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## Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2013

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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 (CHER), 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://english-heritage.org.uk>

### **Abbreviations**

ALBION Albion Archaeology

ALL Allen Archaeological Associates

APS Archaeological Project Services

AS Archaeological Solutions

ASE Archaeology South East

BA Britannia Archaeology Ltd

BCC Bartlett-Clark Consultancy Report

CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit

CFA CFA Archaeology

CgMs CgMs Consulting

COT Cotswold Archaeology

GA GamArch

GSB Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

HA Headland Archaeology

HN The Heritage Network

IVES St Ives Archaeology Group

NA Northamptonshire Archaeology

MM M&M Archaeological Services

NHA Northamptonshire Archaeology

NPS NPS Archaeology

OA East Oxford Archaeology East

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

PDA Pre-Develop Archaeology

SCCAS Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

TVAS Thames Valley Archaeological Services

WA Witham Archaeology

### **Babraham, Research Campus**

TL 5068 5100 (CAU report 1194)

S Timberlake

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording for the second phase of the Flood Compensation Scheme at the Babraham Research Campus was undertaken. No archaeology was revealed in Area A, but in Area B at the southern end, a number of amorphous burnt flint spreads and pits of probable Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date were identified. These features were cut by a series of ditches of probable Roman date. To the north-east of this excavation, a fieldwalking and metal detecting survey was carried out on the stripped topsoil. This revealed an interesting assemblage of material including Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint, Roman pottery, lead scrap and a coin, plus medieval metalwork including a well-preserved Henry III silver penny, and a few post-medieval to modern finds.

### **Bourn, Skylark Meadow Solar Park**

TL 3249 5800 (ALBION report 2013/152)

K Pilkington

Twelve trial trenches were excavated in advance of the expansion of an existing solar park. Three trenches were investigated revealing a ditch indicative of a Roman boundary. Other undated ditches were identified and shallow ridge and furrow remains suggest an agricultural system rather than settlement activity.

### **Broughton, Hill Close**

TL 0831 7626 (OA East report 1508)

N Gilmour

In advance of a proposed housing development, an archaeological evaluation identified a small Iron Age ditch, likely to be part of a wider field system. The ditch measured 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep, and had a visible length of 12m, continuing out of the trench at both ends. The ditch contained three body sherds of handmade vessels most likely Middle Iron Age in date. A single sherd of medieval Lyvenden-Stanion pottery was also recovered.

**Burwell, land and barn between 64–76 Low Road**

TL 5951 6699 (AS report 4291)

T Collins, L Prosser, P Thompson and K Henry

An historic building recording was carried out on a stone-built barn. Comparison with other buildings in the vicinity, together with surviving structural carpentry, suggests that the barn was constructed in the 18th century. Nineteenth century remodelling can be seen and during the 20th century an associated lateral range was largely demolished and the original roof replaced.

**Cambourne, Cambourne Secondary School**

TL 3096 5996 (OA East report 1518)

C Thatcher

Archaeological evaluation followed by excavation of four open areas at the site of a proposed new school immediately to the west of Cambourne revealed evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity. The edge of a possible Late Iron Age settlement, comprising post-built structures, pits and enclosure ditches, was identified in the southern part of the site, including a probable contemporary driveway extending to the west. During the Roman period a field system that was probably largely related to pasture and animal husbandry was established and appeared to respect the Iron Age land divisions. The presence of a possible barn within one of the fields may hint at proximity to a small Roman farmstead located somewhere to the north-west of the site. Following the abandonment/disuse of the site during the later Roman period this area appears to have reverted to agricultural use, represented by the remains of ridge and furrow.

**Cambridge, Addenbrookes MSCP site**

TL 4622 5485 (CAU report 1151)

J Tabor

An archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of the construction of a Multi-Storey Car Park (MSCP) at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge revealed elements of multiple phases of field systems dating from potentially as early as the Middle Bronze Age, through to the Early Roman period. A small number of pits recorded to the west of the site were probably associated with the Late Iron Age/Conquest period settlement formerly excavated at the Boulevard site (CHER ECB3039).

**Cambridge, Barnwell, Eastern Gate, 15 Harvest Way**

TL 4635 5887 (OA East report 1551)

R Atkins

Evaluation of the site, in advance of redevelopment, which is located within the medieval settlement of Barnwell and was associated with Barnwell Priory (CHER MCB5622), comprised monitoring of the removal of a concrete slab followed by the excavation of six trenches. Survival of archaeological deposits was found to be good across the site, with relatively little truncation associated with the construction of a factory complex in the 1960s. A plethora of medieval, post-medieval and 19th century pits and wells, some of them of substantial size, as well as several layers

were found across the site. These indicate densely-occupied settlement dating from at least as early as the building of Barnwell Priory near this location in the early 12th century, and continuing into the 16th century. There may have been a reduction in activity/occupation in the immediate post-Dissolution period but by around the late 17th century the land was once again being heavily utilised. The density of occupation continued to increase such that in the 19th century the site was covered with a mass of buildings, back streets and yards that were recorded in documents and maps as slums.

**Cambridge, Castle Hill mound**

TL 4457 5919 (OA East report 1519)

M Webster

Further monitoring was carried out during remedial conservation work at the base of the Castle mound (NHLE 1006905) and retaining walls adjoining Braeside House and Undercroft, to the south and east of the mound. The resulting groundworks exposed part of the construction and make-up of the original medieval castle mound.

**Cambridge, 169–173 Chesterton High Street**

TL 4646 5992 (CAU report 1173)

S Timberlake

An evaluation comprising six trial trenches was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the former site of the 'Dog and Pheasant' public house (no. 169) and a number of associated buildings. Medieval archaeology was encountered towards the street frontage of no. 169. Amongst the earliest features was a south-west–north-east aligned ditch dating to the 12th century which cut an earlier north-west–south-east ditch, whilst to the rear of this lay a series of c. 12th century rubbish pits which appeared to have been infilled by the 14th century. In front, set back some 6–7m from the edge of the present High Street were a number of clunch wall footings associated with one or more post-medieval (16th–17th century) dwellings, the base of these walls cutting a Late Medieval (15th century) dark occupation horizon with good preservation of environmental evidence. During the later post-medieval period (18th–19th century) a considerable amount of pitting and rubbish deposition took place to the rear of this plot. Meanwhile a possible early boundary ditch to 169/ 171 High Street was identified within the adjacent garden/carpark area to the rear of 173 High Street.

**Cambridge, Darwin Green (NIAB)**

TL 4342 6121 (GSB report G1361)

J Gater

A geophysical survey identified three areas of archaeological interest. The first is a group of anomalies focused around a large D-shaped enclosure. It measures 70m by 60m and is flanked by two square enclosures to the south with the west one further subdivided by a smaller enclosure. The second area shows a large D shaped enclosure 70m by 50m with further smaller enclosures to the north. The last area

consists of a rectilinear enclosure group which encompasses a circular anomaly to the south, a double enclosure to the north, an oval group and a larger rectilinear set of features. This appears to create a type of settlement area, possibly dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British period.

**Cambridge, Judge Business School**

TL 4490 5790 (CAU report 1187)

R Newman

An evaluation was conducted prior to redevelopment at the Judge Business School site. The earliest feature to be encountered was a substantial, undated ditch. This was cut by a series of later regular south-west–northeast aligned inhumation burials, laid out in rows. Although no dating material was recovered from these burials, stratigraphic evidence indicates that this cemetery is 14th century or earlier in origin. It was therefore most probably associated with the medieval proprietary chapel of St. Edmund (CHER MCB5895), which is known to have been situated in the general vicinity. It appears that the area is located within the former monastic precinct. The priory was dissolved in 1538 and the area returned to secular use. The original Addenbrooke's Hospital was established at the site and a series of post-medieval gravel quarries were identified, probably for use during the hospital's construction.

**Cambridge, 30–31 Occupation Road**

TL 4623 5879 (OA East report 1496)

J House

A single 10 metre long evaluation trench was positioned at the south side of the site to avoid above-ground obstructions. Evidence of medieval or later quarry pits containing heavily-abraded pottery of 12th to 14th century date was found in addition to 19th century building foundations.

**Cambridge, Trumpington Road, Nuffield Hospital**

TL 4526 5675 (CAU report 1156)

S Timberlake

A trial trench evaluation was carried out prior to development. Although no datable features were identified, two large and intercutting flat-bottomed ditches were investigated. Nearby a small amount of residual Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint was encountered within two pre-modern tree throws.

**Cambridge, Trumpington, Anstey Hall Farm**

TL 4424 5487 (OA East report 1555)

S Ladd

Evaluation comprising three trenches positioned around the farm yard and two small trenches in the garden identified structural features, pits and enclosure ditches of Middle to Late Saxon date. These were sealed by a buried soil layer, which in the north-east part of the farm yard was overlain by a cobbled surface of possible Late Saxon date. No definite evidence of medieval occupation was revealed. Later soils appeared to derive from post-medieval farm activity and garden landscaping.

**Cambridge, Trumpington, Fawcett Primary School**

TL 4505 5527 (OA East report 1512)

T Phillips

Three trenches were excavated, two of which contained archaeological remains. A large V-shaped ditch, most likely Middle Iron Age in date, was revealed that correlates with a long-running boundary or routeway identified during excavations at Clay Farm (CHER ECB3686) in the field to the east. Within the second trench part of a cremation cemetery was found, comprising five seemingly un-urned cremations that were clustered together in the eastern end of the trench, while a large post-medieval quarry pit occupied the western end.

**Cambridge, Westminster College**

TL 4433 5904 (CAU report 1175)

M Collins

A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed development. Three ditches and a pit dated to the Romano-British period were identified and yielded high quantities of pottery, animal bone and fragments of quern stones.

**Chatteris, 24 Bridge Street**

TL 3901 8670 (WA report 52)

R Trimble

Two trial trenches were excavated prior to development revealing a ditch of possible late medieval date and evidence relating to occupation, such as wall foundations dated to the 18th century and floor layers from the 16th–17th century and later.

**Chatteris, 84 High Street**

TL 3917 8640 (BA report 1019)

M Adams

A single trial trench evaluation revealed two medieval pits containing pottery of 12th to 14th century. A post-medieval structure was uncovered and appears to be a small chamber along with a robbed out wall foundation trench which cuts into the medieval pits.

**Chatteris, Hollyhouse Farm**

TL 4311 8751 (CAU report 1193)

M Brittain

Following a fieldwalking survey, six archaeological evaluation trenches were opened. Two small and truncated sub-circular pits were identified. Neither contained any datable material; however, later Bronze Age worked flint was collected during the fieldwalking, and mid-20th century farm buildings are known from within the proposed development area.

**Chatteris, Ireton's Way**

TL 4181 8328 (BA report 1042)

T Schofield

A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken in advance of a trial trench evaluation prior to the construction of a Bio-Digester and reservoir. A range of anomalies of potential archaeological origin were identified. In the north-eastern field a series of discrete, parallel and perpendicular anomalies were

interpreted as pits, banks and ditches. In the adjoining field to the south-west linear features were also present.

***Chatteris, Ireton's Way***

TL 4169 8309 (CAU report 1197)

M Brittain and M Collins

Following the geophysical survey, a programme of evaluation trenching was undertaken. Trenching in field 1 identified prehistoric ditches and postholes that correspond with cropmarks identified on aerial photographs as a coaxial system of ditched field system of probable prehistoric date. A palaeochannel also identified was shown to predate human activity. In field 2 a number of post-medieval ditches were investigated, including a ditch demarcating the current boundary of the two Cambridgeshire districts of Fenland and East Cambridgeshire. Also, several prehistoric pits, including one dated to the Early/Middle Neolithic and three dating to the Early Bronze Age were recorded.

***Chatteris, New Road***

TL 4030 8650 (CAU report 1200)

A Wright

A trial trench evaluation consisting of four trenches was carried out prior to development and revealed the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, and two ditches aligned east-west and parallel to each other spaced approximately 3.75m apart which suggests a narrow trackway. One sherd of Roman or medieval pottery and a fragment of imbrex tile were recovered from the ditches.

***Doddington, land off Wimblington Road***

TL 40515 9084 (APS report 125/13)

N Jefferson

Detailed geophysical survey was undertaken in connection with proposed development on land off Wimblington Road. The survey recorded several dispersed pit type anomalies, the interpretation of which is uncertain. An alignment of iron spikes which probably indicated a removed fenced boundary was also recorded.

***Ely, proposed Almonry Restaurant extension***

TL 5426 8028 (PCA report R11436)

P Boyer

An archaeological excavation was conducted on the footprint of a proposed extension to the Almonry Restaurant within the precinct of Ely Cathedral (CHER MCB8836). The excavation revealed features dating to the Late Saxon period including a number of postholes indicating one or more timber structures. An extensive linear feature was identified, indicating a large perimeter ditch at the edge of the early precinct. The area was later occupied by a large medieval masonry building that was constructed over three phases of development. Contemporary activity with the masonry building including the construction of further timber structures and pit digging was also detected. In the post-medieval period the masonry

structure was largely robbed out and much of the northern part of the excavation area was dominated by a series of pits of 16th to 18th century date.

***Ely, land north-west of Ely***

TL 5441 8217 (OA East report 1448)

T Phillips

The evaluation discovered three discrete settlements or areas of activity where there was a high density of archaeological features, all of which had been identified by a previous geophysical survey. The first of these was a farmstead established in the Middle Iron Age and continuing in use until the early Roman period, although there was little evidence of activity after the 2nd century AD. The second area was a small early Roman site consisting of a large pond feature set amongst several small field enclosures. The third area was part of an early Roman settlement probably extending to the north, underneath the housing of King Edgar Close. Scattered features dated to the early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age were present, as was a cremation dating to the early Roman period. A possible Iron Age field system was preserved at the northern edge of the site, close to a seemingly isolated inhumation. A concentration of post-medieval features, correlating with the location of a building shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1888), was also found.

***Ely, The Vineyards, Eye Green***

TL 5462 8041 (Pre-Develop Archaeology report)

D Roberts

Archaeological investigations were limited to a small building plot. Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features were revealed including tree throws, pits, gullies and a post hole. All were associated with quantities of flint flakes, some of which were worked, scrapers, hammer stones and associated debitage. Also found were decorated, possible, beaker pottery sherds. One pit contained human teeth of which only the enamel survived.

***Ely, TNS site, Lisle Lane***

TL 5454 8025 (ASE report 2013208)

M Germany

An archaeological excavation was carried out, following on from a previous trial trench evaluation (CHER ECB2921). The investigations revealed a pair of linked ponds which were backfilled in the mid 16th century. A single gully and seventeen modern pits and postholes were also revealed. The majority of pottery recovered dated to the late 15th to 17th centuries.

***Fen Ditton, land north of Cambridge Airport (The Wing Project)***

TL 4917 5963

A Bartlett (BCC report) M Collins (CAU report 1190)

A trial trenched evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed redevelopment of the area. Within the western half of the site features identified include a metallised Iron Age trackway and several track-side ditches. Within the eastern half of the site significant

remains were identified including an area of probable early prehistoric activity, a concentration of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches and a small Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement.

***Foxton, 59 High Street***

TL 4115 4843 (OA East report 1568)

H Stocks-Morgan

This small evaluation revealed four Victorian rubbish pits located along the frontage of the plot and two undated quarry pits to the rear.

***Gamlingay, Allotment Field, Long Lane***

TL 2461 5254 (GamArch report 1)

K Rayner

A fieldwalking training exercise was conducted by GamArch with support from Jigsaw Cambridgeshire at the Allotments site, Long Lane, Gamlingay. The exercise produced small quantities of finds dating from prehistoric to modern, suggesting that there has been limited occupation on the site despite its close proximity to the village.

***Gamlingay, St Mary's Field***

TL 2429 5219 (BA report 1028)

T Schofield

A detailed magnetometry survey was undertaken on 1.25 hectares of land to the south-west of Gamlingay village on the site of a proposed new cemetery. Despite poor conditions for magnetometry, a series of anomalies were recorded, many of which correlated with features depicted on medieval and post-medieval maps. An area of strong magnetic enhancement was present in a similar location to that of the 'tithe barn' depicted on a 1602 map and could be the remains of the structure believed to have been demolished after a fire. An anomaly directly to the east of this has been interpreted as a boundary ditch depicted on an 1844 map and anomalies that correlate with a field boundary that transects the field on the 1844 map were also recorded. A broad linear anomaly of high magnetic disturbance towards the south-western and south-eastern corners of the field also aligns with the potential moat depicted on both maps. Three linear anomalies arranged on a different alignment to those depicted in the maps suggest a second potential archaeological phase of unknown origin.

***Gamlingay, St Mary's Field***

TL 2426 5224 (OA East report 1528)

R Atkins

Evaluation comprising seven trenches designed to target geophysical anomalies identified the remains of a late medieval timber building in the far north-western part of the site. This building possibly dates from the 14th or 15th century and is likely to have gone out of use in the 17th century. A 1601/2 map of the site shows that this structure was within a large courtyard of buildings belonging to Mertonage Manor. Relatively sparse archaeological features spanning the medieval to modern periods were found in the remaining trenches.

***Gamlingay, 21 Station Road and 4 Church End***

TL 2420 5211 (GamArch report 2)

K Rayner

A test-pitting training exercise was conducted by GamArch with support from Jigsaw Cambridgeshire at 21 Station Road (test pit 1) and 4 Church End (test pit 2). The exercise produced small and medium quantities of finds dating from the medieval to modern periods, suggesting that there has been occupation on the sites which are in close proximity to the church, in particular at 4 Church End.

***Great Gransden, Rectory Farm***

TL 2701 5557 (OA East report 1505)

J House

Excavation undertaken in advance of the installation of ground source heating pumps on land adjacent to Rectory Farm, to the southwest of the parish church, revealed a sequence of boundaries, pits, ponds and possible buildings spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods. The type of archaeology and relatively low levels of finds indicate that the site lay on the periphery of settlement during the Roman and Late Saxon to medieval periods, although the identification of a possible Sunken Featured Building (and an unassociated sherd of Middle Saxon pottery) makes an important addition to the little understood history of the early development of the village. The main structural remains in the west of the site probably relate to buildings associated with College Farm, as Rectory Farm was formerly known when it was owned by Clare College (Cambridge), that are shown on 18th and 19th century maps.

***Great Shelford, Cambridge Road***

TL 4535 5371 (OA East report 1499)

G Rees

Evaluation showed that no archaeological features were present in trenches to the rear of the property, although ditches, possibly representing part of a field system, were present in two trenches located towards the frontage; the ditch closest to Cambridge Road contained fragments of Early Roman pottery.

***Great Shelford, Rectory Farm***

TL 4575 5188 (OA East reports 1472 and 1474)

T Fletcher

Historic building survey (both Level 3 and Level 2) was undertaken on a range of disused farm buildings associated with Rectory Farmhouse (NHLE 1331067), a listed building which is known to have origins in the 14th century. The earliest building surveyed was a large clunch barn thought to date to the early 19th century and is first depicted on a map of 1822. None of the other buildings depicted on this map survive. The 19th/early 20th century buildings surveyed all centered around a farmyard area and comprised a north to south orientated clunch structure with a corrugated tin roof, a timber granary on a brick and flint plinth and stables. The later buildings included a chicken shed, an open-fronted shed with breeze-block extension and a small brick and timber shelter/

store. Cartographic sources revealed that there had been several other contemporary or earlier buildings in this group, which were gradually replaced or demolished in subsequent periods as farming methods and technologies changed. A number of original features survived in many of the buildings, including feeding troughs, tack hooks (in the stables) and a series of carpenter's marks in the main barn.

Subsequent evaluation consisted of four trenches located on land to the rear of the farmyard, between St Mary's Church and the River Cam (Granta) on the western side of the historic village. One trench contained a number of quarry pits tentatively dated to the Roman period, while elsewhere features associated with late 19th/early 20th century farming activities were present. A large quarry pit back-filled with late 19th/early 20th domestic rubbish was found in the north-east corner of the site.

***Haslingfield, 71 New Road***

TL 4066 5240 (CAU report 1146)

M Brittain

A single trial trench evaluation partially revealed two large sub-circular features tentatively described as a quarry pit and a well. Pottery recovered from the features dated from 10th to 13th centuries and accompanied by animal bones and burnt clay daub.

***Hauxton, Church Road rising main***

TL 4356 5214 (NPS report 3154)

S Hickling

An archaeological watching brief was conducted during ground works associated with the construction of a new rising main. Several ditches and quarry pits were found, but the lack of associated artefacts suggests that these were not related to any adjacent settlement. The ditches were thought to be agricultural boundary features, while the quarry pits may be associated with the surfacing of Church Road.

***Hemingford Grey, Hemingford Grey Primary School***

TL 2981 7074 (OA East reports 1515 and 1529)

S Graham and L Bush

Three trial pits were excavated, only one of which contained archaeology in the form of a single undated shallow ditch aligned at right angles to the present road and sealed by an 18th century subsoil. The ditch may relate to the medieval village layout or could have been associated with the Iron Age/Roman settlement located directly to the west/north-west of the site.

Subsequent trial trenching revealed a series of ditches and pits, the majority of which correspond with features identified by aerial photographic survey. No datable finds were recovered from the ditches, which may be agricultural enclosures. Two large sub-rectangular pits were identified, one of which contained unabraded sherds of 6th century Anglo-Saxon pottery along with parts of a bone comb of the same date and animal bone. These features have tentatively been interpreted as sunken featured buildings (SFBs).

***Huntingdon, A14 Huntingdon Viaduct improvement scheme***

TL 2295 7160 (OA East report 1467)

J House

No cut archaeological features were present however; demolition material comprising 17th to 18th century bricks was present within a small intervention on George Street and probably derives from structures that formerly stood on the street frontage.

***Huntingdon, Hartford, land at 1-7 Sapley Road***

TL 2563 7279 (HN report 821)

G Jones

In order to investigate the archaeological potential of a proposed development site, a programme of targeted trial trenching was undertaken. Five trial trenches were excavated across the site, focussing on the areas of greatest potential impact. Two undated linear features, two irregular pits, one undated, the other containing Saxo-Norman pottery sherds, and a large post-medieval quarry pit were investigated. Brick wall foundations dating to the post-medieval period were also revealed and some modern wall foundations, probably associated with a recently demolished bungalow.

***Huntingdon, Hartford, West Anglia Training Association Site, Old Houghton Road***

TL 2603 7278 (OA East report 1557)

J Diffey

An evaluation found a single ditch dating to the Saxon period, a post-medieval field system including ridge and furrow, and a posthole, pit and ditch/channel of unknown date.

***Ickleton, land to rear of Norman Hall***

TL 4961 4393 (CAU report 1172)

S Timberlake

A trial trench evaluation was undertaken in advance of development and revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch. A buried soil layer contained moderate amounts of Mesolithic to Iron Age worked flint and a small amount of Iron Age and medieval pottery was also recovered.

***Kimbolton, Bicton Wind Farm***

TL 1000 7040 (HA report BWFK12)

J McNicoll-Norbury

Fourteen trenches were excavated over the wind farm development area. They revealed the plough-truncated remains of ditches and pits representing field systems and enclosures consistent with the Iron Age and Roman periods. The relative paucity of artefactual material indicates the remains are unlikely to be associated with settlement activity.

***Linton, former Police Station site 9-15, Cambridge Road***

TL 5580 4659 (OA East reports 1471 and 1494)

N Gilmour and T Fletcher

Evaluation to the south of Cambridge Road revealed several postholes and pits containing unabraded 13th

to 14th century pottery overlain by a thick layer that produced pottery of the same date. Elsewhere on the site, several 19th century features were recorded that are likely to relate to structures shown on 19th and early 20th century maps of the site.

Subsequent excavation revealed two phases of timber building, represented by postholes, spanning the early medieval and medieval periods, adjacent to Cambridge Road. An early medieval building was identified at the eastern end of the site and a medieval building was constructed within a deliberate terraced cut at the western end. It is possible that the structures represent outbuildings used for the storage of grain and possibly stabling for horses. The nature of the associated pottery, however, indicates some domestic occupation on or close to the site from the mid-11th century onwards. The relatively low levels of material recovered suggests that this part of the village was under-developed throughout the early medieval and medieval period, with the site having been completely abandoned by the mid-14th century.

#### *Littleport, Cemetery*

TL 5672 8775 (CAU report 1195)

M Collins

A trial trench evaluation in advance of proposed development of the site as a cemetery identified the presence of a roddon within the western half of the development area; several small, shallow, undated gully features and a large number of post-medieval clay extraction pits located towards the eastern end of the site. Also identified was a layer of dumped, probable Romano-British, briquetage material abutting the roddon.

#### *Manea, Williams Way*

TL 4757 8941 (AS report 4364)

L Lichtenstein

An archaeological evaluation consisting of seven trenches revealed two pits containing a few fragments of medieval pottery. There were also some post-medieval and modern ditches, and a pit, uncovered. Of the pottery recovered, two sherds dated to the 12th–13th centuries and the rest dated to the 18th–20th centuries. Brick and animal bone were also recovered.

#### *March, 93–113 Grounds Avenue*

TL 4278 9676 (PCA report 11395)

T Woolhouse

An archaeological trial trench evaluation on the fen edge prior to residential development of the site, consisted of six trenches. Three fairly large but undated ditches were identified in addition to two post-medieval or modern field boundary or drainage ditches, a post-medieval or modern pit, and three tree hollows. High groundwater levels meant that large parts of the trenches flooded soon after being opened and several features (two ditches and three possible pits) could not be excavated. While fen-edge locations were often foci for settlement and agricultural activity, particularly during the later prehistoric and Roman periods,

this site would appear to have been too flood-prone to attract any intensive occupation or land-use.

#### *March, south of Phoenix House*

TL 4009 9843 (BA report 1040)

M Adams

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development. The evaluation revealed four phases of activity all dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. The site had suffered significant modern truncation, and also dumping of modern material especially to the east. A second phase was associated with the demolition of a burnt out rectory that had occupied the site directly north of the investigation area. A third phase corresponded with the rectory and finally the earliest phase was associated with potential agricultural activity. A brick surface dated between the 17th and 19th centuries was recorded towards the south of the site and may have been a path or garden feature associated with the rectory. Two joining fragments of fired clay were recovered from a buried soil layer. It is possible that the fragments are part of a loom weight.

#### *Murrow, Murrow Bank*

TF 3753 0630 (OA East report 1552)

J House

An evaluation revealed remains of post-medieval date, including ditches and animal burials that appear to have been related to a farmyard that is shown on the 1888 25" Ordnance Survey map. Although the farmhouse still stands (known as Bank Farm House) to the north, the associated buildings within the evaluated area were demolished by the mid-20th century.

#### *Parson Drove, 242 Main Road*

TF 3865 0891 (OA East reports 1465 & 1479)

J Diffey and R Atkins

An evaluation uncovered a possible Roman ring gully and a number of medieval ditches and pits in addition to post-medieval and modern disturbance. Subsequent excavation found two phases of medieval features dating from the mid 13th to 15th centuries. The first phase comprised a "fen circle" (a corn or haystack ring gully) and a number of pits, several of which may have been domestic in origin, within the northern and central parts of the site, to the south of which were fields. A one-bay domestic building with a possible internal hearth was subsequently built over the area of the former fen circle in the 14th or early 15th century. A few postholes directly to the north may relate to other buildings, such as barns. Several pits were identified across the rest of the site, which also appeared to date to this second phase. From the 15th century the site reverted to fields, a condition that has continued until the present day. In the 18th century a large drainage ditch was excavated across the northern edge of the site, parallel with the main road; a few modern pits were also present across the site.

**Parson Drove, Emmanuel Church, 37 Main Road**

TF 3726 0859 (WA report 51)

G Trimble

An archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground works relating to the construction of an extension at Emmanuel Church recorded several undated pits. Numerous pottery sherds ranging in date between the 15th to 17th centuries were recovered from the subsoil deposits in the same area along with an assemblage of animal bone. Taken together, the evidence suggests activity of a probable domestic nature in this location in the late medieval to early post-medieval period. Evidence for a palaeochannel was also recorded.

**Perry, Grafham Resilience Scheme**

TL 1492 6569 (CAU report 1153)

M Collins

An archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken on open farmland along the proposed route of a pipeline forming part of the Grafham Resilience Scheme. Widely dispersed prehistoric worked flints and medieval pot sherds were recovered along with a moderate quantity of post-medieval and modern artefacts

**Reach, Spring Farm, 50 Great Lane, Blackberry Drove**

TL 5593 6596 (AS report 4462)

S Egan

A trial trench evaluation consisting of four trenches and three test pits was carried out in advance of development. Three ditches were uncovered at the higher, drier end of the site representing a field boundary system of post-medieval date. Residual finds of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic date were recovered from the ditches. The test pits revealed peat and alluvial deposits commonly associated with fenland environments.

**St Ives, The Priory, Priory Road**

TL 3145 7110 (IVES Report)

A Hunter

A geophysical survey was carried out in a lawned garden area at the rear of the Priory in St Ives to identify any remains related to the priory. The results identified some ditches and pits that could be associated with the priory.

**St Ives, Wiggin Hill Farm**

TL 3100 7480 (OA East report 1488)

G Rees

An evaluation uncovered a single undated ditch in the eastern part of the proposed development area, while evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was present in several trenches. Two lithic tools were the only finds recovered from the site.

**Sawston, 82 Mill Lane**

TL 4802 4948 (OA East report 1481)

S Graham

A watching brief on the excavation of foundation trenches for a bungalow and garage revealed a number of post-medieval pits and a well, in addition to a former ploughsoil that was undated.

**Sawtry, Chapel End**

TL 1727 8373 (NHA report 13/67)

J Walford

A magnetometer survey on a proposed development site revealed a trackway, traces of medieval ridge and furrow field cultivation, and some linear features of uncertain significance. Two circular earthworks were previously known on the site but proved to be magnetically invisible.

**Sawtry, Chapel End**

TL 1721 8367 (OA East report 1550)

H Stocks-Morgan

Evaluation comprising two trenches identified archaeological remains dating to the high medieval period, including two phases of field system on separate alignments. Evidence in the form of postholes for contemporary domestic structures, probably small outbuildings, was found in both trenches. The presence of Late Saxon pottery within later features hints at settlement of this date within the vicinity.

**Soham, land north of 10 & 23 The Oaks**

TL 5957 7261 (AS report 4290)

K Orzechowski and P Thompson

Two trial trenches were excavated in advance of construction of four dwellings with garages, a car port and vehicular access. Five pits and a ditch were identified. Medieval pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries and some post-medieval pottery, brick and animal remains were recovered from the pits.

**Southoe, Church Farm, Rectory Lane**

TL 5174 2652 (CFA report Y080/13)

P Mann

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the proposed site of three wind turbines and associated tracks and infrastructure. Fifteen trenches were excavated, targeting geophysical anomalies and cropmarks. Two concentrations of archaeology were identified, both of Late Iron Age to Romano-British date. Features included a ring ditch, related to a possible round house, a hearth, pits and ditches. Finds recovered from these features included Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, animal bone and a small amount of worked flint.

**Stapleford, 34 Mingle Lane**

TL 4701 5207 (AS report 4275)

K Orzechowski and A Mustkin

An evaluation consisting of three trial trenches was carried out in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. Two of the trenches revealed ditches and post holes but no dateable material was recovered.

***Stapleford, Swaffham Bulbeck, Willingham ACA test pits***

Stapleford, Swaffham Bulbeck, Willingham

A series of test pits were excavated at Stapleford, Swaffham Bulbeck and Willingham in 2013 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 Bronze Age, to post-medieval periods were recorded.

***Stretham, rear of 7B Wilburton Road***

TL 5106 7448 (AS report 4271)

M Gorniak, P Thompson and A Mustchin

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of residential development revealed pits and ditches of various dates at both the northern and southern ends of the site. Dating evidence ranged from medieval to late post-medieval. One pit at the northern end of the site contained pottery dating to the 13th-14th century and a pit in at the southern end of the site contained 14th-16th century pottery sherds. A ditch terminus could not be reliably dated. It is possible that the medieval features relate to those recorded directly to the east of the site including medieval structural remains in an earlier investigation (CHER ECB1505).

***Swaffham Prior, Rogers Road***

TL 5733 6461 (PCA report 11551)

L Morgan-Shelbourne &amp; T Woolhouse

A trial trench evaluation revealed a single ditch and pit. From the ditch a sherd of Late Saxon pottery was recovered, and, from the pit, a large quantity of burnt flint and medieval pottery.

***Tydd St Giles, Ebenezer Church, Kirkgate Street***

TF 4752 1042 (AS report 4246)

M Gorniak and P Thompson

One trial trench was evaluated in advance of the proposed demolition of the existing church and hall and the construction of three dwellings with ancillary works. Several undated pits and post holes were identified. The only pottery recovered came from the subsoil layer and dated to the 13th to 15th centuries.

***Tydd St Giles, Land adjacent potential house at Kirkgate***

TF 4324 1661 (APS report 112/12)

N Jefferson

Five trial trenches were excavated prior to residential development. The evaluation revealed three enclosure or drainage ditches and two pits. Two sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery were recovered from the features. A large ditch containing post-medieval brick fragments was also identified.

***Westry, Land south of Phoenix House***

TL 4009 9837 (BA report 1040)

M Adams

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development and revealed activ-

ity dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. A recent phase of dumping of waste and demolition material was evident at the eastern extent of the site. A rough brick surface was recorded towards the south of the site and may have been part of a path or garden feature. The bricks date to the 17th-19th centuries.

***Whittlesey, land east of East Delph***

TL 2730 9790 (CAU report 1201)

R Patten

Investigations comprised an initial test pit survey followed by a trial trench evaluation. Earliest evidence for occupation was identified in the form of an undated clay-lined pit of probable Iron Age date and suggestive of occupation. Two separate areas of Romano-British occupation, most likely associated with the Fen Causeway, were recorded comprising a series of enclosure and boundary ditches with large pottery dumps in two of the ditches. Widespread evidence was present across the site of late medieval to post-medieval land use in the form of furrows and clay land drains.

***Whittlesey, land north of Snowley Park***

TL 2608 9799 (OA East report 1454)

T Fletcher

An evaluation, consisting of 20 trenches excavated across two fields, revealed evidence for a small, undated field system or boundary, medieval furrows aligned north to south, in addition to post-medieval postholes and quarry pits. The site is heavily truncated, most likely as a result of its use as a nursery during the mid- to late 20th century.

***Wicken, land adjacent to 11 Cross Green***

TL 5709 7057 (ALL report 2013 125)

M Wood

An historic building survey and trial trench evaluation was carried out. The building survey recorded a group of agricultural buildings dating from the 1960s and early 1970s. Two buildings are possibly late 19th century with timber framed structures and pantile roofs. These can be seen on the 1902 OS map. Two trial trenches were excavated between the buildings and contained features dating to the early medieval period. These included a north-south ditch running across two trenches, an early medieval pit and various other ditches. Pottery recovered from the features date to the 11th-12th centuries.

***Wimblington, 24 March Road***

TL 4138 9316 (OA East report 1539)

N Gilmour

An evaluation revealed a ditch, which may be of Roman date, along with several quarry pits, of uncertain date. Significant modern dumping had taken place on the site, leveling the area, which naturally sloped from west to east, away from March Road.

***Wimpole, Wimpole Park***

TL 3350 5102 (OA East report 1453)

J Fairbairn

A total of 161 test pits was excavated on behalf of the National Trust in advance of tree planting to restore the historic parkland of the formal gardens. Evidence of the 17th century bowling green, a leveling layer relating to a medieval trackway and surfaces of the Jacobean stable was revealed within the test pits.

***Wisbech, Old Lynn Road***

TF 4732 1073 (OA East report 1560)

S Ladd

Archaeological trenching at the rear of the plot revealed features and pits dating from the 11th to mid-12th century showing evidence of domestic waste and hammerscale. Environmental evidence from the pits suggests that they most likely relate to backyard activity within plots either fronting north onto Old Lynn Road (as the modern properties do) or east onto Kirkgate Street, the road leading up from Walsoken village to the Old Lynn Road.

***Woodditton, proposed endurance track, Church Hall Farm***

TL 6608 6004 (AS report 4310)

G Barlow and P Thompson

An evaluation was carried out consisting of nine trial trenches in advance of the construction of an endurance track and ancillary works. Two ditches, one gully and a pit were recorded. The ditches contained Neolithic worked flint and Mid-Late Iron Age pottery. The pit and gully were modern in date.

***Yaxley, land off Main Street***

TL185 9216 (ALBION report 2013/150)

M Koziminski, R Wardill and J Wells

In advance of residential development, a trial trench evaluation was carried out, revealing early to late medieval pits, ditches and a possible hearth as well as a possibly associated occupation horizon. The hearth showed evidence of *in situ* burning and deliberately dumped ashy material. Post-medieval activity was represented by a possible pond, located to the rear of the property in the northern part of the site. Fish bones were retrieved from the fills of the possible pond. Later post medieval remains took the form of yard surface and a retaining wall for a cellar that had been subsequently backfilled.

***Yaxley, 2 Park Close***

TL 1860 9248 (OA East reports 1495 and 1509)

G Clarke and G Rees

Evaluation revealed two pits probably dating to the Iron Age period and one undated pit. During the subsequent excavation, Prehistoric, Roman and medieval artefacts were recovered although the bulk of activity appeared to have occurred in the medieval period. A sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery and several lithics recovered from a pit indicate prehistoric activity. The presence of postholes in the south-west corner of the site may represent contemporary settlement,

while a background scatter of Roman material was present in later features. In the medieval period the site was exploited for its sand and gravel resource by strip quarries, located mainly in the western part of the proposed development area. Although most of the quarries were devoid of finds, one pit contained a large amount of medieval pottery indicating that domestic activity may have been located nearby in this period.

**The following sites produced little of archaeological interest:*****Burrough Green, land to south west of Sheriffs Court***

TL 6370 5539 (HN report 793)

***Cambridge, Courtney Way***

TL 4521 6019 (ALL report 143)

***Cambridge, English First Language School, 221 Hills Road***

TL 4634 5621 (ASE report 2013169)

***Cambridge, 100 Histon Road***

TL 4437 5978 (CAU report 3967)

***Cambridge, Jesus Lane***

TL 4510 5882 (OA East Report 1444)

***Cambridge, Latimer Close***

TL 4809 5913 (PCA report)

***Cambridge, 191 Mill Road***

TL 4678 5764 (BA report 1027)

***Cambridge, 8 Montreal Road, Cambridge***

TL 4726 5750 (CAU report 1183)

***Cambridge, 21–28 New Square***

TL 4562 5856 (AS report 4347)

***Cambridge, Stanesfield Road***

TL 4746 5904 (PCA report R11593)

***Cambridge, Trumpington Meadows***

TL 4440 5530 (OA East Report 1513)

***Caxton Gibbet, St Neots Road***

TL 2971 6064 (COT report 13070)

***Chatteris, 7 Dock Road***

TL 3912 8683 (AS report 4429)

***Coton, Coton Primary School***

TL 4079 5895 (OA East Report 1563)

***Doddington, land south of 50 Benwick Road***

TL 3968 9084 (ALL report 2013119)

*Dry Drayton, Hackers Fruit Farm, Huntingdon Road*  
TL 3958 6273 (ALBION report 2014/17)

*Duxford, Imperial War Museum*  
TL 4666 4629 (HN report 832)

*Ely, The Gardens, Lynn Road*  
TL 5454 8187 (HN report 790)

*Ely, 6 The Vineyards*  
TL 5442 8032 (OA East Report 1498)

*Great Stukeley, land between 4 and 10 Ermine Street*  
TL 2192 7463 (ALBION 2013/167)

*Guilden Morden, Odsey Grange Natural Swimming Pool*  
TL 2953 3806 (PCA report 11357)

*Horseheath, 9 Audley Way*  
TL 6114 4733 (SCCAS report 2013/049)

*Linton, Chalklands*  
TL 5646 4715 (OA East Report 1489)

*Longstanton, 53 Woodside*  
TL 4007 6618 (MM report)

*Molesworth, New Data Hall, RAF Molesworth*  
TL 0722 7757 (SCCAS report 2013/044)

*Peterborough to Guyhirn Bridge*  
TL 2080 9740 (OA East Report 1470)

*St Ives, 4 St Audrey's Lane*  
TL 3137 7216 (OA East Report 1460)

*Sawtry, Double Bank Lane*  
TL 4433 5904 (CAU report 1181)

*Somersham, Envar Site, The Heath*  
TL 3383 7546 (NHA report 13/58)

*Swavesey, Lairstall Drove*  
TL 3658 6903 (APS report 54/13)

*Tydd St Giles, Magnolia Cottage, Kirkgate*  
TF 4335 1653 (WA report 44)

*Tydd St Giles, The Wirrels, Kirkgate*  
TF 4288 1658 (APS report 40/13)

*Waterbeach, Soldiers Hill, Waterbeach Barracks*  
TL 4915 6795 (TVAS report 13/27)

*Waterbeach, Waste Management Park, Ely Road*  
TL 4860 6880 (CAU report 1141)

*Whittlesey Washes, between Stanground and Whittlesey*  
TL 2105 9740 (OA East Report 1545)

*Whittlesey, Whittlesey Washes*  
TF 3880 0218 (OA East Report 1525)

*Wimblington, Knowles Transport Limited, Manea Road*  
TL 4170 9210 (APS report 139/13)

*Wisbech, land off Council Road*  
TF 4729 0998 (APS report 6/13)

*Wisbech, Grammar School*  
TF 4554 0958 (APS report 146/13)

*Woodditton, proposed Foaling Unit, Woodditton Stud, Kirtling Road*  
TL 6600 5779 (AS report 4339)

**Desk-based assessments were produced for the following sites:**

*Cambridge, Huntingdon Road, former Service Station site*  
TL 4429 5944 (OA East Report 1490)

*Fulbourn, land off Cox's Drove*  
TL 5169 5659 (OA East Report 1510)

*Ramsey, Field Road*  
TL 2792 8518 (CgMs Report 16374)

*Sawston, land south of 41 Mill Lane*  
TL 4812 4929 (OA East Report 1476)

*Sawtry, land to the east of Glebe Farm*  
TL 1623 8363 (CgMs Report 16377)

