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(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

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Archaeological Investigations in Cambridgeshire: A National Overview

Nicholas Davis

Introduction

The following study results from work recently undertaken by English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR) Excavation Index. This forms only a small part of the NMR's efforts to compile and access, curate and make available the national record of England's ancient monuments and buildings.¹

The Excavation Index is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive inventory of archaeological interventions conducted in England. This includes all excavations and geophysical surveys; evaluations and watching briefs since 1960 and surveys funded by English Heritage and its predecessors. The recovery of artefacts, randomly or otherwise, from surface collection or non-archaeological excavations has not been included in past recording programmes and is thus omitted from the following synthesis.

'Survey', in this context, is used to describe the detailed, measured survey of individual sites rather than the identification and mapping of monuments over more extensive areas. 'Evaluation', meanwhile, is used to describe a particular category of prospective excavation which has gained its meaning largely through archaeology's application in the setting of post-1990 planning and development. In earlier times such investigations might have been described as 'trial excavation'.

Background

During 1997 and 1998 the Excavation Index, then part of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) which merged with English Heritage on April 1st 1999, undertook the updating of its database for Cambridgeshire. (This, insofar as the Index as a whole is concerned, forms part of a regular and continuing process).

The updating of the Excavation Index for Cambridgeshire has required processing a wide range of bibliographic material and an extensive correspondence with organisations at both the local and national level (a statistical digest of this process is provided below). The present state of the record now allows the nature and period-dating of those sites and structures

investigated to be reviewed within both the context of county and country. It also facilitates the study of the investigations themselves, their siting and distribution, the organisations and individuals responsible for undertaking them and the location of the resulting finds and paper archive.

The Updating Process

As part of the updating of the Excavation Index 174 bibliographic references were consulted and 27 archaeological contractors and organisations contacted. Information from the RCHME Microfilm Archive was also assimilated into the database. As a result the number of Excavation Index records for Cambridgeshire was increased as shown in Table 1.

Event type	Number added	Present total	Increase (%)
Excavation	153	677	29%
Evaluation	178	280	175%
Watching brief	103	170	154%
Geophysical Survey	39	86	83%
Survey	0	61	0%
Overall total	473	1274	59%

Table 1. Increase in Excavation Index Event Records

The figures presented in the percentage increase column are, in one respect, misleading in that the previous totals, on which they are based, were heavily biased towards excavation. Whilst bearing this in mind, however, these statistics still show the marked trend towards the exploratory evaluation excavation, watching brief and non-intrusive geophysical survey that would be expected in the development-led milieu of recent years.

The National Overview: Some Examples

The database thus enhanced, it is possible to present a broad overview of archaeological activity within the county as it appears from the national level. Since this can be undertaken according to a wide range of permutations, what follows constitutes a completely selective exercise intended to provide some indication

Table 2. Events in Cambridgeshire: Period Analysis

Event Type	PR	PA	ME	NE	BA	IA	RO	EM	MD	PM	MO	UN
Excavation	17	1	13	62	109	131	314	131	210	117	4	47
Evaluation	19	1	7	24	28	28	80	43	101	87	8	81
Watching Brief	6	1	7	10	6	13	33	14	48	39	3	59

Period abbreviations:

PR = Prehistoric; PA = Palaeolithic; ME = Mesolithic; NE = Neolithic; BA = Bronze Age; IA = Iron Age; RO = Roman; EM = Early Medieval; MD = Medieval; PM = Post Medieval; MO = Modern; UN = Uncertain.

as to the potential of the system.

Firstly then attention can be turned to a breakdown of the date-range of the discoveries produced by investigations within the county (Table 2). Surveys and geophysical surveys have been excluded from this analysis due to their non-intrusive nature. It should also be remembered that events may produce finds of more than one period.

One notable feature of Table 2, probably also a manifestation of archaeology's new role within the development planning process, is revealed by closer scrutiny of the final column of these statistics. Expressing the figures relating to discoveries of uncertain date (including, according to the definitions employed by the EI, sites yielding no archaeological evidence), as a percentage of the total number of each event type it can be seen that these comprise 29% of all evaluations and 35% of watching briefs as compared to only 7% of excavations.

In many respects this may perhaps be seen as a statement of the obvious. Excavations are, in the main, specifically targeted operations when compared with the more prospective work represented by the other categories. It remains, however, a matter of significance insofar as the publication and dissemination of information is concerned, in that these 'negative' investigations would seem likely to be those which receive publication at only the most basic level. This is a subject that will be further explored below.

Following this scrutiny by period we may now move on to a breakdown of the information on spatial lines. To give additional immediacy to this material this exposition is limited to investigations (in this case including English Heritage funded surveys and geophysical surveys) undertaken between 1990 and 1996. (Fig 1). The framework of this plan is based upon the Ordnance Survey grid, the number of investigations given representing those activities that have taken place within each quarter-sheet of the OS. 1:10000 scale map.

Whilst searching for meaning in these patterns of distribution it is necessary, once again, to recall that this time-span represents (with the exception of a few months early in 1990) the period immediately following the publication of Planning Policy Guidance 16. (Department of the Environment 1990). The implication here is that the density of archaeological investigation will largely mirror the intensity of development during the years in question. This, in

turn, seems to correspond to existing patterns of settlement. Thus some predictable 'hot-spots' are visible in Cambridge, Ely, Huntingdon and, possibly to a lesser extent than might be imagined, Peterborough. (In the latter case, however, activity can be seen to have extended westwards between the city and the A1). At the southern edge of the county, meanwhile, the area around Sawston, Whittlesford and Pampisford seems to have been particularly intensively investigated, whilst the corridor of the A604 through settlements such as Linton and the Abingtons immediately to the east seems to have been the subject of only slightly less interest.

In contrast, but once again perhaps predictably, investigation has been strikingly sparse on the comparatively lightly populated Fenlands. Here though, the distribution map does provide an interesting illustration of the way in which, as a result of following settlement, investigation tends also to follow the underlying geology that has played a great part in shaping settlement patterns. A narrow but perceptible band of increased activity runs northwards from the Willingham area, extending into the otherwise apparently barren Fenland to end at a point slightly north of March. Here the nuclei of activity are formed by towns and villages such as Chatteris and Wimblington. The overall distribution, however, seems to reflect with some precision the Jurassic Corallian formations which pierce the fen deposits along this same line. (Chatwin, C. 1961 map plate 1).

Conclusion: What of the Future?

The aim of the Excavation Index has, since its inception in 1978, been to act as a signpost to the archival material and artefacts produced by each investigation. In the past the link between the investigation and the evidence that it has generated has proved a fragile one, with notes and collections being all too frequently dispersed and destroyed. The creation and maintaining of a publicly accessible index to this material was seen as a means of reinforcing this connection.

Since the advent of PPG 16 and developer funding in 1990 a subsequent progress review in 1995 has noted that the policy document was insufficiently explicit as to who carries responsibility for the long-term storage of finds. As a result a survey was conducted by English Heritage and the Museums and Galleries Commission in 1997. This bore out these

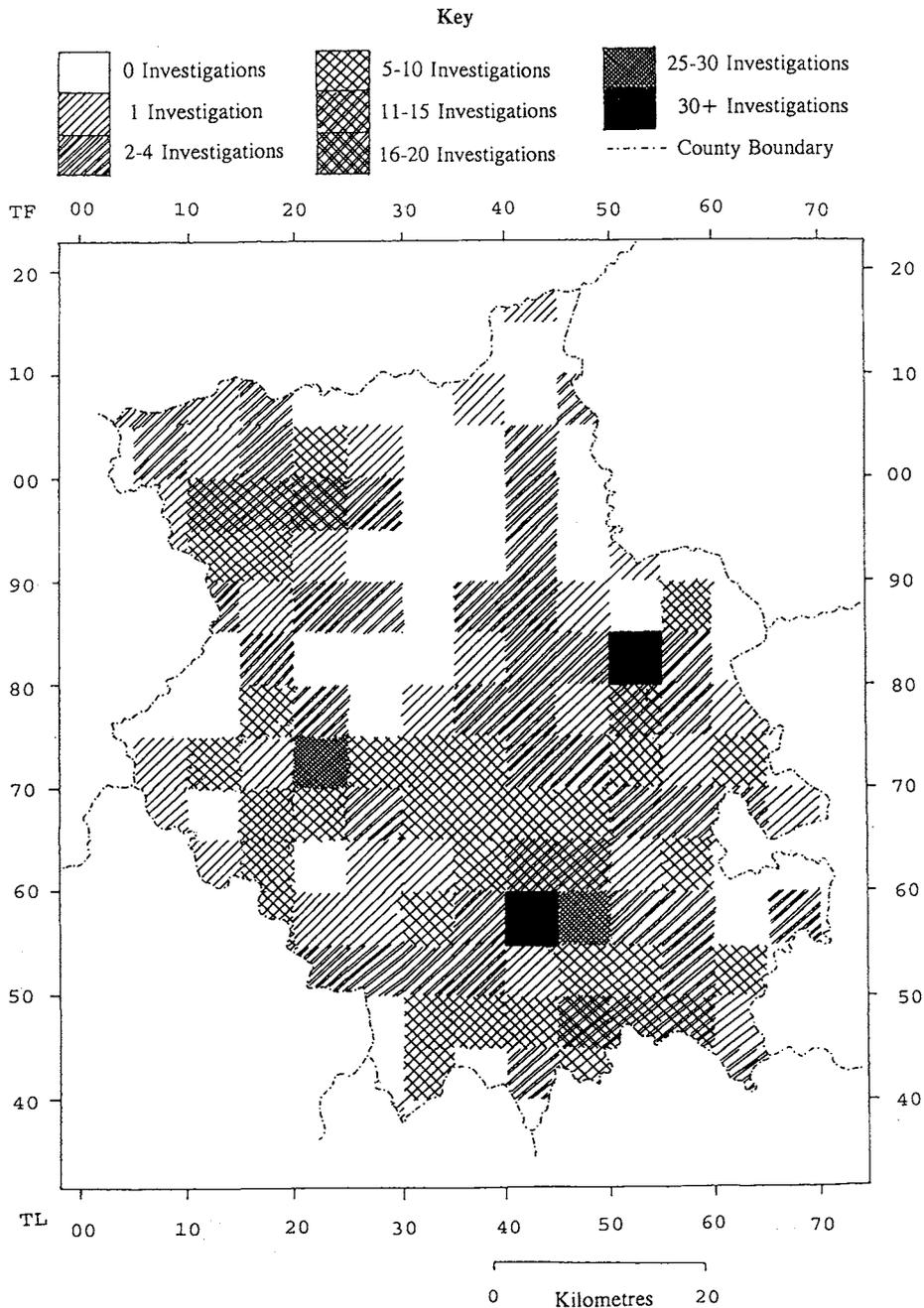


Figure 1. Archaeological Activity in Cambridgeshire 1990-96

concerns, highlighting shortcomings in the provision of repositories for finds and paper archive in many parts of England (H. Swain, 1998 p15).

In addition to this another area of vulnerability has begun to be noticed. Disquiet has been expressed in recent years about the inaccessibility of reports generated by some interventions conducted within the constraints of the planning process (H. Cooper-Read, 1996). This problem is that of the so-called 'grey literature': where work undertaken for developers receives only very limited publication. (Anon, 1998 p71).

Though it cannot be seen as providing a complete solution to either of these situations, the Excavation

Index can, once again, be seen as having an ameliorating role: English Heritage and the Museums and Galleries Commission are currently striving to implement the recommendations made in the 1997 report (H Swain, 1998 pp 10-11). Whatever the nature of the resulting framework, however, the Excavation Index would seek to act as a national agent serving to safeguard the survival of cohesive bodies of site data. Its function in broadening use and knowledge of the resources derived from interventions meanwhile, (N Beagrie, 1996 p84) must now also be held to encompass the 'sign-posting' of the 'grey' reports and their repositories.

To fulfil its sign-posting function the EI has, in the

past, been dependent upon those working on the ground making information available through publication. Trawling of these published sources (to as near comprehensive a level as possible) will continue. A recent analysis of the EI record, however, (comprising a comparison of our own data with that provided within the recently published *Gazetteer of Archaeological Investigations*, produced as a supplement to the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography) (S Walls and K Walford eds, 1998) has demonstrated that neither source is immune to the 'grey phenomenon'.

Contrasting the methodologies of these two bodies of information has drawn the inevitable (and perhaps obvious), conclusion that a comprehensive record can only be achieved through those undertaking local investigations taking an active part in the wider dissemination of their findings. Since no outsider can be as knowledgeable regarding the work done by a unit or society than those within the organisation itself, any externally produced account is likely to suffer by comparison.

Translating information from the local onto the national level is an undertaking that requires effort and co-operation on both tiers. The local practitioner has a responsibility to make information as widely accessible as possible and those working at the national level must provide mechanisms to facilitate this. To this end the Excavation Index has instigated a range of procedures to enable practitioners to establish an index record for each investigation in the national tier with minimum delay and difficulty.

A standard *pro forma* is available through which information can be submitted for direct entry onto the Excavation Index. It is also possible to deposit micro-filmed copies of site archives for storage within the National Monuments Record's archive store. Both *pro forma* and microfilming information packs are available, free of charge, on request from the National Monuments Record Centre. Also a paper containing more detailed information regarding microfilming standards has recently been published in collaboration with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (M Handley, 1999).

It is envisaged that the completion of a *pro forma* will soon become a standard part of archaeology undertaken within the planning process, and an occasional paper on the subject has been circulated to members of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. On line data-submission and data-dissemination is also being investigated in co-operation with the Archaeological Data Service, whilst recording programmes are being expanded to co-ordinate our efforts with those of the Bournemouth University Archaeological Information Project, (the latter expanding our scope to incorporate desk-based assessments and a wider interpretation of 'evaluation' investigations). In this way it is hoped to provide a framework within which co-operation and partnership between the national and the local levels can continue to build an information resource which is of value to all sections of the archaeological community.

Endnote

- 1 The product of this research can be consulted through the NMR's public record at the National Monuments Record Centre, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ. (Tel: 01793 414600, fax: 01793 414606, e-mail info@rchme.co.uk).

Details regarding the National Monuments Record are also available on the Internet on english-heritage.org.uk, whilst key data from the Excavation Index can be consulted on the Archaeology Data Service site <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/>.

Acknowledgements

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