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# Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

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(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XCVII  
for 2008



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**Volume XCVII  
for 2008**

Editor Dr. Evelyn Lord  
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**Published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 2008**

ISSN 0309-3606

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## Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2007

Elizabeth Shepherd Popescu and Sarah Poppy

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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
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
CAM ARC	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, now OAEast
CGMS	CGMS Consulting
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
GSB	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology

### *Babraham, Babraham Research Campus Flood Compensation Scheme*

TL 5059 5114 (CAU Report 779)

M. Collins

Evaluation revealed a Romano-British pit and boundary ditch, and a post-medieval ditch running along the edge of the floodplain.

### *Babraham, Babraham Research Campus (2006)*

TL 5077 5073 (CAU Report 763)

N. Armour

A programme of excavation and monitoring was undertaken in association with infrastructure construction works across the campus. The earliest activity identified at the site was the use of a post-glacial hollow during the Neolithic period, while a thin spread of residual worked flint spanning the Mesolithic to Bronze Age was found in later features. Evidence from the nearby ARES excavations has suggested a shift in settlement following the conquest period, a view supported by the discovery of an early 2nd century post-built structure, with associated enclosures and field boundary ditches, which may have formed

a focus for later settlement. The enclosure system was cut by a later Roman road or trackway with roadside ditches, although little of the road surface survived. Occupation appears to have been abandoned by the end of the 3rd century AD, and the area was levelled off with large quantities of midden material. The dumped material contained quantities of high status building materials, presumably brought in from a villa at an unknown locality. A series of later Roman ditches were also recorded, one containing a small group of coins of Magnentius (AD 350–353). The line of the Roman Road was preserved and continued in use in the medieval period, and a large roadside quarry may have been systematically exploited for the construction and maintenance of this medieval roadway. An area of rubbish pits dating to the 12th and 13th centuries AD were also revealed 150m north of the hall, which may represent an outlying area of early medieval settlement expansion. Several small quarry pits of late medieval/early post medieval date were also excavated for the purposes of the small-scale extraction of cut building stone. The main Cambridge to Linton road (A1307) was constructed in the mid 18th century, and made into a turnpike road in 1766.

### *Babraham, Babraham Research Campus (2006)*

TL 5107 5070 (CAU Report 754)

S. Timberlake, N. Dodwell and N. Armour

Following the discovery of human remains during evaluation, a Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery comprising at least 36 late 2nd to early 4th century graves was excavated. While the burials were initially focused on an earlier circular cremation cemetery, containing up to seven cremations of late 1st to 3rd century date, later burials appeared to respect the alignment of the putative Roman road some 70m to the west. The burial group was equally divided between males and females, and also included infants and juveniles. Four skeletons, mostly adult males, showed evidence for post-mortem decapitation. At least four coffin burials were evident, and a variety of grave goods were present, including pottery beakers, jars and flagons, hob nailed footwear (males) and

jewellery (females). An unusual jet necklace of a type more common in prehistoric burials, accompanied one of the skeletons. A group of pits of probable Neolithic date were also identified, together with small quantities of residual Late Iron Age/Conquest period pottery. Post-Roman activity was limited to an early medieval pit, post medieval cultivation features and a roadway that truncated some of the burials.

**Balsham, Hay Close (2006)**

TL 5897 5047 (Heritage Network Interim Report)

D. Kaye

Evaluation identified a group of features in the north-west part of the site, comprising a small complex of pits that were cut by a later shallow ditch or gully. A separate small pit containing pieces of charcoal was also recorded. The fill of the ditch and the main pit contained Early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and three pieces of possible flint debitage. Twelve stones, some showing signs of being heated, were also recovered from the pit fill, indicating a possible function as potboilers or part of a hearth.

**Barrington, Barrington Cement Quarry (2006–7)**

TL 3905 5092 (CAU Report 804)

M. Collins and M. Knight

Excavations identified substantial recut boundary ditches, thought to define the easterly extent of a small Roman farmstead lying to the west of the area investigated. The excavations also defined the northerly edge of a Roman field system that extended across the floodplains to the south. A series of clunch pits uphill from the settlement and field system were also investigated and found to retain traces of tool marks made by bow-drills and metal picks on the quarry face. These quarries may represent the small scale extraction of building materials, associated with low status rural settlement, or possibly part of a larger programme of stone extraction associated with a higher status site. Evidence for possible timber structures was identified during the excavation and earlier evaluation phase, although no evidence for stone footings has been recorded to date. A limited assemblage of finds was recovered from the features, confirming a primarily late 1st century AD date, with some continuation of activity into the 2nd – late 3rd centuries AD.

**Bartlow, Bartlow Park**

TL 5864 4500

H. Eckardt with A. Clarke

A further season of archaeological investigations was undertaken in the grounds of Bartlow Park to investigate the area surrounding the Bartlow Hills Roman barrows. Two trenches were placed to examine the linear earthwork recorded by Gage and Brocklebank, revealing a substantial ditch with accompanying bank on its southern side. A trench in the park grounds failed to locate any dating evidence within the ditch, which was recorded to be 2.8m wide and 0.8m deep, and provided clear evidence that the earthwork had been extensively landscaped during the previous centuries. A trench in the woodland to the north of the

walled gardens also revealed the profile of the ditch, and recovered pottery of 3rd – 4th century date from the bank. Pottery of later 2nd century date was also found within the bank, suggesting a *terminus post quem* for the linear earthwork. Disturbance, probably related to the walled garden and associated paths, was noted to the south of the earthwork.

Three trenches in the park grounds investigated geophysical anomalies tentatively interpreted as potential funerary structures and settlement evidence. A curving ridge of chalk was noted at the location of the potential barrow, overlain by deposits containing 3rd and 4th century pottery. It is possible the feature represented a natural knoll or an earlier barrow, although the results were inconclusive. A large late Roman pit, containing quantities of animal bone, pottery and shell was excavated. A trench to investigate anomalies thought to be associated with the villa revealed only evidence for mid 20th century landscaping and dumping of building materials, which may have concealed any remains previously visible to Haverfield or Brocklebank. This dump may be associated from the nearby World War Two ammunition dump, or have originated from the demolition of the former Bartlow Hall in the 1950s. Magnetometer survey of the two walled gardens, revealing associated paths and potential walls completed the survey. Seven test pits were also excavated in the surrounding area to establish the depth of natural and nature of overlying deposits.

**Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Bassingbourn Village College**

TL 3294 4335 (CAM ARC Report 945)

T. Phillips

*Discoveries at this site are reported in the archaeological note contained in this volume.*

**Bassingbourn cum Kneesworth, Bassingbourn Village College**

TL 3290 4342 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

Magnetometer and resistivity survey were conducted to locate continuations of ditches that had been recorded during a nearby CAM ARC excavation. The survey detected a NE–SW ditch that aligned with one of the excavated examples. More slight traces of a parallel ditch were discovered, which also aligned broadly with excavated features to the NE.

**Boxworth, Spring Close (2004)**

TL 3506 6448 (NA Report)

Detailed resistance and magnetometer survey revealed a wealth of anomalies on the old village green, many consistent with existing earthworks at the site. Several linear features and anomalies relating to possible structural remains were recorded in the north-west corner of the site, with a probable kiln feature. A series of ‘ladder’ enclosures were recorded in the central part of the site. High levels of magnetic interference were recorded in the west part of the survey area, suggesting dumps of fired and ferrous material.

**Boxworth, Spring Close (2004)**

TL 3506 6448 (Boxworth Village Research Group Report)

A. Connor and I. Taylor

A community based training excavation was funded by the Local Heritage Initiative, with guidance from CAM ARC. Seven trenches were excavated to investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Some traces of prehistoric activity were recorded, including a possible curvilinear ditch, together with small quantities of pottery and worked flints from residual contexts. The evidence indicates an upsurge in activity in the mid-Roman period that continued though to the Early Saxon period, characterised by a rectilinear field system, the layout of which was strongly influenced by the topography of the site. Although the area appears to have been peripheral to settlement, numerous finds indicate occupation in the vicinity, including roof tiles, floor tiles and several lava quern fragments. The presence of a kiln in the northwest corner of the site was confirmed, although it was not excavated. After an apparent hiatus activity at the site resumed in the Saxo-Norman period. A pair of concentric curvilinear ditches of Saxo-Norman or later date were recorded in the higher western part of the site, interpreted as a possible windmill, dovecote or hay stack stand. The distribution of Saxo-Norman pottery was largely confined to the area northwest of the stream, coinciding with the area of earthworks at the site. Small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered, suggesting only a low level of activity at the site since the 12th century AD.

**Brampton, Manor Farm**

TL 2144 7061 (Albion Archaeology Report 2007/25)

V. Osborn

A group of features was recorded in the northern part of the site, comprising pits, ditches and a gully, containing limited finds of medieval and post-medieval date. This activity may represent a continuation of later medieval and post-medieval activity seen to the north of the site during previous investigations. Considerable evidence for artificial infilling in the centre of the site was also recorded, with two large undated features being tentatively interpreted as medieval ponds.

**Burwell, Land Behind 15 and 42, Kingfisher Drive**

TL 5859 6752 (CAM ARC Report 937)

M. Muldowney and S. Cooper

This excavation lay to the rear of properties fronting North Street, one of the main medieval streets in North Burwell. It was bounded by waterways on two sides: the Weirs to the west and a disused spur lode to the south. The site was sub-divided in the medieval period by a series of ditches running parallel with and at right angles to the Weirs. Rectangular, tank-shaped pits clustered together towards the western end of the site may have been medieval fish tanks. At the eastern end of the site a small circular gully may be the remains of a dovecote, along with possible evidence for a barn or other timber structure. The recorded evi-

dence mainly relates to medieval and post-medieval backyard and waterfront activities.

**Burwell, Land south of Isaacson Road**

TL 5910 6587 (CAM ARC Report 951)

M. Muldowney

Work at this site encountered important archaeological remains relating to early medieval industrial activity, which included five limekilns (three with stoke holes), a series of large, contemporary quarry pits and a slightly later post-built windmill with surrounding C-shaped ditch. Numerous postholes, whilst not forming any clear structure, may have formed temporary buildings associated with the lime processing activity and chalk extraction.

**Burwell, Land north-west of 60 Reach Road**

TL 5829 6609 (Allen Archaeological Associates Report)

M. Allen

Evaluation revealed a series of features of prehistoric and Romano-British date, suggested to be the remains of field systems. Lithic material was also recovered, indicating some activity in the area from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. A former prehistoric water channel was also identified, on the edge of which were found the part remains of at least two individuals, indicated by radiocarbon to be date to the Late Iron Age. A rising water table caused the abandonment of the area, probably in the later Roman period.

**Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital Water main diversion**

TL 4594 5526 (CAU Report 794)

S. Timberlake

Evaluation and small-scale excavation recorded a cluster of intercutting Early Anglo-Saxon pits and a well. The features contained a small assemblage of decorated 5th–6th century Anglo-Saxon pottery, in addition to bone waste, iron knife blades, burnt quern fragments fired and unfired clay. Evidence for small-scale iron smithing from the nearby area was also recovered. It is suggested that the pits were dug as quarries for daub or flooring material, which were then used for various craft working activities, before being abandoned and infilled with domestic waste. This group of features represents the fringes of a previously identified Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement straddling the Roman road.

**Cambridge, Addenbrooke's NCP Car Park**

TL 4646 5529 (CAU Report 778)

J. Hutton and C. Evans

An evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed development, with the aim of locating the Iron Age enclosure ditch excavated by Mary Cra'ster in 1967. A single undated gully was recorded in the northern part of the site, while the enclosure ditch was encountered towards the southwest area. The enclosure ditch was on a WNW/ESE alignment, and contained animal bone and middle Iron Age pottery. Evidence for

considerable truncation to a depth of 0.4–0.5m was recorded, associated with the construction of the hospital. Limited additional information about the nature of the settlement was encountered, although the observation of two very distinct fills within the enclosure ditch suggest that settlement may have been a secondary usage of the enclosure.

*Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Access Road, Glebe Farm*  
TL 4442 5389 / TL4485 5408 (CAU Report 802)

N. Armour

Open area excavation along the Addenbrooke's access road revealed significant evidence for occupation dating to the 5th – 3rd centuries BC. Excavations revealed eleven ditched features, forming four discrete rectilinear alignments, within which two probable droveways were identified. Two flexed inhumations were also located, one an adult female seemingly interred within a probable tree throw, the other an adult male placed within a sub-circular cut which may have originally been a storage pit. Numerous pits and postholes were recorded, many of which could be attributed to post-built structures. A large waterlogged feature in the western part of the site was confirmed to be a well and found to contain a log ladder and part of a wooden trough. Three hollows partially filled with metallurgical deposits were associated with the well. Two earlier features were also recorded during the excavation; a small Middle Bronze Age pit and a tree throw containing fragments of Neolithic pottery and worked flint. An assemblage of 109 residual flints of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was also recovered from Iron Age features. Further evaluation trenching along the route also revealed a small number of undated ditches and pits, which correspond to cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs.

*Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Access Road, Clay Farm*  
TL 4522 5424 (CAU Report 803)

S. Timberlake

Excavation demonstrated that archaeological remains were largely confined to the northwest part of the site on the edge of the Third Terrace gravels. The earliest activity on the site comprised a number of Neolithic pits and tree throws, and a single cluster of Early Bronze Age pits. Middle Bronze Age activity was characterised by a NW–SE aligned rectilinear field system, with one ditch containing the partial remains of a Deverel-Rimbury urn. A large enclosure ditch following the edge of the field system was also established at this time, and a large Middle-Late Bronze Age pit was found at the point the enclosure ditch changes alignment. A number of Middle Bronze Age burnt stone spreads and pits, including two cooking pits were also recorded. No evidence for a Late Bronze Age–Middle Iron Age presence was noted. Late Iron Age activity comprised a poorly developed field system, the edge of a N–S ditched trackway and a single cremation. Evidence for small scale quarrying, starting at the end of the Iron Age, was recorded in the east part of the site. A cultivation enclosure was also established during this period, which developed during the

Conquest Period. By the period c. AD 50–60 the cultivation of probable asparagus beds was undertaken in the northwest corner of the site, perhaps indicative the presence of an unknown villa or farmstead nearby. Quarrying and agricultural activity appears to have continued into the Early Roman period, although the site was largely abandoned by AD 80–100, possibly in favour of the larger settlement at Addenbrooke's. Later activity was confined to small-scale post-medieval gravel and marl quarrying, and the cutting of field ditches and land drains. Features relating to the agricultural show which took place on Clay Farm during the 1950–60s were also noted.

*Cambridge, Bradwell's Court (2005–6)*  
TL 4516 5843 (CAU Report 775)

R. Newman

Area excavation revealed a small but well-preserved part of the medieval suburb, in which the remains of at least 15 timber, stone and brick structures were identified. The evidence indicates that settlement in this area commenced during the 11th century, at which time a number of gullies/fencelines were established, delineating plot boundaries that remained largely unaltered until the 19th century. This earliest phase of activity, dated to the 11th–16th centuries, was also characterised by numerous extraction pits, which had subsequently been filled in with domestic refuse. Two possible buildings were also identified, although they were too truncated for identification to be conclusive. Subsequent to this was the formation of garden soil-type deposits across most of the site; some found to be 11th century while the bulk of this material was 14th century in date. During the 14th–17th centuries at least six timber-framed buildings were established on the site, along with associated pathways and refuse pits. The 16th–18th centuries saw the gradual replacement of these timber buildings with brick ones, some at least as the result of their timber precursor having burnt down. During the first half of the 19th century the plot was remodelled and at least two large houses with formal gardens constructed. Finally, in 1959 the site was cleared to allow for the construction of Bradwell's Court itself.

*Cambridge, Land off Hatherdene Close, Coldham's Lane, Cherry Hinton*

TL 4840 5760 (CAM ARC Report 948)

R. Mortimer

The main archaeological features revealed were possible Bronze Age and Iron Age burials, an early Romano-British funerary enclosure containing inhumations and/or cremations, and an Early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery. These features occupied the southern corner of the site, towards the crest of the hill. An Early Roman field system extending to the north of the enclosure and a large pit or well to the east suggest that the area lay at the edge of a Middle Saxon settlement area. Remnant ridge and furrow agriculture of the post-medieval period extended across the whole site.

**Cambridge, 95 Glebe Road**

TL 54671 25601 (CAM ARC Report 966)

M. Muldowney

Eight shallow pits and ditches, thought to date to the Iron Age period (and/or earlier) provided evidence for sparse occupation of the immediate area, already known to contain Iron Age (and Roman) remains.

**Cambridge, Grand Arcade (2005–6)**

TL 4508 5830 (CAU Report 800)

C. Cessford

Within the 1.5 ha area of the Grand Arcade development, 0.7 hectares were investigated archaeologically. While a small amount of evidence of Middle Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon activity was recorded, the main occupation sequence began in the 11th century AD. Several substantial lengths of the King's Ditch were examined, which indicated that the ditch was probably constructed in the 11th century, and was dug in a series of short segments with some deeper slots. The ditch was well maintained throughout the medieval period, and was recut a number of times. One probably bridge pier was also identified. In the late 15th/16th century the maintenance of the ditch began to decline, with increasing amounts of refuse being dumped in it. The ditch continued to become shallower, and the later 17th and 18th century phases of the ditch were represented solely by the lower portions of wooden stakes and brick footings. The ditch was completed backfilled in the 19th century and was replaced by St Tibb's Row.

A dozen suburban property plots lying between the King's Ditch and St Andrew's Street was also investigated. Occupation began in the 11th century, with evidence of a planned layout from the late 11th century. The general picture is of increased levels of activity through to the 14th century, with some evidence of decline in the late 14th and 15th centuries. The area appears to have experienced renewed activity in the 16th century, while the 17th century left a sparse archaeological imprint. Throughout this period occupation was focused on the St Andrew's Street frontage, with yard areas immediately behind, and open areas for grazing and growing crops at the rear. The main feature types excavated from these phases were pits, wells, postholes, beamslots, gullies, animal burials, oven and ditches. Increased levels of building activity were witnessed from the 18th century onwards. During the early 19th century the area becomes fully urban in character, and the features from this phase were largely brick built and consisted of walls, floors, wells, cellars and soakaways. The scale of the investigations led to the recovery of large assemblages of many artifact types, including mid 18th to mid 20th century assemblages, and the waterlogged conditions resulted in the survival of large quantities of leather and wood.

**Cambridge, Homerton College**

TL 459 561 (OARreport)

Dave McNicol

A geophysical survey and evaluation for Colophon

Ltd revealed a large amount of magnetic activity within the site, although only a small proportion was of potential archaeological interest. The subsequent trench evaluation confirmed this low potential. A number of isolated post-medieval features, including a field boundary and a number of pits were investigated. Although largely undated, pottery and other material suggested agricultural and quarrying activity from the late 19th to early 20th century in the south-eastern part of the site.

**Cambridge, Kavli Institute for Cosmology, Madingley Road**

TL 4317 5934 (CAU Report)

D. Webb

Archaeological monitoring recorded a single cut feature containing early Romano-British pottery and animal remains, thought to a medium sized pit. A concrete footing was also recorded, which may relate to the former housing for the Newall 25 inch refractor telescope that was sited here during the period 1890 to 1958.

**Cambridge, 4–5 Peas Hill**

TL 4487 5835 (CAU Report 799)

A. Dickens and R. Darrah

Building recording was undertaken in the ground floor and cellar of 4–5 Peas Hill, a grade II listed building. The majority of timber framing surviving in the two buildings dates to the late 16th/17th century, with some traces of potentially earlier material. The structures were altered and rebuilt during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. A series of test holes in the floors and walls of the cellar area were also examined for below ground remains, which provided evidence of probable cellars or undercrofts that predated the main phase of the extant buildings on the site. Archaeological deposits also appear to survive intermittently in islands between the cellar walls, and demonstrate activity on the site from at least the 12th to the 16th/17th century.

**Cambridge, Thompson's Lane**

TL 4480 5901 (CAU Report 809)

R. Newman

Archaeological investigation encountered five distinct phases of activity. The earliest elements in this sequence comprised a series of alluvial deposits that formed from Prehistoric times up until the 14th century, including a drier episode during the Roman period. From the 14th to the 16th centuries the area was gradually 'reclaimed' by the introduction of numerous dump deposits before becoming incorporated into an area of widespread riverside development undertaken in the early 17th century. The route of the King's Ditch, the medieval boundary to the city, appears to have been moved at least twice over the course of this period. Having run at first adjacent to the southern perimeter of the site, it was apparently recut in the late 13th century along a new alignment parallel to the northern boundary of the area. At some time between 1607 and 1609 this recut was backfilled

and the original route of the boundary re-established. Following this final reorganisation, any pre-existing structures on the site were demolished and a new series of buildings constructed. Although rebuilt, extended and modified several times, including the use of the site as a brewery between 1788 and 1902, the layout of these buildings remained relatively unaltered until the early 20th century.

**Cambridge, St Faith's Playing School**

TL 4486 5662 (Air Photo Services Report)

R. Palmer and A. Ziemele

Aerial photographic assessment identified a series of enclosures and other ditched features, which show at least three phases of construction. Deeper soil covered much of the southern part of the playing field and may mask features at this locality.

**Chatteris, Area 5, Block Fen B (2006)**

TL 4367 8376 (AS Report 1456)

B. Roberts and D. McConnell

Several features were recorded during this stage of investigation, mainly comprising tree hollows and animal burrows. Excavation of a large Bronze Age ring ditch revealed an unusual entranceway formed by two clearly defined termini on the southwest side. A large pit was located within the ring ditch which contained large amounts of charcoal, burnt animal bone, flint debitage and pottery fragments, interpreted as feasting deposits.

**Colne, Rhee Lakeside North, Colne Fen**

TL 3836 7733 (CAU Report 777)

G. Appleby, N. Armour and C. Evans

Excavation revealed evidence for activity spanning the Mesolithic to Romano-British periods. A small quantity of later Mesolithic and Neolithic material was recovered from the ploughsoil and later features. Bronze Age activity was limited to a small pit and a ditch, which aligned with the Bronze Age field system recently investigated to the south of the Rhee Lake. A large Iron Age trapezoidal enclosure was excavated, and found to contain a large eaves drip gully, which at 15m in diameter represents one of the largest prehistoric roundhouses in the region. Two oval pits were located within the entrance, representing a probable porch structure, while a further seven internal post-holes may also be structural. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery, animal bone and residual flints were recovered from the gully, which together with the paucity of environmental evidence, suggest the structure was relatively short lived. The excavations also recorded the continuation of Romano-British paddocks and field systems, which had previously been identified at Langdale Hale. The ditches followed the same alignment as the Iron Age enclosure, and may have exploited surviving elements of the earlier system, with some evidence for recutting of ditches and re-configuration of entranceways. A low density of finds was recovered, indicating the site was peripheral to the main area of settlement.

**Comberton, St Mary's Church**

TL 3836 5554 (AS Report 2212)

P. Weston

Monitoring of groundworks recorded the clunch foundations of the northern aisle and its associated construction cut, as well as seven east-west burials. Five burials, comprising four adults and one child, were disturbed by the foundation trench, while a further two burials were located within the construction cut of the northern aisle, suggesting they were intentionally placed under the church foundations. A Victorian/20th century storm drain was also recorded.

**Dry Drayton, Scotland Farm**

TL 3661 6016 (Albion Archaeology Report 2007/86)

D. Ingham

Evaluation recorded a Late Iron Age enclosure ditch, which seems to correspond with one of the enclosures identified on aerial photographs. Other Late Iron Age features comprised a gully, two pits and a further ditch terminal. The heavily truncated remains of medieval ridge and furrow were also recorded. The excavated and cropmark evidence suggests the possibility of settlement extending northeastwards along the Dam Brook.

**Duxford, Duxford Grange to A505 pipeline**

TL 4524 4454 (CAU Report 792)

D. Mackay

Fieldwalking in advance of a new water pipeline recovered only a single flint flake, attesting a low level of activity in the area. Evaluation identified a number of pits of potentially natural origin, as well as a small ditch of possible Roman date. Two 20th century ditched features were also recorded, which may have been associated with Second World War defensive structures around Duxford Airfield.

**Earith, Rhee Lakeside South (2006)**

TL 3861 7706 (CAU Report 776)

M. Brudenell and C. Evans

Excavation over 3.2 ha revealed extensive evidence for later prehistoric settlement and funerary activity. Neolithic activity was limited to tree-throws and three possible pits, together with a low-density spread of worked flint from later features across the site. Investigation of an Early Bronze Age C-shaped ring ditch, which had an entrance on the southwest side, revealed a crouched inhumation of an adult male. The ring ditch became a focus for cremation in the Middle Bronze Age, and 35 cremation pits were found clustered into three spatially discrete groups. A series of parallel ditches were recorded to the south and west of the ring ditch, which together formed a series of large rectilinear and D-shaped paddocks. During the later Bronze Age the disused paddocks became a focus for settlement. A series of five post-built roundhouses and several four- and six-posted granary structures were identified, together with a number of large wells/watering holes, pits clusters and isolated pits and postholes. Relatively few finds

were recovered from the settlement, although a large dump of Late Bronze Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from a well, together with a fragment of shale bracelet. Radiocarbon and ceramic evidence indicate a hiatus in activity between 800 and 500 BC. Settlement resumed during the Middle Iron Age, and comprised two ditched compounds, an area of open settlement dominated by a group of eight roundhouses and a few pits and postholes. These appear to have been abandoned before the 1st century AD, and later remains were confined to a small number of Roman boundary ditches and a series of post-medieval field boundaries.

***Eltisley, Church of St Pandionia and St John the Baptist***

TL 2684 5965

T. Reynolds

Photographic recording was undertaken in advance to repair works to the wall of the south aisle. The works comprised the removal of a recent outer skin of the wall, and excavation of a small area adjacent to the wall. The wall retains original medieval features, set within a later patched wall, made up of fieldstones and a single limestone block. A ditched linear earthwork was observed to the east of the church, interpreted as possible evidence of the expansion of the graveyard at an earlier date.

***Ely, Ely to Haddenham water pipeline (2006)***

TL5098 7799 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 737/EHP/3)

A. Hancock

A series of ditches and pits/postholes containing early Romano-British pottery were discovered during evaluation at the centre of the former Witchford airfield. These findings confirm that the Romano-British rural settlement located during earlier investigations on the Lancaster Way Business Park extends east and southeast into the airfield. Mid-Late Iron Age pottery sherds were also recovered, suggesting continuity of settlement.

***Ely, Ship Lane***

TL 5439 8000 (CAM ARC Report 953)

T. Phillips

Two large pits and a ditch dating between the 10th and 14th centuries were found, above earlier layers indicating episodic flooding. The site may have formed part of a backyard plot for buildings fronting on to Broad Street to the west. The small assemblage of Middle-Late Saxon pottery recovered is significant due to the limited evidence of Saxon activity in this part of Ely.

***Ely, Land to the rear of 30–32 St Mary's Street, Ely***

TL 5384 8038 (AS Report 2933)

S. Hogan, I. Williamson and K. Nicholson

Evaluation recorded deeply stratified deposits dating from the Late Saxon period through to the 19th century. The earliest features were ditches, a posthole and pits, containing a finds assemblage indicating of

domestic activity in the vicinity in the Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman period. These features were sealed by a soil horizon, which in turn was cut by medieval features. The earliest medieval features included ditches, which may have marked the boundary of plot known as 'Le Grene' on early cartographic sources. A series of pits were excavated, possibly for the extraction of the natural sandy clay or for the disposal of rubbish. The remains of a medieval structure were also identified, represented by areas of rammed chalk floor, one with two post pads resting on it. A second phase of medieval activity was represented by three large quarry pits, probably for the extraction of natural deposits for use in the manufacture of building materials. A series of post-medieval features were also recorded, comprising pits, a possible floor and a cobbled surface. A right-angled section of wall is consistent in position and alignment with a building depicted on mid 19th–early 20th century maps, and it likely to be an ancillary structure to the rear of 32 St Mary's Street.

***Ely, Westfield Farm (2006)***

TL 5256 7981 (CAU Report 780)

R. Newman

Excavation uncovered a total of 15 plough-damaged graves, all dating to the mid 7th century AD. The graves appear to have been clustered around a central 'founder' grave, which contained an individual aged 10–12. This grave, which may have been covered by a barrow, was richly furnished with a gold and silver cross-pendant necklace, a wooden box with iron fittings, a pair of glass palm cups, a silver pin and chain, an iron chatelaine and iron knife. A second burial, a young female of 15–17 years, was also richly furnished with a brooch, beads and a bag containing a copper alloy work-box. Seven other burials were furnished, but only with very simple grave-goods such as iron knives and copper-alloy buckles. The remaining burials were unaccompanied. The majority of the burials were orientated west east, with a degree of patterning in the spatial arrangement of the cemetery. The cemetery is contemporary with the foundation of the monastery at Ely and belongs to the growing number of 'Final Phase' cemeteries that have been recognised throughout Anglo-Saxon England, especially in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.

***Fen Ditton, Home Farm, High Ditch Road***

TL 4879 6019 (CAM ARC Report 973)

S. Kenney

Trenches were placed to investigate the line of a ditch seen in a previous evaluation on the adjoining plot in 2006. No evidence was found for any ditch crossing the present subject area, which must either have terminated or turned towards the road. It now appears that the ditch may have formed part of the boundary to the adjacent area, formerly called Townsend Farm Allotment. Interpretation of the earthwork as part of the putative 'Northern Fleam Dyke' can now be discounted.

**Foxton, Mortimers Lane**

TL 4141 4846 (CAM ARC Report 975)

G. Rees

Medieval remains included a structure adjacent to the modern street, to the west of which was evidence of domestic activity, small-scale animal husbandry and boundaries. A series of depressions up to 5m wide may be associated with the medieval moated site just to the north. Activity dating to the 11th to 19th centuries indicates continuous use for this plot of land.

**Foxton, West Hill**

TL 4075 4757 &amp; TL 4077 4769 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

Two discrete areas were subject to resistivity and magnetometer survey. In the southwest area, the survey recorded dried-up line of a SSE–NNW-running stream flanked by areas of high resistance, which the surveyors interpreted as the site of a mill. A ring-ditch was discovered to the east of the river and a 34 x 28m ovoid enclosure lay to the east of the ring ditch. Survey of a second ring ditch to the northeast revealed the ditch to be approximately 33m in diameter, with a central area of low resistance. The magnetometer survey revealed two concentric ditches with a slight anomaly just off the centre of the ring-ditch.

**Fulbourn, The Chantry (2006)**

TL 5204 5638 (Essex County Council Report 1634)

M. Germany

Area excavation was undertaken to record any surviving remains following the stripping of the site. A small quantity of residual undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recovered, together with two possible Roman features, although the scarcity of remains indicated that the site lay outside the immediate focus for Roman settlement activity. A higher density of medieval features, mainly deep pits and wells, were concentrated towards the eastern end of the site. While few of the pits were securely dated, the majority contained pottery of 12th–14th century date, with a few containing pottery dating to the 14th to 16th centuries, suggesting a decline in activity during the later medieval period. Three wells were investigated, and found to contain small quantities of animal bone, slag and medieval pottery. No direct evidence for medieval structures was identified, although such evidence may not have survived the severe truncation in the eastern part of the site. A small number few post-medieval features were revealed, in addition to a large number of modern farmyard features, which relate to the expansion of the Queen's College Farm farmyard to the south-east of the site.

**Gamlingay, Land off West Road**

TL 2347 5204 (AS Report 2120)

K. Doyle and P. Harris

Evaluation revealed a ditch terminus containing Saxo-Norman pottery and quern stone fragments. Undated ditches, pits and a hearth were also recorded.

**Godmanchester, 8 New Street**

TL 524675 270434 (CAM ARC Reports 935 and 974)

W. Punchard and T. Phillips

This site lies close to Ermine Street in the centre of Roman Godmanchester. Stratified Romano-British deposits were revealed, including ditches and pits cutting into layers containing large quantities of finds, generally of 2nd to 3rd century date. The latter includes pottery, bone, oyster shell, metalwork and animal bone (including dog and horse skulls). The results of earlier evaluation are detailed in a related note (Phillips, this volume).

**Godmanchester to Hemingsford Abbots Water Main Renewal**

TL 258 685 to TL 277 713 (CAM ARC Report 940)

N. Wright

This pipeline route stretched for 4.5km from the A1198 to Hemingsford Abbots and was 20m wide. Twenty-six trenches were excavated along the route. A geophysical survey carried out prior to trial trenching revealed relatively few magnetic anomalies. It was suggested that these were possible enclosure ditches of Iron Age/Romano-British date. Remains of ridge and furrow were also detected along the entire course of the pipeline. Archaeological features found in trenches targeting magnetic anomalies consisted mainly of ditches attributed to agricultural activity, probably dating to the prehistoric period.

**Great Abington, St Mary's Church (2006)**

TL 5317 4880 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

Magnetometer and resistivity survey was undertaken on the area to the southeast of St Mary's church to investigate the earthworks visible at the site. Evidence for earlier field boundaries, a possible trackway and a moated site was recorded.

**Haddenham, Rear of 40 West End**

TL 4595 7561 (BUFAU Report)

L. Bishop

An evaluation revealed two ditches, small gullies and a pit of possible prehistoric date in the eastern part of the site. These remains appear to predate the findings of earlier excavations to the east and southeast of the site, which produced evidence of Late Iron Age to medieval date.

**Haslingfield, Cantelupe Road**

TL 4116 5308 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken at the request of the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group at the location of a concentration of Roman material discovered during fieldwalking and rectilinear cropmark features visible on aerial photographs. A few discrete areas of high resistance were recorded in the northern survey area, although no distinct features were recognisable. Magnetometer survey revealed a

series of rectilinear features in the northern part of the site, which appear to have been sharply truncated along the southern edge, probably by coprolite workings. A faint linear anomaly was noted running across the southern area of magnetometer survey, possibly associated with the coprolite works. The northern features, combined with the field walking finds, indicate the presence of a Roman structure, possibly a villa.

***Hemingford Grey, St Ives to Hemingford flood alleviation scheme (2005–7)***

TL 2951 7068 (OA Report 2933)

M. Sims

Features associated with the trackway of the former North Eastern Railway Company's Huntingdon to Cambridge railway line were identified in southwest corner of Hemingford Meadow. A brick abutment marking the southern terminus of the railway embankment was recorded, in addition to seven pairs of timber piles, on which were fixed the trestles that carried the railway line. Three further pairs of trestles were discovered to the east of the main road, where the railway track continued south to the malt houses.

***Hildersham, Field southeast of Holy Trinity Church***

TL 5449 4879 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

Magnetometer survey indicated a scatter of small ferrous or heat related responses, in addition to two linear features running across the site, tentatively interpreted as trackways running from the village. Resistivity survey identified a rectilinear low resistance feature towards the east side of the survey area, crossed by a high resistance linear feature. The low resistance feature, which covered an area of 9m x 11m, may represent the robbed out foundations of a possible building, and the high resistance part may reflect a spread of foundation materials.

***Horseheath, Orchard House***

TL 6144 4747 (CAU Report 757)

A. Slater

An evaluation revealed evidence of low density Romano-British activity at the site, comprising two pits containing small quantities of 1st–2nd century AD date. Three shallow ditches of post-medieval date were also recorded.

***Houghton and Wyton, St Mary's Church***

TL 2813 7209 (AS Report 2964)

C. Davies, G. Brogan, S. Unger and T. Woolhouse

Evaluation uncovered six articulated skeletons adjacent to the north wall of St Mary's Church, which were left unexcavated.

***Huntingdon, Brookside***

TL 23861 72135 (CAM ARC)

N. Gilmour

This site lies just outside the probable line of the town ditch of medieval Huntingdon, which is believed to lie approximately under the current ring road.

Cartographic evidence indicates a crossing of this town ditch, just beyond the area of excavation to the southwest, where Ambury Road meets the ring road. Excavation revealed the remains of two Late Saxon or medieval (10th to 13th century) buildings, with a strong suggestion of a third, as well as other evidence of contemporary activity including pits and boundary ditches.

***Huntingdon, Pathfinder House (2006)***

TL 2400 7155 (Heritage Network Report 372)

D. Kaye

A programme of monitoring and recording was undertaken during the excavation of a single soakage test pit. A sequence of layers, containing small quantities of early medieval and late Roman pottery and animal remains was recorded. These are thought to be continuations of deposits recorded in the earlier evaluation, where they were interpreted as being the remains of a garden soil overlying a layer of medieval plough soil.

***Huntingdon, Town Centre***

TL 23779 71716 (CAM ARC)

R. Clarke and A. Connor

The most recent in a sequence of excavations in Huntingdon has revealed evidence for the lost street of Dilleys Yard – it existed in the 1800s, but had vanished from the townscape in the early part of the 20th century. Much of the south side of the street has now been exposed, including two rows of buildings apparently built back to back, many of which now lie beneath the Falcon Inn car park. Some unusual structural features were found in one of the buildings, including a curving brick feature which may be the remains of a large oven, associated with a well. These may have served a commercial function and were perhaps linked to Mr Robert Taylor, a baker who is known to have owned at least part of the property before James Dilleys took it over in the 1860s. Ongoing excavation is currently examining medieval and earlier deposits.

***Linton, Linton Free Church (2006)***

TL 5602 4663 (English Heritage Research Department Report Series 40/2006)

S. Roberts

Photographic recording and general investigation of the building was undertaken in advance of the planned removal of the pulpit, rostrum and pews. The non-conformist chapel was built in 1818 on the site of a meeting house built in 1698. Documentary sources depict the former meeting house as well as documenting the erection of the current building. The present chapel is a rectangular brick building with a small attached office to the SE. The north elevation is rendered with three unequal bays and a dominant central entrance. The chapel interior is galleried with a central apse in the south wall. The present organ, pulpit and rostrum are late 19th century whilst the pews are also likely to be a later insertion. An early 20th century hall, situated to the west, is attached to the chapel via a corridor.

**Littleport, 17 Main Street**

TL56738673 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 978/LMS/2)

N. Wilson

A large ditch, containing two sherds of post-medieval pottery, was found running the full length of the evaluation trench. Two phases of 19th century rammed chalk surfaces and a wall constructed of Gault brick were found sealing the ditch.

**Longstanton, Cambridge Golf Course and Land North of Rampton Road (2006)**

TL 4044 6732 (Oxford Archaeotechnics Report)

A. Johnson

Extensive magnetometer survey was undertaken in advance of the Northstowe development proposals. The survey recorded the extent and location of an area of conjoined enclosures of Romano-British date, and identified a further area of rectilinear enclosures which appeared to be defined by one or more former palaeochannels. Enclosures of probable later prehistoric date were also recorded within the western part of the site, while in the centre of the golf course, a 1ha area of small enclosures was recorded, thought to represent a settlement of Mid-Late Iron Age date. A number of isolated substantial ferrous anomalies were also identified, some of which have a magnetic signature similar to those associated with buried ordnance recorded during the magnetometer survey of the former RAF Oakington.

**Longstanton, Field 7, Home Farm**

TL 3940 6710 (BUFAU Report Project 1587)

S. Paul

The earliest activity of site was characterised by several narrow Saxo-Norman silt filled gullies, which formed enclosures and plot boundaries. A large NW-SE aligned boundary ditch was established during the 10th-11th century, and re-established during the 13th-14th centuries. Post-dating the gullies, the western part of the site was dominated by a series of NE-SW aligned plough furrows and an associated hedge or fence line, which was aligned with an earlier Saxon gully. A number of settlement-related features were recorded in the eastern part of the site, consisting of two medieval ditches and several large pits and postholes. Several small postholes and possible beam slots were also recorded in this area, suggesting the presence of one or more structures.

**Longstanton / Oakington and Westwick, Longstanton and Oakington Airfield Phase III (2006)**

TL 3936 6344 & TL 4105 6562 (CAU Report 755)

C. Evans, D. Mackay and G. Appleby

A third phase of fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the site of the proposed Northstowe settlement, assessing areas that had been unavailable during earlier seasons. A previously identified flint scatter near the Oakington Brook was found to be largely Mesolithic in date, and it is suggested that a precursor of this watercourse might have acted as an 'access-corridor' through the

landscape. Targeted trenching was carried out on two sites identified through geophysical survey on the airfield. The first consisted of a ring gully, postholes and an outer ditch, dating to the Middle/Late Iron Age, and as an open settlement is unusual compared to other settlements of this date identified during the project. The second site is a diffuse, multi-period agglomeration, including a later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch system, with evidence of Roman settlement activity nearby.

At St Michael's Mount, reputedly the site of a bishop's palace, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching revealed the foundations of a probable 16th - 17th century stone-footed building. The building post-dated dense 10th-15th century settlement remains, which would have formed part of the original village core of Longstanton St Michaels. The function and nature of the stone-footed building is not clear, although it probably relates to a moated enclosure that was present on the site during the 19th century.

**Longstanton / Oakington and Westwick, Longstanton and Oakington Airfield**

TL 4015 6780 (CAU Report 781)

D. Mackay

A watching brief during the investigation of magnetic anomalies recorded archaeological deposits in two areas, within or close to already identified sites. These comprised a layer of silt clay containing Roman pottery that was sealed by 20th levelling deposits from the construction of the airfield, as well as a small undated ditch of probable pre-medieval date. The test pit survey did indicate areas of truncation, particularly around the main hangers and to the north of them, as well as identify areas of Second World War rubbish dumping.

**Melbourn, Back Lane**

TL37934401 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report)

N. Wilson

Further investigation revealed that the features previously interpreted as a possible palaeochannel, were two large ponds containing decayed peat deposits in their base. No finds were recovered from the ponds, although environmental samples were taken for further analysis. Two further medieval wells were exposed, together with a large N-S orientated ditch and two pits which contained 12th - 13th century pottery. A number of small postholes were also excavated, but produced no dating evidence or evidence for layouts.

**Milton, Fen Road (2006-7)**

TL 4846 6279

D. Booth

During October 2006 and 2007 a systematic field walking survey of Long Meadow was carried out by 6th form students of the Perse and Hills Road schools, under the supervision of CAM ARC. At the same time a systematic metal detecting survey was undertaken by volunteers. Over 25 kg of Roman pottery sherds were found on the recently ploughed field, with two

concentrations clearly observed. The largest concentration covered an area 100m x 50m on the west side of the rectangular field, in an area where linear crop-mark features had already been recorded from aerial photographs and magnetometer survey. The pottery comprised a mixture of coarse and fine wares, including Samian and Horningsea wares. A fragment of Roman ribbed glass was also recovered, suggesting a high status presence at the site. A smaller concentration was recorded at the south end of the field, which comprised coarse wares, mortaria and pudding stone quern fragments. A number of Roman metal artefacts including several coins, a silver ring and copper alloy brooch were found dispersed across the field by metal detection, the full assemblage of which is awaiting analysis. This field walking survey strongly indicates the need for excavations to establish the archaeological status of the field which at present suggests a significant Roman site.

**Milton, Fen Road (2006-7)**

TL 4833 6276 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

Two areas of geophysical survey were undertaken in conjunction with fieldwalking at the site. Magnetometer survey on the area of the moat revealed a number of features, including two N-S orientated linear features, tentatively suggested to be the ditches of a trackway. A curvilinear feature and strong linear anomaly were recorded in the eastern half of the survey, the latter suggested to represent the line of the medieval moat, with a possible entrance way and other features at the northern end of the surveyed section. An area of strong responses was noted in the southern part of Long Meadow, possibly reflecting an area of disturbed soil containing quantities of fired material, tentatively suggested to be building foundations. Survey of the northern extent of Long Meadow revealed a series of small ditched enclosures, which correspond to features recorded from aerial photographs.

**Milton, Landfill**

TL 4608 6268 (CAM ARC)

T. Phillips

Open area excavation revealed evidence of Iron Age and limited Roman activity. Several large Iron Age water holes were the most significant features encountered, containing a mixture of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery. Wood preservation was particularly good; one water hole in the centre of the site contained many pieces of coppiced wood, a worked beam with mortise joints and a log ladder (radiocarbon dated to 2510 +/- 35 BP). The form of the water holes suggested both human and animal use. Other Iron Age features included a ditch, several groups/lines of post holes and discrete pits. The density of features suggests settlement activity although its core may lie beyond the boundaries of the site. An area of intensive quarrying on a part of the site where the geology was more sandy produced a few sherds of Roman pottery and may relate to the surfacing of the Roman Road

'Akeman Street' directly to the west.

**Milton, NAPP Cambridge Science Park Phase 1**

TL 4649 6204 (CAU Report 762)

J. Hutton

The earliest features revealed during evaluation consisted of a pit containing a single Neolithic flake and a further pit containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material. A small Romano-British ditch was recorded, together with traces of furrows of probable post-medieval date. The evaluation also provided evidence that the area was used as a wartime depot for the storage and maintenance of armoured vehicles, probably amphibious vehicles called Landing Vehicles Tracked (LVT), and may have been used in preparation for the D-Day landings.

**Milton, New Park and Ride**

TL 4680 6310 (CAM ARC Report 928)

R. Casa-Hatton, S. Cooper, D. Hounsell and S. Macaulay

Previous work had indicated the presence of prehistoric and Roman archaeology. Excavation identified an extensive Iron Age settlement with later Roman occupation, characterised by multi-phased ditched enclosures, round houses, granaries and pits (including large watering holes one of which contained a fully preserved log ladder radiocarbon dated to 2255 ± 35 BP). In addition to the Iron Age and Roman remains a medieval windmill was also discovered on the site, immediately adjacent to Butt Lane.

**Oakington and Westwick, St Andrew's church**

TL 4150 6477

T. Reynolds

A 1x1m test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.6m within the footprint of a proposed parish building within the churchyard. The upper deposits were of graveyard soil and comprised disturbed sediment containing human bones, coffin fittings, and fragments of glass, ceramic and ironwork. Below this was discovered an undisturbed deposit of early medieval date.

**Oakington and Westwick, Oakington Recreation Ground, Queens Way**

TL 1626 4572 (CAM ARC)

R. Mortimer

Seventeen burials were excavated, and are provisionally dated to the later 6th century. Two further burials were recorded during evaluation and remained unexcavated; two more were recorded in a watching brief on a service trench, bringing the total number to twenty-one. The sample includes both sexes and all age groups. Eight of the burials contained multiple grave goods, the most common being twinned saucer brooches with strings of beads, chiefly amber. Bone combs, wrist clasps, square-headed and great square-headed, annular and disc brooches were also recovered. Four of the burials held a limited assemblage of grave goods, a knife or single brooch, and five contained either no grave goods or a single pot sherd.

The burials belong to a larger cemetery of un-

known extent, partly excavated in 1994 (PCAS 1997) when twenty-five burials, including a single cremation, were recorded. The burials are set within a palimpsest of prehistoric, Roman, Early to Late Saxon and medieval ditches.

***Oakington and Westwick, Slate Hall Farm (2006)***

TL 3956 6339 (Oxford Archaeotechnics Report)

A. Johnson

A magnetometer survey was carried out to define the layout and extent of a Romano-British settlement site detected during earlier evaluation. The focus of the archaeological site is confined to the northern tip of the field with only ephemeral traces extending south and southwestwards. The principal enclosure measures c. 120x70m and contained several internal subdivisions. No evidence to indicate the presence of an access track approaching from the nearby Roman road was identified.

***Offord Darcy, Cotton Wind Farm***

TL 2333 6415 (OA Report 3774)

A. Simmonds

Evaluation recovered a small quantity of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the ploughsoil surface, probably derived from manuring. A concentration of Late Saxon pottery was also recovered from the same area, possibly indicating occupation in the vicinity, although no associated remains were observed in the nearby trenches. A series of ditches were recorded, which correspond with field boundaries depicted on the 1st Edition Six Inch Ordnance Survey map of 1891, and are likely to have been established during the enclosure of the parish.

***Offord Darcy, 79 High Street***

TL 2199 6651 (Wessex Archaeology Report 63401.02)

V. Birkbeck and P. Reeves

An excavation recovered a small finds assemblage of prehistoric to post-medieval date, largely dominated by post-medieval artefacts. The excavated remains comprised a possible curvilinear enclosure ditch, which was tentatively dated to the early medieval period. The majority of features dated to the post-medieval period, consisting of 15 sub-rectangular features of variable size and a single sub-circular pit. The function of these features is uncertain, although they bear a close resemblance in form, layout and density to early 19th century brick earth pits in Southampton, and on this basis they are suggested to represent ad hoc, small scale quarrying of gravel.

***Old Weston / Winwick, Winwick to Old Weston water pipeline***

TL 1037 7932 (Air Photo Services Report 2007/08)

R. Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment recorded ridge and furrow cultivation along much of the pipeline corridor. A series of earthworks surviving in low relief were mapped to the east of the B660 in Winwick, including property boundaries, trackways and possible house plots.

***Over, Needingworth Quarry***

TL 3866 7385 (CAU Report 813)

M. Vander Linden and C. Evans

A third phase of evaluation and preliminary excavation was undertaken across a c.105 ha area in advance of quarrying. Palaeoenvironmental modelling revealed a wetland landscape, crossed by three palaeochannels, with a single gravel island and two sand ridges, which form two long narrow islands of dry land. All archaeological activity was found on these higher areas, concentrated into seven zones. The first zone was located on the northern half of the gravel island, and comprised a group of three barrows. The barrows varied between 20 and 27m in diameter, and all appeared to be constructed of turf, without a surrounding ditch. Dating is confirmed by the discovery of Middle Bronze Age pottery, cremated bones and worked flints during the cleaning of the surface of one of the barrows. Three undated parallel ditches, possibly part of a later prehistoric field system, were recorded to the west of the barrows, together with two unurned cremations. A fourth barrow was identified at the contact point between one of the sand ridges and the gravel island. This one was 30m in diameter, with a gravel mound and surrounded by a quarrying ditch. A third zone of activity was marked by the discovery of a previously unknown fifth barrow in the extreme eastern part of the site. The barrow was between 21 and 25m in diameter, with a gravel mound and remains of a quarrying ditch 1m wide on its eastern side.

Zones four and five were located on the western part of the Godwin ridge. A mixed flint assemblage of Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date and a small pottery assemblage of Late Neolithic to Early Iron Age wares was recovered within samples taken from the buried soil. The heavily fragmented remains of a small individual were discovered on the north edge of the ridge, and suggested to be of Iron Age date based on parallels with evidence from previous excavations. An undated pit or posthole containing frequent burnt stone, and a small pit containing burnt clay and a mixed assemblage of flint and bones were recorded, tentatively suggested to be of Neolithic date. Zone six was located further eastwards along the Godwin Ridge, and was notable for the presence of a high concentration of archaeological features. The remains comprised three aligned ditches on a N-S axis, a small group of pits, two postholes and an isolated pit containing sherds of a Late Iron Age jar, interpreted as a possible ?Late Iron Age settlement. Mesolithic/Neolithic worked flint was also recovered from soil samples in this area. Zone seven was located on the Godwin Ridge at the northern limit of the evaluated area, and was characterized by a high concentration of worked flint of Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date and a small pottery assemblage of Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from soil samples.

**Papworth Everard, Land to the West of St Peter's Church**

TL 2815 6271 (CAM ARC Report 983)

T. Lyons

Work undertaken between Cow Brook and St Peter's Church, revealed evidence for Late Saxon and early medieval activity, in the form of ditches and a cobbled surface at the bottom of the slope to the northwest of the church. On higher ground further south was a medieval hollow way, as well as evidence for medieval or post-medieval enclosure.

**Papworth Everard, Summersfield (2006-7)**

TL 2859 6241 (Essex County Council Report 1579)

M. Pocock

Evaluation found seven areas of significant archaeological remains dating to the Mesolithic, Middle Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The most significant were a late Roman enclosure farmstead and an area of probable Late Saxon settlement, situated in the northwest part of the site, on a spur at the end of a low hilltop, overlooking the Cow Brook and St Peter's Church.

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

TL 2920 6246 (AS Report 2891)

C. Hallybone and C. Pole

Further evaluation revealed a series of regularly spaced shallow gullies and linear features on a N-S alignment, with a single E-W gully. A single sherd of pottery of suggested Iron Age date was recovered from the features, together with sparse ceramic building material. A possible interpretation of the ditches as the remains of medieval ridge and furrow is suggested, although the evidence is not conclusive.

**Peterborough, Paston, Manor Drive**

TF 1964 0288 (CAM ARC Report 998)

T. Fletcher

This excavation sought to clarify the nature and extent of two phases of Roman settlement recorded by previous CAM ARC evaluation and investigations by Birmingham University (BUFAU). The work identified the approximate location of the extent of the settlement and provided yet further evidence of building activity during the Roman period. Evidence of an Iron Age enclosure was also recorded. Additional trenches confirmed the limits of settlement and a watching brief close to the Car Dyke revealed no archaeology.

**Peterborough, Dogsthorpe, Wesleyan Road**

TF 1910 0160 (CAM ARC Report 938)

S. Cooper

Evaluation revealed important remains of a large Middle to Late Iron Age settlement. These included a possible farmstead with a number of field boundaries, a possible roundhouse, a few pits and a kiln/industrial feature. Subsequent excavation found a series of boundary and enclosure features characteristic of a Middle to Late Iron Age farmstead. Several quarry pits and a large, unlined well were recorded along

with ring ditches and a crouched inhumation. The settlement appeared to occupy the headland on the edge of a possible paleochannel. No evidence for occupation later than the Iron Age was recorded.

**Ramsey Abbey Gardens, 6 Wood Lane**

TL 292 852 (CAM ARC Report 959)

L. Muldowney

A large pit or substantial ditch, dating to the 15th to 16th century, was sealed by thick garden-type soil which developed from the 18th century onwards.

**Ramsey, 43 Hollow Lane**

TL 2940 8481 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 928/RHL/2)

N. Wilson

Evaluation within the probable medieval abbey precinct recorded a number of features, including pits, small gullies and two north-south ditch alignments, some of which contained abraded sherds of medieval pottery. A line of postholes along the eastern side of one ditch was interpreted as a probable fence line. Two conglomerations of heat-fused bricks were recovered from one of the ditches, probably kiln wasters or part of the structure of a brick or tile kiln, suggesting the presence of a kiln in the immediate vicinity of the site. Tudor tile kilns have been recorded in the vicinity during earlier investigations in the 1970s, together with features interpreted as clay extraction pits to the immediate north of the site. Also recovered from one of the ditches were several sculpted and moulded blocks of Barnack limestone, likely to have originated from Ramsey Abbey following its dissolution in 1539.

**Soham, St Andrew's Church**

TL 5932 7317 (English Heritage Research Department Report Series 15/2008)

M. Bridge

Ten timbers from the nave roof, including one replacement jackpost supporting the westernmost truss of the nave roof, were sampled and assessed for suitability for dendrochronological dating. Five of the roof timbers were dated, and given a most likely felling date of AD 1477-1509, while the replacement jackpost came from a tree felled in winter AD 1626/7.

**St Ives, Crownstreet Mews**

TL 3132 7140 (CAM ARC Report 967)

G. Bailey

Evaluation revealed extensive medieval and post-medieval features, mainly pits and ditches relating to buildings fronting East Street to the north and Broadway to the south. Subsequent excavation found evidence for various industrial and craft activities, including medieval butchery and bone working.

**St Ives, Orchard House, Houghton Road**

TL 2991 7235 (Wessex Archaeology Report 65440.01)

J. Wright and A. Manning

An evaluation recorded an undated cremation burial and extensive evidence for medieval/post-medieval ridge-and-furrow.

**St Neots, Bushmead Road (2006)**

TL 1641 5931 (OA Report)

D. Stansbie

Excavation revealed a Middle Iron Age enclosure with associated ditches and pits, which produced an assemblage of animal bone and pottery. The enclosure represents the remains of a small settlement, probably on the periphery of a larger settlement already recorded to the north.

**St Neots, Former Youth Centre, Priory Road**

TL 518190 260610 (CAM ARC Report 947)

N. Wright

The presence of three ditches suggests that this area was in agricultural use during the medieval/post-medieval periods. The work did not find anticipated evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity, nor any remains relating to the Benedictine priory (established by the 12th century) which may have been removed by later truncation.

**St Neots, 42 Market Square**

TL 1829 6017 (CAM ARC Report 965)

S. Cooper and M. Muldowney

A series of deposits and features were revealed dating from at least the 12th century. These include a possible fish tank/tanning pit, cultivation and make-up layers. Similar features were identified during an evaluation at 46 Market Square, suggesting that the area was used for such purposes throughout the medieval period.

**Steeple Morden, Station Quarry**

TL 307 393 (OA Report)

Laura Piper

Following on from an excavation and fieldwalking in 2006 ('Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2006'), an excavation on behalf of OMYA UK Ltd uncovered a substantial Roman ditch that had previously been identified through aerial photography. It is likely to have formed part of a boundary, but its shallow-sided, flat-bottomed profile means that the possibility that it is a sunken trackway cannot be ruled out. Two sets of building foundations were identified on the site in the form of parallel trenches. These trenches are likely to have contained wooden beams and, in the case of the larger set, whole logs, which would have been utilised for foundations of the structures. No evidence of the function of these buildings was identified, but the fact that only two can be seen over such a large area and that there is no sign of enclosure ditches or rubbish deposition suggests that they were used intermittently for short periods of time as, say shepherds' huts.

There is no further evidence for human activity until the post-medieval period, as the area was kept as heathland throughout the medieval period at least until 1816. Another ditch, though undated, may have formed a post-medieval field boundary. A modern foundation trench and posthole may have been associated with World War II activity in the area. The post is likely to have held a set of lights for the guidance of aircraft back to RAF Steeple Morden, the function of the foundation trench is less certain.

**Stilton, 20 Church Street**

TL 1615 8938 (Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 07/169)

Y. Wolfram-Murray

The earliest feature recorded during evaluation was a large shallow hollow containing a sterile fill, possibly a pond or watering hole for livestock. A farm track, visible on aerial photographs, was identified in the northwest corner of the site, the use of which may date back to the post-medieval period. Two ditches of post-medieval date were recorded to the east of the track. A spread of demolition rubble, possibly from former farm buildings and a boundary wall, was observed over a large area of the site.

**Stow Longa / Tilbrook, Stow Longa to Tilbrook pipeline**

TL 0955 7022 (Air Photo Services Report)

R. Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment recorded two groups of ditched features within the pipeline corridor. One comprised a linear straggle of enclosures and other ditches following the ridge of higher ground on the west side of the former airfield. A second group of ditched features, probably enclosures, was recorded to the southeast of Stow Longa village. Traces of medieval fields were evident over a large proportion of the pipeline corridor, whilst slight earthwork remains on the west side of Stow Longa may represent evidence earlier settlement. The hard standing and tracks of the WWII airfield were also mapped, and the munitions storage area identified.

**Stretham / Wilburton, Proposed Mereham development (2006)**

TL 4939 7386 (Archaeological Services Durham University Report)

S. Roberts and D. Hale

Approximately 40% (78ha) of the proposed Mereham development area was sampled via 69 north-south transects of magnetometer survey. Geophysical anomalies indicative of settlement features were located in two areas, and evidence for a cluster of pits and a ring ditch was also revealed.

**Stretham / Wilburton, Mereham phase II**

TL 4967 7377 (OA Report)

K. Wheaton

A second phase of evaluation provided evidence for a Roman farmstead or settlement located to the north-east of Red Hill Farm. Some features also produced Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery, suggesting the settlement may have had an Iron Age precursor. Saxon pottery was also recovered from the area, indicating the use of the site may have continued in use into the Late Saxon period. A small redeposited assemblage of Mesolithic and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint work was also found. To the south-west of Red Hill Farm, evaluation trenches encountered a concentration of features containing Later Bronze Age - Iron Age pottery, including a possible cremation vessel. All in all, the results demonstrated a

good correlation between the geophysics reports and archaeological features, although the geophysics underrepresented the below ground remains.

***Stretham, Tiled House Farm***

TL 5225 7320 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

Resistivity and magnetometer survey were conducted over part of the Tiled House Farm scheduled monument. An area of low resistance associated with a pottery field drain was recorded, in addition to linear features, which correspond to cropmark features recorded on aerial photographs.

***The Stukeleys, Hinchingsbrooke Sports Ground***

TL 22735 71795 (CAM ARC Report 996)

D. Wheeler

This excavation, approximately 500m to the east of the Bob's Wood site (excavated from 1997 onwards) demonstrated a small but focused Iron Age presence. The ditches and pits discovered suggested that the site was in an area of agricultural hinterland on the edge of the main settlement.

***The Stukeleys, New Children's Centre, Hinchingsbrooke***

TL 2214 7198 (CAM ARC Report 930)

A. Pickstone

Further excavations at this site make a significant addition to a continuing programme of archaeological investigation at Bob's Wood that began in 1997. The new work revealed elements of a series of later Iron Age field systems and enclosures and a heavily truncated pit. East Midlands Scored Ware type pottery dating to around 300–100 BC was recorded from a ditch terminus.

***Sutton, Red Lion Lane***

TL 4446 7874 (CAM ARC)

G. Bailey

Evaluation uncovered a large Roman ditch, probably a boundary, dating to the 3rd century AD. Other small scale medieval activity was revealed.

***Swavesey, Covell's Drain***

TL 3503 6916 (CAU Report 767)

K. Murrell

An evaluation recorded a concentration of archaeological features in the northern half of the site, in an area of known cropmarks. The remains comprised of a series of enclosures and field system ditches, with associated droeways and a possible roundhouse. Pottery from the excavated features was almost entirely of 3rd to 4th century AD date. A small number of fragments of Roman roof and box flue tiles were also recovered, suggestive of a building of some status in the nearby area. The absence of any direct evidence for occupation combined with the large number of field system ditches and drove ways indicate this was an area of agricultural activity, possibly associated with a nearby farmstead or villa.

***Thriplow, Land east of Church Street (2003-7)***

TL 4410 4679 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

An ongoing programme of resistivity and magnetometer survey was undertaken in paddocks to the east of Church Street during 2003-7. The survey recorded the location of the ring ditch, and a previously unknown rectilinear enclosure immediately to its west. Further curvilinear and linear features were recorded in the field to the north, suggestive of enclosure/boundary ditches.

***Thriplow, Land east of Church Street***

TL 4432 4681 (Cambridge Archaeology Field Group Report)

R. Scarle

Small scale excavation was undertaken on the site of a rectilinear enclosure immediately adjacent to the barrow excavated by Trump in the 1950s. The enclosure had been identified during magnetometer survey by the Archaeology Rheesearch Group in 2005, which revealed potential entrances on north and east side. Excavation confirmed the presence of a break in the enclosure circuit on the east side, together with a pit which may indicate a structure associated with the entranceway. Roman pottery and animal bone, together with small quantities of ceramic building material and oyster shells, were recovered from the enclosure ditch, with a notable higher density of finds being recovered from the eastern arm/entranceway area. The pottery suggests a main phase of activity during the 2nd century AD, with the enclosure going out of use in the later 2nd or 3rd century AD. While the function of the enclosure remains a mystery, its placement adjacent to the upstanding barrow suggests a potential association.

***Whittlesford, Bath House Field (2003-2007)***

TL 4522 4752 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Interim Report)

I. Sanderson

A programme of magnetometer and resistivity survey was undertaken in the field north of the Scheduled Roman settlement site to locate any subsurface remains relating to antiquarian findings at the site. A concentration of building materials was also evident on the surface of the field during the survey. Ordnance Survey maps from 1836 onwards record the presence of three or four tumuli, known as the "Chronicle Hills", which are reported as being levelled in 1818. In a document dating to 1850, Maynard mentions the discovery of a tessellated pavement, a hypocaust and part of a bath with attached water pipe from the same area. The resistivity survey shows a complex of building foundations in the central part of the site, including two distinct rectilinear structures. More detailed survey of the structure on the left revealed an aisled structure, approximately 9m x 8m and with an aisle width of 1.8m. Magnetometer survey also demonstrated a complex array of anomalies, including possible trackways. An area of strong magnetic responses

coincided with the greatest concentration of building material in the southern part of the site, although no clear features were readily discernible.

**Whittlesey, 23 Bassenhally Road**

TL 2708 9763 (CAM ARC Report 942)

S. Cooper

Despite the proximity of this site to the Fen Causeway, no Roman remains were identified although observations were hindered by the high water table. Post-medieval boundary ditches were found and relate to backplot development.

**Whittlesey, Finkle Lane**

TL 2652 9740 (Archaeological Project Services Report 66/07)

M. Wood

Excavation revealed a sequence of field systems, pits and tanks dating from the 12th century through to deposits associated with modern development. Evidence for potential burgrave plots, domestic rubbish pits and possible leather-working tanks was present, spanning the medieval (12th - 15th century) and post-medieval (16th - 18th century) periods. The most intensive phase of land use occurred in the mid 15th to 16th century, which correspond to a period of known expansion and associated wealth in Whittlesey, marked by the construction of a nearby manor house and renovation of the parish church. The site continued in use until the modern period, with the field systems periodically redefined until the 18th century.

**Whittlesey, Stonald Field**

TL 2634 9795 (Archaeological Project Services Report 84/07)

K. Murphy

An evaluation revealed evidence for prehistoric and undated remains in the western part of the site, while post-medieval boundary and drainage ditches were located in the southern area. Extensive evidence for modern disturbance was uncovered, with machine stripping and modern dumping being particularly severe towards the north.

**Wilburton, Land south of 4 Car Pond Lane**

TL 4835 7496 (Heritage Network Report 392)

G. Saunders

Evaluation revealed a series of boundary and enclosure ditches of late pre-Roman Iron Age to early Romano-British date. A medieval boundary ditch and associated gully were also observed, together with other features of 18th -19th century date, including a ditch, two pits, and at least two large ponds.

**Wilburton, Mereham New Community**

TL 489 730 (OA Report)

Kate Wheaton

Oxford Archaeology carried out a second phase of field evaluation of land at Wilburton on behalf of CgMs Consulting ('Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2006'). This completed the evaluation started in July 2006. An additional trench was also excavated on

the request of Cambridgeshire County Council. The evaluation trenches were targeted at anomalies revealed by geophysical survey, and the whole exercise formed part of a phased programme for evaluation for the site. The recovery of redeposited flints of possible Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age hinted at brief occupation of the higher ground. Much of the evidence uncovered related to a possible late Iron Age farmstead, which continued and expanded through to the late Roman period at the west of the development area. Pottery and a limited amount of fired clay associated with hearths reinforced the conclusion that the activity represents late Iron Age and Roman period rural settlement. Pottery also suggested middle/late Anglo-Saxon activity:

**Willingham, High Street**

TL 4040 7037

T. Fletcher

Settlement-related activity during the Middle to Late Saxon period included posthole structure(s), cesspits and boundary ditches. Remains found towards the eastern edge of the excavation area may relate to the Early to Middle Saxon settlement identified by excavation in 1996. Significant finds include an Anglo-Saxon spear and a possible sword.

Amongst the ditches was a wide (over 3m) and deep (over 1m) example located in the northeast corner of the site. This appeared to be making a sharp near right-angled turn, close to a possible entrance. Evidence for an internal mound or bank was identified in section immediately to the east of the ditch. Finds from the fills of the ditch included a complete cow skull.

By the medieval period the influence of the High Street is suggested by a boundary ditch that lay parallel with it. The excavated area otherwise appears to have been open ground, interrupted only by small-scale quarrying activity, which continued on a slightly larger scale into the post-medieval period. A row of rectangular pits parallel with the High Street may indicate a hedge or line of trees at the rear of a property.

**Willingham, Land north-west of Willingham**

TL 3968 7131 (Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 07/172)

J. Brown

An examination of aerial photographs, followed by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation revealed field enclosure ditches of probable Roman origin. These form part of a larger network of field systems known from cropmarks in fields to the north and west of the site.

**Wimpole, Brickend**

TL 3378 5170 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I. Sanderson

Further geophysical survey was undertaken at Brickend, to investigate the presence of buildings shown on historical maps of the area. A rectangular

anomaly of 18mx6m was identified, along with possible traces of an earlier trackway.

***Wimpole, Wimpole Park (1999-2006)***

TL 336 510 (Cambridge Archaeological Field Group Report)

M. Coles

A series of small excavations have been undertaken within the grounds of Wimpole Hall to locate and investigate features depicted on historic maps and revealed through geophysical survey. Excavations in 1999 revealed the brick foundations of one of the two 18th century pavilions, which were located at the north end of the bowling green. The foundation trenches of 18th century garden walls, shown on Bridgeman's plan of 1721, were recorded in 2000. Investigations in 2001 failed to locate the supposed site of a fountain depicted on a 1708 drawing by Kipp, although did locate a brick cistern overlying a substantial ditch. The ditch, which contained redeposited clay and medieval pottery, may represent the northern arm of moats surrounding the former house, which are shown on Hare's map of 1638. Excavations in 2002 and 2003 focussed on the site of the Castello d'Acqua, a late 18th century ornamental water reservoir that supplied the hall. Trenches located brick foundations, but did not identify two plinths depicted on Soame's drawing of the structure. Earlier features were also identified, including pits, a possible ha-ha and a substantial ditch of probable medieval date. Further investigations were undertaken in 2005 and 2006 to locate a foundation depicted on an engraving by Kipp and Knyff in 1707, which was probably built for Lord Radnor as part of his refurbishment of the house and gardens in the 1680s. The base of the fountain was found to be constructed in brick, as a 14m diameter retaining wall with a thick deposit of grey clay on the exterior. Following the fountain's demolition, a brick conduit had been had been constructed on the floor of the basin. To the north, abutting the basin wall was a brick built square chamber fed by a wooden pipe with a lead end plate. Although not fully excavated, there is some evidence that the construction of the basin cut earlier features, possibly earlier garden walls, which may belong to a garden constructed for Thomas Chicheley between 1640 and 1686.

***Wisbech, 11 & 12 High Street (2006)***

TF 4613 0963 (English Heritage Research Department Report Series 75/2006)

P. Smith

An assessment of two grade II listed buildings was undertaken. Both buildings have been vacant for 10 years, and deemed priority A on the Historic Buildings at Risk register for 2001. Internal inspection of the buildings suggested that both were built at the same time during the early 18th century, although no 12 had its façade rebuilt or refaced in the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Both buildings are four stories high, and represent the combination of two architectural traditions, with a Georgian front range and a more traditional 17th century vernacular style rear range.

While the ground floor of both buildings has been stripped out for use as modern retail premises, the upper three floors retain their plan form and external structure on the top three floors.

***Wisbech, Clarkson Monument***

TF 4606 0962 (English Heritage Research Department Report Series 33/2007)

J. Minnis

A historical analysis was undertaken of the Clarkson Monument, which was erected in 1881 to commemorate the work of the anti-slavery campaigner Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846), who was born in Wisbech. The monument, which was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, comprises a Gothic canopy with an octagonal spire, 68 ft 3 inches in height, with a square base. The spire encloses a 7ft statue of Clarkson in a classical robe, holding a scroll in one hand and the fetters of a slave in the other. The canopy is constructed of red Ancaster stone, the statue of white Ancaster stone.

***Woodditton, Land north of School Road (2006)***

TL 6650 5966 (AS Report 2192)

A. Grassam, A. Munding, K. Trott and T. Woolhouse  
Following evaluation earlier in 2006, open area excavation was undertaken in the area of the proposed new stable block, revealing a series of parallel and intercutting linear features and sparse pits. Although the features produced pottery of prehistoric and 15th - 18th century date, the finds were highly abraded, and it is thought probable that the features are post-medieval/modern plough scars. One recut linear features is thought to be a boundary ditch shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps, while the pits may be associated with quarrying.

***Woodditton, Land north of School Road (2006)***

TL 6690 5981 (AS Report 2193)

A. Grassam, A. Munding and P. Weston

A programme of monitoring and recording was also undertaken at five areas across the site, identifying 13 features. The features comprised seven linear features, four pits, a probable dewpond and a posthole, which contained a small assemblage of pottery dating from the Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age.

**Desk-based assessments were undertaken at the following sites:**

***Cambridge, Land at Young Street***

(CAM ARC Report 926)

***Chatteris, New Road***

(CAM ARC Report 985)

***Ely, Walsingham Way***

(Albion Archaeology Report 2007/118)

***Gamlingay, Land off West Road***

(AS Report 146/07)

- Hemingford Grey, London Road**  
(CAM ARC Report 994)
- Huntingdon, Whitehills**  
(AS Report 2935)
- Isleham to Mildenhall water pipeline**  
(NAU Archaeology Report 1240)
- March, Land north of Gaul Road**  
(Archaeological Project Service Report 146/07)
- Offord D'Arcy, Cotton Wind Farm**  
(CGMS Consulting Report)
- Papworth Everard, Papworth Hospital**  
(RPS Report)
- St Neots, Land north of Loves Farm**  
(Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 1009/LSN/1)
- Sawston, Dales Manor Business Park**  
(CAM ARC Report 984)
- Sawtry, Land off Gidding Road**  
(Phoenix Consulting Report PC296a)
- Stow Longa to Tilbrook, Anglian water pipeline**  
(CAM ARC Report 964)
- Sutton, Elan Business Park**  
(Halcrow Group Report)
- Thorney, Wryde Croft Wind Farm**  
(CAM ARC Report 960)
- Wicken, Wicken Vision Area**  
Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit Report 759
- Winwick to Old Weston Pipeline**  
(CAM ARC Report 952)
- Wisbech, Cromwell Road /South Brink**  
CAM ARC Report 993
- Wisbech, Agricultural College, Elm High Road**  
CGMS Consulting Report
- Wisbech, Isle College, Ramnoth Road**  
CGMS Consulting Report
- The following sites produced little or no archaeological evidence:**
- Alconbury, Alconbury airfield (2006)**  
TL 2037 7702 (Archaeological Services University of Durham 1441)
- Alconbury, Stangate Business Park**  
TL 1857 7882 (CAU Report 789)
- Bottisham, Queens Court, Downing Close**  
TL 5450 6060 (Heritage Network Report 564)
- Bottisham, Hilton Park Care Centre**  
TL 5516 6018 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 991/BHP/2)
- Brampton, Land to the rear of 44 High Street**  
TL 2105 7092 (AS Report 2892)
- Cambridge, Botanic Garden**  
TL 4556 5727 (CAU Report 785)
- Cambridge, 28 Carlton Way**  
TL 4490 6038 (Cambridge Archaeology Field Group Report)
- Cambridge, 12A Cameron Close**  
TL 4558 6135 (AS Report 2943)
- Cambridge, 69-77 Ditton Walk**  
TL 4735 5965 (CAM ARC Report 976)
- Cambridge, Three Crowns House, Hills Road**  
TL 4567 5742 (Foundations Archaeology Report 532)
- Cambridge, Homerton College**  
TL 4590 5617 (OA Report)
- Cambridge, Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road (2006)**  
TL 4370 6073 (Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 06/157)
- Cambridge, King's Hedges Triangle**  
TL 4562 6178 (CAU Report 758)
- Cambridge, Perse School, Porson Road**  
TL 4494 5584 (AOC Archaeology Group Report)
- Cambridge, St Andrews School**  
TL 4704 6069 (CAM ARC Report 997)
- Cambridge, St Faith's playing field, Latham Road**  
TL 4499 5660 (CAU Report 791)
- Cambridge, 32 Scotland Road, Chesterton**  
TL 5462 2599 (CAM ARC Report 944)
- Cambridge, Leys Lodge, Union Lane**  
TL 4614 5993 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 972/CUL/2)
- Caxton, Firs Farm, St Peter's Street**  
TL 3001 5805 (AS Report 2905)
- Duxford, Project Hook (2006)**  
TL 4845 4522 (Cotswold Archaeology Report 06112)

- Elm, Church of England Primary School*  
TL 547 306 (CAM ARC Report 941)
- Ely, Market Street*  
TL 5410 8046 (CAM ARC Report 946)
- Ely, Land Adjacent to Ely House, 1 Redman Close*  
TL 5497 8172 (NAU Archaeology Report 1313)
- Gamlingay, Land off West Road*  
TL 2347 5204 (Stratascan Report J2299)
- Godmanchester, East Chadley Lane Cycleway*  
TL 2465 7074
- Great Shelford, Granham's Road*  
TL 4621 5286 (Archenfield Archaeology Report 92)
- Great Shelford, Granham's Road*  
TL 4620 5292 (Archaeophysica Report GGS071)
- Hemingford Grey, London Road*  
TL 3067 7019 (CAM ARC Report 994)
- Horningsea, The Lodge*  
TL 4968 6361 (Archaeology Research Group Report)
- Houghton & Wyton, The Elms, Thickett Road*  
TL 2861 7211 (CAM ARC Report 950)
- Huntingdon, Land off California Road*  
TL 2437 7292 (CAM ARC Report 979)
- Huntingdon, Moorhouse Drive*  
TL 2433 7321 (CAM ARC Report 978)
- Huntingdon, Primrose Lane Hospital*  
TL 2430 7207 (CAM ARC Report 995)
- Kimbolton, Land at Constable Leys*  
TL 0984 6813 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 921/KCL/2)
- Linton, 9 High Street (2006)*  
TL 5587 4664 (AS Report 2093)
- Littleport, Redmere Farm*  
TL 6402 8696 (CAU Report 796)
- Little Paxton, Primary School*  
TL 1890 6239 (CAM ARC Report 962)
- Madingley, 28-32 High Street*  
TL 3962 6062 (CAU Report 770)
- March, Gaul Road*  
TL 4060 9690 (Air Photo Services Report 2007/21)
- March, College of West Anglia, March*  
TL 4023 9636 (CAU Report 778)
- March, Yarrow Close*  
TL 4065 9732 (CAM ARC Report 943)
- Melbourn, Land adjacent to 6 Vicarage Close*  
TL 3831 4491 (Heritage Network Report 410)
- Melbourn, 45 Water Lane*  
TL 3834 4405 (Archaeological Project Services Report 092/07)
- Pampisford, Dixon International Group, Brewery Road*  
TL 4930 4840 (Essex County Council Report 1779)
- St Ives, East Street*  
TL 3145 7135 (Archaeological Project Services Report 22/07)
- St Ives, Orchard House, Houghton Road*  
TL 2991 7235 (Stratascan Report)
- St Neots, Longsands College*  
TL 1911 6072 (CAM ARC Report 961)
- St Neots, Waterloo Farm, Berkley Street, Eynesbury*  
TL 1866 5932 (AS Report 2918)
- St Neots, Land between West Street and Tan Yard*  
TL 1823 6046 (Heritage Network Report 448)
- Sawston, Bellbird Primary School*  
TL 4877 4945 (CAM ARC Report 981)
- Sawston, Bellbird Primary School*  
TL 4877 4944 (Cranfield Forensic Institute Report)
- Sawston, Dale Way (2006)*  
TL 4888 4976 (AS Report 2077)
- Snailwell, All Weather Track, Chippenham Gallops*  
TL 649 666 (CAM ARC Report 982)
- Soham, Brewhouse Lane*  
TL 5966 7338 (Archaeological Project Services Report 046/07)
- Soham, Land to the rear of 11-17 Townsend (2006)*  
TL 5884 7433 (AS Report 2150)
- Stapleford, Green Hedges School*  
TL 4740 5193 (CAM ARC Report 949)
- Steeple Morden, The White House, 66 Hay Street*  
TL 2871 4293 (CAM ARC Report 932)
- Teversham, 750-754 Newmarket Road*  
TL 4854 5916 (AS Report 2874)
- The Stukeleys, Plot 4002, Hinchingsbrooke Business Park*  
TL 2208 7249 (Heritage Network Report 433)

***Warboys, Broadpool Farm, High Fen Straight Drove  
(2006)***

TL 3434 8357 (Archaeological Project Services Report  
106/06)

***Water Newton, A1 lay-by***

TL 1143 9693 (PreConstruct Archaeology Report 07-  
338)

***Whittlesey, Station Road***

TL 2714 9675 (Archaeological Project Services Report  
45/07)

***Wimblington, Norfolk Street***

TL 4148 9226 (Archaeological Project Services Report  
132/07)

***Wimpole, Outlook Field, Wimpole Estate***

TL 3380 5117 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group  
Report)

***Wisbech, Land off Cromwell Road***

TF 4527 0846 (Archaeological Project Services Report  
48/07)

***Wisbech St Mary, Land at High Road, Guyhirn***

TF 3984 0348 (Archaeological Project Services Report  
130/07)

***Wisbech St Mary, Home Lane, High Road, Guyhirn***

TF 3970 0318 (Allen Archaeological Associates  
Report)

***Woodditton, Newmarket Lower Links treatment  
works***

TL 6343 6090 (Archaeological Project Services Report  
095/07)