
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XCVI
for 2007



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Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2006

Elizabeth Shepherd Popescu and Sarah Poppy

The work outlined below was conducted for a variety of reasons, including development control derived projects, emergency recording and research. All reports cited are available in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, Cambridge, for public consultation.

Abbreviations:

AS	Archaeological Solutions, previously Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
CAM ARC	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
CGMS	CGMS Consulting
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
GSB	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology

Babraham, ARES site, Babraham Institute (2005)

TL 5092 5081 (CAU Report 752)

N. Armour with G. Appleby and S. Timberlake

Earliest activity on the site dated to the Neolithic period, when two periglacial hollows were exploited as a source for flint nodules, which were partially worked in situ. The hollows contained significant quantity of worked flint, a sherd of Early Neolithic Mildenhall pottery and degraded animal bone. The earliest occupation of the site dates to the Conquest period. Remains from this period include two inhumations, a series of boundary ditches, and the foundations of a rectangular building, possibly a farmhouse, with associated rubbish pits and a contemporary well. Another later Roman structure was identified, although it did not exhibit the features of a habitable structure. Later medieval features include a cobbled surface, which was part of a track. The track surface might have been constructed of material robbed from a nearby Roman villa, as ironwork and a Roman coin were found within its makeup. A field system of rectilinear enclosures from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries was recorded either side of the track.

Babraham, New access road, Babraham Institute (2005)

TL 5107 5093 (CAU Report 725)

N. Armour

Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from the topsoil, and although no corresponding in-situ features were located, the presence of background scatters suggests an area of prehistoric activity. Excavation of sample squares revealed a concentration of Neolithic to medieval material, which had been redeposited within a large post-glacial hollow. Towards the centre of the evaluation area, four shallow Roman linear features were recorded, possibly part of a Romano-British field system. At the south end of the roadway several post-medieval features were recorded, which might have been associated with the former Georgian house at Babraham Hall.

Babraham, Riverside site, Babraham Institute

TL 5085 5067 (CAU Report 749)

S. Timberlake and N. Armour

Evaluation to the south-west of Babraham Hall revealed evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age flint-working along the edge of a former palaeochannel, associated with the redeposited remains of possible burnt flint mounds. Remains associated with Romano-British activity were also identified, consisting of curvilinear and linear ditches, and a daub-filled beam slot that might represent the remains of a wooden structure. Pottery from the silted ditch fills indicate that the area was abandoned during the second century AD, possibly due to seasonal or permanent flooding. Some attempts at river management were undertaken, with evidence for recutting or deepening one of the palaeochannels in medieval and post-medieval times, and possibly Roman times, prior to the canalisation of the river in 1730. Finally, a group of post-medieval banks and ditches was recorded, which might relate to an inner estate boundary shown on historic maps.

Barrington, Cement Works extension (2005)

TL 3845 5116 (Alison Deegan Report)

A. Deegan

Aerial photographic mapping and interpretation identified several features of potential prehistoric or Roman date. Extensive evidence of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape was also recorded, although this has largely been levelled by modern agriculture and in parts removed by quarrying.

Barrington, Cement Works extension (2005–6)

TL 3851 5101 (Stratascan Report)

D. Elks

Magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetic survey recorded several anomalies of probable archaeological origin, including a rectangular enclosure, two circular features, and features consistent with the remains of former settlement activity. Extensive evidence of ridge-and-furrow was recorded across the site.

Bartlow, Topographic and geophysical survey of Bartlow Hills environs

TL 5866 4493

H. Eckardt

An extensive geophysical and topographic survey was undertaken to examine the landscape setting of the Bartlow Hills Roman barrows, and in particular to investigate the enclosing rectangular earthwork and Roman villa that are described in antiquarian accounts of the site. A linear earthwork was recorded in the wooded area to the north of the walled gardens, where it survives for a length of 77m and to a height of up to 70cm. The eastern extension of this east-west earthwork was also identified by magnetometer and resistivity survey in Bartlow Park, although the nature and location of its assumed north-south turn has been obscured by later boundary features and recent landscaping. A double ditched feature, which might represent part of the same enclosing earthwork, was also identified to the south-east of the mounds in Hill Paddock Farm. However, the projected extension of this feature, which clips the southernmost barrow, sheds some doubt on the contemporaneity of this feature with the Roman barrow cemetery. No evidence for the western stretch of the enclosing earthwork was identified, although this might be obscured by woodland to the west of the mounds. Magnetometer survey located a number of rectangular and linear features in the area of the Roman villa excavated by Neville in 1852, although no clear-cut evidence for the location of the villa has been established. Three large enclosures were located in fields to the north-east and south-east of the barrow cemetery, which are suggested to be of Iron Age or Roman date, and which might relate to settlement in the vicinity. A large circular feature was identified to the east of the surviving barrows, which might represent a lost barrow. A programme of targeted excavation is proposed to investigate the questions raised by the survey.

Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Bassingbourn Village College

TL 3294 4355 (CAM ARC Report 896)

L. Muldowney

Ditches and structural remains indicate a possible settlement, which might date to the Iron Age.

Bourn, Densett (2004)

TL 3294 5700 (GSB)

GSB Prospection

Gradiometer survey and small-scale resistivity survey revealed a range of anomalies of potential archaeological significance, thought to relate to occupation and iron-working activity. An old field boundary, shown on a nineteenth-century map, was identified, in addition to occupation evidence alongside the track in the western part of the site. Several high magnetic anomalies were thought to be ponds, backfilled in the 1980s, which might be the remains of ore-processing sites. Survey adjacent to Bourn Brook also revealed an area of archaeological and industrial-type responses, and an anomaly at the junction of Water Lane and Bourn Brook was suggested to relate to a post-medieval structure known to have existed in the area.

Buckden, Brampton Road

TL 2030 6892 (NA Report 06/146)

A. Burrow and A. Foard-Colby

An evaluation revealed evidence for Romano-British activity at the site spanning the first to third/fourth centuries AD. The majority of the remains comprised a system of ditches, including a possible stock enclosure, set within a larger field boundary system. A potential stock drove-way was also identified, in addition to a large pond that might have served as a watering hole for animals. Palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that this was a grass pasture environment, supporting the interpretation that animal husbandry, rather than arable production, was the dominant activity at the site. The pottery was dominated by local coursewares, and the domestic nature of the assemblage suggests settlement in the vicinity of the site.

Burwell, Brown's Yard (2003)

TL 5857 6729 (NA Report 06/117)

C. Walker and A. Walsh

Open area excavation revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity on the site. A sequence of parallel boundary ditches was recorded, originating in the twelfth/thirteenth centuries. Two possible timber-framed buildings were identified along the street frontage, characterised by narrow slots and postholes of possible medieval date. These buildings predated the seventeenth-century stone-built cottage that occupied the street frontage until recently. Other records features included intercutting pits and ditches, dating from the twelfth to sixteenth/seventeenth centuries, and a post-medieval ditch that corresponded to features on nineteenth-century maps of the area. The remains on the site had been

heavily truncated by modern disturbance, particularly towards the street frontage.

Burwell, Land south of Isaacson Road

TL 5910 6587 (CAM ARC Report 916)

M. Muldowney

Pits, ditches and postholes were found, many of which might have been medieval. Although there was no evidence for domestic occupation, clunch extraction, wells and iron smithing were noted.

Cambridge, 2 All Saints Passage

TL 4485 5871 (CAU Report 729)

C. Cessford

Excavations in the basements and yard of 2 All Saints Passage revealed residual Roman pottery and features of twelfth- to fifteenth-century date, consisting of gravel quarry pits, garden soil and a possible large ditch, which might be the feature known as St John's Ditch. The features were sealed in the seventeenth century by the construction of buildings on the site.

Cambridge, Land adjacent to 68 Castle Street

TL 4444 5930 (CAU Report 739)

L. Ten Harkel

Excavation revealed a sequence of activity spanning the Iron Age to Victorian periods. A high level of truncation was noted on the site, caused by a substantial Civil War ditch in the southern half of the excavation area and by the presence of Victorian cellars. The earliest features dated to the Late Iron Age, consisting of occupation layers, metallised surfaces and cut features, with the possibility that some features might date back to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A substantial ditch running from north-north-east to south-south-west was established in the Late Iron Age and remained in use until the Early Roman period, although truncated by later remains. Several Conquest-period features were also identified, including an eaves-gully, occupation layers and a significant sub-rectangular enclosure ditch. An increase in activity was evident in the Early Roman period, comprising small pits, metallised surfaces and several ditches. A steep-sided deep pit was excavated, suggested to be a rubbish or cesspit. The Early Roman features were covered by a garden soil, suggesting a change to more agricultural land use. A few Late Roman features were identified, probably the result of later landscaping rather than a decline in occupation activity. A single Late Saxon feature was interpreted as a cesspit on account of its depth and environmental evidence. Over half the site was truncated by a large ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment, which might have originated as the medieval outer bailey ditch, but which was cleaned out during the early years of the Civil War. This steep-sided ditch must have been at least 10m wide and 4m deep, and contained a sequence of fills and backfilling episodes spanning the medieval period through to the nineteenth century. Part of the western Civil War bastion might be represented by a 90-degree return of the ditch, observed in the south-western corner of the site.

Cambridge, CB1 development site

TL 4606 5720 (CAU Report 736)

D. Mackay

Monitoring of geotechnical pits on the site of the proposed CB1 development revealed the remains of probable Roman quarry pits adjacent to Hills Road. The project enabled the continued mapping of areas of archaeological survival and zones of truncation begun during an earlier watching brief.

Cambridge, 1A Ditton Walk

TL 4726 5948 (CAM ARC Report 917)

L. Muldowney

Pits and ditches indicate a possible settlement dating to the Roman or Anglo-Saxon period, close to marsh or wetland immediately adjacent to Coldham's Brook. The land to the west of the extant mill had been raised and levelled to create a flat terrace/garden during the eighteenth century. A visual survey of the mill building indicates that the surviving fabric dates to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries.

Cambridge, New accommodation site, Homerton College

TL 4613 5618 (CAU Report 720)

D. Webb and A. Dickens

An evaluation revealed features of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. A series of Roman ditches is thought to form part of a small enclosure system, and a low density of finds indicate that this might lie close to, but not within, a settlement. The medieval and post-medieval ditches are interpreted as field or property boundaries, and correspond to features identified in earlier investigations.

Cambridge, Hostel Yard, Corpus Christi College (2004)

TL 4482 5825 (CAU Report 673)

C. Cessford

An excavation was undertaken in and around Hostel Yard revealing a stratified sequence of Saxo-Norman to early post-medieval features and deposits. The earliest activity identified was a series of quarry pits dating to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. A series of boundary ditches dating to the thirteenth/late fourteenth centuries was also recorded, with evidence that much of the area was also used for gardening during this period. Activity on the site increased from the late fourteenth century, peaking during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and was characterised by a number of large rubbish pits, small-scale industry and a substantial stone-lined cesspit. No features were recorded dating to the later seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, and all existing structures were demolished in the 1820s by Corpus Christi College.

Cambridge, Hostel Yard, Corpus Christi College

TL 4486 5822 (CAU Report 750)

C. Cessford and D. Fallon

Further monitoring revealed a range of Saxo-Norman to Victorian features relating to properties fronting onto Trumpington Street and Benet Street. Several medieval inhumations were found in Benet's Passage, adjacent to St Bene't's churchyard.

Cambridge, 15 Latham Road

TL 4485 5679 (CAM ARC Report 892)

T. Phillips

A Roman ditch contained a large quantity of Early Roman (mid-late first century AD) pottery. This was probably part of a field system of enclosures, paddocks and boundaries visible in local cropmarks.

Cambridge, 19 Mere Way

TL 4506 6080 (CAU Report 745)

S. Timberlake

An evaluation was undertaken within the garden of 19 Mere Way to check for the presence of a Roman road, depicted on Ordnance Survey maps as crossing the site. No evidence for the road was found, and the visible ridge, which had been thought to be the agger, was found to be a probable early medieval headland, which formed abutting a trackway, and which is likely to represent medieval reuse of the Roman Road. A tiny amount of redeposited Roman pottery was recovered from the headland soils.

Cambridge, Neath Farm Business Park, Cherry Hinton

TL 4884 5741 (CAU Report 716)

R. Patten

A ground-penetrating radar survey identified three areas of archaeological potential. Subsequent test pit survey demonstrated limited truncation across the site. Archaeological features were recorded within two of the test pits, comprising two east-west aligned ditches containing pottery dating to the twelfth century.

Cambridge, Newnham College

TL 4410 5787 (CAU Report 718)

D. Webb, S. Timberlake and N. Armour

A series of archaeological investigations was undertaken in advance of and during the redevelopment of the kitchen and buttery at Newnham College. The excavations revealed a buried medieval plough soil covering substantial Romano-British ditches, which might represent several phases of an enclosure. Two episodes of pottery dumping were recorded, dating to the first to second and the second to fourth centuries AD, and the finds indicate the presence of Roman occupation in the nearby area.

Cambridge, 34–6a Newnham Road

TL 4452 5775 (CAU Report 728)

J. Hutton and S. Timberlake

Monitoring recorded a large refuse or cesspit within the backyard, which was found to be more than 2.5m

deep and contained layers of dumped sand, lime/clunch and organic materials, including charred cereal threshing waste and burnt sedge fuel. The pit was infilled from the north-east, suggesting that the refuse was coming from an area of settlement around the current Marling Lane and Newnham House, which was formerly the site of Mortimer Manor. Beneath the foundations of the current nineteenth-century buildings test pits revealed earlier brick footings, thought to be for seventeenth-century dwellings.

Cambridge, 34–8 Newnham Road

TL 4451 5774 (CAU Report 732)

S. Timberlake and D. Webb

A further phase of monitoring revealed further evidence for the nature and extent of a medieval pond in the backyard, as well as the foundations of what are thought to be seventeenth-century brick-built tenements. An earlier floor surface was found beneath the levelling layers for these brick buildings, which might belong to a sixteenth-century or earlier timber structure. Below this a garden soil containing fifteenth-century pottery was recorded, suggesting a phase of backyard cultivation, possibly associated with medieval dwellings on Froshlake Way or Newnham Road. The large pond was found to be up to 2.5m deep, and might have originally been excavated as a gravel pit, which subsequently flooded and might have been used as a fishpond. Sections of ceramic water pipe of probable fifteenth-century date were found, providing evidence for sophisticated water management. Some well-preserved fragments of leather shoe were recovered from the base of the pond, provisionally dated to the fifteenth century.

Cambridge, Purbeck House, Purbeck Road

TL 4593 5652 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 826/CPH/2)

K. Semmelmann

An evaluation revealed evidence that the site was used as a quarry, possibly during the construction of the railway. The site has been quarried to a depth of at least 1m, which is likely to have destroyed any pre-nineteenth-century archaeological remains. Three pits were also revealed and found to contain building debris and worked stone fragments, which are likely to have come from Rattee and Kett's mason's yard, which was formerly located on the opposite side of Purbeck Road.

Cambridge, St Edmund's College (2005)

TL 4414 5923 (CAU Report 721)

D. Mackay

Excavations revealed a rectilinear, non-settlement-related, enclosure dating to the Roman period. Two poorly preserved undated graves were found within the enclosure, suggested to be of Roman date. Two parallel post-medieval ditches were also recorded.

Cambridge, St Edmund's College

TL 4416 5922 (CAU Report 741)

L. Ten Harkel

A fourth phase of archaeological investigation identified a series of linear features, mostly on the same north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. Several pits were also encountered, the two earliest dating to the Late Iron Age, possibly representing the westernmost extent of Iron Age settlement on Castle Hill. A pit and shallow linear feature dating to the first century AD were also recorded, the latter forming part of a rectangular enclosure discovered during earlier investigations. Other ditches and pits were also recorded of similar date, as well as a single Roman cremation. Activity on the site decreased during the second century AD, which concords with the evidence at Castle Hill. One pit and two linear features date to this period, possibly representing small-scale fields or paddocks. The finds assemblage suggests that one of the linear features might represent part of a small building that was intensively used, perhaps as a seasonal living space.

Cambridge, Shire Hall lawn

TL 4456 5925

Archaeology Rheesearch Group

Magnetometer and resistivity surveys were undertaken on the lawn between Shire Hall and the Cambridge Castle mound as part of the preparations for National Archaeology Week in 2006. The survey revealed several areas of high resistance, which largely correspond with parchmarks on the lawn observed in 2004. The high resistance features correspond with the entrance buildings to the County Gaol, as depicted on H. H. Dunn's plan of 1927. Several anomalies were also recorded in the southern part of the survey, including a garden path depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. A plan of the medieval castle layout suggests that the original moat was not detected during the survey.

Chatteris, Block Fen (area 5) (2003)

TL 4342 8336 (AS Report 1456)

B. Roberts and I. Turner

Archaeological investigation in advance of quarry extension revealed a large number of small pits, probable tree throws and drainage ditches of modern date. Some of the features contained small quantities of prehistoric pottery, animal bone and struck flints, although most were undated.

Chatteris, Block Fen (trenches 187–201)

TL 4401 8397 (AS Report 1993)

T. Schofield

Evaluation revealed sparse archaeological remains, consisting of possible pits, ditches and stake holes and many natural features such as tree hollows. Iron Age pottery, daub, and struck flint were recovered in very small quantities from one trench.

Chatteris, New Road

TL 3944 8625 (CAM ARC Report 868)

C. Thatcher

A ditch might represent a direct continuation of boundaries previously observed near the High Street. A cemetery previously recorded on the site did not extend into the area that was investigated.

Chatteris, Land west of 32 West Park Street

TL 3916 8572 (AS Report 1986)

T. Woolhouse and D. McConnell

Desk-based research has demonstrated that the site lies on the western periphery of the precinct of Chatteris priory, and was potentially a focus for medieval settlement. Evaluation revealed a number of pits, postholes, ditches, gullies and large gravel extraction pits. Most features were dated to the post-medieval period, whilst a few were of medieval date.

Christchurch (2005)

TL 4920 9650 (Air Photo Services Report 2005/21)

R. Palmer

An aerial photographic assessment mapped a large system of rectangular ditched fields of probable Roman date. A roddon crossed the development area, and ditches either side of the roddon might have assisted with water management. Several fen circles were also recorded in the central and western part of the study area, and were suggested to be of Roman date.

Downham, Cannon Street, Little Downham (2004)

TL 5253 8387 (AS Report 1605)

A. Grassam, P. Thompson and P. Weston

An evaluation recorded a number of sub-rectangular pits, thought to be related to medieval and post-medieval sand and gravel extraction. Many of the pits were intercutting, suggesting the quarrying occurred over a period of time. Residual finds of struck flint, Bronze Age, Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from many of the features, which had largely truncated any earlier remains. A posthole, tree hollow, ditches and gullies were also identified, but their full extent and nature was unclear owing to the high level of truncation.

Downham, Oak Farm, Cannon Street, Little Downham

TL 5229 8377 (AS Report 1970)

T. Woolhouse and T. Schofield

An evaluation revealed features indicative of sand extraction pits, thought to date to the modern and post-medieval periods. Residual struck flint, dating to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, was found across the site, together with residual Late Iron Age and medieval pottery.

Downham, Main Street, Little Downham

TL 5210 8393 (CAM ARC Report 913)

S. Cooper

Little Downham lies along a spur on the high land of the Isle of Ely that has attracted settlement from

the Mesolithic period through to the modern day. Investigations revealed remnants of Late Iron Age/Roman agricultural systems.

Eltisley, Caxton End and Church End (2003)

TL 2729 5949 (GSB Report 2004/01)

GSB Prospection

Geophysical survey was carried out at two sites in the village to locate the site of the lost nunnery of St Pandionia at Church End and to investigate any remains that might be associated with the pottery scatters at Caxton End. No evidence was found to indicate monastic remains at the Church End site, and the magnetic survey revealed only remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation with some magnetic disturbance. At the Caxton End site a complex of ditch and pit anomalies was recorded in the cultivated field only. Some magnetic disturbance was noted in the pasture fields, which might be associated with Victorian cottages thought to have existed in the vicinity.

Elton, The Old Estate Yard, Over End

TL 0898 9353 (NA Report 06/47)

S. Carlyle

An archaeological evaluation revealed a series of features of probable medieval date, comprising a probable boundary ditch, two smaller ditches, two pits or small ditch terminals and a possible pit or tree throw scar. Other activity dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was recorded, including a large pit containing iron-working slag, likely to relate to the iron foundry that occupied the site in the nineteenth century.

Ely, The Hoist, The Vineyards

TL 5436 8029 (AS Report 1963)

T. Woolhouse, A. Ginns, I. Williamson and J. Williams

An evaluation recorded a sequence of medieval and early post-medieval soil horizons, sealed beneath a sequence of post-medieval deposits. The earliest phase is represented by an undated pit, which was sealed by a medieval soil horizon. The second phase of activity consisted of two pits, one of which was dated to the sixteenth century. Late post-medieval features comprised a number of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century pits and a Victorian boundary ditch.

Ely, West Field Farm

TL 5263 7995 (CAU Report 738)

D. Mackay and C. Swaysland

An evaluation encountered human remains at a shallow depth in the area to the south of West Field Farm. Further excavation was carried out to define the extents of a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery, tentatively dated to the late seventh century.

Farcet, Manor Farm, 2 Main Street

TL 2023 9463 (Archaeological Project Services Report 81/06)

N. Hall

An evaluation revealed a single pit containing thirteenth-century pottery, together with two post-medieval field boundaries and an undated gully and pit. Structural remains associated with the nineteenth- to twentieth-century outbuildings were also recorded, consisting of a well/cistern, construction trench, post-holes and a stone-lined well, and a layer of rubble from the recent demolition of these covered the site.

Fen Ditton, Home Farm, High Ditch Road

TL 4883 6025 (CAM ARC Report 914)

S. Kenney

Evaluation across a linear ridge thought to be the course of the Fleam Dyke (High Ditch) in Fen Ditton revealed several phases of ditch running south of and parallel to a scarp crossing the site on an east to west orientation. Finds recovered from the lower fills of the ditches have been dated securely to the mid- to late eighteenth century, and no earlier material was residual within those deposits. Earlier pits contained medieval pottery, strongly implying a medieval or post-medieval date for the construction of the ditch(es). This evidence calls in to question many of the previous assumptions about the location, date, purpose and character of the Fen Ditton segment of the Fleam Dyke.

Fenstanton, Grove House, Huntingdon Road

TL 3138 6847 (AS Report 2053)

K. Doyle and K. Trott

Grove House is a large Grade II*-listed brick house dating to the early eighteenth century, on the site of a medieval homestead. The earliest activity identified during evaluation dated to the tenth to eleventh centuries AD, consisting of two pits sealed by a fifteenth- to sixteenth-century plough soil. An eighteenth-century brick culvert and posthole were located, together with a series of mid-eighteenth- to nineteenth-century linear gullies, which contained large quantities of animal bone, suggestive of tannery waste. The recut of the medieval moat was filled with domestic rubbish, and several garden soils were recorded. This latest phase of activity probably relates to the landscaping of the grounds around Grove House by Capability Brown, who owned the house from the 1760s.

***Godmanchester, Godmanchester to Hemingford
Abbots replacement water main***

TL 2538 6922 (Cranfield Forensic Institute Report 005)

P. Masters

A fluxgate gradiometer survey detected a few magnetic anomalies, including a series of linear and rectilinear anomalies at two locations, indicative of possible Iron Age/Roman enclosure ditches. Ridge-and-furrow remains were detected along the entire length of the pipeline route.

Great Abington, Rickett Field, Granta Park

TL 5269 4856 (CAU Report 737)

N. Armour

Excavation revealed some evidence for prehistoric activity, consisting of scatters of Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint and a single Early Iron Age pit containing knapped flint and pottery. Small quantities of residual Roman pottery were recovered from later features, indicating a very low level of Roman activity. A ditch of probable medieval date was located, associated with a field system and remains of ridge-and-furrow. Also identified were a number of post-medieval field boundaries, as well as the planting holes for a tree-lined avenue, which is shown on the 1716 map of Abington Hall and its estate.

Great Wilbraham, 25 Acres Field (2005–6)

TL 5364 5617

R. O'Donnell

A field-walking and metal-detecting survey was undertaken by students from Hills Road Sixth Form College. A variety of metalwork finds was recovered, including a pot mend, a knife and 17 coins, in addition to Roman pottery, animal and oyster shell remains, which indicate the presence of Roman domestic activity nearby.

Haddenham, 69 High Street

TL 4626 7509 (Heritage Network Report 335)

G. Saunders

An evaluation identified two medieval boundary ditches, with a possible associated track, and the base of a shallow medieval feature in the eastern part of the site. A late post-medieval boundary ditch and other late post-medieval/Victorian features were also recorded.

Harlton, Manor Farm

TL 3930 5289 (Cambridge Archaeology Field Group Report)

M. Coles

Systematic field-walking on land north of the Haslingfield to Harlton Road identified a concentration of Roman pottery in the northern part of the area investigated, against a backdrop of post-medieval agricultural debris. An unusual quantity of oyster shells was found in the easternmost field, although no other concentration of finds was identified in this area.

Hemingford Grey, St Ives to Hemingford flood alleviation scheme

TL 2964 7128 (Oxford Archaeology Report)

D. McNicol, S. Clough and L. Loe

A watching brief during flood alleviation works revealed evidence for a small Quaker burial ground, dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries. At least 16 inhumations were recovered, many of the skeletons truncated by the insertion of later graves and modern intrusions.

In keeping with the nonconformist attitude, the graves were buried on a north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east orientation, aligned with the

river or perpendicular to it. The skeletons were laid supine, and a range of coffin nails, fixtures and fittings provided evidence that the deceased were dressed in shrouds and placed in coffins. The high level of intercutting burials suggests there was no use of burial markers, which is typical of early nonconformist burial practice. Disease was frequent amongst the burials, and includes instances of amputations of the lower legs and scoliosis, a spinal deformity. This excavation has provided a rare opportunity to study the burial ground of a nonconformist group, very few of which have been archaeologically excavated.

Hilton, Scotts Close (2004)

TL 2904 6632 (AS Report 2113)

T. Woolhouse

Excavations revealed a system of Late Saxon and early medieval boundary/drainage ditches, demarcating backyard plots or small areas of home pasture attached to individual peasant holdings. Clusters of contemporary pits were also found; the majority are thought to have functioned as drainage sumps or watering holes for livestock rather than as rubbish pits. Activity at Scotts Close might have begun as early as the ninth century AD, providing the earliest evidence for Hilton's origins found to date. The most intriguing feature of the site was an Early/Middle Saxon inhumation, apparently accidentally disturbed and then reburied with a degree of care in the tenth to twelfth century. The circumstances of the reburial offer an unparalleled insight into medieval Christian perceptions of pagan otherness and attitudes to the pagan dead.

Horningsea, Land south-west of Eye Hall Farm

TL 4957 6345

T. Dymott

A field-walking survey was undertaken in fields adjacent to the scheduled Horningsea pottery kilns. A higher density of finds was recorded in the northern part of the field, in the area of the cropmark enclosure. As well as Horningsea wares and clay plates, other pottery types, iron nails, animal bones and oyster shell were also recovered, suggesting occupation as well as industrial activity. Some human skull fragments were also recovered. A magnetometer survey confirmed the presence of the rectangular enclosure, and identified some possible internal features. The geophysical survey was extended east into the scheduled area and identified a further possible kiln site. The survey also revealed high levels of activity in the northern and central parts of the site, following a south-west to north-east alignment, and continuing beyond the northern extents of the survey area.

Houghton & Wyton, Houghton Mill

TL 2809 7204 (CAU Report 746)

S. Timberlake and A. Dickens

Monitoring of flood defence improvement works to the west of Houghton Mill identified two phases of former flood bank construction dating to around the mid- to late nineteenth century. At the eastern end of the route for the new flood bank a trench cut

through a layer of organic river silts and alluvium, which contained an archaeological horizon consisting of dumped burnt hearth material, burnt grain, bone and some medieval pottery. This material might represent an early attempt at land reclamation in the vicinity of the mill or the dumping of domestic refuse from a nearby occupation site. A crudely fashioned Palaeolithic hand axe was recovered from within the clay-makeup of the flood bank.

Huntingdon, Pathfinder House

TL 2402 7155 (Heritage Network Report 383)

H. Ashworth, C. Turner and A. Rothwell

An evaluation encountered Roman pits and ditches of second- to fourth-century AD date to the west and south of Pathfinder House, one cut by a pit of ninth- to thirteenth-century date. To the east of Pathfinder House, around Castle Hill House, the overburden was deeper and more disturbed by post-medieval activity and modern services, although some Roman artefacts were recovered from this area. A post-medieval pit was recorded in the easternmost part of the site, probably associated with properties fronting onto the High Street prior to their demolition in the late eighteenth century. No remains associated with the use of Castle Hill House during the Second World War were encountered.

Isleham, Fordham Road (2005)

TL 6441 7390 (AS Reports 1870 and 2090)

I. Williamson, K. Doyle, K. Nicholson and T. Collins; A. Newton

Excavation revealed evidence for clunch extraction and domestic occupation at the site, dating predominantly to the medieval period, and continuing on a smaller scale into the post-medieval period. The earliest features include two buildings, one a sunken feature building, the other an apsidal structure with a tile floor, neither of which could be precisely dated. A second phase of activity comprised quarry pits, tanks for clunch soaking, six wells, a possible sunken feature building and a post-built structure with associated fence lines and rubbish pits, set within an enclosure. A third phase of activity was less well represented, and seems to indicate a decline in clunch processing activity at the site. Several undated features were also recorded, including a set of linear features, possibly wheel ruts, and a cluster of postholes, possibly representing a second post-built building.

Littleport, Land adjoining 80 Wisbech Road (2005)

TL 5609 8732 (AS Report 1851)

A. Grassam, K. Nicholson and P. Weston

An evaluation revealed remains of later prehistoric date, comprising a dense cluster of pits, postholes, a ditch and a gully, of probable later Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. A sequence of deposits reflecting inundation by water and peat encroachment was also recorded, as well as a clay deposit that might indicate an area of standing water north of the archaeological features.

Longstanton, The Manor (2005)

TL 4000 6633 (Cambridge Dendrochronology Group Report 01/2006)

R. Switsur and K. Rinne

Dendrochronological sampling of four timbers from this building gave felling dates of the mid- to late fifteenth century, which is consistent with the known history of the manor and the recent discovery that the current house is built around a core of a medieval hall.

Kimbolton, Kimbolton School

TL 509900 267525 (CAM ARC Report 882)

G. Bailey

Three small ditches might have been prehistoric in origin. A single Roman pit was also found. A very large ditch might have formed part of the thirteenth- to fourteenth-century moat system associated with the adjacent castle. Layers, ditches and conduits relate to the extensive post-medieval landscaping and drainage systems in the grounds of the later manor house estate.

March, The Church Hall, Church Lane

TL 4152 9524 (Archaeological Project Services Report 185/06)

V. Mellor

A watching brief revealed activity on the site spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, and a loom weight of the same probable date, indicate Iron Age domestic activity in the vicinity. Medieval occupation of the site is indicated by a pit, occupation horizons and a cesspit dating to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and a further undated pit and posthole might be of a similar or perhaps earlier date. A sequence of dumped deposits and soil horizons was identified, of medieval or later date, which is likely to relate to the use of this area as part of the graveyard. A single burial was recorded, comprising a wooden coffin within a brick-built vault of probable late nineteenth-century date. The use of the area as a graveyard ceased in the late nineteenth century, after when buildings occupied the site.

March, Norwood Road

TL 4123 9772 (CAM ARC Report 901)

S. Cooper

Prehistoric activity took the form of a large pit containing struck flints. Iron Age to Roman ditches formed part of a field system. Some were backfilled with charcoal-rich and relatively finds-rich fills, indicating that they lay close to occupation.

Oakington & Westwick, Queen's Way

TL 1626 4572 (CAM ARC Report 869)

R. Mortimer and M. Jones

An unploughed buried soil or land surface covered this site just below turf level; pottery recovered from it is principally Middle Saxon. Human remains were encountered but not excavated. These are almost certainly part of the sixth-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery

that is known to be present on the site, part of which was excavated in 1994. A series of boundary ditches post-date the cemetery to the west, while large, deep boundary or enclosure ditches lie to the east.

Oakington & Westwick, Slate Hall Farm

TL 3956 6339 (Oxford Archaeotechnics Report)

Oxford Archaeotechnics

A magnetometer survey was carried out at Slate Hall Farm to define the layout and extent of a Romano-British settlement site detected during previous trial trenching. The focus of the archaeological site is confined to the northern tip of the field with only ephemeral magnetic anomalies extending south and south-westwards. The principal enclosure measures approximately 120m by 70m and contained several internal subdivisions. No magnetic evidence to indicate an access track or road approaching from the nearby Roman road was identified.

Offord D'Arcy, 79 High Street

TL 2196 6651 (Wessex Archaeology Report 63400.04)

G. Evans

Evaluation of this site demonstrated the existence of three distinct areas of archaeological preservation. The eastern part of the site was characterised by the silted-up remains of a twelfth-century ditched enclosure, a probable Roman quarry pit, and large pond-like features dating from the twelfth century. A 2m-wide north/south-running ditch marked the westward extent of twelfth-century evidence. To the west of the ditch was a series of post-medieval and modern channels of unknown use. In the south-western part of the site a clay-lined circular pit was found, which possibly dates to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, as well as two inter-cutting parallel ditches. A large circular brick-built structure was encountered in the north-western part of the site, which was thought to represent a former modern sunken garden feature, and which had destroyed any earlier remains in this area. Across the site several brick rubble and modern gravel surfaces were recorded, which represent various farm activities.

Papworth Everard, Land off Ermine Street (Unit 5) (2004)

TL 2910 6238 (AS Report 1665)

K. Manning, L. O'Brien, B. Rennell, J. Williams and I. Williamson

Open area excavation at this site recorded the substantial remains of four Iron Age roundhouses defined by drip-gullies and internal postholes, within a banked circular enclosure with an entrance to the north-east. A second, C-shaped, banked enclosure was present within the north-western corner of the main enclosure. Clusters of pits, isolated pits, cooking pits and possible fence-lines were located to the rear of the buildings, with less activity in the apron of land between the structures and the entrance. Linear field boundaries were recorded outside the enclosure to the south. The finds assemblage comprised quantities of fragmentary and abraded Iron Age pottery, poorly

preserved animal bone, abraded daub and sparse, probably redeposited metalworking debris. Two complete but broken ceramic vessels were recorded, one from the terminus of an enclosure ditch. The site contributes to the growing body of data regarding prehistoric settlement on the heavy clays between the rivers Cam and Ouse.

Papworth Everard, Plots 7, 9 and 10, Papworth Everard Business Park

TL 2924 6242 (NA Report 06/107)

I. Fisher

An evaluation revealed a series of linear ditches and shallow gullies, interpreted as field boundaries of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman date. The density of features and the amount of pottery that was recovered indicated that activity on site was associated with occupation. Medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation was also identified together with a number of modern disturbances that were the result of dumping on the site.

Peterborough, Paston, Land South of Car Dyke, Manor Drive

TF 1964 0288 (CAM ARC Report 918)

T. Fletcher

Soil sequences suggest an upcast bank from the Roman Car Dyke, and a large water-management feature, also potentially linked to the Dyke. Roman ditches probably relate to a known enclosure system.

Peterborough, Oxney Grange near Eye

TF 2245 0135 (CAM ARC Report 897)

S. Cooper

This site lies on a gravel promontory just to the north of Flag Fen. Large pits and postholes were found relating to an Iron Age settlement. A possible roundhouse had a projected diameter of c. 7m, to the south of which lay possible four-post structures or outbuildings.

Significant remains relating to the medieval monastic site of Oxney Grange include graves, pits and some very substantial ditches dating to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. The graves were on an east to west alignment and had no grave-goods. They were therefore interpreted as Christian burials. The ditches were presumably contemporary with the medieval moat that is still faintly visible in the fields surrounding the site and might have divided the site into different specialised areas.

Peterborough, Peakirk, St Pegas Road

TF 1675 0610 (CAM ARC Report 879)

M. Jones

Ditches and other minor features pre-dating the Car Dyke probably formed part of a field system visible as cropmarks to the west.

Ramsey, Ailwyn Community School

TL 2948 8489 and 2958 8492 (CAM ARC Report 894)

R. Mortimer

Three ditched boundaries and a few small quarry pits were recorded, some of which relate to Ramsey Abbey. Cartographic evidence suggests that the ditches span the medieval (or late medieval), post-medieval and modern periods. The earliest boundary marker (a wide, curving ditch) can be linked to aerial photographic and map evidence, enhancing previous plans of the Abbey Precinct. The latter appears to have been ovate, measuring some 800m north to south and 550m east to west and enclosing an area of roughly 35ha. There is evidence for a road or track that circumnavigates the precinct boundary. Revised suggestions can also be made about the location of the Abbey's docking facilities and the lode that fed them.

St Ives, The Granary, 30–2 West Street

TL 31149 71542 (CAM ARC Report 870)

R. Clarke

This site lies on the northern fringes of the town's historic core and is located close to an excavation at the former Permanex site, where thirteenth- to fourteenth-century plot boundaries, rubbish pits and a seventeenth-century cock-fighting pit were uncovered.

The recent work found a mass of quarry pits at a depth of c. 0.7m below ground level, indicating extensive gravel extraction during the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. No remains of frontage buildings or boundary plots were found. These might have been removed by quarrying, or the site might have been located on the immediate fringes of the planned town. The pits were sealed beneath several post-medieval cultivation layers and modern rubble/construction deposits. Cartographic evidence indicates that the development area lay within a large parcel of land stretching back to North Road, which seems to have remained largely clear of buildings. The plot might have been an orchard in the latter part of the nineteenth century; no buildings are shown on the West Street frontage until the construction of the factory/warehouse in the twentieth century.

St Neots, 42 Huntingdon Street

TL 1864 6059 (AS Report 1969)

D. McConnell and A. Grassam

Cartographic evidence has indicated that there were structures on the western part of the site from 1757, whilst the eastern part of the site appears to have been garden. An evaluation revealed a series of later post-medieval features, consisting of a substantial waste pit and other pits of eighteenth- to twentieth-century date, possibly the result of quarrying for construction materials relating to the construction of Wistaria House.

St Neots, Longsands College

TL 1888 6100 (Air Photo Services Report)

R. Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment recorded several areas of ridge-and-furrow, and a single block of

probable steam ploughing in the grounds of Priory Park. Some linear features, possibly ditches, were recorded to the north of Longsands College.

St Neots, Longsands Community College

TL 1911 6072 (CAM ARC Report 902)

A. Connor

Archaeological remains included a possible roundhouse, ditched track and a series of large ditches that might be part of an extensive enclosure system. Pottery suggests a date in the Early Roman period (first and second centuries), although the roundhouse and track might be earlier.

St Neots, Land to the rear of 33–5 New Street

TL 1830 6045 (CAM ARC Report 905)

D. Brown

A large medieval ditch might have formed part of a precinct boundary relating to the town's Benedictine Priory (established c. 972–5, dissolved 1539), which lies c. 100m to the south-west of the New Street development area.

St Neots, Land to the west of St Neots Town Football Club

TL 201 606 (CAM ARC Report)

T. Fletcher

Investigations on land to the west of St Neots Town Football Club revealed enclosures and field systems contemporary with the activity recorded during CAM ARC's 2005 excavation to the immediate north. One small square enclosure revealed evidence of crop processing. A human burial was found, buried with a copper alloy ring. Subsequent trenching to the south of the club revealed drainage ditches, on the same alignment as those found to the north in the previous work, suggesting the presence of archaeological remains beneath the football club itself.

Sawston, Dernford Farm (2004)

TL 4694 5099 (AS Report 1741)

D. Eddisford, I. Williamson, K. Doyle and L. O'Brien
An evaluation revealed a focus of activity in the north-western sector of the site, with a few isolated features recorded across the site. Sparse residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flint was recovered from excavated features. The earliest feature identified was an Early Iron Age hearth, although the majority of features dated to the Mid/Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British period, consisting of linear ditches on north-east to south-west axes and discrete pits and postholes. Although no structural evidence was recorded, the finds and environmental assemblages suggest settlement within the immediate vicinity of the site.

Sawston, Land at Lynton Way (2005)

TL 4945 4975 (Air Photo Services Report 2005/22)

R. Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment recorded a ditched system, probably representing fields, tracks and settlement enclosures, which shares the same alignment with two enclosures mapped to the west.

Sawston, Land at Lynton Way (2005)

TL 4943 4978 (AS Report 1909)

P. Harris and K. Nicholson; P. Weston and A. Newton
The excavation revealed the southern part of a D-shaped enclosure, with an entranceway located on its south-eastern side. The ditches extended beyond the limits of the excavation, but the remainder of the enclosure and associated field systems have been identified through aerial photographic assessment. Close to its entranceway, the enclosure ditch was cut by a large pit. Within the enclosure, two partial concentric circles of postholes and stake holes were identified, and interpreted as the remains of a roundhouse. Pottery was recovered in very small quantities from the enclosure ditch and large pit which, combined with a radiocarbon date obtained from animal bone, suggest a Late Bronze Age date of c. 1100BC for activity at the site.

Sawston, Sawston Hall

TL 4884 4912 (CAM ARC Report 877)

R. Mortimer

Prehistoric finds include a relatively large worked and burnt flint assemblage found residually. A wide channel might have drained from a well or spring and appears to have been open during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, perhaps being recut in the Early Roman period. In one part of the channel were two contemporary wells or shafts, a ditch and a posthole. Very Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was also found.

Early medieval features might represent field ditches or perhaps relate to the adjacent medieval manor house. A large moat ditch was found within the walled garden immediately behind the hall. This might form part of the original twelfth- to thirteenth-century manor and was backfilled in the late medieval period. Standing remains from the 1940s occupation of the hall were also recorded.

Sawston, Sawston Hall

TL 4883 4912

Archaeology Rheesearch Group

A magnetometer and resistivity survey of the lawns at Sawston Hall, revealed a series of metalised garden paths and an anomaly which might indicate the north-western part of the medieval moat, which survives in part to the south of the hall. A weak rectilinear feature on the front lawn may represent an unknown structure of pre-Victorian date.

Sawtry, Archer's and Aversley Woods (2005-6)

TL 1666 8144

A. Simco

Documentary research and field survey were undertaken to investigate Aversley and Archer's Woods to inform future site management and presentation. Both originated as manorial woodlands, but Archer's was part of the estate of Sawtry Abbey for much of the medieval period. Aversley Wood contains extensive remains of medieval ridge-and-furrow, and evidence of early twentieth-century management of the wood's water resources. Archer's Wood preserves earthworks associated with a grange of Sawtry Abbey.

Sawtry, Black Horse Farm (2004-5)

TL 1770 8329 (AS Report 1996)

P. Weston with K. Doyle

Open area excavation revealed evidence of a Middle Iron Age settlement, securely dated to the fifth to second centuries BC. The earliest phase of activity comprised a roundhouse with an associated post-built structure and pit ovens. A second roundhouse was constructed at a slightly later date, and surrounded by a substantial ditched enclosure. A further circular structure was associated with the second roundhouse, together with a cluster of pit ovens and spread of cooking debris. An infant burial was found at the south-eastern entrance of this structure. The roundhouse fell out of use in the second century BC, although the ditched enclosure continued in use as a corral from the mid-first century BC to mid-first century AD. At this time a pair of droveway ditches were dug running north-west from the entrance of the enclosure towards Ermine Street, which were recut in the Early Roman period. A layer of buried soil sealed the southern part of the site, possibly representing a short phase of agricultural activity before the site was inundated by alluvium. Two further Mid-Late Iron Age inhumations were recorded from the settlement, in addition to an undated cremation to the south of the site.

Sawtry, Land North of Scandstick, Black Horse Farm

TL 1766 8344 (AS Report 2093)

K. Doyle and P. Weston

An evaluation revealed sparse remains in the southern part of the site, whilst defining the promontory of higher ground, which had formed a focus for Iron Age settlement to the immediate south of the site. The remains comprised a shallow pit and two ditches containing medieval pottery, and two undated features, including a section of a possible ring ditch. Several nineteenth-/twentieth-century features were also recorded that relate to the outbuildings at Blackhorse Farm.

Shepreth, Brown Spinney

TL 539792 248299 (CAM ARC Report 872)

M. Jones

This work took place at a possible Roman Villa site (Scheduled Monument 85). Alluvial deposits indicate extensive and repeated flooding events, which might be directly related to a known palaeochannel to the east and north.

Soham, Brook Street

TL 560111 272671 (CAM ARC Report 904)

G. Bailey

Three phases of low-status buildings date span the mid-twelfth to mid-sixteenth centuries. Street-front quarrying was separated from the domestic activity by a ditch running parallel to the road. Historic maps note the presence of quarries on the other side of the road for clunch extraction. Alternatively, chalk might have been extracted for use in lime production.

Soham, Lion Mills

TL 5907 7295 (Oxford Archaeology Report 3465)

B. Matthews

An evaluation on the site of the former Lion Mills revealed medieval ditches and pits close to Clay Street at the northern edge of the site, together with an undated ditch parallel to the road frontage. Three ditches of uncertain function and date were also recorded at the south-west of the site. In-situ narrow gauge railway tracks were also encountered, which related to the use of the site as a mill in the late nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Somersham, Knobbs Farm (2004)

TL 3667 7926 (CAU Report 651)

J. Wills

An evaluation recorded evidence for the westward continuation of archaeological features excavated earlier in 2004. The earliest identified remains were a Neolithic pit and an Early Bronze Age ditch, which might be part of a wider system. A possible Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British droveway was recorded, which could be seen to continue to the north as a crop mark. The droveway was thought to be contemporary with the field boundary ditches, which continue west from those previously excavated. Further evidence of Roman burials was recorded, together with the recovery of one cremation.

Stilton

TL 1720 9014 (Wessex Archaeology Report 62505.1)

S. Thompson

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's Time Team at two sites near the village of Stilton to investigate the site of a possible Roman pottery kiln located on a fen island. The project identified a pottery kiln, a tile kiln, and another kiln-like structure, which appeared to form part of a wider ladder settlement along a Roman road branching off Ermine Street. The wider settlement was identified through geophysical survey and a landscape study, while the excavation was able to date the occupation between the early to mid-second century AD and the end of the Roman period. The site was largely abandoned due to climatic changes, although the excavations revealed two inhumations and a large surrounding oval enclosure, which post-dated the Romano-British settlement. It was suggested that the oval enclosure was the site of a hermitage at this period, although no direct evidence was found to support this theory.

Stilton

TL 1720 9014 (GSB Prospection Report 2006/45)

GSB Prospection

Two areas were subject to geophysical survey as part of the Time Team investigation of the site. Some of the field team was provided by Cambridgeshire Archaeology and CAM ARC. In one area, gradiometer survey identified several possible kilns and revealed a wealth of ditch- and pit-type anomalies indicating settlement and related feature. The results suggest at least two phases/periods of activity at the site. A

limited ground-penetrating radar survey failed to identify the kilns and the poor results are attributed to geological factors together with the extremely dry conditions prevailing at the time of the survey. A small second area was also investigated with gradiometry, revealing two possible ditch-type anomalies, but the limited size of the survey area precludes a more complete interpretation.

Stow-cum-Quy, Main Street

TL 520 604 (CAM ARC Report 899)

C. Thatcher

A prehistoric land surface preserved within a depression left by a solution hollow was exposed towards the eastern edge of the development area. This was found to contain stratified Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint and pottery assemblages. A leaf-shaped arrowhead was recovered from the Early Neolithic assemblage, which was dominated by serrates.

Sutton, Land North of 35–45 Bellairs

TL 4396 7887 (AS Reports 1923, 2060 and 2619)

T. Woolhouse and I. Cameron; T. Woolhouse, D.

McConnell, P. Weston and A. Grassam; A Grassam

Two phases of archaeological investigation revealed a number of Late Iron Age/Early Roman features, comprising pits, postholes, a water hole and two possible enclosures. A group of postholes was identified but did not form a coherent structure. A number of features produced Belgic ware pottery. A medieval pit and modern boundary were also excavated. A core Iron Age settlement site has yet to be identified in Sutton, and it is argued that it was probably located closer to the fen edge.

Swaffham Prior, Southfields to Swaffham Prior pipeline

TL 5984 6289 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 752/SPS/2)

T. Hawtin

An evaluation was undertaken along the route of the Southfields to Swaffham Prior water pipeline. A linear group of six steep-sided post pits was recorded in the south-western end of the pipeline route. Although these pits contained no artefactual evidence, they are suggested to be of prehistoric date on the basis of environmental evidence and a scatter of worked flint in the vicinity.

Thriplow, 22 Middle Street

TL 5606 8607 (CAM ARC Report 911)

A. Howe

Early- and late-medieval remains found here include post pads for a barn and four ditches.

Waterbeach, Land north of Bannold Lodge (2004)

TL 4964 6604 (Albion Archaeology Report 2004/49)

R. Thorpe, W. Keir and J. Wells

An evaluation was undertaken revealing two linear gullies, which are likely to represent Roman enclosure boundaries. No other archaeological remains were identified.

Waterbeach, 30 High Street

TL 4966 6582 (CAM ARC Report 867)

R. Clarke

A buried soil of probable prehistoric date produced a small quantity of calcined bone, three conjoining sherds of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery and a few charred seeds. Medieval activity was represented by a pit dating to the twelfth to fourteenth century; the remaining features and deposits comprise sixteenth- to twentieth-century pits and layers. One nineteenth-century pit might have been a cesspit or well. A sample from one of the earlier post-medieval pits was largely composed of humic matter, indicative of pit composting.

Relatively few archaeological investigations have been undertaken within Waterbeach, and these results, although fairly typical of the relevant periods, are therefore of some importance for informing predictive deposit models for the immediate area.

West Wratting, The Common

TL 6096 5180 (PreConstruct Geophysics Report)

P. Masters

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken, which revealed a series of linear and rectilinear anomalies that might be associated with the medieval village. A group of positive anomalies was also recorded, which might indicate pits or burnt material.

West Wratting, The Common

TL 6094 5181 (CAM ARC Report 900)

L. Muldowney

A high density of medieval features was recorded in the northern half of the eastern field, consisting of ditches, pits and postholes, as well as evidence for metalworking. The central field was devoid of archaeological remains; the eastern field contained one ditch of probable medieval date, a pond and post-medieval foundation trenches.

Whittlesford, Church of St Mary and St Andrew

TL 4737 4859 (CAM ARC Report 933)

T. Fletcher

Several complete and incomplete human burials were excavated and handed immediately to the church in preparation for reburial, with the exception of one burial which appeared to pre-date the church: this was retained by CAM ARC for analysis. A number of shallow truncated features contained Early Saxon pottery. Other finds included a medieval German jetton from the sixteenth century and a large loom or thatch weight. Recording also took place when a previously blocked doorway on the northern side of the church was unblocked. A wooden door of possible thirteenth-century origin was found.

Whittlesey, Stonald Field (2005)

TL 2630 9797 (Air Photo Services Report 2005/26)

R. Palmer

An aerial photographic assessment identified the presence of a ring ditch and a series of ditches on an area of locally higher ground. A scatter of possible pits was

also mapped in the northern part of Stonald Field. It is likely that deep soils might mark the full extent of the archaeological remains.

Wilburton, Mitchell's Farm (2004)

TL 4841 7480 (Heritage Network Report 306)

H. Ashworth

Three phases of activity were identified during the excavation of the site. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was represented by a scatter of waste flint flakes and pottery. During the medieval period, the area was subdivided into plots with ditched boundaries, some of which were recut and modified over time. Most of this activity dated to the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, although the pottery indicates some features might be earlier in date. The remains of a possible medieval structure were recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site, adjacent to the road frontage. The boundary alignments continued into the post-medieval and modern periods, as demonstrated by a number of linear features excavated in the south-eastern part of the site. A possible post-medieval track running across the northern part of the site on an east-west alignment was also found.



Whittlesford, Church of St Mary and St Andrew
A wooden door of possible thirteenth-century origin.

Willingham, 1 High Street

TL 4040 7037 (CAM ARC Report 922)

G. Bailey

This site lies close to the present centre of the village of Willingham. Middle and Late Saxon settlement was indicated by ditches, pits and postholes. The suggested northern migration or expansion of the village during the medieval period has been confirmed by the recent findings.

Willingham, High Street (2003)

TL 4026 7026 (AS Report 1420)

J. Grant, W. Keir, B. Roberts and P. Weston

An evaluation revealed a number of finds and features on the site, indicative of medieval and post-medieval occupation along the street frontage and within back plots. The remains comprised a number of pits and postholes, a probable cesspit containing quantities of medieval pottery in its lower fills, and two possible yard surfaces.

Willingham, 6 and 8 Earith Road

TL 4043 7071 (CAM ARC Reports 883 and 865)

D. Hounsell

The focus for the Roman settlement of Willingham might have lain just to the north of the current village centre. Investigations on the fringes of this settlement recovered a Roman enclosure system, defined by moderately-sized ditches. Pottery consisted of jars, cooking pots and a dish, typical of low status kitchen and storage assemblages associated with farmsteads of the second to fourth centuries AD. An assemblage of horse bone indicates butchery, or possibly tannery waste. Several pits were found, one of which had been used to dump the partial remains of a human: chiefly a leg, mixed with the partial remains of a pig (mainly the jaw).

Wimpole, Brickend

TL 3388 5174

Archaeology Rheesearch Group

Magnetometer and resistivity surveys were carried out to look for evidence supporting the presence of a moat shown on plans of 1815. Both surveys recorded anomalies that were coincident with the southern portion of the moat, together with features corresponding to possible spring lines and drainage channels. Some magnetic disturbance was recorded in the western part of the site, possibly indicative of settlement activity.

Woodditton, Darley Stud, Saxon Street

TL 6694 5981 (AS Report 2010)

T. Woolhouse, A. Mundin and D. McConnell

Evaluation of an area of 185ha revealed sparse and dispersed archaeological remains of later prehistoric to post-medieval date. The majority of remains comprise ditches and pits, with some residual pottery in later features.

Woodditton, Derisley Wood, Darley Stud

TL 6616 6076 (AS Report 2123)

A. Mundin, S. Hogan and K. Trott

An evaluation revealed ditches and a pit of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date, providing evidence for sparse prehistoric activity at the site. Several undated ditches, gullies and pits, a tree-throw pit and a post-medieval ditch were also recorded. No evidence for medieval occupation associated with the nearby moated site was identified.

Desk-based assessments were undertaken at the following sites:

Cambridge, Trumpington Meadows

TL (CAU Report 681)

Hauxton, Bayer Crops Science Site

TL (CGMS Consulting Report)

Huntingdon, St John's Business Park

PreConstruct Archaeology Report

Milton, NAPP, Cambridge Science Park

CAU Report 743

Milton, New Park & Ride Site

CAM ARC Report 890

Pampisford, London Road

AS Report 2083

St Neots, Crosshall Manor

AS Report 2012

Soham, Lion Mills (2005)

CGMS Consulting Report

The following sites produced little or no archaeological evidence:

Alconbury, Flood Alleviation Scheme

TL 1881 7551 (Oxford Archaeology Report)

Alconbury Weston, 3, 5 & 7 Vinegar Hill

TL 1791 7699 (AS Report 1968)

Babraham, Babraham Hall (2003)

TL 5100 5050 (Air Photo Services Report 2003/12)

Cambourne, GC28

TL 3227 5981 (Wessex Archaeology Report 63120.02)

Cambourne, Knapwell Plantation Far East

TL 3282 5981 (Wessex Archaeology Report 63121.03)

Barton, C.

Cambridge, Brooklands Avenue Phase 3

TL 4562 5680 (CAU Report 744)

- Cambridge, Former Black Bear Press Site, Kings Hedges Road*
TL 4597 6153 (AS Report 2148)
- Cambridge, Clare College Memorial Court*
TL 4422 5846 (CAU Report 740)
- Cambridge, Glebe Farm road corridor, Trumpington (2005)*
TL 4467 5402 (CAU Report 662)
- Cambridge, Guided Busway*
(CAM ARC Report 903)
- Cambridge, Meadowcroft Hotel, Trumpington Road*
TL 4516 5647 (CAU Report 724)
- Cambridge, Netherhall Upper and Lower School, off Queen Edith's Road*
TL 480 560 (CAM ARC Report 898)
- Cambridge, Physics for Medicine Buildings*
TL 4297 5892 (CAU Report 726)
- Cambridge, Red House site, Station Road*
TL 4606 5731 (Foundations Archaeology Report 497)
- Chatteris, Block Fen (trenches 2002–5)*
TL 4388 8387 (AS Report 2108)
- Chatteris, London Road and Blackmill Road*
TL 3905 8486 (Archaeological Project Services Report 148/06)
- Earith, Brackhill Fen (2005)*
TL 3879 7715 (Oxford Archaeotechnics Report)
- Earith, Hermitage Lock*
TL 3935 7464 (Oxford Archaeology Report)
- Elm, Land off Rose Lane*
TF 4697 0694 (Archaeological Project Services Report 152/06)
- Hauxton*
TL 4338 5256 (CAM ARC Report 880)
- Hauxton, Bayer Crop Science site*
TL 4331 5242 (CGMS Consulting Report)
- Histon, Chivers Way*
TL 4386 6295 (Heritage Network Report 365)
- Histon, Land adjacent to 53 Cottenham Road*
TL 4370 6440 (AS Report 2008)
- Houghton & Wyton, Houghton Grange*
TL 2969 7205 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 799/HGR/1)
- Huntingdon, Land at St John's Business Park*
TL 2325 7370 (PreConstruct Archaeology Report)
- Huntingdon, Walden House*
TL 2376 7181
- Litlington, Land to the rear of 1 Ashwell Street*
TL 3161 4204 (AS Report 2127)
- Littleport, Millfield Primary School*
TL 5606 8607 (CAM ARC Report 912)
- Littleport, Land off Wisbech Road*
TL 5492 8769 (Allen Archaeological Associates Report)
- Melbourn, Moorlands Residential Care Home, Moor Lane*
TL 3851 4519 (PreConstruct Archaeology Report)
- Meldreth, West Way/Whaddon Road*
TL 3678 4629 (AS Report 2048)
- Meldreth, Whaddon Road*
TL 3677 4629 (Stratascan Report)
- Milton, Land south of Butt Lane*
TL 4685 6295 (Cranfield Forensic Institute Report 003)
- Morborne, Manor Farm*
TL 1398 9161 (CAM ARC Report 871)
- Papworth Everard, Land west of Papworth Everard Business Park (2005)*
TL 2856 6240 (Stratascan Report)
- Papworth Everard, Papworth Business Park*
TL 2921 6221 (CAM ARC Report 878)
- Peterborough, Flag Fen Reinforcement Scheme*
TF 5224 2999 (CAM ARC Report 907)
- Ramsey, Abbey School*
TL 2917 8504 (CAM ARC Report 893)
- St Ives, Greaves Farm (2005)*
TL 3030 7080 (Oxford Archaeology Report)
- St Neots, Crosshall Manor, Great North Road/Cross Hall Road*
TL 1738 6125 (AS Report 2020)
- St Neots, 441–3 Great North Road, Eaton Ford*
TL 1725 6085 (AS Report 2072)
- St Neots, Longsands College*
TL 19239 60749 (CAM ARC Report 921)
- St Neots, Land north of Priory Hill Road*
TL 1965 6160 (Archaeological Project Services Report 123/06)
- Somersham, Knobbs Farm (2004)*
TL 3665 7932 (CAU Report 616)

Spaldwick, Ellington Brook

TL 1272 7305 (Network Archaeology 523)

Steeple Morden, Land adjacent to Station Quarry

TL 307 393 (Oxford Archaeology Report)

Stetchworth, July Racecourse

TL 6128 6181 (CAM ARC Report 875)

Stetchworth, National Stud Roundabout

TL 6116 6098 (Heritage Network Report 373)

Stetchworth, Newmarket Equine Hospital

TL 6105 6080 (Air Photo Services Report 2006/14)

Sutton, Land at rear of 80 High Street

TL 4421 7881 (CAM ARC Report 884)

Swaffham Prior, Mill Hill

TL 5718 6417 (CAM ARC Report 864)

Upwood and the Raveleys, Bury Lane Farm

TL 2652 8470 (NAU Archaeology Report 1178)

***Whittlesey, Land adjacent to 75 Coates Road,
Eastrea***

TL 2971 9730 (NA Report 06/21)

Whittlesey, Stonald Field (2005)TL 2633 9789 (Archaeological Surveys Geophysical
Survey Report 124)***Whittlesey, McCains Potato store, Funthams Lane***

TL 2332 9759 (CAU Report 719)

Wimblington, 3 Church Street

TL 4162 9221 (CAM ARC Report 889)

Wisbech, Sandyland Street (2004)TF 4599 0993 (Archaeological Project Services Report
118/04)