

## 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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lynch Farm House and its barns and stables was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century on an L-shaped plan with an octagonal turret at the angle and incorporating a considerable amount of late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century stonework, probably taken from the Dryden’s House at Chesterton which was pulled down in the early 19<sup>th</sup> 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
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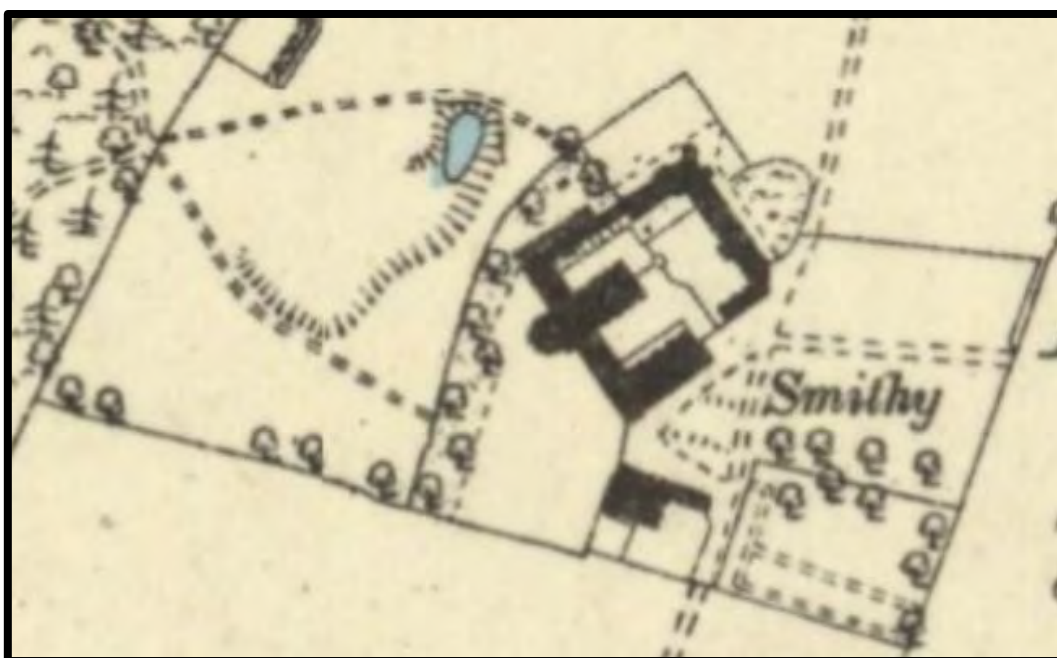


**Listed Building 1331275**

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"> <li>1. RCHM 1926. 5</li> <li>2. RCHM 1969. 64</li> <li>3. O'Brien and Pevsner. 2014. 418</li> </ol>
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						window and beyond 2 stable doors. Above 2 shuttered bay loft openings and a loft door.		
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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 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
(HRO Cp 203)

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

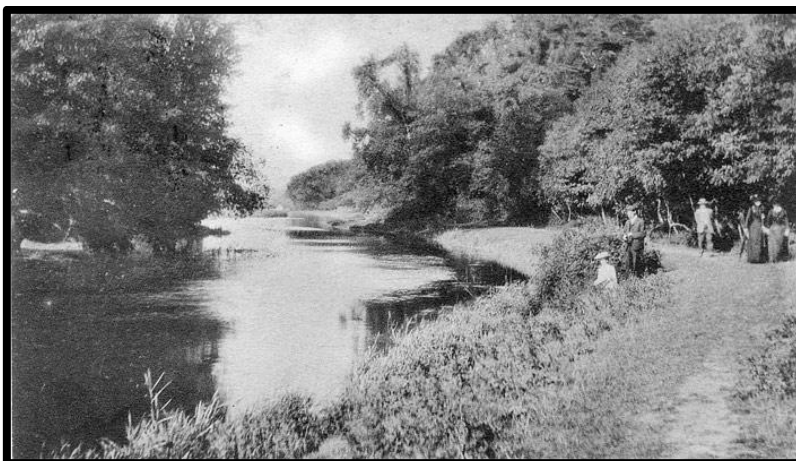
An area of ridge and furrow forming part of the former open fields of Alwalton, surviving as visible remains along the walkway to the north west of the Orton Business Park and seen on the Lidar plot of the area which is shown in Figure 8.4. These features represent the remains of selions within the open 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

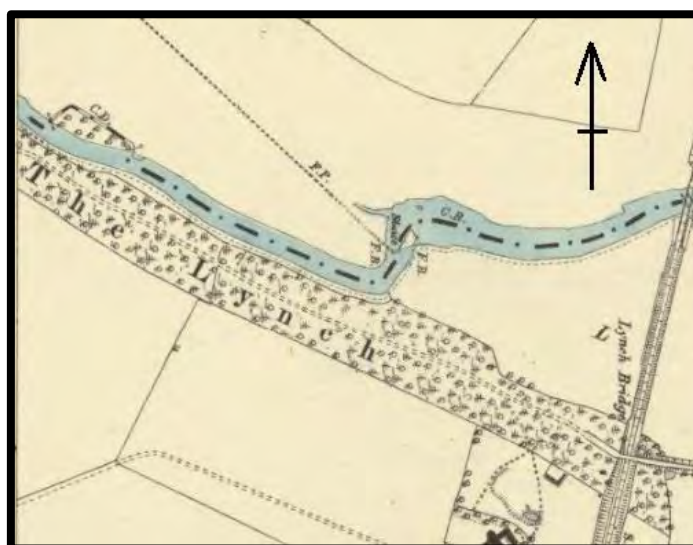
<b>Site number</b>	8.9	<b>Parish</b>	Alwalton	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>			<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL 136965 (center)	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post med	<b>Type</b>	Leisure Walk way	<b>Management</b>	LA/ PG S	<b>Importance</b>	local
<b>References</b>		<a href="http://www.peterboroughimages.co.uk">www.peterboroughimages.co.uk</a>							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Fair		<b>Measure 3</b> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Photographs of people promenading along this footpath are shown in Figure 8.5.



*Figure 8.5. The Lynch in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century being used as a recreational area.  
([www.peterboroughimages.co.uk](http://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)*



<b>Site number</b>	8.10	<b>Parish</b>	Alwalton	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>			<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL 142971	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post med?	<b>Type</b>	quarry	<b>Management</b>	PG	<b>Importance</b>	local
<b>References</b>		None							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Good		<b>Measure 3</b> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.*

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

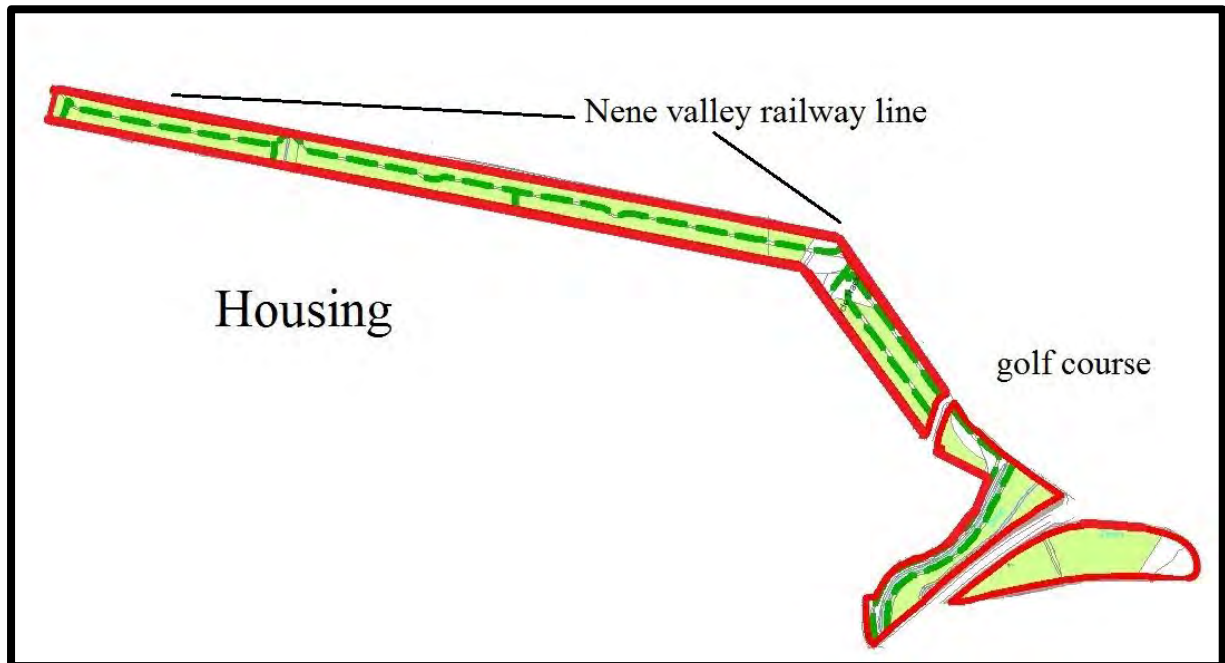
Quarrying continued as late as the 1920s. The Alwalton Marble is part of a Middle Jurassic age brownish-grey marine limestone and made up of poorly sorted fossilised oyster shells. It was used in the cathedrals at Lincoln, Peterborough, Bury St Edmunds and Ely, and in Southwell Minster, as well as in 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.

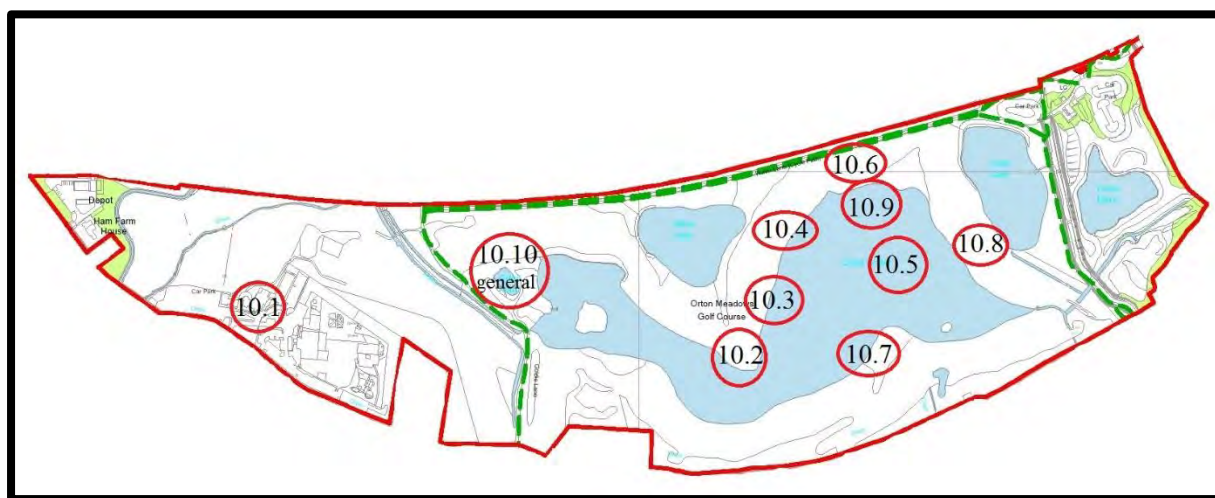


*Figure 9.1 Area 9 and its historical and archaeological assets.*

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 Fair			Measure 2 Poor/under building!			Measure 3 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.

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

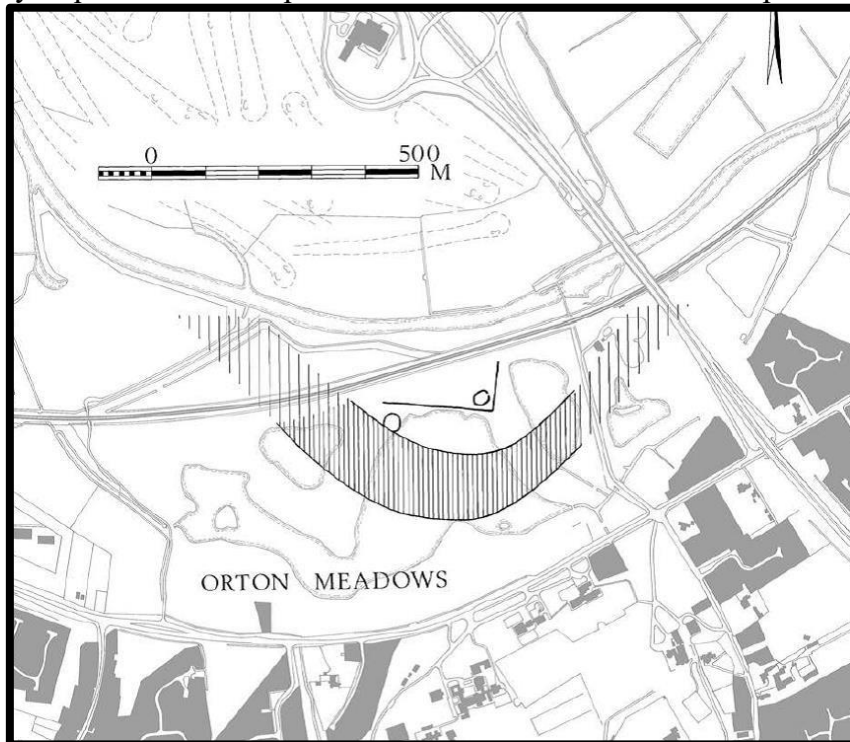
<b>Site number</b>	10.4	<b>Parish</b>	Orton/L	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>		516250/296960	<b>Grid Ref</b>		
<b>HER</b>	01392 01392a 01620	<b>Period</b>	Neo-BA	<b>Type</b>	Barrows	<b>Management</b>	GC	<b>Importance</b>	Regional
<b>References</b>		HER Hall and Martin 1975 & 1980 NVRC Annual Report 1979-1980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

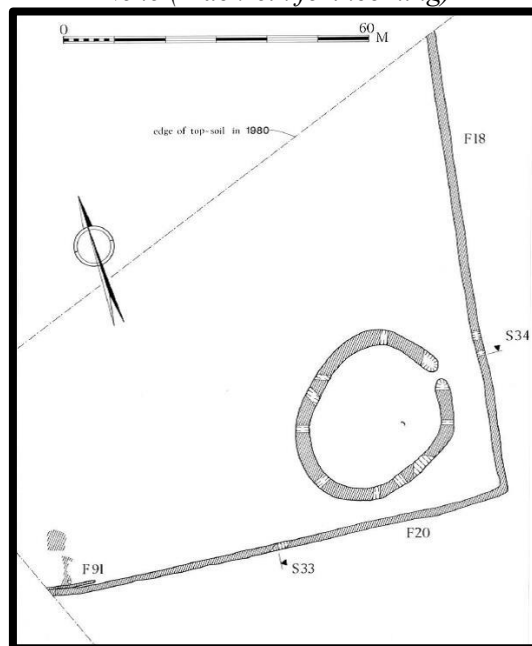
The excavations and finds described in the forthcoming report (Mackreth forthcoming) were carried out or made between 1979 and 1984. The bulk of the excavation was over by mid-September 1980 having begun in October 1979. There was a second season of excavation from October 1981 to April 1982. The work 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)

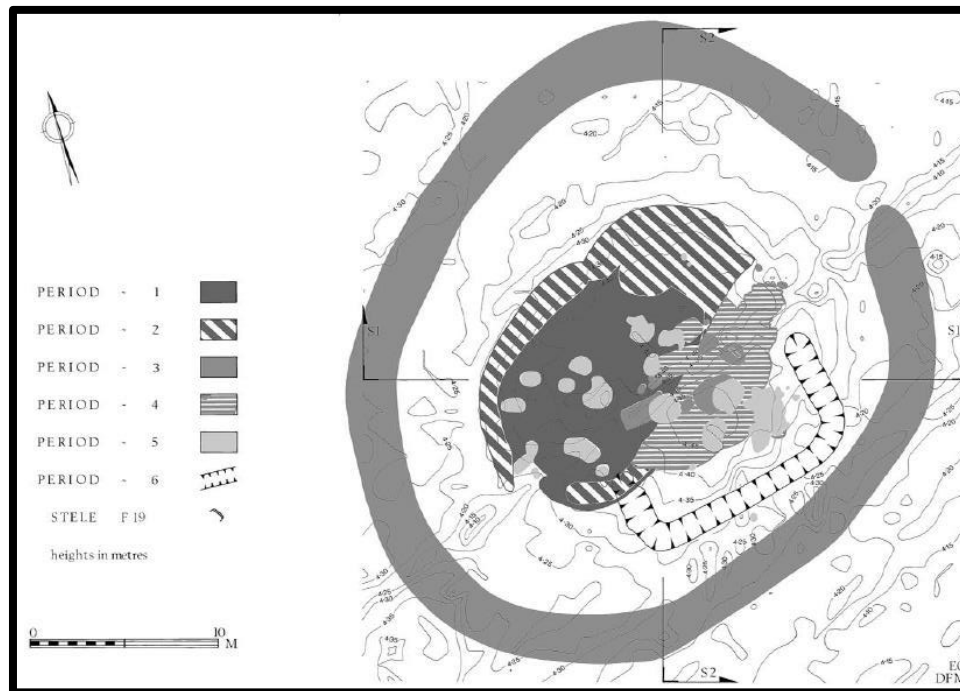


**Figure 10.3** Detail of the eastern most barrow with its entrance (Mackreth forthcoming)

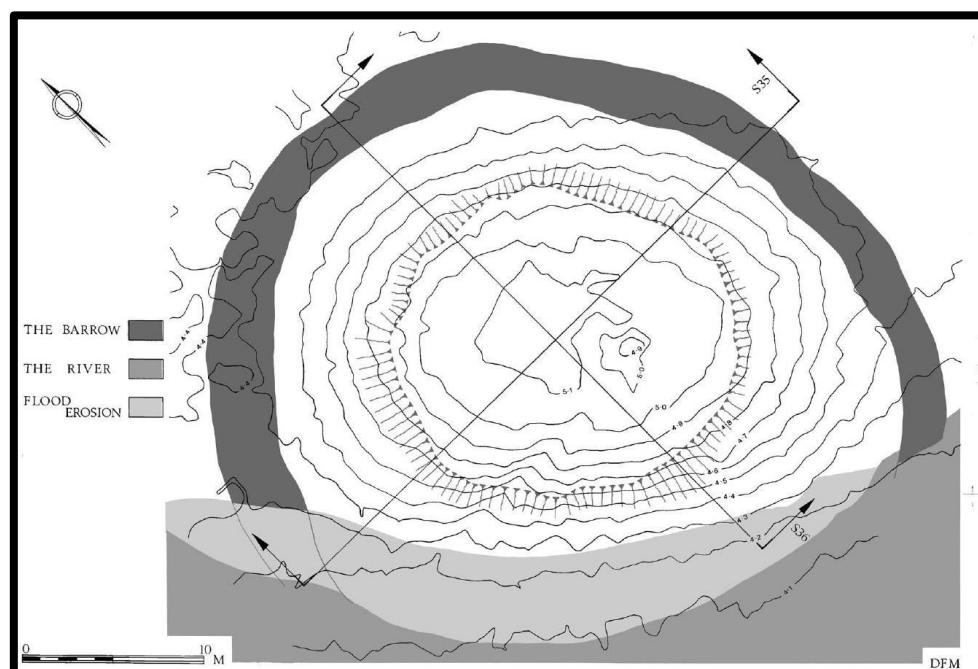
Age using the Barrow, and the discovery of seven La Tène swords, other weapons and currency bars in the silted up bed of the Nene should be ascribed to this. Some of the complete objects showed signs of having been “killed”. There were indications that religious practice carried on until the Early Saxon 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 10.4** Chronological sequences of the eastern barrow which ranged from the late Neolithic to the middle Bronze Age but continued in use as a ritual marker on the landscape until the Saxon period. (Mackreth forthcoming)



**Figure 10.5** Detail of the western barrow showing the erosion caused by the river on the south side of the monument (Mackreth forthcoming)



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



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

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

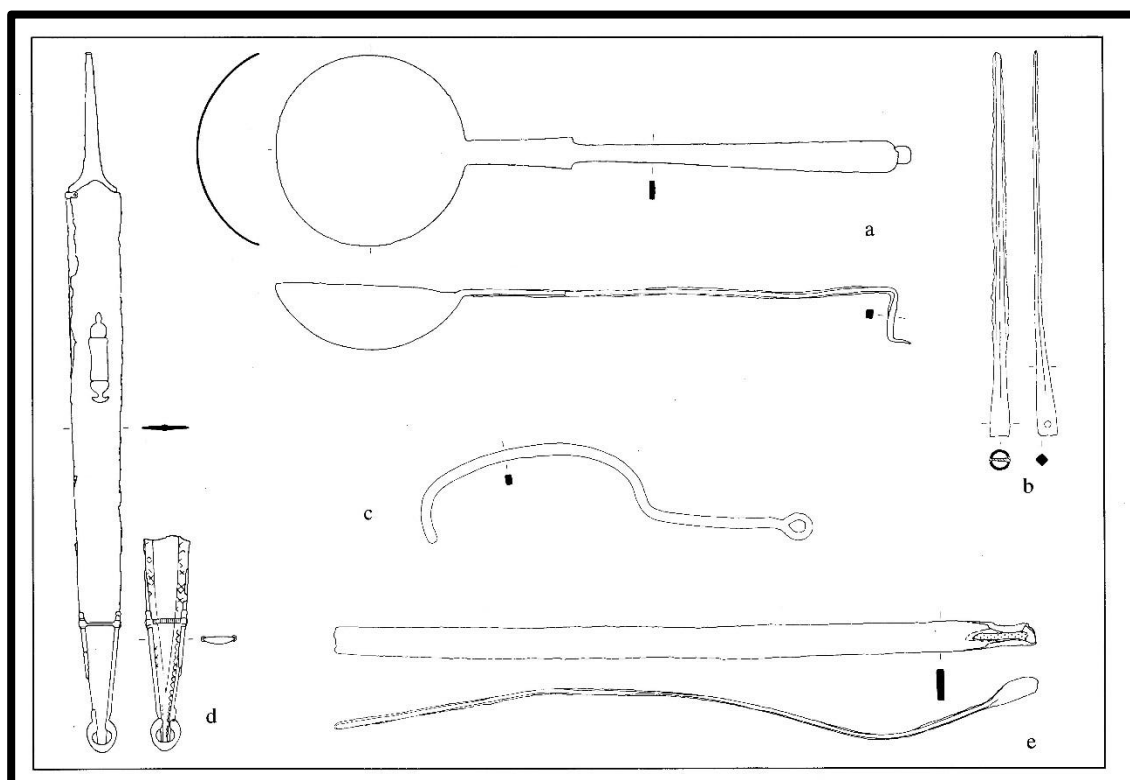
The third sword from Orton Meadows is very different. Its blade is narrow and long (855 mm) – almost the longest La-Tène sword from Britain – and it has parallel sides and a rounded tip. This is a typical La-Tène III slashing sword, as opposed to the La-Tène I sword which was designed for thrusting as 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.

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

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

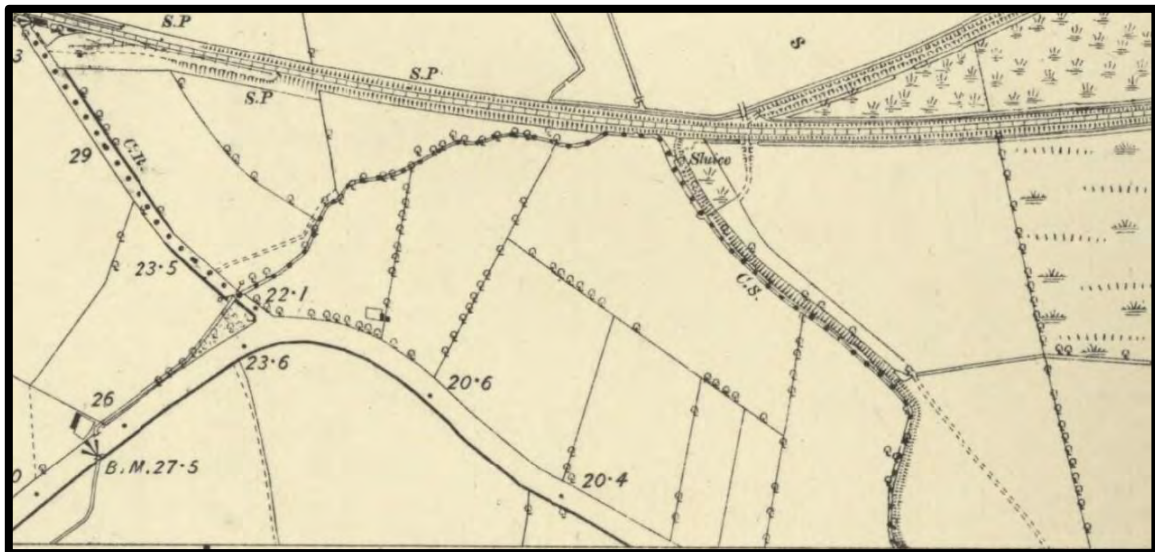
A haft-flanged axe was found during construction work at TL163969 in the bucket of a JCB digger. The item was probably made around 1200 BC and is reported by Green (1977). This item could be included in the other finds of IA metalwork reported as Sites 10.2, 10.3, 10.5 and 10.8.

<b>Site number</b>	10.10	<b>Parish</b>	Orton/L Orton W	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>		General		<b>Grid Ref</b>	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Med/ post med	<b>Type</b>	Cultivation features/ enclosure	<b>Management</b>	PG	<b>Importance</b>	Local
<b>References</b>		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.							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor		<b>Measure 2</b> Fair		<b>Measure 3</b> Poor			

There are local features such as hedges that still survive from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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.



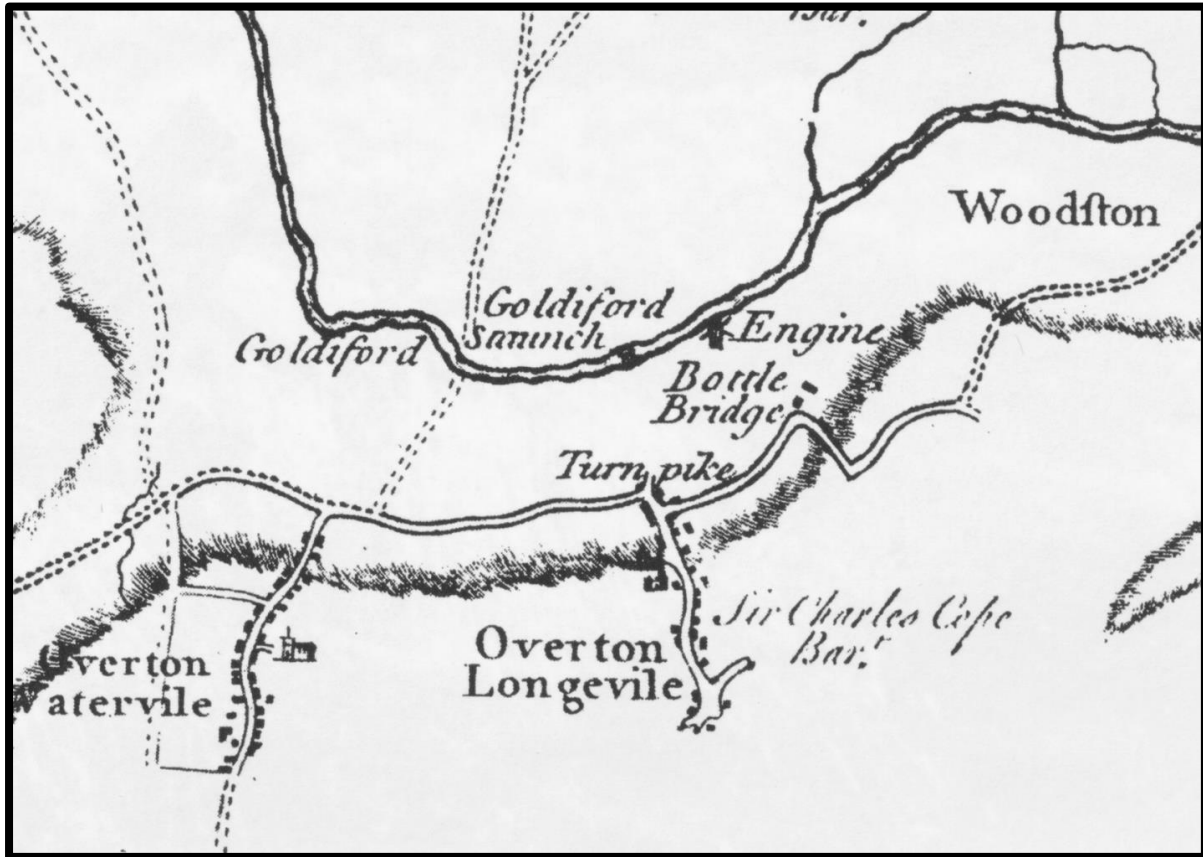
**Figure 11.1** Area 11 and its historical and archaeological assets  
(site numbers refer to the listed sites below)

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		Measure 2		Measure 3			
		Fair		Possibly destroyed		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			

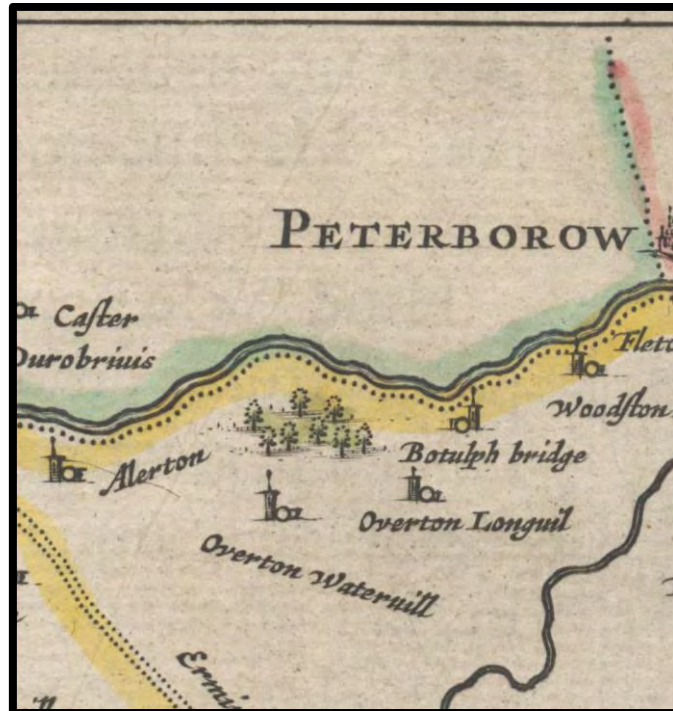
The site of the former church of All Saints church Botolph Bridge. The village of Botolph Bridge is mentioned in Domesday Book where it is termed '*Botuluesbrige*' (Mawer and Stenton 1926, 194). It was formerly a separate parish, the church of which is mentioned in Domesday Book. It consisted of the 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 'Bottlebridge'. (Private Collection)*



**Figure 11.5** Detail from a map dated 1649 by William Bleau showing the site of the village and church here called Botolph 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*).



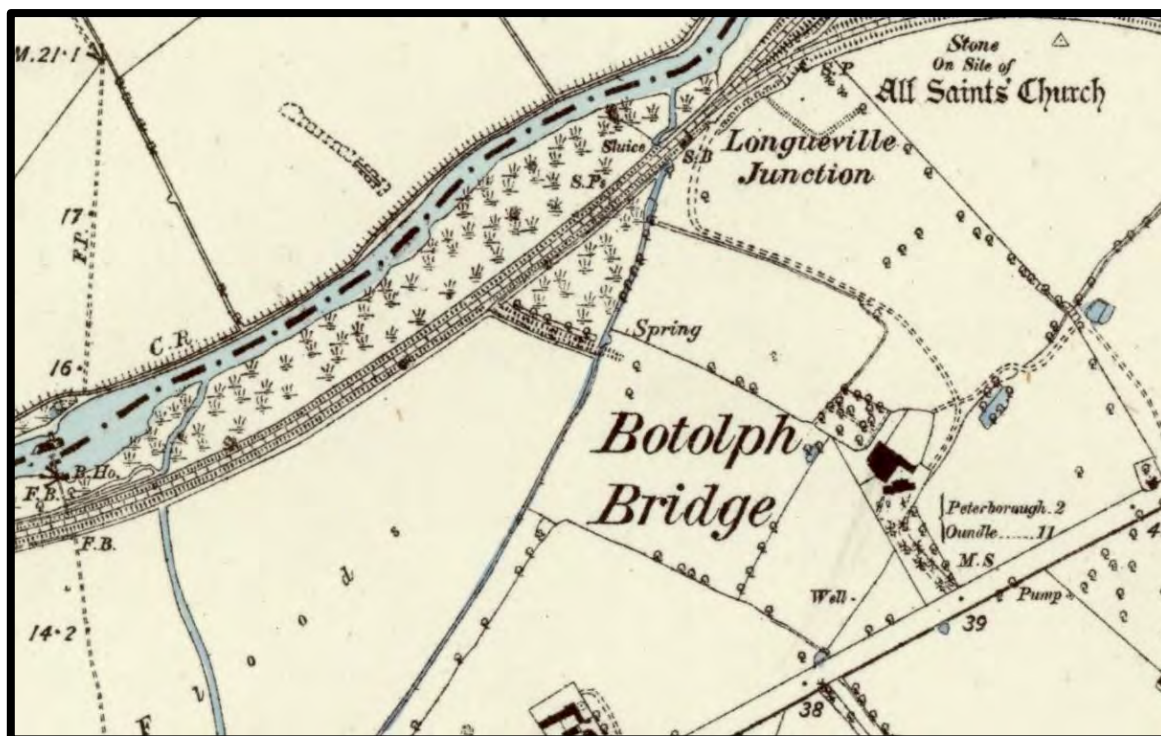


Figure 11.7 Detail from the OS map showing the position of the church of All Saints (OS 6 inch Northants VIII. SW. 1886)

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		

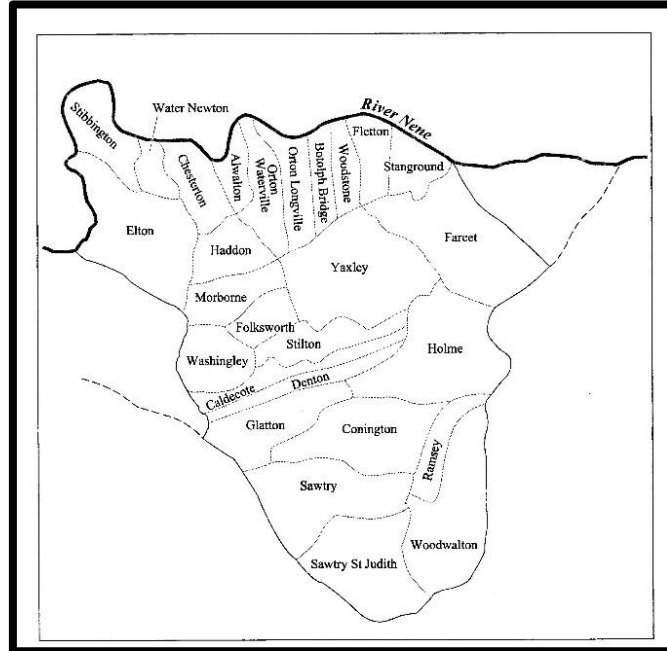
The manor(s) and village of Botolph Bridge are interlinked and although the HER separates them out they are here treated as a single, integrated area

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*



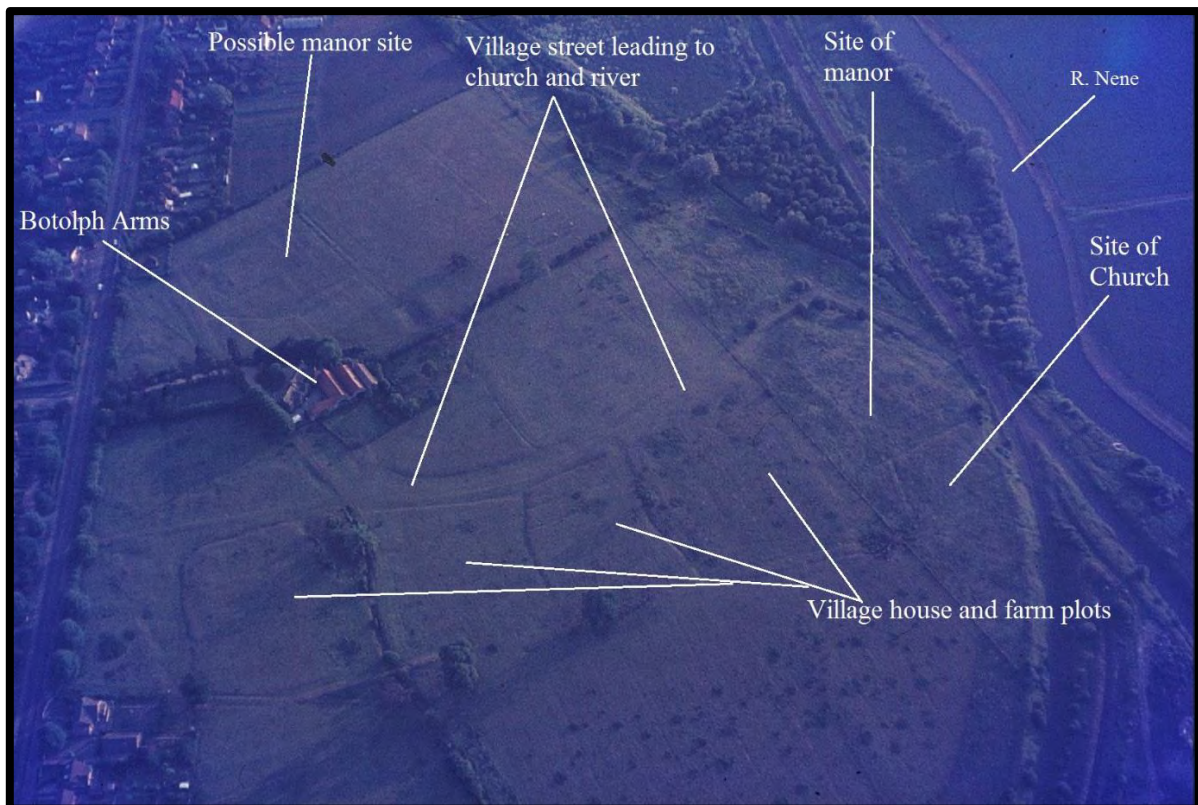
manor and the small manor of *Overton* (VCH 1936). The site of one of these manors can be identified within Area 11. and to the south of the site of the church and is shown in Figure 11.9a and 11.9b. Botolphbridge or Bottlebridge is now only a hamlet in Orton Longueville parish, containing a few houses 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).*

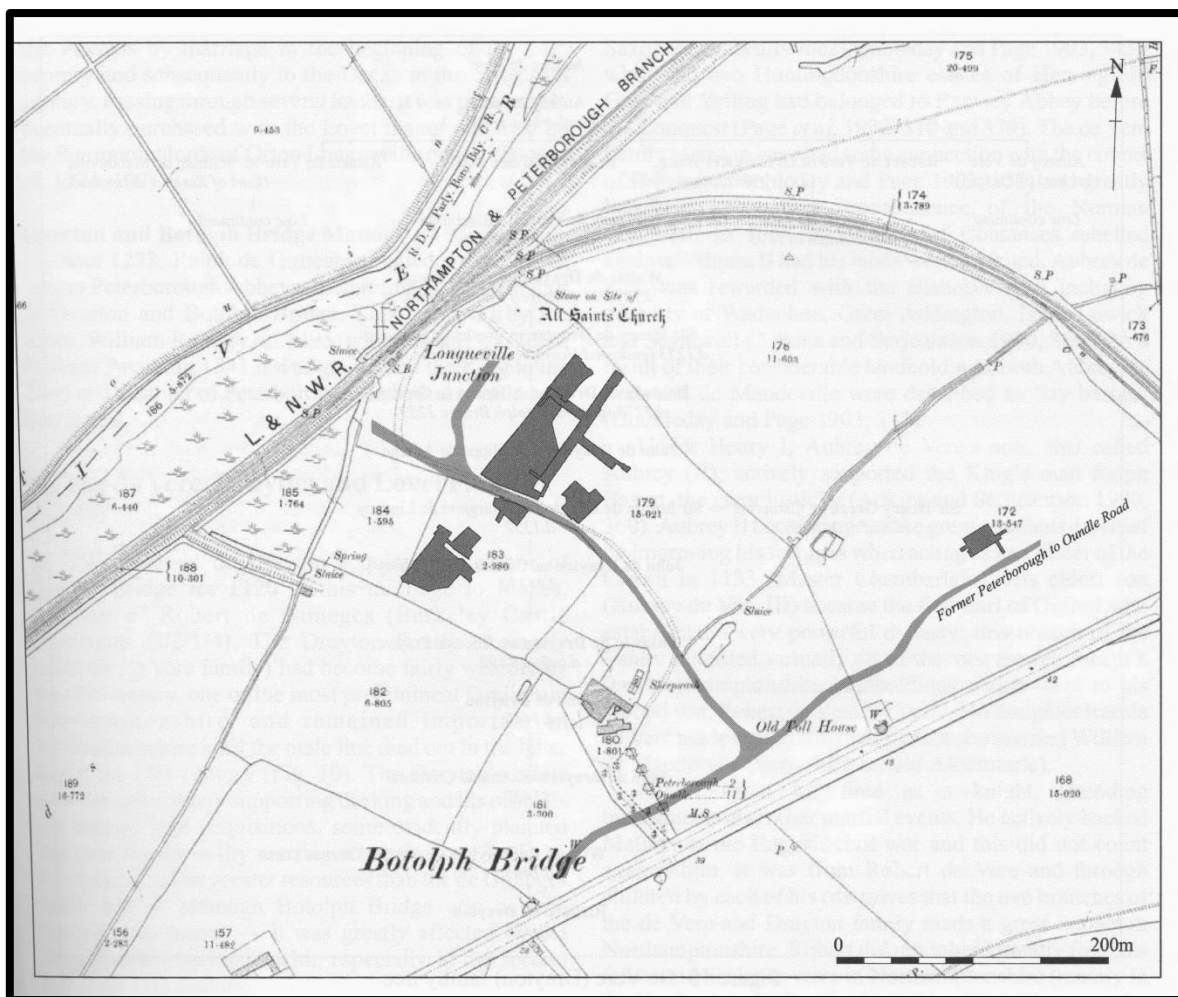


*Figure 11.9a Air photograph looking south west showing the area of Botolph Bridge village, Church and manors (SGU/NVAT)*



**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 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

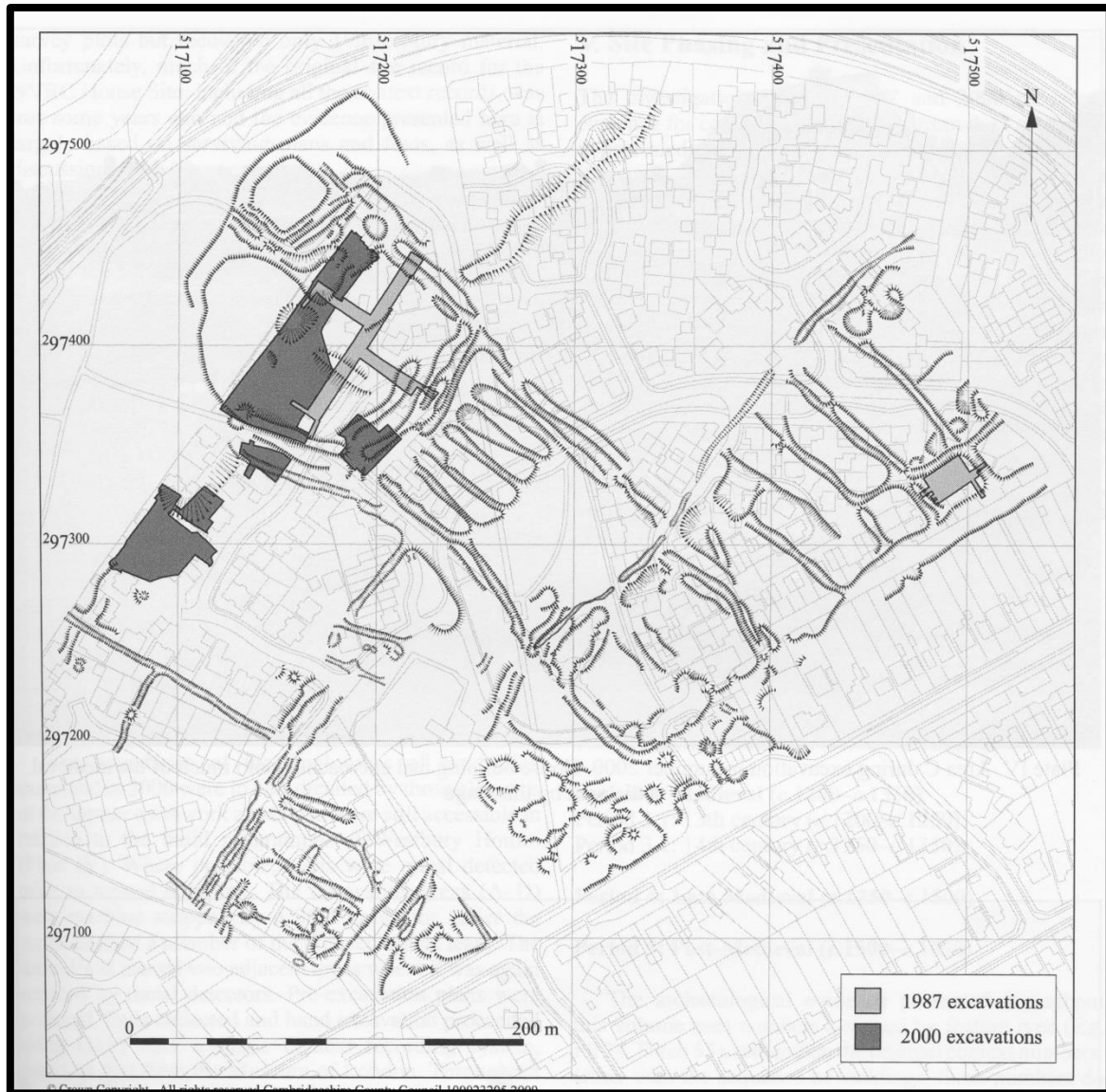


**Figure 11.10** Areas of excavation over the whole complex of Botolph Bridge deserted medieval village (Spoerry and Atkins 2015. Fig 9).

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.

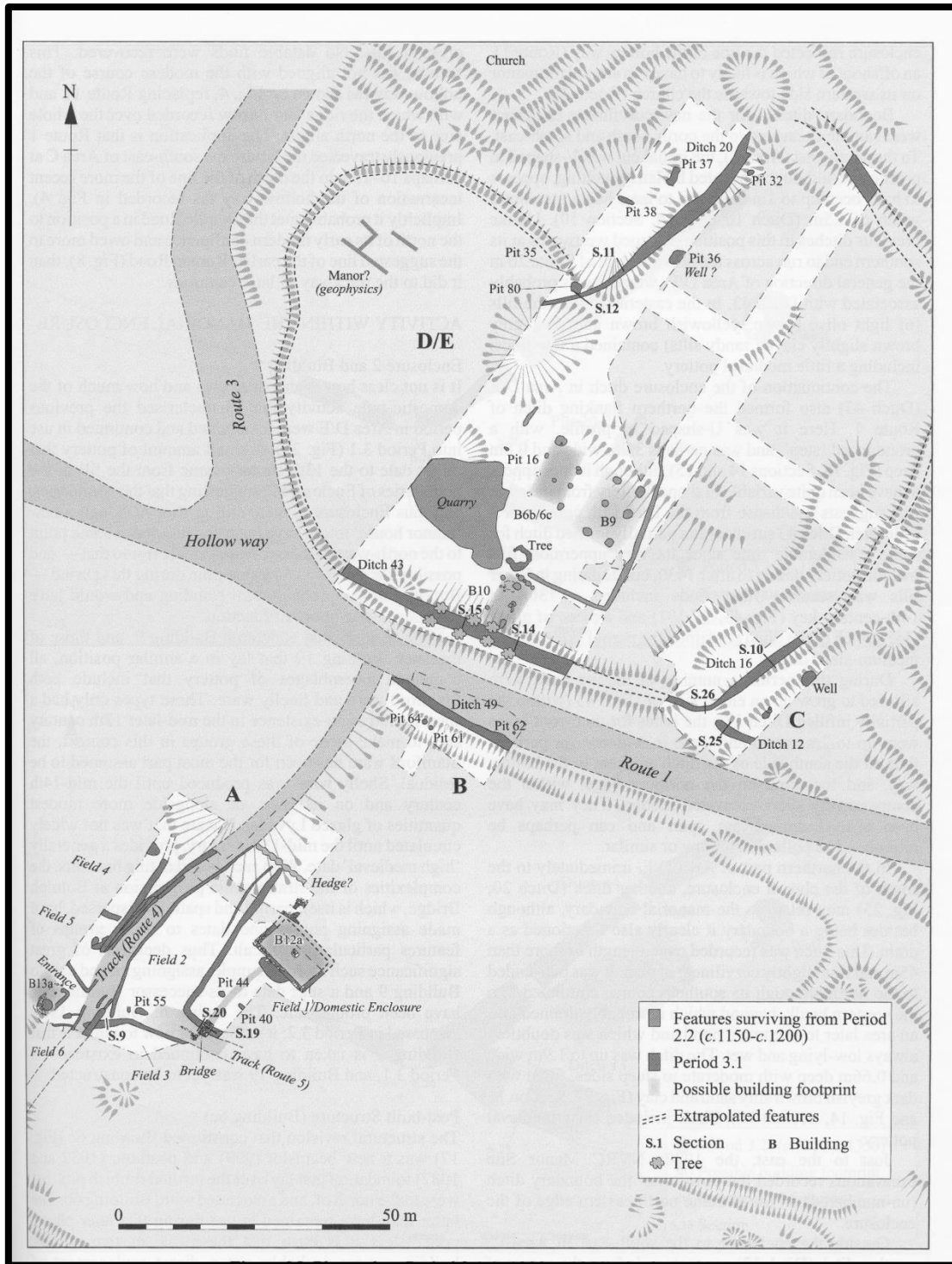




**Figure 11.11** Earthwork survey by Challands showing the medieval DMV remains superimposed on the existing housing development (after Challands 1982 – see also Spoerry and Atkins 2015 Fig 5)

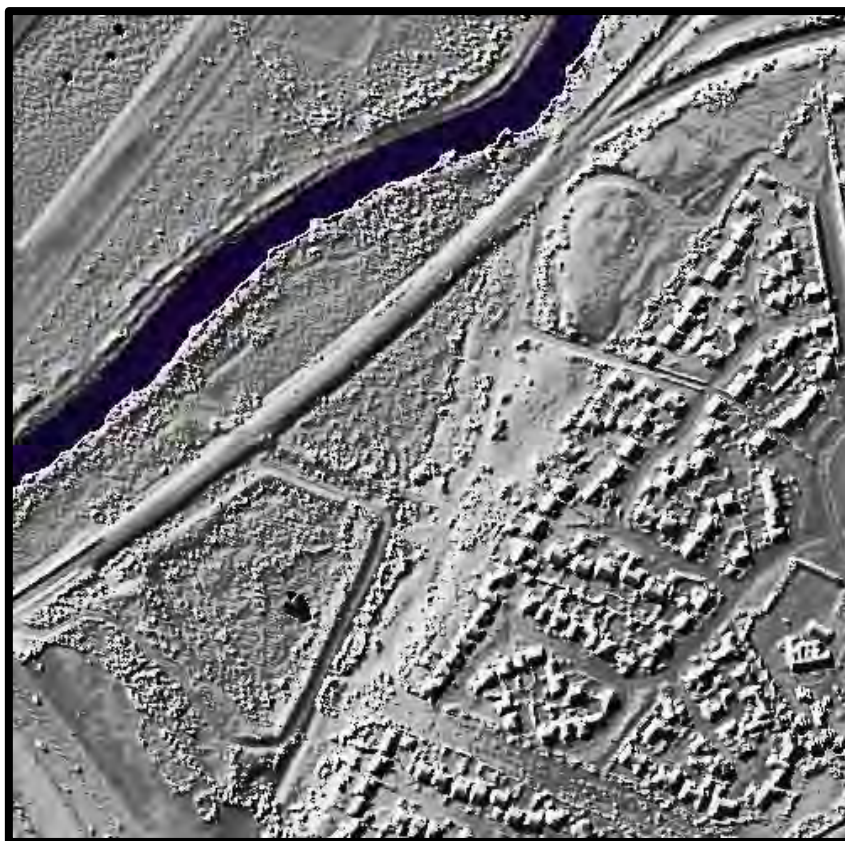
The excavation of part of the complex that appears to have formed one of the manors within the village can be seen in Figure 11.12. The history of the site is interesting as it sits close to the river Nene and next to an important river crossing – hence the place name. The site was mentioned in Domesday 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.

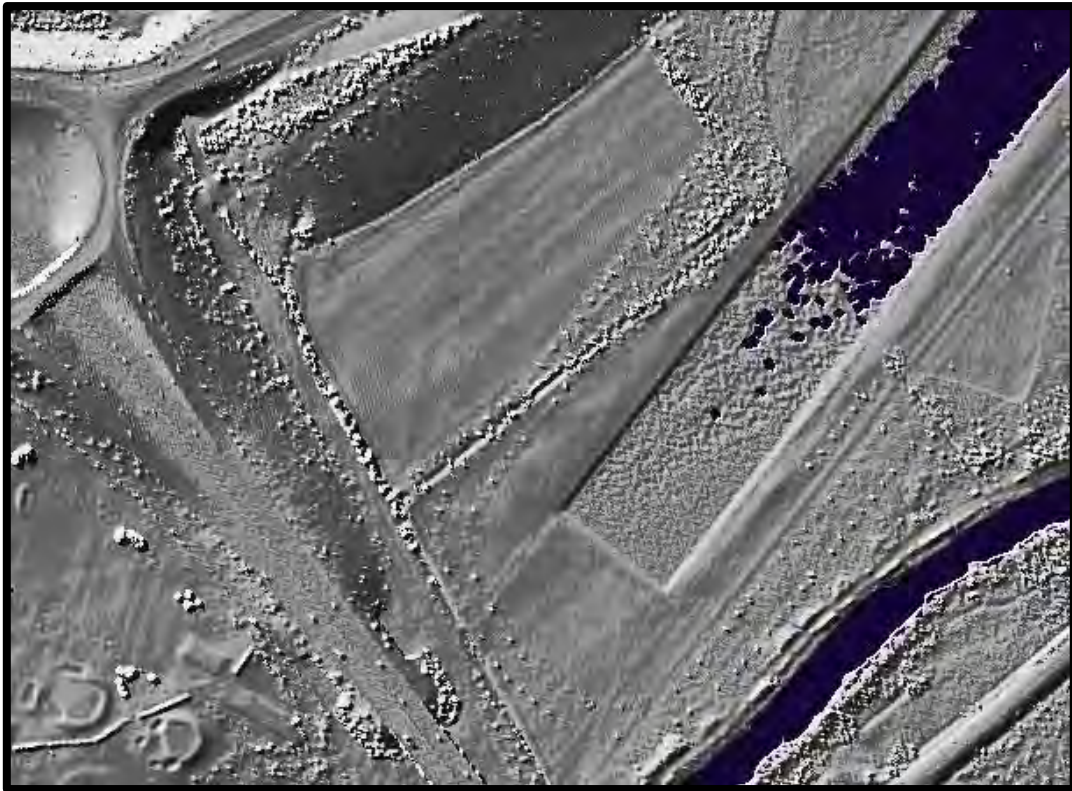
<b>Site number</b>	12.1	<b>Parish</b>	Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>		TL166976	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	RB	<b>Type</b>	road	<b>Management</b>	LA S/W	<b>Importance</b>	Local*
<b>References</b>									
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure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

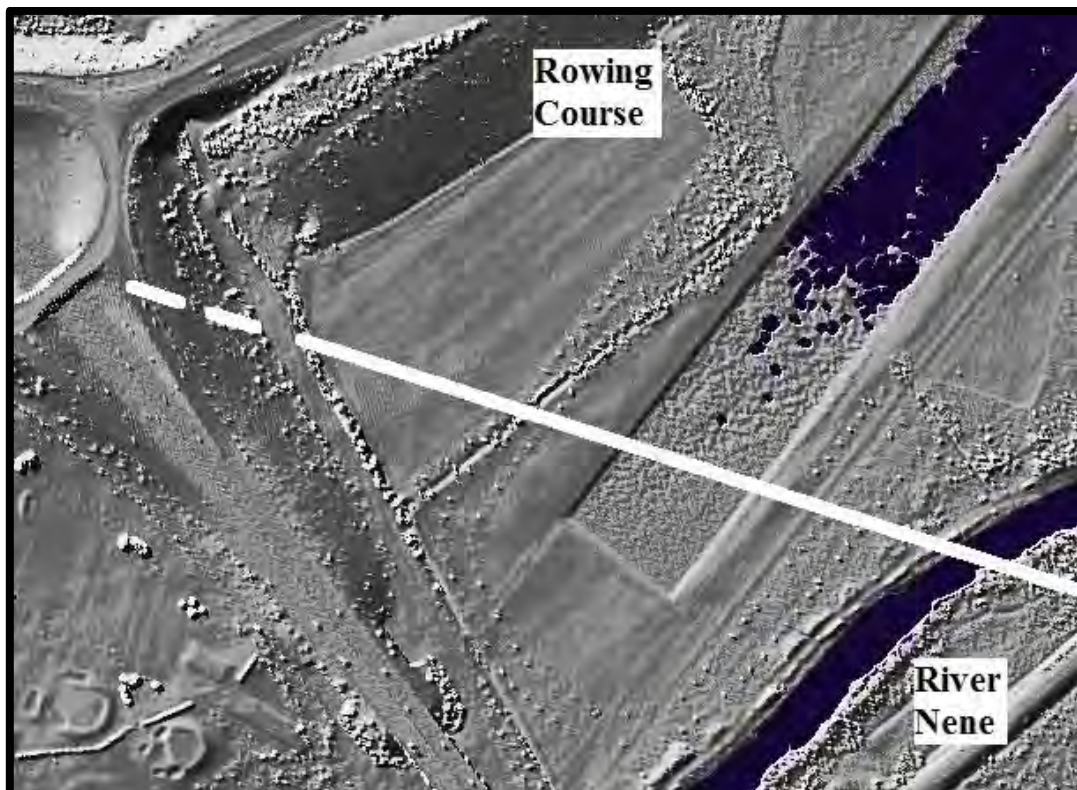


**Figure 12.3** Air photograph looking northeast showing the possible line of a Roman road making for the crossing of the river Nene opposite Botolph Bridge. The Longthorpe parkway is to the top of the image and the rowing course is yet to be built. (SGU/NVAT)





*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)

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

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

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

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

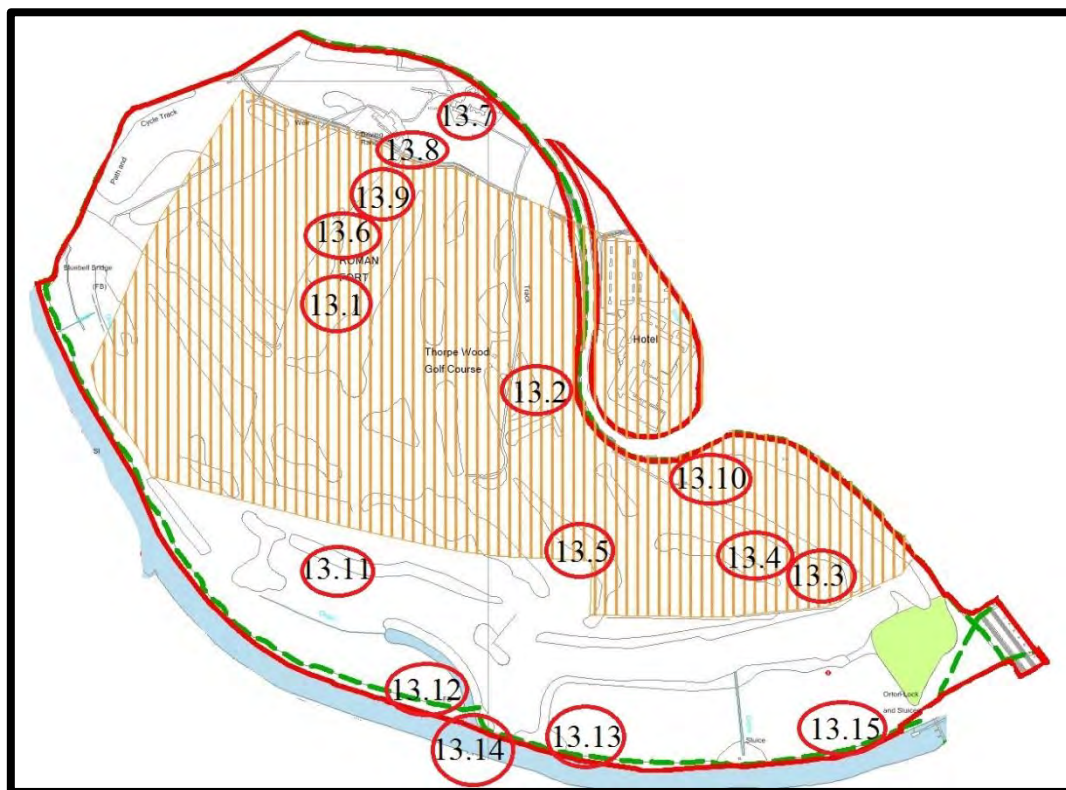


**Figure 12.6** Detail from the OS 6 inch map showing the layout of fields in the eastern part of Area 12 with the line of the 'rifle range' and its 'butts' (target) marked (OS 6 inch Northants VII SW 1886)

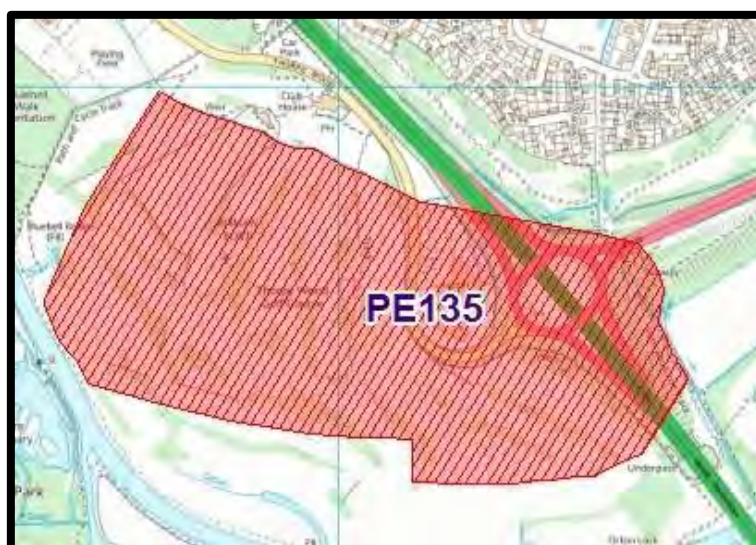


## **Area 13**

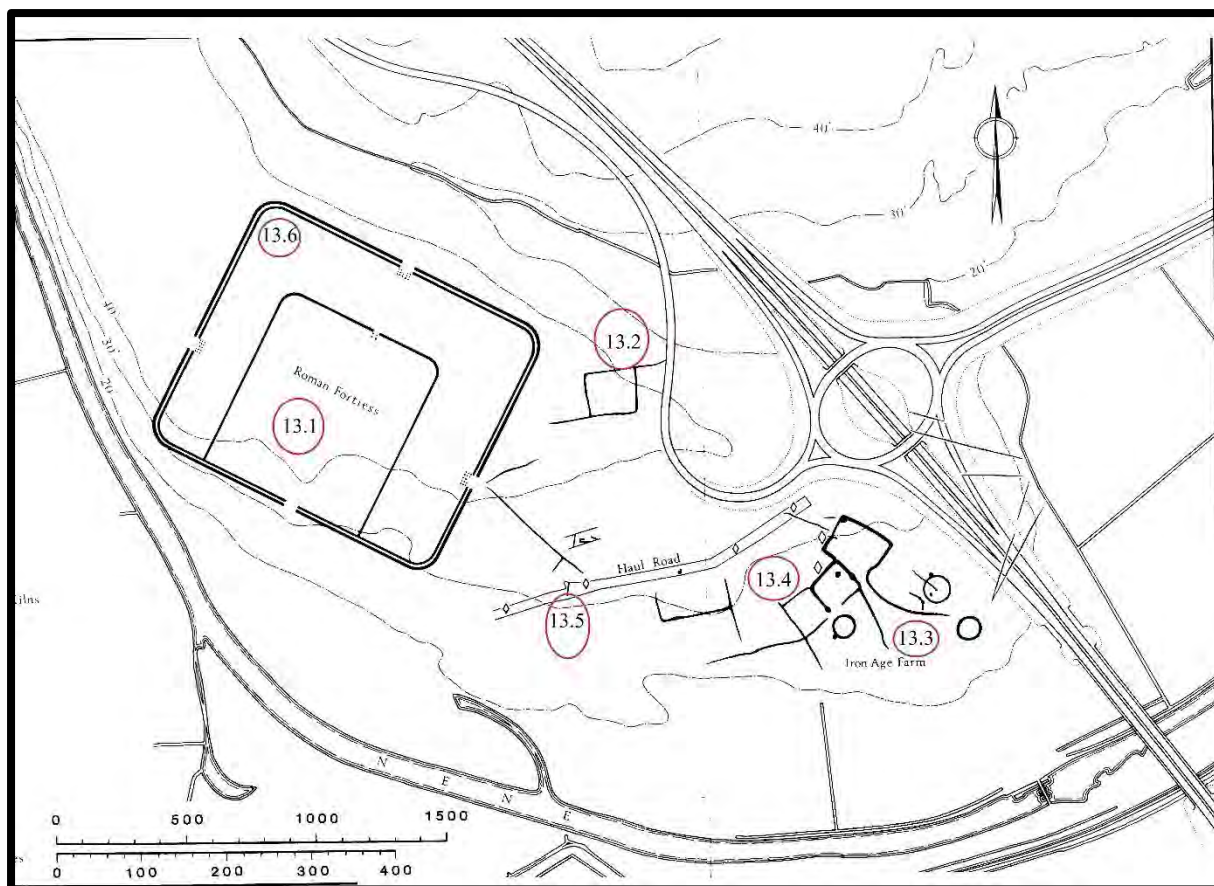
Area 13 is bounded by the river Nene on the south and west, the edge of the Bluebell Walk Plantation and playing fields to the north-west and by roads on the east. The area of Area 13 is shown in Figure 3 and in Figure 13.1.



**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.

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



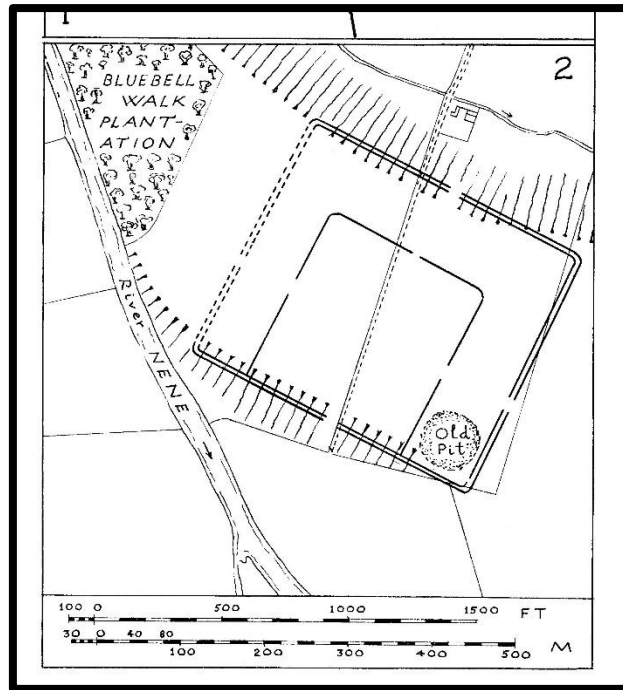


Figure 13.4 General plan of the fortress (Frere and St Joseph 1974. Fig 1.2)

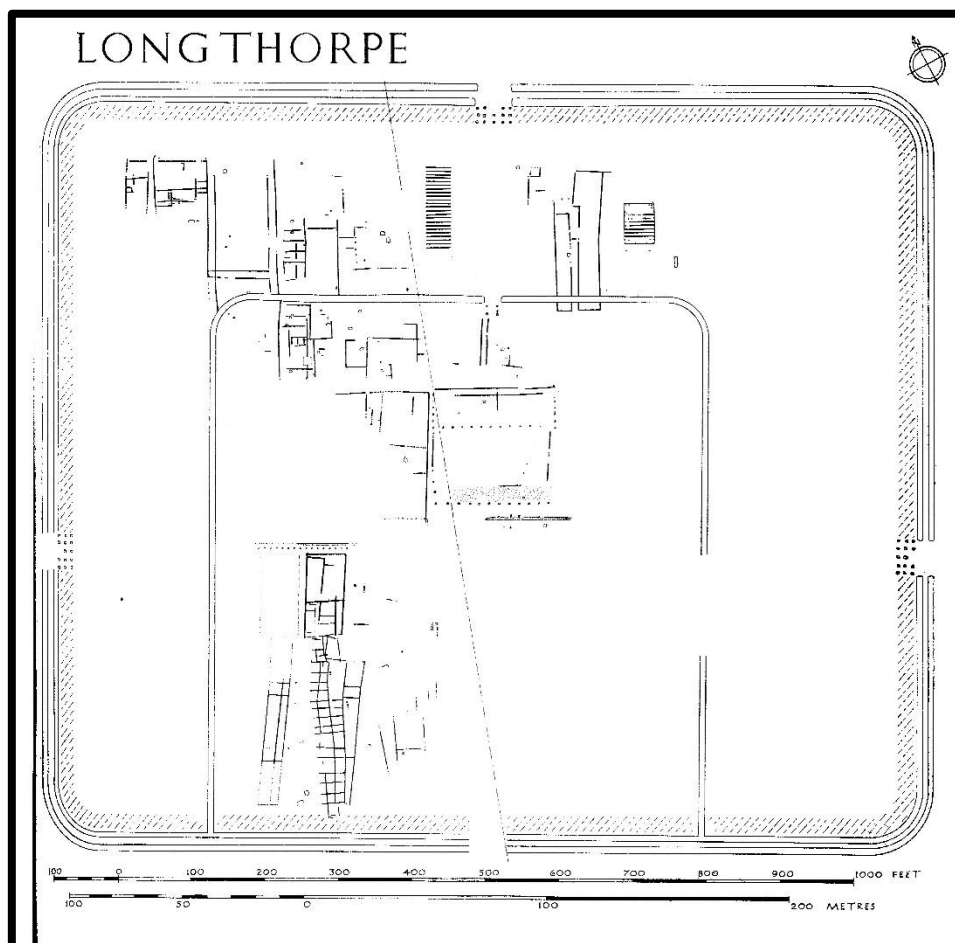


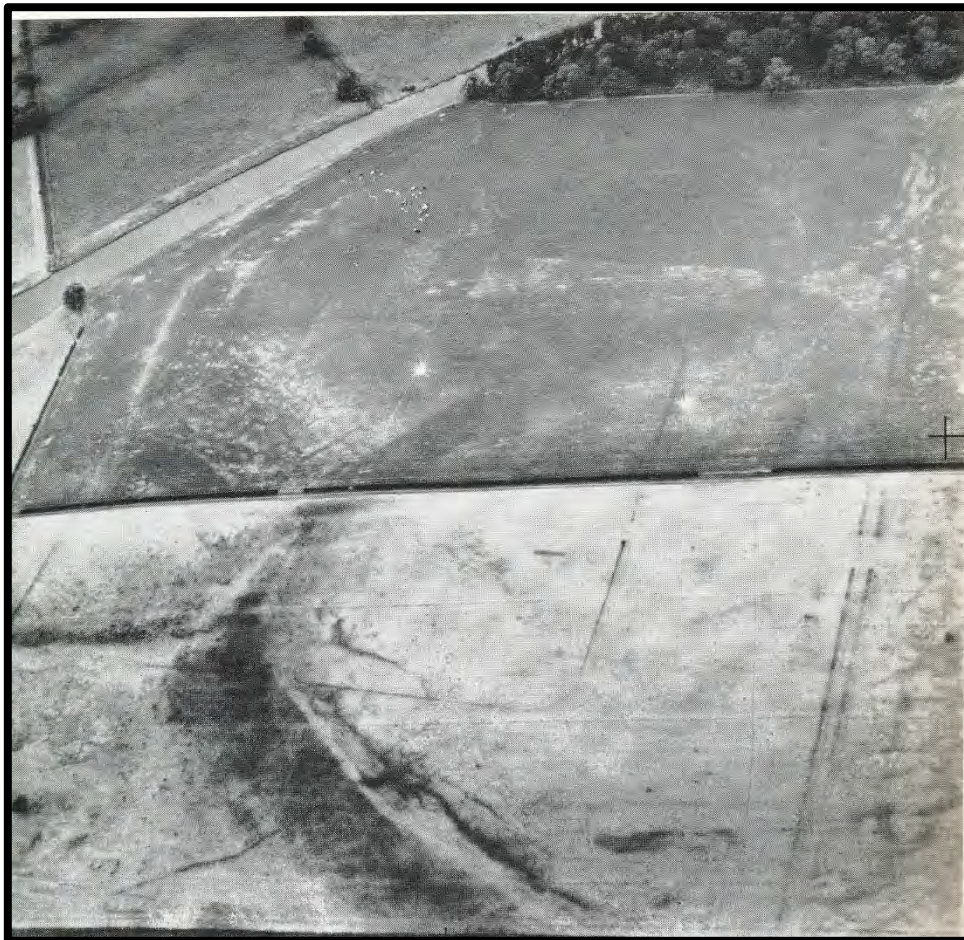
Figure 13.5 the plan of the two periods of the Roman fortress with an outer (earlier) and an inner (later) set of defences. (Frere and St Joseph 1974)

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).

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

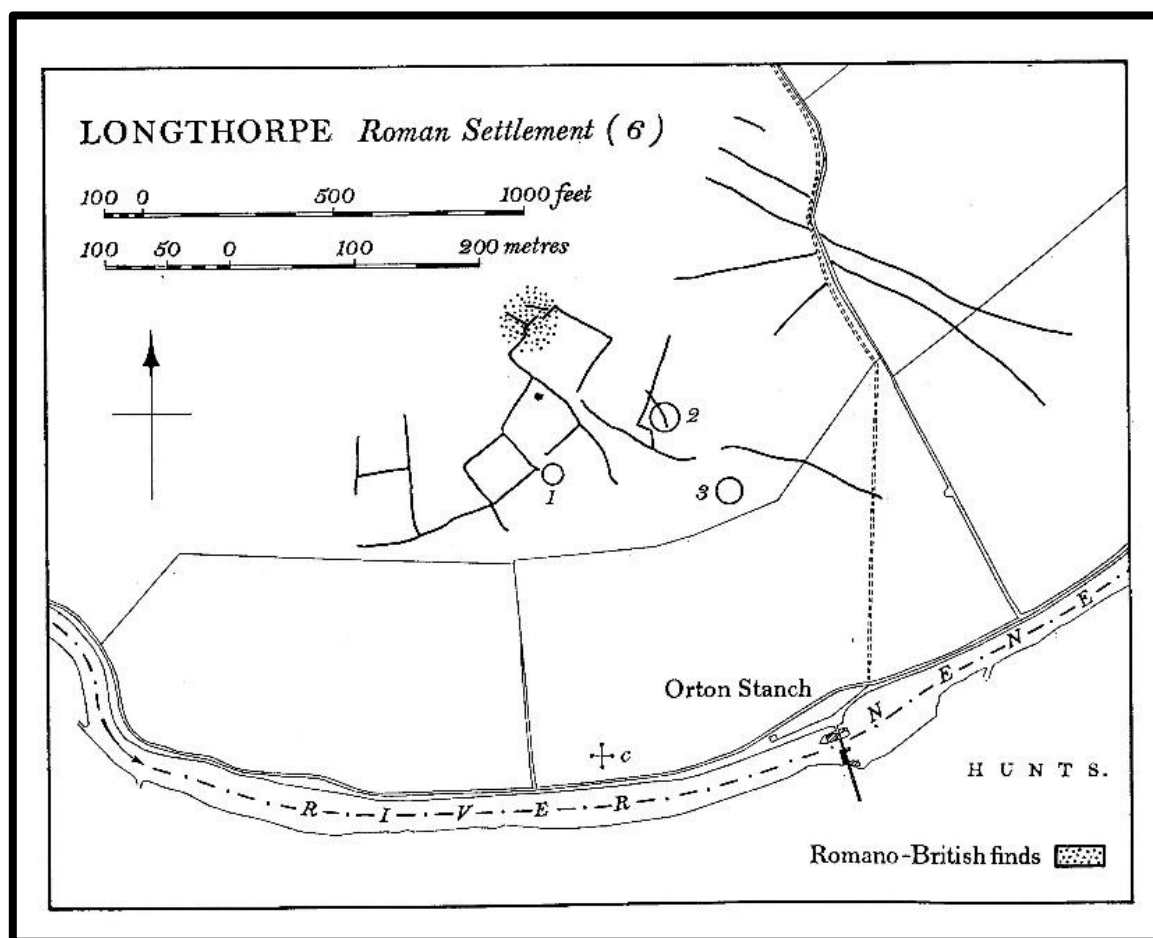
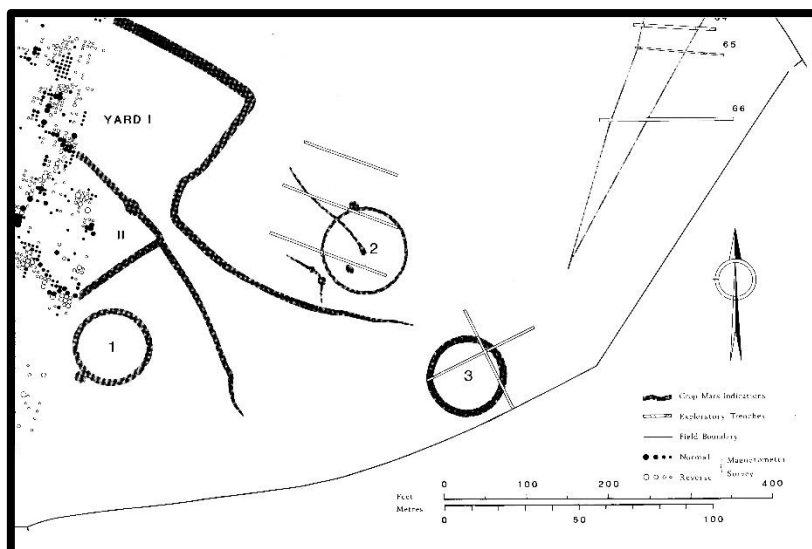
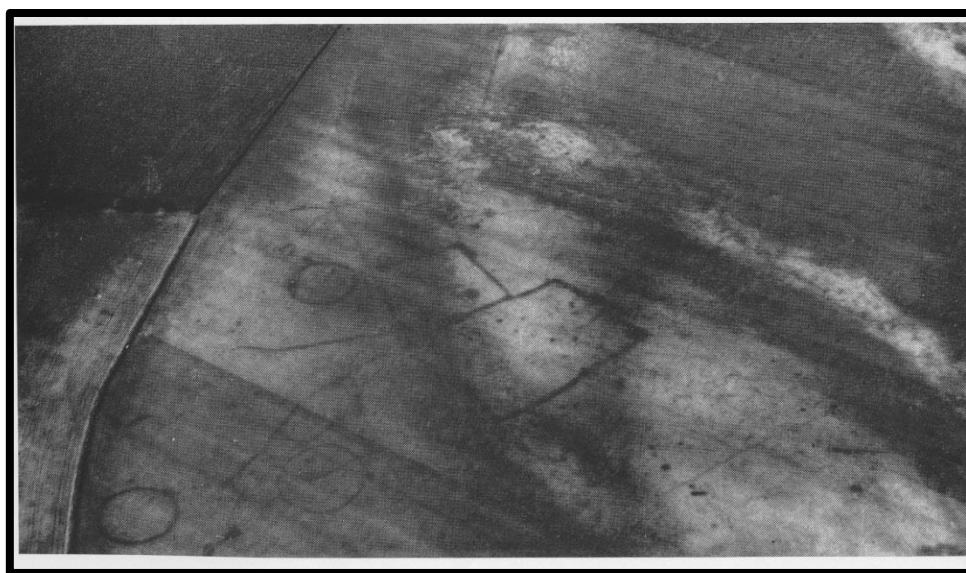


Figure 13.9 Sites 13.3 -the three ring ditches of Bronze Age date and Site 13.4- the Iron Age farmstead. (RCHM 1969 Fig 2)



**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.

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

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

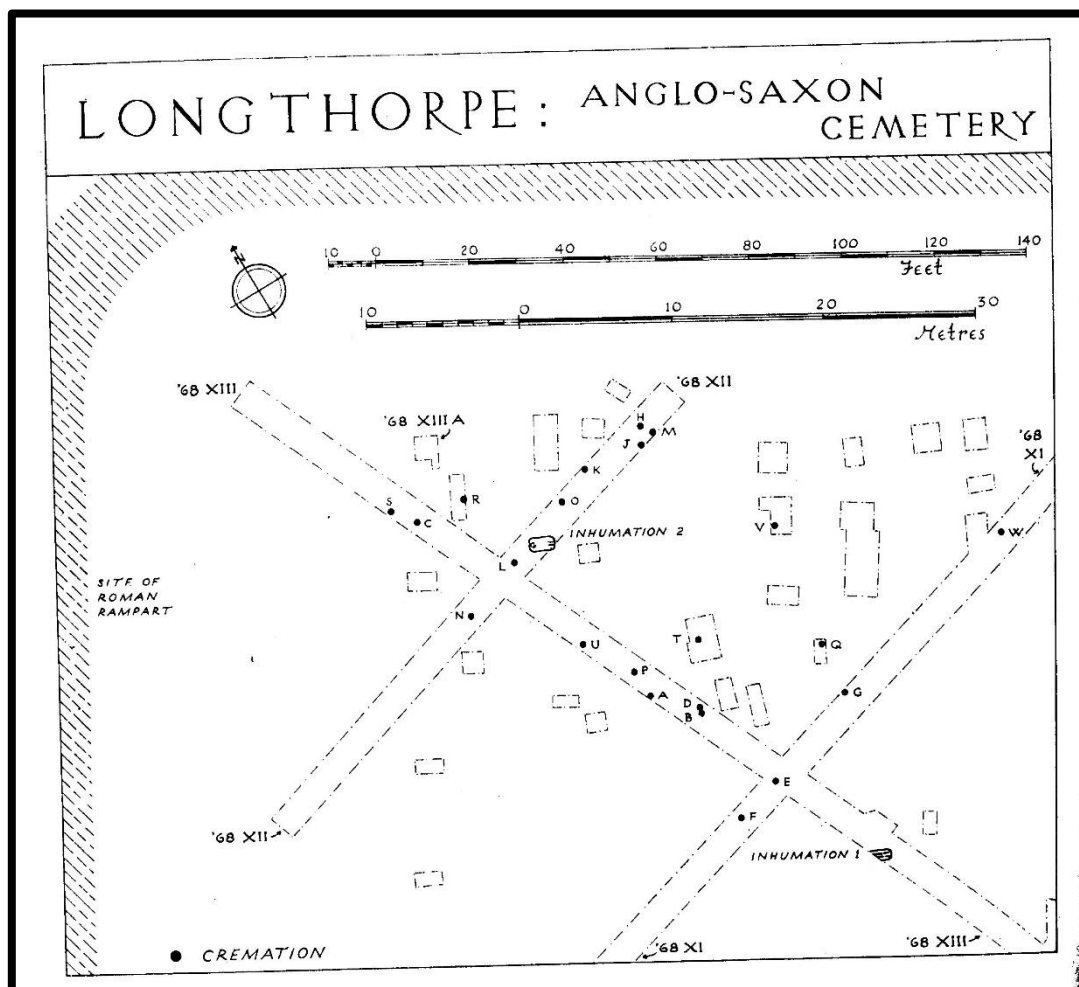


Figure 13.12 The location of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery within the NW corner of the Roman fortress. (Frere and St Joseph 1974. Fig 58)

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 Fields .....in 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 Anglo-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.

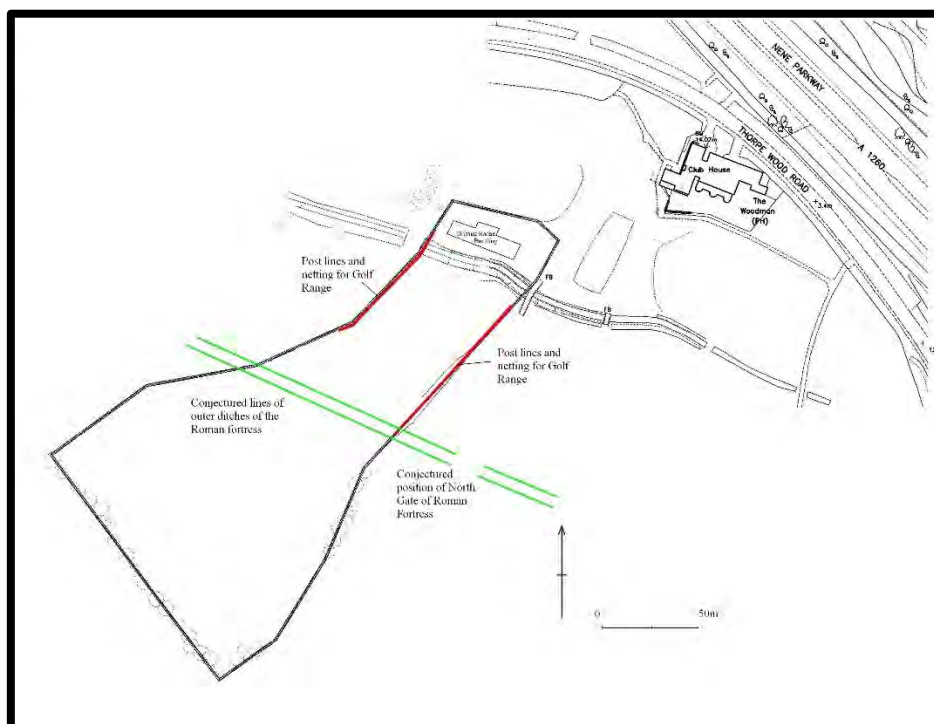
<b>Site number</b>	13.8	<b>Parish</b>	Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>			<b>Grid Ref</b>		TL51590/29795
<b>HER</b>	52185	<b>Period</b>	Med	<b>Type</b>	Pit/pot	<b>Management</b>	GCM/LA	<b>Importance</b>	Local
<b>References</b>		HER							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b>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

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



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

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

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

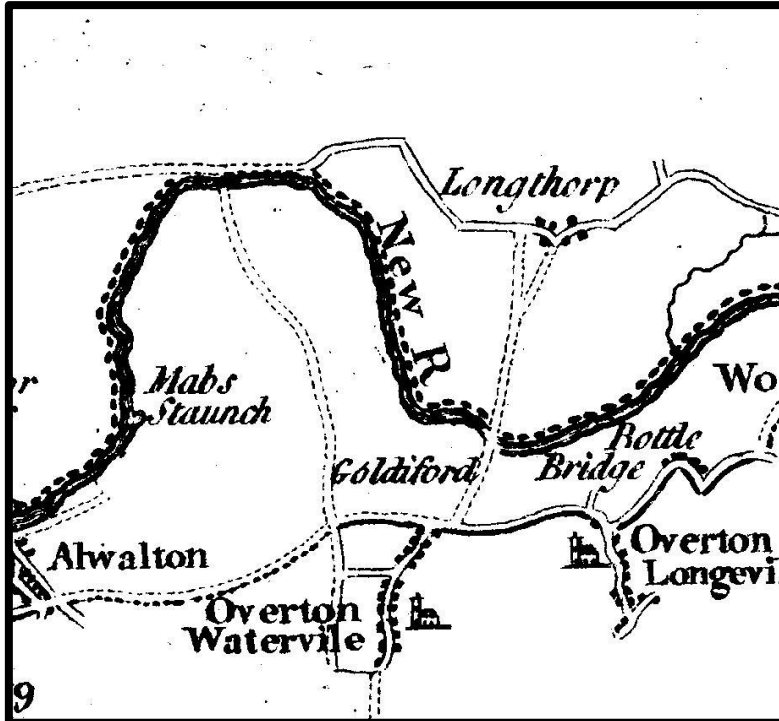
<b>Site no</b>	13.12	<b>Parish</b>	Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL 15929425		
<b>HER</b>	04321	<b>Period</b>	RB? /medieval	<b>Type</b>	Ford	<b>Management</b>	River bank	<b>Importance</b>	Local*
<b>References</b>		HER Mawer and Stenton 1926. 195 Jefferys 1768 Cary 1787						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

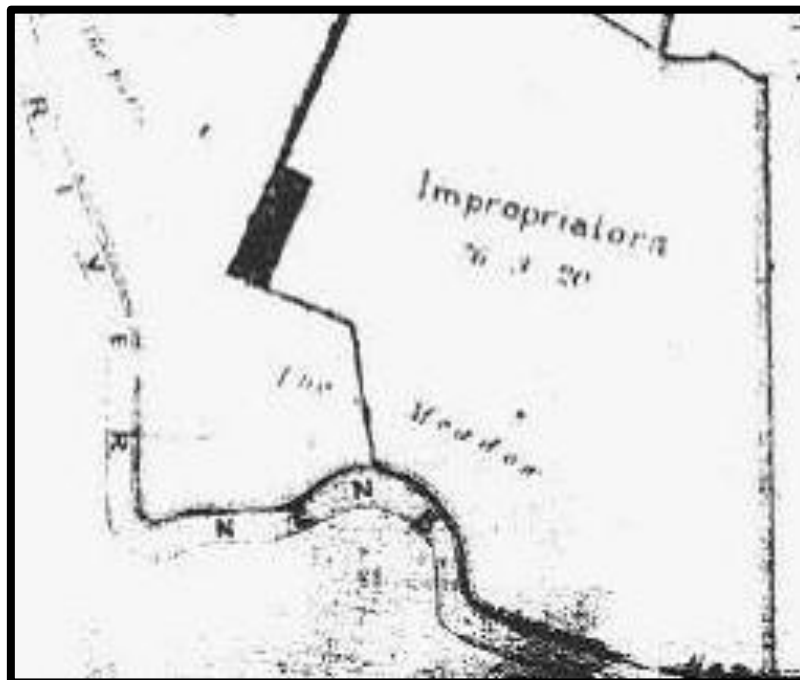
This route is of considerable significance as it is mentioned in 955 and could be much earlier and have provided a route across the Nene in the Roman period for access to the fortress at Longthorpe.

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.

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

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

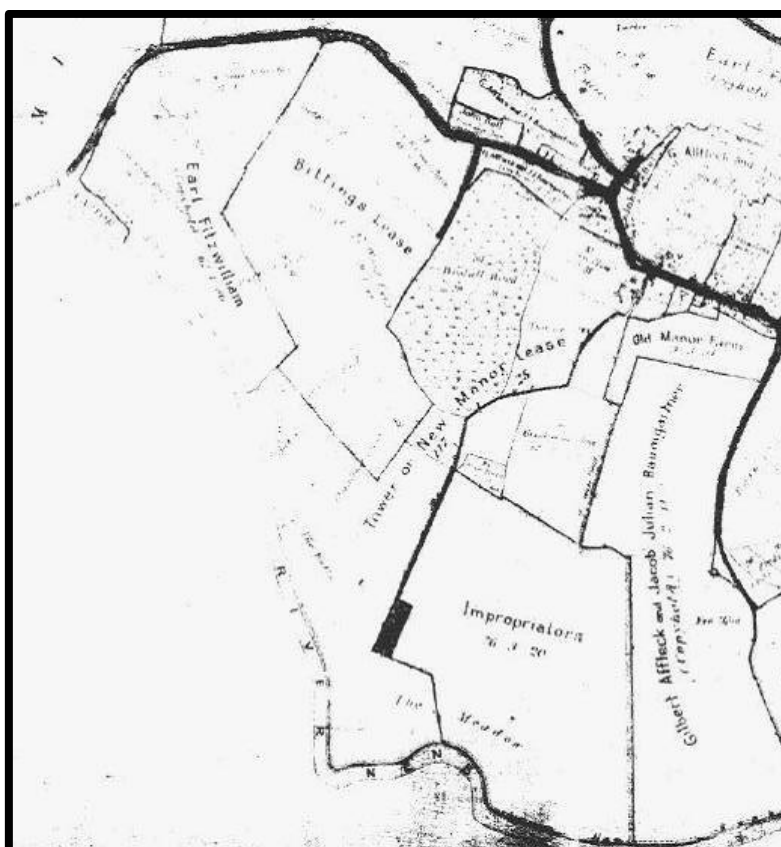
Roman pottery found during a dredging operation along the river bank in 1954 by G.W. Abbott. No further details.

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



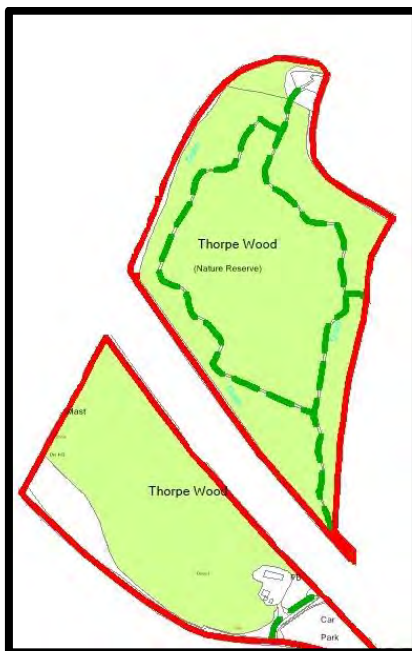


**Figure 13.17.** Detail of the area covered by Area 13 showing the field layout in 1886 showing that field subdivision had occurred between the date of the 1814 map and 1886.  
(OS 6 inch Northants VIII SW)

## **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).

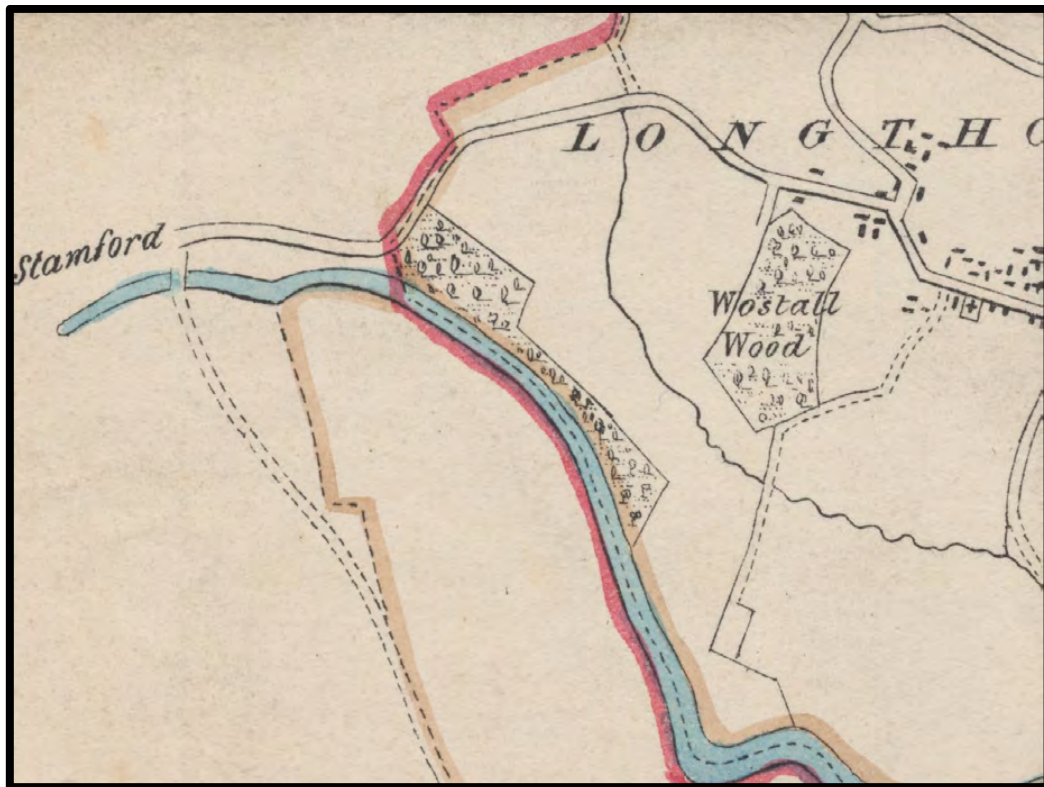
Throughout the medieval period Thorpe Wood appears to have been part of a larger mosaic of woodlands and heaths that was on the eastern edge of Rockingham Forest. It appears to have been part of the holding of the Abbey at Peterborough and was perhaps used as a hunting area or for timber, while at the 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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)

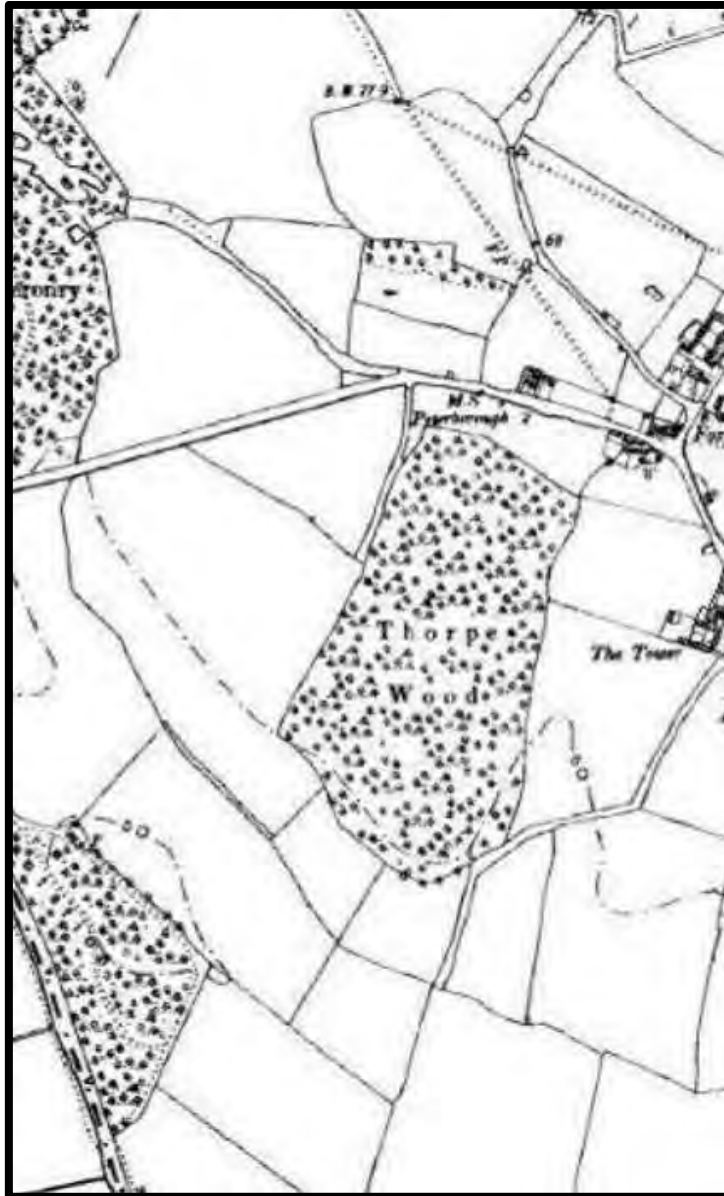


*Figure 14.4 Detail of a map by Robert Dawson dated 1832 showing Wostall Wood.  
(Private Collection)*



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



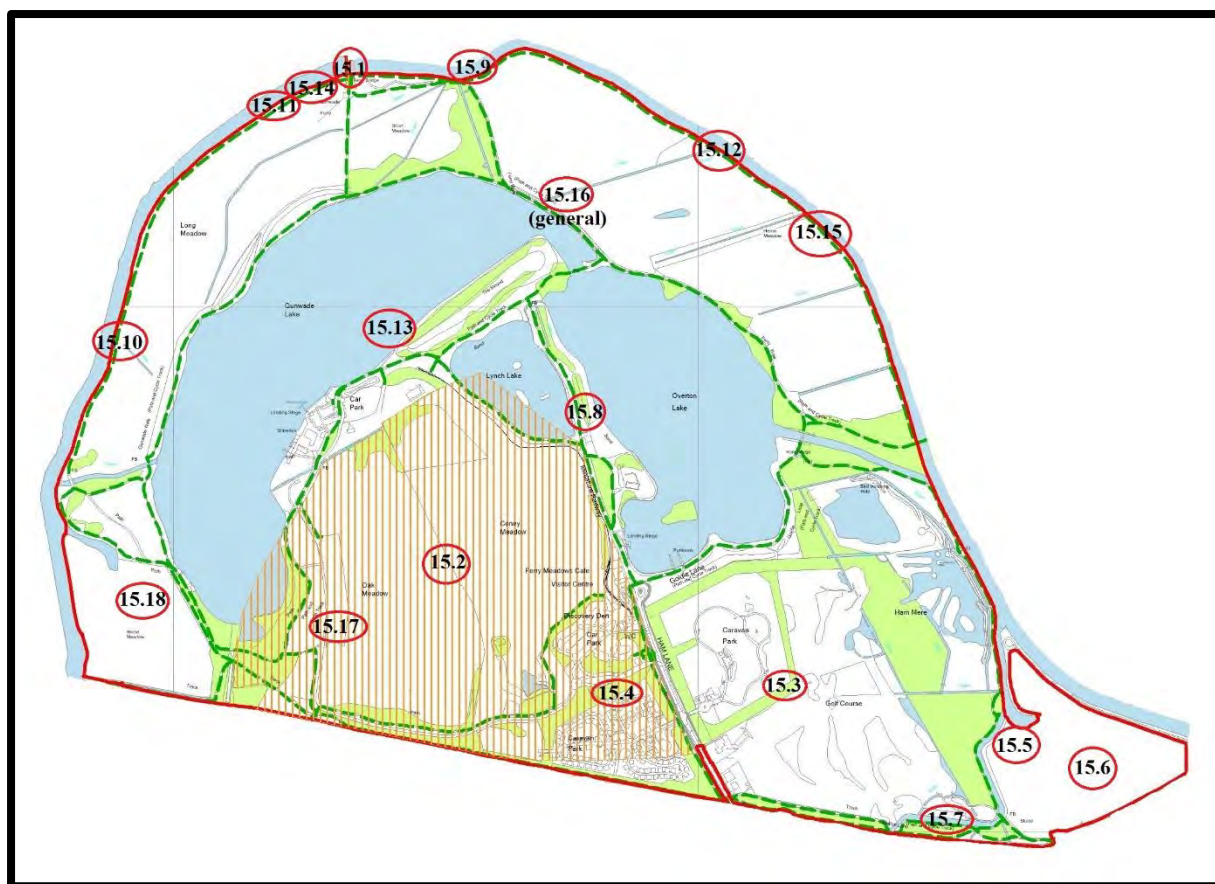


**Figure 14.6** Detail from the 1902 OS 6 inch map showing the wood called Thorpe Wood in much the state that it survives today apart from its bisection by the Nene Parkway.

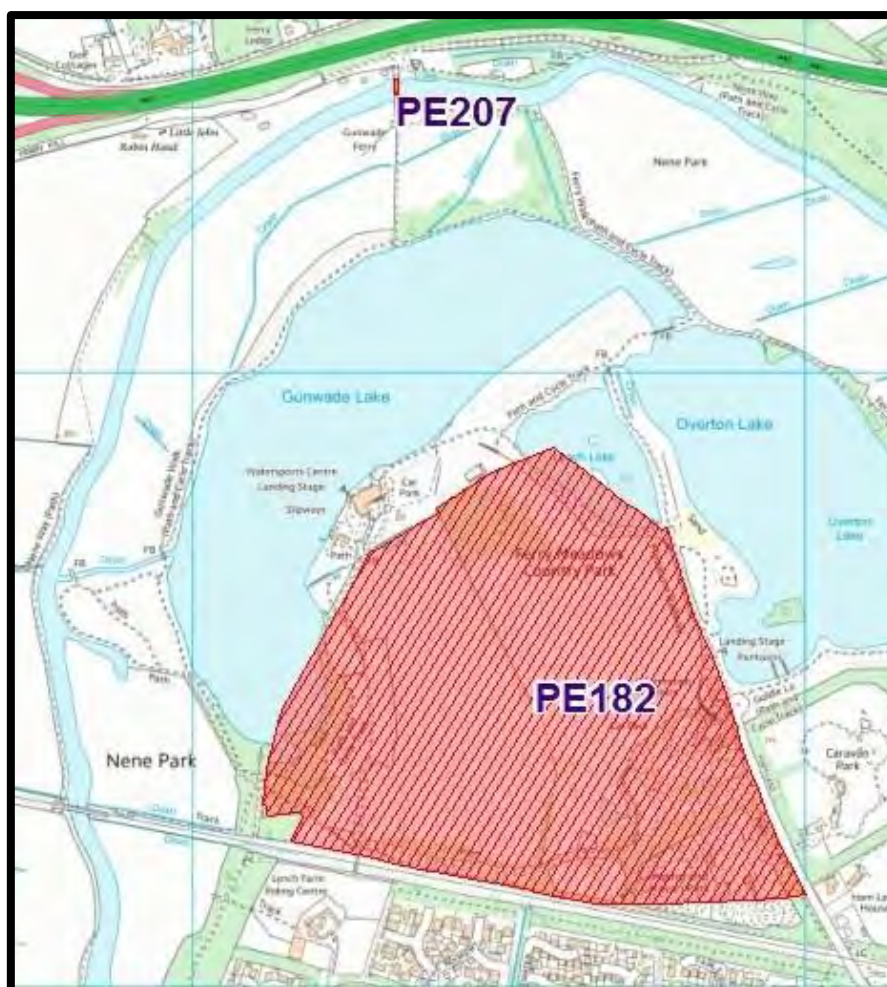
## **Area 15**

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.

<b>Site number</b>	15.1	<b>Parish</b>	Orton Waterville	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL 4329845		
<b>HER</b>	01658 PE207	<b>Period</b>	Post med	<b>Type</b>	Bridge	<b>Management</b>	STR	<b>Importance</b>	Regional
<b>References</b>		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.



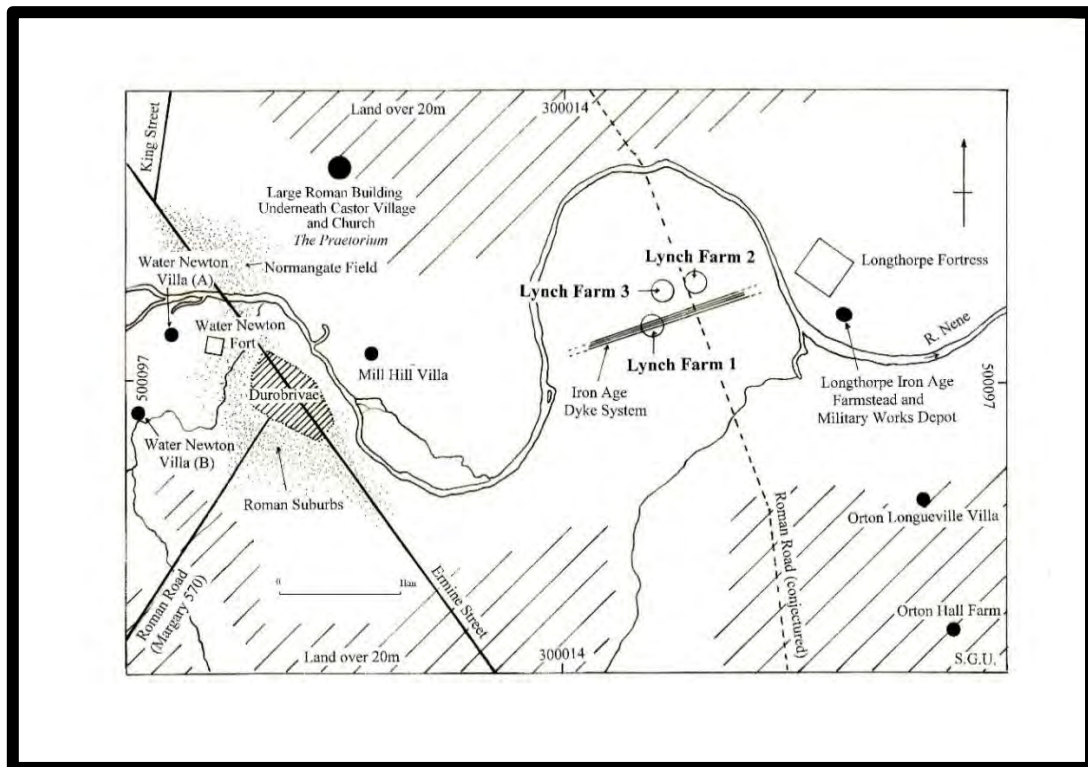
**Figure 15.3.** *Ferry Bridge (Gunwade Bridge) looking east. (SGU2018)*

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).

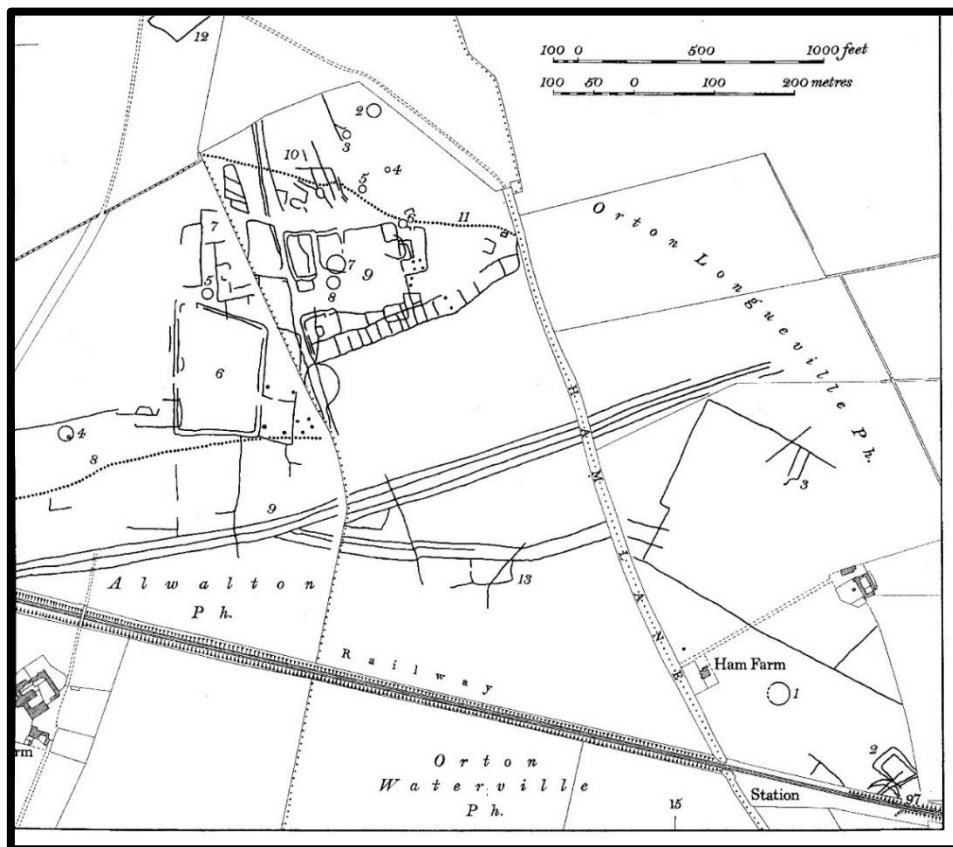
The site was described by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHM 1969. 19; 29-30, Fig 7, Plate 2) and the area straddles the later medieval parishes of Alwalton and Orton Waterville. For the purposes of this Audit the whole site has been taken as being within Orton Waterville parish as this 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)*

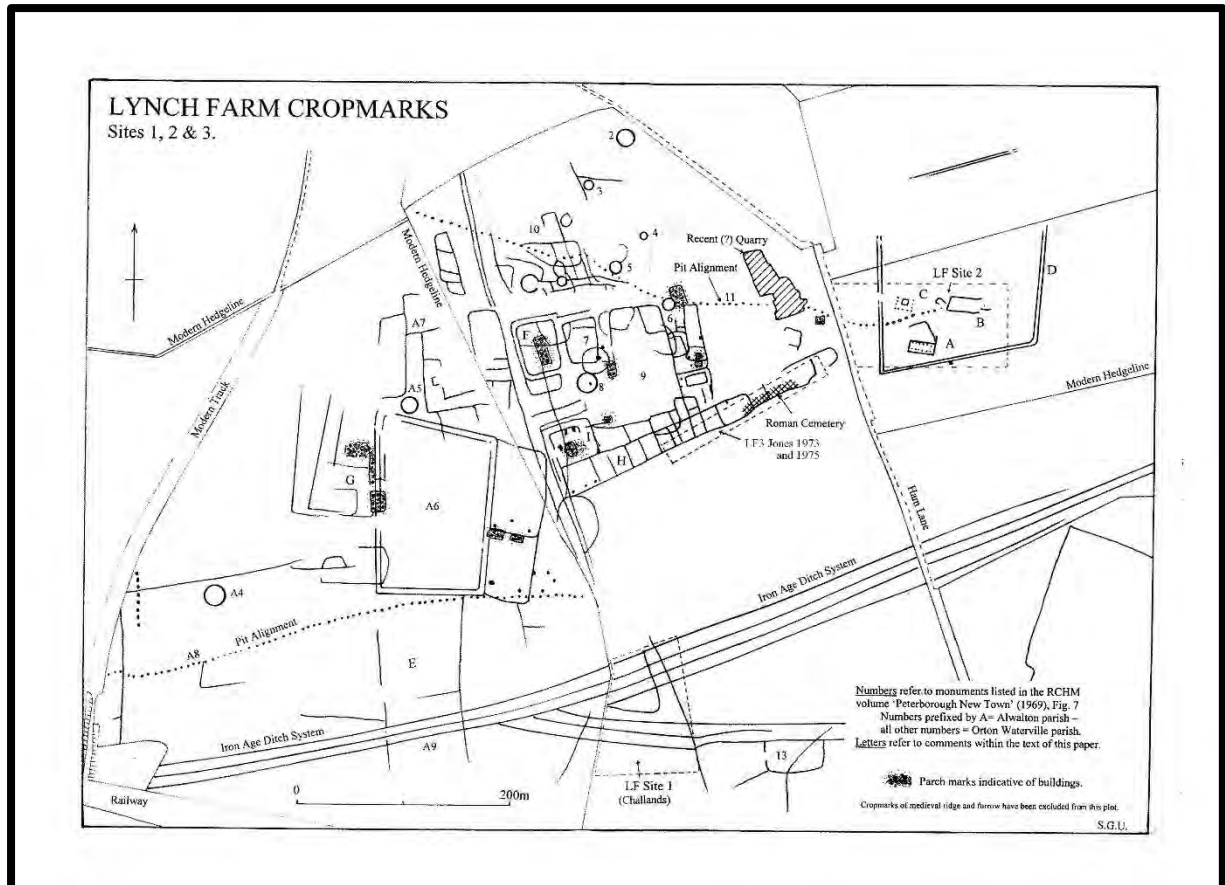


**Figure 15.5** Air photograph of the Lynch Farm Complex (Site 15.2) looking north west in 1976 showing crop marks and (bottom left and top right) areas of gravel extraction (SGU/NVAT)



**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.

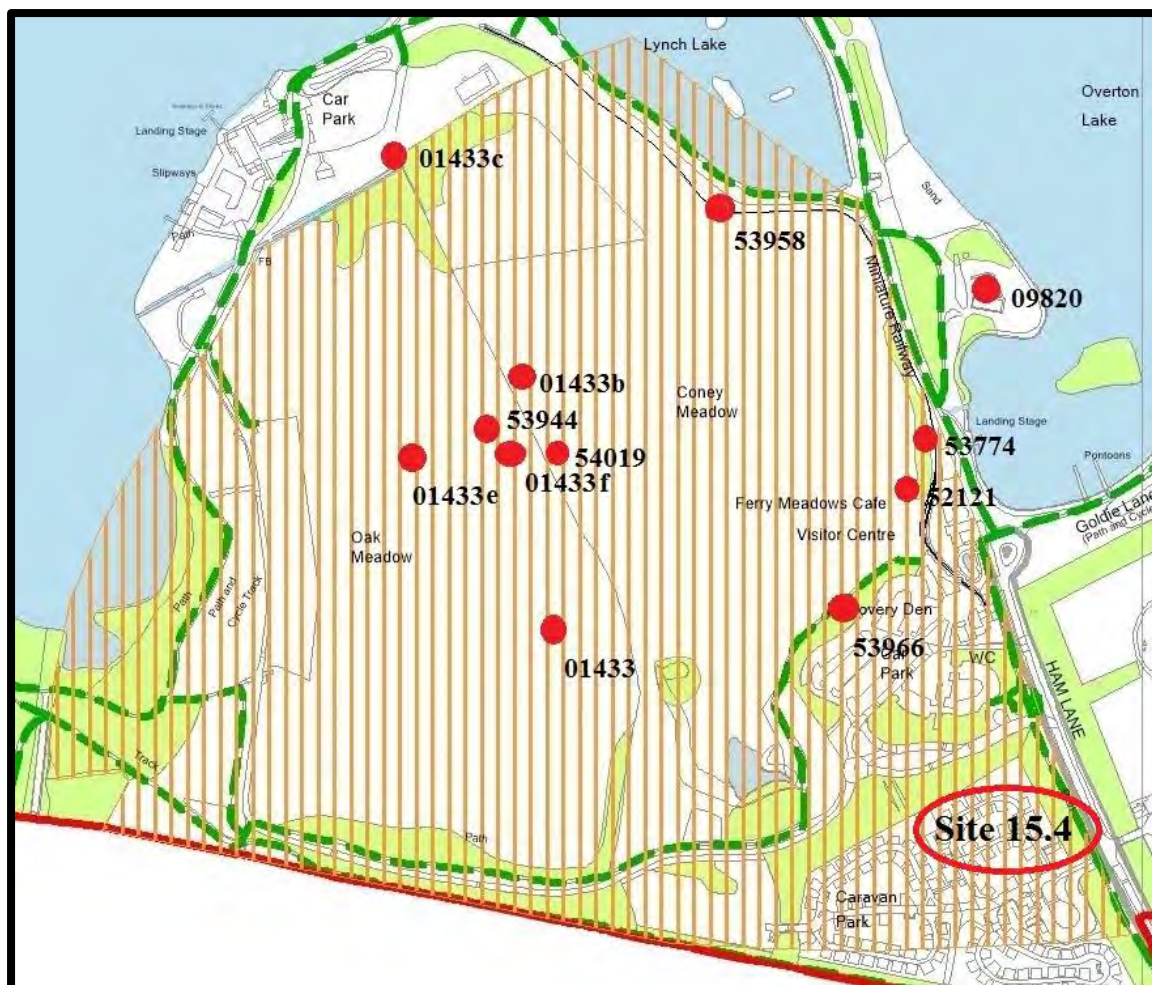
Within this protected area there are and have been several ‘subsites’ and also other archaeological finds which make the area’s description as a single entity difficult. The HER lists various finds and sites along with archaeological interventions and these are listed together within Site 15.2 in Table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

<b>HER no.</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Refs</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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 <b>Lynch Farm 2</b> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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)

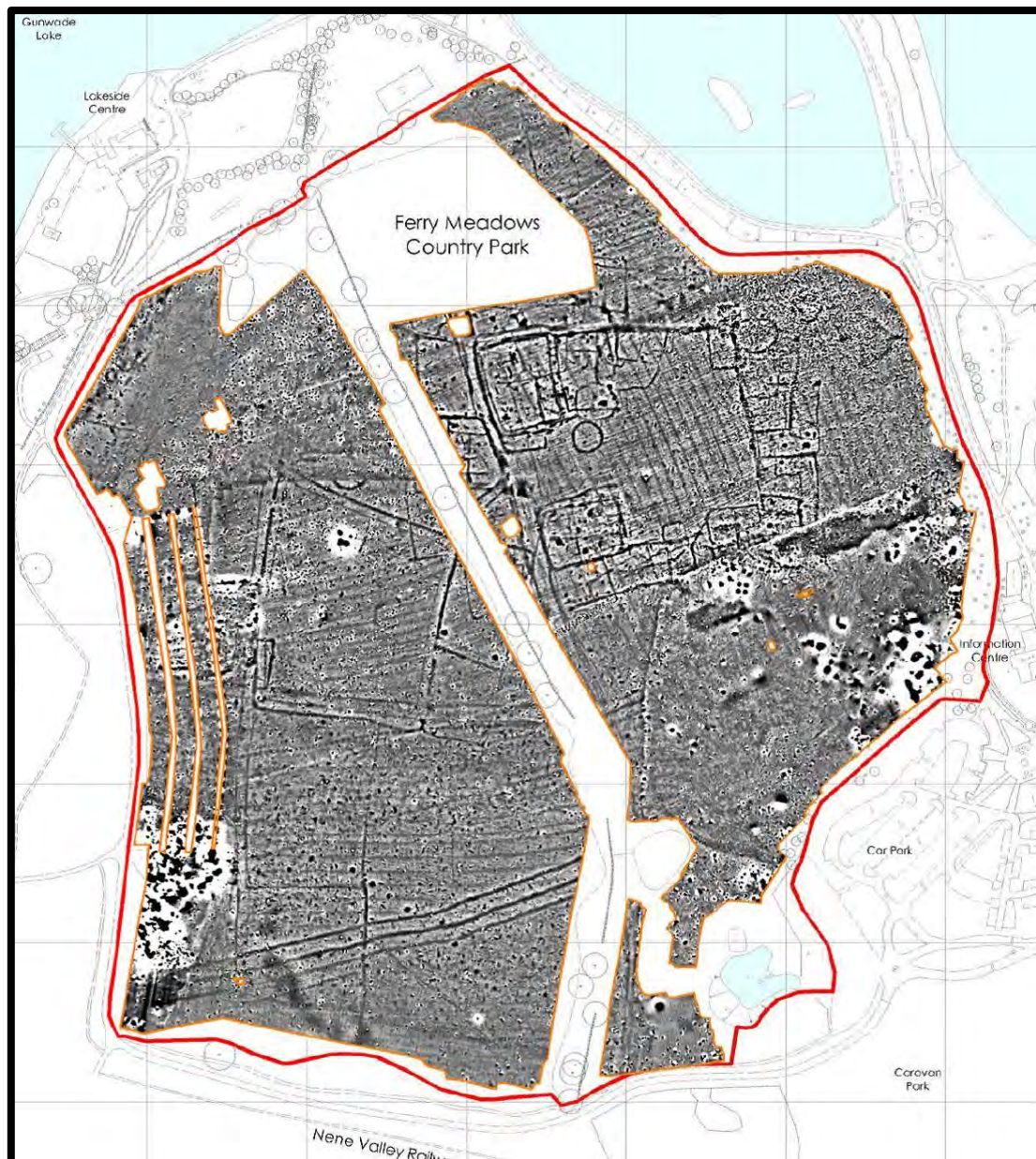


**Figure 15.10** The area of tree planting outlined by the watching Brief referenced by HER 53958 which shows the 'bund' of earth around the lake edge and which sits above the level of the rest of the field area and thus over the top of the underlying archaeological features. (Upex 2016)

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

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



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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.

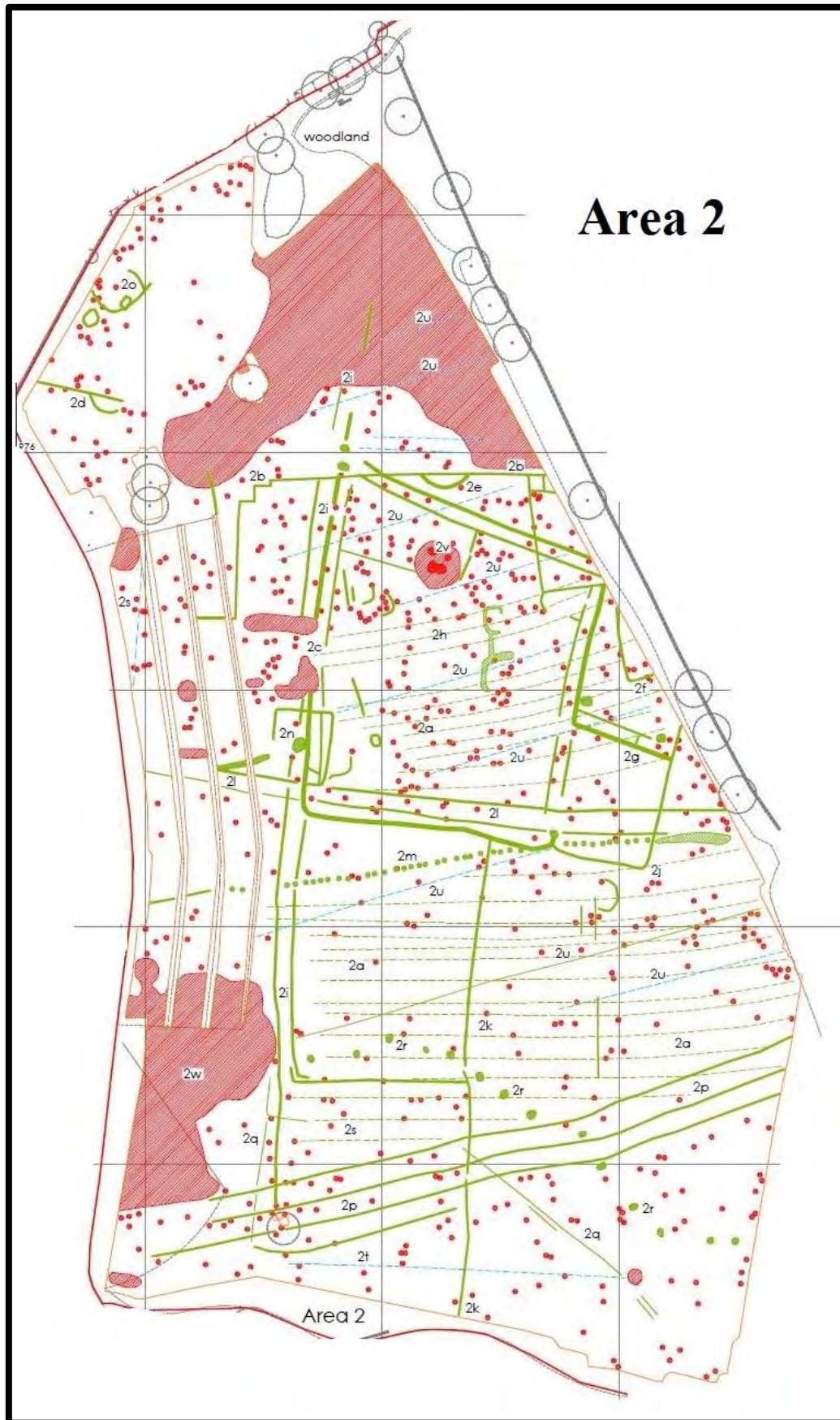
Another smaller enclosure (**2n**) has been detected near the south-west corner of enclosure (**2h**). This enclosure extends westwards but is obscured by strong anomalies from more recent activities and metal fixtures along the edges of the overflow car park. The chronological relationship between these 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)  
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*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**).

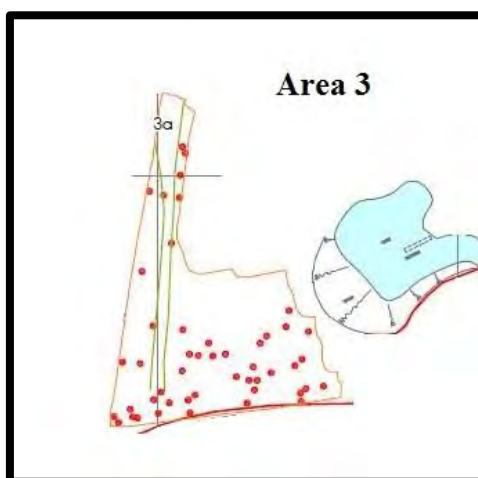
A series of substantial, discrete positive magnetic anomalies has been detected across the southern part of Area 2 (**2r**). The anomalies are between 10-20m apart, each measuring 2-4m across, arranged in a sinuous line. The anomalies almost certainly reflect another pit alignment, though of rather different 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.

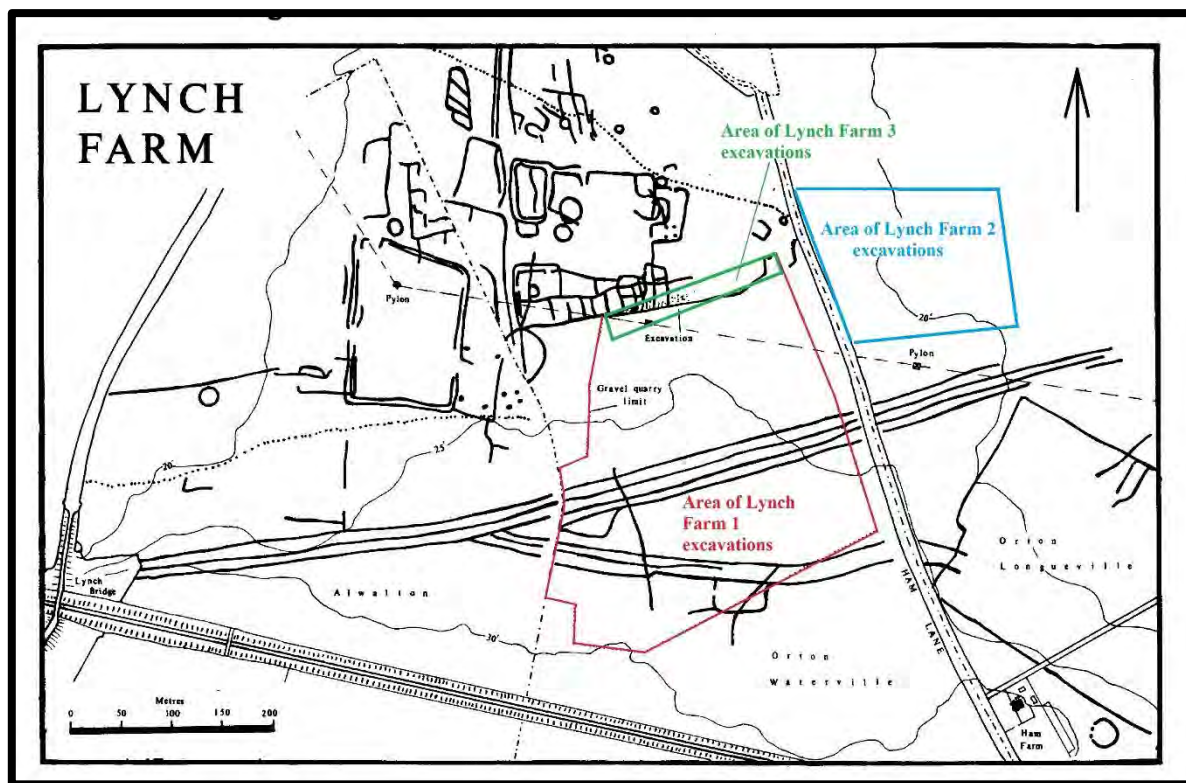
Many small, discrete anomalies almost certainly reflect soil-filled features such as pits, while others may reflect possible hearths and ovens. Three pit alignments have been identified across the survey area. Two of these comprise relatively straight lines of small, closely-spaced, oval pits, another 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).

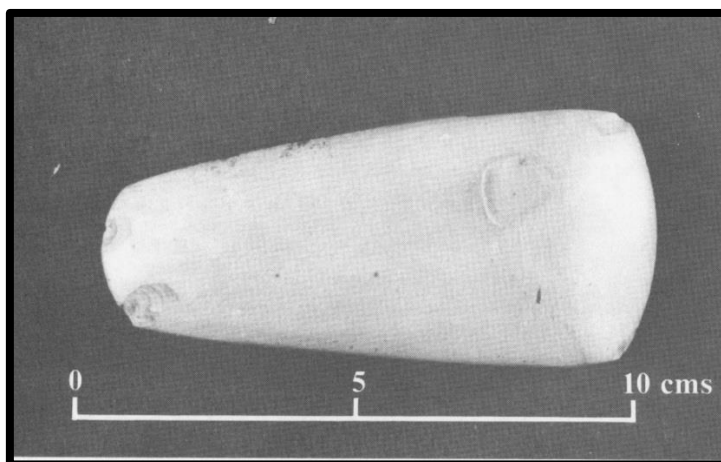




**Figure 15.17** Air photograph taken in 1976 looking west and showing the multiple ditched system as a crop mark (upper frame left) and the area of the excavations (lower right). These excavations jut out into the lake formed by earlier gravel extraction. The tree line (top right to lower left) is that 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 (1), 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.

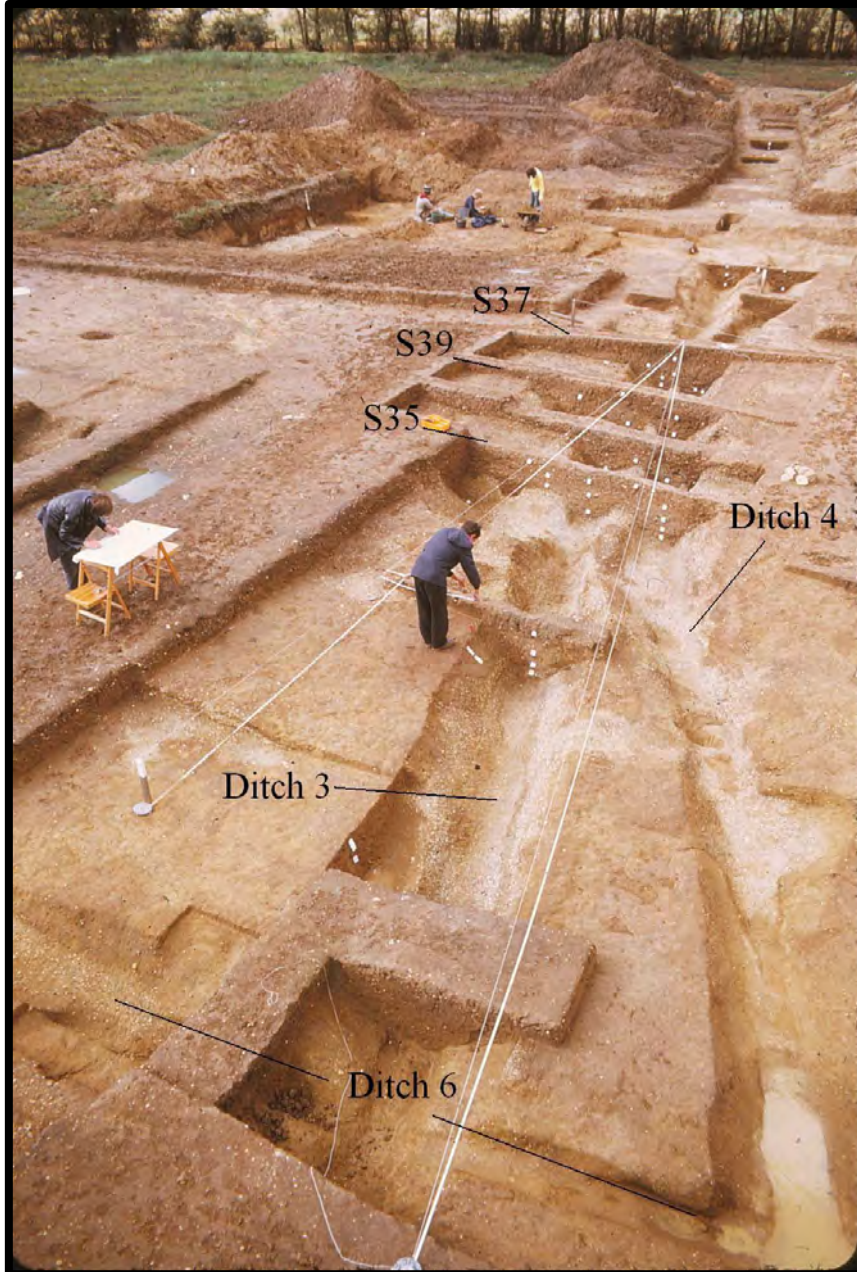
\*There are no detailed plans or locational maps for any of the work at LF1 which have been seen or examined as part of this Audit. Almost all of the area of LF1 will now have been quarried away and the site archive remains in the possession of Mr Challands at the time of writing.

## **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.



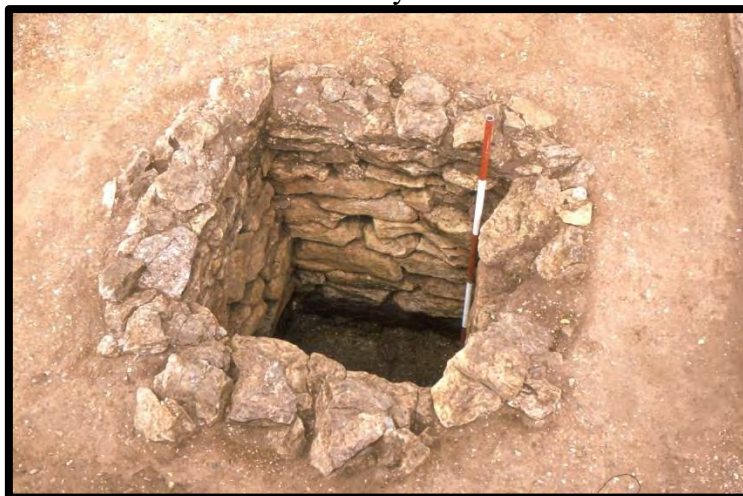
*Figure 15.21 The small Romano-Celtic temple at the site of LF2 (NVAT Archive)*

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 4<sup>th</sup> century. In addition there were areas of complex

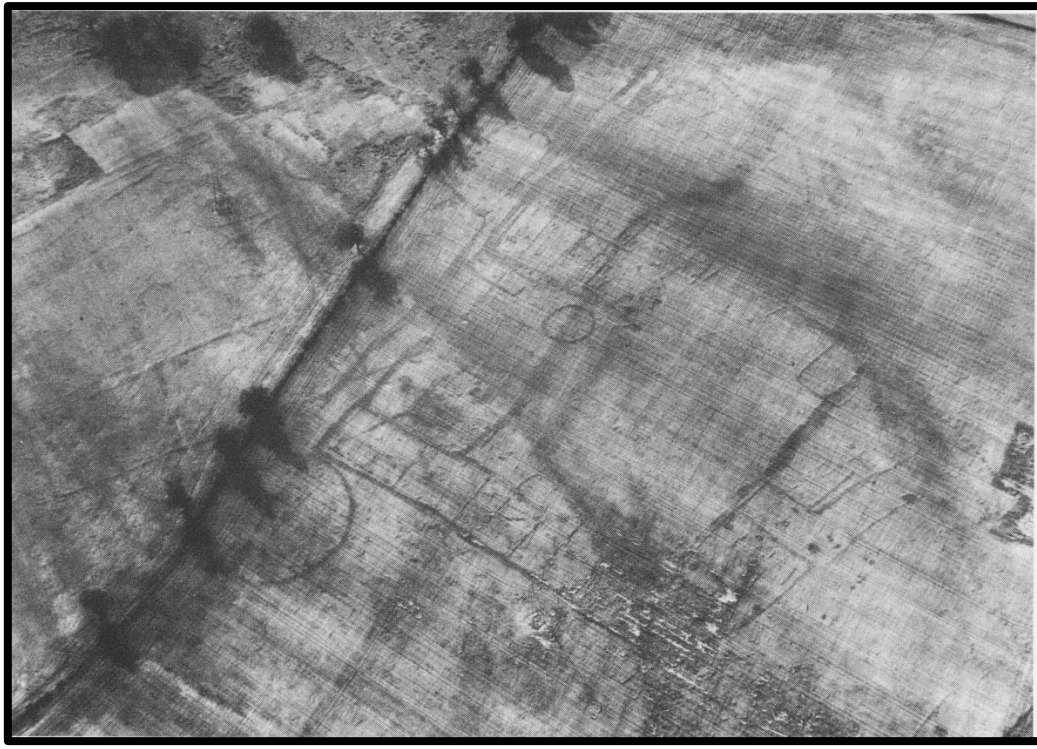


*Figure 15.22 One of two wells from the site of LF2 (NVAT Archive)*

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.



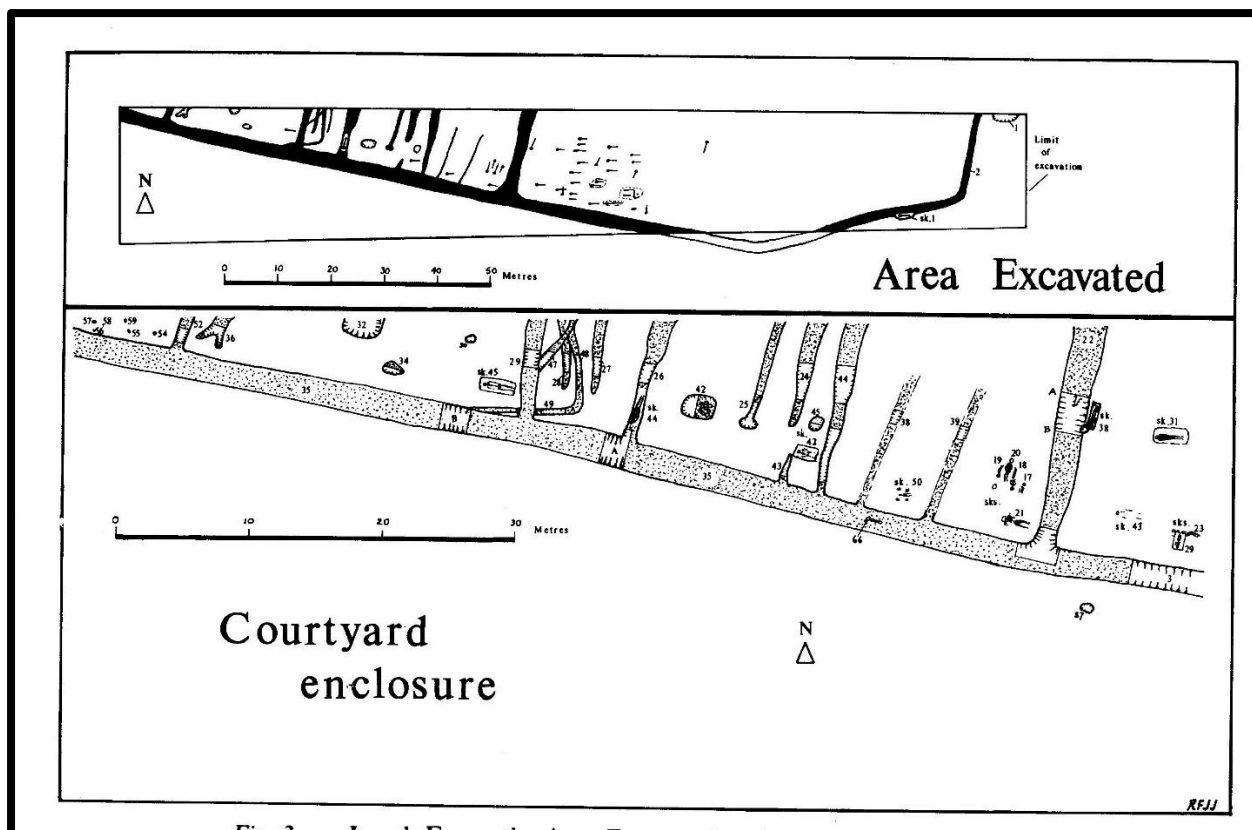


Figure 15.24 The general plan of the LF2 excavations (Jones 1975)

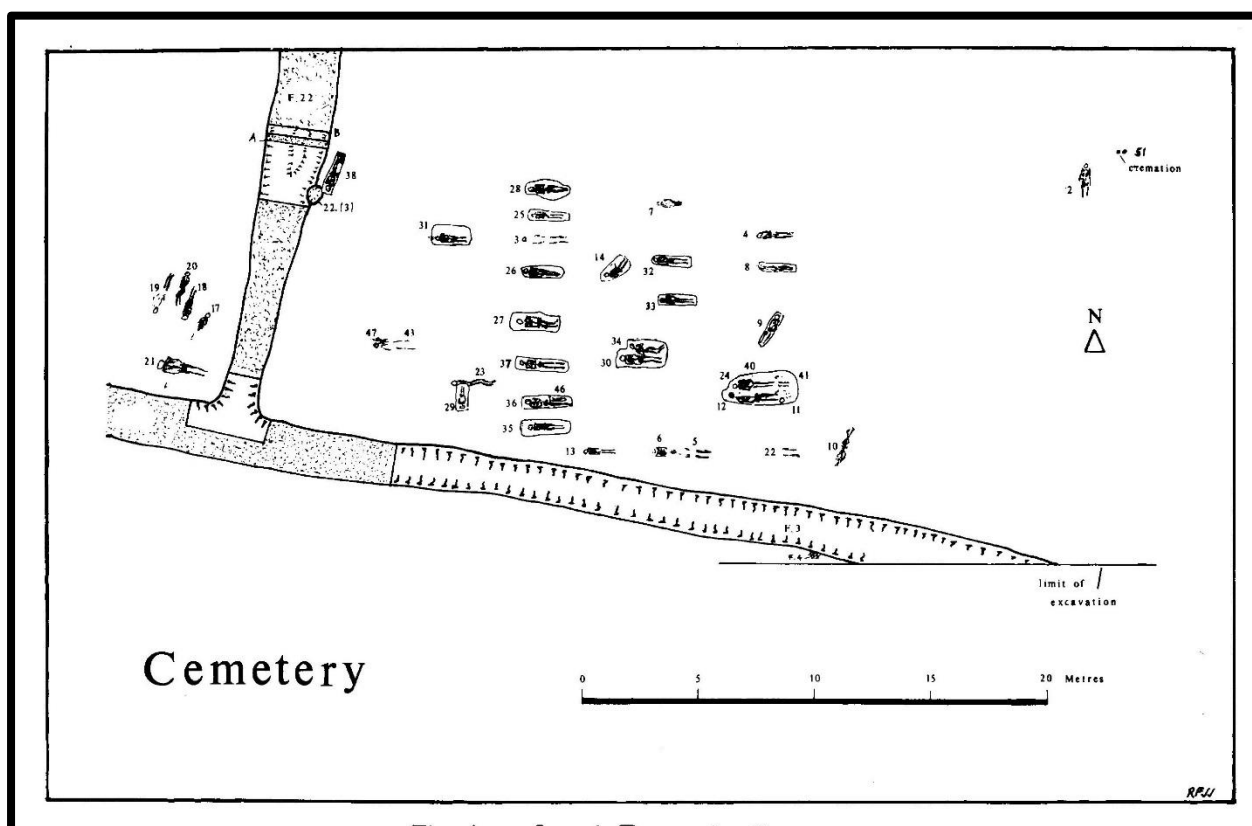


Figure 15.25 Detailed plan of the cemetery area at LF3 (Jones 1975)

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.

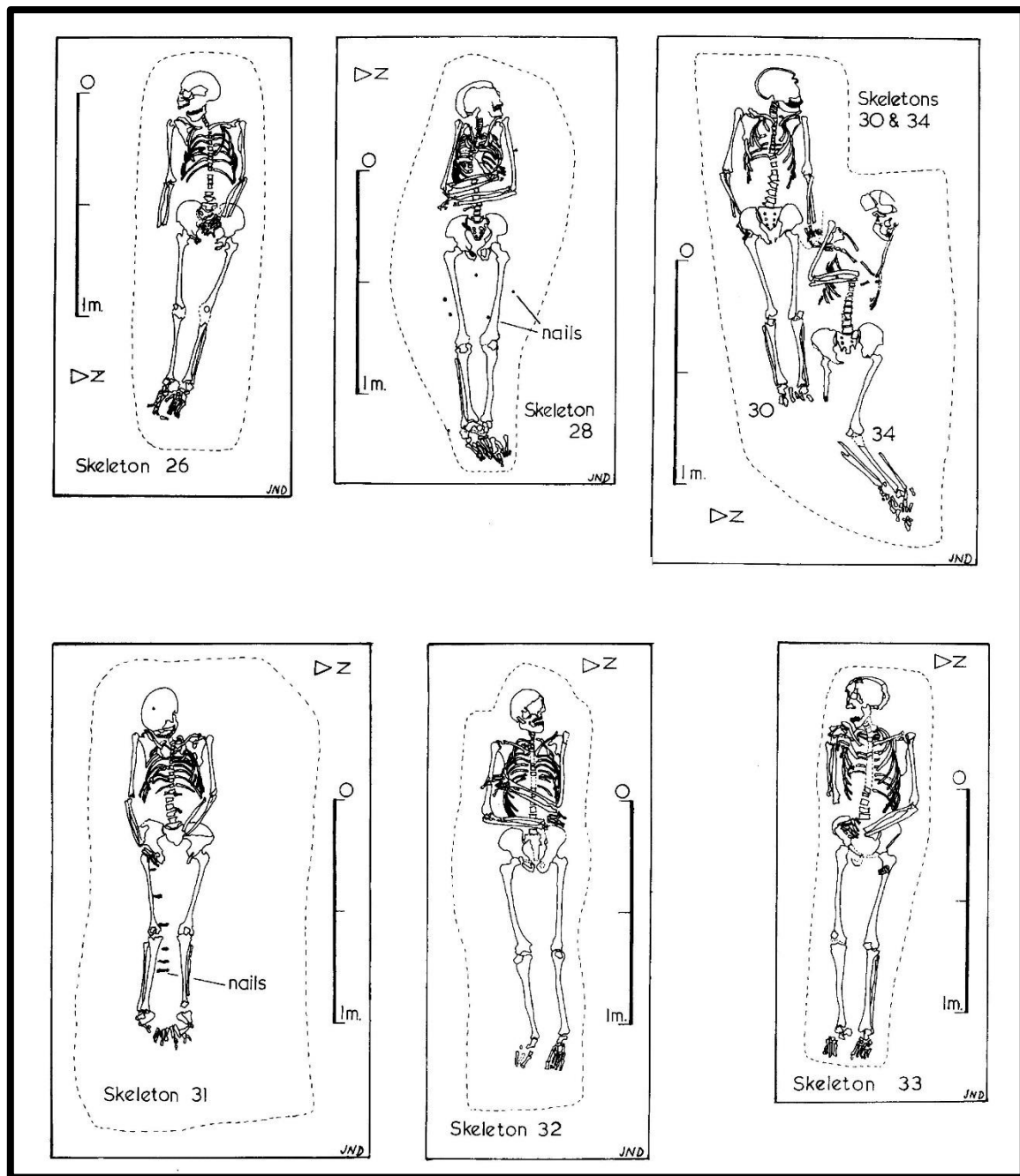


Figure 15.26. Detailed plans of burials 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 (Jones 1975. Fig 9)



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.

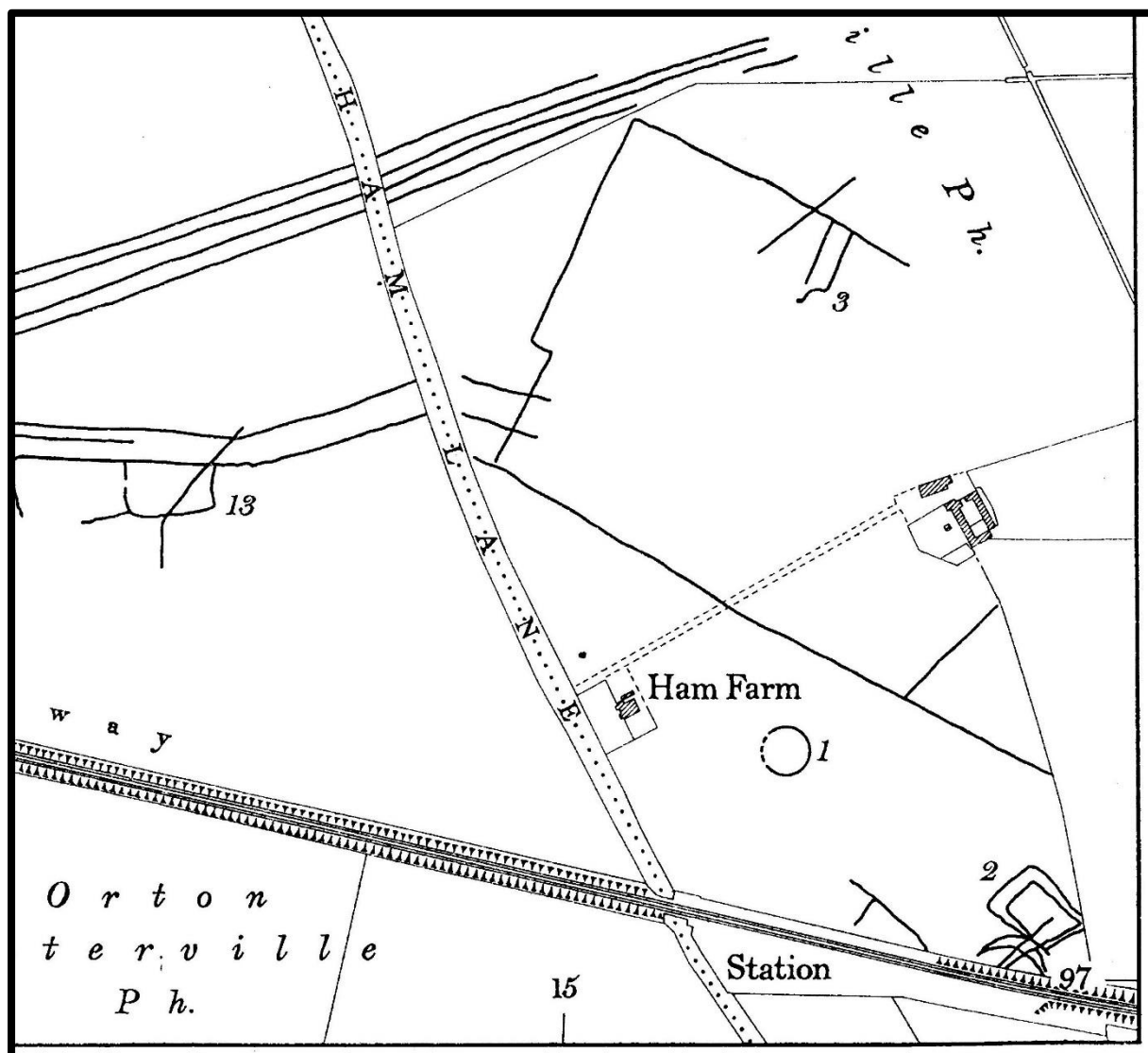


Figure 15.27. Detail showing ring ditch and enclosures to the east of Ham Lane (RCHM 1969 Fig 7)

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		

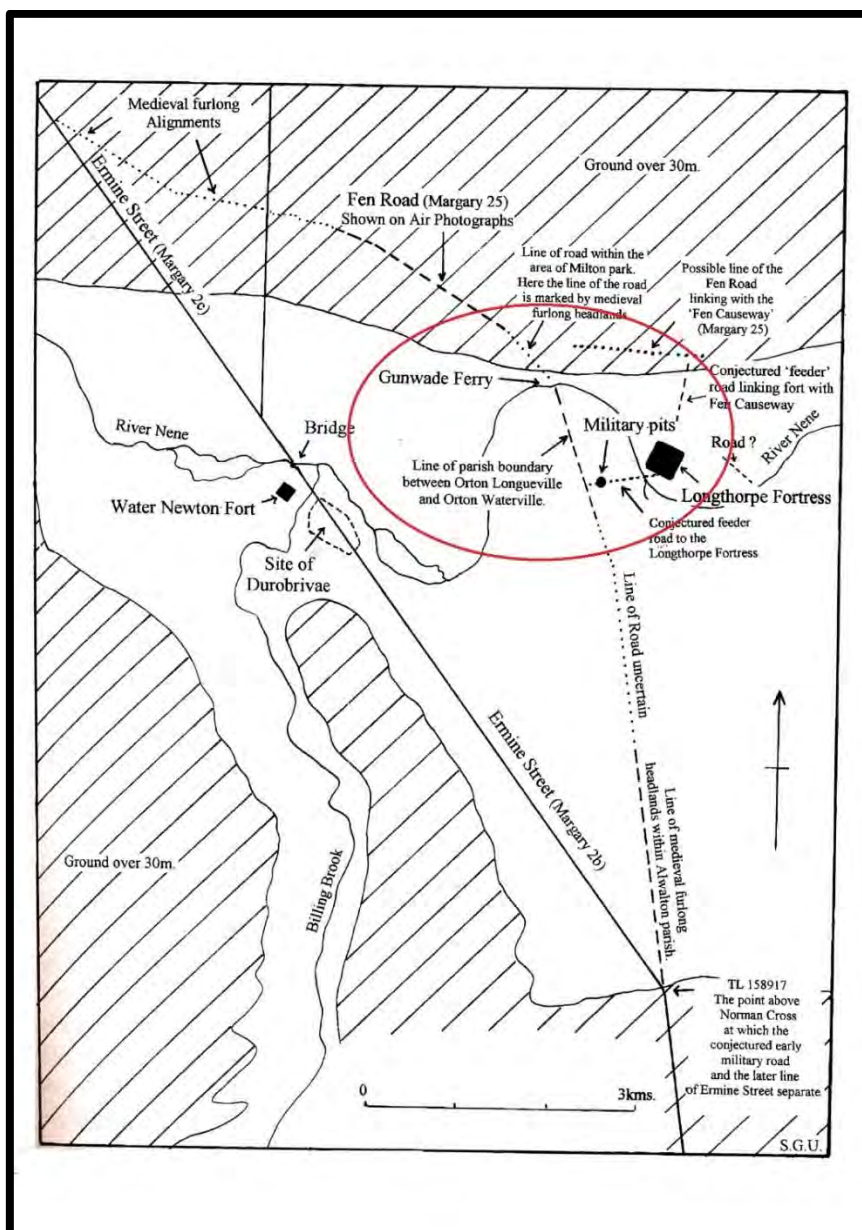
The HER reports Roman pottery found during river dredging by G.W. Abbott. This area is close to the 'Goldiford' (see Area 13).

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)



<b>Site number</b>	15.8	<b>Parish</b>	Orton Longueville-Orton Waterville	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>			<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL 146984 to 151970	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Roman	<b>Type</b>	Road	<b>Management</b>	<b>LA/PG</b>	<b>Importance</b>	Regional
<b>References</b>		Upex 2008 fig 10							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Good ?		<b>Measure 3</b> 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.

<b>Site number</b>	15.9	<b>Parish</b>	Orton Longueville-Orton Waterville	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>			<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL145985 (centre)	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Roman	<b>Type</b>	Ford/bridge	<b>Management</b>	River situation	<b>Importance</b>	Regional
<b>References</b>		Upex 2008 fig 10							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Poor ? uncertain?		<b>Measure 3</b> 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.

<b>Site number</b>	15.10	<b>Parish</b>	Alwalton	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>			<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL 13889788	
<b>HER</b>	50355	<b>Period</b>	Meso	<b>Type</b>	Axe	<b>Management</b>	N/a	<b>Importance</b>	Local
<b>References</b>		HER NVRC. SMR..3260							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> N/a			<b>Measure 2</b> N/a		<b>Measure 3</b> 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		

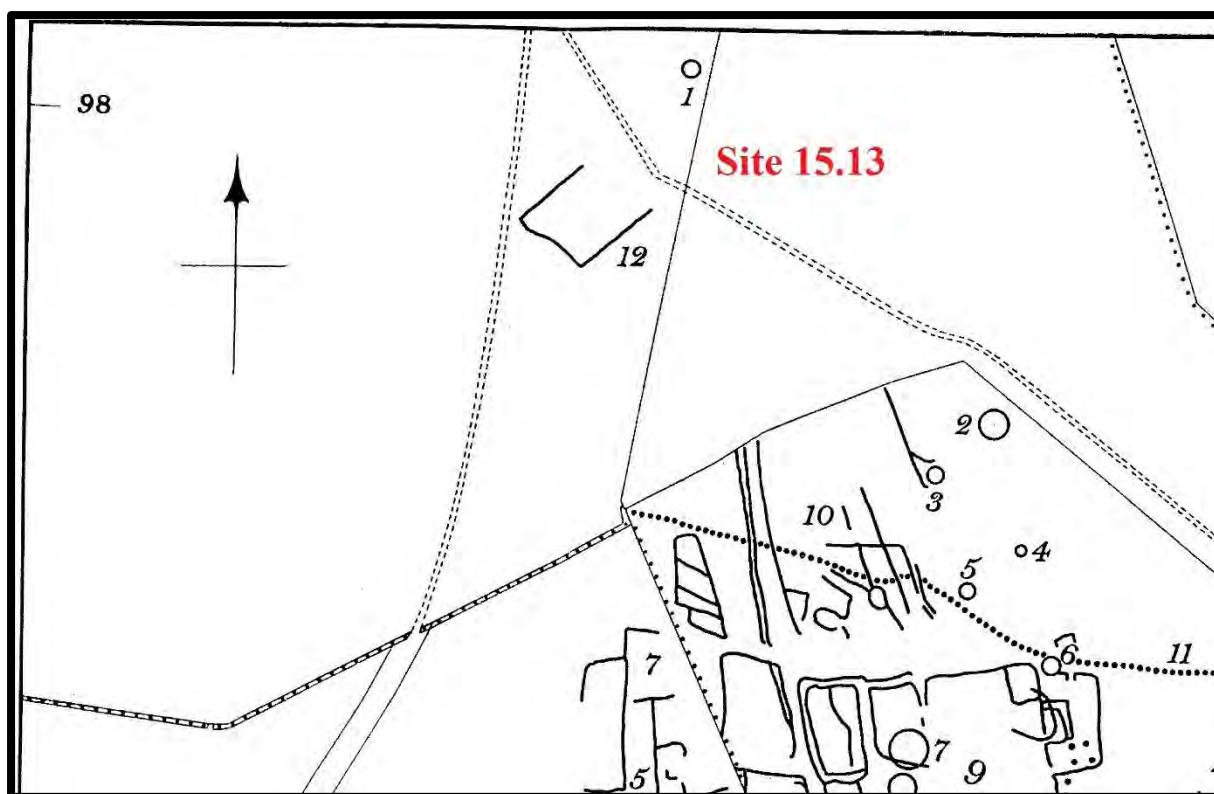
Neolithic pottery found during dredging works near Ferry Bridge in 1935. The pottery was part of a small bowl of 'Windmill Hill' type. The Archaeological Journal reference simply reports the finds and there is no published drawing of the vessel.

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 )

<b>Site number</b>	15.14	<b>Parish</b>	Orton Waterville	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>	51432/29844	<b>Grid Ref</b>			
<b>HER</b>	04453	<b>Period</b>	Medieval	<b>Type</b>	Ferry	<b>Management</b>	River situation	<b>Importance</b>	Local*
<b>References</b>	HER. Glover <i>et al.</i> 1933. 232								
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Fair			<b>Measure 2</b> Uncertain?			<b>Measure 3</b> 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).

<b>Site number</b>	15.15	<b>Parish</b>	Orton Longueville	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>	515300/298000	<b>Grid Ref</b>			
<b>HER</b>	*01433 See below	<b>Period</b>	RB	<b>Type</b>	Strap fitting	<b>Management</b>	N/a	<b>Importance</b>	local
<b>References</b>	HER								
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> N/a			<b>Measure 2</b> N/a			<b>Measure 3</b> 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.

<b>Site number</b>	15.16	<b>Parish</b>	Orton Waterville/ Longueville/ Alwalton	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>			<b>Grid Ref</b>		General
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post med	<b>Type</b>	Enclosure Hedges	<b>Management</b>	<b>LA PG</b>	<b>Importance</b>	Local
<b>References</b>		HRO map dated 1808- SRS/15 - Orton Longueville HRO map dated 1809 – enclosure map HRO map dated 1809 – SM 3/20 - Alwalton							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Good		<b>Measure 3</b> 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).

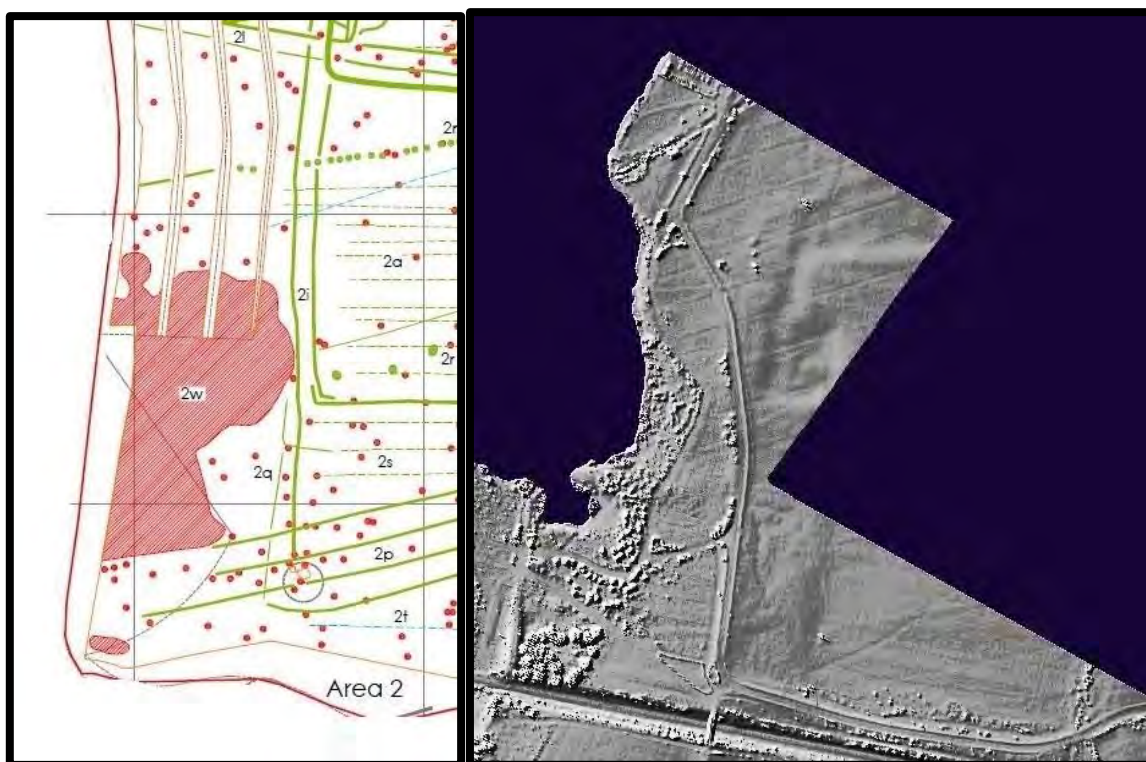


*Figure 15.31. Detail from the 1887 OS map showing the area of Area 15 and the field layout at this date.*

*(OS 6 inch Hunts. SW 1887)*

<b>Site number</b>	15.17	<b>Parish</b>	Alwalton/Orton Waterville	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL143975		
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Med/post med	<b>Type</b>	Quarry	<b>Management</b>	LA/PG	<b>Importance</b>	Minor
<b>References</b>		ASD 2016							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Very good		<b>Measure 3</b> 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.

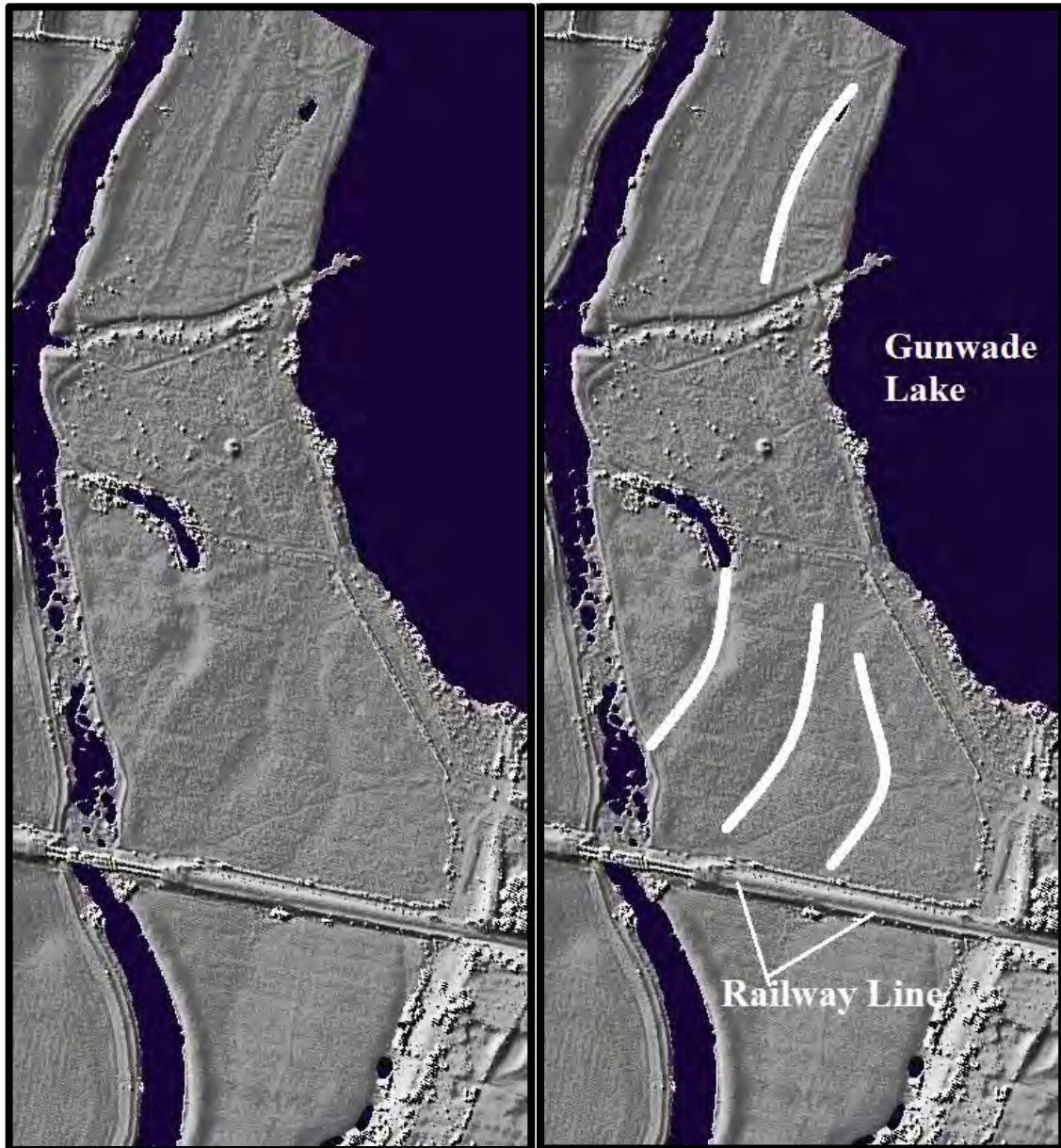


*Figure 15.32 The position of a former quarry within the Scheduled area of the Lynch Farm Complex shown on the ASD geophysical survey (red) and a Lidar plot.*

<b>Site number</b>	15.18	<b>Parish</b>	Alwalton	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL139973 (centre)		
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	geological	<b>Type</b>	Palaeo-channels	<b>Management</b>	PG	<b>Importance</b>	Local*
<b>References</b>									
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Very good		<b>Measure 3</b> Poor		



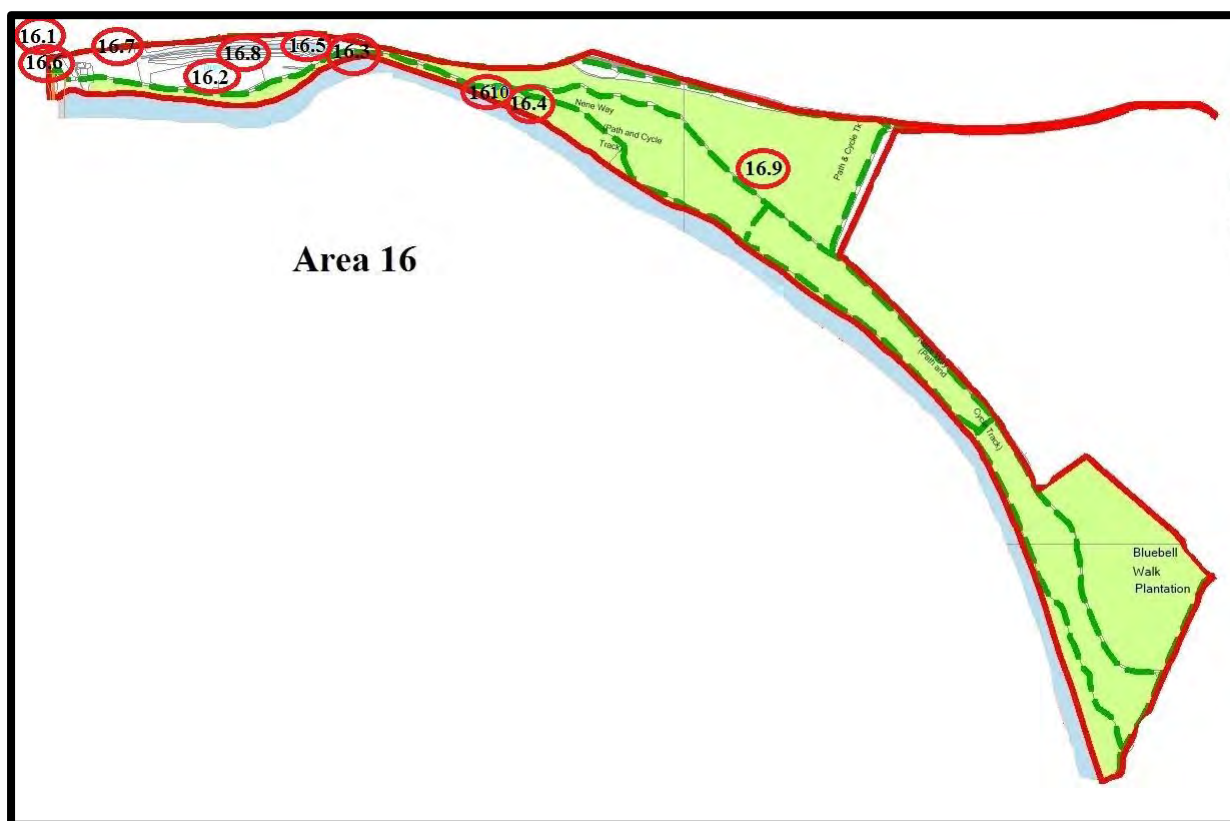
A series of four possible palaeo-channels of geological date formed during the cutting down of the Nene probably within the Pleistocene. The features show as low channels within the present meadow area of this part of Area 10. They are shown in detail in Figure 15.33



**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)*

<b>Site number</b>	16.1	<b>Parish</b>	Castor/ Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL143985		
<b>HER</b>	01635	<b>Period</b>	RB	<b>Type</b>	Sistrum (rattle)	<b>Management</b>	N/a	<b>Importance</b>	Regional
<b>References</b>		HER Green 1976, 208							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> N/a			<b>Measure 2</b> N/a		<b>Measure 3</b> 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.

<b>Site number</b>	16.2	<b>Parish</b>	Castor/ Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>	514466/ 298492	<b>Grid Ref</b>			
<b>HER</b>	53560	<b>Period</b>	Med/post med	<b>Type</b>	Osier beds	<b>Management</b>	LA Coppiced	<b>Importance</b>	Local*
<b>References</b>	HER Daunt 2008. Stevenson 2013 (web site)								
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Measure 1</b> Fair			<b>Measure 2</b> Very good			<b>Measure 3</b> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century osier beds were planted at Bluebell Wood on land leased from the Fitzwilliam estate. In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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)

<b>Site number</b>	16.3	<b>Parish</b>	Castor/Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>		TL 146985	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post med/modern	<b>Type</b>	boathouses	<b>Management</b>	LA/Preserved foundations	<b>Importance</b>	Local*
<b>References</b>		Chisholm2011. Fig 2 Stevenson 2013 (web site)							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor		<b>Measure 2</b> Poor		<b>Measure 3</b> Poor			

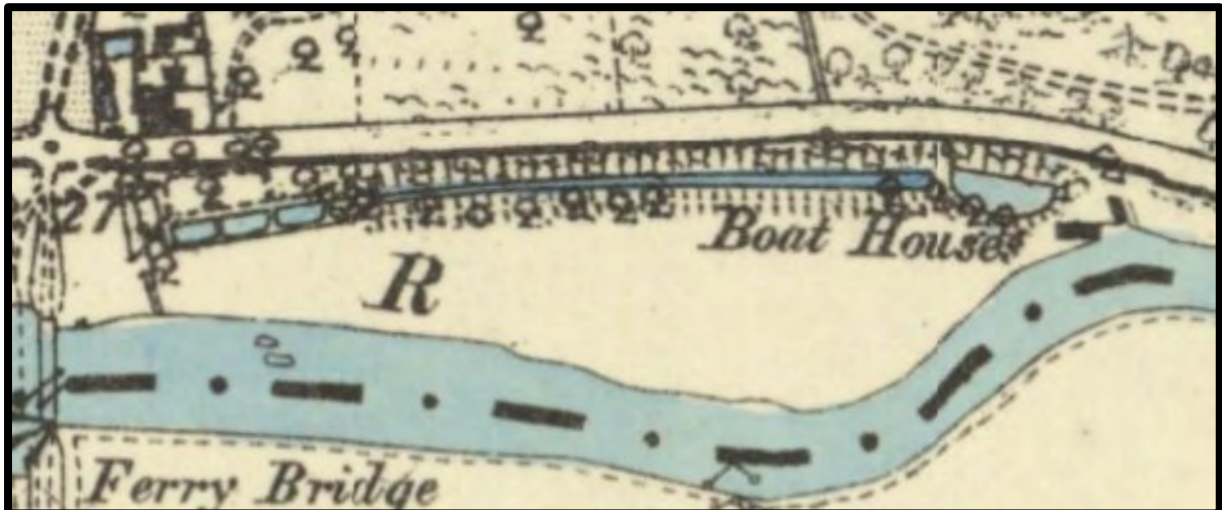
The foundational and photographic evidence (Figure 16.3) shows that at some time there were at least two boat houses set into the north bank of the river Nene to the east of Ferry Bridge. Stevenson (2013) describes the history of the site thus:-

*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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.*



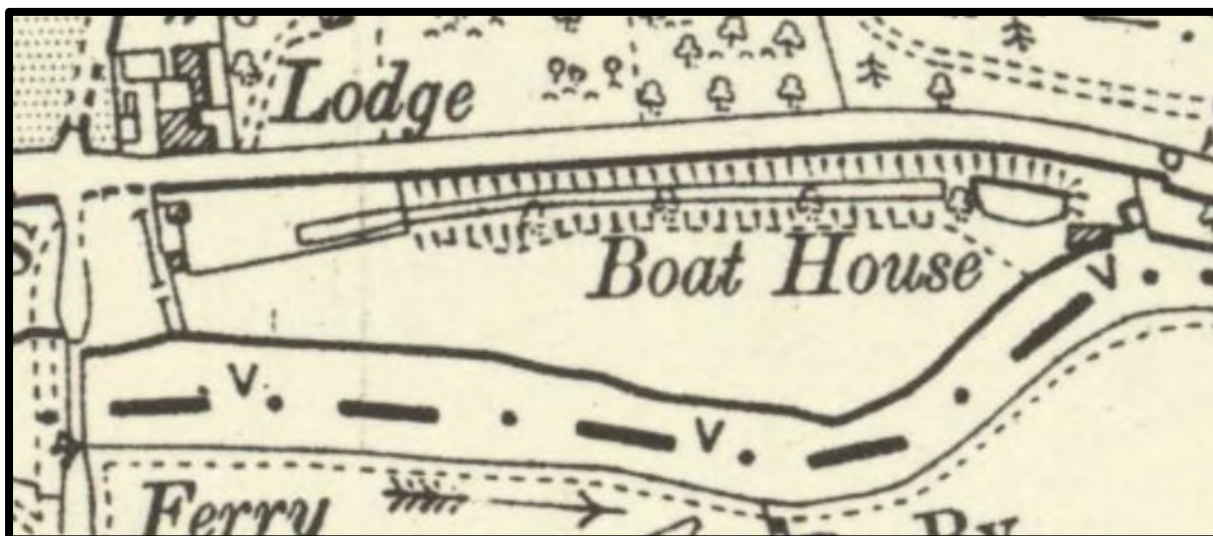
*Figure 16.3 The Boathouses below Ferry Bridge (in the background) – undated image but possibly c. 1900 ([www.peterboroughimages.co.uk](http://www.peterboroughimages.co.uk))*

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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)



<b>Site number</b>	16.5	<b>Parish</b>	Castor/ Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/ Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>	TL146985		
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post med	<b>Type</b>	sheepwash	<b>Management</b>	LA derelict	<b>Importance</b>	Local
<b>References</b>		Stevenson 2013 (web site)							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Poor		<b>Measure 3</b> 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 15<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century it became standard practice to clean all fleeces at the woollen mills, and by the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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			Measure 2			Measure 3		
		N/a			N/a			N/a		

The HER reports the casual find of a Roman hammer- no other details.

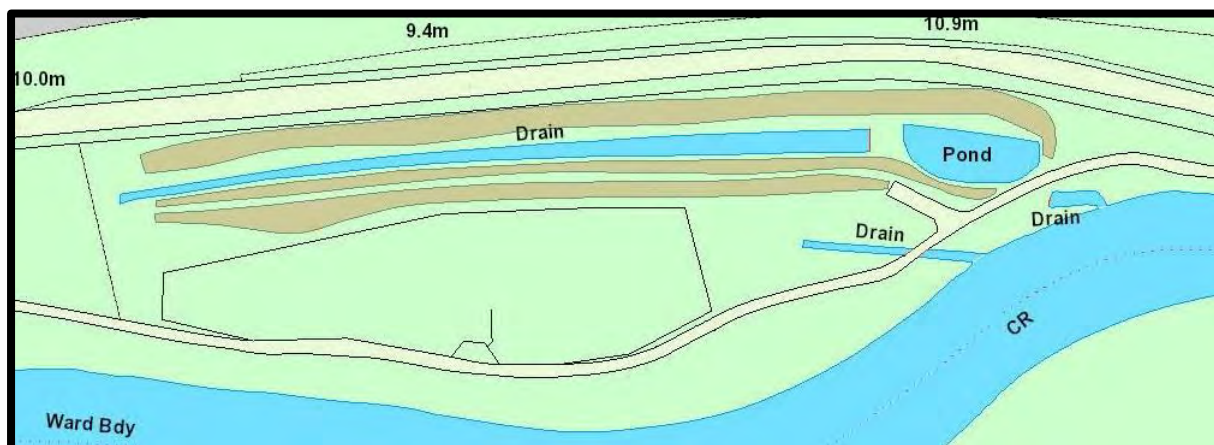
Site number	16.7	Parish	Castor/ Longthorpe	Eastings/ Northings				Grid Ref		
HER	53700	Period	Post med	Type	Fish ponds	Management	LA probably destroyed	Importance	Local	
References		HER								
Conservation Performance Indicators		Measure 1 Fair			Measure 2 Poor			Measure 3 Poor		

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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century.

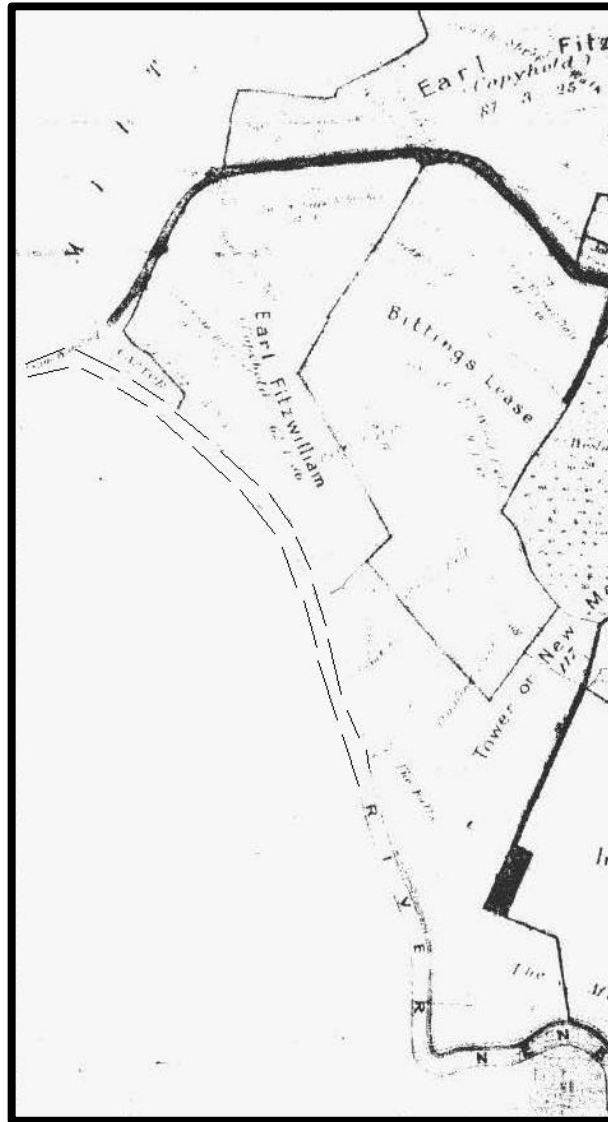




**Figure 16.9** The area of wharfage to the east of Ferry Bridge linked to the movement of stone from the Barnack quarries during the medieval period

<b>Site number</b>	16.9	<b>Parish</b>	Castor/Longthorpe	<b>Eastings/Northings</b>		<b>Grid Ref</b>		TL1499859 (Centre)	
<b>HER</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Med/post med	<b>Type</b>	Bluebell wood	<b>Management</b>	LA/W	<b>Importance</b>	Local*
<b>References</b>		Early maps (see text)							
<b>Conservation Performance Indicators</b>		<b>Measure 1</b> Poor			<b>Measure 2</b> Very good		<b>Measure 3</b> 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 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

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### **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](http://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](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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4</b>					<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>
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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>26</b>
Area 3	3.1					1					trumpet	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>											<b>1</b>
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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>
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	



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	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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>
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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>14</b>
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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>10</b>
Area 10	10.1							1		Watchingbri ef	
	10.2				1					dagger	

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	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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>10</b>
Area 11	11.1							1*	1*		windmill	
	11.2					1					Burial/pot	
	11.3							1			church	
	11.4							1			manor	
	11.5							1			DMV	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>					<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>6</b>
Area 12	12.1					1					road	
	12.2		1					1			implement	
	12.3										Roof finial	
	12.4								1		park	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>4</b>
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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>16</b>
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	

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										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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>26</b>
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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>12</b>



## Appendix 3

### Sites and their Importance

Area	Sites						
		Minor	Local	Local*	Regional	National	International
<b>Area 1</b>	1.1		1				
	1.2		1				
	1.3	1					
	1.4	1					
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				
<b>Area 2</b>	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					
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Area 3</b>	3.1		?				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		1				
<b>Area 4</b>	4.1				1		
	4.2	1					
	4.3		1				
	4.4		1				
	4.5		1				
	4.6		1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>		
<b>Area 5</b>	5.1						1
	5.2				1		

	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				
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Area 6</b>	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				
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Area 7</b>	0						
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Area 8</b>	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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Area 9</b>	0						
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Area 10</b>	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				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>6</b>		
<b>Area 11</b>	11.1		1				
	11.2		1				
	11.3				1		
	11.4				1		
	11.5				1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>		
<b>Area 12</b>	12.1			1			
	12.2		1				
	12.3	1					
	12.4		1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>Area 13</b>	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				

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	13.15		1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Area 14</b>	0						
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Area 15</b>	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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Area 16</b>	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					
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>



## 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