastern part of East Holme Meadow looking south west- with Alwalton top left.*



Figure 7.6 The western part of East Holme meadow looking south-west. Castor watermill is bottom right- the palaeochannel shown in Figure 7.8 is centre.

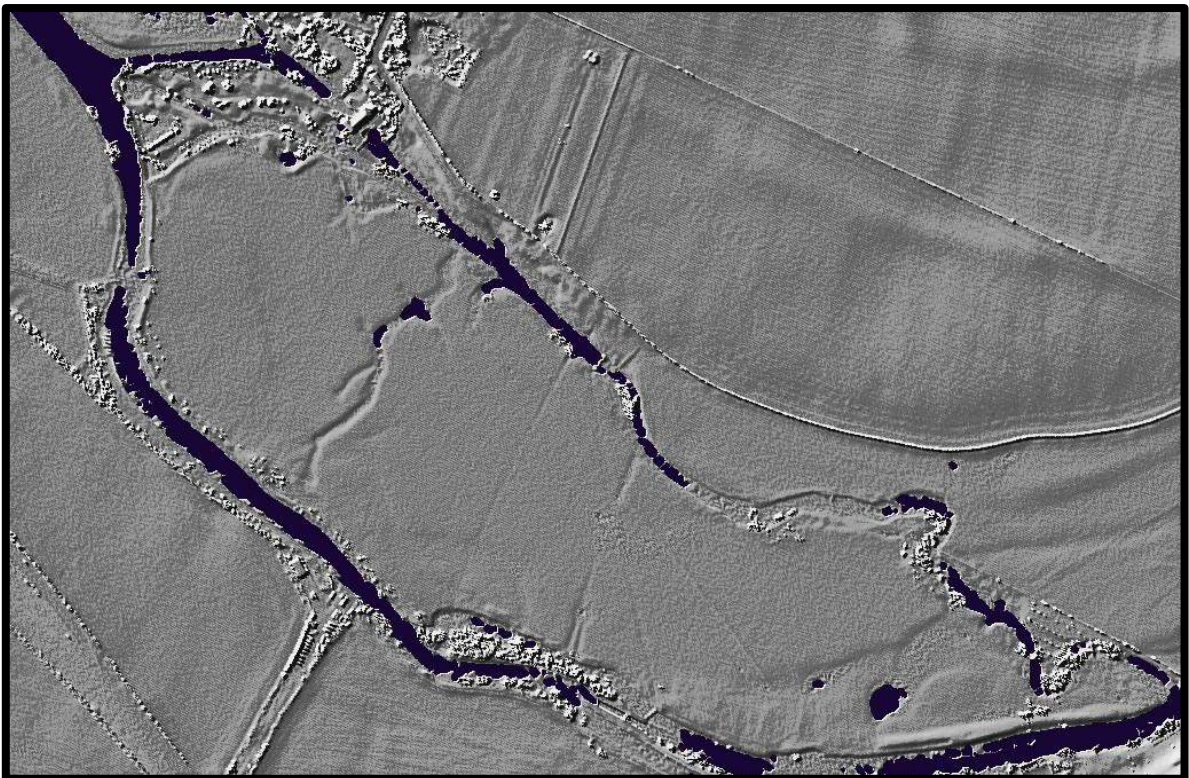


Figure 7.7 Lidar plot showing East Holme Meadow

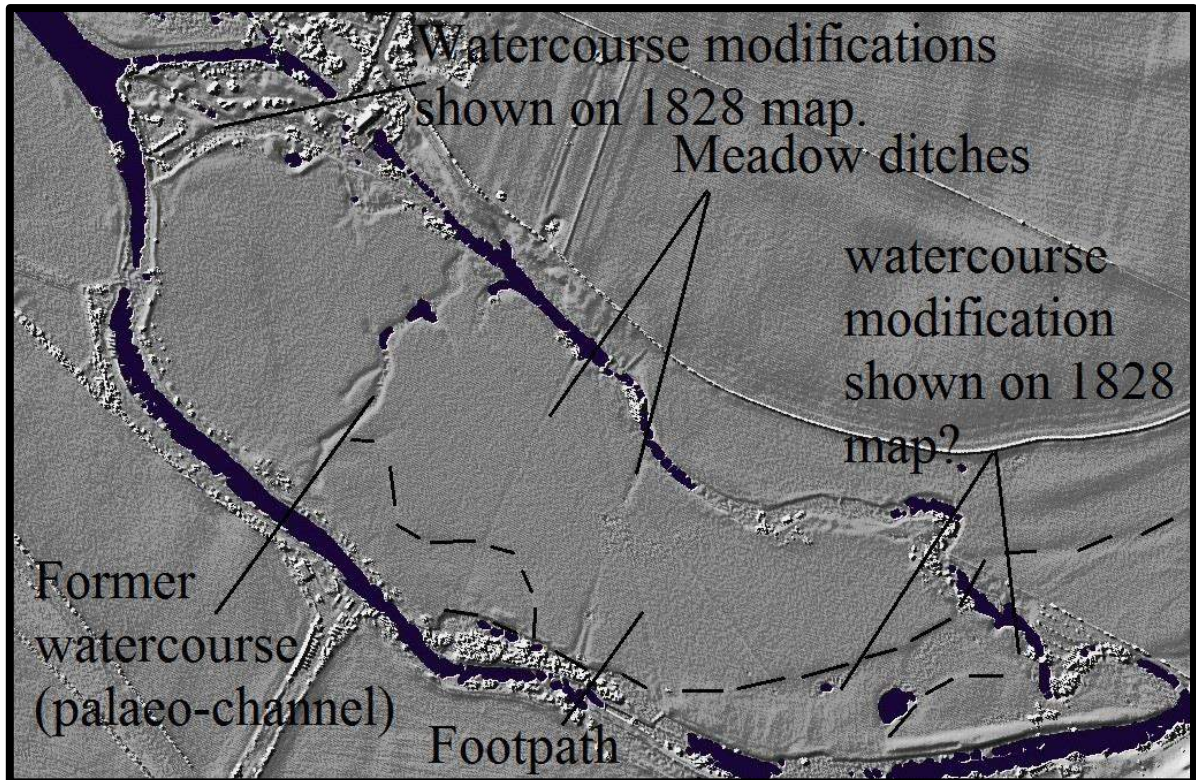


Figure 7.8 Lidar plot showing interpretive analysis of the Area 7 shown in Figure 7.7 above

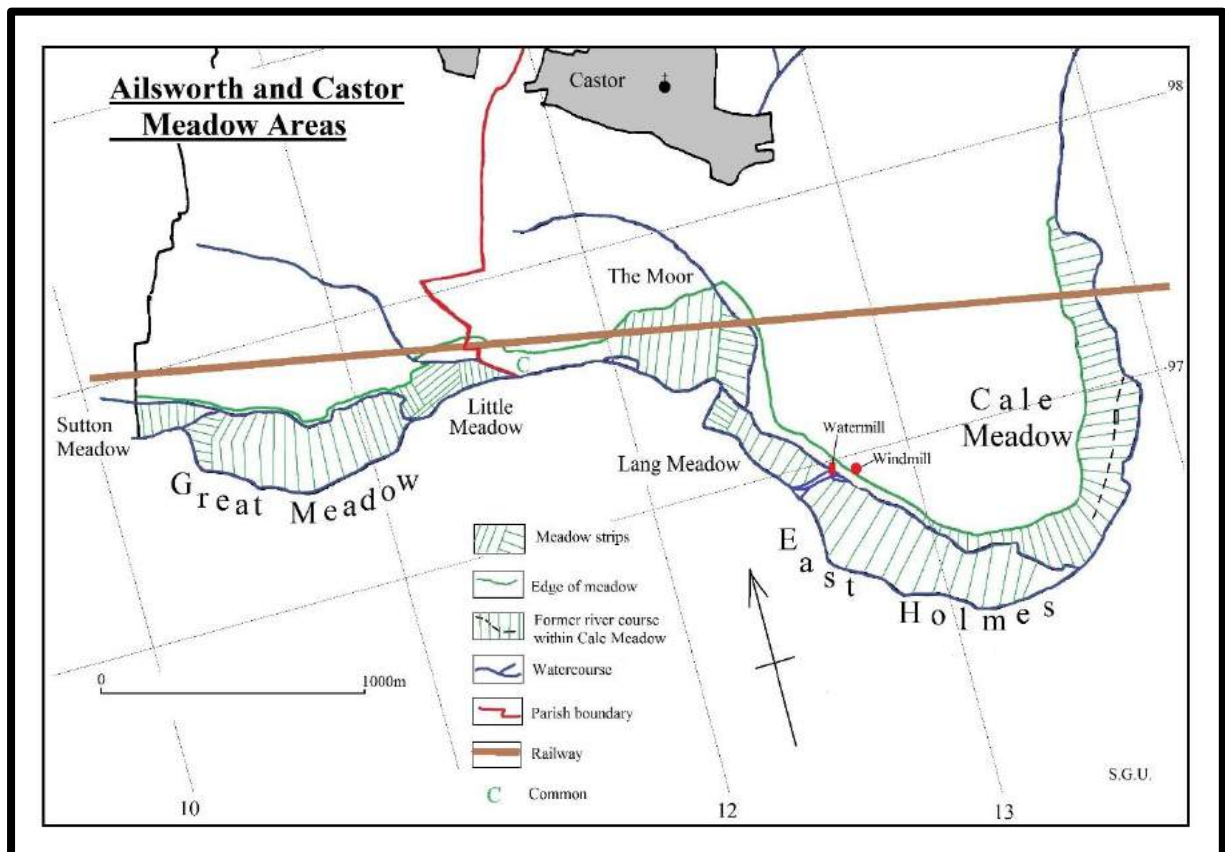


Figure 7.9. The medieval meadow arrangements within Castor and Ailsworth. (SGU)

During the medieval period the meadow arrangements were complex with several meadows being listed within archival material; all of these meadows were commonable and operated and managed by the Court Jury which met regularly at Castor . The layout of these meadows is shown in Figure 7.9.

Area 8

Area 8 is bounded by the river on the east side, the railway to the north and the edge of the Orton Business Park on the east side. The area can be seen in detail in Figure 8.1.

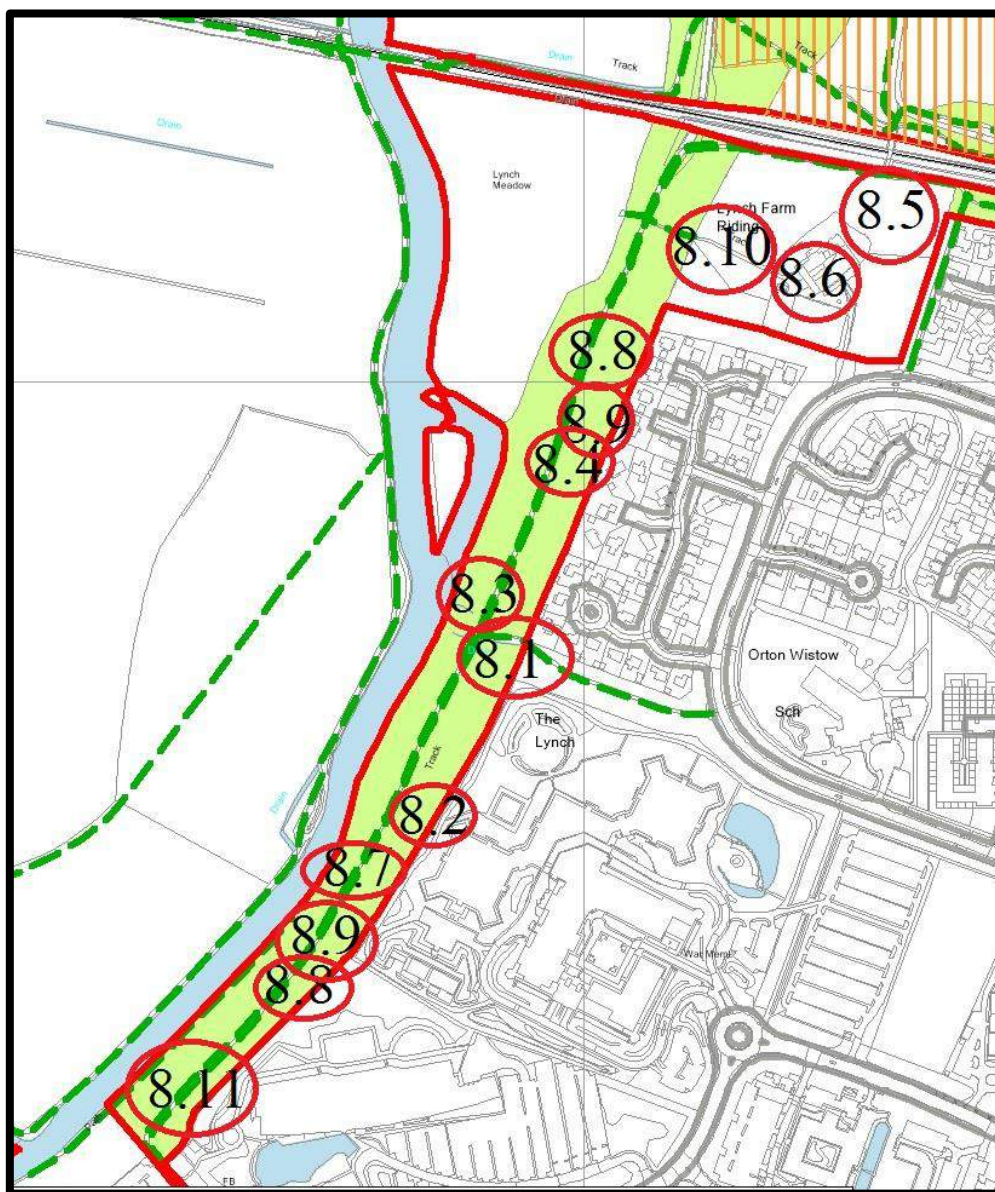


Figure 8.1 Area 8 and its historical and archaeological assets
(site numbers refer to the listed sites below)

Site number	8.1	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 13759655		
HER	01610	Period	RB	Type	Strap fitting	Management	N/a	Importance	Local
References	HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

The HER records the chance finding of a Roman ‘strap fitting’ of 2nd -3rd century date – no other details.

Site number	8.2	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings	513800/296600	Grid Ref			
HER	01612	Period	BA	Type	sword	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional
References	HER Pryor 1978								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

A Bronze Age sword or ‘dirk’ recovered from the river by G.W. Abbott- the full description of the object is given by Pryor (1978).

Site number	8.3	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings	513872/296991	Grid Ref			
HER	52238	Period	Post med.	Type	Staunch	Management	Water area	Importance	Local
References	HER Lewis, <i>et al.</i> 1969								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Poor			Measure 3 Poor		

The area formerly related to the Staunch at Alwalton used as a transport area for loading and offloading barges along the river Nene. The remains are very unclear and much modified by later river dredging works. The Staunch at Alwalton was perhaps the highest navigable point along the Nene within the tidal range and during the medieval period (c. 1379) was used to send corn down river to supply Ramsey abbey from the monastic grange at Elton (Upex 1978).

Site number	8.4	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings	514000/297000	Grid Ref			
HER	09821	Period	Neolithic	Type	handaxe	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional
References	HER Challands 1971								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

A Neolithic ‘greenstone’ handaxe found as a casual find and reported (?) to archaeologists working on the Lynch Farm complex excavations and reported by Challands 1971.

Site number	8.5	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings	514200/297200		Grid Ref		
HER	01433a	Period	IA	Type	Settlement. cremation	Management	PG	Importance	National
References		HER Challands 1971 Upex 2018 (passim)							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good (the remaining areas)			Measure 3 Poor	

This HER reference seems to be slightly misleading in that this is a reference to the extensive area of crop marked and other detail that relates to the Lynch Farm Complex which is referred to within Area 16 (below). The find spot given within the HER next to the railway line simply refers to this area which ‘may’ extend to the south of the railway.

Site number	8.6	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings	514222/297126		Grid Ref		
HER	01432 50949	Period	Post med	Type	Buildings	Management	STR	Importance	Local
References		HER RCHM 1969 64 RCHM 1926 no 5							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Fair	

Lynch Farm House and its barns and stables was built in the 19th century on an L-shaped plan with an octagonal turret at the angle and incorporating a considerable amount of late 16th and early 17th century stonework, probably taken from the Dryden’s House at Chesterton which was pulled down in the early 19th century (RCHM 1926). The site contains three listed buildings which are shown in Figure 8.2

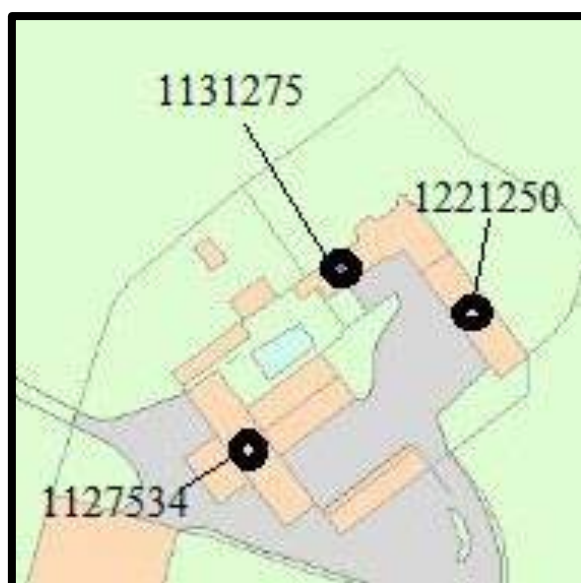


Figure 8.2 The site of Lynch Farm House and other buildings with their Listed Building numbers – these numbers refer to the actual listing detail below.

Listed Building 1127534

No	Desc	Location	NGR	Listing number	Listing date	Description	Grade	References
1	Barn	S.W. of the Lynch Farmhouse	TL 1419697093	1127534	1982	1. 5141 ORTON WATERVILLE OUNDLE ROAD Barn immediately south-west TL 19 NW 17/25 of Lynch Farmhouse II GV 2. Late C18/early C19 barn. Coursed stone rubble with Collyweston stone roof with gabled ends. Large cart doorway, at the north end there is an elliptical arched cartway. Included for group value.	2	1. RCHM 1926. 5 2. RCHM 1969. 64 3. O'Brien and Pevsner. 2014. 418

Listed Building 1221250

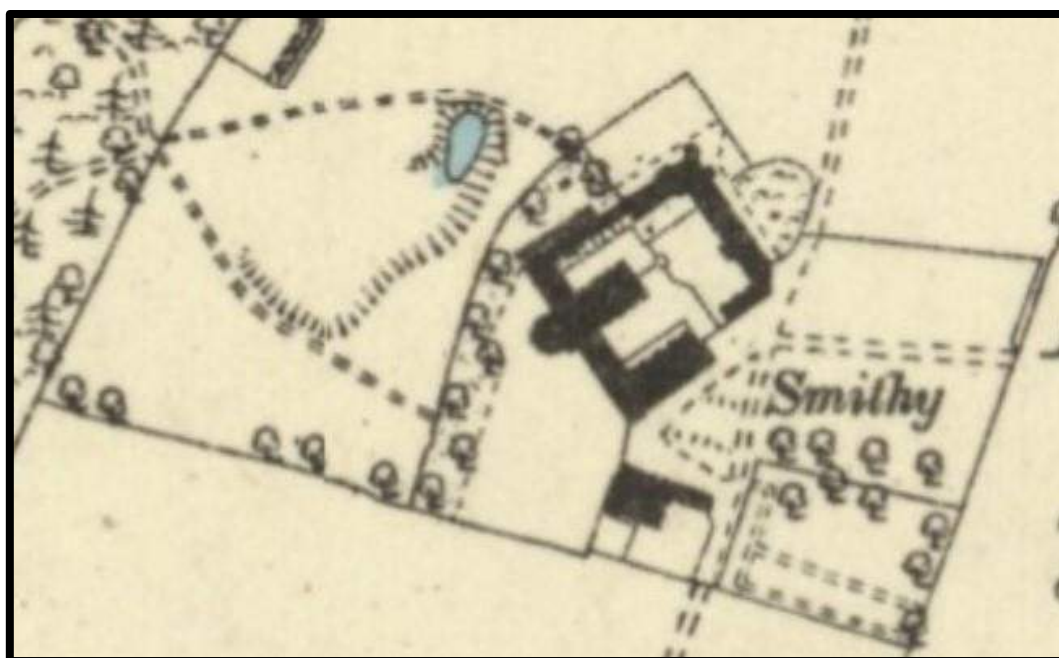
2	Farmhouse and stable	Lynch farmhouse and stable range adjoining SE	TL 14231 97115	1221250	1951	1. 5141 ORTON WATERVILLE OUNDLE ROAD 25.9.51 Lynch Farmhouse (formerly listed under the - Civil Parish of Alwalton) and stable range adjoining south-east TL 19 NW 17/24 II GV 2. Appears to be an C18 house but remodelled in C19 incorporating C16/17 materials said to have come from the Drydens' House at Chesterton. Coursed stone rubble with Collyweston stone roof with gabled ends. L-shaped on plan with tall circular turret on north corner. Two storeys. The north-west and north-east sides have re-used moulded stone stringcourses and gable on each side, the north-west side has 2 storeyed bay with embattled parapet. Ovolo moulded stone mullion/transom windows throughout. The north-east side has a fielded panel door with keystone and cast iron porch with tent-shaped roof. Buttresses with set-offs at each end. Ashlar stacks with cornices. Adjoining south-east an C18/19 range of stables, coursed stone rubble, Collyweston stone roof at lower level with gabled end, 2 storeys, ground floor stable doors and windows, first floor loft door and windows, all with flat stone arches. External stairs to loft door.	2	1. RCHM 1926. 5 2. RCHM 1969. 64 3. O'Brien and Pevsner. 2014. 418
---	----------------------	---	----------------	---------	------	--	---	--

Listed Building 1331275

3	Farmhouse and stable range	Farmhouse and stable range.	TL1421197117	1331275	1951	2/20A Lynch Farmhouse and stable range 25.9.51 - II Farmhouse and attached stables. Late C17 and early C19 in a neo-Tudor style. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, stone slate roof, with a single gable and a single ridge ashlar stacks. 2 storey L plan. South west front 2 bay with a 2 storey canted bay window to the west of 6 lights with cross mullions, topped by a battlemented parapet and to the south a single 3 light cross mullion window to each floor topped by a plain copped gable. Each floor has a continuous hood mould. At the west corner a small circular tower rises above the roof line, and is topped with battlements. The 3 bay north west front has a central doorway with a 6 panel door, and an iron trellis porch. Either- side are single 3-light cross mullion window with above a small central 2-light mullion window flanked by single 3-light cross mullion windows, that to the left surmounted by a copped gable. The rear front has to the south east range a central 3-light cross mullion window flanked by single plain doorways, above a 2-light and a 3-light mullion window, both with hoods. The re-entrant angle is filled by a lower lean-to 2 storey porch with C20 doorway. The north east range has a 3-light cross mullion window on the ground floor and above a 3-light mullion window with hood. To the north a 5 bay, 2 storey, range of stables with a metal framed window then a stable door, a shuttered	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RCHM 1926. 5 2. RCHM 1969. 64 3. O'Brien and Pevsner. 2014. 418
---	----------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------	---------	------	--	---	--

						window and beyond 2 stable doors. Above 2 shuttered bay loft openings and a loft door.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

The building complex which also included a smithy is shown in 1887 in Figure 8.3 with a pond to the west and probably at around the same time a ‘view’ was drawn of the structure from the north-east (Figure 8.3a). This pond appears to be within the area of early quarrying to the west of the building area.



*Figure 8.3. The Lynch Farm House and barns shown in 1887, along with a pond to the west.
(OS. 6 inch Hunts II SW 1887)*



*Figure 8.3a The Lynch Farmhouse from the north-east in the late 19th century.
(HRO Cp 203)*

Site number	8.7	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings	513750/296550	Grid Ref			
HER	01995	Period	BA	Type	sword	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional
References	HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

The HER reports a Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword being found in 1954 by G.W. Abbott as a casual find. The object is in the museum at Peterborough. Abbott often paid original finders for such objects so that the circumstances in which this and other finds were made are often unclear.

Site number	8.8	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 136965 (center)		
HER	None	Period	Med/post med	Type	R&F	Management	PG/S/ LA	Importance	Local
References	None								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

An area of ridge and furrow forming part of the former open fields of Alwalton, surviving as visible remains along the walkway to the north west of the Orton Business Park and seen on the Lidar plot of the area which is shown in Figure 8.4. These features represent the remains of selions within the open fields of Alwalton which were enclosed in 1809 (HRO S/m 3/20). There is no detail of the names of the early, pre-enclosure fields



Figure 8.4 Site 8- an area of surviving ridge and furrow to the north-west of the Orton Business Park

Site number	8.9	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL 136965 (center)	
HER	None	Period	Post med	Type	Leisure Walk way	Management	LA/ PG S	Importance	local
References		www.peterboroughimages.co.uk							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair		Measure 3 Poor		

The area called The Lynch, which is a term probably alluding to the river cliff formed by the Nene on the south east bank at this point, which was used as a recreational or leisure walkway from the 19th century onwards. Photographs of people promenading along this footpath are shown in Figure 8.5.



Figure 8.5. The Lynch in the late 19th century being used as a recreational area.
(www.peterboroughimages.co.uk)

The area is also shown in 1887 where the landscape appears to have been laid out to some extent to provide a walkway and/or carriageway along the bank of the river Nene and to provide access from Milton to Alwalton, where the Fitzwilliam family had interests. This route linked with the bridge at Gunwade Ferry (below).

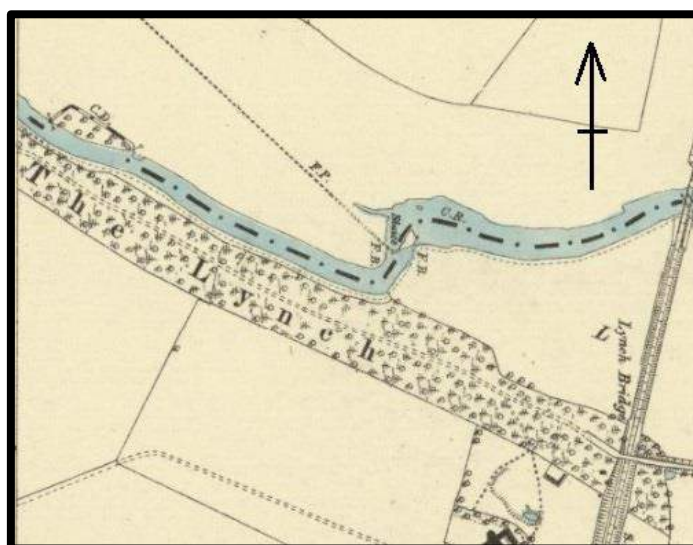


Figure 8.6 The Lynch shown on the 1887 OS map.
(OS. 6 inch Hunts II SW 1887)

Site number	8.10	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL 142971	
HER	None	Period	Post med?	Type	quarry	Management	PG	Importance	local
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

An area of quarrying to the west of the Lynch Farmhouse (see Site 8.6 above) surviving within the landscape and shown on both air photographs of the area and the Lidar plot, shown in Figure 8.7. In the late 19th century a pond had formed in one part of this quarry area (see Figure 8.3). This quarrying may be related to the construction of the Lynch Farm buildings themselves or may be part of the earlier quarrying activities associated with Alwalton Marble – although the main site for this working was further to the east (see Site 8.11 below).



Figure 8.7. Lidar image of the area of surviving quarrying to the west of Lynch Farmhouse.

Site number	8.11	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL138966	
HER	None	Period	Roman/ Med/ post med	Type	quarry	Management	S/W	Importance	regional
References		RCHM 1969. P.19. no. 10 Watson 1911 Sutherland 2003. 108							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair		Measure 3 Poor		

The site of the Alwalton Mable quarries situated some 800m to the east of Alwalton which operated from the Roman period up to the 1920s. Alwalton Marble is the name given to a highly fossiliferous limestone outcrop, found close to the village of Alwalton in northern Cambridgeshire and some 2km from the site at Lynch Farm. The quarries were active during the medieval period and growing evidence suggests their use during the Roman period (Lott and Smith 2001, 94; Ashurst and Dimes, 1990, 109; RCHM 1969, 19; Alexander, 1995, 118-122). Two fragments of Alwalton Marble veneer come from the Roman site at Castor *Praetorium* (Rollo 1981, 2; I am grateful to Dr Ben Robinson of Historic England for drawing the second piece of veneer to my attention). Both fragments are c. 10mm thick and are smoothly polished on one surface, but it is unclear if the pieces were used as flooring or as wall veneer – both pieces are probably too large to have been used as furniture veneer (Upex 2018). Artis clearly found evidence of Alwalton Marble veneers being used in some of the buildings of *Durobrivae* and he shows a schematic view of how they were applied to walls (Artis 1828, plate XXVI).

This limestone was also quarried in the 12th -13th centuries and used extensively at Peterborough monastery (now the cathedral). The firmest documentary evidence for the movement of stone from Alwalton down the Nene is that cited by Brooke and Postan (1960, 193) and Gransden (2007, 230-32) who outline the details in a charter of 1222-26 by which the Abbot of Peterborough confirmed the grant to Bury St Edmunds of one rood of land in Castor Field, near Gunwade Ferry, previously made by William son of Reginald. The charter outlines the *right to transport marble and any other stone or anything else bought for their own use by the river Nene between Alwalton and Peterborough ...for an annual rent of 6s*’.

Quarrying continued as late as the 1920s. The Alwalton Marble is part of a Middle Jurassic age brownish-grey marine limestone and made up of poorly sorted fossilised oyster shells. It was used in the cathedrals at Lincoln, Peterborough, Bury St Edmunds and Ely, and in Southwell Minster, as well as in many parish churches. The thin section (Figure 8.8) illustrates the coarse oyster-like shell fragments, with a sparry calcite cement (Watson 1911; Sutherland 2003, 108).

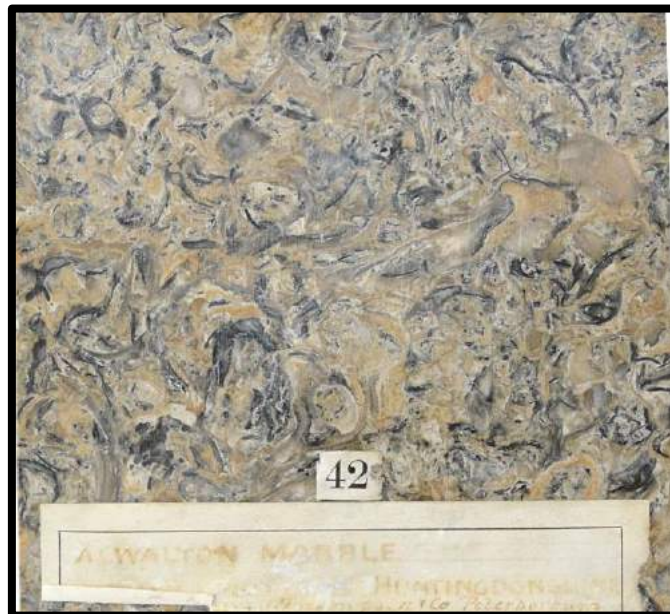


Figure 8.8 Thin section of Alwalton marble showing its fossiliferous make up.

Area 9

Area 9 is bounded by the railway on the northern side and the edge of the housing development on the south side with small packages of land further to the east. The area is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 9.1.

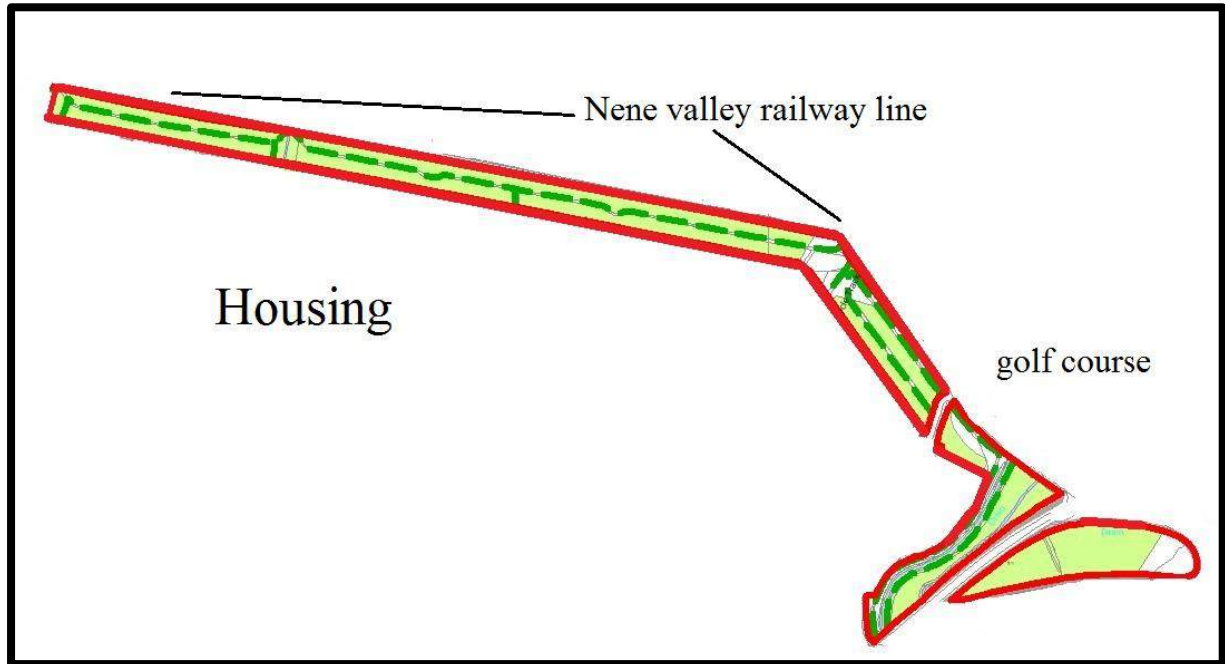


Figure 9.1 Area 9 and its historical and archaeological assets.

There are no known historical or archaeological assets within this area, nor finds marked on the HER, nor similar indications from early archival maps or documents or air photographs.

Area 10

Area 10 is bounded on the north by the line of the Nene Valley Railway, to the west by Ham Lane, to the south by the line of the former A605 road and to the east by the dual carriageway that forms the parkway link between the north and south parkway roads. Considerable areas of Area 10 have been quarried for gravel and much of the area laid out to golf courses. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments listed within the area but two significant Bronze Age barrows remain as slight upstanding monuments within the area of the golf course. There have been numbers of finds swords and other Iron Age metal work of considerable importance. The Area is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 10.1.

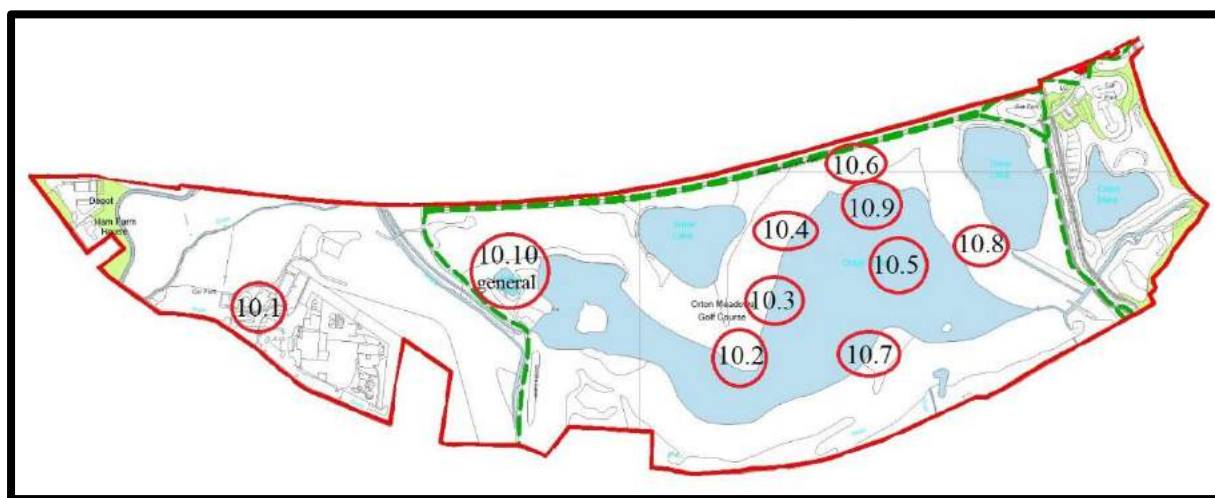


Figure 10.1 Area 10 and its historical and archaeological assets
(site numbers refer to the listed sites below)

Site number		10.1	Parish	Orton Waterville	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 15409680	
HER		53900	Period	modern	Type	W/B	Management	N/a	Importance	Minor	
References			Carlsson 2015								
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1			Measure 2			Measure 3		
			Fair			Poor/under building!			Poor		

An archaeological Watching Brief was carried out prior to the refurbishment of the golf shop and office at Ham Lane. Some modern and early modern features were noted but nothing of earlier archaeological interest.

Site number	10.2	Parish	Orton Longueville	Eastings/ Northings		516160/296700		Grid Ref		
HER	50385	Period	IA	Type	dagger	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional	
References		HER NVRC SMR 3274 & 3276								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

An Iron Age dagger found during quarrying along with a human skull fragment. The find is in the Museum at Peterborough.

Site No.	10.3	Parish	Orton L/ville	Eastings/Northings		516160/296840	Grid Ref		
HER	50384	Period	IA	Type	Spear sword	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional
References		HER NVRC SMR 3266, 3269 & 3268							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a		Measure 3 N/a		

The HER reports the find of a sword and spear head as a casual find during quarrying. The sword was of La Tene III and must be part of the considerable set of finds from the area of Iron Age metal work that appears to have been associated with the former course of the river, perhaps offered to the water gods.

Site number	10.4	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/Northings		516250/296960	Grid Ref		
HER	01392 01392a 01620	Period	Neo-BA	Type	Barrows	Management	GC	Importance	Regional
References		HER Hall and Martin 1975 & 1980 NVRC Annual Report 1979-1980 p7 Mackreth (forthcoming)							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Very good			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Publication due = excellent		

Two upstanding barrows of late Neolithic and Bronze Age date with later Iron Age and Roman finds associated with the sites (Figure 10.2 and Figure 10.3). Originally found by Hall and Martin during their field survey of the Soke of Peterborough (Hall and Martin 1980 and Field Notes 1975). The barrows also shown as slight earth works on early air photographs (RAF AP CPE/UK/1925)

The excavations and finds described in the forthcoming report (Mackreth forthcoming) were carried out or made between 1979 and 1984. The bulk of the excavation was over by mid-September 1980 having begun in October 1979. There was a second season of excavation from October 1981 to April 1982. The work was done in advance of the sudden notification of a threat to Orton Meadows and a short time was allowed for investigations. This threat consisted of quarrying for gravel with the added advantage that the lakes so created were to act as ‘flood lungs’ and were to be dug to compensate for the area of flood plain, closer to the City, that was lost in making embankments for the eastern bypass

The burial sites lay in the Nene Valley, on the north bank of an earlier bed of the river Nene. The Barrows were found by David Hall in the later 1970s as slight bumps in the flood meadows, scarcely 0.25m above the general level. The Monuments were located when work began and they were identified as barrows. The two barrows were 170m apart with the most easterly only being recognised by its slight vegetational variations. Work was intermittent and held up by lack of funds and only completed under a government unemployment scheme. Both

burial sites cover the period from the Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age with evidence of a complementary sequence of development. There was evidence for ritual practice in the Iron

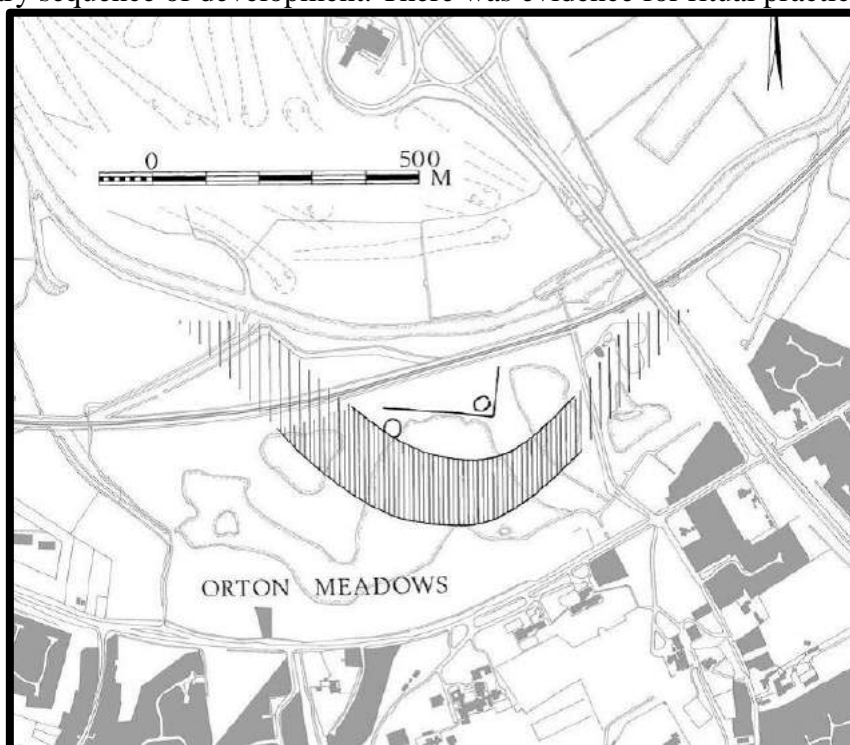


Figure 10.2 The site of the two barrows (Site 10.4) shown along with the former course of the river Nene (Mackreth forthcoming)

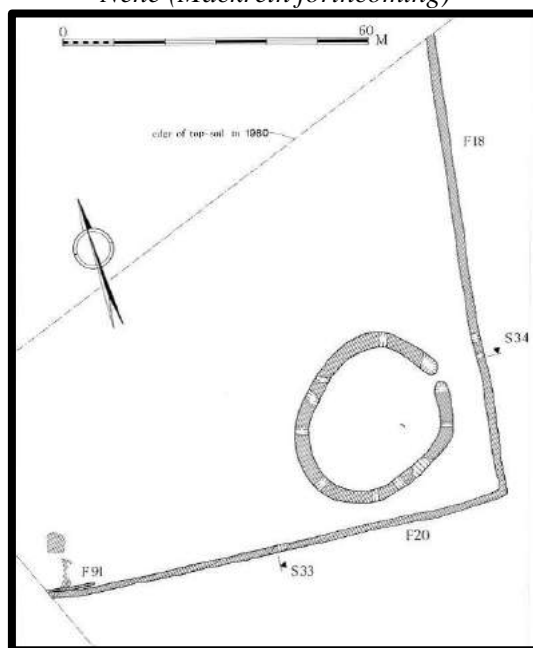


Figure 10.3 Detail of the eastern most barrow with its entrance (Mackreth forthcoming)

Age using the Barrow, and the discovery of seven La Tène swords, other weapons and currency bars in the silted up bed of the Nene should be ascribed to this. Some of the complete objects showed signs of having been “killed”. There were indications that religious practice carried on until the Early Saxon period. The focus of the cult may have been the tidal effect on the Nene. The silting of the valley bottom with the complete covering of the Monument and the virtual covering of the Barrow belongs to the Late Saxon and Medieval periods and is due to

cultivation in open fields up-stream, the process coming to an end progressively through the eighteenth century. The site was free of modern disturbance and the chief monuments were complete, showing the effects of the weathering to which they had been subjected prior to the deposition of the flood silts.

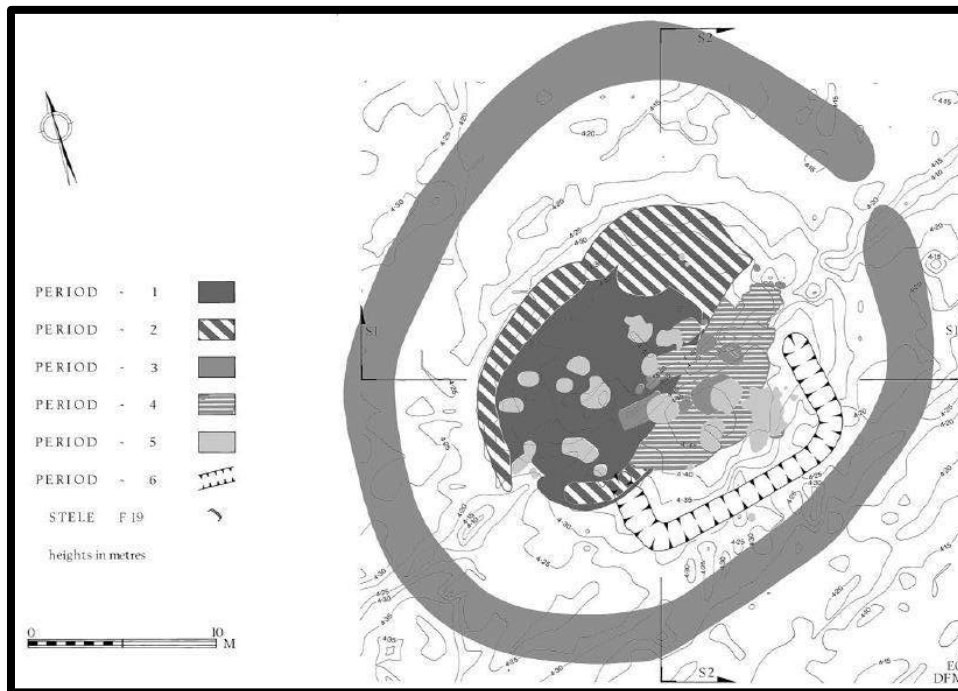




Figure 10.6 General view of the eastern barrow during excavation (Mackreth forthcoming)



Figure 10.7 Burial 6 from the eastern barrow (Mackreth forthcoming).

Site number		10.5	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/ Northings		516290/296910		Grid Ref	TL 16509688 (entre)	
HER	50383 50380 50381 04208 04208a 04208b	Period	IA	Type	sword	Management		N/a	Importance	Regional	
References			HER Stead 1984								
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

Three swords, a spear head and seven currency bars, a latch-lifter and a ladle were recovered when dredging for gravel was being made close to the site of the two barrows (Site 10.4 above). The finds were made between 1980-1984 and dated originally to the period 400 BC-AD 43. The HER records various 'find sites' which have for convenience been grouped together within this Audit. Equally the actual find spots have been given as 'central finds areas' and the exact spots were unclear at the time of discovery as the objects were being dredged out of the gravel and moved about before being spotted. The following text is taken from the paper by Dr Ian Stead (Stead 1984):

A most interesting collection of iron objects of La-Tène Iron-Age date (c. 400 B.C. – A.D. 43) has been recovered from old beds of the River Nene (TL 165969) in the course of gravel extraction between 1980 and 1982. By a stroke of good fortune Donald Mackreth's team was excavating a barrow on the site, so the objects were instantly recognised, collected and conserved. But for this archaeological presence they would probably have been lost, and indeed it is quite conceivable that other objects have been lost because constant archaeological surveillance was impractical. The collection now comprises seven complete currency bars (and two fragments), three swords, a spearhead, a latchlifter and a 'ladle' – all in excellent condition. The next instalment is eagerly awaited.

Two of the swords are typical La-Tène I weapons, the blades of which are not very long (532 and 538mm) and taper in the final third to a long sharp point. One has only the top of its scabbard surviving, but the other was in a complete iron scabbard (fig. 2d) from which it has now been removed. This second sword is remarkable because its blade has been 'laddered' – punched or hammered to produce close-set horizontal lines for the full length of the blade. Such ornament is extremely rare, occurring twice in Switzerland, twice in France, and once elsewhere in England (Walthamstow). Its scabbard is even more unusual. The open chape-end is an Early La-Tène form hitherto found only once in England (Standlake). The top of the chape is bridged front and back (the typical La-Tène chape is bridged on the back and clamped on the front) – a particularly early feature; and the decoration down both sides of the front scabbard-plate recalls that on Late Hallstatt dagger-sheaths in England and France. This piece is as early as any La-Tène sword and scabbard in Britain, and it suggests that British armourers produced the long sword no later than their continental colleagues.

The third sword from Orton Meadows is very different. Its blade is narrow and long (855mm) – almost the longest La-Tène sword from Britain – and it has parallel sides and a rounded tip. This is a typical La-Tène III slashing sword, as opposed to the La-Tène I sword which was designed for thrusting as well as cutting. It had been in a wooden scabbard, but only a little of that survived. The construction of the blade seems particularly interesting, and it has been sectioned for study in the British Museum Research Laboratory.

The fourth weapon, an iron spearhead (fig. 2b) has a badly chipped blade and at first sight it seems to be of little interest. But close study has shown some engraved decoration – a line parallel with the median ridge and some arcs adjoining – which appears to make it unique in England.

The seven complete currency bars are important partly because of their excellent condition, which allows them to be accurately measured and weighed (fig. 2e). They range from 660 to 735 mm long (average 701 mm) and vary considerably in weight: five of them are between 577 and 633 g, but one is 525 g and another only 460 g. This, the lightest bar, is also the longest (it is slightly thinner than the others). The currency bars are also important because substantial pieces of wooden ‘handles’ have survived in their sockets: three have been identified as possibly hazel and a fourth could have been cherry or blackthorn. Currency bars are frequently found in hoards – and at least four of the Orton Meadows pieces had clearly been close together. If it had not been for a reference by Caesar, such objects would be regarded as ingots, like their continental counterparts, and indeed there is no reason why they should not have served both as ingots and currency. They may seem incredibly cumbersome, but primitive currency took many forms and the British bars are no more strange than the long iron spits used by the Spartans or the heavy iron bars used in West Africa until recent times.

Of the remaining objects the latchlifter (it was probably used for drawing a bolt) is a standard Iron-Age type particularly common from La-Tène III oppida (fig. 2c). It is noteworthy because of its superb condition. But the ‘ladle’, also in excellent condition, is much more unusual (fig. 2a). It is a large and very fine piece of ironwork – 625 mm long, with the bowl some 185-8 mm in diameter. The end of the handle turns and terminates in a flat foot which seems designed to enable the whole piece to rest comfortably on a level surface. In form it rather recalls the bronze pans of Aylesford type, which belong to wine services – bearing in mind the very long handle it could perhaps have been used for mulling wine. The Orton Meadows ladle is not unique, but it might well be the largest and best-preserved example from Celtic Europe.

Some of the Orton Meadows objects – e.g. the currency bars – were deposited together on one occasion, but most found their way into the river over a period of 400 years or so. Some may have been chance losses, others are more likely to have been deliberate deposits, but together they put the Nene firmly on the list of rivers producing fine Iron-Age metalwork. For the moment, the Nene ranks some way behind the rivers Witham and Thames – but its collection is still growing!

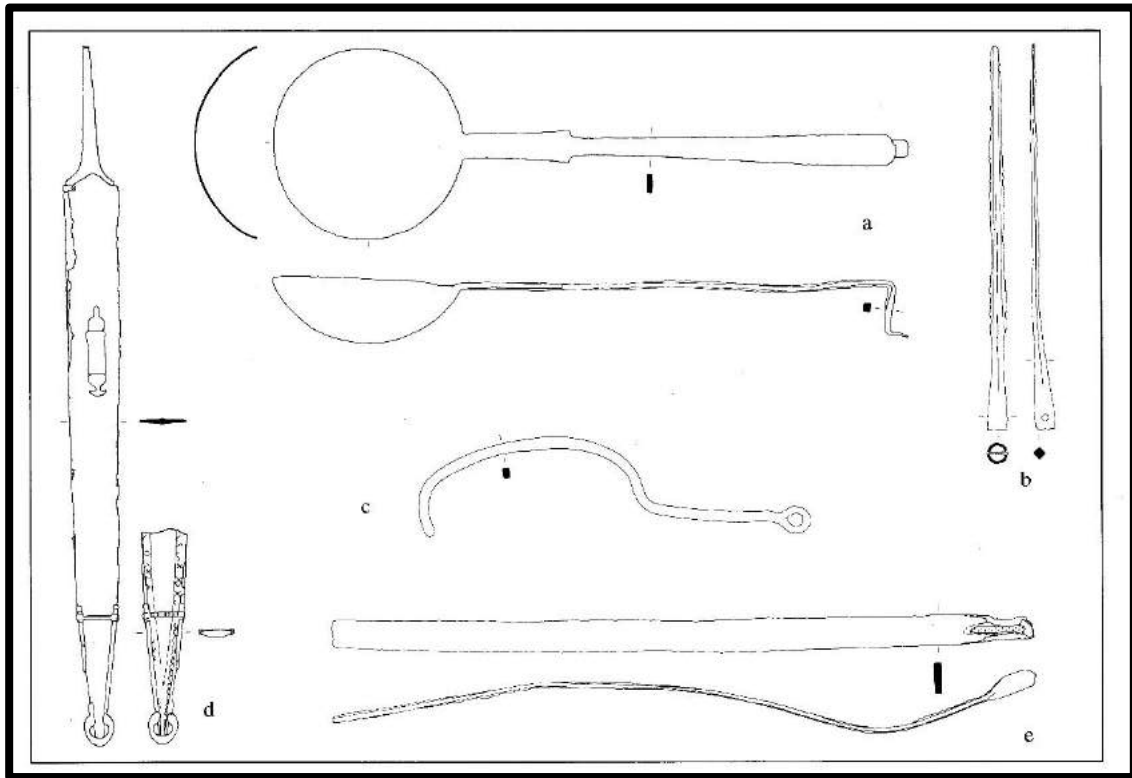


Figure 10.8 Objects referred to in the paper by Dr Ian Stead (above)



Figure 10.8a The most recent sword from Orton Mere found in 1983

The most recent Iron Age sword was found in 1983 and was a 'La Tene' sword with exquisite bronze scabbard, which would have been owned by a chieftain during the Iron Age, possibly the first century BC. The sword has a rare maker's mark on the blade; similar marks have been found in Europe showing a pan-European trade in such items long before the Romans came to Britain. A wear hole on the bottom of the scabbard may have been made by the owner being

rather short and his scabbard dragging on the ground! The sword was found at Orton Mere in Peterborough in 1983; it was probably a ritual deposit, an offering to gods or ancestors being placed into the waters. Similar pre-Roman offerings have been found in the Peterborough area. The sword and scabbard went on display at Peterborough Museum, only to be stolen. They disappeared for many years only to turn up at auction in Germany in 2005. They were identified and returned to Peterborough Museum in 2007, where they are now on display.

Site number	10.6	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/ Northings		516500/297100		Grid Ref		
HER	00713	Period	RB	Type	Pot	Management	N/a	Importance	local	
References		HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

The HER reports a casual find of Roman samian pottery reported by G. W. Abbott. No other details but the material is in the Museum at Peterborough.

Site number		10.7	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/ Northings		516500/296800		Grid Ref			
HER	50620		Period	RB	Type	Armour /stud	Management		N/a	Importance	local	
References			HER									
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a			

The HER reports a find of Roman armour and a 'stud' found with a metal detector. The finds were donated to the museum at Peterborough by the finder Mr Peacock.

Site number		10.8	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/ Northings		516500/296900		Grid Ref			
HER	50379b	Period	IA	Type	dagger	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional			
References		HER NVRC SMR 3271										
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a				

A casual find of an Iron Age dagger 297mm long x 33mm wide, made as a casual find during quarry working for gravel. This item could be included in the other finds of IA metalwork reported as Sites 10.2, 10.3 and 10.5.

Site number	10.9	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/ Northings		516300/296900		Grid Ref	TL 163969	
HER	01998	Period	BA	Type	axe	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional	

References	HER Green 1977		
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 N/a	Measure 2 N/a	Measure 3 N/a

A haft-flanged axe was found during construction work at TL163969 in the bucket of a JCB digger. The item was probably made around 1200 BC and is reported by Green (1977). This item could be included in the other finds of IA metalwork reported as Sites 10.2, 10.3, 10.5 and 10.8.

Site number	10.10	Parish	Orton/L Orton W	Eastings/ Northings		General		Grid Ref	
HER	None	Period	Med/ post med	Type	Cultivation features/ enclosure	Management	PG	Importance	Local
References		HRO. Orton Longueville Estate map 1808 (PM 3/13) HRO. Orton Longueville Enclosure Act 1727 (PM 3/13) HRO. Orton Waterville Estate map 1809 (SRS/15) VCH Hunts.1936.							
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair			Measure 3 Poor		

There are local features such as hedges that still survive from the 18th and 19th century agricultural landscape in the form of remnant hedge lines and water courses. These can be traced on early maps of the Area shown in Figures 10.9, 10.10 and 10.11. The landscape of Orton Longueville parish was enclosed at some time before 1736 (Parkinson 1813), following an Act of parliament in 1728 (VCH Hunts, 1936. 190) and nothing is known of the former open field arrangements. The fields of Orton Waterville were enclosed later in 1809 (HRO SRS/15) and prior to that time there were three large open fields: Ham, Bush and Church Fields. The post enclosure fields were laid out with hedges and can be seen in detail on the map dated 1809 by William Custance.



Figure 10.9 Detail of a map dated 1809 by William Custance showing the field layout within Area 10. (HRO.-SRS/15)

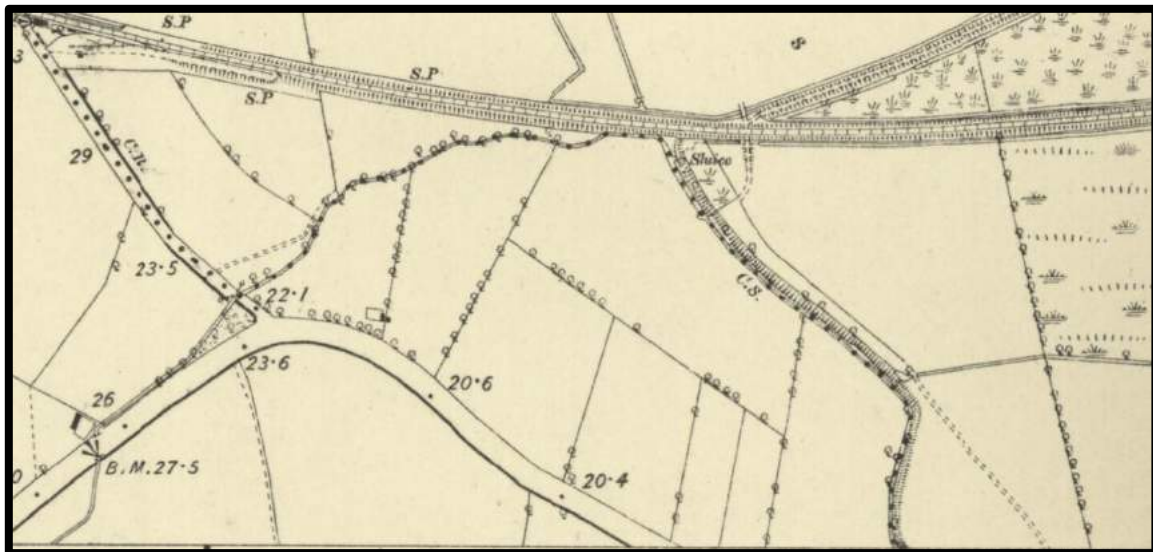
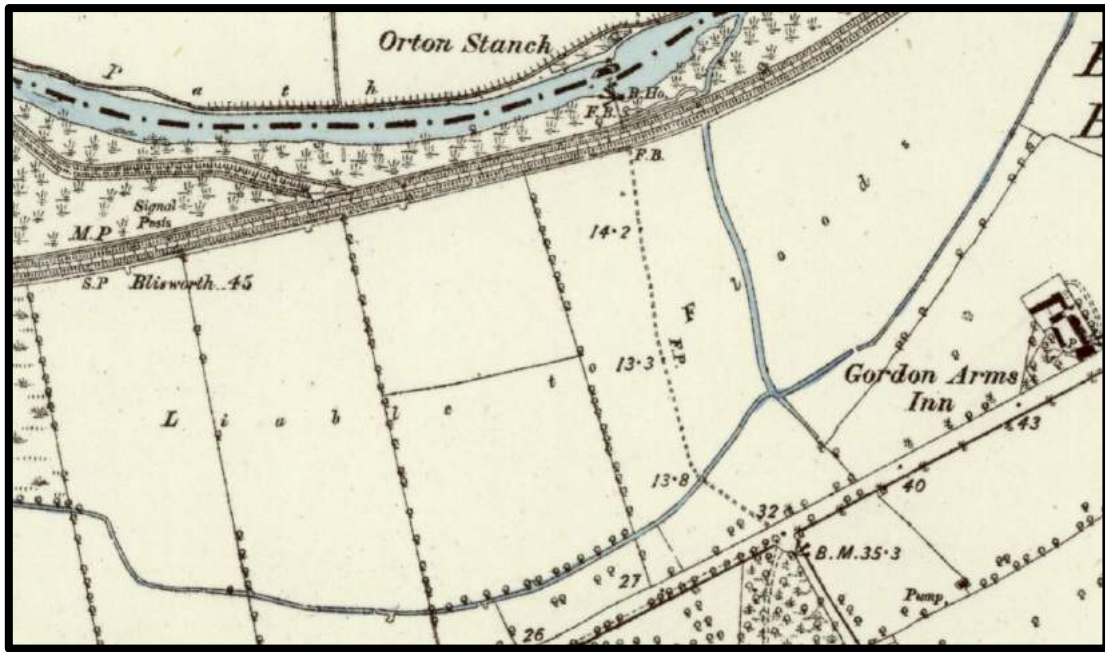


Figure 10.10 OS map dated 1887 of the western part of Area 10 showing how some areas had been further subdivided up into fields since the 1809 map shown in Figure 10.9. (OS Hunts II SW. 1887)



*Figure 10.11 OS map dated 1886 of the eastern part of Area 10 showing the field layout
(OS Northants VIII SW. 1886)*

Area 11

Area 11 is bounded on the west side by the carriageway of the parkway, on the south east by housing development and on the north-west by the line of the Nene Valley Railway. The area has no Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The area is shown in Figure 3 and in Figure 11.1.

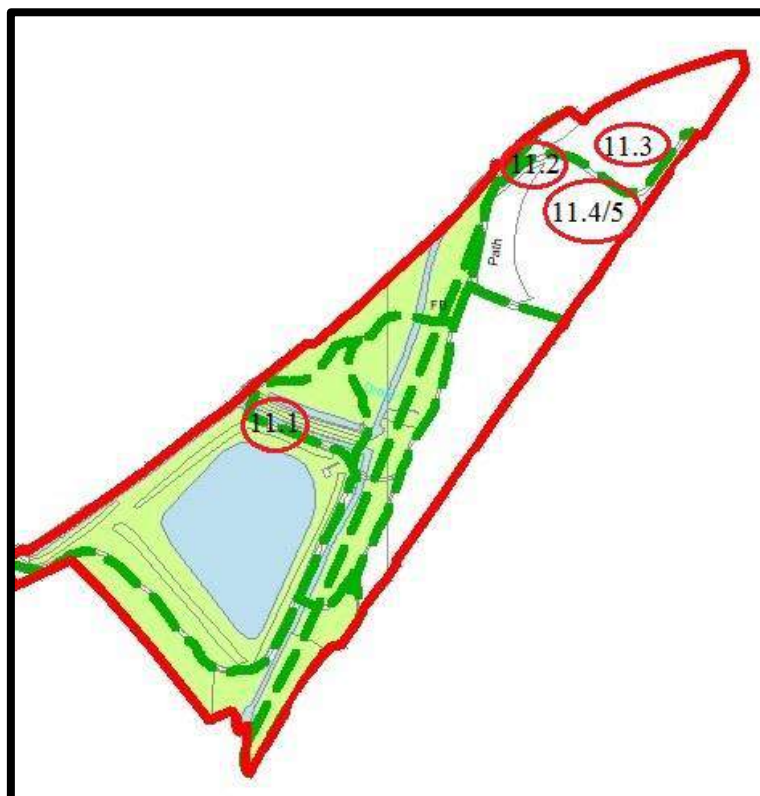


Figure 11.1 Area 11 and its historical and archaeological assets
(site numbers refer to the listed sites below)

Site number	11.1	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/ Northings	516904/297320		Grid Ref		
HER	05616	Period	Med/ Post med	Type	wind mill	Management	Site not found during field survey and possibly destroyed.	Importance	local
References		HER Smith 1977 Tebbutt 1937							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Possibly destroyed			Measure 3 Poor	

The site of a windmill shown on a map dated 1766 by Thomas Jeffery (Figure 11.2) who suggests by the use of the term ‘engine’ that the mill had something to do with pumping water – perhaps from the Nene? From the scale of Jeffery’s map it is difficult to be certain of the

proximity of the mill to the river and thus its relationship with any pumping activity and in fact it is difficult to see where water was being pumped from or to. A later map of 1832 by Robert Dawson (see Figure 11.3) shows the mill a short way from the river and as the site sits on a slight river bluff and would have picked up the winds from the west which were channelled down the river valley – thus it may simply be a corn mill. The mill may have been associated with the village of Botolph Bridge to the east and may be of medieval date; it is uncertain when it was last used. The site of the mill could not be found during field survey work in 2018.

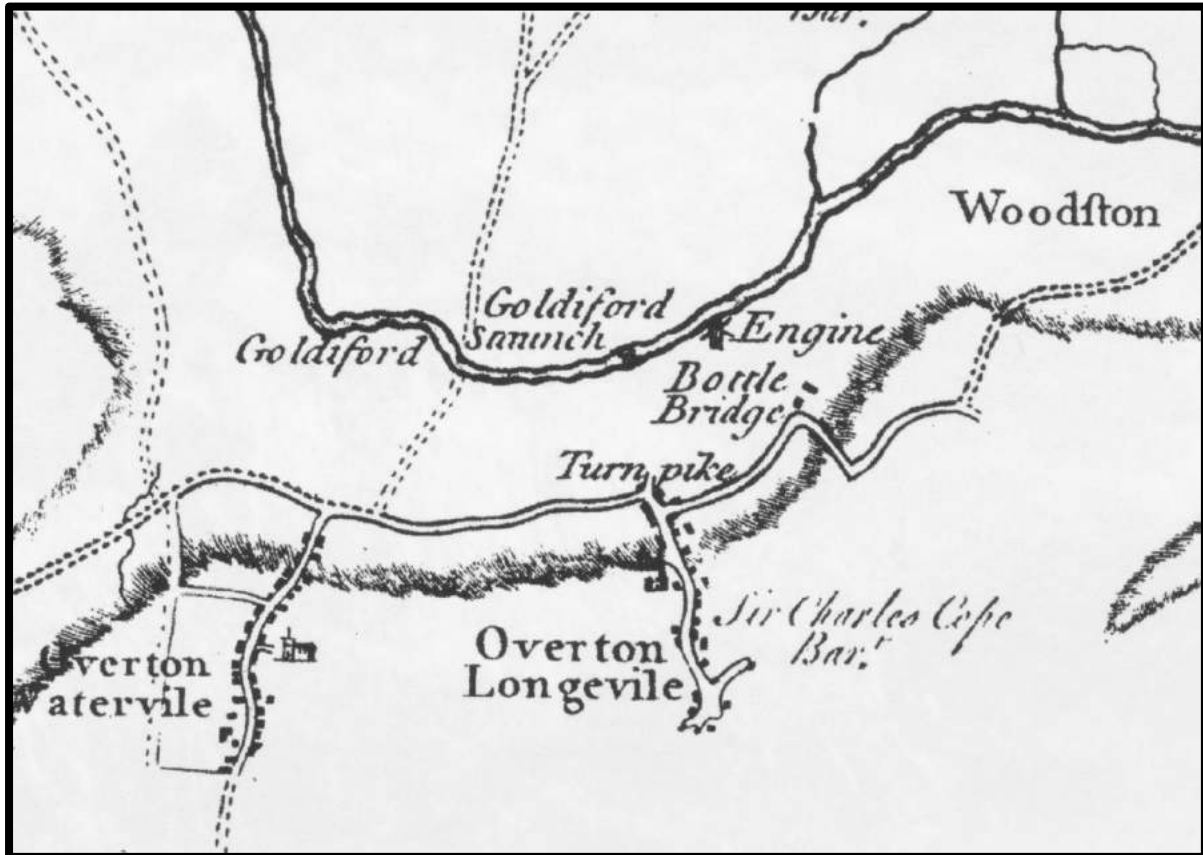


Figure 11.2 Detail of a map dated 1766 by Thomas Jeffery showing the engine 'mill' at Botolph Bridge. (Private Collection)

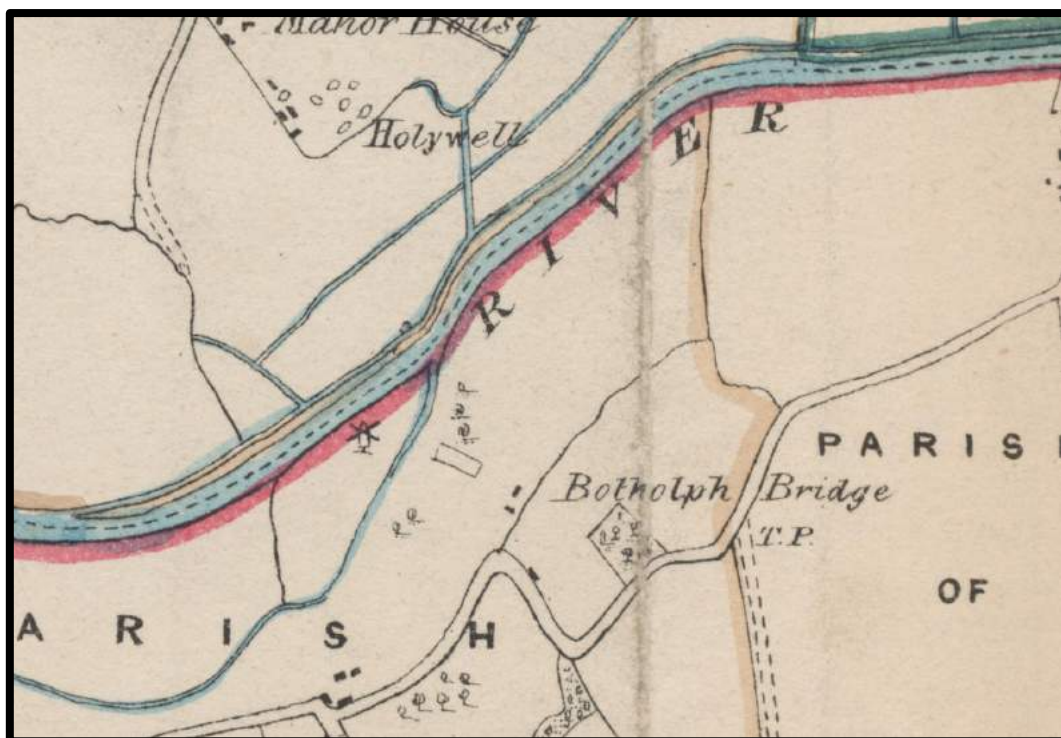


Figure 11.3 Detail from a map by Robert Dawson dated 1832 showing the windmill to the south of the River Nene and the west of Botolph Bridge. (Private Collection).

Site number		11.2	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/ Northings		517100/297500		Grid Ref			
HER	01414		Period	RB	Type	Burial/ pottery	Management		N/a		Importance	Local
References			HER PNHSAS Annual Report 1934									
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a				Measure 3 N/a		

A burial, along with animal bones and Roman pottery found during quarrying works (HER reports dredging but more likely to be work associated with the railway line) and reported in the annual report of the PNHSAS.

Site number		11.3	Parish	Orton /L	Eastings/ Northings		517150/297470		Grid Ref		
HER	51208	Period	Med	Type	Church site	Management	D/S	Importance	Regional		
References		HER Martin 2003 Spoerry and Atkins 2015									
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Poor			Measure 3 Poor			

The site of the former church of All Saints church Botolph Bridge. The village of Botolph Bridge is mentioned in Domesday Book where it is termed '*Botuluesbrige*' (Mawer and Stenton 1926, 194). It was formerly a separate parish, the church of which is mentioned in Domesday Book. It consisted of the whole of the present parish which is north of the old road from Peterborough to Oundle and some small part south of the road, but the precise boundary between the two parishes is now difficult to follow. The road was straightened early in the 19th century, but its former line is still shown on the original one inch Ordnance map. In a Hundred Roll (*temp.* Edw. I) Botolphbridge is described as a hamlet of Orton Longueville, but it was really a separate place. In 1316 Botolphbridge and Orton Longueville formed one vill for purposes of taxation, and they have been assessed together ever since (VCH 1936. 196). The manor house of the Drayton family and the church stood at the east end of the parish. The house had been demolished before 1669, and the church, the site of which is marked by a stone, was pulled down in 1695 (VCH 1936. 190-198).

The church of *All Saints* was pulled down in 1695, and the materials were used to repair and enlarge the church at Orton Longueville. The church is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), but judging by the south aisle of Orton Longueville, which was enlarged with its stones, it must have been partly rebuilt in the 14th century. The bells are referred to in a will in 1540. One of the chancel windows had, in 1669, two shields of arms: (a) *Azure, three arrows or*, and (b) *Argent, a cross lozenge gules*. A solitary tombstone with an illegible inscription, standing amidst some trenches in a large field, is now all that marks its site (Mellows 1932 ; VCH 1936) .

The church and village are shown on the 1607 map by Christopher Saxton and William Kip and earlier on the 1576 map by Christopher Saxton (Figure 11.4). The village and church are still depicted on a later map of 1649 by William Bleau (Figure 11.5) but by the 1808 estate map made by William Custance (Figure 11.6) the site is shown as open and the area had reverted to fields. And the site of the church is simply marked on the 1886 OS map of the area (Figure 11.7). The decline of the village and church are outlined by Spoerry and Atkins (2015. 14-16, 20).



Figure 11.4 Detail from the 1607 map by Saxton and Kip showing the position of Botolph Bridge – here called 'Botlebridge'. (Private Collection)

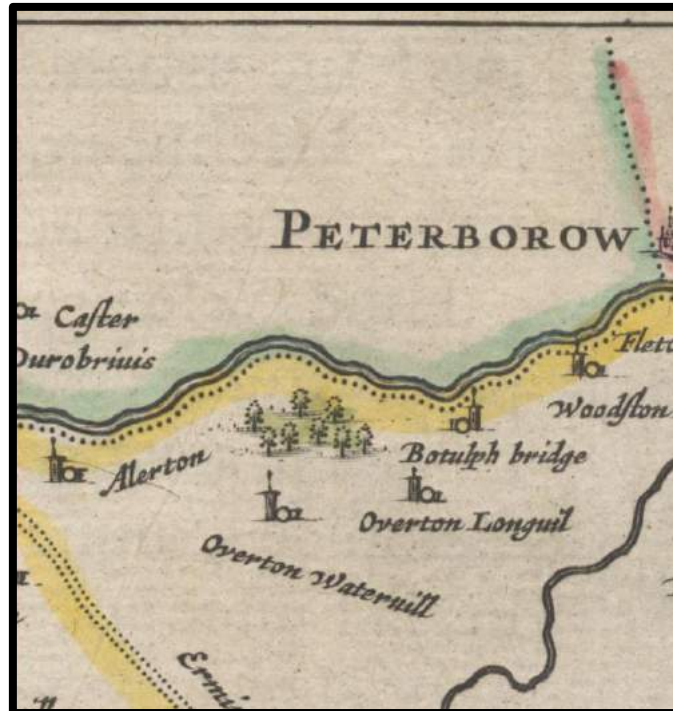


Figure 11.5 Detail from a map dated 1649 by William Bleau showing the site of the village and church here called *Botulph bridge* (*Private Collection*)



Figure 11.6 Detail from a map dated 1808 by William Custance which shows the area of the village and church now devoid of buildings and laid out to fields. (*HRO map 3/13*).

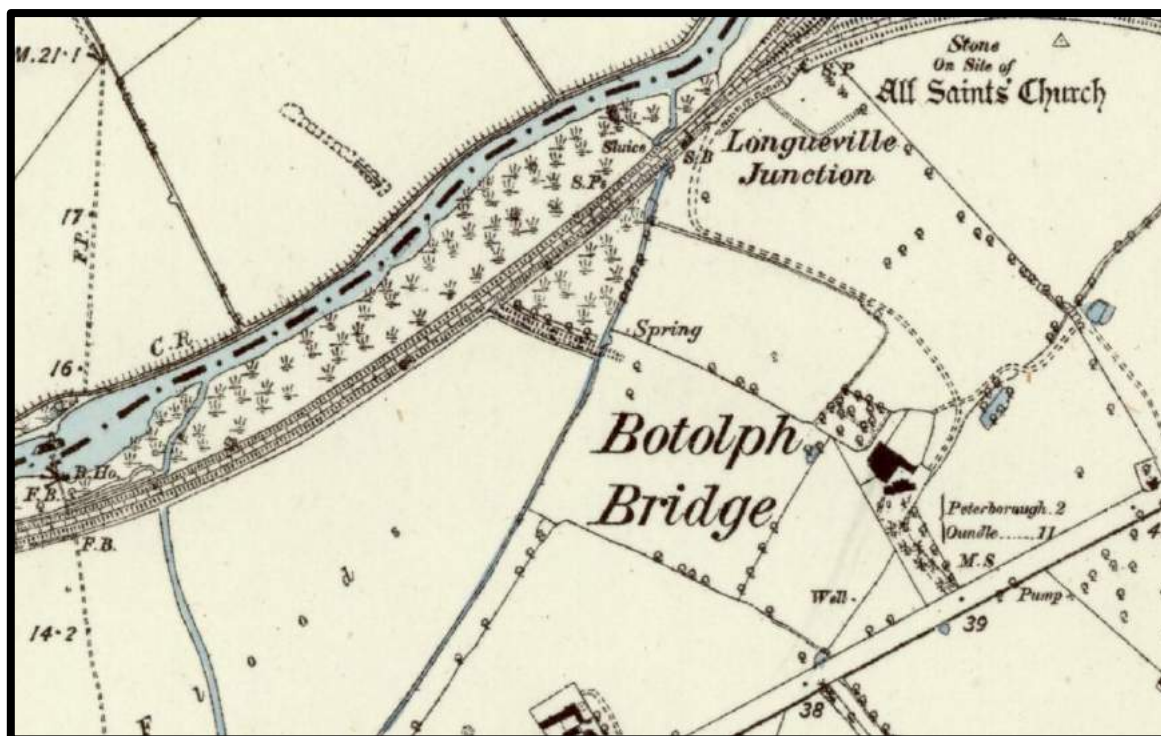


Figure 11.7 Detail from the OS map showing the position of the church of All Saints (OS 6 inch Northants VIII. SW. 1886)

Site number	11.4	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/Northings		517133/297470	Grid Ref		
HER	53597	Period	Med	Type	Manor/Moat	Management	D/S	Importance	Regional
References		HER VCH 1936 Spoerry and Atkins 2015							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Poor		Measure 3 Poor		

The manor(s) and village of Botolph Bridge are interlinked and although the HER separates them out they are here treated as a single, integrated area

Site number	11.5	Parish	Orton/L	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL 173975 (centre)	
HER		Period	Med/Post med	Type	DMV	Management	D/S	Importance	Regional
References		Mawer and Stenton. 1926. 194 VCH. 1936. 3. Spoerry and Atkins 2015 (passim)							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Poor		Measure 3 Poor		

The village of Botolph Bridge appears to have been a typical 'strip' parish sandwiched between Woodstone and Orton Longueville (Figure 11.8) and to have had three manors including *Lovats*

manor and the small manor of *Overton* (VCH 1936). The site of one of these manors can be identified within Area 11. and to the south of the site of the church and is shown in Figure 11.9a and 11.9b. Botolphbridge or Bottlebridge is now only a hamlet in Orton Longueville parish, containing a few houses and has been engulfed by new housing development so that very little of the original layout of the area and village survive.

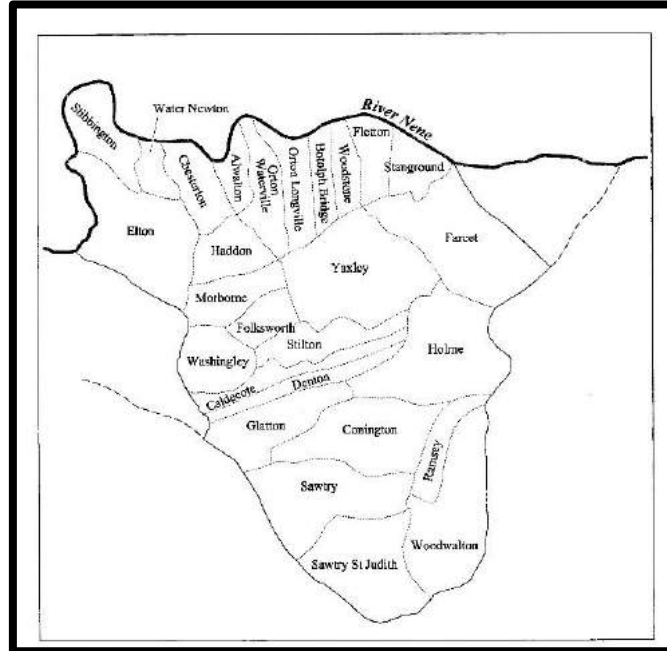


Figure 11.8 map showing the layout of parishes within the Hundred of Normancross, including Botolph Bridge (after Wickes 1985 34).



Figure 11.9a Air photograph looking south west showing the area of Botolph Bridge village, Church and manors (SGU/NVAT)

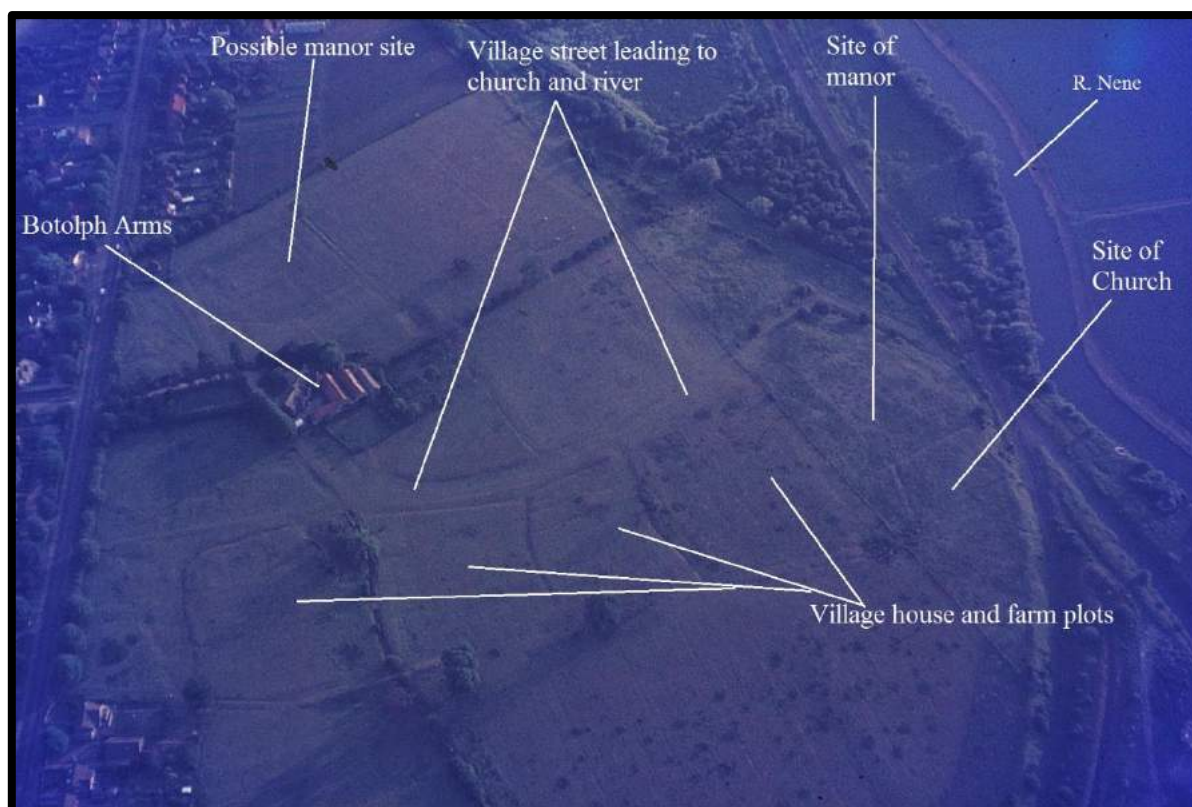


Figure 11.9b Air photograph looking south west showing the area of Botolph Bridge with the areas of the village, Church and manors marked. (SGU/NVAT)

The area of the village and manor can be seen in Figure 11.9a (and b) and declined during the late and post medieval period – the church being pulled down in the late 17th century. The site was sold to a tenant farmer in 1916 and later, between 1974-1976, was bought by the Peterborough Development Corporation as part of the development of Greater Peterborough and the site was designated for housing.

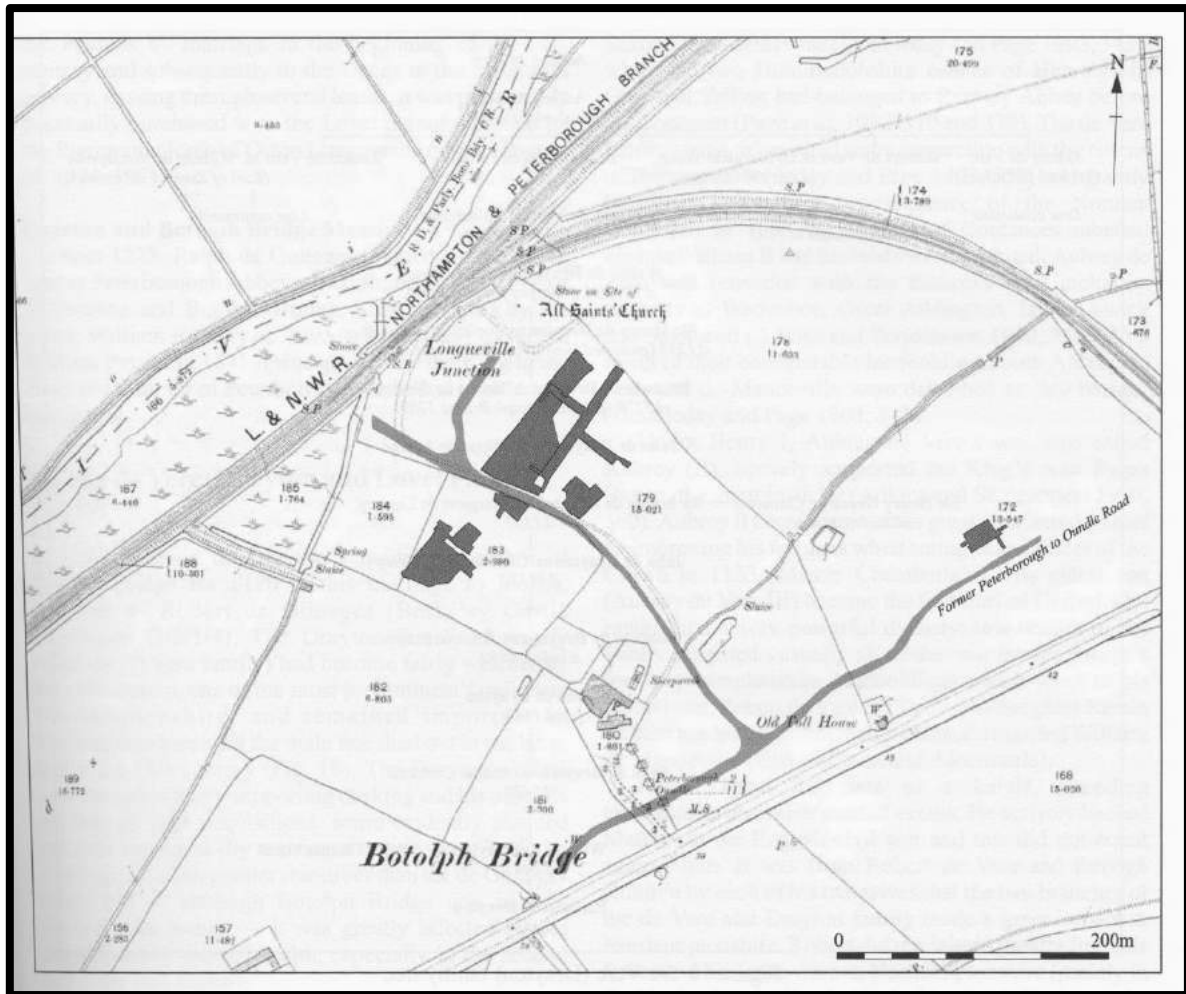


Figure 11.10 Areas of excavation over the whole complex of Botolph Bridge deserted medieval village (Spoerry and Atkins 2015. Fig 9).

It is astonishing to note that the well preserved earthwork remains of the site were not listed within the RCHM 1969 and either set aside for preservation as an archaeological amenity or, if this were not possible, then totally excavated as part of an important historical assessment of the area of Greater Peterborough. Limited excavation on a very small scale tried to salvage some details and the areas of this excavation are shown in Figure 11.10. Excavations were carried out by local groups, the NVAT, and after 1999/2000 by Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Unit who published their results in 2015 (Spoerry and Atkins 2015). A pre-excavation earthwork survey was carried out in 1982 by Adrian Challands (Challands 1982) which shows the extent of the surviving remains which have been superimposed on the existing housing development in Figure 11.11.

The area of Area 11 can be seen on the top right of this plot and be matched to the air photograph shown in Figure 11.9.

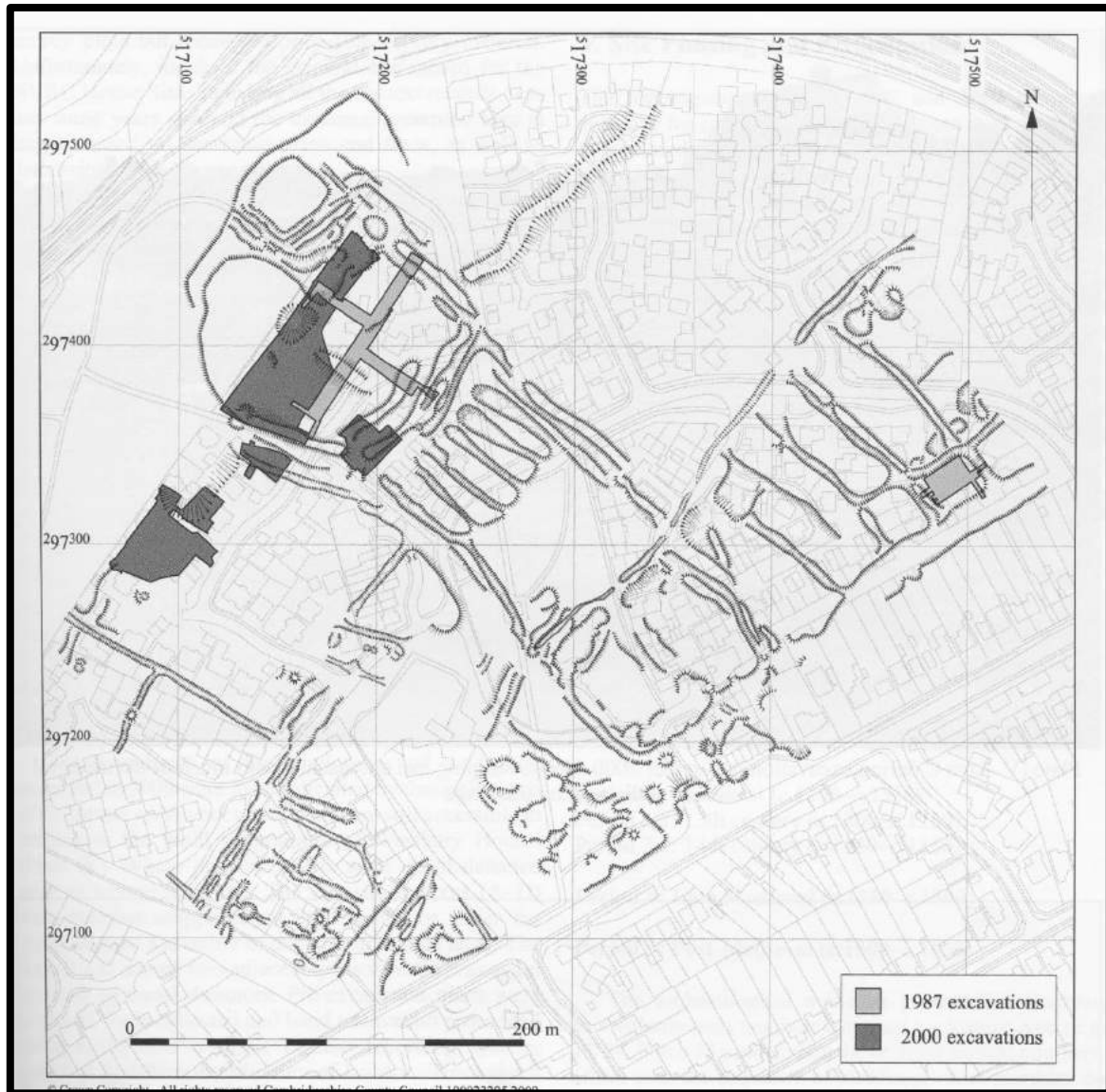


Figure 11.11 Earthwork survey by Challands showing the medieval DMV remains superimposed on the existing housing development (after Challands 1982 – see also Spoerry and Atkins 2015 Fig 5)

The excavation of part of the complex that appears to have formed one of the manors within the village can be seen in Figure 11.12. The history of the site is interesting as it sits close to the river Nene and next to an important river crossing – hence the place name. The site was mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) and had earlier Roman and Saxon origins. And the complex of now destroyed earthworks suggest that the site was of considerable importance with its fully planned village streets, church and manor sites. The gradual decline of the village occurred from the 1400s onwards with the church finally being demolished in 1695 (Spoerry and Atkins 2015. *passim*).

The remaining earthworks of the church site and the manor complex that remain within Area 11 (shown on the Lidar plot in Figure 11.13a and b) are a vital source of any future research into this important site. The site of the church is marked by a stone slab which is shown in Figures 11.14 and Figure 11.15.

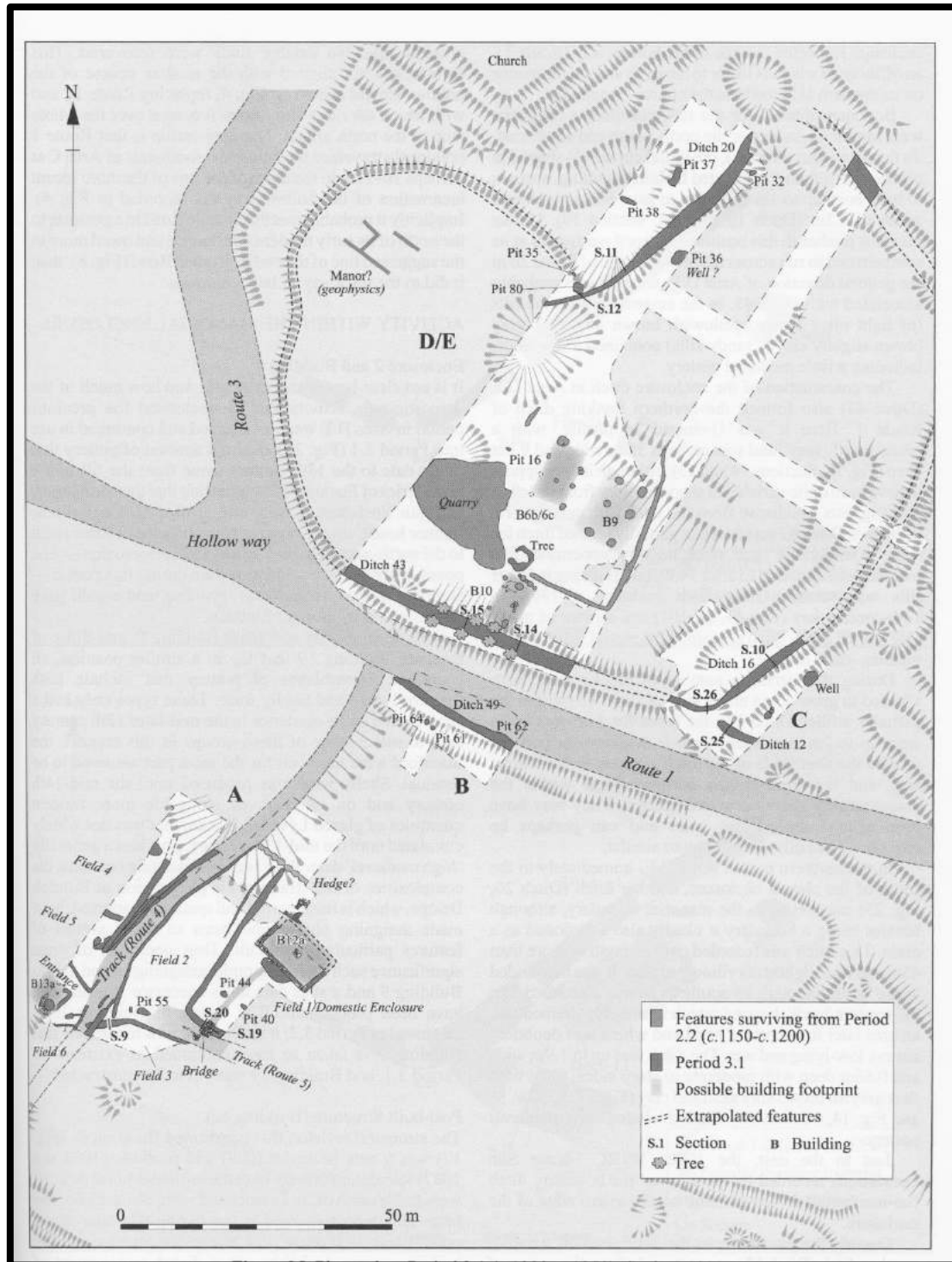


Figure 11.12. The excavated area shown at the level of Period 3.1 close to the site of the manor and church within Area 11. (Spoerry and Atkins 2015. fig. 25)

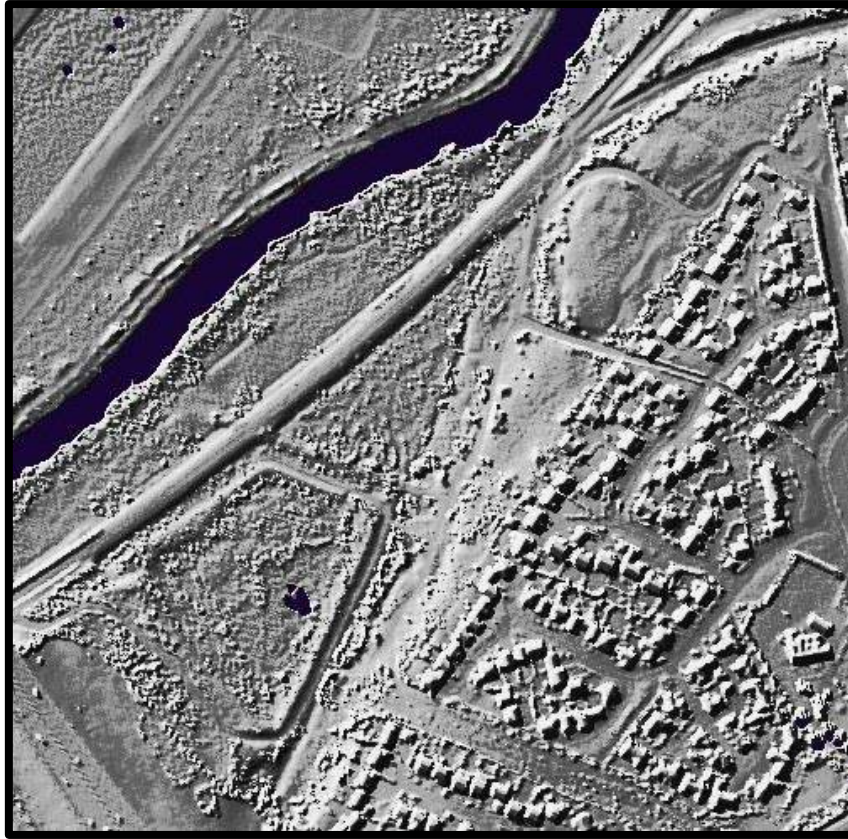


Figure 11.13a Lidar plot of the earthworks of Botolph Bridge within Area 11.

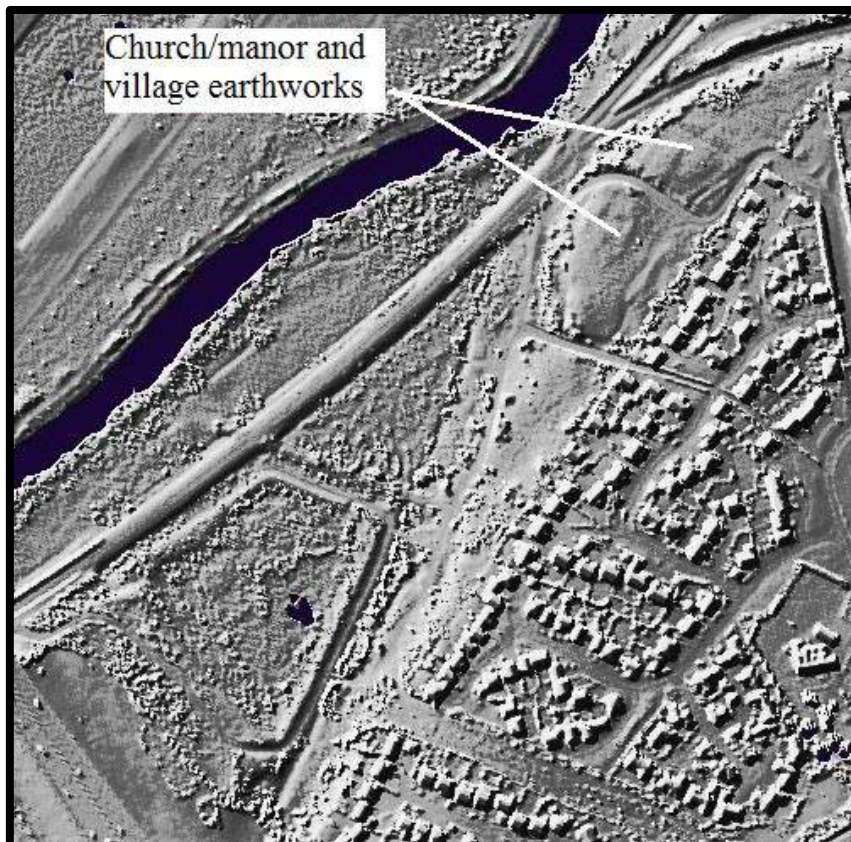


Figure 11.13b Lidar plot of the earthworks of Botolph Bridge within Area 11.

with annotated areas of archaeological importance shown.



Figure 11.14. *The site of the church of All Saints set within its slight surrounding earthworks and encroached on by modern housing (SGU 2018)*



Figure 11.15. *The stone slab, standing 1.30m high marking the church site. The slab shows evidence of medieval adze tooling and a vertical line of 'v' shaped cuts which remain difficult to interpret. (SGU 2018)*

Area 12

Area 12 is bounded on the south side by the river Nene, on the west by the linking parkway, on the north by the Longthorpe Parkway and on the east by the roundabout and road that leads into the hotel complex. The area of Area 12 is shown in Figure 12.1 and the extent of the area covered as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (number PE 135) is shown on Figure 12.2. This monument relates to the Roman fortress which is found and described in Area 13 of this Audit.

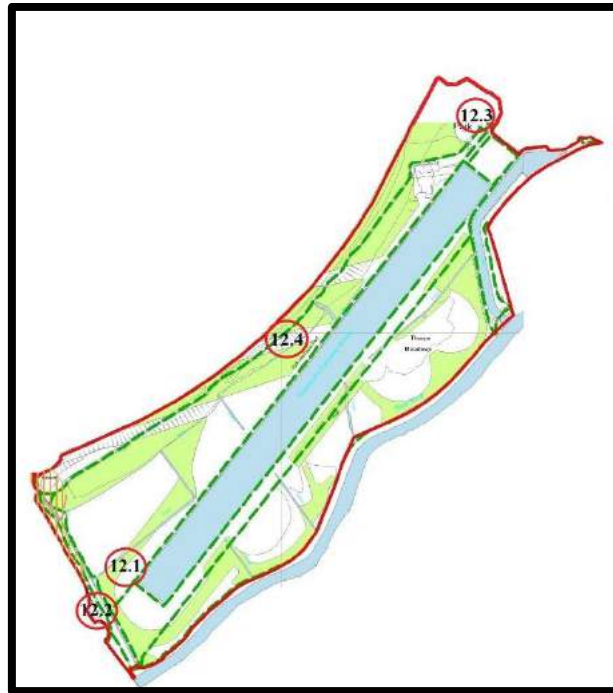


Figure 12.1 Area 12 and its historical and archaeological assets (site numbers refer to the listed sites below).



Figure 12.2 The western part of Area 12 showing the extent of the scheduled monument area.

Site number	12.1	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL166976		
HER	None	Period	RB	Type	road	Management	LA S/W	Importance	Local*
References									
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good Site partly removed by the Rowing Lake			Measure 3 Poor	

The line of a parch mark (Figure 12.3) showing on air photographs which may be the line of a Roman road running from the area of the Longthorpe fortress (see Area 13) to a crossing of the river Nene at the point opposite to Botolph Bridge which, as the village name suggests, marked a crossing point of the river. The Lidar plot is unclear at this point as since this earlier photograph was taken the construction of the rowing course has caused the area to be graded down and the topography to have been changed. Spoerry and Atkins (2015. Plate111) suggest the line of this road and its possible route to the Longthorpe fortress but this line is by no means proven and awaits further archaeological confirmation. The early edition of the OS 6 inch map (see Figure 12.5) suggests a slight rise in the ground at a point that would coincide with this road and may represent some form of causeway to get this road across the floodable area alongside the Nene.



Figure 12.3 Air photograph looking northeast showing the possible line of a Roman road making for the crossing of the river Nene opposite Botolph Bridge. The Longthorpe parkway is to the top of the image and the rowing course is yet to be built. (SGU/NVAT)

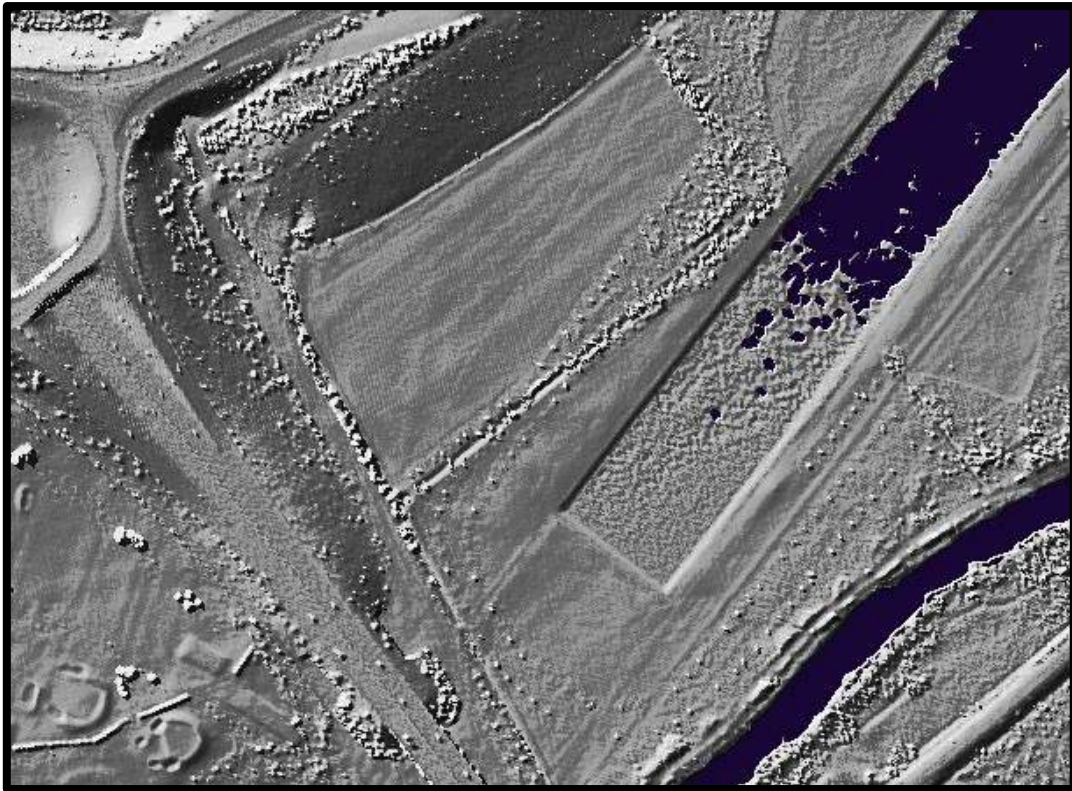


Figure 12.4a. Lidar plot showing the area of the possible Roman road

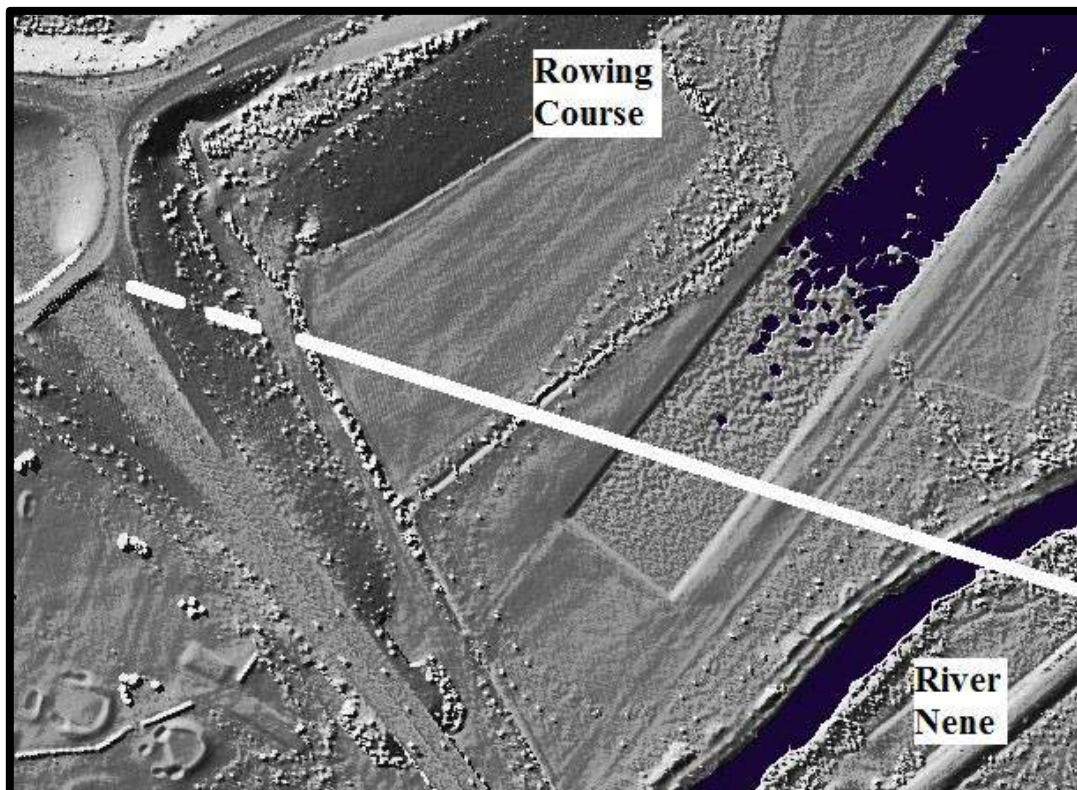


Figure 12.4b Lidar plot showing the area of the possible Roman road with annotations showing the possible line of the road as a white line.

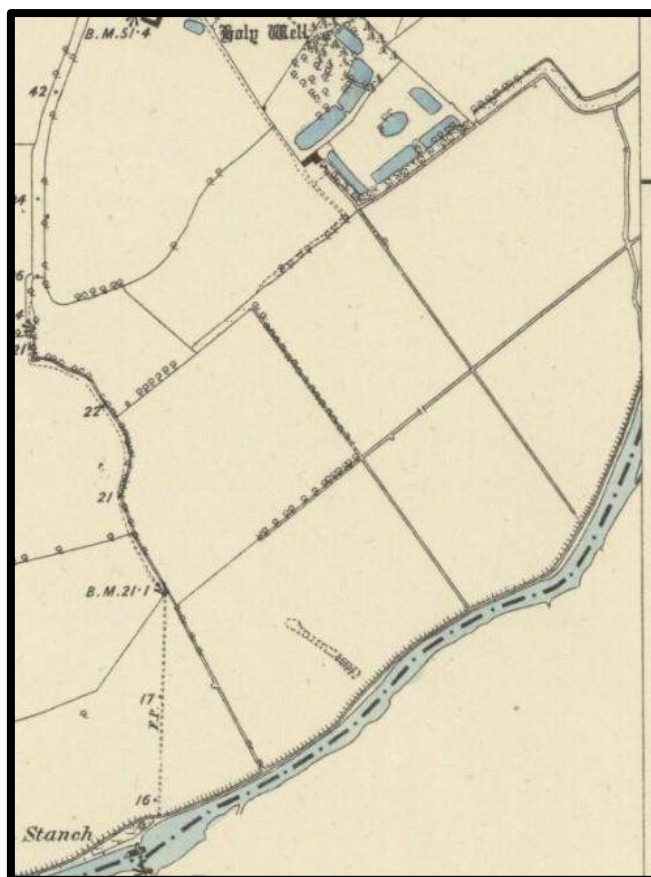


Figure 12.5 Detail from the OS. 6 inches map showing a slight angular rise in the field against the river, detected by a contour which may represent the line of the Road approaching the river on a slight causeway. (OS 6 inch Northants VII SW 1886)

Site number	12.2	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 16509750		
HER	01378	Period	Neo	Type	Implements	Management	N/a	Importance	local
References		HER VCH 1936. 217							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a		Measure 3 N/a		

Several Neolithic implements recorded within the area found during dredging and other activities. No further details.

Site number	12.3	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings	517500/298500		Grid Ref		
HER	08065	Period	med	Type	Roof finial	Management	N/a	Importance	Minor
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a		Measure 3 N/a		

The HER reports the casual find of a roof finial during work near the hotel complex at the eastern end of Area 12.

Site number	12.4	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		517000/298000 (centre)		Grid Ref		
HER	51533	Period	Post med	Type	Park	Management	LA	Importance	local	
References		HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

The area to the south of the Longthorpe parkway was within the former park area associated with Thorpe Hall. There are no obvious visible remains of this park area within Area 12. Early maps of the area show a layout of fields (See Figure 12.6) that must date from the enclosure period, although when the enclosure in Longthorpe took place is uncertain. A map dated 1808 may represent the enclosure landscape (NRO map 1823) while an earlier map of 1798 shows some open field areas, but these areas are very small (NRO 1965). Figure 12.5 shows the layout of the landscape in 1886 at the western end of Area 12 and Figure 12.6 shows the landscape at the eastern end of Area 12. The NPT's area of this park is now within the leisure amenity next to the rowing course and as such appears to be stable in its overall condition.



Figure 12.6 Detail from the OS 6 inch map showing the layout of fields in the eastern part of Area 12 with the line of the 'rifle range' and its 'butts' (target) marked (OS 6 inch Northants VII SW 1886)

Area 13

Area 13 is bounded by the river Nene on the south and west, the edge of the Bluebell Walk Plantation and playing fields to the north-west and by roads on the east. The area of Area 13 is shown in Figure 3 and in Figure 13.1.

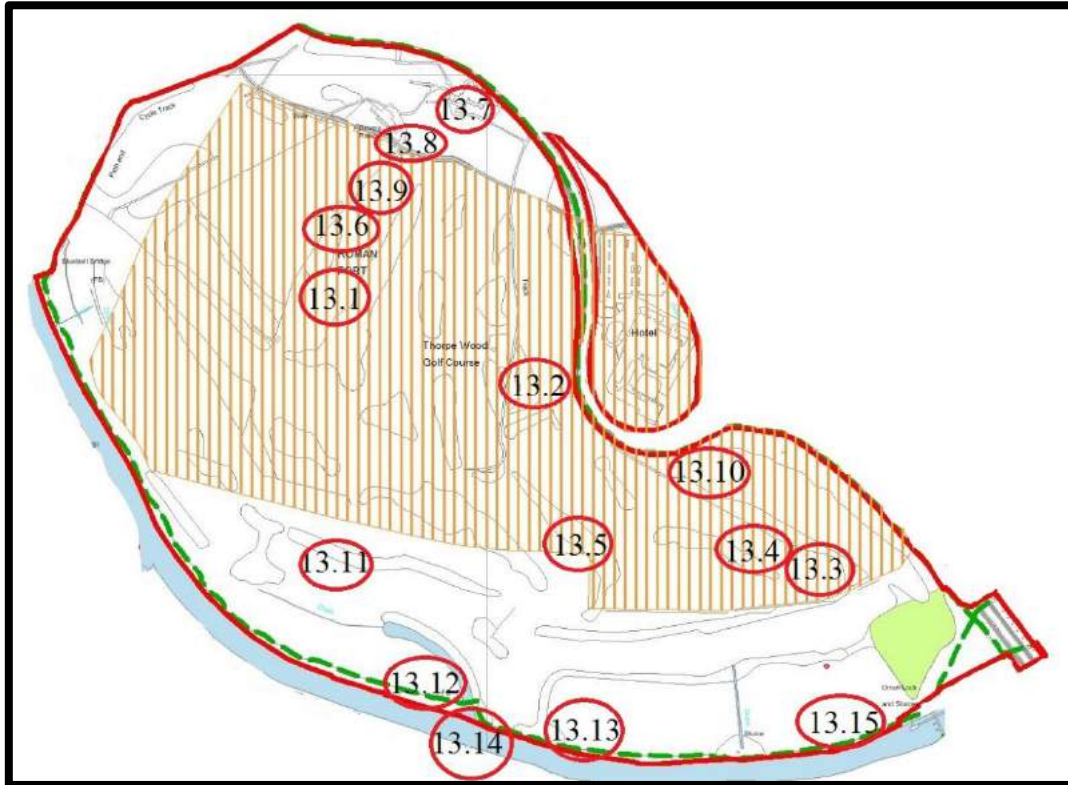


Figure 13.1. Area 13 and its historical and archaeological assets. The scheduled area is shown shaded brown. (Site numbers refer to the listed sites below.)

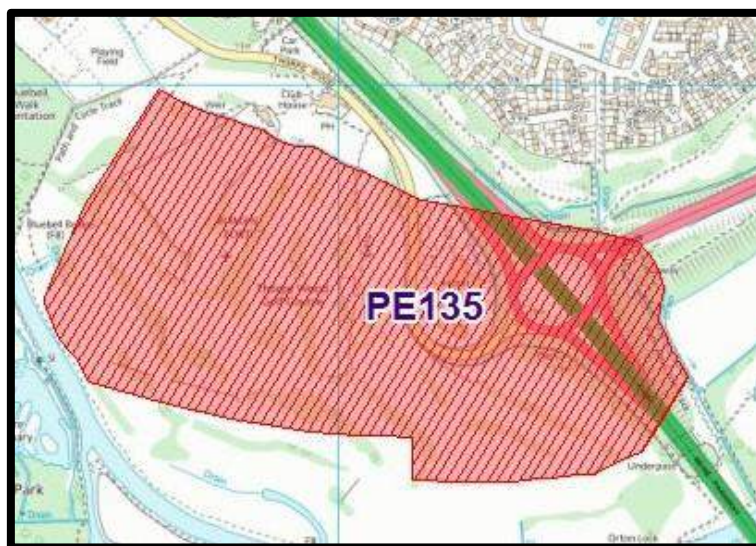


Figure 13.2. The area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument within Area 13 which extends into part of Area 12 to the east.

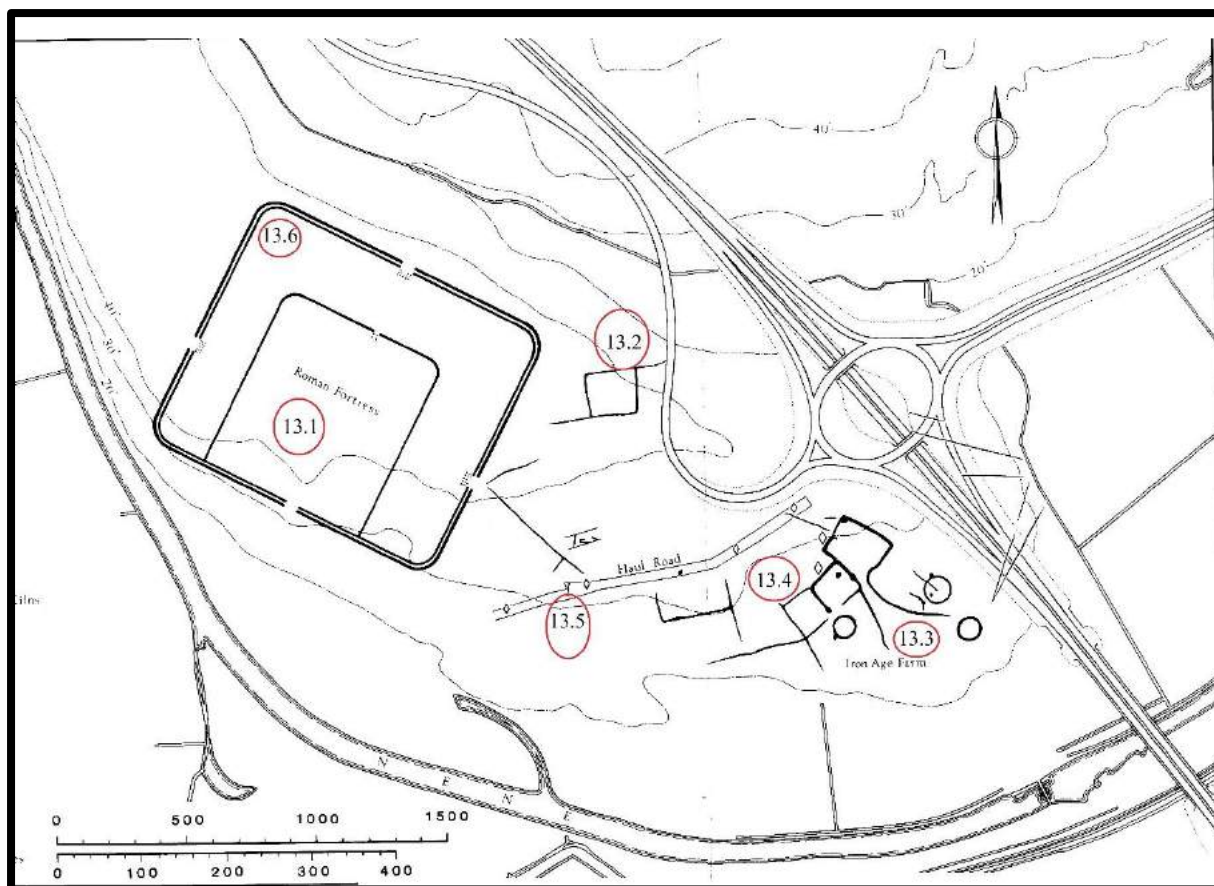


Figure 13.3 Detail of the Roman fortress, native farms, Bronze Age ring ditches, Anglo-Saxon cemetery and the line of excavations along the 'haul road' site. (Dannell and Wild 1987. Fig 2)
Numbers in red circles refer to site numbers within this Audit.

Site number	13.1	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 159976	
HER	01382	Period	RB	Type	Fortress	Management	GCM	Importance	National	
References		HER RCHM 1969 9. Plate 2 Frere. 1974 Frere and St Joseph 1974 Wild 1973. St Joseph 1965 Wilson and Wright 1968 CUAPC - various								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Very good			Measure 3 Excellent		

The Scheduled Monument area shown in Figures 13.1 and 13.2 included the Roman fortress at Longthorpe which is shown in general plan in Figures 13.4 and 13.5. The site was first observed from the air in 1961 and then partly excavated in 1973 (*all references above*). The site is of national importance as it represents a direct link between the Roman invasion under Claudius and the Boudican revolt of AD 60. The full excavation report is provided by Frere and St Joseph 1974.

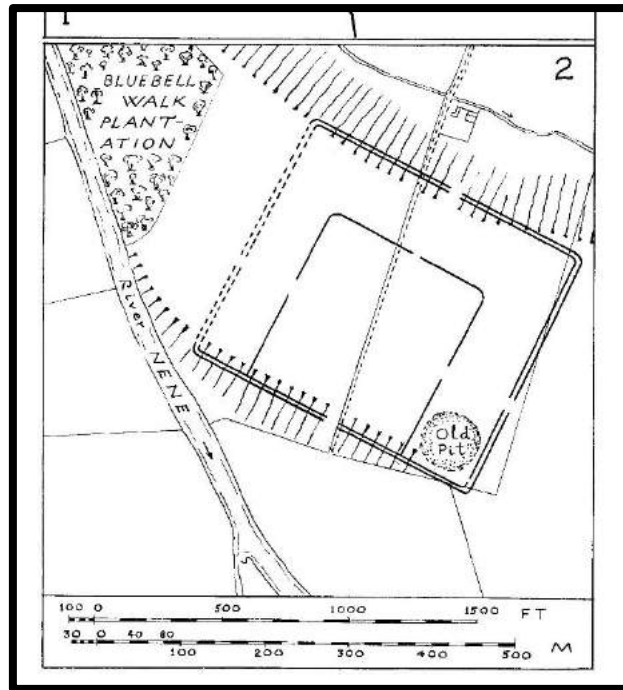


Figure 13.4 General plan of the fortress (Frere and St Joseph 1974, Fig 1.2)

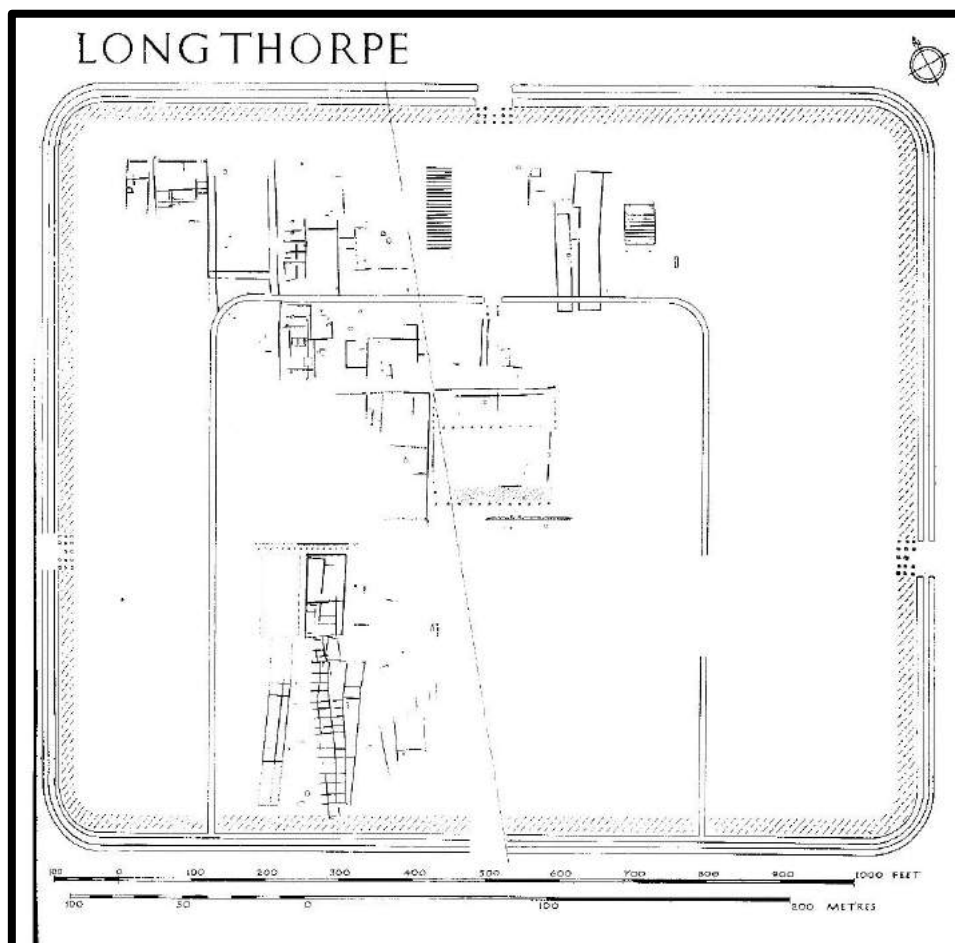


Figure 13.5 the plan of the two periods of the Roman fortress with an outer (earlier) and an inner (later) set of defences.(Frere and St Joseph 1974)

The following is taken from Frere 1973:-

An unexpected discovery at Longthorpe, made from the air in 1961, was a 27 acre Roman fortress. It lies in a strong tactical position on the ridge with wide views north and south. Recent excavations by Professor S.S.Frere and Dr J.K.S.St Joseph have revealed something of its defences and internal arrangements.

The dump rampart of the fortress, now ploughed away, was protected externally by a pair of ditches, each 2 metres deep and 4 metres wide. There were four gates, of which the north and east gates have been excavated. They have double portals 4 metres wide and are flanked by guard-chambers 3.30 metres square.

The internal buildings were all of timber and their plans can be recovered from the sleeper-trenches in which the wooden uprights were set. The fortress evidently faced south towards the Nene, although no road is known leaving the fortress in that direction. The headquarters building in the centre, set around a courtyard, measured 53.6 by 48.8 metres. Immediately



Figure 13.6 The Roman Fortress looking west with the river Nene top left. The inner (single ditch) and the outer earlier defensive circuit (double ditches) are seen as dark lines on this B&W image. (CUAPC)



Figure 13.7. *Near vertical photograph of the north-eastern quarter of the fortress again showing the inner (single) and outer and later (double) sections of defensive ditches. (CUAPC)*



Figure 13.8 *The fortress looking east with the disturbance of the old quarry in the bottom right (CUAPC)*

west of it there are traces of what may have been the Commandant's House. In the northern sector of the fortress two granaries, a barrack-block and a large courtyard building which may have been a storehouse have been recorded. It has not yet proved possible to dig south of the Headquarters Building where most of the barrack accommodation may have lain.

The fortress was founded soon after the invasion of A.D. 43. It may have held a legionary detachment responsible for keeping a discreet watch on the semi-independent kingdom of the Iceni in East Anglia. If this was the role of the Longthorpe garrison, it failed. The revolt of Boudicca in A.D. 60 could not be nipped in the bud.

The troop-movements of A.D. 60 and 61 were not without effect at Longthorpe. A single ditch enclosing the central buildings of the fortress and cutting across existing structures may have been dug by a small Roman force on the defensive. However, the defeat of the Iceni and their allies restored peace and allowed the evacuation of Longthorpe in about A.D. 65.

The fortress, in its reduced state, probably continued until c. 65 AD. (?) when it was abandoned. With this abandonment came what is thought to be a re-alignment of the local Roman road system with the line of the original road- which crossed the Nene at around the point of the later Gunwade Ferry- being abandoned in favour of a new crossing in Castor parish and to the south of Area 6 (see Upex 2008 Fig 10).

Site number	13.2	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 161976		
HER	08285	Period	IA/RB	Type	farmstead	Management	GCM	Importance	Local*
References	HER RCHM 1969. 5 CUAPC								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Very Good			Measure 3 Poor		

A Roman farmstead with probable Iron Age origins which sits to the north east of the NE corner of the Roman fortress (Site 13.1). The site consists of a small rectangular enclosure with no known entrances and is surrounded by other ditched features which probably form a field system associated with the farmstead. The site is shown in Figures 13.1 and 13.3.

Site number	13.3	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings	516300/297400	Grid Ref			
HER	51615 08280	Period	BA	Type	Ring ditches	Management	GCM	Importance	Local*
References	HER Morton 1712 515 RCHM 1969 p.9. Fig 2 & plate 1.2 Dannell and Wild 1987 Wild 1973 Pryor 1987								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Very good			Measure 3 Excellent		

Three ring ditches of probable Bronze Age date which are shown on air photographs and were part cut by excavation trenches in 1973 (Dannell and Wild 1989. 25-26). These excavations, the trenches of which are shown in Figure 13.10, failed to reveal any sign of archaeological layers- even though the trenches appear to cut across the lines of the ring ditches. The remnants of the archaeological features may at this stage have simply been chemical traces left within the topsoil. There were no finds from these excavations which related to the three ring ditches although a scattering of worked flints is known from the area (Pryor 1987. 99-101). The HER includes two references to ring ditches (see above) which may be one and the same set as here described.

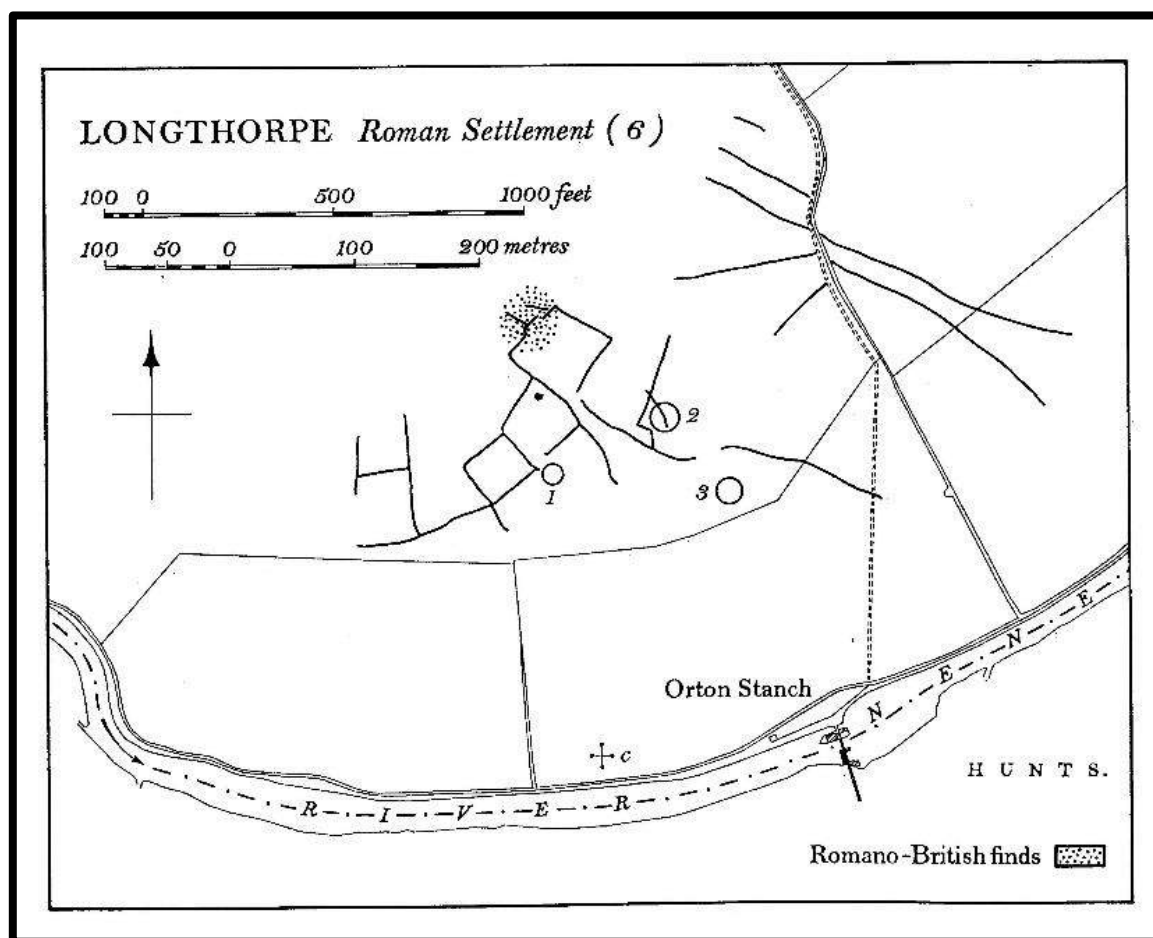


Figure 13.9 Sites 13.3 -the three ring ditches of Bronze Age date and Site 13.4- the Iron Age farmstead. (RCHM 1969 Fig 2)

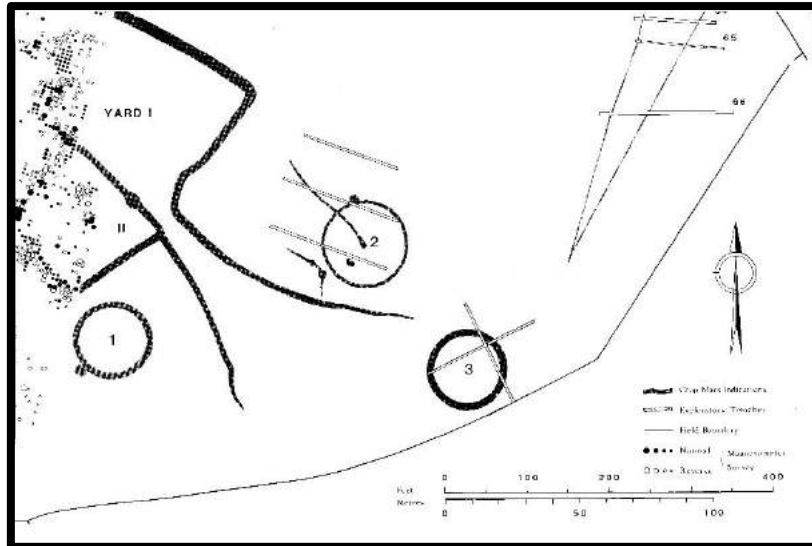


Figure 13.10 The three ring ditches of Bronze Age date underlying the Iron Age farmstead. The excavation trenches can be seen cutting over the top of two of these ring ditches – although nothing within the excavation record suggested that anything of substance remained and the ring features must have been represented by chemical differences within the topsoil (Dannell and Wild 1987. Fig 3)

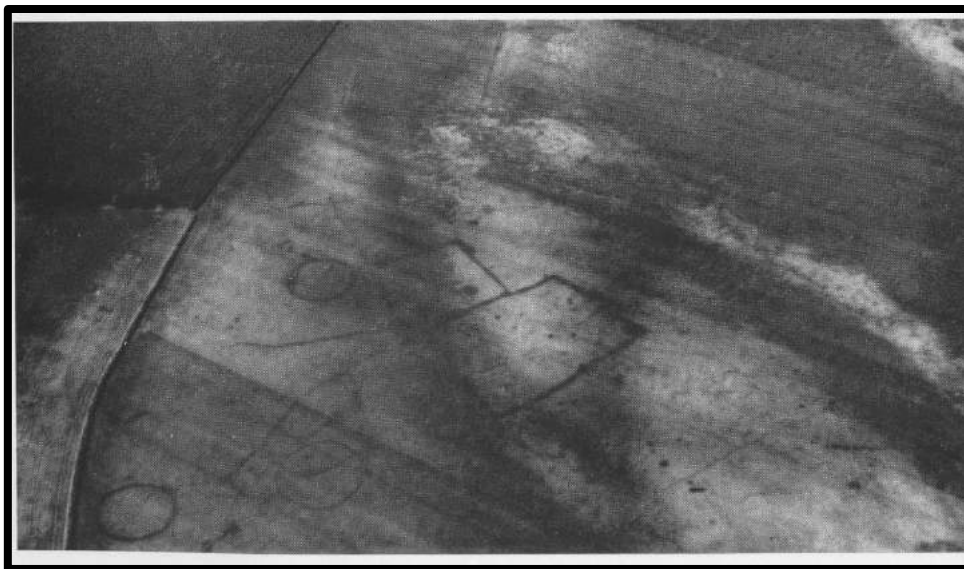


Figure 13.11 Air photograph showing the Iron Age farmstead (Site 4) with the underlying Bronze Age ring ditches (Site 3) (CUAPC)

Site number	13.4	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref		TL 163974	
HER	51851	Period	IA/RB	Type	Farmstead	Management	GCM	Importance	National		
References		HER RCHM 1969 fig 2 Wild 1973									
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Very Good			Measure 3 Excellent			

The Iron Age and later Roman farmstead that is shown in Figures 13.3, 13.9 and 13.11. The site was explored in 1973-4 (Wild 1974; Dannell and Wild 1987). The interest in this site is that it appears to have been taken over by the military from the nearby Fortresses and used as a

military pottery works depot with numerous kilns producing pottery vessels for use within the fortress. This site is also linked with Site 13.5 where other pottery kilns were being operated. The following is taken from Wild 1973:-

Aerial photographs revealed clearly the ditched enclosures of a small, but complete, Iron-Age farm (Farm I) at the eastern end of the ridge. This was excavated in 1970-72. Another farm (Farm II) of similar type lies about 250 metres further north-west, but has not yet been examined on the ground.

Farm I comprised two conjoined enclosures, the larger measuring just under ¼ acre. The surrounding ditches were about 3 metres wide and 2.50 metres deep and had an irregular V-shaped profile. From the northern enclosure a driveway led down towards the river. Hand-made calcite-gritted pottery from the site, supported by a few better-quality sherds in Belgic style, suggest a Late Iron-Age date for the establishment.

The enclosures may have been stockyards rather than arable fields; for they seem too small for growing crops. The northern enclosure had a stout palisade set around the *outside* of its ditch. No buildings were found, despite a careful search.

The farm was notable for its burials—at least three crouched burials of young people, and four dogs. The Romans may have been responsible for at least two of the deaths.

Site number	13.5	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref	TL 168977 (centre)	
HER	01385	Period	RB	Type	Farmstead/ pottery kilns	Management	GCM	Importance	National
References		Wild 1974 Dannell and Wild 1987							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Very good			Measure 3 Excellent	

Excavation along the line of a contractors road that cut through the area of crop marks showing the site of a farmstead (see Figure 13.3) revealed considerable remains of pottery kilns similar to that found in the area of the farmstead described above (Site 13.4). The site is of national significance as it is the only site within the Empire where a link between pottery works depot and a fortress have been revealed. The following is taken from Wild 1973:-

Excavation of the Iron-Age Farm I in 1971 and 1972 brought evidence of unexpected Roman activity on the site. Soon after their arrival, the Romans backfilled the western enclosure-ditches of the farm and all along the outer edge built batteries of pottery kilns. They survive today as circular reddened patches of gravel with a scatter of burnt clay, about 1.30 metres across. There is often a slight indication of a shallow, soot-filled, stokehole, but nothing more substantial.

We dismissed these features as ovens on first discovery, but potsherds found in pits and ditches nearby were so uniform—and so different from the known Nene Valley types—that the conclusion was forced upon us that they were pottery kilns, built on the contemporary ground surface. This hypothesis was confirmed by the finds of 1972.

So far over 30 of these surface-built kilns have been excavated. It has been plausibly suggested that their walls were constructed of turves. A mushroom-shaped terracotta object found in 1972 may be a prefabricated pedestal supporting the intermediate floor of firebars. A few fragments of such firebars have been found on the site, but out of context.

A short emergency excavation at Easter 1972 added a great deal of new information. On the line of a proposed contractor's road a group of three

pottery kilns was located, linked to a common stokehole (fig.3). Two of the kilns were of a type not encountered at Longthorpe before, but normal elsewhere. They were dug below ground level. The third kiln was much shallower, perhaps intermediate between the dug and surface-built types.

The larger of the two dug kilns was 56 centimetres deep and 110 centimetres in diameter. Its circular firing-chamber was lined with clay, and a central bollard supported the wedge-shaped firebars of the oven floor. The bollard was made of round fire-bricks, luted together with clay.

The sequence of kilns around the stokehole suggests that the dug kilns may be the earlier type, but both dug and surface-built kilns are dated by the associated samian ware to the years A.D. 50-65. The pottery which they were firing was superb. It is characterised by a fine oxydised fabric, pink or pinkish cream on the surface. The range of vessels includes double- and single-handled flagons and small jars with neat cavetto, beaded or everted rims. There are small unstamped mortaria and close copies of the samian dish form 15/17 with a red slip inside and out. Cheese presses throw an interesting sidelight on the soldiers' diet.

From the pits and ditches came an important series of small bronzes, many of them military equipment. The kilns lie only 500 metres from the south-east corner of the fortress, and the conclusion that they were run by the military is inescapable. The potters, however, may have been civilian, but not British; for their repertoire stems from the Rhineland.

A works-depot of this kind is a rare find in the western Roman provinces. At that date it is so far unique.

In the Roman period the Nene Valley presented an unbroken vista of agricultural holdings of all shapes and sizes. Farming paid—and was the main livelihood of the local population, whether they worked on the land or supplied the farmers' needs in the market-town of *Durobrivae* (Chesterton).

When the fortress was evacuated, the land was sold—or let—to a Roman farmer. The main enclosure ditches of the Iron-Age farm had accumulated layers of greeny-grey material, apparently weathered clay from the military potters' activities. They were deliberately filled in; for the small yards of the Iron Age were out of keeping with the needs of more sophisticated farming methods.

Before the end of the second century the eastern ditches of the lower enclosure had additionally been capped with limestone to prevent subsidence and allow carts across. There is no sign of any structure here.

Indications that there were substantial farm buildings at Longthorpe dating to the third and fourth centuries came in 1970 and 1971 in the form of debris dumped into the tops of large pits. In 1972 surviving structures were found for the first time.

The contractor's haul-road cut at Easter 1972 passed straight through a later Roman farmyard. In it was a stone-built corn-dryer and a smithing furnace. The whole area was criss-crossed with drainage ditches to carry off the surface water from the hillside.

The corn-dryer measured 3.45 by 3.60 metres overall. A single stone-lined flue-channel passed round three sides of a central masonry platform. Its stokehole, cut into the natural clay, had been reduced in size after an initial period of use.

The smithing furnace was closely similar to those discovered at Lynch Farm in 1972. A small clay-lined chamber was linked to the soot-filled firebox by a long narrow flue.

South of these features at least four burials in a small cemetery were uncovered. They date to the fourth century, and presumably belong to the farm.

There was no sign of a farm-building on the haul-road line, but north of the

corn-dryer unplanned stripping by the contractors revealed the well-built walls of a rectangular building. This could not be fully recorded, but must relate to the farm. Surface scatters of pottery, tile and stone in the same area hint that there was an extensive building complex there. Longthorpe, it seems clear, bore a flourishing agricultural holding in the fourth century, similar to the many 'villas' further west up the Nene.

Site number	13.6	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL15869779		
HER	91382a	Period	Saxon	Type	Cemetery	Management	GCM	Importance	Regional
References	HER Frere and St Joseph 1974. 112-122								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Very good			Measure 3 Excellent		

An Anglo-Saxon cemetery containing 22 cremations and two inhumations from the excavation record made in 1968. There would be considerably more finds of human remains in cremation vessels if further excavations were to take place. The finds were made during the excavation of the Roman fortress. The site is located within the NW corner of the Roman fortress and is

shown in Figure 13.12. There is no trace of the settlement to which the burials and cremations belong. The full report on this site is made in Frere and St Joseph 1974.

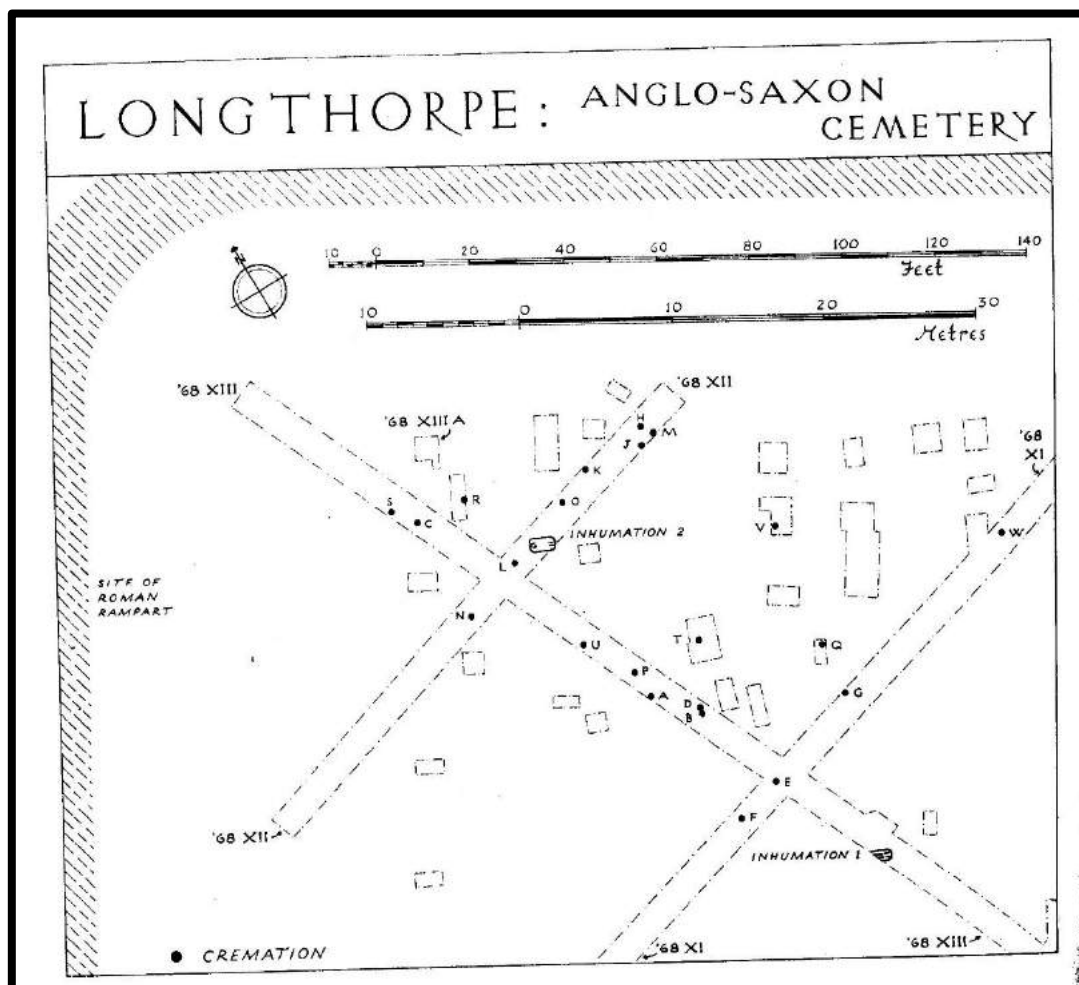


Figure 13.12 The location of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery within the NW corner of the Roman fortress. (Frere and St Joseph 1974. Fig 58)

Site number	13.7	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 16/98?	
HER	01386	Period	RB	Type	Coins armour	Management	N/a	Importance	Local*	
References		HER RCHM 1969. P.10 Morton 1712. 515								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Na			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

John Morton comments in 1712 (page 515) that there were finds made of amour and Roman coins including a coin of Claudius and other emperors. The site of these finds remains uncertain but it may well be within the area associated with the Roman fortress (Site 13.1 above). Morton says the finds were made in 'Longthorpe Fieldsin digging gravel at a depth of 18 inches' he goes on to say that the finds included'human bones, coals, ashes, pieces of pots.... Pieces of armour'. This site may be connected with the Ango-Saxon cemetery already

described as Site 13.6 or it may be linked to the area of quarrying (see Figure 13.8) which is seen on the air photographs within the corner of the fortress.

Site number	13.8	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings			Grid Ref		TL51590/29795
HER	52185	Period	Med	Type	Pit/pot	Management	GCM/LA	Importance	Local
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Good			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A Watching Brief carried out during constructional work at the Thorpe Wood Golf Club by N. Hall for Northants Archaeology in 2012 (no further details) revealed a medieval pit and pottery.

Site number	13.9	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings			Grid Ref		TL515856/297859
HER	53656	Period	N/a	Type	N.a	Management	GCM	Importance	minor
References		HER Upex 2013							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a		Measure 3 N/a		

A Watching Brief carried out by Pre-Develop Archaeology on the site of new netting for the practice ground (see Figure 13.13) of the golf course over the site of the Roman fortress (site 13.1). Nothing was found as the holes dug for the new netting posts were not deep enough to cut into the underlying archaeology and were outside of the northern part of the fortress.

*This entry is made due to the HER entry commenting on the site.

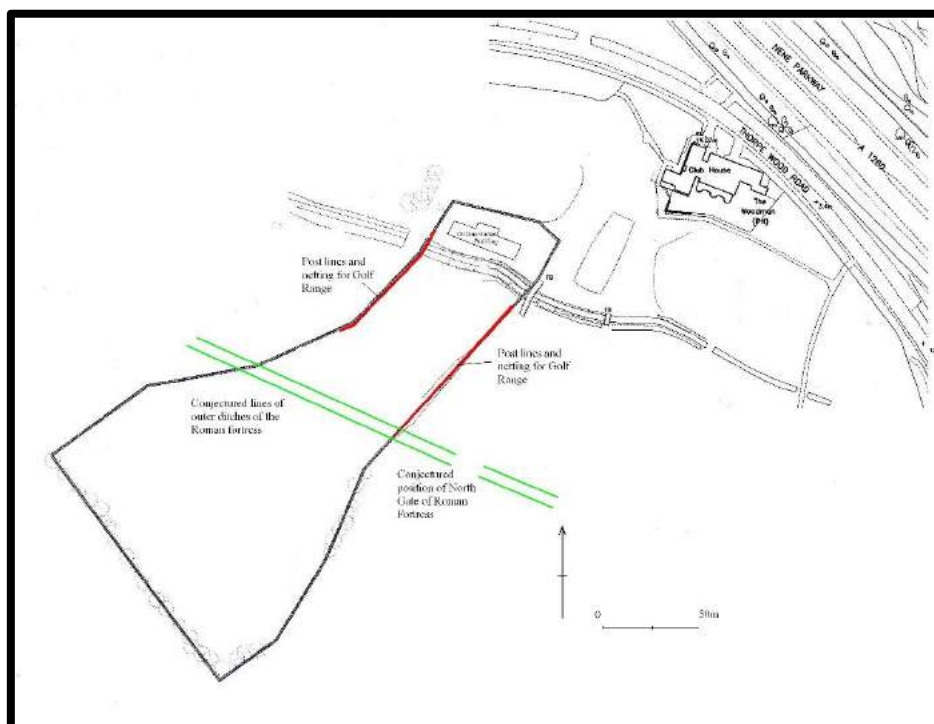


Figure 13.13. Area of the golf course showing replacement netting and the line of the Roman fortress defences (Upex 2013)

Site number	13.10	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref	TL1618/9752		
HER	00807	Period	Uncertain Probably RB?	Type	burial	Management	GCM	Importance	Local
References		HER NVRC Annual Report 1975-6							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Very good		Measure 3 Poor		

A burial recovered with pottery (probably Roman although not seen) found as a casual find during golf club works. What this represents is uncertain. It may be associated with the nearby Iron Age farmsteads or the Roman fortress.

Site number	13.11	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref	TL15809740		
HER	00457	Period	Prehistoric	Type	implement	Management	GCM	Importance	Local
References		Pet Mus record cards found by G. W. Abbott 1928 HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Very Good		Measure 3 Poor		

The HER and Peterborough Museum Record Cards reports the finding of a stone tool by G.W. Abbott. No further details.

Site no	13.12	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref	TL 15929425		
HER	04321	Period	RB? /medieval	Type	Ford	Management	River bank	Importance	Local*
References		HER Mawer and Stenton 1926. 195 Jefferys 1768 Cary 1787							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

The site of a ford across the river Nene. The site is first mentioned in c. 955 where it is named *Goldeg* but by 1768, which is the first time it appears on maps, it was called *Goldiford* (Jefferys 1768). The name was still being recorded on John Cary's map dated 1787 (Cary 1787) shown in Figure 13.14. Here Goldiford clearly provided access for a route to cross the river and link Longthorpe with Orton Waterville. The route seems to have fallen into disuse by the 1800s as maps of this date (Figure 13.15) clearly don't mention or show the crossing. The former meanders along the Nene are represented on the 1886 OS six inch map (Figure 13.15a) by marked curves in the rivers course and one of these will perhaps be the site of the ford and the alluded to island.

This route is of considerable significance as it is mentioned in 955 and could be much earlier and have provided a route across the Nene in the Roman period for access to the fortress at Longthorpe.

The name 'Goldiford' is outlined by Mawer and Stenton (1926 195) who state that the crossing was 'by a small island in the Nene' ...called *Goldisland*), presumably a remnant island after the river had changed course and cut across the neck of a meander. Mawer and Stenton suggest the name may derive from 'golde' an old English word applied to the marigold (perhaps the marsh marigold in this context). However, it could well be that some form of gold/bronze

objects were found here. Such finds could now be linked to other finds of Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman metalwork deposited in the Nene (see sites in Area 10). Equally if this ford were used to cross the Nene during the life of the Fortress at Longthorpe (Site 13.1) then it may well be that some objects were deposited/lost at this crossing point.

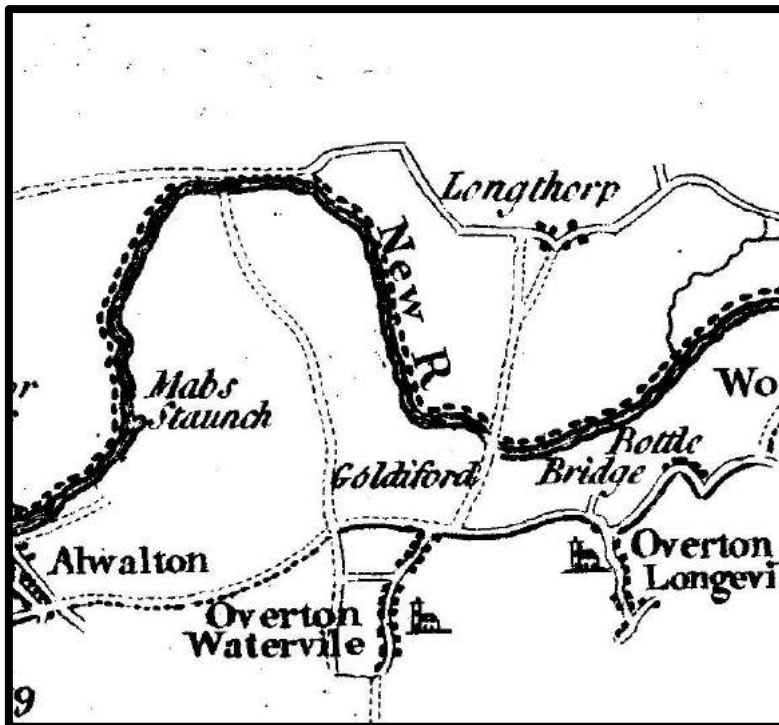


Figure 13.14. Detail from John Cary's map dated 1787 showing the line of a route from Longthorpe to Orton Waterville crossing the Nene at 'Goldiford'. (Cary 1787)

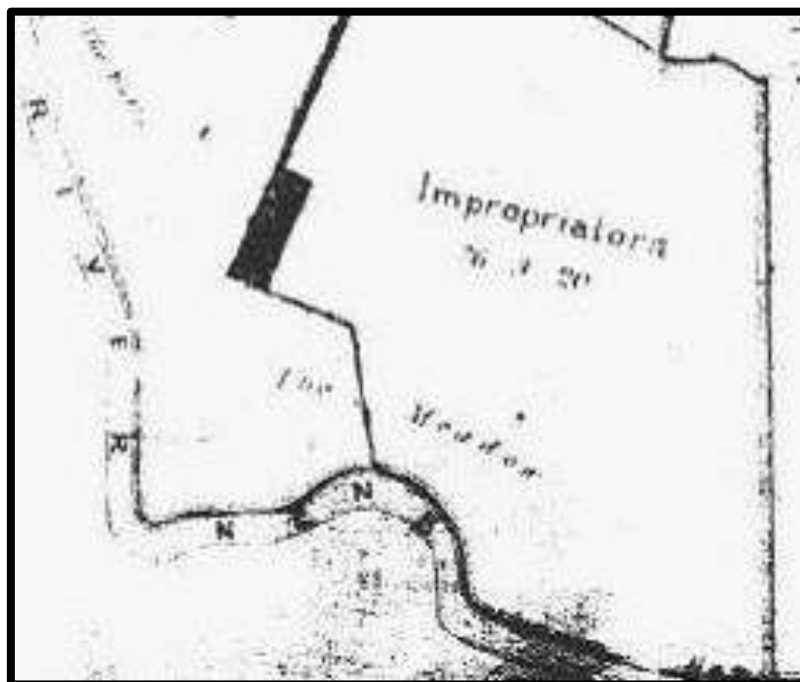


Figure 13.15 Detail from a map dated 1814 for Longthorpe showing the area of Goldiford, which doesn't appear as a place name/feature at this date and may have fallen into disuse following navigation work on the Nene in the late 1700s. (Private Collection)

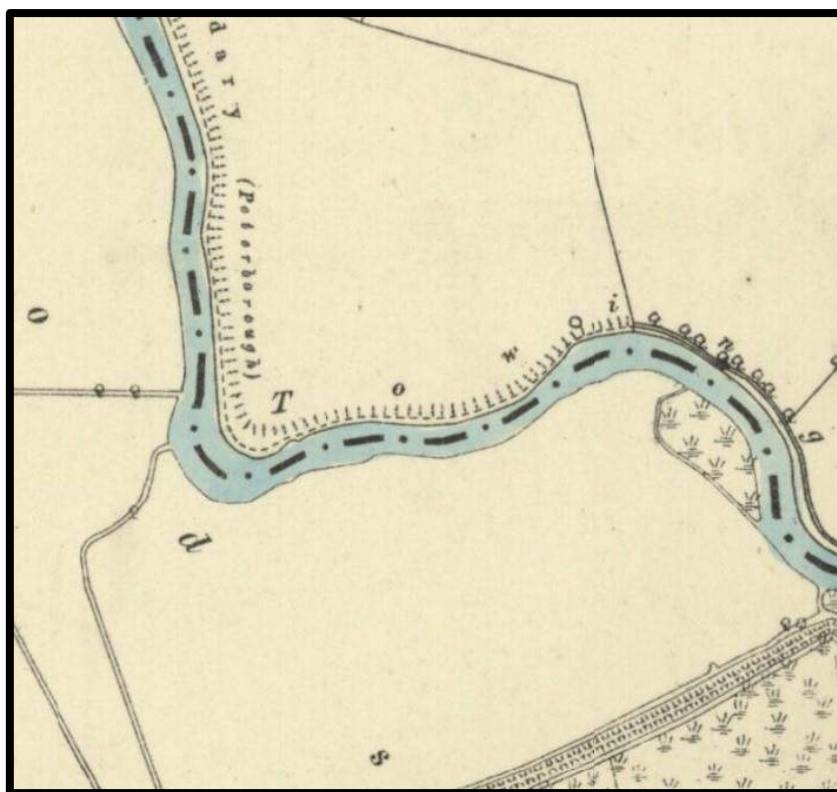


Figure 13.15a Detail from the 1886 OS 6 inch map for the area around the site of the Goldiford showing the former meanders of the Nene, here shown as marked curves along the river's course.

Site number	13.13	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL161972	
HER	08280	Period	BA	Type	Ring ditch	Management	GCM	Importance	Local*
References		HER RAF AP CPE/UK/1925-2088-89							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Very Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A ring ditch close to the river and seen on RAF images. The HER is unclear if this ring ditch is in fact one of the ring ditches that are referred to in the Royal Commission 1969. 9 (see Site 13.3 above).

Site number	13.14	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL 16009717	
HER	00850	Period	RB	Type	pottery	Management	GCM/River bank	Importance	Local
References		HER Peterborough Museum Record Cards							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

Roman pottery found during a dredging operation along the river bank in 1954 by G.W. Abbott. No further details.

Site number	13.15	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 165972
HER	07844	Period	BA	Type	Palstave axe	Management	River bank	Importance	Local
References		HER Peterborough Museum Record Cards							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a	

The HER reports a Bronze Age palstave being dredged out of the river (no further details). Such a find may be associated with the nearby ring ditches of Bronze Age date.

General comments about Area 13

Nothing is known of the later agricultural history of Longthorpe. The date of the enclosure is unknown but there are large areas of ridge and furrow around the village that derive from the open field arrangements. There are some suggestions from Lidar images that the golf course area still retains slight traces of this ridge and furrow but such features may also represent the mechanical earthmoving systems to part level the area for the golf course. A map dated 1814 (Figure 13.16) shows the post enclosure arrangement and the layout of early hedgerows across this part of the parish. Further subdivision of the fields into smaller units had occurred by the time of the OS 6 inch map dated 1886 and shown in Figure 13.16.

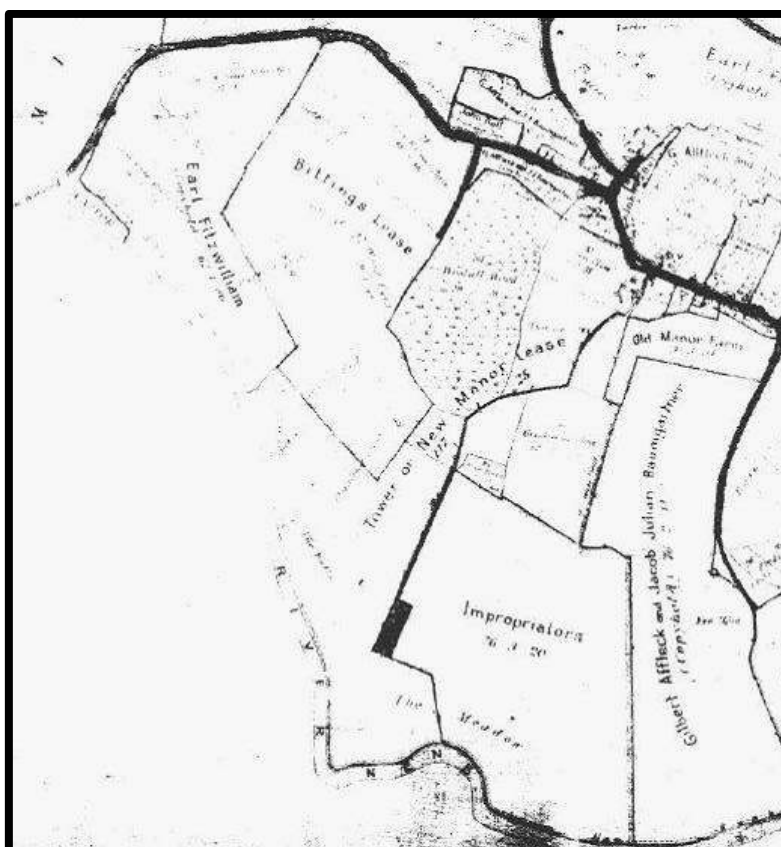


Figure 13.16 Detail of a map of Longthorpe dated 1814 showing the area covered by Area 13. The village of Longthorpe is top right and the site of the Roman fort is within the central area of this map detail. (Private Collection)

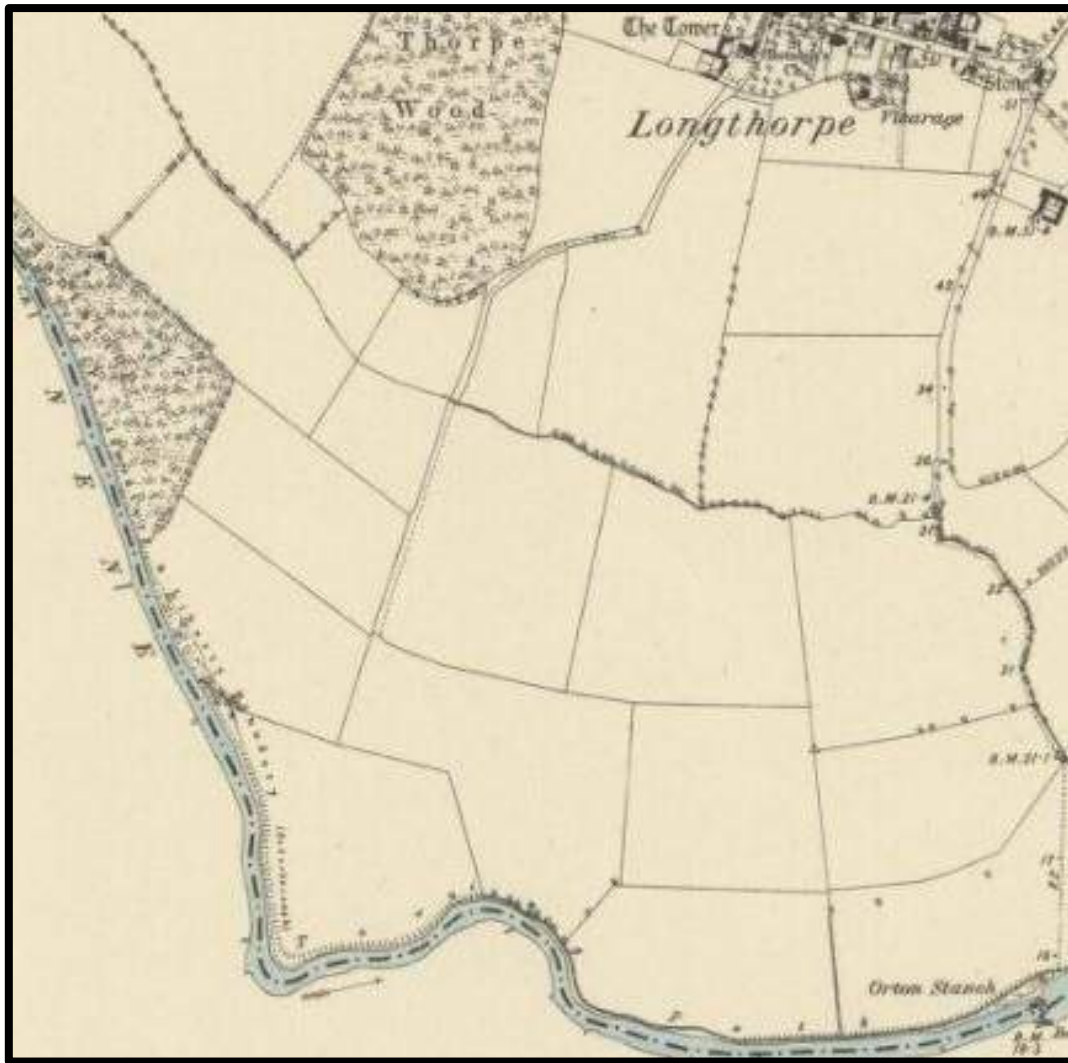


Figure 13.17. Detail of the area covered by Area 13 showing the field layout in 1886 showing that field subdivision had occurred between the date of the 1814 map and 1886.
(OS 6 inch Northants VIII SW)

Area 14

Area 14 comprises two pieces of woodland (Figure 14.1) that originally formed one single woodland unit. The woodland is bisected by the Nene Parkway road. The area is bounded on the north by roads, by housing development to the east, to the south-west by Area 13 and to the west by offices and playing fields.

The HER indicates that there are no finds of archaeological significance from any of the land within this Area. However, the woodland itself is of considerable historical interest.

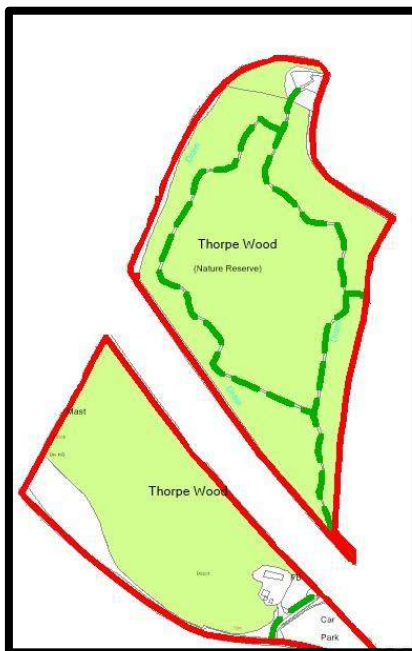


Figure 14.1 Area 14 and its historical and archaeological setting.



Figure 14.2 The area of Thorpe Wood seen looking east with the housing development of modern Longthorpe beyond (NVAT/A & CPC and St K's)

There is mention of woodland in the Longthorpe entry in Domesday Book where ‘*woodland 6 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide*’ was listed (Morris 1979. 6/3). Such entries are difficult to interpret in terms of the areas of woodland and also their location but the entry for Longthorpe, then simply called ‘*Thop*’ (Glover *et al* 1933. 227) may refer to the area that is now termed ‘*Thorpewood*’. Equally Thorpe Wood is probably the woodland being referred to in *c.* 1230 when Richard de Waterville obtained the rights to pasture in both woods at Castor and Longthorpe. (King, 1973. 79).

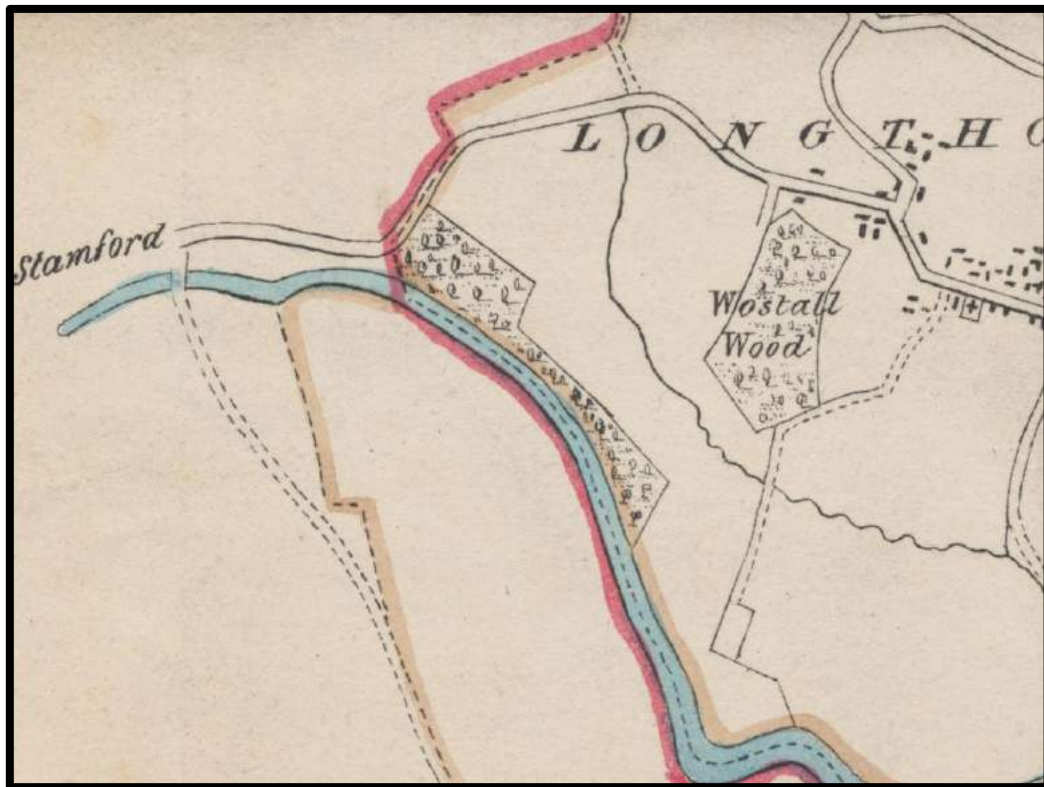
Throughout the medieval period Thorpe Wood appears to have been part of a larger mosaic of woodlands and heaths that was on the eastern edge of Rockingham Forest. It appears to have been part of the holding of the Abbey at Peterborough and was perhaps used as a hunting area or for timber, while at the time of the dissolution of the monastery an entry in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (*c.* 1535) of Henry VIII indicates that the wood was being assessed for sale. The entry reads ‘*The wood called Thorpe Wood within the lordship of Thorpe, containing 12a, price for the acre, 1s, 8d.*’ (Mellows, 1947, 7). Thus Thorpe Wood can be classed as ancient woodland, having been in continuous existence since perhaps the 11th century.

The floristic indicators are also present within Thorpe Wood to indicate its antiquity. The presence of Dogs Mercury, Bluebells and Wild Garlic are all indicators of ancient woodland (Muir, 2002. 1-37; Rackham, 1986, chap 5; Mabey 1966. 257).

The overall shape of the wood area appears not to have changed although the name has changed over time. In 1814 (Figure 13.13) the area was called Wostell Wood and this name continued to 1832 when the area is shown on a map by Robert Dawson (Figure 14.4).



Figure 14.3 Detail from a map dated 1814 showing Thorpe wood then called Wostell Wood.
(Private Collection)



*Figure 14.4 Detail of a map by Robert Dawson dated 1832 showing Wostall Wood.
(Private Collection)*



Figure 14.5 Detail from the 1886 OS 6 inch map showing the wooded area now called Thorpe Wood

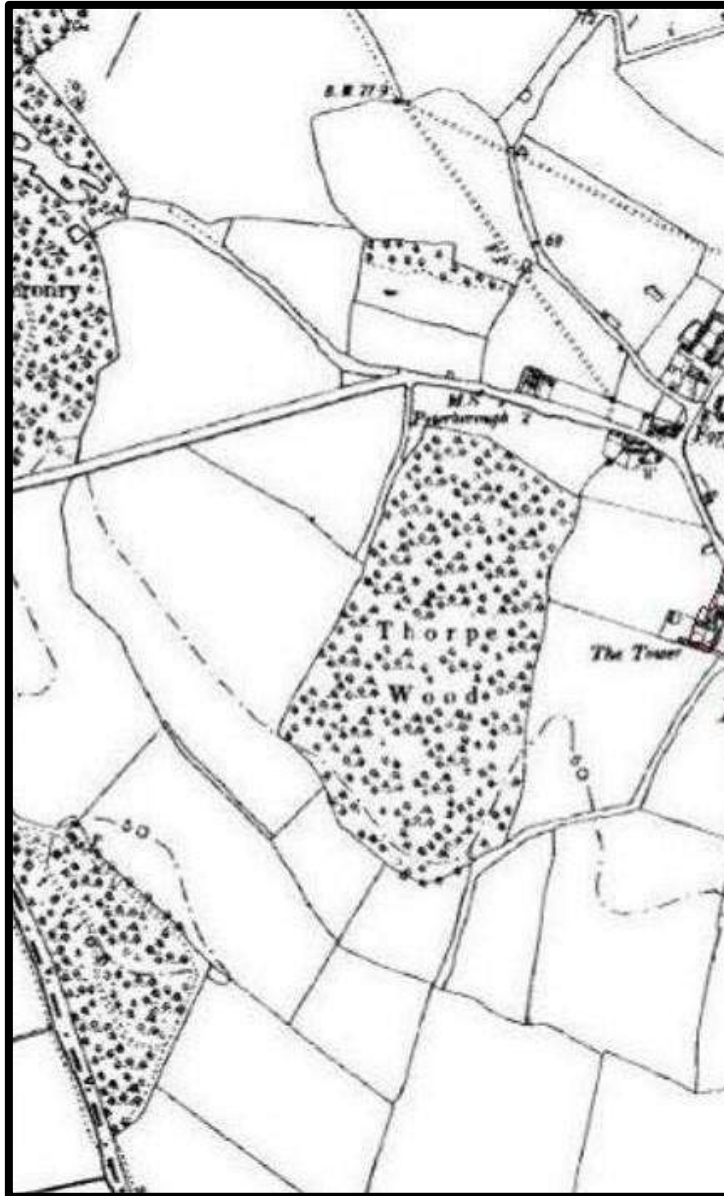


Figure 14.6 Detail from the 1902 OS 6 inch map showing the wood called Thorpe Wood in much the state that it survives today apart from its bisection by the Nene Parkway.

Area 15

Area 15 is bounded on the south by the Nene Valley Railway line, and then on the east, north and west by the loop of the river Nene. The Area is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 15.1. Within the area are two listed sites, one the Ferry Meadows Bridge (Scheduled Monument. PE 207) crossing the Nene and the other the internationally important Iron Age site (Scheduled Site PE182) which is central to the whole of Area 15 but has been badly eroded by 1970s gravel extraction. Both of these sites are shown in outline in Figures 15.1 and Figure 15.2 below.

The Area now forms part of the Ferry Meadows Country Park, administered by the Nene Park Trust and the area forms an important recreational and leisure amenity within greater Peterborough, with boating on the former gravel quarry areas, a caravan park, golf courses and other leisure amenities such as shops and cafes. Within the Park area is the restored and preserved site of Roman buildings which were excavated during the 1970s in advance of gravel quarrying. This site has recently been fully published (Upex 2018) and follows in the wake of an earlier fully published account of excavations related to a Roman cemetery (Jones 1973; 1975). A third excavation on an Iron Age multiple ditched system of international importance remains to be fully published (Challands 1973).

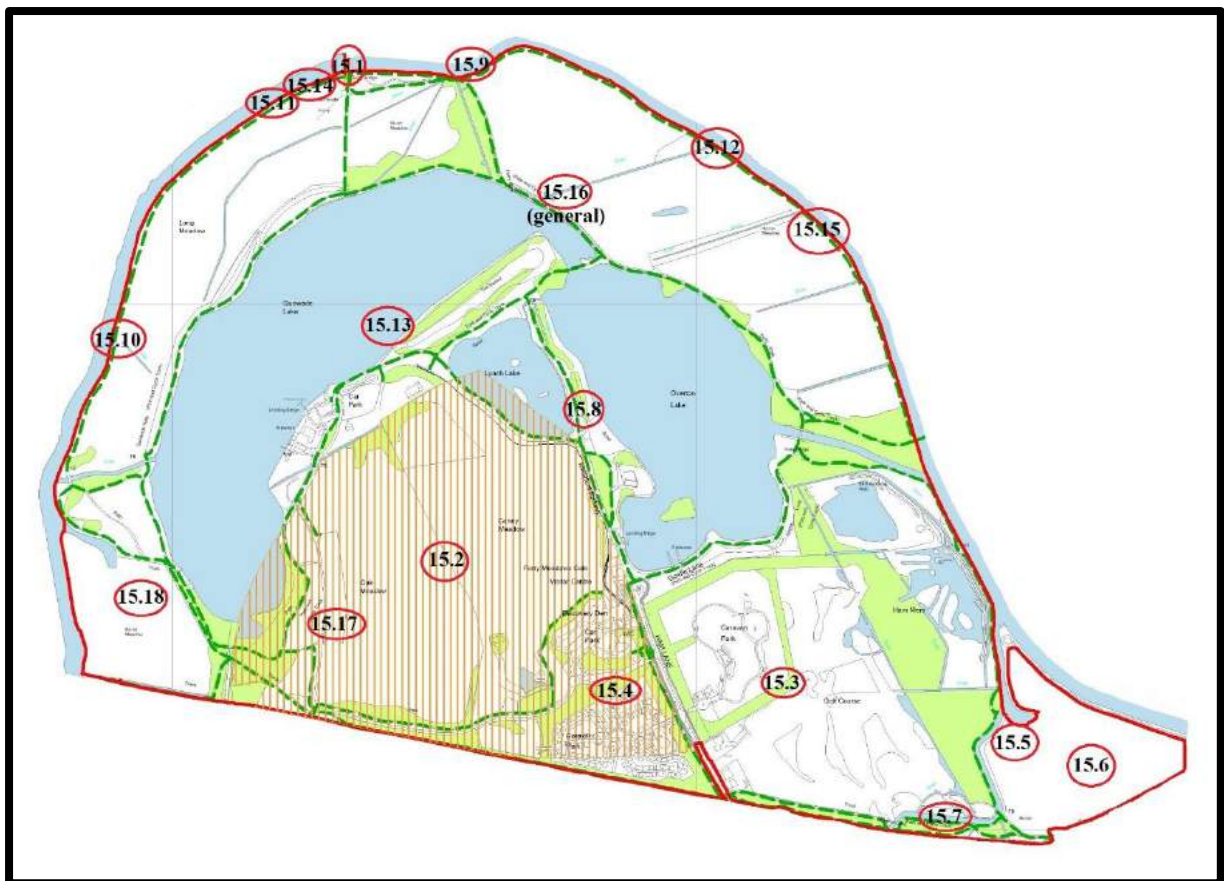


Figure 15.1 Area 15 and its historical and archaeological assets
(Site numbers refer to the listed sites below)

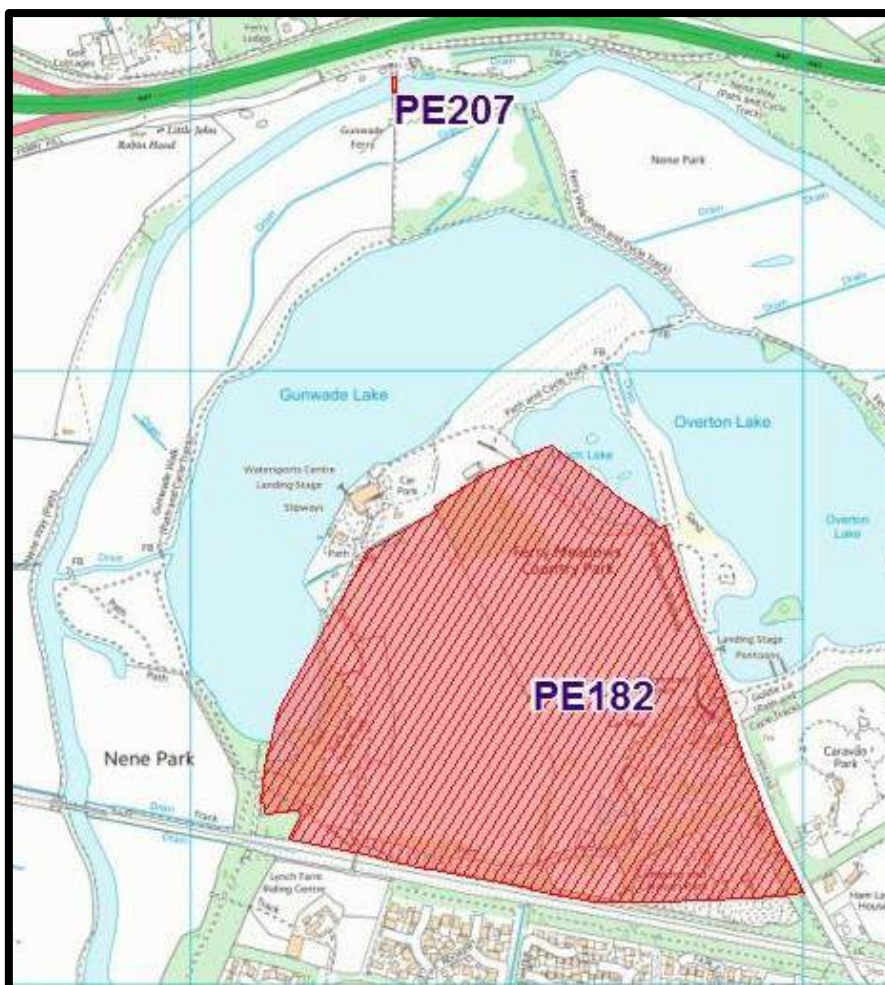


Figure 15.2. Map showing the areas and extents of the two listed sites within Area 15. PE207 is listed as Ferry Bridge and PE182 is listed as the area of archaeological interest and termed the Lynch Farm complex.

Site number	15.1	Parish	Orton Waterville	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL 4329845		
HER	01658 PE207	Period	Post med	Type	Bridge	Management	STR	Importance	Regional
References		HER RCHM 1969. 66 National Heritage list for England: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 5 Cambridgeshire O'Brien and Pevsner. 2014. 457							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Excellent		Measure 3 Excellent		

Ferry Bridge (also termed Gunwade Bridge) crosses the Nene (See Figure 15.2 and Figure 15.3) in the northern part of Area 15 and was listed as a scheduled monument/building (number 1126812) in 1955 and is Grade II*. The bridge sits on the common boundary of the Parishes of Castor and Orton Waterville. It was listed under the Parish of Orton Waterville on 13 December 1957. The bridge is dated 1716 and is a fine ashlar bridge of 3 spans with round arches with fluted keyblocks and cutwaters. It has moulded parapets ramped up to the centre. The north abutment contains 2 chambers with 2 plain segmental-headed doorways on the east

side and 2 bulls-eye windows on west side. A stone tablet is inscribed "*The Bridge was built at the sole cost and charge of the Rt Hon William Fitzwilliam 1716*". The bridge gave access to lands and houses owned by the Fitzwilliam family in Alwalton. The bridge stands on the site or close to the site of a medieval ferry crossing (Gunwade Ferry – see below) and an earlier crossing of the Nene during the Roman period.



Figure 15.3. *Ferry Bridge (Gunwade Bridge) looking east. (SGU2018)*

Site number		15.2	Parish	Orton Waterville /Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 146975 (centre)	
HER	Various – see Table 15.1 below PE182		Period	BA/IA/ RB/Med	Type	Settlement Cemeteries Ring-ditches	Management	PG/ LA	Importance	International	
References			HER (various – see below) RCHM 1969 19; 29-30, Fig 7, Plate 2 Jones 1973: 1975 Challands 1973 ASD 2016 Upex 2018 CUAPC : AFy99/BOu66/BPx81/Bye16/BQe7/BPd27 NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's								
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 Excellent			Measure 2 Good (variable destruction over the site)			Measure 3 Excellent		

The area of Site 15.2 is that within the Scheduled Area protected as an ancient monument and given the listing code PE 182. The site is of international importance as it provided a settlement base for a late Iron Age site of high status set within a meander of the river Nene to the west/north and east and, significantly, the edge of the settlement within this meander was demarcated on the south by a multiple ditched (or dyked) system of three and in some cases four deep ditches, with their (originally) heaped banks of earth. Such a ditch system gave protection and added status to the site which presumably was that of a high ranking Iron Age aristocratic chief within the confederation of the *Catuvellauni* tribe. The site is close to the Roman fortress at Longthorpe (Area 13) to the east and some 2.5km from the later Roman town of Durobrivae to the west (see Figure 15.4).

The site was described by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHM 1969. 19; 29-30, Fig 7, Plate 2) and the area straddles the later medieval parishes of Alwalton and Orton Waterville. For the purposes of this Audit the whole site has been taken as being within Orton Waterville parish as this is how the area has been treated by the HER and other listings consulted during the writing of this report. The site was first identified from air photographs (see site list/references above) and one image of the site showing the complexity of crop marking is shown in Figure 15.5. The air photographic crop marked evidence was plotted by the RCHM (1969 Figure 7) and is shown here as Figure 15.6. This figure shows the area of a multiple ditched system to the south (marked 9 in Figure 15.6) and the concentration of enclosures to the north with a central and large courtyard arrangement of enclosures which is marked as 6, 7, 8 and 10 in Figure 15.6. The area clearly has a Bronze Age background to it with ring ditches which show on the air photographs and these are marked by the RCHM as numbers 1/2/3/4/5/7 & 8 on their plan (see Figure 15.6 for these). The plot by the RCHM was updated in 2018 using more recent air photographs and this is shown in Figure 15.7 which was published in the same year (Upex 2018)

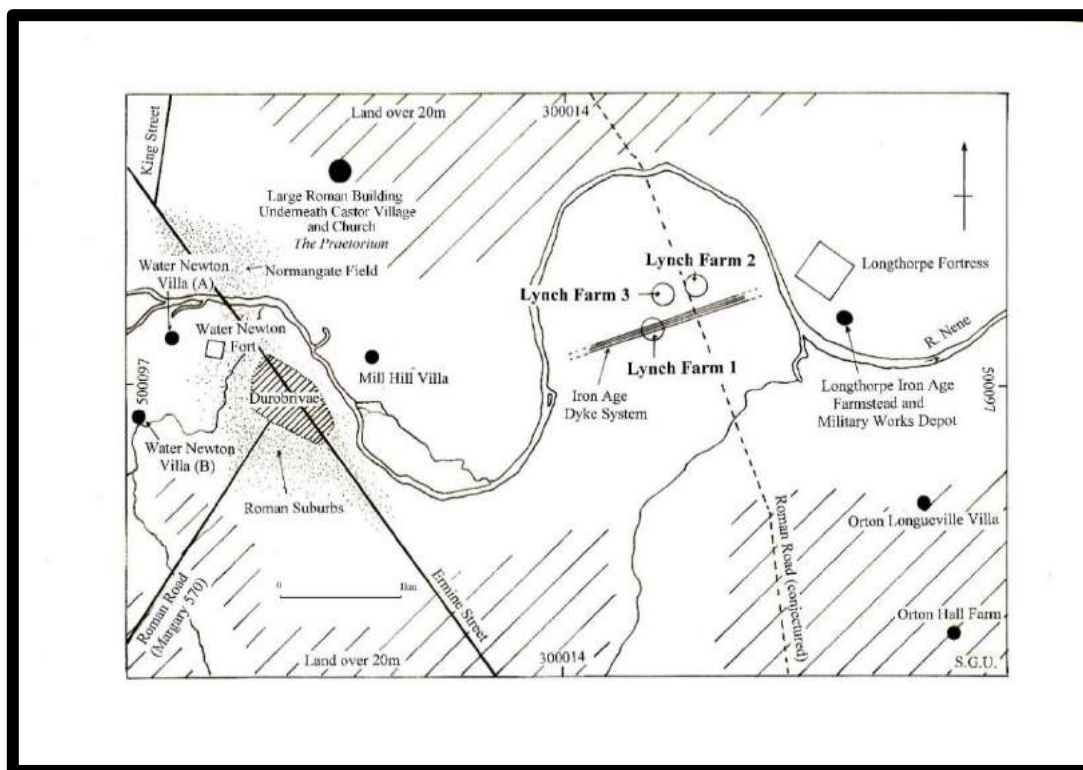


Figure 15.4 The 'setting' for the Lynch Farm Complex within the broader archaeological landscape (Upex 2018)



Figure 15.5 Air photograph of the Lynch Farm Complex (Site 15.2) looking north west in 1976 showing crop marks and (bottom left and top right) areas of gravel extraction (SGU/NVAT)

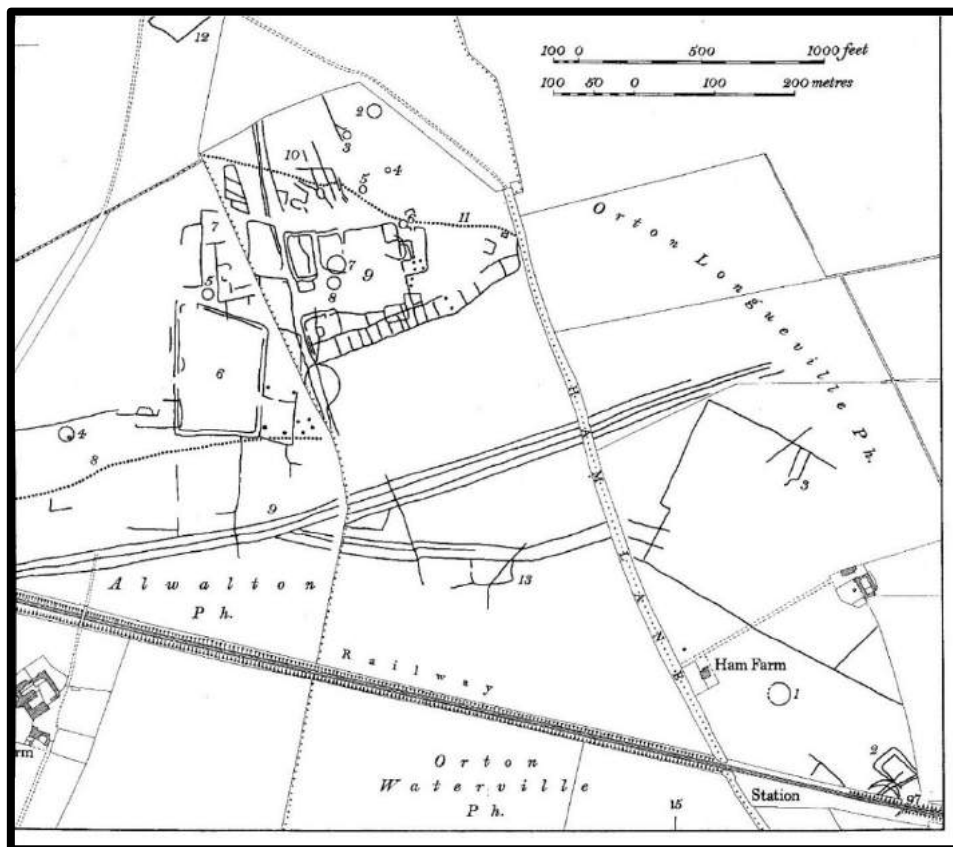


Figure 15.6 The plan produced by the RCHM in 1969 showing the extent of the crop marked features taken from air photographs. (RCHM 1969 Fig 7).

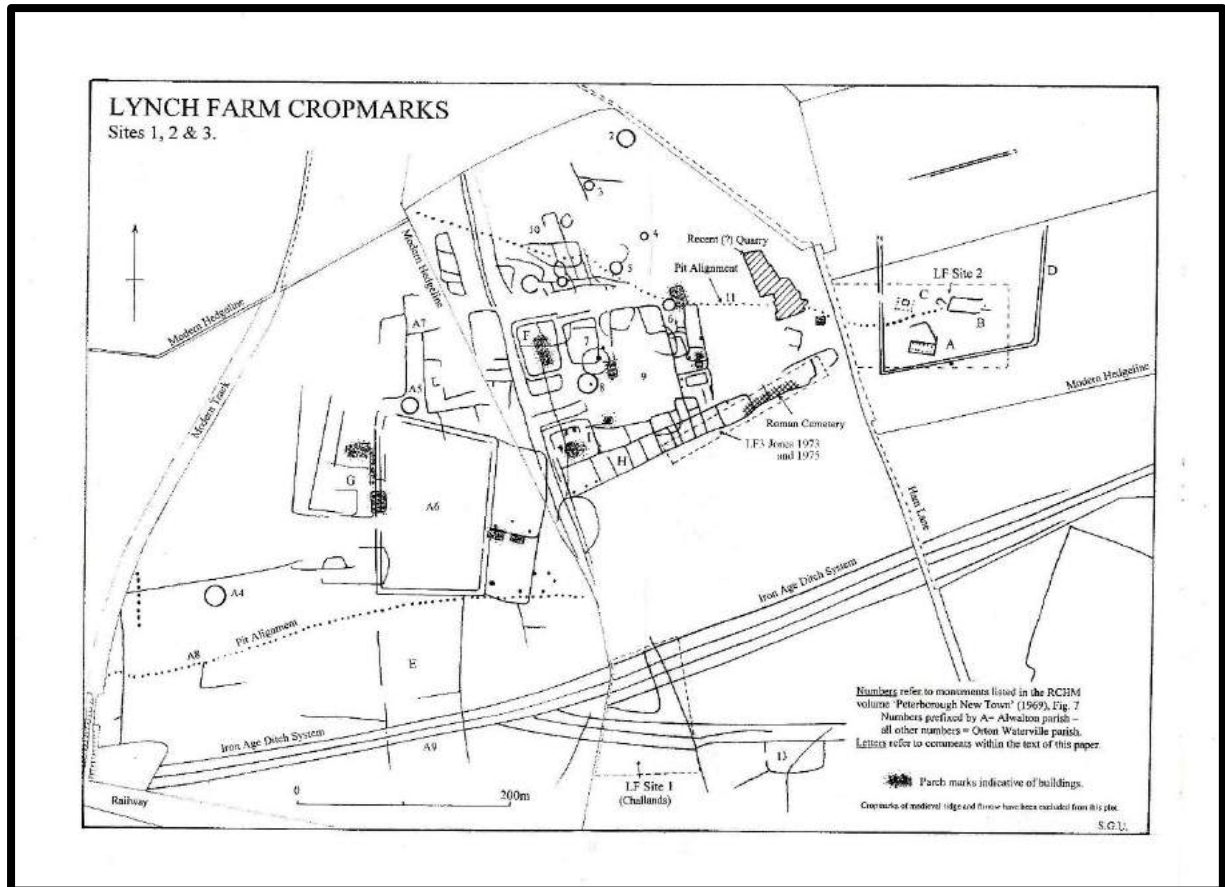


Figure 15.7 Details of features taken from crop marks seen on air photographs with additions made during the period 1970-2000 (Upex 2018)



Figure 15.8 The extent of the scheduled area (Site 15.2) with the car park and visitor centre right and the multiple ditched system of iron Age date showing as a crop mark through the grass in the bottom centre of the image. (NVRC/A&CPC& St. K's)

Three major excavations have taken place within the Scheduled area of the ancient monument and these have been listed as Lynch Farm 1, 2 and 3. These three sites are shown in a general way in Figure 15.4. Lynch Farm 1 (LF1) consisted of the excavation of considerable lengths of the multiple ditched system (shown in Figures 15.4/15.6/ 16.7& 15.8). Lynch Farm 2 (LF2) consisted of the excavation of several Roman buildings including workshops, temple and extensive ditched farmyards and compound areas, whilst Lynch Farm 3 (LF3) consisted of the excavation of a Roman farmstead and cemetery.

Within this protected area there are and have been several ‘subsites’ and also other archaeological finds which make the area’s description as a single entity difficult. The HER lists various finds and sites along with archaeological interventions and these are listed together within Site 15.2 in Table 15.1 below. These HER references are shown within Figure 15.9.

Table 15.1 A list of HER references within the scheduled area of Area 15.

HER no.	Grid Ref	Date	Type	Refs	Comments
01433	TL145974	Multi-period	Settlement/cemetery/pits/ditches	See above for main refs	A central reference for the whole site
01433b	TL145976	RB	Inhumation/coffin/cemetery/ditches	Chance find during ploughing in 1950s	
01433c	TL144978	BA	Stone implement/pit/ditch	NVRC Annual Report 1975-6. f	Chance find during excavation work for gravel on edge of lake
01433d	TL145975	Various dates	Enclosure/pits/ring ditch/settlement/track	RCHM 1969	Part of the main crop marked complex – see Figures 15.5-15.8
01433e	N/E 514400/297500	IA	Ditch/pits/alignment	HER	Part of the main complex perhaps cut by early quarrying shown on the geophysical survey in this area
01433f	N/E 514500/297500	Med	R&F	HER and geophysical survey	Remnants of R&F shown on some APs and the geophysical survey (ASD 2016). The R&F survives as a very low profile earthwork feature seen best with low raking sun.
09820	TL 149977	IA and RB	Buildings pit alignment/temple/pits ditches/corn dryer	Upex 2018	The Lynch Farm 2 site
52121	TL51482974	Nothing found of significance.	tile	Trimble 22	Watching Brief during work on the miniature railway The excavations were generally shallow, revealing no evidence of significant remains. The recorded deposits were consistent with the known history of

					mineral extraction in the immediate area.
53774	TL51482975	Nothing of significance –over former quarry area?		Trimble 2014	A watching brief was maintained during the installation of new equipment in the children's play area, Ferry Meadows Country Park, Peterborough. The majority of the groundworks for the current project were contained in relatively recent deposits and did not therefore have an impact upon archaeologically significant deposits.
53944	N/E 514470/297530	Pits/ditches pit alignment	Watching Brief over the site	No details in the HER	?
53958	TL147977	Nothing of significance	Watching Brief over site	Upex 2016	A watching brief during planting trees and making the new crossing siding for the railway. The work was done into the top of the 'bund' of earth around the lake edge and was thus not deep enough to hit archaeology.
53966	TL 14739740	Nothing of significance	Watching Brief over the site	Upex 2016a	A watching Brief into the area of the car park near the visitors centre which showed that the area was already quarried away and filled with mixed clay/aggregate etc . All archaeology had been removed.
54091	514530/297510	BA Barrow	Reported in the HER and within the main LF complex	HER	
01433e	514400297500	IA	Pit/ditch/pit alignment	HER	
53944	514470/297530	IA/RB	Pit/pottery 3-4 th century RB pottery found in a rubbish pit.	HER	Carlessen 2015a

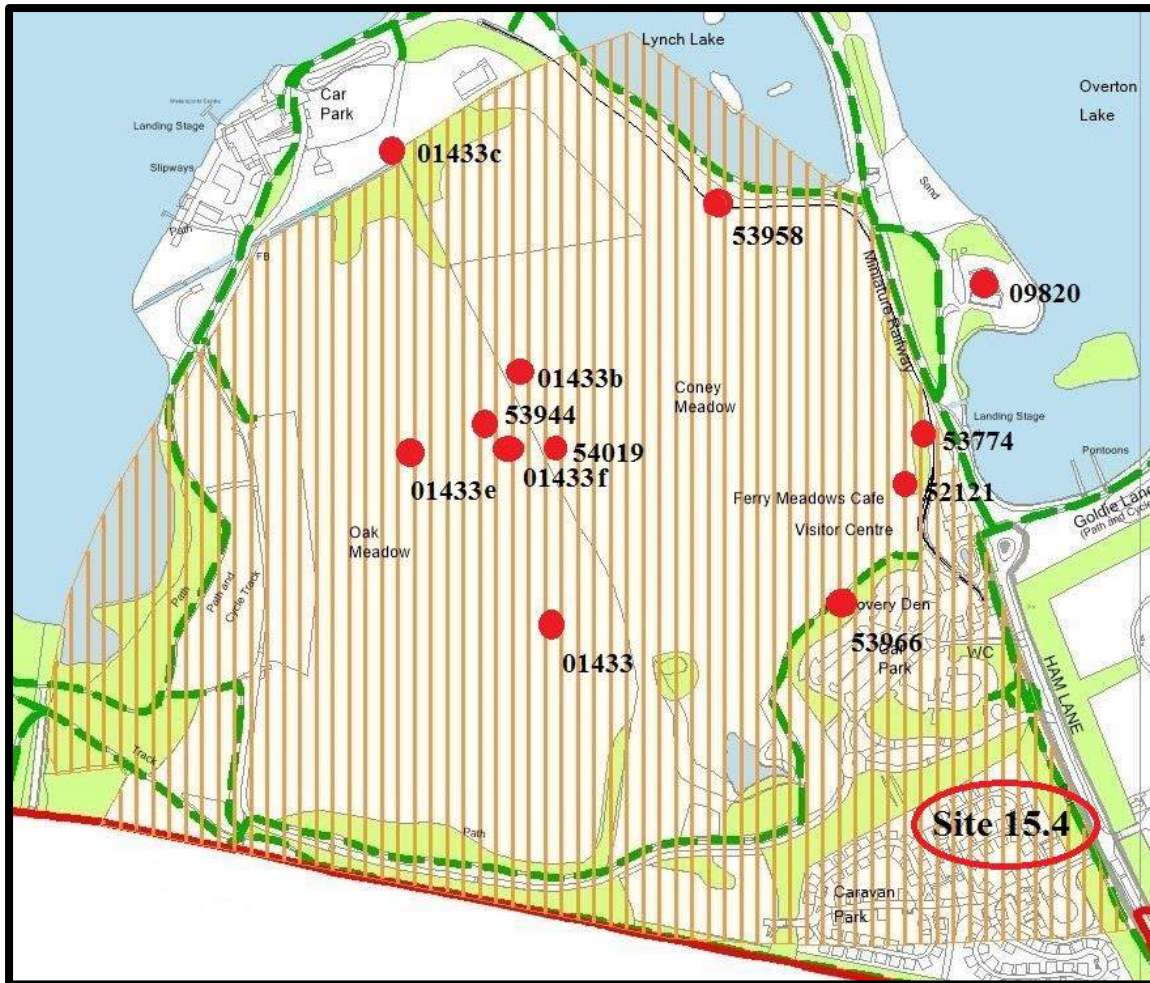


Figure 15.9 A list of sites taken from the HER from within the scheduled area. The red circle shows the HER position for the find and the number is the HER reference number

The list of finds and sites shown in Figure 15.9 and Table 15.1 should be treated with care as they indicate in some cases sites of a general nature which may be very extensive. So for HER reference 01433, this is given for the whole site and the grid reference is a ‘central’ marker for the archaeological remains. Several references indicate archaeological Watching Briefs (53966; 52121 & 53958) all of which found nothing of significance although in some cases the lack of finds was due to the interventions not going deep enough through an overlying context (Figure 15.10) to reach the underlying archaeology (see for example 53958)

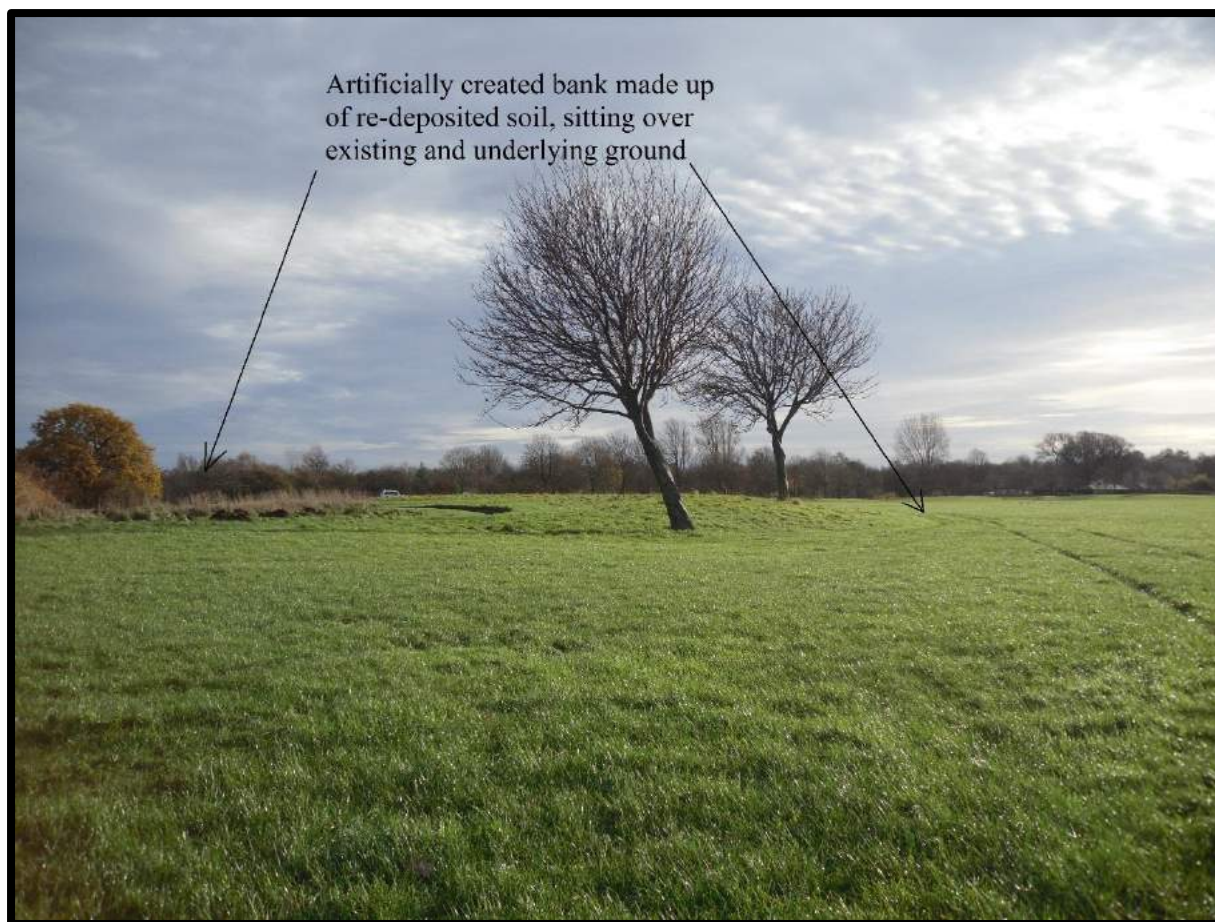


Figure 15.10 The area of tree planting outlined by the watching Brief referenced by HER 53958 which shows the 'bund' of earth around the lake edge and which sits above the level of the rest of the field area and thus over the top of the underlying archaeological features. (Upex 2016)

The details found during the geophysical survey carried out by Archaeological Services Durham (ASD) over a large part of the scheduled area should be treated as the best indicator of the presence of archaeological features within this area and the base plot from this survey is shown in Figure 15.10. The detail in Figure 15.11 can be matched with the air photographic plots provided by the RCHM (Figure 15.6) and the later plot presented by Upex (2018) shown in Figure 15.7. In addition, other, more subtle, features such as the medieval ridge and furrow can be seen in the geophysical plot.

The ASD geophysical plot was divided into three working /surveying areas due to the constraints of the landscape of the area. These three areas are shown in Figure 15.12.

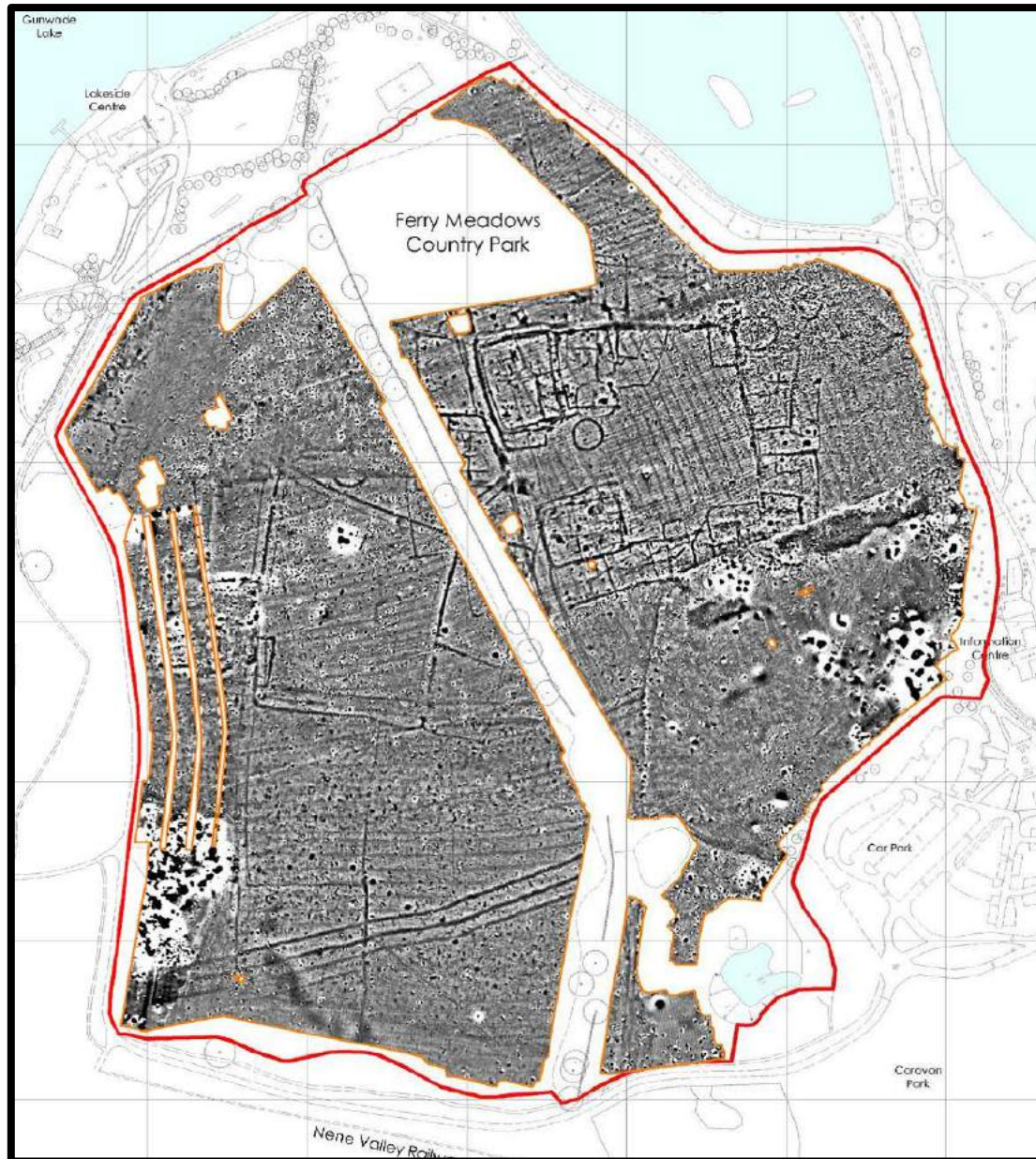


Figure 15.11 The filtered data from the ASD geophysical survey report (ASD 2016 Fig. 3)



Figure 15.12 The geophysical survey divided up into three areas

The survey commented on the archaeological features in Area 1 (see Figure 15.12) as follows – numerical references are to be found in Figure 15.13. The text is credited to ADS (2016):-

Area 1

The most striking geomagnetic anomalies in Area 1 reflect a complex of many enclosures and other features across the central and northern parts of the survey. The complex extends westwards into Area 2, though the greatest concentration of features lies within Area 1. In parts of the survey the palimpsest of features indicates multiple phases of activity at the site.

The majority of the anomalies detected here are linear positive magnetic anomalies, of varying width and strength, which typically reflect soil-filled ditches. The majority of these ditches define enclosures and trackways, however, some are almost certainly associated with earlier, Bronze Age, round barrows. The clearest example of a probable barrow (**1g**) is evident as an almost circular positive magnetic anomaly within the western part of the broadly square arrangement of enclosures (**1h**). The anomaly measures 20m in diameter and reflects the ditch around the barrow. Small, discrete magnetic anomalies within the monument could possibly reflect cut graves for inhumations, or pits and fired pots with cremated remains. Further probable barrows (**1i 1j 1k 2d 2e**) have also been detected, all within a broad east-west band across the northern part of the site. At least two probable barrows in Area 1 (**1i 1j**) are larger and oval in shape, measuring up to 29m across. Again, small internal anomalies could possibly reflect burials. A probable barrow in Area 2 (**2e**) has been largely removed by gravel extraction works.

The main complex of ditched enclosures (**1h**) lies on the east side of a broad double-ditched track aligned roughly north-south (**1l**). This track appears to continue to both the north and south, where its two flanking ditches have been detected in Area 3 as two positive magnetic anomalies (**3a**). The western side of the complex has a large, almost 40m wide, unditched gap opening onto the track. The survey has detected no geomagnetic evidence for pits or large postholes across this gap; stakeholes might be present, but it was unlikely that these would have been detected due to their small size and lack of magnetic contrast with the subsoil.

Many of the enclosures are arranged around four sides of an apparently open space or compound (except for the barrow **1g**), providing a roughly square-shaped complex. It is not clear if barrow **1g** was still evident when the enclosures were built; it appears that the adjacent barrow **1i**, at least, was either not known or held no

211
Dr Stephen Upex MCIfA. FSA.
On behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust

The most striking geomagnetic anomalies in Area 1 reflect a complex of many enclosures and other features across the central and northern parts of the survey. The complex extends westwards into Area 2, though the greatest concentration of features lies within Area 1. In parts of the survey the palimpsest of features indicates multiple phases of activity at the site.

The majority of the anomalies detected here are linear positive magnetic anomalies, of varying width and strength, which typically reflect soil-filled ditches. The majority of these ditches define enclosures and trackways, however, some are almost certainly associated with earlier, Bronze Age, round barrows. The clearest example of a probable barrow (**1g**) is evident as an almost circular positive magnetic anomaly within the western part of the broadly square arrangement of enclosures (**1h**). The anomaly measures 20m in diameter and reflects the ditch around the barrow. Small, discrete magnetic anomalies within the monument could possibly reflect cut graves for inhumations, or pits and fired pots with cremated remains. Further probable barrows (**1i 1j 1k 2d 2e**) have also been detected, all within a broad east-west band across the northern part of the site. At least two probable barrows in Area 1 (**1i 1j**) are larger and oval in shape, measuring up to 29m across. Again, small internal anomalies could possibly reflect burials. A probable barrow in Area 2 (**2e**) has been largely removed by gravel extraction works.

The main complex of ditched enclosures (**1h**) lies on the east side of a broad double-ditched track aligned roughly north-south (**1l**). This track appears to continue to both the north and south, where its two flanking ditches have been detected in Area 3 as two positive magnetic anomalies (**3a**). The western side of the complex has a large, almost 40m wide, unditched gap opening onto the track. The survey has detected no geomagnetic evidence for pits or large postholes across this gap; stakeholes might be present, but it was unlikely that these would have been detected due to their small size and lack of magnetic contrast with the subsoil.

Many of the enclosures are arranged around four sides of an apparently open space or compound (except for the barrow **1g**), providing a roughly square-shaped complex. It is not clear if barrow **1g** was still evident when the enclosures were built; it appears that the adjacent barrow **1i**, at least, was either not known or held no

significance for the later occupants of the site, since one of the later enclosure ditches cut across it.

The largest enclosure here (**1m**) occupies the north-western corner of the square and measures approximately 44m east-west by 57m north-south; the next largest enclosure is also on the western side of the square (**1n**), on the opposite side of the wide opening onto the track. The majority of the enclosures are between 25-40m across and appear to contain various internal features such as further ditches and gullies, pits and probably burnt or fired structures such as hearths or ovens. The latter features (eg **1o 1p 1q**) are detected as discrete positive and dipolar magnetic anomalies, typically small, though larger examples are also present. When the south-eastern corner of this complex was excavated in 1972 (Lynch Farm Site 3), the pits and ditches provided evidence for 3rd and 4th-century Roman occupation (Upex, in press).

Further ditches, enclosures and probable pits (eg **1r 1s 1t**) have also been detected to the north of the main complex, extending at least as far as the northern limit of the survey; a large part of the area north of the main complex could not be surveyed due to woodland.

A chain of small, discrete, positive magnetic anomalies (**1u**) has been detected to the north of the main complex, aligned north-west/south-east. These anomalies almost certainly reflect high magnetic susceptibility sediments in former pits, and represent a pit alignment. In this instance, the anomaly associated with each pit measures approximately 2-3m across. Pit alignments are typically prehistoric monuments, of uncertain function but thought to mark boundaries of one sort or another, often ritual. This alignment was previously noted on aerial photographs and continued eastwards, however, a high concentration of small strong anomalies in that area (**1c**) has obscured any weaker anomalies associated with further pits.

Many further ditches have also been detected on the west side of the main north-south trackway, some of which formed enclosures on that side (**1v**). Some of these enclosures extended beyond the existing wide hedgerow and have been detected in Area 2 to the west (**2f 2g**, below). At least two phases of enclosure have been detected west of the main track; these are on different alignments, with enclosures from one phase overlapping the track (eg **1v 2g**). As with many of the other enclosures, these also appear to contain internal features such as pits, gullies and possibly fired structures.

Many large and intense dipolar magnetic anomalies have been detected in the large gravel extraction area in the south of Area 1. These anomalies almost certainly reflect ferrous materials and objects associated with the extraction and subsequent backfill of the area. One square arrangement of four intense anomalies (**1w**) in the north of the extraction area reflects the concrete and steel base of a former pylon, as shown on the 1970 edition OS map.

A band of small, strong geomagnetic anomalies detected at the mid-point of the western edge of Area 1 (**1x**) probably reflects rubble hardcore for a former track, possibly associated with the gravel extraction. It appears that the track was relatively short-lived, since it has not been recorded by the OS or noted on available aerial photographs.

Area 2

As mentioned above, some of the ditched enclosures in Area 1 span the existing hedgerow and have been detected extending westward into Area 2 (**2f 2g**). The largest enclosure here is roughly trapezoidal and measures up to 150m by 110m (**2h**). The enclosure appears to be double-ditched, with its smaller ditch internal to the more prominent outer ditch. This enclosure has a double-ditched trackway along its western edge (**2i**, which extends to both north and south), two smaller enclosures on its eastern side (**2g 2j**) and large field-like enclosures to its south (**2k**). These features all belong to a different phase to the main track and square enclosure complex in Area 1 (**1l 1h**).

Several other ditched features in Area 2 are also not contemporary with the large enclosures here. A double-ditched trackway, aligned east-west (**2l**), crosses the southern part of two enclosures. It is not known if this track is contemporary with the main north-south track in Area 1, since any junction between the two would lie in unsurveyed ground beneath the existing hedgerow.

Immediately adjacent to the southern ditch of the track (**2l**) is another pit alignment (**2m**), very similar in nature to that detected in Area 1 (**1u**). The pits are aligned east-north-east/west-south-west and appear to have been truncated by the south-east corner of enclosure (**2h**); the alignment continues east but is then obscured by the track. At least three phases of activity are present here.

Another smaller enclosure (**2n**) has been detected near the south-west corner of enclosure (**2h**). This enclosure extends westwards but is obscured by strong anomalies from more recent activities and metal fixtures along the edges of the overflow car park. The chronological relationship between these two enclosures is not clear.

To the immediate north of enclosure **2n** is a rectilinear pattern of intense dipolar anomalies (**2c**). These anomalies are typical of ferrous materials and broadly correspond to the edge of a small gravel extraction pit shown on OS maps from 1886 until 1926. The exact location and shape of the pit differs between map editions but it is likely that the anomalies here relate to ferrous materials around the edge of the pit, perhaps associated with objects in the backfill or with a former metal fence, for example.

Although gravel extraction has taken place in the north of Area 2, most noticeably cutting through a probable Bronze Age barrow (**2e**), traces of some other former ditched features can still be discerned in the data (eg **2d 2o** and the trackway **2i**). A high concentration of small dipolar magnetic anomalies across part of the extraction area almost certainly reflects ferrous and/or fired debris within the backfill.

Some substantial parallel ditches have been detected across the southern part of Area 2 (**2p**). These ditches were previously recorded on aerial photographs and appear to be a boundary between land within the meander of the Nene and land to the south. The ditches are evident on aerial photographs up to the late 1960s as extending eastwards across the southern part of Area 1 and beyond, however, these were removed during gravel extraction works in the early 1970s. Trial excavation of these ditches in 1973 did not provide a construction date, though Iron Age and early Roman pottery was found in the upper fills. In Area 2, the fields (**2k**) associated with

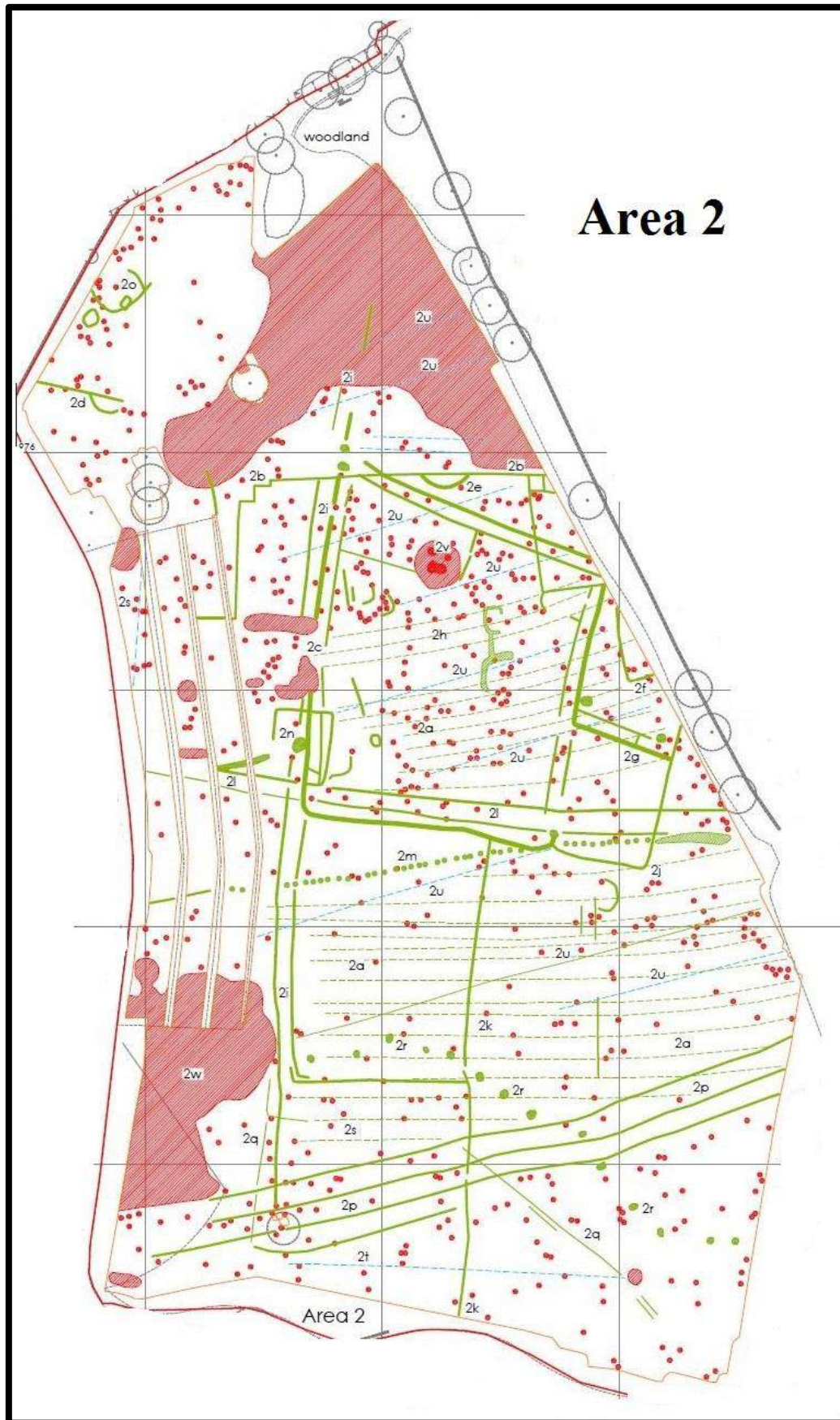


Figure 15.14 Geophysical interpretation - Area 2 (see Figure 15.12) (ASD 2016. Fig. 5)
215

*Dr Stephen Upex MCIfA. FSA.
On behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust*

the large double-ditched enclosure to the north overlap with this substantial boundary, though the chronological relationship between these features is not clear.

Further less substantial ditches have also been detected in this area on different alignments (eg **2q**).

A series of substantial, discrete positive magnetic anomalies has been detected across the southern part of Area 2 (**2r**). The anomalies are between 10-20m apart, each measuring 2-4m across, arranged in a sinuous line. The anomalies almost certainly reflect another pit alignment, though of rather different character to the others detected here (**1u 2m**). These pits are larger and more spread out and would form a less physical boundary than the more closely spaced pits in the other alignments.

Two linear negative magnetic anomalies detected in the north-west and south of Area 2 (**2s 2t**) correspond to former field boundaries shown on late 19th and early 20th-century OS maps.

Several long, straight positive and negative magnetic anomalies have been detected across much of Area 2 (**2u**), aligned north-east/south-west. The anomalies are relatively evenly spaced at 40-45m intervals and probably reflect land drains.

A tight cluster of intense dipolar magnetic anomalies (**2v**) has been detected within the large enclosure **2h**. These anomalies reflect a former pylon base as shown on the 1970 edition OS map.

A concentration of intense dipolar magnetic anomalies near the south-west corner of Area 2 (**2w**) almost certainly indicates large amounts of ferrous/fired materials. The origin of the materials is uncertain, but it is likely to reflect relatively recent dumping or other disturbance.

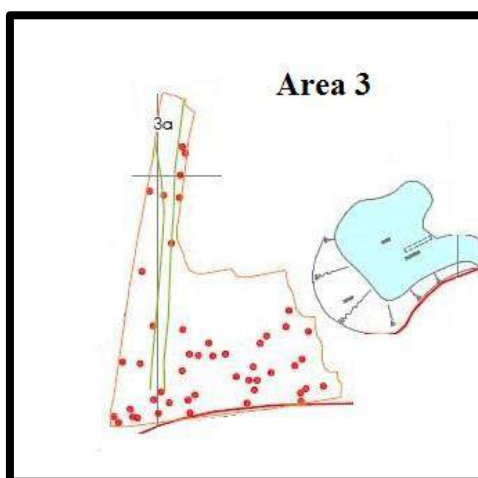


Figure 15.15 Geophysical interpretation Area 3 (see Figure 15.12) (ASD 2016. Fig. 5)

Area 3

Two parallel positive magnetic anomalies (**3a**) were detected in this small area, aligned north-south. It is likely that these reflect drainage ditches, probably a continuation of the double-ditched track detected further north (**1I**).

Conclusions

High resolution geomagnetic surveys have been carried out at Ferry Meadows Country Park in Peterborough to produce a plan of probable sub-surface archaeological features which would help inform a management plan for the site.

The surveys have detected many geomagnetic anomalies of probable archaeological origin across the majority of the survey area, with the exception of areas of sand and gravel extraction.

Many of the linear anomalies almost certainly reflect soil-filled features such as ditches. The ditches define features as varied as probable Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age and Roman enclosures (many of which are arranged in a square around an apparently open space), trackways, fields and landscape-scale land boundaries. All of the enclosures appear to contain further anomalies, some of which probably reflect contemporary internal features.

Several different phases of activity can be distinguished amongst the Iron Age/Roman features at the site, evident where enclosures, tracks and pit alignments overlap one another on different alignments.

Many small, discrete anomalies almost certainly reflect soil-filled features such as pits, while others may reflect possible hearths and ovens. Three pit alignments have been identified across the survey area. Two of these comprise relatively straight lines of small, closely-spaced, oval pits, another comprises a sinuous line of larger pits with greater spaces between them. These pit alignments are likely to be late prehistoric in origin.

Series of slightly curved parallel anomalies across the majority of the surveyed areas almost certainly reflect former ridge and furrow cultivation of probable medieval or post-medieval date. More recent ploughing has been detected across part of Area 1.

Some of the other linear features at the site are former field boundaries, shown on early OS map editions.

Additional anomalies detected here are associated with gravel extraction works, the possible dumping of ferrous/fired materials, land drains, former pylon bases and a scatter of small, near-surface ferrous waste.

Within the overall landscape of the Scheduled Monument area there have been three major archaeological excavations which have been incorporated into the 'general' HER listing and it is worth making clear about the findings from these three excavations in detail which are shown in Figure 15.16.

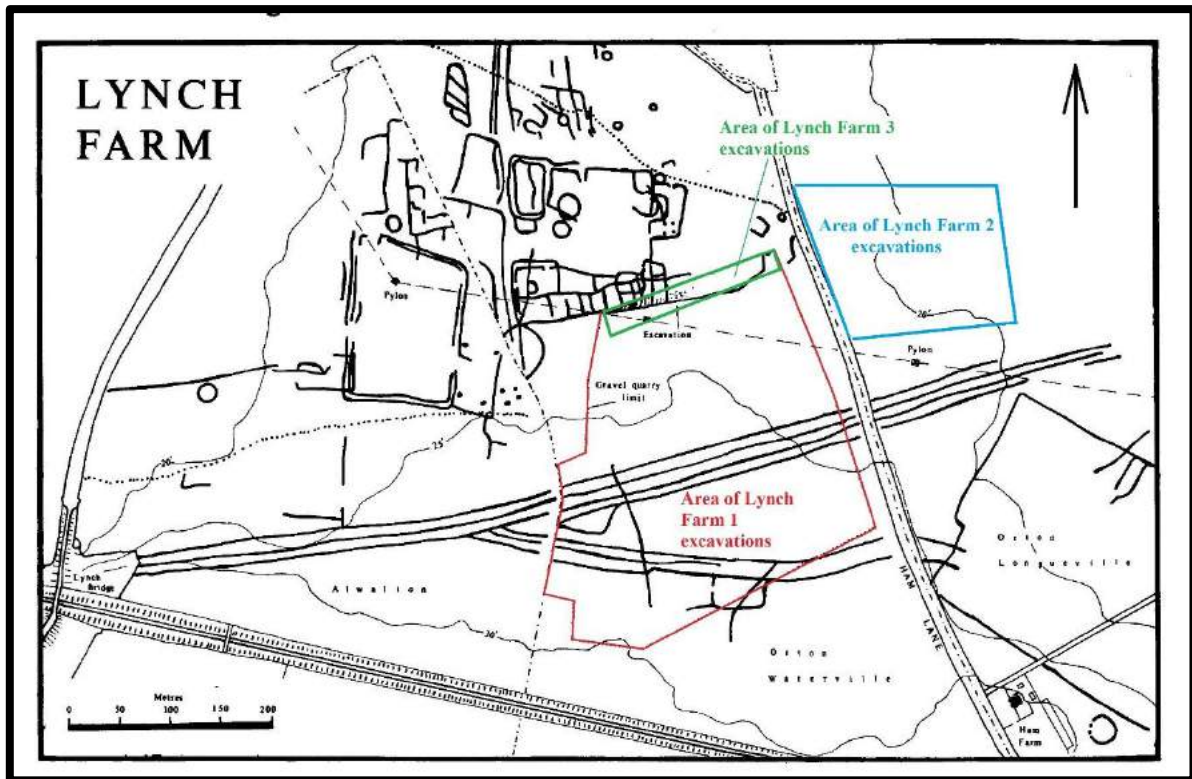


Figure 15.16 The Lynch Farm Complex showing the three major excavation areas in relation to the crop marked evidence. (after Jones 1975)

Lynch Farm 1

This consisted of a series of internationally important excavations concerned with the multiple ditched system that has been outlined above and where the ditched system has been shown in Figures 15.4, 15.6, 15.7 & 15.8 and within the geophysical survey in Figure 15.14. In addition excavation dealt with Neolithic enclosures and pits and Bronze Age material. This site remains largely unpublished apart from summary notes by Challands (1973; 1974) and notes within the Northamptonshire Archaeological Journal (Northants Archaeology 1974, 85; 1975, 149).



Figure 15.17 Air photograph taken in 1976 looking west and showing the multiple ditched system as a crop mark (upper frame left) and the area of the excavations (lower right). These excavations jut out into the lake formed by earlier gravel extraction. The tree line (top right to lower left) is that remaining between Areas 1 and 2 within the geophysical survey (see Figure 15.12) (SGU/NVAT)

The multiple ditched system is shown in Figure 15.17 where some of the remaining crop marked areas and some of the excavated area are shown.

Two short extracts related to this series of excavations were given by Challands in 1973 and again the following year in 1974. The text for the 1973 note is as follows (Challands 1973):-

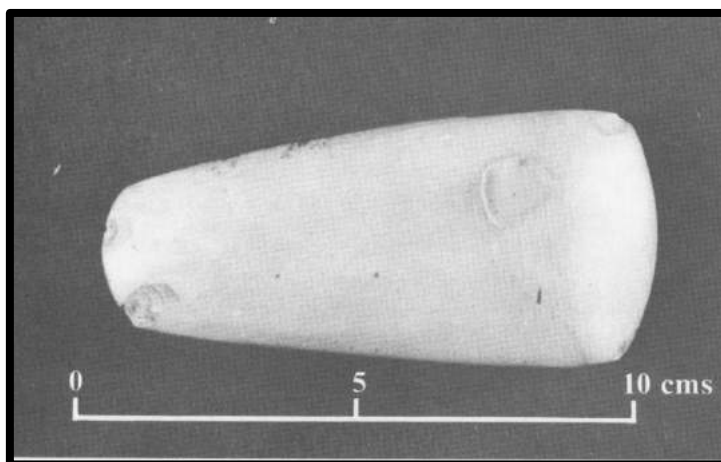


Figure 15.18 The Neolithic axe from Lynch Farm I referred to within the text above as Fig 12. (Challands 1973. 22)

The construction of an artificial lake for recreational activities within a northerly meander of the Nene impinged in 1972 on Ancient Monument No.101, known as the Lynch Farm Complex (Taylor (1969), 18f.). It spreads from the parish of Alwalton into Orton Waterville and Orton Longueville, and is by any standard an exceptional monument. Fortunately, its core is to be preserved.

Emergency excavation to meet the current threat has been concentrated on the linear ditches described by Christopher Taylor on the southern, landward, side of the Complex. In addition, we have examined a small area at the most northerly point of the settlement zone.

The main linear ditches run parallel NE-SW for 900 metres, and are 11 metres apart, centre to centre. They average 2.5 to 3 metres wide by approximately 1 metre deep, but the most southerly of the four is only 1.5 to 2.25 metres wide by 0.5 metres deep. Great variation in profile was noted. The ditch-system here effectively defends the landward approach to the meander.

Few finds were made in the ditch fillings, with the exception of certain areas of our Layer (I), the top 0.3 metres. Here, late Iron-Age pottery was found in some quantity and appeared to represent a deliberate infilling of the partially silted ditch.

Cut into the upper filling of each of the two central ditches was a cremation burial within a rectangular pit measuring 1.50 by 1.65 metres and approximately 0.25 metres deep. Pottery associated with both cremations was of the same type and fabric as that made in the military pottery kilns at Longthorpe (see p.11) dated to A.D. 50-65. A fragmentary 'thistle-brooch', also recovered, fits this dating. The only other small finds were a plain bronze ring and a hob-nail. Around the lip of one pit the ditch filling was burnt; perhaps the final stage of the cremation rite took place over the pit and the remains fell into it.

Another set of quadruple linear ditches butts up against the main ditches at the centre of their run. They are considerably less impressive than the main ditches, being between 0.75 and 2 metres wide by an average of 0.3 metres deep. However, they display greater complexity; for no less than 7 entrances were noted, most of which were staggered and in- or out-turned.

One of these entrances had an outward crank of 2 metres, then continued in the same direction for 5 metres and ended with a slight inturn. On the old alignment after a gap of 1.50 metres was a beam-slot 0.3 metres wide and 11 metres long. This arrangement perhaps comprises a 'baffle' entrance.

Little dating evidence was recovered from these ditches, but there is no reason to suggest a constructional date much later than that of the main ditch-system. They may represent a 'town expansion' or give additional protection to grazing land. A certain number of pits and post-holes was excavated near the ditches. Many of them proved to be natural silt-filled hollows, a proportion of which contained charcoal, pot-boilers and in one instance a small fragment of Beaker pottery in a pit cut by a linear ditch.

Work is at present continuing on the most northerly section of the settlement zone where there is less plough-damage to features. The area contains a complex sequence of pits, ditches and post-holes. Towards the centre is what appears to be an oval gully, measuring 20 metres by 15 metres. A short ditch runs from it into a soak-away. Several hearths lie within the oval, which may therefore represent a hut-emplacement. Further work should clarify this. Pottery recovered from some of the excavated pits is of Late Iron-Age date, but certain finds—notably a greenstone polished axe (fig.12) and some rusticated neolithic pottery—indicate earlier occupation on the spot.

In 1973 it is hoped to concentrate on the settlement areas and try to determine their relationship with the linear ditches.

A Neolithic Axe from Lynch Farm

A polished greenstone axe of neolithic date (before 3000 B.C.) was found in a silt layer over the gravel at the most northerly point of the site (fig.12). Some 60 metres away an axe-polishing stone was recovered in a similar deposit (fig.13). Both implements fall within group VI, and are from the Langdale Pike 'axe-factories' in the Lake District.

The polishing stone is a coarse-grained variety of the same type of volcanic tuff as that from which the axe was manufactured. Perhaps the most interesting feature of these finds is the association, albeit loose, of a polishing stone and an axe, suggesting the possibility that they travelled from the Lake District to the Nene Valley together.

I am indebted to Dr W.A.Cummins of Nottingham University for the identification and petrological examination.

A second short textual comment was made on the LF1 excavations by Challands in 1974 which follows (Challands 1974):-

Work on the site has been continuous throughout 1973 on the main 'defensive' quadruple linear ditches (*Durobrivae* 1 (1973), 22f.) and the areas immediately surrounding them. The aim was to locate an entrance and determine the period of construction.

On all four ditches, 5 metre sections were carefully cut by hand over a distance of 50 metres close to the centre of their 300 metre run. As in the case of those ditches dug previously, great variation in profile and filling was noted. The layers making up the top 0.30 to 0.50 metres appeared to be deliberate filling and contained a significant proportion of pottery of Belgic Iron-Age style. Mixed with this was a small percentage of Roman pottery dated to the mid-second century. Thus it may be assumed that partially silted ditches were open in the mid-second century, although they had lost their effectiveness. Lack of dating material from the lowest layers again prevents our making an estimate of their period of construction.

The profile of the ditch was gradually reduced in size as it drew nearer to the existing central hedge. It soon became obvious that an entrance was located at this point. The strip was extended to take in the terminals, where slight inturns were noted in plan. Sections are at present being cut through these, and we are paying special attention to the possibility of finding traces of timber gateworks. The failure of crop-markings to indicate the entrance is probably due to the close proximity of the hedge line.

Oval pits north of the ditches produced substantial fragments of iron slag, sealed beneath well-stratified late Iron-Age pottery. Iron ore within the gravels may well have been exploited during the latter part of the first century B.C. or more probably the early first century A.D.

Future work will be concentrated on the extreme western portion of the site where pit alignments and hut circles may be revealed.

*There are no detailed plans or locational maps for any of the work at LF1 which have been seen or examined as part of this Audit. Almost all of the area of LF1 will now have been quarried away and the site archive remains in the possession of Mr Challands at the time of writing.

Lynch Farm 2 (outside of the Scheduled Monument area but included here for reasons of archaeological integration.)

The area which formed the focus of the LF2 excavations is shown in Figure 15.16 and formed an area which was first identified as contractors started quarrying. In May 1972, the stone footings of Roman buildings and silt filled drainage channels were unexpectedly uncovered at Lynch Farm during gravel extraction to the east of the LF3 site. This area lay to the east of Ham Lane where the crop marked evidence was limited to a few indistinct linear ditches, which prior to the gravel extraction were considered to be Roman field boundaries and thus peripheral to the main settlement area. Due to the prompt action of Mr Adrian Challands, Peterborough Development Corporation's archaeologist, the kind co-operation of the contractors A.R.C. and the Development Corporation, an archaeological rescue excavation was set in place by the Nene Valley Research Committee. It soon became clear that several Roman buildings were

present in the area of concern and thus it was agreed to change the gravel extraction plan and to permanently preserve a tongue of land on which these buildings were situated. The surrounding area, including land to the east of these Roman buildings, which appeared to contain a complex of ditches, would however be destroyed after archaeological excavations had taken place.

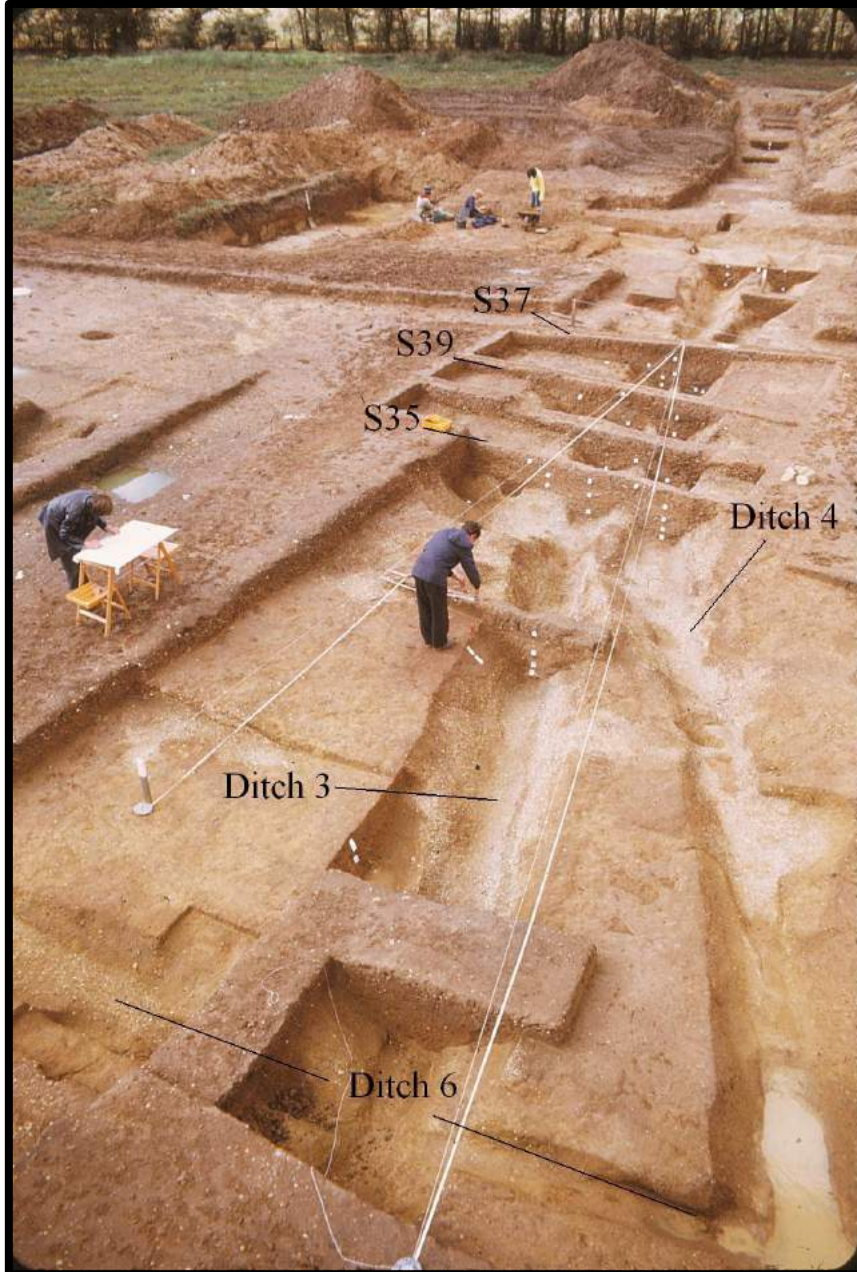


Figure 15.19 Excavations on the Iron Age pits and ditches at LF2 (NVAT Archive)

Work commenced during the summer of 1972 with the intention of first clearing the area that was to be taken for gravel extraction so that this land could be released back to the contractors. It soon became clear that moving onto an area where the contractors had initially removed the topsoil posed considerable difficulties. The ground surface was left in a very churned up state where machines weighing 20-30 tons, when fully laden with spoil, had run over the ground. Consequently, several archaeological features were compressed, especially

where they were located over underlying soft fills of earlier ditches and pits. Stonework, from surviving structures, also appeared in some cases to have been ‘shifted’ sideways, for several metres in some instances, as heavy machines had moved across the area during the process of topsoil removal. At the edges of the area set aside for permanent preservation the gravel extraction process left a steep cliff of some 2-5 metres deep where aggregate had been removed and the intended banks of the new recreational lakes were being created. This newly created ‘cliff’ around the archaeological site also produced a massive archaeological slice through the site, in which ditches and other features were seen and where some attempt was made to recover dating evidence and record their sections .



Figure 15.20. *The later phase of the Aisled build at LF2 looking east. (NVAT Archive)*

Initial work during 1972 was also undertaken on excavations over the site of a large Roman aisled building which was within the tongue of land intended for preservation. This work was described in summary form (Wild 1973, 20-21). Further work was carried out on this building and other features during the spring and summer of 1973 where excavations continued to uncover and clear the ditch complexes surrounding the aisled building and other Roman stone structures which lay to the east. One of these features was initially interpreted as some form of fish pond for the breeding of fish and where what was thought at the time to be a stone lined pool was fed by a complex system of ditches and sluices (Wild 1973, 20-21). Work also indicated the presence of earlier features including part of a pit alignment which was thought to date to the late Iron Age and also a double ditched system which was thought to be part of some form of first century military installation (Northamptonshire Archaeology 1974, 92-95).

Work continued through into 1974 with the complete excavation of the pits within the pit alignment and the firm identification of both military ditches and pits. This last season of work was with a much reduced labour force (Unpublished typescript in Peterborough Museum collection 1974; Northamptonshire Archaeology 1975a, 158-161).

Thus three periods of work were carried out at the site- a preliminary clearance operation during 1972, followed by two full summer seasons of work during 1973 and 1974. The work was directed by Geoffrey Dannell and John Peter Wild with additional direction during the 1972 season from Adrian Challands and Roland Sauvaget during 1974.

The work at Lynch Farm 2 was essentially a rescue and salvage excavation carried out by the NVRC in the knowledge that funds were not available at the time for post-excavation work or full publication. Given the degree of degradation due to the machine stripping of the topsoil and the effect that the heavy machinery had in distorting the stratigraphy, the strategic objective was to try to record the principal structures, and recover artefacts from the stratigraphy that remained, in the hope that at some later date funds might become available for a fuller interpretation of the site.

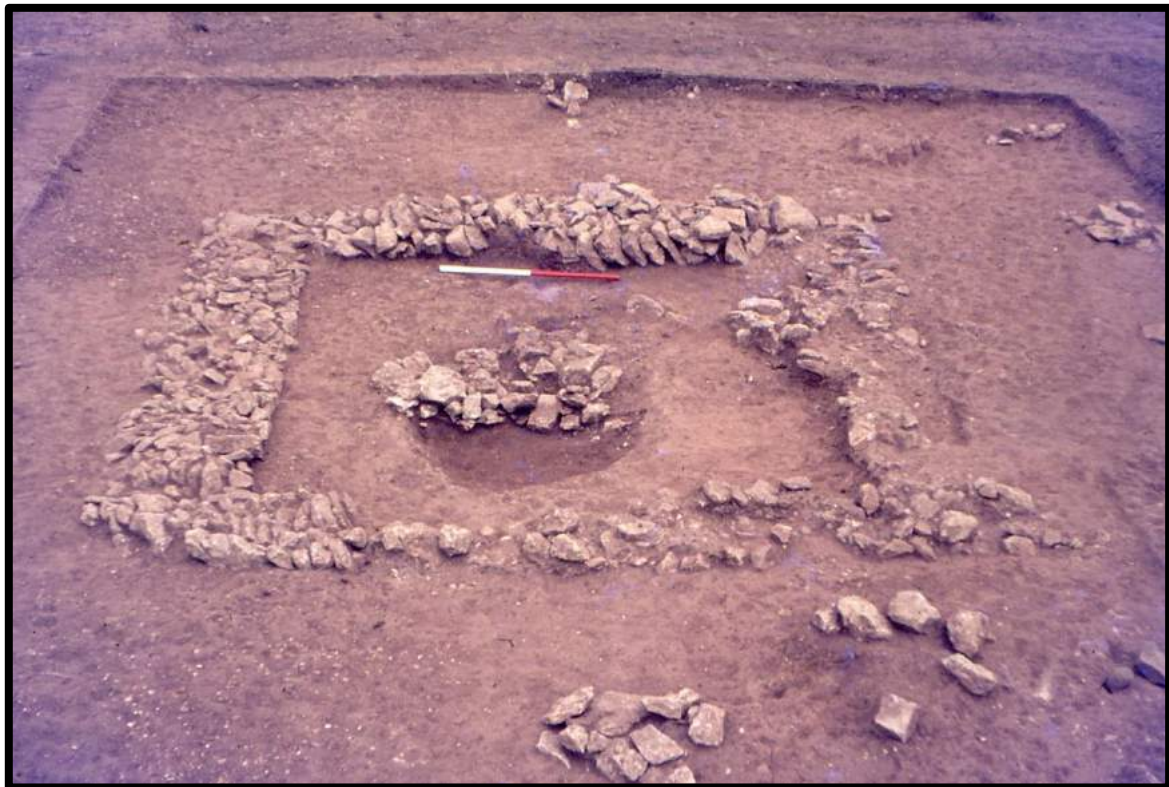


Figure 15.21 *The small Romano-Celtic temple at the site of LF2 (NVAT Archive)*

Some scientific work was undertaken as the excavations were being carried out and graduate theses were produced on both the faunal remains and the *coleoptera* from Well I and these go some way to increasing our understanding of the natural landscape of the area during the Roman period.

Work at the site was not only rushed and clearly of a rescue nature but, in an effort to record the maximum amount of information, shortcuts were taken which have left weaknesses within the excavation record and thus the archive which is held at Peterborough Museum. Levels of some features were not recorded and this has posed problems with some interpretation. At the time of the excavations the amount of overburden that was removed by the contractors was considered to have been so great that trying to record all features in detail with levels was thought to be somewhat pointless and a concentration was made on recovering the total plan of the site. In an almost similar line of thought some records of the site were largely photographic and to this end more photographs have been offered for publication than would normally have been included.

The work at LF2 revealed an Iron Age background with pits belonging to a pit alignment, a Roman military installation that was of the same date as the Fortress at Longthorpe (see Area 13), an early (Flavian) enclosure built within part of the footprint of the military installation and then buildings, including two separate phases of an aisled structure and a small temple site, that extended into the late 4th century. In addition there were areas of complex

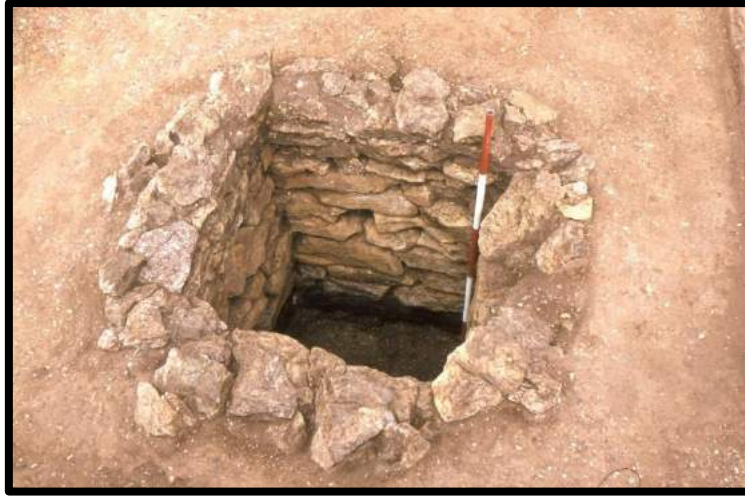


Figure 15.22 One of two wells from the site of LF2 (NVAT Archive)

ditches and pits and two wells. The full publication of the site is that by Upex (2018) to which detailed reference is recommended for further details related to the site and its place within the history and archaeology of the Lynch Farm Complex and the lower Nene valley generally (see especially Upex 2018. Chapter 11).

Lynch Farm 3

The area of the excavations of Lynch Farm 3 (LF3) are shown in Figure 15.16 and consisted of an area that was to be quarried away by the contractors and which was seen on air photographs (Figure 15.23) as of great significance to the overall understanding of the Lynch Farm complex.

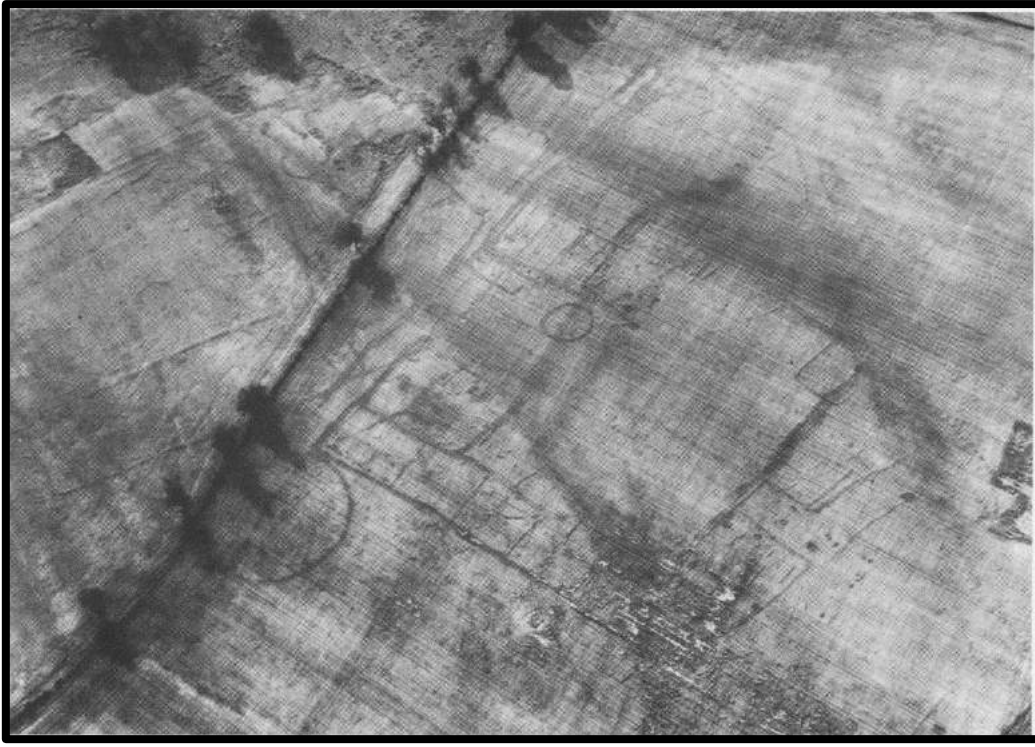


Figure 15.23 Air photograph looking north west over the main area of the LF2 site which is bottom right. (CUAPC)

The work was carried out under the direction of Richard Jones who provided a short report in 1973 (Jones 1973) and a full report on the excavations and findings in 1975 (Jones 1975). The following is the full text of the report made by Jones in 1973:-

Among the various sites excavated in 1972 in advance of the creation of the Nene Park Lake was the edge of an extensive series of features revealed by aerial photographs. It was intended by the Department of the Environment that the whole complex should be preserved as an Ancient Monument, but a slight miscalculation of its area meant that the zone of destruction in fact encroached upon its southern limits.

The main features seen from the air on the edge of the complex were revealed in our excavations as the ditches of a Romano-British farm. A surprise, however, came in the discovery during stripping of the topsoil of a substantial inhumation cemetery, showing possible Christian characteristics. It was contemporary with the farm and probably contained its inhabitants.

Unfortunately many burials had been much damaged by ploughing, down to a depth of about half a metre. As a result, only about 21 out of a total of at least 51 burials could be regarded as complete. All but one of the burials were inhumations. The single cremation was contained in two, almost complete, colour-coated pots, which were probably placed inside a wooden casket, since some iron nails were found with them.

The cemetery had a clear nucleus, where about 35 burials were laid out in at least four rows. They lay mostly on an east-west alignment with heads to the west. The other graves were spread over the site, and two were actually in the ditches. Generally, there was very little overlapping of graves, which suggests that there was a system for marking them. In four cases there seemed to be some special attraction to particular spots, perhaps family plots. In one pit were the remains of six adults and a baby, with each interment ruthlessly cut through the earlier ones. Evidence for wooden coffins came from 16 graves. Grave-goods, however, were rare. Only three graves contained them: one a bronze finger-ring, one a bone bracelet and bone comb, and one a small colour-coated beaker. Only the beaker need have had a specifically funerary purpose. The skeletal remains themselves are at the time of writing being analysed by Dr. D.H. Fulton of Kings Cliffe.

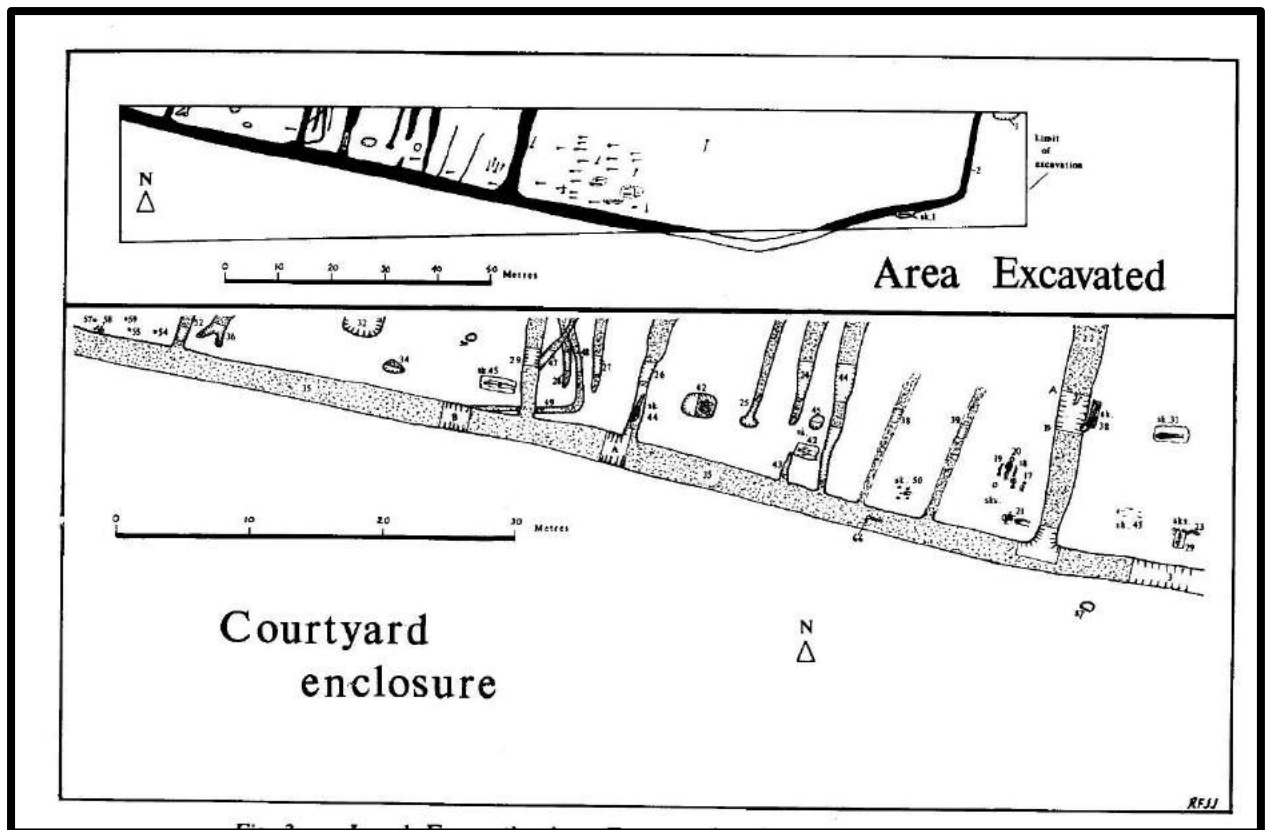


Figure 15.24 The general plan of the LF2 excavations (Jones 1975)

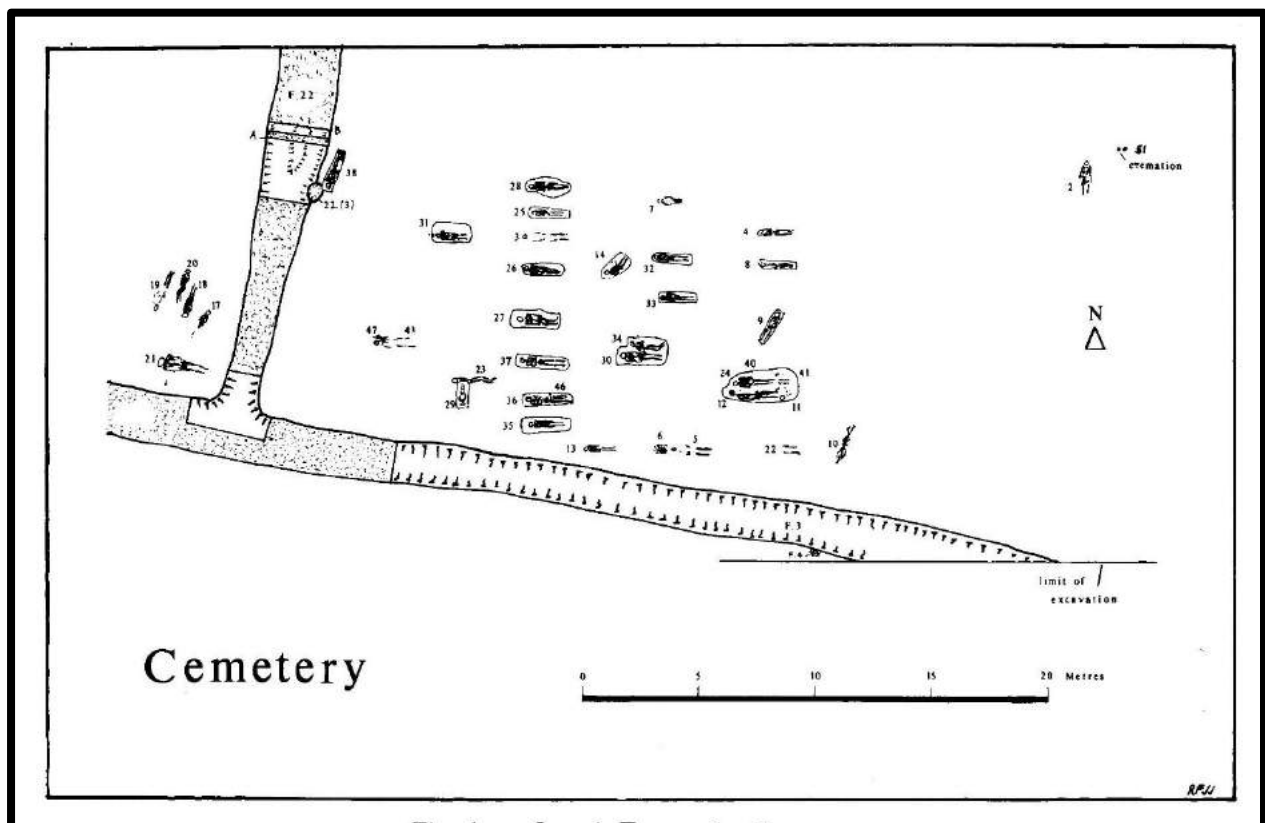


Figure 15.25 Detailed plan of the cemetery area at LF3 (Jones 1975)

The amount of plough damage meant that only the lowest parts of the farm's pits and ditches had survived. Nevertheless, there was enough evidence to confirm the suggestion (Taylor (1969), 32) that the main feature was a 'courtyard' enclosure. This was defined by ditches much larger than the others, up to 3 metres wide, and it contained signs of quite intensive activity in the form of pits and small ditches. In contrast, on the east was what seemed to be an extension of the main courtyard. In the south-west corner of this annexe lay the cemetery nucleus, but otherwise it was barren and featureless, and may perhaps have been a stockyard. Many animal bones were found in the ditches, but little more can yet be said about the kind of farming undertaken here.

Apart from one pit producing Late Iron-Age pottery all the features appeared to be of roughly the same period, that is, from the third until well into the fourth century. It seems clear that the farm and the cemetery were in operation at the same time and we may assume that it was the people from the farm who were buried there. Perhaps the cemetery began in the nucleus, but then such orderliness was given up and the burials spread across the whole area.

The scarcity of grave-goods may reflect the poverty of peasant farmers, but the predominance of east-west alignments makes it more likely that Christian burial fashions had been adopted by the local community; for Christians were traditionally buried without the grave-goods which the pagans felt they might need in the afterlife.

This site appears to be broadly contemporary with the aisled barn and fishpond to the east across Ham Lane. However, it seems clear that the two sites formed distinct foci of settlement, the cemetery lying between them. Thus despite their close proximity their relationship must remain a matter for further research.

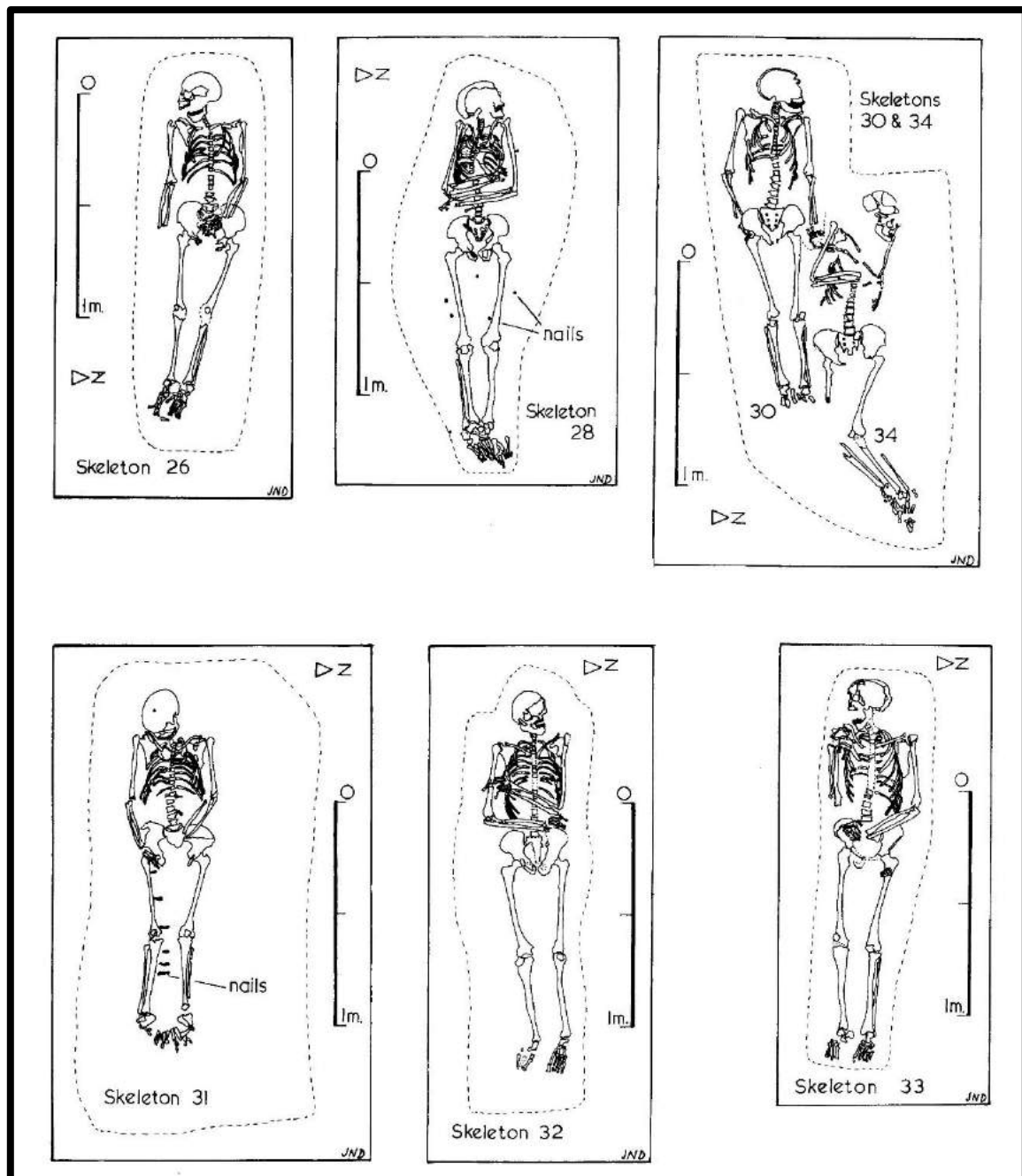


Figure 15.26. Detailed plans of burials 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 (Jones 1975. Fig 9)

Site number	15.3	Parish	Orton Waterville	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL152972 (centre)	
HER	08287	Period	BA/IA	Type	Ring ditch enclosure	Management	GCM/LA (Under caravan area)	Importance	Local *
References		HER RCHM 1969. 29, fig 7 CUAPC 04/07/1959							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair		Measure 2 Fair- (uncertain)		Measure 3 Poor			

A ring ditch, approximately 33 m in diameter (RCHM 1969 29. No. 1) shown on air photographs (CUAPC) shown close to a multi phased enclosure covering about ¼ acre (RCHM 1969 29. No. 2) and a possible second enclosure (RCHM 1969 29. No 3) to the north. All of these features are shown in Figure 15.27 and are probably of Iron Age (enclosures) and Bronze Age date (ring ditch). The sites are under the golf course and caravan park areas to the east of Ham Lane.

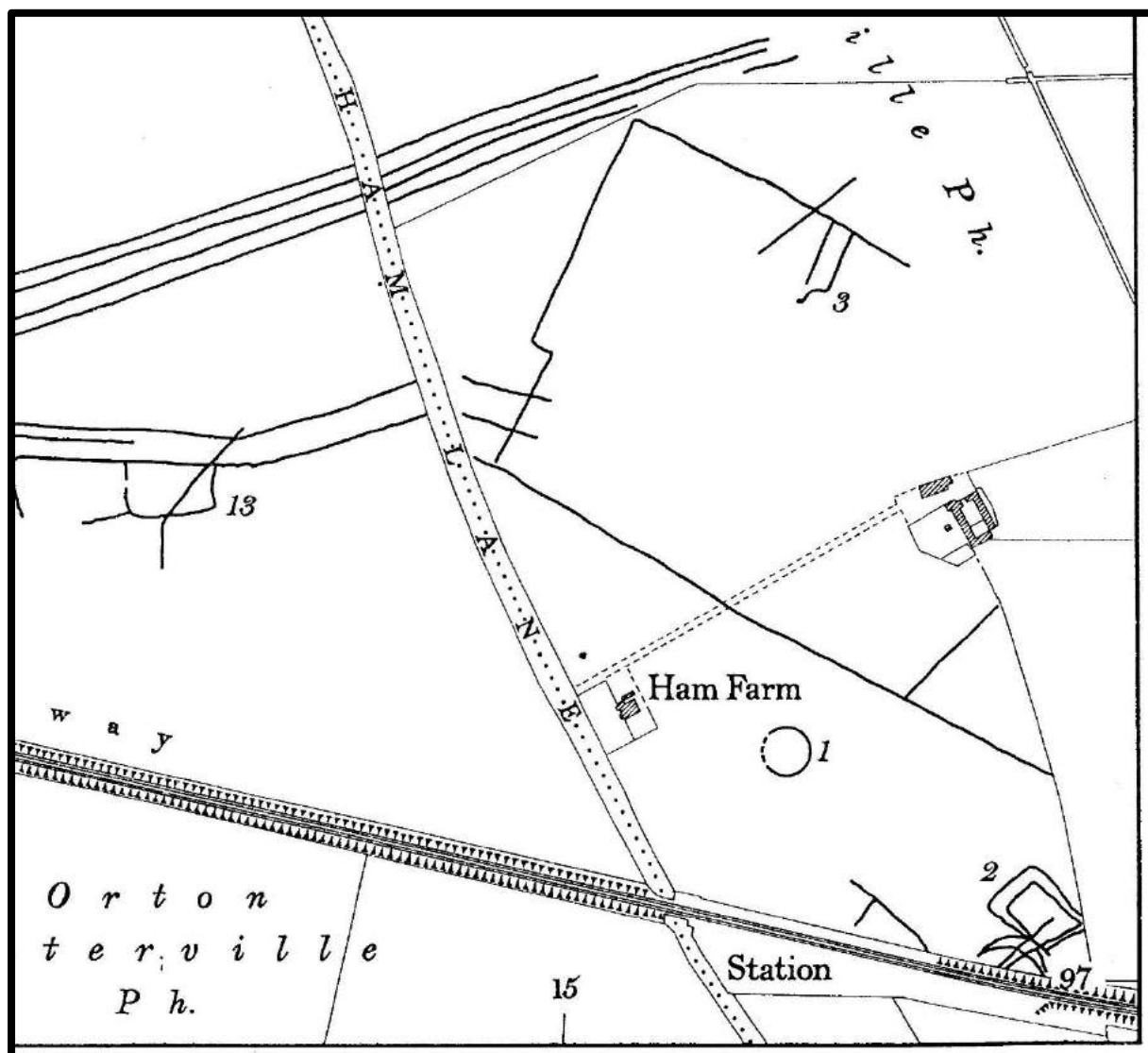


Figure 15.27. Detail showing ring ditch and enclosures to the east of Ham Lane (RCHM 1969 Fig 7)

Site number	15.4	Parish	Orton Waterville	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 15909610	
HER	None	Period	IA/RB	Type	encl	Management	LA (under caravan park)	Importance	Local *	
References		RCHM 1969 31, no. 13 and Fig 7 PM record cards 1951.								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Fair? Uncertain?			Measure 3 Poor		

This site is within the Scheduled Monument area (see Figure 15.9) but is not listed (apparently) within the HER. The site has been seen on air photographs (CUAPC) and consists of an enclosure covering ¼ acre along with other ditches and appears to have cut /been cut by (?) the Iron Age multiple ditched system. The site is shown in Figure 15.27 as number 13.

Site number	15.5	Parish	Orton Longueville	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL156972	
HER	00975	Period	RB	Type	pottery	Management	N/a	Importance	Local*	
References		HER RCHM 1969 31. ‘d’								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

The HER reports Roman pottery found during river dredging by G.W. Abbott. This area is close to the 'Goldiford' (see Area 13).

Site number	15.6	Parish	Orton Longueville	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref		TL51572981	
HER	53711	Period	BA and later?	Type	Linear ditch and ring ditch	Management	LA/ GCM	Importance	Local*	
References		HER Peterborough City Council APs 2008								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		

Linear features along with a part circular feature shown as crop markings on air photographs. The circular feature may be a ring ditch of BA date.

Site number	15.7	Parish	Orton Longueville	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL 15519701	
HER	01614	Period	IA	Type	quern	Management	N/a	Importance	minor	
References		HER NVRC Annual Report 1976-7.9.								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

An isolated, casual find of a beehive quern during ditching work – no further details.

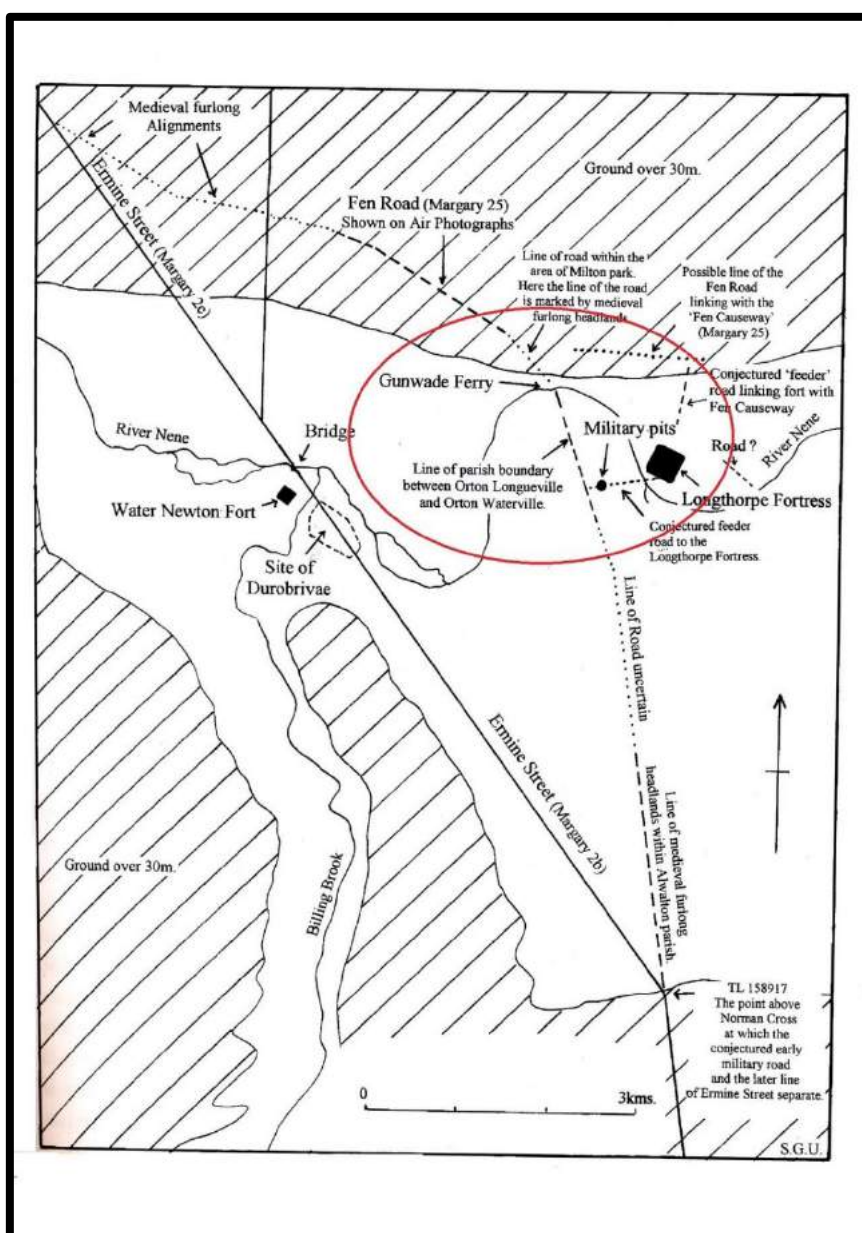


Figure 15.28 The line of the Roman road running through the area of Ferry Meadows (red oval) and forming the later parish boundary between Orton Longueville and Orton Waterville.
(Upex 2008 Fig 10)

Site number	15.8	Parish	Orton Longueville-Orton Waterville	Eastings/Northings			Grid Ref	TL 146984 to 151970	
HER	None	Period	Roman	Type	Road	Management	LA/PG	Importance	Regional
References		Upex 2008 fig 10							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good ?		Measure 3 Poor		

The line of a Roman road (see figure 15.28) which formed the later (Saxon) parish boundary between Orton Longueville and Orton Waterville. The road formed an early line of Roman communications within the area and would have served the Roman fortress at Longthorpe (Area 13). Full details are given by Upex 2008.

Site number	15.9	Parish	Orton Longueville-Orton Waterville	Eastings/Northings			Grid Ref	TL145985 (centre)	
HER	None	Period	Roman	Type	Ford/bridge	Management	River situation	Importance	Regional
References		Upex 2008 fig 10							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Poor ? uncertain?		Measure 3 Poor		

A (Roman) ford and / or bridge crossing the Nene at a point on the approximate site of the later Gunwade Ferry (see Figure 15.28) and the area of Ferry Bridge (Site 15.1). The Roman road (Site 15.8 above) would have crossed the Nene at this point. Little is known of the site but full details are given in Upex 2008.

Site number	15.10	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/Northings			Grid Ref	TL 13889788	
HER	50355	Period	Meso	Type	Axe	Management	N/a	Importance	Local
References		HER NVRC. SMR..3260							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a		Measure 3 N/a		

A Mesolithic hand axe was found during dredging work on the River Nene - no further details.

Site number		15.11	Parish	Orton Waterville	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref		TL142984	
HER	00986		Period	Neo	Type	pottery		Management		N/a	Importance	Local
References			HER RCHM 1969. 33 ‘c’ PMS Annual Report 1935-6.74 Arch Jnl. CX. (1953) 177.									
Conservation Performance Indicators			Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a				Measure 3 N/a		

Neolithic pottery found during dredging works near Ferry Bridge in 1935. The pottery was part of a small bowl of 'Windmill Hill' type. The Archaeological Journal reference simply reports the finds and there is no published drawing of the vessel.

Site number	15.12	Parish	Orton Longueville	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref	TL51502982	
HER	00964	Period	Med/post med	Type	Mill	Management	Uncertain?	Importance	Local*	
References		HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair?			Measure 2 Poor?			Measure 3 Poor?		

The HER lists the site of a watermill at the above grid reference – of which nothing can be found on the ground or detected on any air photographs the author has seen, nor does the mill appear on early maps of the area. The HER states the mill is marked on a map dated 1578 (NRO map 1255) although this map cannot be now found. The name of the mill is given as 'Allerton Mill' - Allerton is the early spelling of Alwalton as shown on early printed maps (John Speed 1610; Emanuel Bowen 1749) and this may be a mistake within the HER and the site is actually that at the site of Alwalton Mill which was demolished at some time in the late 19th century.

Site number	15.13	Parish	Orton Waterville	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref		TL144970	
HER	09101 09120	Period	BA	Type	Ring ditch/enclosure	Management	None	Importance	Local	
References		HER RCHM 1969. 31. No 1.								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a Site destroyed			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

A ring ditch (HER 09101) which has now been destroyed by the quarry work for the Gunwade Lake (probably during the period 1970-1974). The ring ditch had a diameter of 10m and is only known from air photographs seen by the RCHM. To the south of this ring ditch is an enclosure (HER 09120) covering approximately ½ acre. Both sites are only known from air photographs and both appear to be now destroyed. Both sites are shown in Figure 15.29 below.

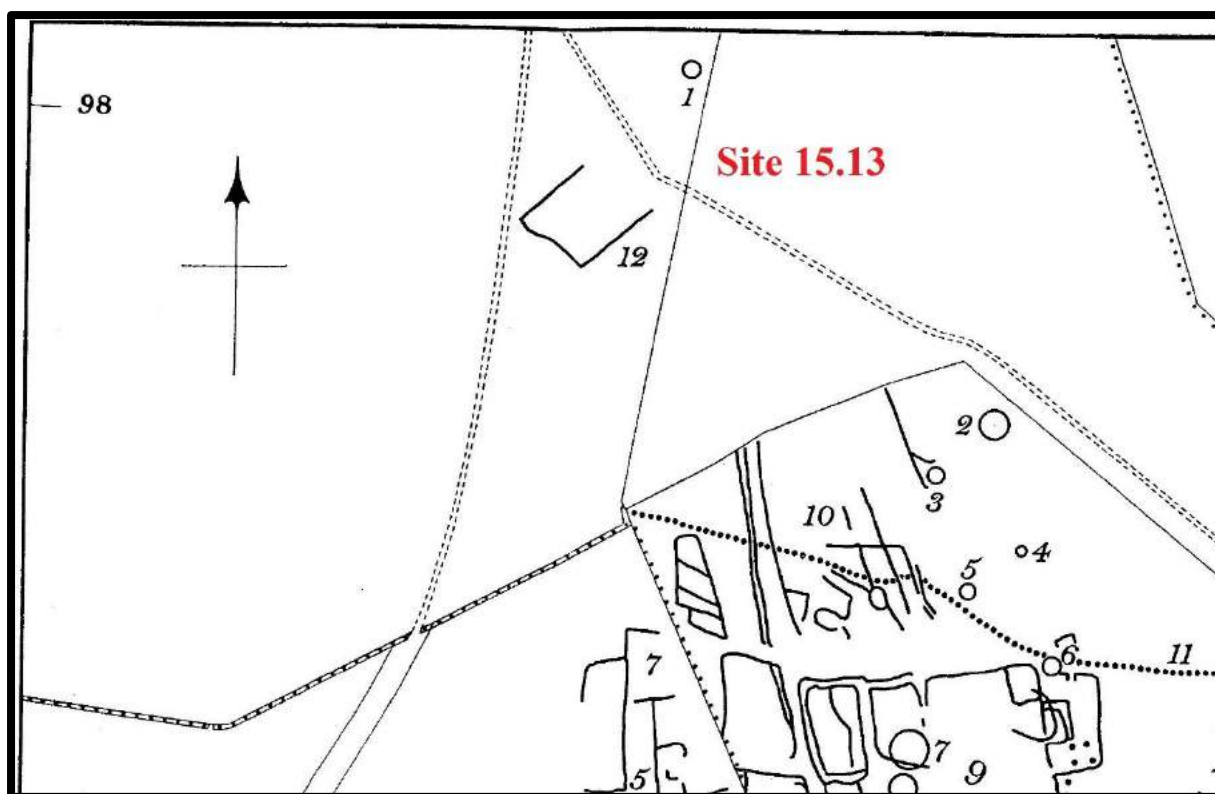


Figure 15.29. The position of site 15.13 – to the north of the main area of the Lynch Farm Complex and probably now destroyed by 1970s quarrying – so the position is within the area of Gunwade Lake.

(Detail from RCHM 1969. Fig 7)

Site number	15.14	Parish	Orton Waterville	Eastings/ Northings		51432/29844		Grid Ref		
HER	04453	Period	Medieval	Type	Ferry	Management	River situation	Importance	Local*	
References		HER. Glover <i>et al.</i> 1933. 232								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Uncertain?			Measure 3 Poor		

The site of Gunwade Ferry is first mentioned in c. 1150 as ‘*Gonewade*’ and variously after that as ‘*Gunnwade* (1330) and *Gonwade* (1503). The first element is probably a personal name, thus the ‘ford of one ...*Gunna*’ (Glover *et.al.* 1933.232). The ferry was possibly a replacement for a ford (see Site 15.9 above) and was later replaced by Ferry Bridge (Site 15.1).

Site number	15.15	Parish	Orton Longueville	Eastings/ Northings		515300/298000		Grid Ref		
HER	*01433 See below	Period	RB	Type	Strap fitting	Management	N/a	Importance	local	
References		HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a		

The HER reports the find of a ‘strap fitting’ of Roman date at this point. The HER reference 01433 has been used before to signify finds within the central Lynch Farm complex and thus this reference number is probably a mistake , although the find and find spot should be seen as accurate. No further details of the find.

Site number	15.16	Parish	Orton Waterville/ Longueville/ Alwalton	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref		General	
HER	None	Period	Post med	Type	Enclosure Hedges	Management	LA PG	Importance	Local	
References		HRO map dated 1808- SRS/15 - Orton Longueville HRO map dated 1809 – enclosure map HRO map dated 1809 – SM 3/20 - Alwalton								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good			Measure 3 Poor		



Figure 15.30 Detail from a map by William Custance dated 1808 showing the layout of hedges within Orton Waterville parish (HRO SRS/15)

The late and post medieval landscape is to some extent shown on early maps of the parishes which form part of Area 15. There is no clear enclosure detail for Orton Longueville parish, which seems to have been enclosed in 1736 (Parkinson 1813) following an Act of Parliament dated 1728 (VCH Hunts III 1936, 190). The field layout of the parish is shown in detail in Figure 15.30 on a map dated 1808 by William Custance. Ridge and furrow can be seen on early RAF air photographs of which almost nothing now remains.

The enclosure of Orton Waterville took place in 1809 and before that date there were three large open fields: Ham, Bush and Church Fields. Ridge and furrow over the area of Area 15 is almost obliterated- there is some shown on the geophysical survey by ASD and this can just about be seen in low raking sun over the central area of the main Lynch Farm archaeological complex.

At Alwalton the enclosure also took place in 1809 but prior to that the numbers of fields and their names are unknown. Some ridge and furrow survives within the parish (see Area 8) but most has now been destroyed.

The later post enclosure field arrangements and landscape is shown on OS maps (see Figure 15.31).

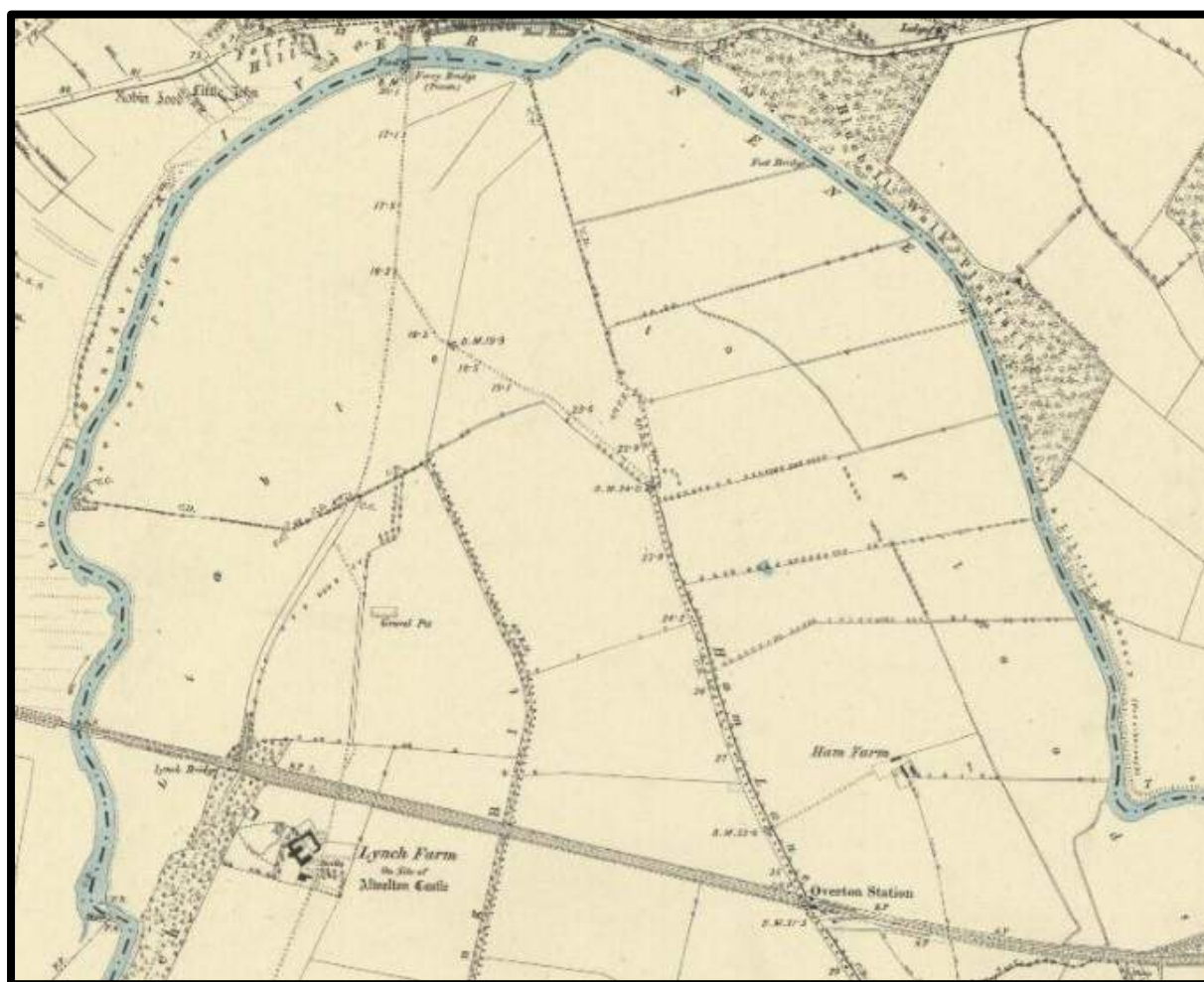


Figure 15.31. Detail from the 1887 OS map showing the area of Area 15 and the field layout at this date.

(OS 6 inch Hunts. SW 1887)

Site number	15.17	Parish	Alwalton/Orton Waterville	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref	TL143975		
HER	None	Period	Med/post med	Type	Quarry	Management	LA/PG	Importance	Minor
References		ASD 2016							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Very good		Measure 3 Poor		

A quarry (Figure 15.32) shows on Lidar plots and on the geophysical survey carried out by ASD (2016) which clearly cuts through the archaeological remains of the Lynch Farm complex. This is one of a number of quarries that are shown on the geophysical survey – all of unknown date.

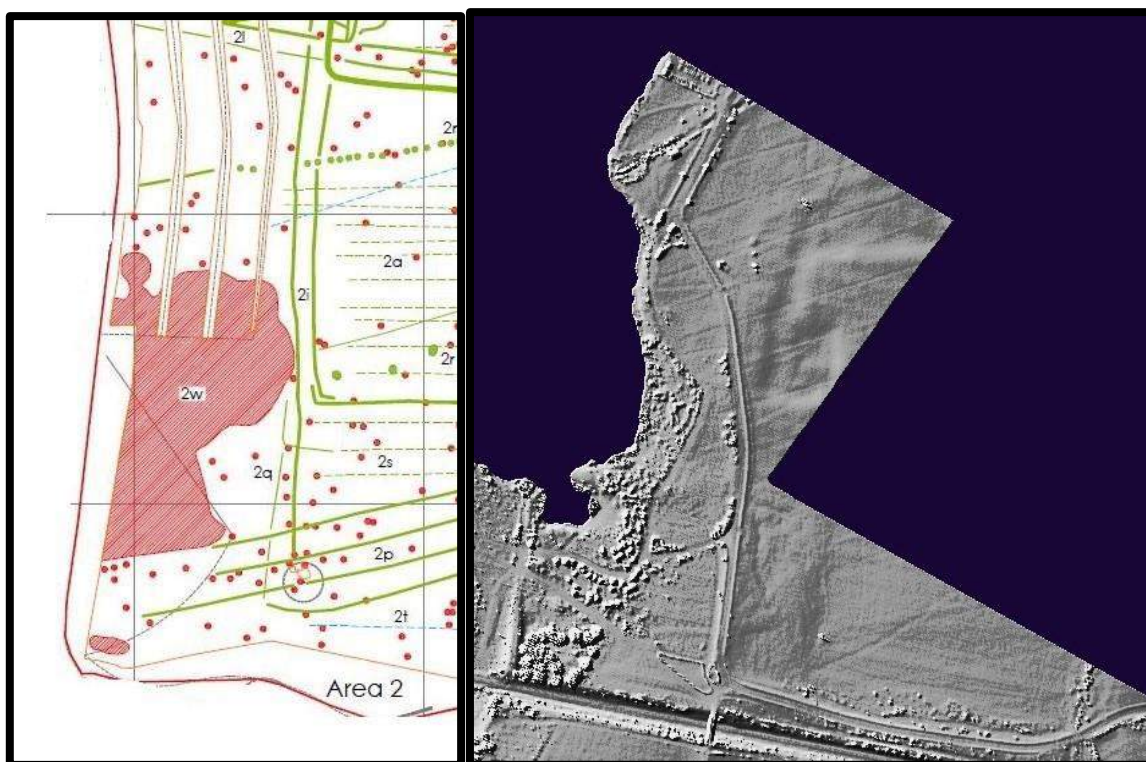


Figure 15.32 The position of a former quarry within the Scheduled area of the Lynch Farm Complex shown on the ASD geophysical survey (red) and a Lidar plot.

Site number	15.18	Parish	Alwalton	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref	TL139973 (centre)		
HER	None	Period	geological	Type	Palaeo-channels	Management	PG	Importance	Local*
References									
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Very good		Measure 3 Poor		

A series of four possible palaeo-channels of geological date formed during the cutting down of the Nene probably within the Pleistocene. The features show as low channels within the present meadow area of this part of Area 10. They are shown in detail in Figure 15.33

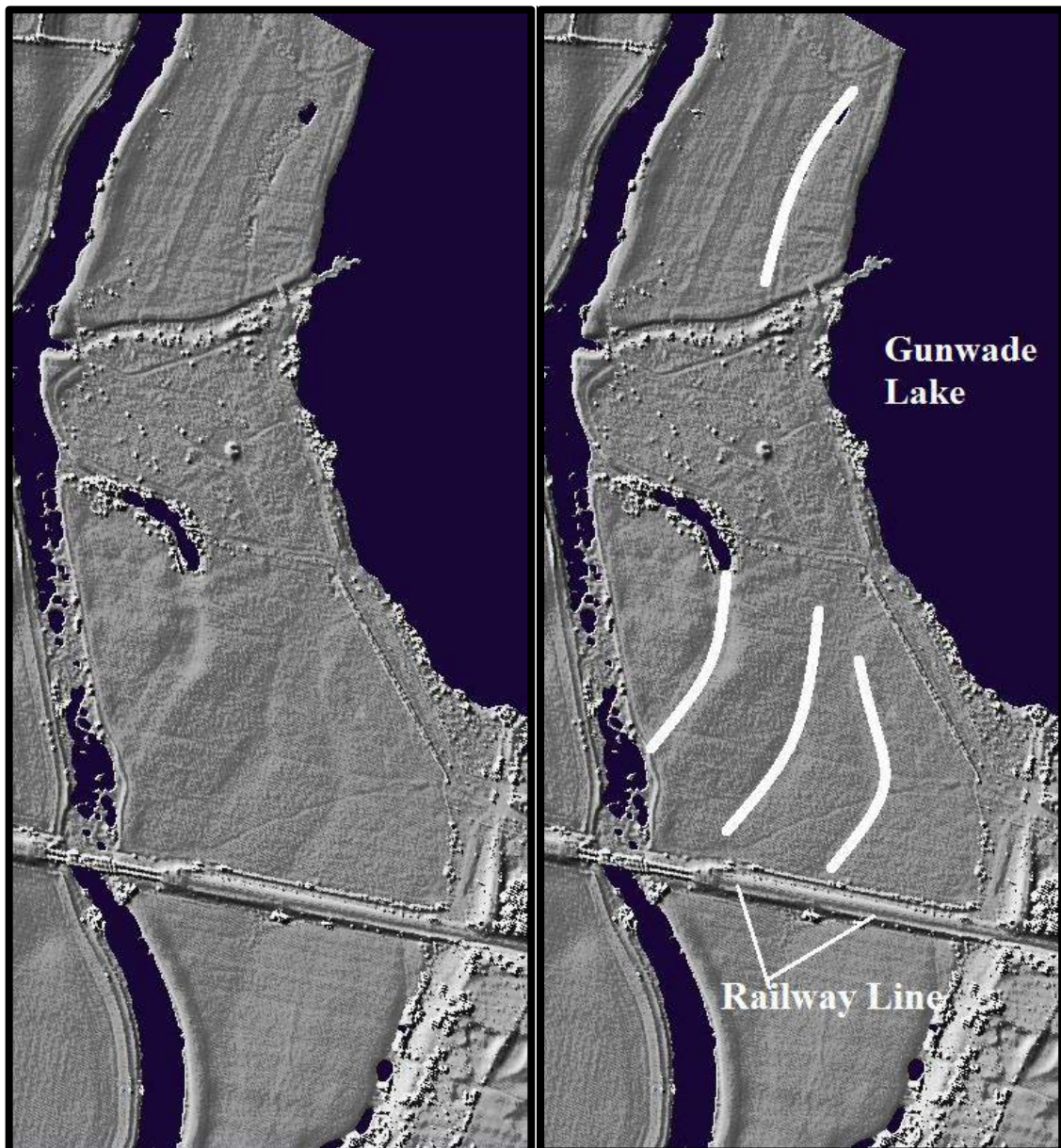
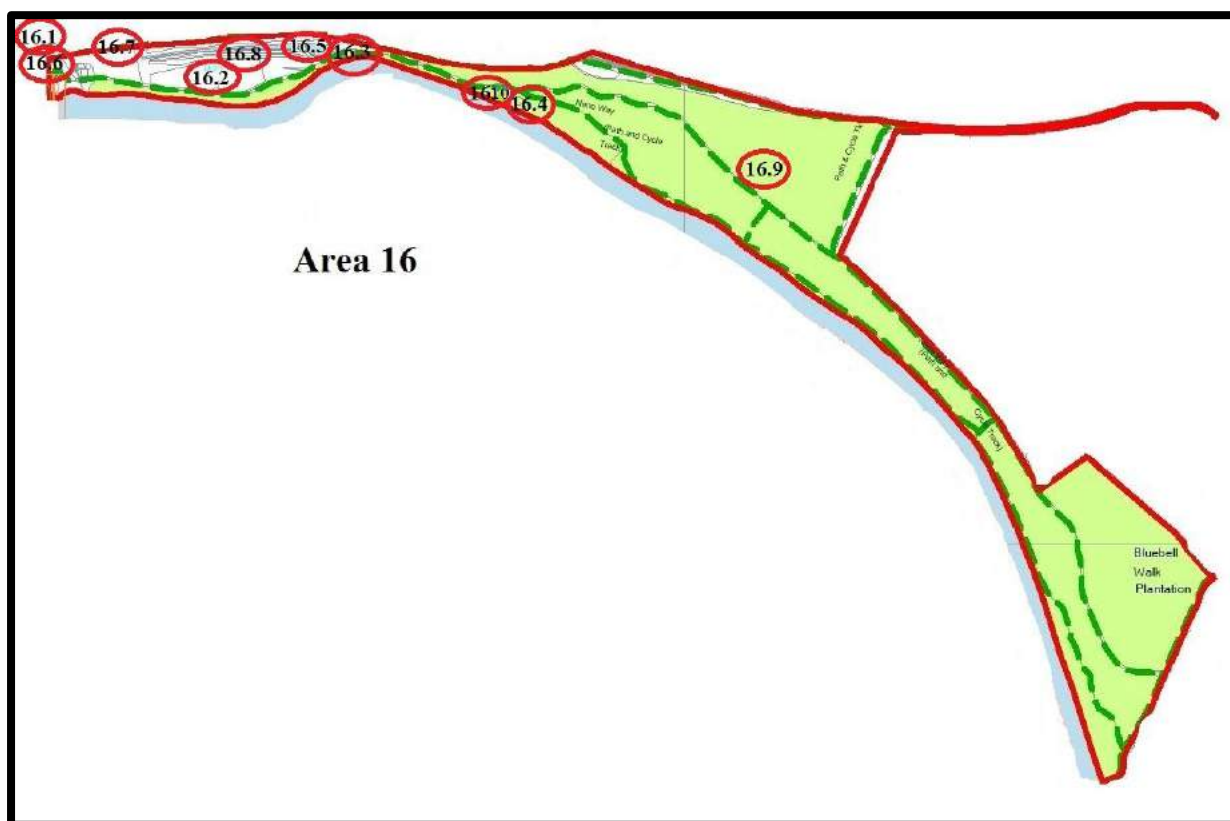


Figure 15.33 Lidar Plot of the western side of Area 15 showing the position of possible palaeo-channels between Gunwade Lake and the River Nene. (The palaeochannels are shown in white in 15.32a)

Area 16

Area 16 is bounded by the A47 truck road to the north, the river Nene to the south and office development and part of Area 13 to the east. There are no scheduled sites within this area. The area is shown in Figure 16.1 below.



*.Figure 16.1 Area 16 and its historical and archaeological assets.
(site numbers refer to the listed sites below)*

Site number	16.1	Parish	Castor/ Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL143985		
HER	01635	Period	RB	Type	Sistrum (rattle)	Management	N/a	Importance	Regional
References		HER Green 1976, 208							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a		Measure 3 N/a		

A Roman, bronze ‘sistrum’ or rattle, used for religious ceremonies, was found as a casual find. The object is reported by Green (Green 1976, 208) and is in the Museum at Peterborough.

Site number	16.2	Parish	Castor/ Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings	514466/ 298492	Grid Ref			
HER	53560	Period	Med/post med	Type	Osier beds	Management	LA Coppiced	Importance	Local*
References	HER Daunt 2008. Stevenson 2013 (web site)								
Conservation Performance Indicators	Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Very good			Measure 3 Poor		

A small remnant of Osier beds (Figure 16.2) to the east of Ferry Bridge. Osiers were cut for basket making from the prehistoric period onwards, although these beds are probably post medieval. The beds are described in Stevenson (2013) –reproduced here:-

Willow has the ability to annually regrow stems from a cut stump, known as a stool. It is these strong, flexible stems withies that are used for weaving. There are two common methods for producing withies, and we can see evidence for both in the Park. Osier beds are areas where many low willow stools are grown close together in ordered rows for easy cropping. Pollards are willow trees that are regularly cut about 2m from the ground; a method suited to grazing land as the regrowth is out of reach of browsing livestock. During the 19th Century osier beds were grown along the south bank of the Nene from Ferry Meadows eastwards as far as Wharf Road in Woodston where there was a basket weaving factory. Around the mid 19th century osier beds were planted at Bluebell Wood on land leased from the Fitzwilliam estate. In the first decade of the 20th Century, more beds were planted on land which is now part of Ferry Meadows, at Ham Mere. These beds were established and managed by the Sellars family, who established the industry locally and ran a successful growing and processing business as late as 1932 when the industry was beginning to decline nationally. Remnants of these beds can still be seen today. The osier beds were eventually taken on by the Wilcox family. Len Wilcox, who continued working the beds and weaving baskets until 1974, was a friend to the Trust and contributed his skills and experience to the restoration and preservation of the osier beds.



Figure 16.2 The Oiser beds looking west (SGU2018)

Site number	16.3	Parish	Castor/Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL 146985	
HER	None	Period	Post med/modern	Type	boathouses	Management	LA/Preserved foundations	Importance	Local*
References		Chisholm2011. Fig 2 Stevenson 2013 (web site)							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor		Measure 2 Poor		Measure 3 Poor			

The foundational and photographic evidence (Figure 16.3) shows that at some time there were at least two boat houses set into the north bank of the river Nene to the east of Ferry Bridge. Stevenson (2013) describes the history of the site thus:-

Little remains today to mark the site where the Fitzwilliam family had their boathouse. The stone foundations have been preserved by the Trust, but the building itself was almost certainly made from timber. A shingle or thatch roof must have topped the structure, as no tiles were found during renovation work. While it is impossible to say when the latest boathouse was demolished or fell into disuse, we can look for representations of earlier structures in old paintings and photographs. An early 18th century painting by William Van Hagen shows a boathouse in the approximate location, while Victorian photographs show boating closer to Milton Ferry Bridge. Reflecting on these images one can imagine generations of Fitzwilliam's and their guests enjoying leisurely boating parties or picnics by the river.



Figure 16.3 The Boathouses below Ferry Bridge (in the background) – undated image but possibly c. 1900 (www.peterboroughimages.co.uk)

The two boat houses are shown (solid black) on early OS maps of the area in 1887 (Figure 16.4) but only one is shown on the 1902 map (Figure 16.5).

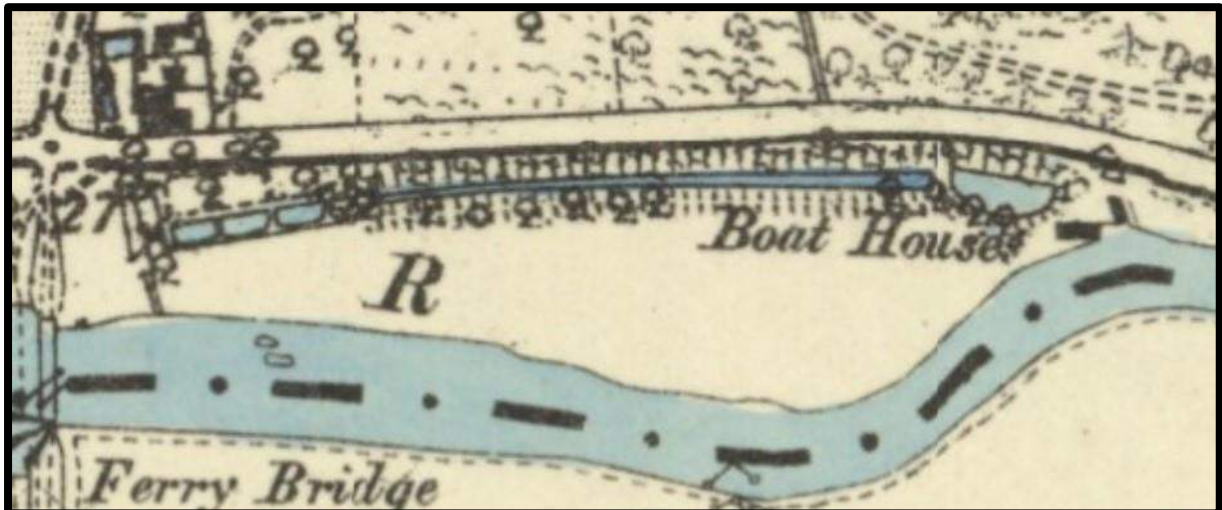
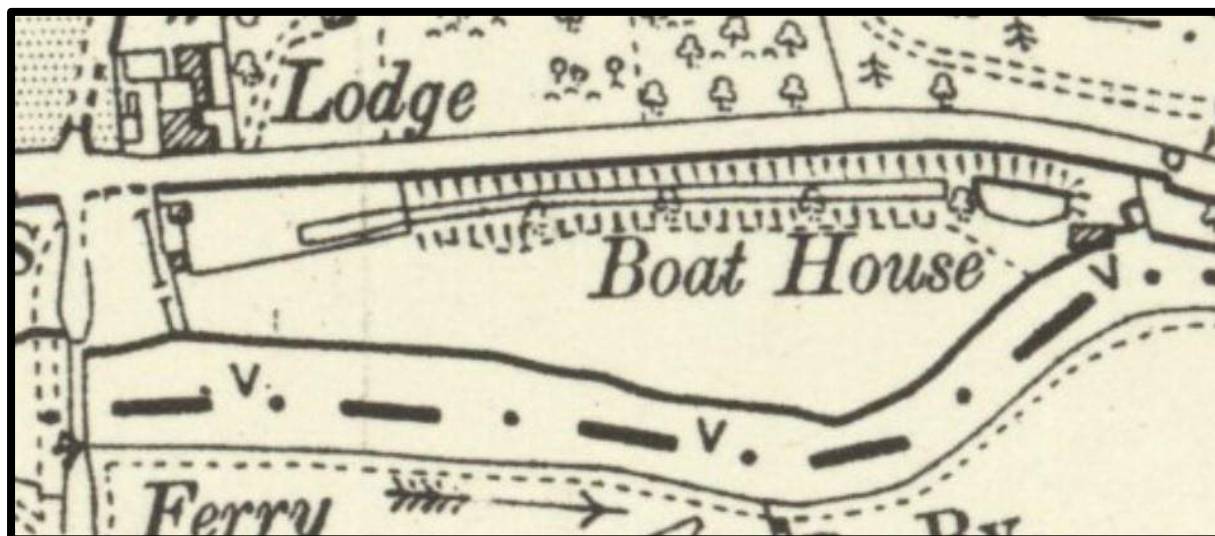


Figure 16.4 Detail from the 6 inch OS map of 1887 showing the two boathouses (left) (OS 6 inch Hunts. II SW 1887)



*Figure 16.5. Detail from the 6 inch OS map of 1902 showing one boathouse (left)
(OS 6 inch Hunts. II SW 1902)*



Figure 16.6 The site of the western Boat house (SGU2018)

Site number	16.4	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		514810/298460		Grid Ref	TL 14819846	
HER	05760	Period	Med/Post med/modern	Type	mound	Management	LA/ In woodland	Importance	Local*	
References		HER Stevenson 2013 (web site) Harvey, 1981.								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Very good			Measure 3 Poor		

A small man-made mound (Figure 16.7) which overlooks the river Nene. The date of this feature is uncertain but it is probably connected with the use of the area by the Fitzwilliam family in the 19th century and was used as a 'prospect mound' (Harvey 1981) from which to view the landscape. Stevenson (2013) describes the site thus:-

The Mount is a small, man-made hill sited to enjoy the views over the Nene to Milton Ferry Bridge and beyond. Mounts were most common in estate gardens during the Tudor period. Knot gardens of low, neatly trimmed hedges were the fashion; and these could be best appreciated from a higher vantage point. The Mount in Bluebell Wood is thought to be later in date, and there is an appealing hypothesis that its construction was a means of putting to good use the spoil excavated during the digging of the Sheepwash. In 2001-2002 the Mount was cleared of rough growth, and seating has been installed. Several large yew trees that grace the Mount today may be the legacy of outgrown topiary from the time when the Fitzwilliam family and their aristocratic guests would have stopped here to enjoy the view amid a bower of sweet-smelling roses and honeysuckles.

Mounds of this type are known at several places in the locality and are of varying ages. The most notable are the two mounds at Lyveden, near Oundle where the gardens were set out between 1597-1603 by Thomas Tresham (RCHM. 1975. 6-8) and used to view the gardens laid out below the mounds. The mound in Bluebell Walk may not be as old as the Lyveden examples but its function was probably very similar – to provide a viewing point from which to take in the aspect of the area or the local landscape.



Figure 16.7 The 'prospect' mound in Bluebell Wood looking west. (SGU2018)

Site number	16.5	Parish	Castor/ Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL146985		
HER	None	Period	Post med	Type	sheepwash	Management	LA derelict	Importance	Local
References		Stevenson 2013 (web site)							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Poor		Measure 3 poor		

The site of the Sheepwash in Bluebell Wood (Figure 16.8) now largely destroyed. Stevenson (2013) writes of the site that:-

The practice of sheep-washing was an important part of the local agricultural calendar from the 15th to mid-19th century. Many hundreds of sheep were grazed in the flood-meadows, under direction of the Milton Estate. Each year estate workers would have herded them over Milton Ferry Bridge and individually washed them in the purpose dug sheepwash. This was hard, dirty work that would have kept all available hands very busy. Once clean, the sheep would spend several days drying off in Milton Park before shearing. During the late 19th century it became standard practice to clean all fleeces at the woollen mills, and by the early 20th century most sheep washes had fallen into disuse. By the 1950's the practice had disappeared in all parts of the country.



Figure 16.8 The site of the Sheepwash looking west (SGU2018)

Site number	16.6	Parish	Castor/ Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings	514334/298990	Grid Ref			
HER	50619	Period	Roman	Type	Hammer	Management	N/a	Importance	Local
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 N/a			Measure 2 N/a			Measure 3 N/a	

The HER reports the casual find of a Roman hammer- no other details.

Site number	16.7	Parish	Castor/ Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref			
HER	53700	Period	Post med	Type	Fish ponds	Management	LA probably destroyed	Importance	Local
References		HER							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Poor			Measure 3 Poor	

The HER reports the site of former fish ponds in Ferry Hill Plantation. This area was destroyed with the construction of the northern parkway and the Castor by-pass.

Site number	16.8	Parish	Castor/ Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings		Grid Ref	TL144985		
HER	None	Period	Med/post med	Type	Wharf	Management	LA overgrown	Importance	Local*
References		Chisholm 2011 Upex 2017							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Poor			Measure 3 Poor	

An area to the east of Ferry Bridge which has been suggested by Chisholm (2011) and Upex (2017) to be the site of the wharfs used to load Barnack stone onto barges for transport down river for building works. The traditional wharfage site was considered to be some 400m to the west and to the west of Ferry Bridge but Chisholm (2011. 174) suggested that this area would serve better the needs of the medieval stone hauliers to off-load their stone from carts and sleds onto barges for river transport. Upex reviewed this evidence (2017) and suggested that the site would also reduce the gradient down which the stone would have to be hauled – thus giving more control over this process- and also position the wharf below the site of Gunwade Ferry where navigation may have been impeded due to the shallowness of the river. The hauling of stone from Barnack ceased around the early 16th century and this wharf area presumably was abandoned soon after this time. The present remains (Figure 16.9) consist of a long, now shallow, stretch of water bounded on both sides by low earthwork banks. Earlier maps of 1887 (Figure 16.4) show the western end of this water area divided off into three distinct small basins. What these basins were used for is uncertain but these may be later modifications for fish ponds or some element related to the landscaping of the area in the 19th century.

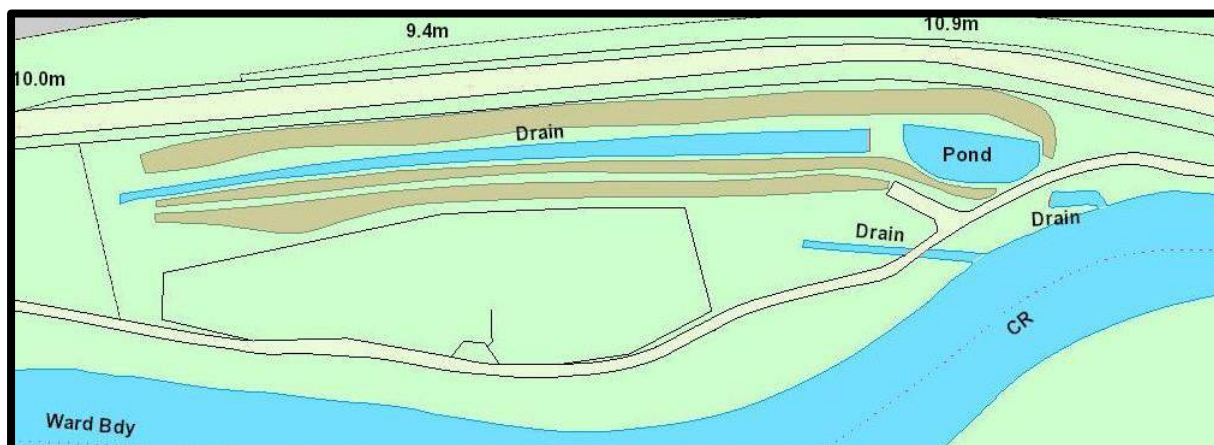


Figure 16.9 The area of wharfage to the east of Ferry Bridge linked to the movement of stone from the Barnack quarries during the medieval period

Site number	16.9	Parish	Castor/Longthorpe	Eastings/Northings		Grid Ref		TL1499859 (Centre)	
HER	None	Period	Med//post med	Type	Bluebell wood	Management	LA/W	Importance	Local*
References		Early maps (see text)							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Very good		Measure 3 Poor		

The area of Bluebell Planation has clearly been set aside and part landscaped for the use of the Fitzwilliam family at some point during the 18th and the 19th century. This landscaping may have been carried out at the same time as the construction of Ferry Bridge built in 1716 (Area 15. Site 15.1). The woodland shows indications of having plants indicative of early or ancient woodlands (See Area 14). The earliest map of the area shows the landscape in 1814 (Figure 16.10) in an ‘open’ way without trees.

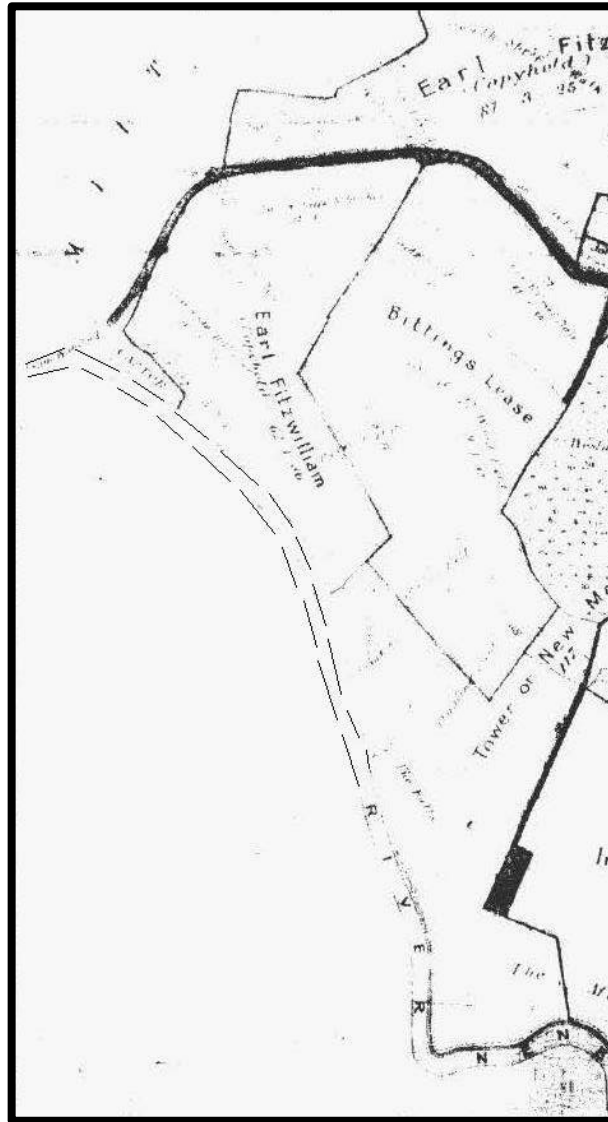


Figure 16.10 Detail from a map dated 1814 showing the area of Bluebell Walk in an 'open' aspect without trees. The area of the later woodland is here shown on this map as being owned by Earl Fitzwilliam. The line of the river Nene on the western edge of this extract has been 'restored' due to map damage) (NRO map dated 1814)

However, another map from the British Library collection, also dated 1814, (Figure 16.11) shows woodland over the same area and it may be that the plantation forming Bluebell Walk was set out at this date and created out of the former open field / enclosed area owned by Earl Fitzwilliam. Certainly by 1832 the woodland appears to have been well established and is shown on a map of that date drawn by Robert Dawson (Figure 12.) and this seems to have been the basic outline plan of the woodland that remained the same in 1887, where it is called Bluebell Walk Plantation Figure 16.13). The planting of yew within this area of woodland further suggests that the whole area was part of a planned leisure walk set out to provide a leisure amenity for the occupants of Milton Hall.



Figure 16.11 Detail from an 1814 map in the British Library showing the extent of the woodland
(Brit. Lib. OSD 267 pt. 2)

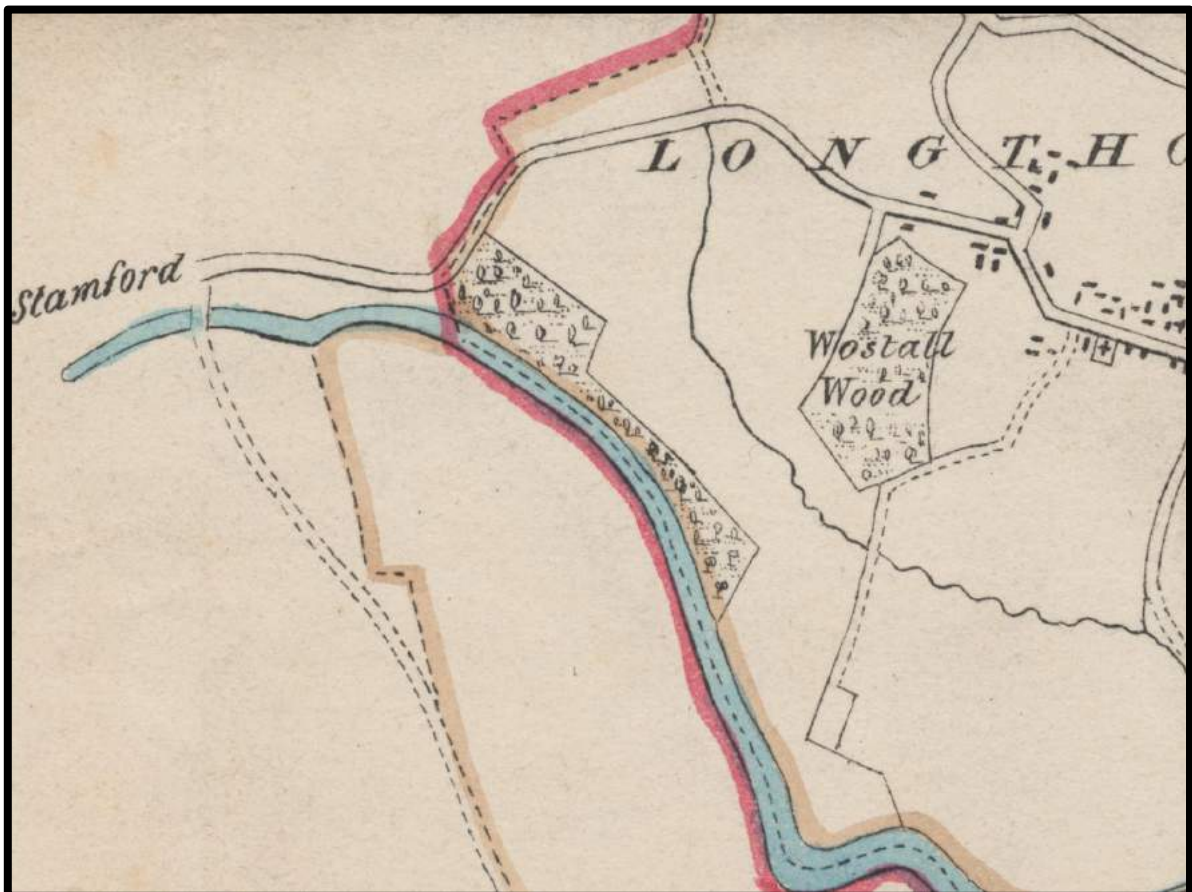


Figure 16.12 Detail of a map dated 1832 by Robert Dawson showing the extent of Bluebell Wood
(Private Collection)

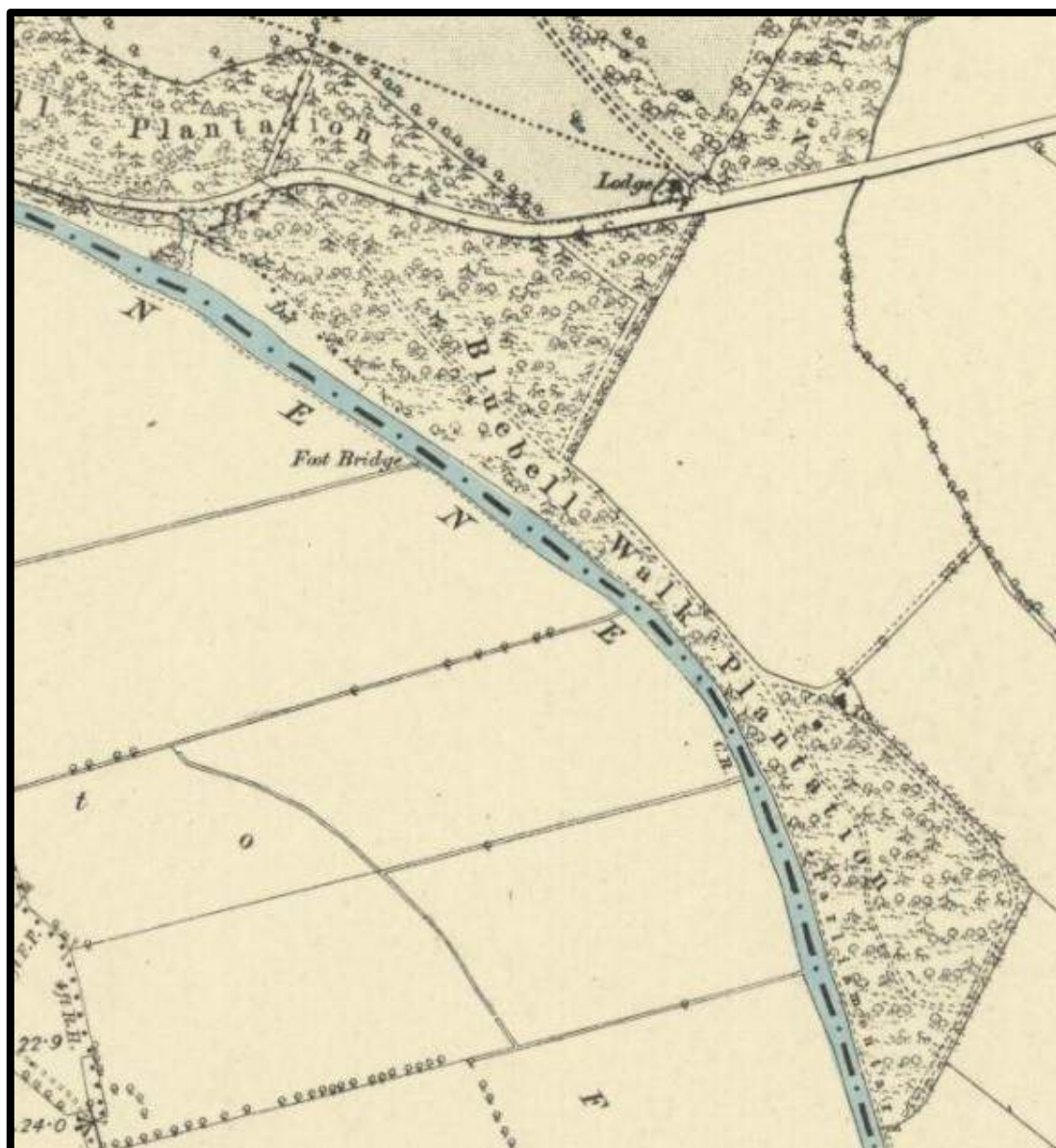


Figure 16.13 Detail from the OS map dated 1887 showing the extent of Bluebell walk Plantation, which appears to have been extended to the west from the former extent shown on the 1832 maps (Figure 16.7) above. (OS 6 inch. Hunts II SW 1887)

Site number	16.10	Parish	Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings			Grid Ref		TL147985
HER	None	Period	Post med	Type	Swimming steps?	Management	LA/W	Importance	Minor
References		None							
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Poor			Measure 2 Good		Measure 3 Poor		

A set of artificially created 'swimming steps' set into the side of the river some 50m. to the west (upstream) side of the prospect mound listed here as Site 16.4 (above). The bottom and shallow edge of the river have been slabbed with limestone and set in a curved series of steps leading into the river- all below the water line- (Figure 16.14). Swimming places were a common Victorian creation and this site may be linked with both the boat house complex (Site

16.3) and the creation of the Bluebell Wood walk (Site 16.9) and the prospect mound, where the Fitzwilliam family could come to take their leisure by the river and swim from a safe area.

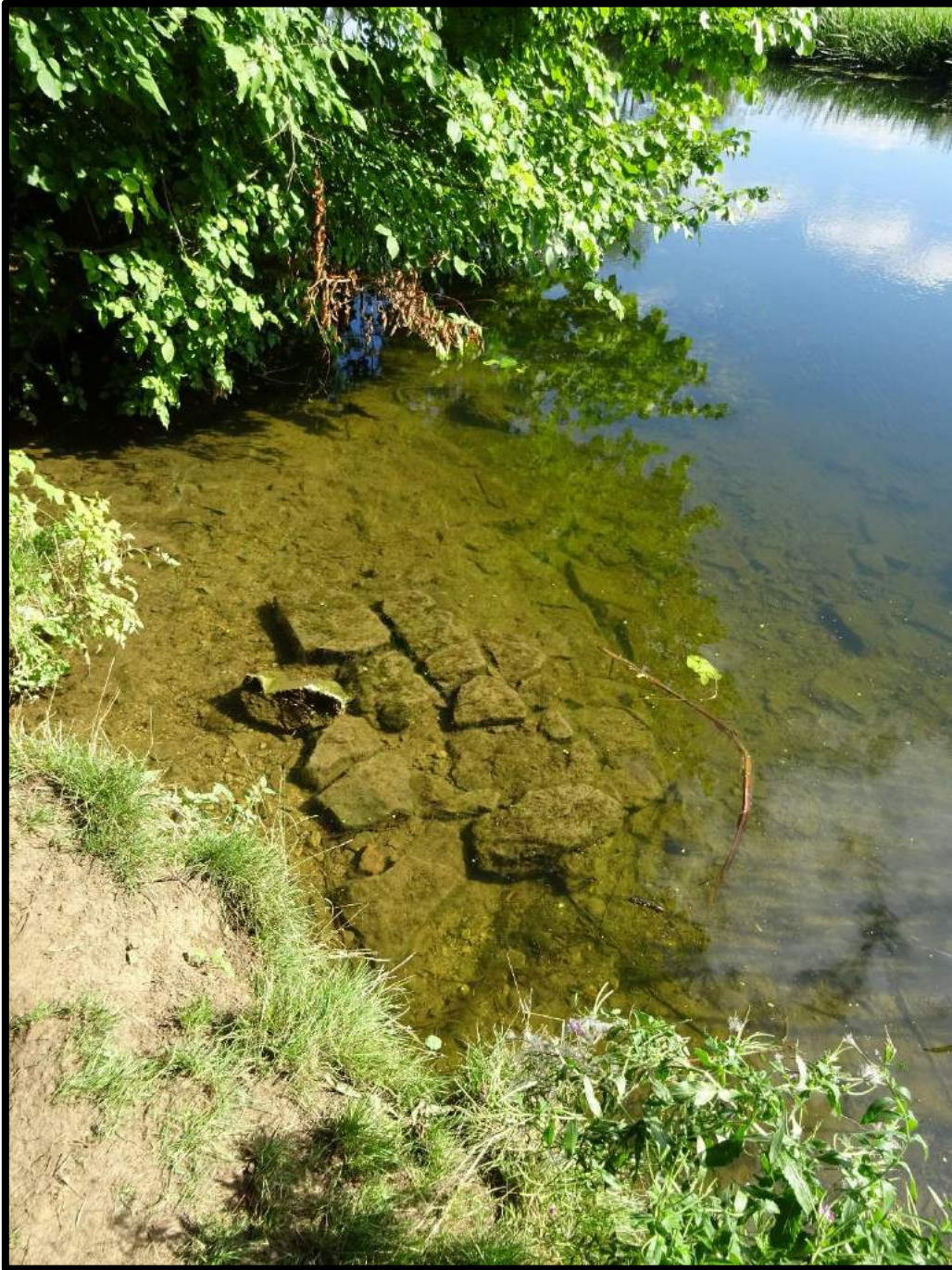


Figure 16.14 The 'swimming place' set in the edge of the Nene and some 50m upstream of the 'prospect mound'. (SGU2018)

A note on the significance of the sites within the Nene Park Trust's land management area.

Overall the holding of historical and archaeological assets within the landscape is in good condition in terms of their current standing. Clearly there are areas and individual sites, which have been referred to within the series of recommendations, where aspects of the Park's management of sites could be improved. As the ratings of the Conservation Performance Indicators (CPI) suggest there is much work to be done in areas related to the presentation of heritage and archaeology to the public, to bring the level of operation and public access and understanding up to a more agreeable level. However, it is to be hoped that this current Audit will aid this progress and form a basis from which to move forward in the development of this area of the Park's responsibility.

The NPT's holding of historical and archaeological sites is very significant. There are two sites (or areas) both having Scheduled Ancient Monuments protection which are of international importance. These two sites, Normangate Field in Area 5 and 6 and the Lynch Farm complex in Area 15 are very significant in the development of western European civilisation. Normangate Field is one of the most significant areas of Roman suburban landscape anywhere in Europe and had a symbiotic relationship with the Roman walled town of Durobrivae across the river Nene and now in Chesterton parish. The area contains densely packed buildings used for industrial and commercial purposes, with small cemetery areas, temples, and housing for the artisan workforce, all set out in a planned and organised way along a series of Roman roads. Our understanding of this area from air photographic records, the recent geophysical survey and earlier excavation is still limited and the NPT must expect the attention of academic research and excavation to be focused on the area in the coming decades. The full publication of earlier excavations which were carried out in the 1960s and 1970s is being worked on at present (2018) and could steer any future work in, and thinking about, this area.

The second internationally important archaeological area at Lynch Farm (also a site protected by Scheduled Monument status) falls within the immediate area of the NPT's headquarters and parkland management centre. The site has been reduced in area in the years of the development of Greater Peterborough in the late 1960s to 1980s, where large tracts of land were quarried for gravel. Early excavations in the 1970s revealed a Roman cemetery area and a complex of buildings, including a small temple and a ditched complex related to farmland management. This whole area was built over an earlier military site contemporary with the Roman fortress at Longthorpe (Area 13). Both of these excavated areas and the Iron Age and Roman settlements, shown on air photographic images and the recent geophysical survey, are bounded by a multiple ditched system of Iron Age date which sets the site apart from other local and similarly dated settlements. The multiple ditched system suggest that, certainly during the Iron Age, the area and its occupants were of considerable status and would have controlled extensive lands with the wealth that this created. Some of this wealth has manifested itself in the finds of swords and other objects of Iron Age metal work which appear to have been offered to the water deities of the Nene and thrown into the river. Other similar sites of these extents

and pretensions are few in Britain and Europe and at present are very poorly understood - which raises the importance of the Lynch Farm site ever more. Thus within the recommendations section of this document the need for the NPT to focus on bringing these excavations to a published state is critical.

In addition to the sites of international importance the area covered by the Roman fortress at Longthorpe (Scheduled area PE135) is of national importance as it forms a direct link with the Roman Invasion and occupation of the country in the mid first century AD and provides the earliest evidence for Roman occupation within the Nene valley.

Two other major sites of regional importance are the two Roman villas, both within Area 2 of this Audit, which offer completely untouched examples of large courtyard Roman villas with only some antiquarian excavation in the early 1800s. These two sites, close to the river, offer future research opportunities with, one might argue, well preserved and probably some water logged deposits that might give an insight into Roman cropping and other farming practices and perhaps link with the other large villas that surround the Roman town of Durobrivae.

Other sites of regional importance include the site of the church and manor house at Botolph Bridge in Area 11. The former site of the medieval village of Botolph Bridge was systematically destroyed with only limited excavation during the development of Great Peterborough, and the church and manor site are the only two areas of this former village area, mentioned within Domesday Book, that survive. The other medieval site of significance is the manorial site at Castor which is preserved by the Schedule Monuments Act (PE159) and offers an important link with the development of the church and manor at Castor.

Of prehistoric sites the NPT's holding of three upstanding barrows of Bronze Age date is significant. The two barrows in Orton Meer (Area 10) have been fully excavated and their publication is awaited, whilst the other barrow in Area 4 appears to be a site still in use in the Iron Age, and possibly even the Roman period, as it was sited close to one of the Roman villas in Area 2. This barrow site is also scheduled (PE33357). The landscape within the Park's holding also contains significant numbers of other round barrows, most largely flattened by ploughing. The barrow groupings in Area 5 are significant whilst the numbers of ploughed out barrows (ring ditches) in Area 13 and 15 are also remarkable.

Whilst finds from earlier prehistoric period are few the large circular monument in Area 5 (site 5.3) may well prove to be Neolithic and to have acted as a ceremonial centre – perhaps a henge - for the area. There are single finds of Neolithic implements from various sites within the Audit area.

Other medieval and post medieval finds and sites are limited to fragments of surviving cultivation features such as ridge and furrow and some well-preserved ploughing headlands in Area 2 and 5. The ridge and furrow in Area 1, although low profiled, is interesting and has considerable later modifications to it. This site ought to be surveyed in greater detail if field management conditions could be improved.

Post medieval and more recent sites are those associated with Victorian and Edwardian recreational use. The riverside walk at Alwalton (Area 8) and the Bluebell Walk at Longthorpe (Area 16) both provide glimpses of life at the end of the 19th century and the prospect mound and boat house complex and swimming place, also in Area 16, together provide an unusual collection of related monuments from this period.

Of the majority of sites from this survey, they are what one might expect- a collection of locally important sites which offer the general public the chance to view up close the history and archaeology of the landscape in the area where they live, and to this end they are possibly just as important to the general appreciation of landscape history as the more significantly important sites.

Recommendations

There are a number of recommendations which have been developed during the survey work and writing of this Audit. They are as follows:-

1. Scheduled Monument status should be considered for the site of the church and manor at Botolph Bridge (Area 11). The area is currently classed as 'Degraded' (see the measures index set out in the Conservation Performance Indicators CPI). Both sites are of regional interest and are the only parts of the former medieval settlement remaining.
2. The same site should be considered for scrub clearance to avoid bushes and trees developing over the site and causing potential damage to the underlying archaeological deposits.
3. The same site should be considered for geophysical surveys to enhance the understanding of the site and develop CPI measures 1 and 3.
4. The extent of the Scheduled Monument Area (SMA) in Area 5 ought to be considered for expansion. The current SMA does not include the temple, other buildings and cemetery areas, found by the Transco pipeline work along Ermine Street which is to the north west of the current SMA. These finds suggest that the extent of this internationally important area needs to be both expanded and protected.
5. The area of land outlined in 4 above should be considered for setting down to permanent grassland management to protect underlying archaeological deposits and the now known extents of the Roman buildings highlighted by discoveries made during the work on the Transco-pipeline.
6. Geophysical surveys should be considered for both Roman villas (PE125 and PE126) within Area 2 to enhance the understanding of the site and develop CPI measures 1 and 3.
7. The two villa sites within Area 2 (PE125 and PE126) should be considered for conversion to permanent grassland management from the existing arable cultivation to enhance CPI measure 2.
8. Geophysical surveys out to be considered for the Castor manor site (PE159) in Area 6 to enhance the understanding of the site and develop CPI measures 1 and 3.
9. Some sites such as that at 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4 were difficult to assess due to poor land management (thistle/dock/nettle growth) and the full archaeological ground survey was impossible to carry out. Such areas could be better managed which would then allow a full survey to clarify features which are unclear within this report.
10. The growth of scrub and small bushes and the need for clearance is a major problem over the northern part of the major site of the Lynch Farm complex in Area 15. Such scrub growth limited the extent of the recent geophysical survey and if unchecked the vegetation root systems will cause serious damage to the underlying archaeological horizons within this Scheduled Monument area ((PE182).
11. The growth of scrub and small bushes and the need for clearance is major problem over a large area within Area 8 and is covering the low and surviving ridge and furrow. If unchecked the vegetation root systems will cause serious damage and mask the remaining cultivation features.

12. There is a need to develop a programme of clearance and restoration relating to the sites within Area 16 especially the sites of the sheep dip (site 16.5) and boat houses (site 16.3).
13. There needs to be developed a system of databases to list, itemise and catalogue the sites and finds made within this Audit and other sites and finds that may be added to it, for the use of both working NPT staff and the general public. Such a data base could provide field based details via tablet or mobile phones of the archaeological features within the Park's area of management. This could aid NPT staff working close to or over sites listed within this Audit and allow on-site decisions to be made related to works in progress and any impingement or damage to existing or known sites. Such a data base could also provide the general public with a research based tool to view the total archaeological holding of the NPT and lead to a bibliography of further reading related to particular sites on the Park's land.
14. For Scheduled Monument Areas (SMA) and other sites of archaeological significance it may be worth developing, in liaison with Historic England, a programme of controlled and scientifically organised metal retrieval projects to remove and catalogue any significant archaeological metal work from topsoil contexts. Such a series of programmes, although controversial, would combat the removal of such metal finds by unwanted (and in the case of SMAs, unlawful) metal detecting. Present day agricultural topsoil will have chemical fertilisers added for enhanced crop growth but such chemically enhanced soils degrade metal objects fast and such a programme as suggested here would in many respects be seen as a conservation or preservation measure.
15. The NPT should develop a rolling 5 year Programme of Heritage Assessments which re-visit the sites identified within this Audit to assess the current states of the individual sites and check on current condition factors such as damage/erosion/scrub infestation etc. Such a system of future assessments would provide a guide to the 'health' of the archaeological assets over the NPT's land management holding. Such a regular 'health-check' would be in line with other organisations such as the National Trust who carry out similar rolling programmes of landscape and monument inspections.
16. It would be advisable to develop a list of 'monuments at risk' within the NPT's land management holding based on those sites and monuments which are considered to be in need of some aspect of conservation, preservation or improvement. Currently sites which could be included within this category would be the main area of the Lynch Farm complex (Area 15) and the sites of the manor and church at Botolph Bridge in Area 11 Here scrub and bush encroachment is causing, and will continue to cause, serious damage to potentially underlying archaeological deposits. Additionally, plough damage to the two Roman villas within Area 2 and the area to the NW of the SMA in Area 5 (west of Station Road in Ailsworth) would be worthy of adding to such a 'NPT's monuments at risk' list.
17. The NPT could develop more educational material in the form of leaflets, booklets and guides to help people using the Park to understand the history and archaeology. This would run parallel with more material being made available through the Park's own retail outlets. In addition, regular guided walks over the NPT's heritage assets could become a regular feature of the overall yearly programme of events. The St Kyneburgha's Trust at Castor already operate guided walks over the area of Normangate Field and this could be used as a model for the way that walks could be presented.

18. Some serious remedial work ought to be carried out on one of the few preserved archaeological sites within the Nene valley, namely the buildings laid out for public display at 'Roman Point' near the NPT's main visitor centre. At present these are poorly conserved and would benefit from an enhanced programme of public display.
19. Some earlier excavation programmes over the land holding managed by the NPT are still in a state of backlog with no full academic publication. Work on the Normangate Field excavations related to the work carried out in the 1960s and 1970s is currently being carried out with a projected publication date in the early 2020s. A programme of similar archaeological assessment and publication ought to be focused on the work carried out on the large area of Lynch Farm 1 (Area 15) which is of international importance and is in urgent need of full publication.
20. The NPT could, over the next 5 year period, develop a programme of archaeological survey, and even limited excavation, to research some of the sites within their landscape management holding. This survey work could be developed in liaison with the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust who may wish to advise and guide the NPT. Projects may include both archival research into early accounts and documents of significance to the Park's development, and planned survey work on specific areas or focused on current archaeological questions. The area of Normangate Field at Castor may form the focus of future academic research to expand our understanding of whole area and also to focus on the kiln and metalworking sites which are marked on the recent geophysical survey by the Archaeological Services at Durham University. The dating of specific kilns and their related pottery groups would have far reaching implications for dating other archaeological sites within the whole of East Anglia and the east Midlands and perhaps further afield.

Similarly the archaeological problem of a bath house related to the major legionary fortress at Longthorpe still has to be resolved. The fortress, which was operational for *c.* 20 years, would have had a substantial bathing establishment and it remains a mystery as to where this was sited. Survey work and exploratory excavation to find this site would be of great significance.

Bibliography

1. Unpublished and Manuscript Sources.

- Archaeological Services Durham. 2016. *Ferry Meadows Country Park, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, Geophysical Survey*. Report 4281. Durham University
- Archaeological Services Durham. 2018. *Normangate Field, Castor and Ailsworth, Peterborough, Geophysical Survey*. Report 4712. Durham University
- Carlsson, C. 2015. 'Orton Meadows golf shop, Ham, Lane, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.'
Independent Archaeological Consultants
- Carlsson, C. 2015a 'Dog agility course – Archaeological Report'
Independent Archaeological Consultants
- Challands. A. 1982. *Botolph Bridge Earthwork Survey*. (unpublished- copy in Peterborough Museum)
- Network Archaeology Ltd. 1997. *Report on the Geophysical Survey on the Peterborough to Lutton Pipeline SMA 126* Network Archaeology
(on behalf of British Gas Transco) Report 97/41
- Network Archaeology Ltd. 1998. *Peterborough to Lutton Gas Pipeline. Archaeological Trench Evaluation, Excavation and Fieldwork Survey*.
Network Archaeology (on behalf of Transco). Interim Statement
- Network Archaeology Ltd. 1999. *Peterborough to Lutton 1050mm Gas Pipeline. Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief 1998. Vol 1*
Network Archaeology (on behalf of Transco). Report 135
- Network Archaeology Ltd. 1999a. *Peterborough to Lutton 1050mm Gas Pipeline. Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief 1998. Vol 2 Appendices*.
Network Archaeology (on behalf of Transco). Report 139
- Network Archaeology Ltd. (no date). *Proposed Peterborough to Lutton Gas Pipeline. An Archaeological Desk-bases assessment Vol II – Gazetteer*.
Network Archaeology (on behalf of British Gas Transco). Report 102
- NVAT Unpublished typescript in Peterborough Museum collection 1974 related to Lynch Farm 2
- Hall, D. and Martin, P. 1975. Field notes on field-walking survey of the Soke of Peterborough.
Held in Peterborough Museum Archive
- Peterborough Museum Society. Annual Report 1904.
- Rollo, C.J.S. 1981: *Excavations at Elmlea House, Castor 1980*,
Unpublished Ms report- Peterborough Museum

Northamptonshire Record Office.

- NRO. ML. 892. 145
- NRO. T18 (Sutton Tithe map 1845)
- NRO. Map 4433/1-12 (Sutton Enclosure map 1903)
- NRO. Map 1823 (Longthorpe 1809)
- NRO. Longthorpe 1814
- NRO. Map 1965. (Longthorpe 1798)

Huntingdonshire Record Office

- HRO. Ailsworth and Castor Enclosure Award and Map 1898. (CCS 33)
- HRO. Alwalton enclosure map (S/m 3/20)
- HRO. View of Lynch Farm House (C/p 2/53)
- HRO. Orton Longueville Estate map 1808 (PM 3/13)
- HRO. Orton Longueville Enclosure Act 1727 (PM 3/13)
- HRO. Orton Waterville Estate map 1809 (SRS/15)

Nene Valley Research Committee (Archive held in the Museum at Peterborough)

Annual Reports – various years stated in text

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) - written in index cards (references stated in text).

British Library

Map for Longthorpe /Milton - Brit. Lib. OSD 267 pt 2

Early Ordnance Survey maps of the area

Various for the parishes of Sutton, Castor and Ailsworth, Orton Longueville, Orton Waterville with Botolph Bridge and Longthorpe – sources stated in text.

Private collections

A number of maps for the parishes of Castor, Ailsworth and Longthorpe have been derived from two private collections which have been referenced as such without any further detail.

2. Published Works

Ashurst, J.A. and Dimes, F.G. 1990: *Conservation of Building Stone, Vol I.*
Butterworth-Heinemann

Alexander, J.S. 1995: 'Building Stone from the East Midlands Quarries: Sources,
Transportation and Usage', *Medieval Archaeology* **39**, 107-135

Archaeological Journal 1953. 'Summer meeting in Northampton' *Archaeological Journal*. **CX**. 175-213

Artis, E.T. 1828. *The Durobrivae of Antoninus*. London

Bradley, R. 2007. *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*. Cambridge

Brooke, C.N.L. and Postan, M.N. 1960. 'Carte Nativorum.' *Northants Record Society* **XX**. Oxford.

Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies (BNFAS). 1971. **5**. 7-15

Burl, A. 1976. *The Stone circles of the British isles*. Yale

Camden, W. 1607. *Britannia*. (Gough edition 1798) London

CAMUS Project 2004. *Five Parishes: Their people and places*. The CAMUS Project, Castor

Cary, J. 1787. *The English Atlas*. London

Challands, A. 1973. 'The Lynch farm Complex: the prehistoric site.'

Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **1**. 22-23

Challands 1974. 'The Lynch farm Complex: recent work'

Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **2**. 23

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014. 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological
Field Evaluation'. Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a 'Standard and guidance for Stewardship for the
Historic Environment'. Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Advice
by Historic Environment Services'. Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2017. 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment
Desk Based Assessments.' Reading

Chisholm, M. 2011. 'The medieval network of navigable Fenland waterways II: Barnack stone
transport'. *Cambs Antiquarian Soc*, **C**. 171-183

Dannell, G.B. 1974. 'Roman Industry in Normangate Field, Castor'

Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **2**. 7-9

Dannell, G.B. and Wild, J.P. 1971 see BNFAS. 1971. **5**. 7-15 1974

Dannell, G.B. and Wild, J.P. 1987. *Longthorpe II. The Military works-depot : An episode in landscape
history*. Britannia Monograph **8**. London

Daunt, T. 2008. 'Working Willow' Nene Park Trust

- Deegan, A. 2007. 'Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlements and landscapes' in A. Deegan and G. Foard, *Mapping Ancient Landscapes in Northamptonshire*. London. English Heritage. 81-124
- English Heritage. National Heritage list for England : Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 5 Cambridgeshire
- Frere, S.S. 1974. 'The Longthorpe Roman fortress 1973'.
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **2**. 20-21
- Frere, S.S. and St. Joseph, J.K. 1974. 'The Roman fortress at Longthorpe.' *Britannia*. **V**. 1-129
- Glover, J.E.B., Mawer, A and Stenton. F.M. 1933. *The Place names of Northamptonshire*. Cambridge
- Gransden, A. 2007. *A history of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds 1182-1256*. Woodbridge : Boydell Press
- Green, M. 1976. *The Religions of Civilian Roman Britain*. Brit Arch Reports. Brit. Ser. **24**
- Green. M. 1977. 'From the Museum'. *Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology*. **5**. 31
- Hall, D. 1972. 'Modern surveys of medieval field systems'.
Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal **7**. 53-66
- Hall, D. 1982. *Medieval Fields*, Shire
- Hall, D. 1995. *The Open Fields of Northamptonshire*. Northampton
- Hall, D. and Martin, P. 1980. 'Fieldwork Survey of the Soke of Peterborough', *Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology*, **8**. 13-14
- Harvey, J. 1981. *Medieval Gardens*. Batsford.
- Historic England 2017. 'Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes' London
- Hull M.J. and Hawkes, C. F. C. 1987. *Corpus of Ancient brooches in Britain by the late Mark Reginald Hull: Pre-Roman brooches*. Oxford BAR Brit. Series. **168**
- Jefferys, T. 1768. *Map of the County of Huntingdonshire*. London
- Jones, R. 1973. 'A Romano-British cemetery and farmstead at Lynch Farm'
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **1**. 12-13
- Jones R. 1975. 'The Romano-British farmstead and its cemetery at Lynch Farm, near Peterborough'
Northants Archaeology **10**. 94-137
- Kilby, S. 2014. 'The Late medieval landscape of Castor and Ailsworth'
The Five parishes Journal: The CAMUS Project . **2**. 23-39
- King, E. 1973. *Peterborough Abbey 1066-1310: A study in the land market*. Cambridge
- Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An update Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust
- Lewis, M.J.T., Slutchin, W.N. and Jarvis, P.N. 1969. 'Flashlocks on English waterways: A survey'
Industrial Archaeology. **6**. 208-215
- Lott, G. and Smith, D. 2001: 'Shining Stones: Britain's Native Marbles',
The Building Conservation Directory, 2001, 93-96
- Mackreth (forthcoming) 'Prehistoric Burials and Finds in Orton Meadows, Peterborough'
East Anglian Archaeology
- Mabey, R 1996. *Flora Britannica* Sinclair –Stevenson. London
- Martin, L. 2002. 'Botolph Bridge: Report on the geophysical survey.'
English Heritage. AML Report 26/2003
- Mawer, A. and Stenton F.M. 1926. *The place names of Bedfordshire ad Huntingdonshire*, Cambridge
- Mellows, W.T. 1932. *The History of Orton Waterville*. *PNHSAS* . **44**
- Mellows, W.T. 1947. The Last days of Peterborough Monastery. Northants Record Society. **XII**
- Morris. J. 1979. *Domesday Book –Northamptonshire* Phillimore-Chichester.
- Morton, J. 1712. *The Natural History of Northamptonshire*. London
- Muir, R. 2002. *The new Reading the landscape: fieldwork in landscape history*.
Exeter University Press.
- National Trust. 2016. *Conservation Performance Indicators: Technical Guidance* .National Trust
- Northamptonshire Archaeology 1974. 'Archaeology in Northamptonshire 1973' **9**. 85-88
- Northamptonshire Archaeology 1975. 'Archaeology in Northamptonshire 1974' **10**. 149-153
- Northamptonshire Archaeology 1975a, Archaeology in Northamptonshire 1974' **10**. 158-161).

- Northamptonshire Archaeology 1976. 'Archaeology in Northamptonshire' **11**. 186-191
- O'Brien. C. and Pevsner N. 2014. *The Buildings of England: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough*. Yale University Press
- Parkinson. P. 1813. *General view of the agriculture of the county of Huntingdonshire*. London
- Partida, T., Hall, D. and Foard, G. 2013. *An Atlas of Northamptonshire: The medieval and Early Modern Landscape*. Oxbow.
- Perrin, J.R. and Webster, G. 1990. 'Roman pottery from excavations in Normangate Field, Castor, Peterborough 1962 1963' *J. Roman pottery Studies*. **3**. 35-62
- Pollard, J. 2008. *Prehistoric Britain*. Blackwells
- Pryor, F.M.M. 1978. 'Three new Bronze Age weapons'
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **6**. 14-16
- Pryor, F.M.M. 1987. 'The Flints' in G. Dannell and J. Wild. *Longthorpe II. The Military works-depot : An episode in landscape history*. Britannia Monograph **8**. London. 99-101
- Spoerry, P. and Atkins, R. 2015. *A late Saxon village and medieval manor: Botolph Bridge, Orton Longueville, Peterborough*. East Anglian Archaeology. **153**.
- Stead, I. 1984. 'Iron Age metalwork from Orton Meadows'
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **9**. 6-7
- Tate, W.E. 1949. 'Inclosure Movements in Northamptonshire'.
Northamptonshire Past and Present. Vol. 1. **2**. 19-33
- Rackham, O. 1987. *The History of the Countryside*. Dent.
- RCHM. 1926. (Royal Commission on Historic Monuments) *An inventory of the Historical Monuments in Huntingdonshire*. HMSO. London
- RCHM. 1969. (Royal Commission on Historic Monuments) *Peterborough New Town: A survey of the Antiquities in the Area of Development*. HMSO. London
- RCHM. 1975. (Royal Commission on Historic Monuments) *An Inventory of the Historical monuments in the County of Northamptonshire. Vol 1. Archaeological sites in North-East Northamptonshire*. HMSO. London.
- Rhodes, J. 1976. *The Nene Valley Railway* Turntable Publications, Sheffield
- Sawyer, P.H. 1968. *Anglo-Saxon Charters: An Annotated List and Bibliography*.
Royal Historical Society, London
- Smith, A.C. 1977. *Windmills in Huntingdonshire and Peterborough*. Stevenage Museums Publication
- St Joseph. J.K. 1965. 'Air Reconnaissance in Britain 1961-4' *Journal of Roman Studies* **55**. 74-6
- Stukeley, W. 1885. 'Letters and extracts from diaries'. *Surtees Society*. **80**. Vol III.
- Sutherland, D.S. 2003. *Northamptonshire Stone*. The Dovecote Press, Wimbourne, Dorset.
- Tebbutt. C.F. 1937. 'Huntingdonshire Windmills' *Trans of the Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society*. **V**. pt. viii. 433-438
- Trimble R. 2011 *New covered siding's at Ferry Meadows Peterborough*.
Witham Archaeology Report **22**.
- Trimble 2014. *A new play area at Ferry Meadows Country Park* Witham Archaeology Report **54**
- Tyley, J. 1951. 'Inclosure of Open Fields in Northamptonshire', *Northants Past and Present*.
Vol.1 no. **4**. 35-41
- VCH. Victoria County History- A History of the County of Northamptonshire 1902. Volume 1.
(Ed. Ryland, W; Adkins, D. and Serjantson, R.M. London
- VCH. Victoria County History- A History of the County of Northamptonshire 1909. Volume 2.
(Ed. Serjantson, R.M. and Adkins, W.R.D.) London.
- VCH. Victoria County History- A History of the County of Huntingdonshire 1936. Volume 3
(Ed. Page, W., Proby, G. and Inskip-Ladd, S.) London
- Watson, J. 1911. *British and Foreign Building Stones*. Camb. Univ. Press
- Wickes. M. 1985. *The History of Huntingdonshire*. Chichester- Phillimore
- Wild, J.P. 1973. 'Longthorpe. An essay in continuity'
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology **1**. 7-10
- Wild. J.P. 1973a 'The Roman Fishpond at Lynch Farm'
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology **1**. 20-21

- Wild, J.P. 1974. 'Roman settlement in the lower Nene valley'. *Archaeological Journal* **131**. 140-170
- Wild, J.P. 1976. 'A Roman farm at Castor'
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology **4**. 26-27
- Wilson, D.R. and Wright, R.P. 1968. 'Roman Britain in 1967: I Sites explored.'
Journal of Roman Studies **58**. 189
- Upex, S.G. 1978. 'Ramsey Abbey's manor at Elton II: the Documents'
Durobrivae: A review of Nene valley Archaeology. **6**. 28-29
- Upex, S.G. 1984. *The reconstruction of Open Field layout from landscape evidence in Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire*. Un-pub PhD thesis. University of Nottingham
- Upex, S.G. 2004. The uses and functions of ponds within early landscapes in the east Midlands, *Agricultural History Review* Vol 52 pt2. pp.125-140
- Upex, S.G. 2005. A classification of ridge and furrow by an analysis of cross-profiles, *Landscape History*, **26**. pp 59-75
- Upex S.G. 2008. *The Romans in the east of England*. Tempus
- Upex, S.G. 2011 'The *Praetorium* of Edmund Artis: A summary of Excavations and Surveys of the Palatial Roman Structure at Castor, Cambridgeshire 1828- 2008', *Britannia*, **42**, 23-112
- Upex, S.G. 2013. *An Archaeological watching Brief at Thorpe Wood Golf Club, Longthorpe, Peterborough*. Pre-Develop Archaeology.
- Upex, S.G. 2016. 'A report on an archaeological watching brief undertaken on land within Ferry Meadows Country park developed for tree planting, a passing loop on the miniature railway and a scalloped seating area' Predevelop Archaeology Report
- Upex, S.G. 2016a 'A report on an archaeological watching brief undertaken on land within Ferry Meadows Country park for the instillation of car parking payment facilities.' Pre-develop Archaeology Report
- Upex, S.G. 2017. *A Report on Archaeological Work in Advance of Re-Setting the Stones of Robin Hood and Little John, Castor, Peterborough- 2017*. Pre-Develop Archaeology. Report
- Upex S.G. 2018. *Iron Age and Roman Settlement: Rescue Excavations at Lynch Farm 2, Orton Longueville, Peterborough*. *East Anglian Archaeology* **163**

3. Web Page Resources

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>
- Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is.../registered-parks-and-gardens>
- Photographic images. www.peterboroughimages.co.uk
- National Library of Scotland. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101570734>
- Lidar Survey <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>
- Claire Stevenson. 2013. *History and Heritage in Nene Park*.
https://www.nenepark.org.uk/pdfs/npt/History_and_Heritage_in_Nene_Park.
- Historic England: Heritage at Risk
<https://historicengland.org.uk/heritage-at-risk/monuments>
- Nene Park Trust <https://www.nenepark.org.uk/about-us/about-the-trust>

4. Air Photographs

- Sutton. - RAF A.P. – F21/58/RAF/2305:0018-9
- Longthorpe RAF AP CPE/UK/1925-2088-89
- Orton Longueville -(RAF AP CPE/UK/1925)
- Orton Waterville- CUAPC 04/07/1959
- Cambridge University Air Photographic Collection. Holdings for the parishes of Sutton,

Ailsworth, Alwalton, Castor, Orton Waterville, Orton Longueville, and
Longthorpe- various images for all parishes.

NVAT/A&CPC & St. K's Collection- Photographs taken by Miles Sheperdson during 2017.

SGU/NVAT/. Stephen Upex/Nene Valley Archaeological Trust – various years

(air photographic collection held by Peterborough Planning HER)

Peterborough City Council Air Photographic Collection (dated 2008)

Appendix 1

Parishes and Sites

**Parish extents either modified in recent boundary changes and HER references - and other references cite differing parish areas.*

Parish		Total
Sutton	1.1/1.2/1.3/1.4 2.8/2.9/2.10/2.11/2.12/2.13/2.14 5.5	12
Ailsworth and Castor	2.1/2.2/2.3/2.4/2.5/2.6/2.7/2.15/2.16/2.17/2.18 3.1 4.1/4.2/4.3/4.4/4.5/4.6 5.1/5.2/5.3/5.4/5.5/5.6/5.7/5.8/5.9/5.10/5.11/5.12/5.13/5.14/5.15/ 5.16/5.17/5.18/5.19/5.20/5.21/5.22/5.23/5.24/5.25/5.26 6.1/6.2/6.3/6.4/6.5/6.6/6.7/6.8/6.9	53
Alwalton	8.1/8.2/8.3/8.4/8.5/8.6/8.7/8.8/8.9/8.10/8.11 15.2*/15.10/15.16/15.17.15.18	16
Orton Waterville	10.1/10.10 15/1/15.2*/15.3/15.4/15.8*/15.9*/15.11/15.13/15.14/15.16*/15.17*	13
Orton Longueville	10.2/10.3/10.4/10.5/10.6/10.7/10.8/10.9/10.10 11.1/11.2/11.3/11.4/11.5 15.5/15.6/15.7/15.8*/15.9*/15.12/15.15/15.16*	22
Longthorpe	12.1/12.2/12.3/12.4 13.1/13.2/13.3/13.4/13.5/13.6/13.7/13.8/13.9/13.1/13.11/13.12/13.1 3/13.14/13.15 16.10	20
Castor /Longthorpe	16.1/16.2/16.3/16.4/16.5/16.6/16.7/16.8/16.9	9

Appendix 2

Dates for Sites

NB. The total number of site entries is 136 (see appendix 3) but in this Appendix some sites have been dated as both medieval and post medieval (where it doubt as to the actual date)-thus the totals here are not compliant with the 136 site entries. So Area 1 has 4 site entries but here there are marked 5 datable sites. Thus entries marked * have two or -possibly three date ascribed to them.

Area	Site	Periods *Indicates joint periods									Type	Totals
		Pal ae	Neo	BA	IA	RB	Sax	Med	Post med	uncertain		
Area 1	1.1					1					Settlement	
	1.2							1*	1*		R&F	
	1.3									1	mound	
	1.4								1		Stone blocks	
Totals	4					1		1	2	1		5
Area 2	2.1					1					villa	
	2.2					1					villa	
	2.3									1	pits	
	2.4			1							implement	
	2.5									1	enclosure	
	2.6			1							barrow	
	2.7							1*	1*		R&F	
	2.8								1		quarry	
	2.9							1*	1*		R&F	
	2.10							1*	1*		R&F	
	2.11								1		quarry	
	2.12							1*	1*		R&F	
	2.13							1*	1*		ditch	
	2.14							1*	1*		earthworks	
	2.15							1*	1*		R&F	
	2.16							1*	1*		headland	
	2.17							1*	1*		headland	
	2.18									1	quarry	
Totals	18			2		2		8	11	3		26
Area 3	3.1					1					trumpet	
Totals	1											1
Area 4	4.1			1							barrow	
	4.2					1					coin	
	4.3				1						coin	
	4.4							1*	1*		R&F	
	4.5							1			bank	
	4.6							1			trackway	
Totals	6			1	1	1		3	1			7
Area	Site	Pal ae	Neo	BA	IA	RB	Sax	Med	Post med	uncertain	Type	Total
Area 5	5.1					1					building	
	5.2					1					Encl/field	
	5.3			1							Henge	
	5.4								1		quarry	

Heritage Audit and Landscape Assessment for the Nene Park Trust 2018

	5.5						1*	1*		cross	
	5.6				1*	1*				quern	
	5.7			1						Barrow/track	
	5.8								1	Pit group	
	5.9					1				Ditch/track	
	5.10						1*	1*		R&F	
	5.11				1*	1*				Ditch/track/ enclosure	
	5.12				1					Pit alignment	
	5.13				1					brooch	
	5.14					1				ditch	
	5.15								1	cropmark	
	5.16					1				building	
	5.17					1*			1*	Pit/ditch/pot	
	5.18					1				Pit pottery	
	5.19					1				cemetery	
	5.20					1				Temple burials	
	5.21					1				road	
	5.22					1				road	
	5.23						1*	1*		R&F	
	5.24						1*	1*		headland	
	5.25						1			boundary	
	5.26							1		pond	
Totals	26			2	4	13	1	4	6	3	33
Area 6	6.1					1				suburbs	
	6.2						1			moat	
	6.3						1			moat	
	6.4					1				building/ cremation	
	6.5				1*	1*				Crop mark	
	6.6						1*	1*		R&F	
	6.7						1*	1*		R&F	
	6.8						1*	1*		R&F	
	6.9						1			headland	
Totals	9				1	4		6	3		14
Area 7											
Area 8	8.1					1				Strap fitting	
	8.2				1					sword	
	8.3							1		staunch	
	8.4	1								handaxe	
	8.5				1					Settlement /cremation	
	8.6							1		buildings	
	8.7				1					sword	
	8.8						1*	1*		R&F	
	8.9							1		walkway	
	8.10							1		quarry	
	8.11								1	quarry	
Totals	11	1			2		1	5	1		10
Area 10	10.1							1		Watchingbri ef	
	10.2				1					dagger	

Heritage Audit and Landscape Assessment for the Nene Park Trust 2018

	10.3				1						sword	
	10.4			1							barrows	
	10.5				1						sword	
	10.6					1					pottery	
	10.7					1					armour	
	10.8				1						dagger	
	10.9			1							axe	
	10.10							1*	1*		enclosure	
Totals	10			2	4	2		1	1			10
Area 11	11.1							1*	1*		windmill	
	11.2					1					Burial/pot	
	11.3							1			church	
	11.4							1			manor	
	11.5							1			DMV	
Total	5					1		4	1			6
Area 12	12.1					1					road	
	12.2		1					1			implement	
	12.3										Roof finial	
	12.4								1		park	
Total	4		1			1		1	1			4
Area 13	13.1					1					fortress	
	13.2				1*	1*					farmstead	
	13.3			1							Ring ditch	
	13.4				1*	1*					farmstead	
	13.5					1					farmstead kilns	
	13.6						1				cemetery	
	13.7					1					Coin/armour	
	13.8							1			Pit/pot	
	13.9										N/a	
	13.10									1	burial	
	13.11		1*	1*							implement	
	13.12									1	ford	
	13.13			1							Ring ditch	
	13.14					1					pottery	
	13.15			1							axe	
Total	15		1	4	2	6	1	1		1		16
Area 14												
Area 15	15.1								1		Bridge	
	15.2			1*	1*	1*		1*			Settlement Cemetery ditches ring ditches	
	15.3			1*	1*						Ring ditch enclosure	
	15.4				1*	1*					enclosure	
	15.5					1					pottery	
	15.6			1*	1*						Ditch ring ditch	
	15.7				1						quern	
	15.8					1					road	
	15.9					1					Ford	

Heritage Audit and Landscape Assessment for the Nene Park Trust 2018

										bridge	
	15.10		1							axe	
	15.11		1							pottery	
	15.12						1*	1*		mill	
	15.13			1						Ring ditch enclosure	
	15.14						1			ferry	
	15.15					1				Strap fitting	
	15.16							1		Enclosure hedges	
	15.17						1*	1*		quarry	
	15.18	1								palaeochannel	
Total	18	1	2	4	5	6	4	4			26
Area 16	16.1					1				sistrum	
	16.2						1*	1*		Osier beds	
	16.3							1		boathouse	
	16.4							1		mound	
	16.5							1		sheepdip	
	16.6					1				hammer	
	16.7						1*	1*		fishponds	
	16.8						1*			wharf	
	16.9							1		wood	
	16.10							1		Swimming place	
Total	19					2	3	7			12

Appendix 3

Sites and their Importance

Area	Sites						
		Minor	Local	Local*	Regional	National	International
Area 1	1.1		1				
	1.2		1				
	1.3	1					
	1.4	1					
Total	4	2	2				
Area 2	2.1				1		
	2.3				1		
	2.3		1				
	2.4		1				
	2.5		1				
	2.6			1			
	2.7		1				
	2.8	1					
	2.9	1					
	2.10	1					
	2.11	1					
	2.12	1					
	2.13	1					
	2.14	1					
	2.15	1					
	2.16	1					
	2.17	1					
	2.18	1					
Total	18	11	4	1	2		
Area 3	3.1		?				
Total	1		1				
Area 4	4.1				1		
	4.2	1					
	4.3		1				
	4.4		1				
	4.5		1				
	4.6		1				
Total	6	1	4		1		
Area 5	5.1						1
	5.2				1		

Heritage Audit and Landscape Assessment for the Nene Park Trust 2018

	5.3				1		
	5.4	1					
	5.5		1				
	5.6	1					
	5.7			1			
	5.8		1				
	5.9		1				
	5.10	1					
	5.11				1		
	5.12			1			
	5.13			1			
	5.14		1				
	5.15		1				
	5.16				1		
	5.17			1			
	5.18			1			
	5.19				1		
	5.20				1		
	5.21					1	
	5.22					1	
	5.23		1				
	5.24		1				
	5.25		1				
	5.26		1				
Total	26	3	9	5	6	2	1
Area 6	6.1						1
	6.2			1			
	6.3		1				
	6.4			1			
	6.5			1			
	6.6			1			
	6.7	1					
	6.8	1					
	6.9		1				
Total	9	2	2	4			1
Area 7	0						
Total	0						
Area 8	8.1		1				
	8.2				1		
	8.3		1				
	8.4				1		
	8.5					1	
	8.6		1				
	8.7				1		

	8.8		1				
	8.9		1				
	8.10		1				
	8.11				1		
Total	11		6		4	1	
Area 9	0						
Total	0						
Area 10	10.1	1					
	10.2				1		
	10.3				1		
	10.4				1		
	10.5				1		
	10.6		1				
	10.7		1				
	10.8				1		
	10.9				1		
	10.10		1				
Total	10	1	3		6		
Area 11	11.1		1				
	11.2		1				
	11.3				1		
	11.4				1		
	11.5				1		
Total	5		2		3		
Area 12	12.1			1			
	12.2		1				
	12.3	1					
	12.4		1				
Total	4	1	2	1			
Area 13	13.1					1	
	13.2			1			
	13.3			1			
	13.4					1	
	13.5					1	
	13.6				1		
	13.7			1			
	13.8		1				
	13.9	1					
	13.10		1				
	13.11		1				
	13.12			1			
	13.13			1			
	13.14		1				

	13.15		1				
Total	15	1	5	5	1	3	
Area 14	0						
Total	0						
Area 15	15.1				1		
	15.2			1			1
	15.3			1			
	15.4			1			
	15.5			1			
	15.6	1					
	15.7				1		
	15.8				1		
	15.9		1				
	15.10		1				
	15.11			1			
	15.12		1				
	15.13			1			
	15.14		1				
	15.16		1				
	15.17	1					
	15.18			1			
Total	18	2	5	7	3		1
Area 16	16.1				1		
	16.2			1			
	16.3			1			
	16.4			1			
	16.5		1				
	16.6		1				
	16.7		1				
	16.8			1			
	16.9			1			
	16.10	1					
Total	10	1	3	5	1		
TOTALS	136	25	48	27	27	6	3

Appendix 4

Conservation Performance Indicators

*Some sites have no performance indicators as they refer to objects or finds rather than sites or monument- such sites have not been included in this Appendix.

Measure 1 (with site numbers)

Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
1.2/1.3/1.4	1.1			
2.7/2.8/2.9/2.10/2.11 2.12/2.13/2.14/2.15 2.16/2.17/2.18	2.2/2.3/2.5/2.6		2.1	
4.5/4.6		4.1		
5.2/5.8/5.10/5.23/5.24/5.26	5.3/5.7/5.9/5.11 5.14/5.15/5.16	5.1/5.4/5.5 5.21/5.22		5.17/5.18/5.19/5.20
6.3/6.6/6.7/6.8/6.9	6.5	6.4	6.1/6.2	
8.8/8.9/8.10/8.11	8.3/8.5	8.6		
10.10	10.1		10.4	
	11.1/11.3	11.4/11.5		
12.1	12.4			
	13.2/13.10/13.11 13.12/13.13/13.14	13.8		13.1/13.3/13.4/13.5/13.6
15.4/15.8	15.3/15.6/15.12 15.14	15.16		15.1/15.2
16.3/16.5/16.8/16.9/16.10	16.2/16.4/16.7			

Measure 2 (with site numbers)

Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
1.1	1.3/1.4	1.2		
2.16	2.2/2.3/2.6/2.7 2.15/217	2.1/2.5/2.8/2.9/2.10 2.11/2.12/213/2.14 2.18	4.1/4.4/4.5 5.4	
6.3/6.6/6.7/6.8/6.9	6.5	6.4	6.1/6.2	
8.8/8.9/8.10/8.11	8.3/8.5	8.6		
10.10/	10.1		10.4	
	11.1/11.3	11.4/11.5		
12.1	12.4			
	13.2/13.10/13.11 13.12/13.13/13.14	13.8		13.1/13.3/13.4 13.5/13.6
15.4/15.8		15.16		15.1/15.2
16.3/16.5/16.8 16.9/16.10	16.2/16.4/16.7			

Measure 3 (with site numbers)

Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
1.1/1.3/1.4 2.1/2.2/2.3/2.5/2.6/2.7/2.8 2.9/2.10/2.11/2.12/2.13/2.14 2.15/2.16/2.17/2.18 4.4/4.5/4.6 5.1/5.2/5.3/5.4/5.7/5.8/5.8/5.10 5.14/5.15/5.16/5.22/5.23/5.24 5.26 6.2/6.3/6.4/6.5/6.6/6.7/6.8/6.9 8.3/8.5/8.8/8.9/8.10/8.11 10.1/10.10 11.1/11.3/11.4/11.5 12.1/12.4 13.2/13.8/13.10/13.11/13.12/13.13 15.3/15.4/15.6/15.8/15.9/15.14 16.2/16.3/16.4/16.5/16.7/16.8 16.9/16.10	5.5 8.6	4.1	6.1	5.17/5.18/5.19 10.4 13.1/13.3/13.4/13.5/13.6 15.1/15.2