
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2012

Sarah Bultz, Sally Croft and Elizabeth Popescu

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. Many of the reports are available in digital format from the Grey Literature Library at the Archaeology Data Service

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>
or Heritage Gateway

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>

Reference numbers for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are taken from the National Heritage List for England.

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk>

Abbreviations

ALBION Albion Archaeology
ALL Allen Archaeological Associates
AOC AOC Archaeology Group
APS Archaeological Project Services
AS Archaeological Solutions
ASE Archaeology South East
CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CgMs CgMs Consulting
ECC Essex County Council Field Unit
GEO Geo-Environmental Investigations Ltd
HN The Heritage Network
IE Independentus Excavatorum
JMS John Moore Heritage Services
MAS Midland Archaeological Services
NAU Norfolk Archaeology Unit
NHA Northamptonshire Archaeology
NHLE National Heritage List for England
OA East Oxford Archaeology East
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
SCCAS Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
WSSX Wessex Archaeology

Alconbury, Alconbury Enterprise Zone

TL 1960 7700 (OA East Report 1382)

R Atkins

Iron Age features were encountered in five trenches at this site, with domestic type assemblages being recovered from two areas. The Late Iron Age remains found in the 2001 evaluation (CHER MCB14697) lay some distance from these two 'domestic' areas, suggesting the presence of three different farmsteads or family groupings within an extended type settlement. Early to Middle Roman remains were found, comprising a very dense area of features (pits and/or ditches) dating up to at least the end of the 2nd century AD. Further Roman remains were found between the other two latest Iron Age domestic areas revealed by the evaluation.

Bartlow, The Walled Garden, Bartlow Park

TL 5857 4502 (AS report 4073)

S Quinn & M Stoakley

Two trial trenches excavated prior to small-scale construction revealed evidence of Roman activity in the form of five pits and an unidentified silty layer. Three of the pits were undated and two contained a few sherds of 2nd century domestic pottery. This coincides with the villa (CHER 06164) which is in close proximity to the site, the Roman burial mounds (CHER 09838) and cemetery (CHER MCB16319) at Bartlow which are also dated between the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

Bassingbourn, Well Head Area

TL 3294 4294

V Hurst

Using aerial photographs and other records, 250 acres were investigated to attempt to show how the area has changed over time. There are remains of a large co-axial field system aligned roughly north-south dated to the medieval period. The original course of the river has been altered; the original line can be seen on the aerial photographs and is proven on the Enclosure Map of 1563. Disused tracks and pathways across the fields are also evident, showing settlement use of the area.

Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Kneesworth House Hospital

TL 3495 4415 (AOC report 30848)

I Hogg

Two phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken ahead of proposed development of a new ward. A ring of postholes and a line of large postholes suggestive of a prehistoric roundhouse and palisade were recorded although no material culture was retrieved from these features. Several short phases of Roman activity represented the majority of the archaeological features recorded, of which three phases were identified through the different types of pottery recovered. Small scale settlement and agricultural activity is represented throughout these phases. A worked bone comb of probable Saxon date was also recovered alongside several quarry pits as the only evidence of post-Roman activity.

Bottisham, Bendyshe Farm

TL 5440 6040 (NHA report 12/44)

J Brown

A series of open area excavations was carried out at Bendyshe Farm. The site is located on the north-west side of a former medieval moated site (NHLE 1019175). A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit cluster was uncovered along the base of the slope, and a single pit contained Roman pottery. Middle to Late Saxon boundary plots were revealed indicating some relationship to the cultivation of the land. During the early medieval period it appears that the land was reorganized into linear land plots divided by ditches. Ridge and furrow was identified in the north-west extent of the site. From the 16th century the eastern part of the area was within the moated area for nearby Bendyshe House and a number of latrine pits were excavated in this area. This was in use until the 19th century redevelopment of the building.

Burwell, Burwell Lode Bridge

TL 5634 6897 (APS report 43/12)

M Peachey

An archaeological evaluation comprising three trial trenches was undertaken in advance of construction of a bridge. The evaluation revealed patchy buried soils beneath peat. Sampling of these revealed a broken Mesolithic flint blade and blade flake.

Burwell, 60 Reach Road

TL 5846 6595 (ALL report 2012090)

R Peters

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of residential construction. Three boundary ditches were identified but remain undated as no datable material was recovered from them.

Burwell, 70 Reach Road

TL 5836 6601 (ALL report 2012068)

M Piirainen

An archaeological evaluation revealed an undated pit, two ditches of post-Roman date and a modern posthole relating to a 1970s shed.

Cambridge, Land off Auckland Road

TL 4589 5890 (CAU report 1099)

S Timberlake

An archaeological evaluation consisting of a single 11m long trial trench was undertaken. A truncated surface of early post-medieval levelled and re-deposited backfilled quarry fill was uncovered with traces of cut and re-cut quarry pits within it. The finds assemblage recovered from the pits included coarse ware pottery of 15th–16th century date. Redeposited within the quarry backfill were five Mesolithic flints including a core rejuvenation flake and a single microlith and three Early Neolithic flint flakes and a blade.

Cambridge, Castle Hill Mound, Shire Hall

TL 4460 5917 (OA East report 1335)

J Fairbairn

Test-pits and a watching brief along the inside of the retaining wall surrounding the Castle mound (NHLE 1006905) found evidence of deliberate backfilling and the construction cut for the mound's retaining wall, as well as evidence of the original motte material. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered dating to the 3rd to 19th centuries.

Cambridge, 4–5 Castle Street

TL 4460 5910 (CAU report 1064)

C Cessford

An archaeological excavation revealed that despite extensive 19th–20th-century disturbance, Roman deposits and features of 1st–4th century date including a well constructed cobbled surface survived under the basements. In the rear yard a 3.3m deep stratigraphic sequence spanning the 12th/13th–20th centuries was present with features including a large 12th–13th-century quarry pit, a 14th–15th-century oven and a 16th–17th-century garden/horticultural soil, all features typical of the rear yard area of an urban plot. In the 17th century a building with a substantial cellar was constructed; this remained until the current standing buildings were erected in the mid-19th century.

Cambridge, Clay Farm Rising Main Sewer

TL 4658 5468 (OA East report 1422)

J Newman & T Phillips

A linear excavation strip revealed a number of ditches which correlate with previously recorded cropmarks. All features were undated, however given the dating of some of the closest field systems, both Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Roman dates are likely. An undated ditch lay outside the main area.

Cambridge, Intercell House, Coldhams Lane

TL 4656 5891 (OA East report 1424)

R Atkins

An evaluation found an area of quarry pits which were presumably dug to recover sand and gravel for nearby construction. A few finds including pottery dating between AD 1350–1400 or later came from the pits. Activity may have restarted in the mid- to late 17th century, since a layer dating to this period

was recorded within two adjacent trenches. A clunch wall, probably dating to *c.* 1700, ran perpendicular to Coldhams Lane frontage. This may represent a boundary wall or part of a homestead documented as belonging to the overseers of the poor of Barnwell in the Enclosure Awards and a map dating to 1807–1812. Two 18th-century pits were found in an area that the 19th-century maps suggest was a courtyard to properties fronting Newmarket Road. There was extensive evidence for buildings within the site that are likely to date from the mid-19th century.

Cambridge, Jesus College, Chapel Court

TL 4530 5889 (CAU report 1098)

C Evans, R Newman & J Tabor

An archaeological watching brief revealed a number of features all of which were modern; two brick drains and a foundation wall. Two discrete concentrations of disarticulated human bone were also recorded within the layers of made ground. The first concentration of human bones appeared to be dominated by long bones and fragments of pelvis and skull. The first concentration of human bones appeared to be dominated by long bones and fragments of at least three skulls. The second concentration of human bone was once again identified as long bones, skull fragments and pelvis fragments as well as fragments of ribs and spine. The human bone was clearly out of context and must derive from burials disturbed by previous ground works at the site. The human bone was reburied on site and there was no evidence of *in situ* or articulated human bone.

Cambridge, 22 Mere Way

TL 4504 6085 (IE report)

W Hughes

A test pit was excavated at Mere Way on what is the reputed line of the Roman road from the Castle Hill settlement (NHLE 1006905) to Ely. No Roman features were revealed, but a redeposited Bronze Age arrowhead was recovered from the test pit, along with small quantities of modern material. Due to the amounts of redeposited material from the building work in the 1950s it was decided that it was unlikely that any original features from the Roman period were present.

Cambridge, Merton Hall, Northampton Street

TL 4449 5894 (ALBION report 2010/106)

R Wardill, C Meckseper & A Lodoen

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Merton Hall during refurbishment and repair works. During excavation, the development history of the hall was identified. The remains of walls indicating the addition of the bay windows and the removal of internal wall divisions could be seen along with other remains indicative of old floor surfaces and supporting structures. Human skeletal remains from at least 10 individuals dating to the late Roman period were recovered from the area. These include the complete inhumation burial of one female and the disturbed remains of a juvenile burial with fragments of Nene Valley ware pottery. Previous

building work at the School of Pythagoras and the Cripps Building revealed further evidence of burials and can confirm the presence of a Roman cemetery in the area. Radiocarbon dates from the human bones and pottery evidence place the cemetery 1645 +/- 40BP and 1720 +/- 40BP.

Cambridge, Neath Farm, Cherry Hinton

TL 4883 5741 (CAU report 1108)

A Slater

A large scale excavation took place prior to the construction of Neath Farm Business Park. Across the 0.57 hectare area, seven phases of activity were identified: Romano-British through to the late post-medieval period. A series of ditches, pits and enclosures were revealed during the excavation throughout the different phases. The area appears to have been a highly populated settlement during the Roman period, but it had reduced in size as the medieval period starts to develop. This corresponds with transfer of the settlement core to the area around St Andrew's Church in the medieval period. Therefore this site began to fall out of use towards the mid-late medieval period.

Cambridge, Perse School

TL 4627 5603 (OA East report 1419)

A Haskins

Various trenches revealed tree throws that may relate to a tree clearance episode in the Early to Middle Bronze Age. The trenches also uncovered ditches on three alignments, probably dating to the Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Some of the features were probably associated with the nearby Bronze Age field systems and settlement at Clay Farm, which lies to the immediate south-west of the site.

Cambridge, 5 Spens Avenue

TL 4358 5781 (AS report 4049)

G Barlow & J Bampton

An evaluation of three trial trenches was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site. The trenches revealed the site to be covered in a series of 18 large shallow pits, likely used as quarry pits for the extraction of sand and gravel. Two of these pits contained three sherds of Romano-British pottery in a slightly abraded condition which can be dated between the 1st and 4th Centuries.

Cambridge, St Matthew's Primary School, Norfolk Street

TL 4592 5841 (OA East report 1437)

G Rees

An excavation was carried out after human remains were encountered during construction of new school buildings. The remains of ten individuals were uncovered in graves, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, excavated to two metres below the ground surface. Four of the burials were those of neonates, whilst five were juveniles. A single adult female skeleton was tentatively identified by a headstone found on the surface of the grave. All of the burials had been interred in wooden coffins with

iron handles showing little decoration. Two vaulted brick tombs were also uncovered, perhaps indicating higher status or wealthier family groups within the cemetery. The latter appears to have been used for only a short period, probably in the 1820s and 1830s, and was associated with a small Baptist Chapel.

***Cambridge, Great Shelford, Isleham and Swaffham
Bulbeck ACA test pits***

A series of test pits were excavated at Ridley Hall in Cambridge and in the villages of Great Shelford, Isleham and Swaffham Bulbeck in 2012 by school children, teachers and members of the general public as part of the University of Cambridge Archaeology Department Higher Education Field Academies Programme. Pottery sherds dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods were recorded.

Chatteris, Cromwell Community College

TL 3957 8520 (OA East report 1355)

R Atkins

This excavation exposed almost the entirety of a small unenclosed settlement, predominantly dating to the Early Iron Age, although an earlier, potentially Middle Bronze Age ditch may have been incorporated into its layout. The settlement lay on flat land c. 1km from the fen edge to the west. Early Iron Age features comprised pits, postholes, and possible boundary ditches, forming part of a relatively short-lived settlement. Many of these features were truncated by medieval and later post-medieval ploughing; although the surviving postholes did not form any obvious structures, two possible 'four-post' structures were suggested.

Two radiocarbon dates, taken from cow and sheep bone recovered from a pit, produced a date range of mid-6th to 5th centuries BC. This pit also contained large quantities of unabraded Early Iron Age pottery from a few vessels. The remaining finds evidence included fired clay objects, such as a possible loom weight and fragments of clay lining from ovens or kilns that indicate domestic activity. After the abandonment of the Iron Age settlement it appears that the site remained in agricultural use until the present day; the presence of ridge and furrow indicates medieval and post-medieval farming.

Chatteris, Warboys Airfield Industrial Estate

TL 2971 7866 (APS report 2012/2)

R Palmer

An aerial photo analysis was undertaken of 102 hectares. Archaeological features identified as ridge and furrow remaining from medieval cultivation were recorded alongside airfield structures such as, tracks, buildings and fences, from its World War II and Cold War phases.

***Chittering, Denny Lodge Business Park, Wind
Turbines***

TL 4974 6946 (APS report 133/11)

M Peachey

Archaeological evaluation prior to wind turbine development revealed a single undated field boundary

ditch present on the 1st edition 1887 OS map, parallel to the Upper Mill Drain to the east.

Coveney, land north of Jerusalem Drove, Wardy Hill

TL 4656 8278 (OA East report 1433)

T Fletcher

An archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was carried out as part of a scheme to create a 200 hectare wet grassland habitat area. Prior to evaluation, geophysical and aerial photographic surveys were conducted which identified potentially surviving archaeological remains. A programme of field walking was also undertaken on one of the five investigated fields which yielded two Early Neolithic flint tools and post-medieval pottery. The investigation recorded post-medieval boundary ditches and a possible small ring ditch gully representing what is likely to be a broadly contemporary shelter, similar to a shieling.

Duxford, land east of Moorfield Road

TL 4822 4702 (PCA report R11272)

K Anderson & M Hinman

An evaluation consisting of 12 trial trenches was carried out. Four of the trenches contained archaeological features comprising ditches and pits. Sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period were recovered from the south-western corner of the site. In the north-eastern corner of the site, one boundary ditch was found to be of modern date but no datable finds were recovered from any other features. An aerial photographic survey was undertaken prior to evaluation, but identified no archaeological features. A geophysical survey was also undertaken, but most features identified appeared to be modern ferrous disturbances.

Eltisley, Manor Farm

TL 2730 5930 (OA East report 1338)

R Atkins

A watching brief recorded a dense concentration of Roman pits and ditches in an area directly to the north of the moat (CHER MCB1418, NHLE 1019638) surrounding Manor Farm. Two undated pits within the courtyard of the moated site were sealed by a post-medieval and/or modern cobbled and brick surface which probably related to a series of late 18th- to early 19th-century barns located within the eastern side of the moated site.

Eltisley, Old House

TL 2681 5964

S Kemp and T Way

An archaeological survey was carried out alongside historical research on the area of possible water gardens at the Old House (NHLE 1163469). The Old House was constructed in 1612. It is an L shaped framed building of two storeys and attics, comprising a north and south range with a cross wing to the south. Attached to the south end is an outhouse used as a kitchen, either original or an early addition. The areas of water shown on the enclosure plan of 1865

equate to those described by the RCHM report (1968) as the two parallel east-west ditches and the third, larger, east-west ditch/pond. There is also indication of standing water fronting the road.

Ely, 89 Cambridge Road

TL 5347 7966 (AS report 4060)

S Quinn

Archaeological trial trenches were excavated prior to the construction of two detached dwellings. They revealed one post-medieval ditch and modern rubbish pits and post holes. Several pieces of 17th–18th century pottery were recovered from the features.

Ely, Southern Bypass

TL 5396 7821 (OA East report 1341)

T Phillips & M Webster

A borehole survey revealed an underlying sequence of clays, including Kimmeridge and Boulder Clay, sealed along most of the route by a layer of peat. The peat was not present at the western end of the route, providing an approximate location for the fen edge. One window sample contained a slightly compact layer of sand and gravel 1.2m below ground level, which could indicate the presence of a gravel outcrop or 'island'.

Ely, St Mary's Church

TL 5380 8020

O Bone

During work by building contractors to improve disabled access, a medieval stone coffin was uncovered under the stone steps at the threshold of the north porch of St Mary's Church, Ely. It was decided to record and assess the stone coffin *in situ* and make slight redesigns to the entrance. The coffin was first revealed in the 1870s as part of restoration on the porch. On rediscovery in 2012, the south side of the coffin wall and half the fill to a depth of between 80 and 150mm and the top of the south side of the stone of the coffin had been robbed away and Victorian bricks laid in place to make part of the floor of the porch. The coffin is estimated to be 650mm at its widest point with no sign of an intact skeleton. The coffin is constructed of limestone, tapered and with a circular cut-out for the head. The top of the head end of the coffin is approximately level with the floor of the level of the porch, while the foot end slopes down slightly towards the east. It is orientated east-west with the head end to the west. One of the tapered sides is placed in line with the entrance to the north porch and continues under the stone of the doorway on the eastern side, thus pre-dating it. The porch is thought to be early 14th century. Following the discovery of the coffin, advice was sought from the Ely Diocesan Advisory Committee for the care of churches, who advised preserving the coffin *in situ*. The coffin was left *in situ* and covered in soft lime mortar to bed the overlaying threshold stone. Because the coffin is to be left *in situ*, the half of the coffin fill that has not been replaced with bricks was left unexcavated. The lowering of the path also uncovered about ten 16th or

17th-century bricks found about 2m from the porch entrance, which have been interpreted as later make up of the path paving.

Fen Ditton, Blue Lion, 2 Horningsea Road

TL 4861 6026 (PCA report 11270)

T Woolhouse

Trial trenches were excavated prior to the construction of a lorry/car park. A few small pits and gullies were uncovered in several trenches. The most significant feature was a large ditch aligned north-west to south-east on the east of the site. The ditch has been deliberately filled in with modern hardcore and compacted chalk. It corresponds with the projected course and alignment of the Fleam Dyke, therefore is likely to be part of it. It had been levelled when the public house was built in the 1950s/60s or during later landscaping of the beer garden and car park.

Fordham, Land at Fordham Road/Newmarket Road

TL 6298 6893 (SCCAS report 2012/081)

A J Craven

Archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of redevelopment. Two ring ditches were uncovered which had been indicated by aerial photography. Dating evidence, consisting of worked flint, pottery and animal remains, suggests a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. A disturbed burial was uncovered in the centre of one of the ring ditches, containing the partial remains of a crushed human skull. The remains were recorded and left *in situ*. A large assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this feature, representing nearly half the sherds recovered from the whole site. Some of the pottery is decorated with square-toothed-comb impressions, typical of Beaker pottery. A sizeable assemblage of Beaker sherds from across the site indicates a significant domestic activity in the area. Other pits were investigated across the site but failed to contain any datable material.

Fordham, Turner's Yard

TL 6298 6892 (OA East report 1425)

N Gilmour

Two Early Bronze Age barrows were excavated following evaluation (see above). One had an internal diameter of c. 18.5m and a single collared urn containing a cremation deposit and a small bronze knife or dagger was found within it. Finds from the ditch of this barrow were limited, comprising a few struck flints and several sherds of Bronze Age pottery. A single pit excavated adjacent to this barrow contained a significant quantity of beaker pottery, struck flint, animal bone and a fragment of a Langdale axe.

The second barrow was larger, with an internal diameter of c. 27m. At the centre of this feature was a crouched burial, heavily disturbed by burrowing. In the base of the barrow ditch a second inhumation was found. Wedged into a narrow grave, the individual was placed on their back, with knees pointing upwards. Within the fills of the barrow ditch were significant deposits of Middle and Later Bronze Age and

Early Iron Age finds. The assemblages comprise pottery, struck flints, animal bone, disarticulated human remains, spindle whorls, bone pins, bone needles and a possible stone gaming counter. A total of c. 70kg of struck flints was recovered from the barrow ditch.

Between the two barrows was an extensive cremation cemetery in which 21 cremations and cremation related features were excavated. The cemetery is thought to be Middle or later Bronze Age in date and this will be tested by carbon dating. The cemetery is unusual for the Middle Bronze Age as no urns were recovered and the individual deposits were very widely spaced.

Fowlmere, Land off Thriplow Road

TL 4258 4612 (AS report 4046)

S Rathbone

An evaluation consisting of three trial trenches was carried out prior to the construction of ten dwellings. The site was located on the London to King's Lynn Road during the height of the 17th century wool trade, and was of considerable importance. Cropmarks representing archaeology of an unknown date are present to the north and east of the site. In one of the trenches, two undated ditches were revealed running parallel to each other, however there were no datable material or finds recovered from any of the features.

Godmanchester, 1 London Road

TL 2477 7024 (OA East report 1374)

J House

A sub-surface brick structure ran outside of the excavation area and formed a narrow pit, possibly a drain or a machine wheel pit. Several post-medieval deposits were encountered within the 1m by 1m test pit: undated earlier deposits were also observed. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from later contexts.

Godmanchester, Godmanchester Primary School

TL 2444 7082 (OA East report 1379)

J Fairbairn

Following on from a geophysical survey, a community dig opened three trenches on the supposed route of Ermine Street. Rubbish pits and postholes of Roman date were found, as well as traces of a Roman gravel surface which may be either associated with Ermine Street or the *Via Devana*.

Great Gransden, Rectory Farm

TL 2701 5557 (OA East report 1395)

L Bush

Evaluation revealed evidence for the foundations of a wall which contained residual Roman pottery, along with a shallow pit tentatively interpreted as a sunken-featured building. This contained animal bone fragments and a worked bone pin beater of possible Late Saxon date. Environmental samples taken from the pit recovered large amounts of charred grains. Two ditches on separate alignments were also recorded, both of which contained early medieval pottery. The larger of the two also contained animal bone and a large amount of daub. Environmental samples

from both ditches again produced high numbers of charred grains. At the eastern end of the trench lay a quarry pit which contained post-medieval tile and early medieval pottery, implying that it had cut through further archaeological features.

Great Staughton, Grafham Resilience Project

TL 1523 6598

A Deegan

An aerial photographic assessment was undertaken over an area of 380 hectares. Most of the features identified appear to date to the medieval period or later. These consist of field systems including ridge and furrow, plough headlands and associated ditches. However cropmarks close to Highfield Farm may indicate rectilinear enclosures and ditches of Iron Age and/or Roman date.

Great Stukeley, The Stukeleys, Grange Farm

TL 2300 7500 (OA East report 1359)

T Fletcher

Archaeological trenching revealed a series of regularly spaced ditches, all approximately 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, orientated north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. The orientations are likely to relate to the subtle differences in the topographical landscape, aligned to aid drainage. These ditches were also encountered during previous investigations to the north of the site during 2000 (CHER MCB15840), where they were interpreted as Middle-Late Iron Age arable cultivation features. The ditches were noted in trenches across the whole site indicating large scale arable use – they were also identified on the geophysical survey and were thought to represent post-medieval ridge and furrow. Despite thorough investigation and sampling, no dating evidence was retrieved from this phase of work.

The evaluation also identified a number of moderately sized boundary ditches, dated mostly from pottery evidence to the Middle and Late Iron Age. These ditches correspond to the geophysical survey and are thought to form part of two small settlement enclosures. The extensive outlying fields with cultivation 'strips' may be associated. Whether or not they are contemporary would rely on more dating evidence being retrieved, however the location of these Middle-Late Iron Age sites fits in well with contemporary settlement sites excavated to the immediate south at the Ermine Business Park (CHER MCB19110) and to the north at Alconbury Airfield (CHER MCB1548) and have the potential to enhance current knowledge of the Middle-Late Iron Age landscape in this area.

Haslingfield, Cantelupe Solar Farm

TL 541405 253805 (WSSX report 78101.03)

G Chaffey

Archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a solar farm. Archaeological features found included late prehistoric and undated ditches. A number of tree throws were also recorded, particularly in the northernmost field, and are likely to be associated with the orchard which occupied

the field from the early 1900s. Two separate areas of modern disturbance were noted and appear to be related to quarrying and to dumped material from the construction of three reservoirs in the 1970s to the immediate east of the site.

Haslingfield, 30 New Road

TL 4085 5249 (AS report 3610)

G Barlow

Archaeological evaluation was conducted prior to the proposed demolition of an existing house and out-buildings and residential development. Haslingfield Hall (NHLE 1013283) is located c. 450m to the south-west of the site. The evaluation revealed a range of features comprised of ditches, gullies, pits and quarry pits. Several phases of activity were identified; Late Iron Age, medieval (10th–12th centuries) and a 15th–17th century. A series of large post-medieval quarry pits could have destroyed earlier features.

Hemingford Grey, London Road, St Ives Motel

TL 3074 7029 (PCA report 11225)

J Janulewicz

Five trial trenches were excavated to assess archaeological implications prior to development of the site. The termini of two prehistoric ditches were identified. The first terminus was part of a ditch which was aligned roughly east-west and the second terminus was part of a ditch aligned north-south. Two small sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from one ditch, the fabric and distinctive colouring of which suggests that they may be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Beaker in type.

Hinxton, Hinxton Hall

TL 4983 4479 (OA East report 1332)

Helen Stocks-Morgan

An evaluation revealed a posthole of probable medieval date and two ditches possibly associated with post-medieval strip cultivation in one of the trenches. A single posthole and ditch, both of which were undated, were recorded within another trench.

Horningsea, Roman structure at Cambridge Plants Nursery

TL 4967 6357 (IE report)

W Hughes

Based on the results of a geophysical survey (ECB2963,2007) four areas most likely to be kiln sites were chosen for trench locations. An oven/bake house was revealed lined with fired clay and scattered with sherds of pottery. A complete Nene Valley colour coated flagon was also recovered from the area. Towards the north of the kiln a possible shelf of fired clay was uncovered. Other pieces of pottery and a couple of metal items were recovered from the evaluation.

Horningsea, St Peter's Church

TL 4914 6268 (OA East report 1411)

T Fletcher

Proposals for new lavatory arrangements led to the removal of plaster from the western wall of the south

aisle of this church. This revealed a blocked doorway constructed of clunch. On the other side of the doorway is a small area referred to as the Sexton's 'shed' that is believed to have been constructed in the 19th century from a design by Thomas Jeckyll made in 1866. A full descriptive and drawn record was made of the exposed blocked-up doorway before 300mm of the upper infill was carefully removed. This investigative work revealed that the doorway had been blocked up using lime mortar with inclusions of large flint stones, clunch blocks and fragments of 18th-century peg tile. The flint and mortar infill was removed to a depth of 300mm using a hammer and chisel and the full width of the clunch doorway was revealed. The doorway is believed to be 14th century in date and contemporary within its setting in this part of the building. It may have originally provided access into a former annex which may also have dated to the 14th century (RCHM). The continuation of the 18th-century infill beyond the opening itself suggests that the wall had been repaired on the other side (within the 19th-century Jeckyll extension) at the same time that the door was blocked up.

Huntingdon, land off Butts Grove Way

TL 2476 7309 (OA East report 1376)

G Rees

Archaeological features containing medieval and post-medieval ceramics were uncovered in two of these trenches and probably relate to agricultural activity. An undated ditch was also uncovered. A large amount of disturbance, including service trenches, pits and brick rubble dumps, had taken place during the construction of the extant houses.

Huntingdon, Chequers Court Car Park

TL 2410 7182 (OA East report 1388)

C Thatcher

Excavation continued from 2011. A total of ten discrete areas were investigated revealing a sequence of well stratified features and deposits that spanned the pre-medieval to post-medieval periods. Although no Anglo-Saxon features could be confidently identified, a number of undated but stratigraphically earlier ditches and a small assemblage of Middle to Late Saxon pottery recovered from later features demonstrated that the site lay close to an area of settlement. There was a marked increase in activity during the 12th to 14th century, characterised by the establishment and maintenance of a series of substantial drainage ditches. The preservation of possible bank material or a medieval cultivation layer between these ditches, in conjunction with the finds and environmental evidence, suggests that during this time the site was cultivated. The drainage of the site, in order to make it viable for agricultural purposes, clearly required a significant investment of energy and this may have been necessitated by the demand for food from the growing population of the town, which was expanding rapidly during the 'high medieval' period.

Evidence for the expansion of the town was recorded in the southern part of the site where pits,

postholes and shallow gullies typical of features in the back plots of buildings were found.

The decline of the town in the aftermath of the Black Death was also in evidence with the abandonment of the drainage ditches and slow accumulation of layers of relatively sterile soil. A slight increase in activity during the 17th century was noted in the form of two brick-built wall foundations that may have been associated with a path or a small ancillary structure.

Huntingdon, Cromwell House

TL 2370 7205 (APS report 132/11)

A Failes

Archaeological evaluation comprising two trial trenches was carried out at Cromwell House. The site is located alongside the course of the Roman road, Ermine Street, the route of which is perpetuated by the line of the current High Street. The remains of a medieval friary had previously been identified at the site. The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, medieval and later dumped deposits. These contained Roman and medieval roof tile and medieval pottery. No material directly relating to the Roman road or the medieval friary were recovered from the trenches, although the building material recovered is indicative of a building near by. A post-medieval brick structure, possibly a cellar and a modern drain were also encountered.

Huntingdon, Hinchingsbrooke, Christie Drive

TL 2200 7190 (CAU report 1076)

M Brittain

Archaeological evaluation followed closely by an excavation revealed evidence of Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement. There were residual lithic items from the Mesolithic/Bronze Age/Iron Age which suggests occasional visits to the site. Romano-British occupation began in the 1st century and ended in the 3rd century. The excavation revealed a sequence of droeways and at least three phases of rectilinear enclosures, with two incomplete ring gullies and a possible kiln or oven. However, no kiln furniture or distinguishable structure was recovered, and there were no clear signs of direct *in situ* scorching. A mixture of coarseware and fineware pottery fabrics were recovered broadly dating to the 2nd–4th century, with the exception of a single sherd of later Iron Age Ware.

Huntingdon, land behind The Longbow Public House

TL 2427 7406 (OA East report 1363)

H Stocks-Morgan

Archaeological remains which consisted of ditches orientated north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, were present in all of the evaluation trenches. Although undated they are thought to be part of a prehistoric field system.

Isleham, Fifty Farm

TL 6351 7690 (CAU report 1102)

M Collins

Fieldwalking and trial trench evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a reservoir.

Fieldwalking along three transects recovered finds of burnt and worked flint and some post-medieval pottery and tile. Seven trial trenches revealed several undated and modern pits and channels.

Isleham, the Recreation Ground

TL 6425 7403 (OA East reports 1369 and 1434)

G Rees

Two areas of occupation were uncovered during the evaluation stage dating to the early medieval period whilst a third may relate to medieval clunch processing. Occupation located to the south-west of the proposed development area consisted of a high density of postholes, pits and ditches. These features appear to have been bounded to the east and north by a ditched enclosure. Occupation identified to the east of the site consisted of a pit containing an articulated cow burial as well as eleven postholes indicative of houses or byres. These features were bounded to the west by a large ditch. A third area of activity to the south of the development area included a substantial chalk-filled feature which may be evidence of clunch working in the medieval period.

The site may have been part of a small holding with a primarily pastoral economy in the early medieval period. Environmental evidence suggests that fish and grain was brought in to the site whilst the cow burial indicates that livestock was kept here. This small holding may have been closely related to the nearby alien Benedictine priory and a lack of Ely ware ceramics suggests that this site went out of use around the time that the monks were moved to Linton. Clunch working may have continued on the site until the late medieval period with a sherd of Cistercian ware pottery from this area being the latest recovered from this evaluation.

The subsequent excavation uncovered activity dated predominantly to the late 11th and 12th centuries AD. A single Late Iron Age pit may indicate that a settlement of this period lay beyond the limits of excavation. The medieval activity consisted of two buildings, one post-built and one of sill-beam construction, which were probably associated with the priory. Garden plots were also uncovered, located adjacent to a large natural hollow or pond. Later activity consisted of a probable clunch-working pit which may be associated with an expansion of the village in the late 12th and 13th century.

Littleport, Land adjacent to Petrol Station, Wisbech Road

TL 5552 8750 (AS report 4126)

S Egan & P Thompson

A ten trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a new business park. A series of close set parallel ditches, a continuation of those recorded to the south during a previous investigation were recorded. They were all relatively shallow, aligned in close proximity and regularly spaced. No other features were identified. Early 12th to 14th century pottery sherds were recovered from the ditches as well as Late Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Manea, Westfield Road

TL 4683 8886 (APS report 86/12)

M Peachey

An evaluation comprising two trial trenches was carried out prior to residential development of the area. Two probable agricultural enclosures or drainage ditches, both on a roughly east-west alignment were revealed during the investigation. Small sherds of 11th–12th century pottery dated the features along with a small piece of daub. A pond uncovered in Trench 1 appears to have been backfilled in the 1950s with waste material from a nearby construction site.

March, Creek Road

TL 4192 9683 (ALL report 2012053)

M Piirainen

An evaluation consisting of four trial trenches was carried out in advance of the construction of 11 dwellings. The site lies within an area of Romano-British settlement, however no features dating to this period were identified. Within two of the trenches a number of linear features were dated to the 18th–19th centuries they also contained a modern pit and an undated pit. Pottery dating to the 18th–19th centuries were uncovered along with some animal remains and three fragments of clay tobacco pipes.

March, Land off Elm Road

TL 4194 9877 (ALL report 2012025)

E Oakley

A two trial trench evaluation was carried out on undeveloped land prior to construction. A small polished Neolithic axe was recovered from a single pit. The date of the pit is unclear as fragments of coal and other modern rubble were contained within it. Other features identified relate to post-medieval drainage and there is evidence of former greenhouses on the site during the 1960s.

March, Gaul Road

TL 4065 9685 (APS report 06/11)

V Mellor

Three areas of excavations were targeted over previously identified flint scatters. Large collections of worked flint dating to the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic date were recovered. Some middle Neolithic pottery was also retrieved along with some animal bones from domestic animals. Post holes, pits and a hearth uncovered in the excavation are suggestive of settlement, as well as a possible boundary ditch dating to the Neolithic period.

March, No. 36 High Street

TL 4174 9656 (OA East report 1400)

T Phillips

Archaeological evaluation revealed a series of probable post-medieval plough scars truncated by a post-medieval pit containing a cattle skeleton and pottery dating to the late 17th to late 18th centuries. A ditch, also of post-medieval date, was uncovered at the north-western end. The upper fill contained pottery dating to the 16th to mid-17th centuries.

March, Outbuildings at Rear of No. 112 High Street

TL 4167 9617 (OA East report 1403)

T Fletcher

Building survey noted three main phases of development: the construction of a small service wing with first floor accommodation, which may be contemporary with the main house and dated to the late 18th century; the addition of a second outbuilding with three separate rooms to the range in the early to mid-19th century; and finally the addition of a garage and outside w/c in the late 20th century. Cartographic evidence has shown that the existing early outbuildings have been unaltered since the late 19th century. The construction of the garage replaced a number of buildings which continued along this range and were in existence until at least 1971.

Melbourn, the Old Police Station, High Street

TL 3839 4495 (OA East report 1386)

N Gilmour

Archaeological evaluation revealed a series of natural features, probably solution hollows, in addition to two ditches. The latter date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Finds include a small amount of medieval pottery, three struck flints and a small quantity of animal bone.

Murrow, Land fronting Back Road and 49 Front Road

TF 3760 0707 (APS report 145/11)

M Peachey

A small trial trench evaluation was undertaken in an area where there was extensive Roman and medieval settlement and salt production. However the evaluation identified only one pit which remains undated. No datable finds were recovered.

Over, Overcote Farm

TL 3494 7177 (CAU report 1126)

M Collins

An archaeological evaluation revealed a substantial ditch of probable prehistoric date; along with a smaller Romano-British ditch and a series of small, shallow post-medieval pits.

Papworth Everard, Hospital Car Park

TL 2921 6275 (NHA report 09/124)

S Carlyle & P Kajewski

Part of a Middle/Late Iron Age and Romano-British farming settlement was excavated prior to construction of a car park. Settlement on the site commenced in the Middle/Late Iron Age, although a polished Neolithic axe head was recovered from the site. Occupation at the site was continuous until the 4th century AD. Pits, ditches and gullies and a large enclosure boundary ditch cut through an earlier Roman boundary system suggesting a habitual use of the site along with significant quantities of pottery and animal bone. Medieval and post-medieval furrows also extend across the site from north to south.

Perry, Grafham Resilience Scheme

TL 1480 6550 (CAU report 1090)

L Billington & J Tabor

An archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken along the proposed route of a pipeline forming part of the Grafham Resilience Scheme. The fieldwalking survey produced very few finds and no notable concentrations of artefacts. Artefacts recovered were limited to six prehistoric flint flakes, six sherds of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of post-medieval tile. The quantities of artefacts present are consistent with 'background levels' likely to be present across the landscape.

Ramsey, Millfields Flood Alleviation Scheme

TL 2897 8552 (OA East report 1430)

L Bush

Evaluation revealed a number of probable marling pits, and two very shallow ditches (on separate alignments). The majority of the features were devoid of datable finds, although some contained post-medieval blue and white porcelain.

Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey School

TL 291 850 (OA East report 1368)

N Gilmour

A geophysical survey was followed by test pit excavation targeted at geophysical anomalies to determine if they represented parts of the original Ramsey Abbey buildings. The test pits showed that if archaeological remains survive on the site (as suggested by the geophysics) they are buried by more than 0.60m of post-medieval demolition and levelling layers. Finds shed some light on the medieval abbey, with pottery, ceramic and stone building material, painted glass, lead window and vessel glass amongst the material recovered. Overall, the project has shown that it is extremely likely that some major buildings were located to the east of Abbey House.

Shepreth, 26 Meldreth Road

TL 3905 4790 (OA East report 1343)

K Clover

Archaeological evaluation uncovered late medieval to post-medieval period land drains and field boundaries present in four of the five trenches. No evidence for remains relating to the medieval Manor of Doucraies was found.

Soham, land north east of Fordham Road

TL 6013 7248 (AS report 4017)

S Quinn

Archaeological features were identified in all eight trial trenches of the archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a new residential area. Early Iron Age pits were mostly uncovered along with a post hole and a cobbled surface. A bone comb and pendant were recovered from the Iron Age features along with a small assemblage of pottery, animal bone and flint. Roman pits, ditches and gullies were uncovered in several trenches. The gullies were part of a field system and the ditches were a continuation of enclosure

ditches, and a trackway from previous investigations. Another, unrelated, cobbled surface overlaying a 2nd century Roman ditch was also recorded.

Soham, Gimbert Road

TL 5912 7370 (PCA report 11144)

N Pankhurst

An evaluation consisting of six trial trenches was carried out, followed shortly by a full excavation of the area. Three phases of activity were identified. The first phase was during the Late Bronze Age which was identified through a waterhole which contained Late Bronze Age pottery, animal bone and burnt flint. No further evidence of activity from this period was seen. The second phase was identified by Late Iron Age and 1st–2nd century AD pottery recovered from a number of northwest-southeast aligned ditches, relating to possible field system. 10th to 14th century AD pottery was recovered from ditches of a subsequent early medieval field system on the same alignment. This has been identified as the third phase.

Soham, 8 Market Street

TL 5942 7326 (OA East report 1390)

T Phillips

Excavation revealed a well preserved and well stratified agricultural soil measuring up to 0.5m thick. The buried soils at the base of this deposit yielded an assemblage of predominantly Early Iron Age material. Sherds of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval wares occurred above this level. Several features truncated the agricultural soil including two potentially Late Iron Age ditches, a pit and at least one posthole. There were several post-medieval features including a wall footing and possible yard surface. The rear of the plot had clearly avoided any major modern truncation or disturbance; it had previously been sealed by concrete slabs and before that was back garden plots since at least the late 19th century. Part of an *in situ* clunch wall was visible on the surface and correlates with the eastern side of a small out-building on both the 1st and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Steeple Morden, Station Quarry

TL 3078 3939 (OA East report 1415)

R Atkins & S Graham

This excavation uncovered c. 600m of a Romano-British trackway known as the Avenell Way which linked Baldock in Hertfordshire to Cambridge. Forming a hollow way, it was heavily rutted and included smaller 'bypasses' around deeper, muddier areas and a causewayed section across a wide palaeochannel. The foundations of three small contemporary buildings were recorded along the south side of the trackway. Two post-medieval ditches and a modern posthole were also recorded. More than 200 tree holes were observed.

St Ives, land behind 1a East Street

TL 3145 7128 (OA East report 1327)

H Stocks-Morgan

Archaeological excavation located behind the main

market square in St Ives revealed well preserved archaeological deposits 0.9m below the modern ground surface. The earliest recorded activity on site was from the Early Saxon period, attested by the retrieval of pottery. The 12th to 14th century was characterised by the digging of several cess and rubbish pits, relating to the site's position within the backyard of a tenement plot. Following the 14th century, a period of disuse is evident coinciding with the Black Death epidemic. Activity picked up again towards the late 15th century when several inter-cutting ovens were constructed, which were shown to be used for making bread and small scale grain parching. The 16th to 17th centuries saw a return to the use as a backyard area, characterised by larger pits, for quarrying and rubbish disposal. There was some evidence for quarrying to the north of the site after the 17th century, however activity diminished, coinciding with the devastation of the town following a massive fire in 1689.

St Ives, Oldman Court, Cromwell Works, New Road
TL 3158 7102 (AS report 4092)

L Smith

A trial trench evaluation, consisting of five test pits, was carried out as part of land redevelopment at Oldman Court (Cromwell works, south side). The site has previously been subject to significant development including the construction of an embanked railway line in its southern part in the 19th Century. The evaluation revealed features comprising a ditch, gullies, and postholes with the gullies containing animal bone. A small amount of ceramic building material was also found, but no clear dating evidence.

St Ives, Wiggin Hill Farm
(Alison Deegan report 1213006)

Alison Deegan

An aerial photographic survey was undertaken from existing air photographs for land at and around Wiggin Farm. Levelled medieval ridge and furrow remains were identified as well as cropmarked evidence of possible Iron Age or Roman period activity in the form of ditches and enclosures, including a possible settlement.

St Neots, Church Street
TL 1860 6020 (AS report 3303)

A Newton, M Lally & P Stone

Archaeological excavation at Church Street, St Neots prior to residential redevelopment of the site revealed multi-period remains across the site, the earliest pits dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The most significant features on the site were the Saxon and Saxo-Norman features that helped further characterise the known Late Saxon settlement previously investigated in close proximity to the site. These features represent possible enclosures or paddocks within the enclosed area of the settlement. The excavation also revealed further remains of the important post-medieval house of Hall Place that formerly lay towards the north of the site.

St Neots, The Wheatsheaf public house, 125 Great North Road

TL 1692 5877 (AS report 4016, 4034)

S Quinn, M Stoakley & Z Pozorski

Archaeological trial trench evaluation followed by further excavation of two open areas revealed two medieval pits and the series of post-medieval features which are likely to be associated with the former public house. The pottery and building material recovered from the medieval features dated between the 10th to 20th centuries with the majority of the post-medieval being 17th–19th century.

St Neots, Castle Hills House, School Lane

TL 1727 5880 (AS report 4024)

Z Pozorski and M Stoakley

An evaluation and further monitoring and recording, was carried out prior to the building of an extension of an existing dwelling. The investigations revealed two linear ditches, one of which contained Late Iron Age- Early Roman pottery and a fragment of loom weight. There was also a modern pit which contained a few disarticulated human remains. They are likely to have been redeposited and associated with the 'Castle Hills' (NHLE 1009629) immediately to the north-east.

Swaffham Prior, 37 Lower End

TL 5707 6460 (OA East report 1324)

R Atkins

Archaeological evaluation revealed two ditches dating to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods and a series of 18th-century quarry pits. Although the evaluation was within the area of a moated medieval manor (CHER MCB1467) called Shadworth, recorded in documents from AD 1330, no features dating to this period were found and only three residual medieval and late medieval pottery sherds were recovered. The evaluation was followed by a watching brief which recorded a ditch or pit running underneath the manor which is probably contemporary with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditches seen in the evaluation.

Swavesey, Swavesey Priory

TL 3626 6942 (OA East report 1391)

R Clarke

Archaeological investigation took place to assess the effect of rabbit burrowing on medieval and post-medieval remains at the site of Swavesey Priory (NHLE 1006914). Machine excavation followed by limited hand excavation revealed an area of medieval floors, hearths and probable pits (not excavated), truncated by ditches and pits of late medieval date. Probable post-Dissolution evidence was represented by ditches and dumped deposits. Later features include an 18th-century brick drain. Numerous finds including roof tile, pottery and animal bone were recovered in addition to many small finds, several of which may have originated from the Priory kitchen.

Water Newton, Land Adjacent to 2 Old Great North Road

TL 1092 9719 (AS report 4107)

C Leonard, M Stoakley & A Newton

An excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of a dwelling and garage. It revealed several pits and ditches. The majority of features were medieval and dated to 10th–13th centuries. These occurred mostly in the southern and eastern parts of the site. Boundary ditches recorded to the east were aligned broadly north-south. The remaining medieval features were to the west of these, suggesting the area could represent the interior of an enclosure bounded by these ditches. There was also a series of beam slots in the south which may represent a small structure, unlikely to have been as large as a dwelling or barn.

Westley Waterless, Land north of Home Farm

TL 6275 5607 (AS report 3940)

T Janes & M Stoakley

Evaluation prior to the building of a large equine marshalling unit revealed a boundary ditch thought to be of post-medieval date as the OS Map of 1886 depicts a boundary on the same alignment in the same area. No material culture for dating was retrieved.

Whittlesey, Baptist Church, 32 Gracious Street

TL 2688 9736 (AS report 4088)

S Quinn & M Stoakley

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out prior to construction of a single-storey extension to the existing church hall, and modification to the car park and access routes. Several medieval pits and ditches were uncovered. Medieval pottery was recovered from the pits dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, along with a few post-medieval sherds contained within two other pits dated between the 17th and 18th centuries.

Whittlesford, Roman Bath House Mosaic at Nine Wells

TL 4518 4748 (IE report)

W Hughes

An excavation was carried out and located the *in situ* Roman mosaic. It was found to be on the surface of a semicircular bath laid on an *opus signinum* base extending to an area *c.* 60x15cm. As well as a large number of tesserae, pieces of painted plaster were also recovered along with some pottery which yet to be analysed and coins dating to the 2nd–3rd century.

Wimpole, Mr Ratford's House

TL 3409 5133 (CAFG report)

Following on from the 2010 excavations (ECB3831) three further evaluation trenches were placed at Mr. Ratford's house to establish the extent of the building on the west side and the south side. The excavations confirmed the 2010 findings and found the extent of the western 17th century building. Later additions to the building dating to the late 18th century were discovered on the south side, with wine bottles being recovered from the foundation trenches.

Wisbech, 3 The Crescent

TF 4621 0952 (NAU report 3036)

S Hickling

An archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension revealed a masonry structure thought to be a water cistern. In the same location on the 1887 OS map there is a water pump. No evidence of the medieval castle was recorded.

Wisbech, 12 Elm High Road

TF 4686 0835 (APS report 130/11)

P Cope-Faulkner

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks over the site of the course of the post-medieval Canal opened in 1797 and closed in 1926. The watching brief revealed deposits associated with the infilling of the channel which probably date to the 1970s. These deposits lay beneath levelling and demolition layers which are probably associated with the most recent development at the site.

Wisbech, Somers Road

TF 4578 0946 (OA East report 1336)

J Fairbairn

This investigation revealed three small ditches and three postholes. A second trench was opened to examine a larger steep sided ditch, which was deliberately backfilled in the late 17th/early 18th century and would appear to post-date the other ditches on site. Earlier activity evidently occurred on (or close to) the site, with later medieval pottery present, however this is residual in nature and is mixed with later post-medieval ceramics.

Witchford, Manor Court

TL 5041 7893 (OA East report 1337)

T Phillips

Three evaluation trenches were machine excavated revealing a post-medieval ditch. This feature represents a small boundary which can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, where it encloses a small building, adjacent to a track which is now Manor Court Road.

Woodditton, St Mary's Church

TL 6595 5916 (OA East report 1432)

A Haskins

A watching brief was undertaken and uncovered five *in situ* inhumations, a coffin and a small amount of disarticulated charnel remains. The inhumations were excavated and lifted where they would have been impacted on by the works; the remains were reburied during the backfilling of the trench in agreement with the Church Administrator. The inhumations are likely to have been medieval, although no definitive dating evidence was found.

Yaxley, the Broadway Library site

TL 1756 9233 (OA East reports 1377 and 1396)

A Haskins

Yaxley is a small town to the south of Peterborough, which lies around 6km from the Roman town of

Durobrivae at Water Newton. The evaluation trenches revealed two ditches, one of which contained Late Iron Age pottery. The evaluation was followed by a small excavation which found a large early Roman ditch. Its fills contained a large quantity of pottery kiln bars and other kiln furniture from a pottery production site, along with a relatively unabraded pottery assemblage consisting of some 400 sherds dating to c. AD 70–85. These constitute a potentially regionally important Roman pottery assemblage. The group includes most of a Roman cheese press.

The following sites produced little of archaeological interest:

Alconbury, Church of St Peter and St Paul
TL 1845 7613

Burwell, Reach to Burwell Rising Main Pipeline
TL56634 66490 – 58355 67334 (OA East report 1413)

Bury, 2 Owls End
TL 2831 8393 (MAS report 338/11)

Cambridge, land at 7–9 Abbey Street
TL 4625 5881 (AS report 4109)

Cambridge, Babraham Road Park & Ride Extension
TL 4770 5447 (OA East report 1352)

Cambridge, Manor Community College
TL4557 6073 (OA East report 1360)

Cambridge and Milton, Chesterton Station Sidings
TL 4745 6061 (OA East report 1401)

Cambridge, Saica Site, Villa Road, Histon
TL 4383 6278 (ECC report 2402)

Doddington, land between 60a and 62 Benwick Road
TL 3920 9087 (OA East report 1394)

Dullingham, Dullingham Motors site, 12 Brinkley Road
TL 6299 5775 (ASE report 4941)

Ely, 136 Lynn Road
TL 5438 8110 (AS report 4072)

Farcet, 243 Peterborough Road, Stanground, Peterborough
520194 295897 (OA East report 1387)

Gamlingay, Community Wind Turbine, Castle Farm
TL 2487 5107 (HN report 691)

Gamlingay, Green End Industrial Estate
TL 2339 5242 (OA East report 1381)

Harston, 53 London Road
TL 4356 5148 (OA East report 1373)

Haslingfield, 26 New Road
TL 4088 5240 (AS report 4105)

Huntingdon, Brampton Hut, A1/A14 Interchange
TL 1930 7192 (AS report 4030)

Litlington, 3 Anvil Avenue
TL 3128 4249 (AS report 4002)

Littleport, May Farm, Mildenhall Road
TL 6003 8725 (CAU report 1086)

Snailwell, Lynx Business Park
TL 63775 68066 (JMS report 2487)

Soham, land off Kingfisher Drive
TL 5860 7474 (OA East report 1417)

St Ives, New Road, rear of 7 Station Road
TL 3160 7110 (AS report 4093)

St Neots, Eaton Ford Green
TL 1767 6014 (AS report 3948)

Steeple Morden, Ashwell Road
TL 2833 4188 (OA East report 1342)

Swavesey, Trinity Foot
TL 3560 6590 (OA East report 1416)

Sutton, Haddock Rise
TL 4354 7856 (CAU report 1081)

Wimblington, land west of the Bungalow, Hook Drove
TL 4243 9389 (NAU report 3137)

Wisbech Town, Princes Foods, Lynn Road
TF 46420 10380 (OA East report 1358)

Wood Walton, land at Raveley Road
TL 2243 8067 (NA report 12/155)

Desk-based assessments were produced for the following sites:

Cambridge and Milton, Chesterton Station Sidings
TL 4745 6061 (OA East report 1353)

Fen Ditton, The Blue Lion, 2 Horningsea Road
TL 486 602 (CgMs report MC/13829)

Littleport, May Farm, Mildenhall Road
TL 6003 8725 (CgMs)

St Neots, ATS site, 22 Brook Street
TL1840 2601 (GEO report 2011/2543)

