
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2016

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The work outlined below was conducted for a variety of reasons, including development control derived projects, emergency recording and research. All reports cited are available in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, Cambridge, or the Peterborough Historic Environment Record, Peterborough 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 (NHLE)
<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.

Abbreviations

AIR PS Air Photo Services
AA Albion Archaeology
AAL Allen Archaeological Associates
ACE Archaeology Cambridgeshire East
APS Archaeological Project Services
AS Archaeological Solutions
ASDU Archaeological Services Durham University
AS WYAS Archaeological Services WYAS
ASE Archaeology South-East
BA Britannia Archaeology Ltd
BCC Bartlett Clark Consultancy
CAFG Cambridge Archaeology Field Group
CAT Cotswold Archaeological Trust
CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CFA CFA Archaeology Ltd
COPA Cotswolds Oxford Pre-Construct Archaeology
COAT Colchester Archaeological Trust
FA Foundations Archaeology
GSB GSB Prospection
GAG Gamlingay Archaeology
HA Headland Archaeology
HIVSAG Histon and Impington Village Society Archaeology Group
HN The Heritage Network
IAC Independent Archaeology Consultants
LPA L - P Archaeology

MAS Midland Archaeological Services
MG Mike Griffiths
MOLAN Museum of London Archaeology
Northamptonshire
MS Magnitude Surveys
OA East Oxford Archaeology East
OLHS Orwell Local History Society
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
PCAL Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincolnshire
PDA Pre-Develop Archaeology

A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvements

TL 1920 7453 to TL 3894 6322 (COPA Report 1957)

G Clarke

An evaluation comprising 122 trenches was undertaken on ten plots of arable farmland, primarily targeting cropmarks and geophysical survey results. Earlier prehistoric activity was represented by a few residual Neolithic flints and pottery. Extensive Iron Age settlement remains, including a network of linked curvilinear enclosures and possibly contemporary palaeochannels, were revealed in Plot 24, Brampton (TL1922 7117), with a possible roundhouse gully and a series of ditches to the south (Plot 31). Pottery and ditches of probable Iron Age origin were also recorded in two other plots. Evidence for Roman occupation was equally widespread on the gravels of the northern section of the scheme, often coinciding with areas of Iron Age activity. This included an extensive network of ditched boundaries/enclosures and scattered pits, with part of a possible field system to the north and a series of small Early Roman curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures further to the south (Plot 73). Anglo-Saxon and early medieval settlement-related activity was represented by a series of dispersed pits and ditched boundaries, along with a scatter of undated postholes that may have been the remains of contemporary buildings (Plot 24). Elsewhere, medieval activity was largely related to ridge and furrow cultivation, which was widespread. Post-medieval or modern ditches relating to former field boundaries were also identified, along with a series of sand and gravel quarries.

The following 6 site summaries form part of the

ongoing excavations along the route of the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme. Only those sites which have been completed, or have undergone extensive excavation, in 2016 are included here. The majority of the summaries will appear in the following year's PCAS volume as they are under excavation throughout 2017. The excavated sites are numbered as TEA2, TEA3 etc. (Targeted Excavation Area) and the excavators are listed in order of Project Officer followed by Project Manager(s). All sites were excavated by MOLA Headland Infrastructure.

Alconbury, TEA2: land south of Alconbury (east of the A1)

TL 19266 74024

G Hewitt & E Jeffery/A Walsh

Excavation identified three periods of archaeological activity – a prehistoric henge, an Early Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB), and medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity. The henge was circular, 22m in diameter with opposed entrances to the east and west. The ditch was 1.5–2m wide and 0.60m deep. No internal features were present within the henge, however, four unurned cremations were, identified in association – two to the north-west and two to the south-east. A single Early Saxon SFB was located 25m to the north-west of the henge. The building was sub-rectangular, 4m long (N-S) by 3.2m wide (E-W), and 0.58m deep. Two alignments of medieval furrows were recorded: one aligned north-west to south-east in the northern part of the area and one north-east to south-west system in the southern and central part of the area.

Alconbury, TEA3: land south of Alconbury (east of the A1)

TL 19380 73750

G Hewitt & E Jeffery/A Walsh

A single Iron Age or Roman post-hole was uncovered, along with two undated curving ditches which may have formed part of small enclosures or round-houses. Later evidence was of medieval to modern agricultural activity – furrows, a field boundary, a pond and drainage gullies.

Alconbury, TEA4: land South of Alconbury (East of the A1)

TL 19374 73420

G Hewitt & E Jeffery/A Walsh

Excavation across four separate areas revealed parts of an extensive Romano-British ladder settlement, with potential Late Iron Age antecedents, the core of which has been preserved *in situ*. There were no definite structures within the excavation areas but pits and postholes were recorded throughout. The finds assemblage included a number of copper-alloy small finds, including 41 coins, and a bone 'plaque' with a possible inscription.

Multi-parish, TEA20: land north of Offord Cluny (east of the River Great Ouse)

TL 22416 68304

M Campbell & S Markus/G Brogan

Ongoing excavations have identified an extensive and densely occupied Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement overlying a sparse but significant prehistoric landscape. A henge, c. 30m in diameter, constructed from small pits or postholes in identical groups of five, has been partially uncovered at the centre of the excavation area. Adjacent to the north are Late Iron Age settlement enclosures, with apparent continuity through the early Roman period and into the fourth century.

Godmanchester, TEA21: land south-west of Godmanchester

TL 23573 68168

M Edgeworth & S Markus/G Brogan

Ongoing excavations have identified a sparsely occupied Mid/Late Iron Age settlement and an extensive early Romano-British cultivation system. A single large roundhouse, with a 12m internal diameter lay within an area of ditches and small enclosures. These were overlain by a complex pattern of early Roman cultivation trenches which were themselves truncated by Medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.

Longstanton, TEA38: land north-east of Bar Hill

TL 38481 64226

J Burke & S Markus/G Brogan

Ongoing excavations have identified an extensive and densely occupied prehistoric and Roman-British settlement. Large, complex Middle and Late Iron Age settlement enclosures with continuity through the early Roman period to the 3rd Century AD, including a small later Roman cemetery. Finds include large numbers of quern stones, a comb fashioned from human skull and an Iron Age gold stater dated to 60–50BC.

Cambridgeshire

Bottisham Airfield ECB4862

TL 5480 6008 (The Eighth in the East)

M Cuthbert

As part of a wider project examining the presence of the 8th United States Army in the East of England, a photographic condition survey was carried out at Bottisham Airfield. Among the buildings inspected was an air raid shelter at Site 6; a squash/racquet court at Site 2 Officers Quarters and a Squadron offices latrines/drying room and a sleeping shelter at Site 1 NE tech site.

Bottisham, land east of Bell Road

TL 5415 6029 (PCA Report 12740)

J House

An evaluation carried out to inform on a planning proposal to develop the land identified a ditch in two trenches and a pit. The ditch is medieval in date and shares alignment with elements of a scheduled medieval moated site further to the east (NHLE: 1019175).

The small pit contained traces of non-identifiable prehistoric pot, however it is possible this material is residual, as residual prehistoric finds were present within the ditch. An earlier geophysical survey on the site had failed to identify any significant archaeological features.

Bottisham, land at east of Tunbridge Court

TL 5452 6088 (ASE report 2016/174)

H Green

This recording exercise forms a detailed survey of the existing buildings within the site prior to the site's redevelopment, which proposes the demolition of the existing buildings at Historic England Level 3/4, following the completion of clearance works. The site formed part of the RAF Bottisham training airfield during the Second World War, and a number of original buildings relating to this use survive on the site, alongside a small number of later buildings. The site is now redundant and was most recently occupied by Crystal Structures Ltd with the buildings formerly utilised as workshops and stores. Despite some later modifications, the historic layout of the site can be appreciated and it forms a surviving fragment of a much larger RAF complex, illuminated by documentary sources.

Bottisham, land at East of Tunbridge Court

TL 5471 6100 (Magnitude Surveys)

L Swinbank

A magnetometry survey of a c. 0.8ha area of land was undertaken as part of a wider programme of archaeological investigation into the site. The survey identified a number of ferrous responses associated with modern activity however the principal result of the survey was the identification of a substantial strong anomaly of underdetermined origin. Several possible pit features were also identified.

TL 5471 6100 (PCA report 12635)

M Jones

A subsequent evaluation focussing on the northern end of the proposed development area discovered a number of archaeological features including a cobble trackway, flanked by two ditches. Associated with the trackway were a series of agricultural field boundaries and enclosures, as well as a possible robbed-out wall and accompanying demolition spread. The features did not yield large finds assemblages, however, which suggests the site lies on the peripheries of settlement, identified to the south (Roman) and north-west. The findings are in keeping with the results of previous excavations in this part of Bottisham, which have investigated the peripheral areas and infield enclosures of a Roman farmstead as well as the possible villa site as well as known historic remains such as the Deserted Medieval Village at Bottisham Park.

Bourn, Bourn Airfield

TL 3431 5882 (TigerGeo)

Geophysical survey over fields totalling 182ha carried out by TigerGeo on land at Bourn Airfield in advance

of proposals to develop the site. The current land use is primarily arable although it was used as an airfield during World War II leaving behind significant above and below ground remains. Multi-period archaeological features were identified including significant remains associated with the World War II airfield, medieval ridge and furrow, a possible Roman villa site and several groups of enclosures and ditches dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. Features attributed to the WWII airfield included aircraft pens, possible anti-aircraft bases, former taxiways and access roads as well former structures including former air raid shelters and offices. Medieval and post medieval remains were limited to agricultural activity including ridge and furrow and former field boundaries. Eight distinct enclosure complexes were also recorded across the site suggestive of Iron Age to Roman activity, features included enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditches and trackways. Finally, a series of rectangular enclosures were thought to represent a Roman villa site.

Bourn, Gills Hill Farm

TL 3272 5614 (PCA report 12500)

C Jackson

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified a number of undated ditches and two undated pits thought to be associated with agricultural activity. There was no evidence of earlier occupation on the site, which is particularly evidenced by the sterile nature of the features recorded.

Brampton, land at Brampton Hut

TL 1930 7190 (PCA report 12564)

M-A Slater

This report describes the results of archaeological excavation carried out in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a new retail area and landscaping. The excavation identified two main phases of field system, defined by boundary ditches, and two rectilinear enclosures. The earliest activity comprised two ditches on a northwest-southeast alignment. Finds were scarce owing to the agricultural character of the ditches, but the alignment of the ditches was the same as possible Iron Age field systems and enclosures seen in the field to the south-east of the site, indicating that these boundaries may also be part of a later prehistoric landscape. In the 12th–14th centuries a new field system, possibly part of a dispersed farmstead, on a different alignment was established. Two rectilinear enclosures and two boundary ditches, all on a broadly north-south or east-west alignment, were constructed in the northern half of the site. The small finds assemblage indicates that these features were not immediately close to any areas of settlement, which may have been situated to the north of the excavation area.

Brampton, land at Thrapston Road

TL 1847 7613 (CAT report 16122)

J Streatfield-James

Evaluation undertaken on land in advance of proposals to develop the site for residential purposes. The earliest evidence for human activity within the site comprised a small assemblage of residual worked flint, mostly from the ploughsoil, dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. However, no *in situ* features or deposits from these periods were encountered. Archaeological features associated with the site of a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement, comprising a series of rectilinear and sub-oval enclosures and a possible driveway were also encountered. The linear arrangement of the settlement is probably accounted for by the topography of the land, with the settlement occupying a low ridge of gravel on an otherwise flat plain. Pottery from the ditches and pits investigated by the evaluation broadly dates from the 4th century BC to the 1st century BC, with the earliest remains lying at the northern end of the site. This suggests that the settlement may have migrated along the ridge during its period of occupation. An Iron Age pit containing charred cereal grain and two flint core fragments indicates a possible 'curated' deposit. Ridge and furrow demonstrate that the site lay within an open field on the outskirts of Brampton in the medieval period; the land has continued in agricultural use until the present time.

Brampton, Zone B, RAF Brampton

TL 2087 7007 (OA East Report 1914)

K Nicholls

Excavation revealed the remains of eight well-preserved Early Roman pottery kilns in the south-east corner of the site. The pottery kilns contained *in situ* pedestals alongside clay plates, spacers and large quantities of Roman pottery, including wasters. Dating to 60–80 AD, the kilns were largely producing lid seated jars with their lids. Iron Age features, including the partial remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure, were also uncovered to the west of the kiln area. The paucity of finds from these features suggests that the focus of settlement lay elsewhere. At the northern end of the site post-medieval features probably representing the former boundaries of Brampton Park were found, in addition to a series of ditches that once defined the route of the original Park Lane, depicted on historic estate maps of the Park until the middle of the 19th century.

Brampton, Brampton Park House, RAF Brampton

TL 2087 7007 (OA East Report 1926)

J Fairbairn

A photographic building survey was conducted on two historic garden features within the grounds of RAF Brampton. The features, a raised seating area to the south of the house and a stone bench to the north of the house, were originally part of the formal gardens constructed in the 19th century. Both features have since been repaired and altered.

Brampton, Central Avenue, RAF Brampton

TF 2087 7007 (OA East Report 1993)

K Blackburn

Evaluation and excavation revealed two phases of activity dating to the 12th to 14th and 14th to 16th centuries respectively. The earlier phase comprised the remains of a beamslot structure along with several associated pits and ditches. The later phase was also represented by beamslots, pits and ditches. A well, in use from the 15th to 16th centuries, was also uncovered: at its base was a well-preserved wooden structure or lining consisting of a number of planks and stakes that appear to have been reused from earlier structures.

Buckden, 50 Silver Street

TL 1949 6788 (COAT report 976)

M Baister

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at a garage behind 50 Silver Street, Buckden prior to its demolition. 50 Silver Street is a 17th-century Grade II listed cottage (NHLE: 1130301). The garage is curtilage listed and a surviving example of an early 20th-century timber-framed motor house. The cartographic evidence and the presence of asbestos panelling on the interior suggests it was built sometime between 1910 and 1924, with an early 1920s date considered more likely.

Buckden, 52 Silver Street

TL 1948 6788 (AS report R12577)

T Collins

Historic building recording of a barn undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to renovate the barn. The recording allowed a good understanding of the assessment structure, which comprised an earlier 18th century three-bay barn of timber-framed construction with a thatched roof. The original timber-framing survives almost complete, though has long been exposed to the elements after most of the external weatherboarding was removed and the primary-braced studwork infilled with brick. Evidence suggests an original bay-width entrance on the west at the north end, perhaps lying opposite to the existing east doorway, with the interior partitioned between the north and central bay and a probable original loft at the south end. The 19th century saw extensive remodelling with the rebuilding of the dwarf wall, the application of internal horizontal boarding and the insertion or rebuilding of the loft over the north bay. It is likely that these alterations coincided with the conversion of the building to stables, though the existing internal partitions and a number of split doors belong to the latter part of the century and suggests piecemeal change throughout the 19th century. The barn as it exists now reflects its evolution and adaptation since construction and survives as a good example of the vernacular tradition within the village of Buckden.

Buckden, land at Lucks Lane

TL 1923 6710 (MOLAN Report 16/56)

A Meadows & J Walford

Magnetometer survey undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes detected medieval ridge and furrow, a probable post-medieval quarry pit, and some possible pits and ditches. Most of the possible ditches seemed likely to represent medieval or post-medieval boundaries.

Burrough Green, land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom

TL 5898 5812 (PCA report R12577)

M Jones

An evaluation on land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket identified a single archaeological feature: an undated post-hole. There was evidence for intense ploughing of the area. This ploughing is likely to have removed any earlier archaeological evidence. There was the possibility for archaeology elsewhere on the site, outside of the development area, in the form of surviving earthworks.

Burwell, Former Crown Public House, High Street

TL 5894 6657 (OA East Report 2013)

N Cox

Evaluation revealed that the area had been quarried out as part of the 19th century lime quarry that was located to the east. Modern garden features and rubbish pits, probably relating to the former public house, were cut through the backfilled quarry pits.

Burwell, land at Anchor Lane

TL 5858 6771 (WA)

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land indicated that archaeological features in the form of possible ditches, pits, post-holes and wall footings survive on the site and are distributed throughout the areas of the trenches. Dating evidence in the form of pottery sherds and ceramic building materials indicates that the recorded features represent activity starting in the early post-medieval period and continuing through to the present. Large pits of uncertain function are dated to between the 16th and 18th century. Masonry wall footings were recorded which represent buildings of probable 18th or early 19th century date. The buildings are likely to have served as water side storage facilities for the water borne trade on the Lode system.

Burwell, land at Reach Road

TL 5858 6570 (AA 2016/65)

L Turner *et al.*

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land revealed several undated ditches and one pit. No artefacts were recovered from any of the features. The similarity of alignment of some of the ditches suggests that they were part of field system associated with the medieval settlement site excavated to the east of the evaluation site in 2002. A dark brown layer with frequent mollusc fragments in the centre of the site suggests a wet and boggy area that was subject to drainage.

Cambridge, Nos 64–68 Newmarket Road

TL 4896 5928 (OA East Report 1932)

N Cox and S Morgan

Evaluation of the site uncovered evidence of medieval settlement activity in the northern part of the site in the form of pits and low levels of finds. The remainder of the site appears to have been open fields until the mid or late 19th century, with evidence of heavy manuring and/or rubbish disposal throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

Cambridge, Nos 186–188 Histon Road

TL 4437 6002 (OA East Report 2015)

S Ladd

Evaluation revealed two small undated but probably post-medieval ditches paralleling Histon Road. Most of the remaining area of evaluation was truncated to depths exceeding 1m by large backfilled pits that were probably related to the 19th century brickworks to the west.

Cambridge, 45–86 Eastfield, East Chesterton

TL 4656 6037 (OA East Report 2016)

A Greef

Evaluation identified a series of prehistoric ditches, gullies, pits and postholes relating to settlement activity, with a dense complex of inter-cutting features. Pottery recovered from these features dates from the Early to Late Iron Age and was associated with a well preserved assemblage of faunal remains dominated by cattle and pig. Other artefacts recovered include a small group of residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints, fragments of fired clay and burnt stone. A small excavation area was also opened, centred upon a medieval metal surface; possibly a yard area or track associated with the known medieval moated site to the south.

Cambridge, Cambridge Biomedical Campus

TL45944 5461 (CAU report 1334)

M Wood

Archaeological investigations were undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at Plots 8 and 9 for BellatRx Inc. at the Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge. Although work was carried out on two plots, these were excavated as a single entity. An area totalling 1.52ha was machine stripped revealing archaeology ranging in date from the Bronze Age through to the Post-Medieval period, including multi-phase boundary ditches, unusual funerary monuments and cremations dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Cambridge, Central Range, New Museums site

TL 4496 5825 (CAU report 1354)

R Newman

Archaeological monitoring of four window samples and three boreholes was undertaken in advance of Phase 3 of redevelopment at the New Museums site, Cambridge. A range of archaeological deposits were encountered during the course of this work, including a substantial masonry rubble and mortar deposit

that contained several fragments of glazed floor tile. This material is likely to have been derived from an adjacent Augustinian Friary that was partially excavated in the early 20th century.

Cambridge, Chemistry for Health Care Building

TL 4539 5761 (CAU report 1334)

M Wood

Archaeological evaluation on the site of a new base-ment building on Union Road, Cambridge in March revealed evidence of very low levels of activity from at least the medieval period onwards. Though there are four small features recorded as possible earlier pits, they are most likely natural silt patches or tree throws and contained no finds. Medieval agricultural activity in this area, as it becomes part of the Cambridge East Fields, is signified by a furrow aligned east-west across the site, which contained a sherd of late medieval green glazed pottery. This was followed by a period of intensive post medieval activity. Following enclosure in 1807, this part of Cambridge was rapidly built up. The 1888 OS map shows a row of houses occupying the street frontage of the site, all of which were demolished by the early 1980s.

Cambridge, Fishers Lane, Cherry Hinton

TL 4889 5661 (OA East Report 1913)

K Nicholls

Excavation revealed several phases of activity spanning the medieval to modern periods. The earliest features date from the late 12th to 14th century and include extensive quarry pitting for chalk extraction. Four boundary ditches – possibly the continuation of similar ditches excavated at the nearby Colville Road site to the south-east – and a post-built structure with associated cesspit also date from this phase. A north-east to south-west aligned plot lying perpendicular to the road was revealed that contained a chalk building platform, a beamslot structure and a chalk yard surface. These features produced no dating evidence but clearly overlay the earlier quarry pits. A new phase of quarrying in the 16th and 17th centuries was in evidence to the south of the site, while modern rubbish pits were present across the excavation area.

Cambridge, Hatherdene Close, Cherry Hinton

TL 4841 5761 (OA East Report 2045)

S Ladd

Excavation was undertaken of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery first identified by evaluation in 2007. Over 120 skeletons of 5th–6th century date were excavated, two found in round barrows and many with grave goods including jewellery (brooches, wrist clasps, beads) and weaponry (shield bosses, spear heads and ferules and several shield decorations, possibly re-used as jewellery). A striking number of the inhumations were stacked or buried together in multiple graves. Roman inhumation burials and cremations and associated enclosures were also excavated; subsequently becoming the focus for the later cemetery. An undated post-built structure appeared to be integral to the layout of the cemetery. Middle Saxon pits

and ditches were located in the north-east of the site, close to the settlement around Church End.

Cambridge, Jesus College

TL 4498 5895 (CAU Report 1347)

C Cessford

A series of five test pits were excavated as part of the St. John's College Archaeology Summer School. This revealed the presence of a substantial alluvial sequence, plus residual Romano-British and 10th–15th century ceramics suggesting that although peripheral the area was utilised during these periods. The bulk of the features and material relate date to the 19th–20th century and relate to the early 19th century development of Lower Park Street by Jesus College as college servant's housing. The area investigated fell within the back yards/gardens of these properties; various walls, paths and other were encountered as well as a substantial 'household clearance' deposit of c. 1870–1900.

Cambridge, land south of Dame Mary Archer Way

TL 4617 5458 (OA East Report 2023)

P Moan

During evaluation, the continuation of Early Roman field systems previously identified to the north were found, along with a small sub-rectangular enclosure interpreted as either a hayrick or a structure used as seasonal shelter for shepherds. A number of post-medieval boundary ditches were also recorded.

Cambridge, land at the Former Rosemary Branch, 503 Coldhams Lane

TL 4848 5751 (AS report 5066)

G Barlow

An evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential dwellings. Truncation of the site appeared to be minimal; the area of the garden on the north-eastern side of the site being least disturbed. The evaluation recorded undated features (two pits and a ditch) and an early Iron Age pit.

Cambridge, land at the Leper Chapel, Newmarket Road

TL 4719 5947 OA East Report 2019)

G Rees

Evaluation was undertaken following a geophysical resistivity and ground penetrating radar survey earlier in the year. A possible limestone trackway was revealed running from the northern boundary of the churchyard towards the brook in the east. A single medieval pit or posthole and a boundary ditch were also uncovered. A thick buried soil was found in the trenches towards the Newmarket Road end of the site. This was interpreted as a buried soil built up from agricultural use, sporadic flooding and deposition of domestic refuse during the medieval period, possibly stabilising in the post-medieval period. Two sub-rectangular mortar, gravel and stone footings were uncovered in this layer, whilst an early medieval ditch and two postholes were uncovered below

it. The majority of the finds date to the medieval period, between the 11th and 16th centuries, when the site was known to have lain close to both the Leper Hospital and the site of the Stourbridge Fair.

Cambridge, land north of Teversham Drift

TL 4926 5801 (STRAT)

J Gater

A geophysical survey carried out on land north of Teversham Drift, Cherry Hinton identified a number of anomalies thought to represent archaeological features. The survey was carried out in advance of proposals to develop the site for residential purposes on land currently in use for agricultural purposes, however it is immediately adjacent to Cambridge Airport. The proposed development area covers approximately 48 hectares of land with an underlying geology of West Melbury Chalk with no recorded superficial deposits.

Cambridge, Mill Road Cemetery

TL 49169 58397 (OA East Report 2005)

J Fairbairn

A watching brief was undertaken to coincide with the revealing of the complete outer foundation plan of the former mortuary chapel. This work showed that the foundations of the chapel were in good condition and that part of the building had originally had a lower floor level, resulting in the preservation of a part of the internal fabric of the building in this area. It was also noted that a tower, larger and heavier than that shown in the original designs, had probably caused the building to become unstable.

Cambridge, Perse Upper School

TL 4618 5580 (OA East Report 1930)

R Webb

Evaluation revealed a series of undated, though probably prehistoric or Roman, ditches on the same north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east alignment as those of the coaxial field system identified in the Addenbrooke's area to the south and Clay Farm to the south-west. Two post-medieval ditches were also uncovered on a similar alignment to ditches discovered during previous work in 2008 and 2012.

Cambridge, Stephen Perse Foundation

TL 4538 5754 (AA 2016/009)

M Emra & C Meckseper

Three trenches were excavated in the grounds of the Stephen Perse Foundation School in Union Road in Cambridge. The trenches revealed a medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch or furrow, related to the agricultural use of the area prior to the development of New Town. One segment of the ditch contained a possible post-medieval jetton. Two trenches also revealed a thick garden soil and the root bowls and bedding trenches of garden features related to Panton House, an early 19th century villa which is still part of the school.

Cambridge, Sun Street/Nos 64–68 Newmarket Road

TL 4896 5928 (OA East Report 2050)

C Thatcher

Excavation revealed medieval pits, possible quarries and a probable ditch terminal that largely date to the mid-13th to the end of the 14th century, although sherds of late 14th–16th century pottery were also recovered. Post-medieval to modern activity was represented by a number of layers and pits, in addition to brick foundations and a brick-lined well, the latter producing a significant assemblage of 19th century pottery. This collection includes examples of Collegiate ceramics that originated from at least three, and possibly four, different Cambridge colleges.

Cambridge, WYNG Gardens, Thompson's Lane

TL 4482 5896 (CAU report 1332)

C Cessford

Archaeological excavations revealed that a Middle/Late Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age palaeochannel of the river Cam dated by dendrochronology had good waterlogged preservation, but negligible evidence of human activity. This was followed by alluvial flood deposits dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age, again with relatively little evidence for a human presence in the immediate vicinity. Three phases of Romano-British activity, spanning the late 1st to mid/late 4th centuries, included the rear boundary of the lower town/suburban settlement fronting onto Bridge Street, waterside activity and an area of inhumation burials. After a further period marked by natural alluviation the area was reclaimed in the 11th–12th centuries, probably linked to the enclosure of the area by the King's Ditch in the mid-12th century. During the 13th–15th centuries there is relatively sparse evidence for activity, the area was probably part of the garden or curtilage meadow of a property with its main occupational focus to the west. Occupation increased markedly in the 16th century, when the area was sub-divided into nine plots, probably after St. John's College acquired the site in 1533. There is evidence for communal facilities shared between the plots, including a stone-lined cesspit and a well. Later there was further investment in the early/mid-17th century, with the construction of a new communal well and privy, plus an associated drain. In the 1791–95 the area was converted into a garden and later in 1911 a terrace of buildings was constructed.

Cambridge, West's Garage

TL46495898 (PCA Report R12303)

M Jones

Evaluation was undertaken in two phases; one pre-demolition of the garage buildings and one post-demolition. The second phase of evaluation consisted of four roughly square trenches located in areas of suitable ground. Archaeological features and associated layers were present in each of the trenches. Trench 3 identified a floor surface and associated clunch wall, as well as two wells and areas of quarry pitting. Further wells were identified in Trenches 5 and

6, both of which showed evidence for being 'capped off' following their disuse. The features identified on the site may represent a continuation of the bur-gage plot system, as identified in previous sites in the area. These plots were commonly split into 'zones' with a primary dwelling at the head of the property, followed by accessory buildings, with the backyards consisting of firstly an area set aside for domestic/craft based activities and then finally an area for horticultural usage at the rear of the property. This is something which is potentially reflected in the evidence provided on the current site.

Caxton, land at Ermine Street

TL 3023 5894 (PCA report 12394)

S Porter & M Lees

The evaluation identified three plough furrows in the centre of the site aligned east to west. These corresponded with the ridge and furrow visible on the surface of the development area. Post-medieval CBM and glass fragments were recovered from these features. The evaluation failed to identify any archaeologically significant features or deposits despite the proximity of the site to the 1st century AD Roman Road later known as Ermine Street.

Christchurch, land off Church Road, Christchurch Memorial Hall

TL 4938 9649 (ALL Report 2016/056)

F Johnson

Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2016 following the demolition of the existing structures on at Christchurch Memorial Hall significant modern disturbance, however, the footprints of the former 19th century structures were identified in trenches 2 and 3 at the Memorial Hall.

Christchurch, Green Lane

TL 4946 9648 (ALL)

F Johnson

Archaeological evaluation carried out on land at Green Lane in 2016 in advance of planning proposals for development for residential purposes. Three evaluation trenches were excavated at Green Lane containing six linear features of an unknown date.

Colne, Bluntisham Road

TL 3714 7566 (HA)

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land identified several archaeological remains. These consisted of prehistoric possibly Iron Age, ditch and pit, Romano-British ditches. A post-medieval pond and modern orchard related tree throws were also identified.

Cottenham, Mitchell Hill Common

TL4819 7046 (CAU Report 1364)

J Tabor

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land comprised geophysical survey and aerial photographic assessment as well as trial trenching. Investigations revealed archaeological re-

mains of varying character and date, which occurred both as relatively well-defined 'sites' and as dispersed features. Of the former, an area of potential Middle Bronze Age settlement activity was recorded at Chear Fen, whilst pits and postholes associated with a plough soil scatter of burnt flint represent the possible remnants of a 'burnt mound' feature. Also noted were enclosures and associated pits and postholes indicating an Iron Age settlement site. Prehistoric remains of a more dispersed character comprised isolated/discrete features or small clusters of features – including a watering hole of probable Late Bronze Age date – and appear to effectively represent a continuation of the prehistoric landscape recorded at the adjacent Gravel Diggers site. Roman ditches were recorded – with the notable exception of Chear Fen – and appear to form part of a radial pattern of land division associated with the Mitchell Hill Farm Roman settlement to the south-west. Significantly, no evidence of Roman settlement was encountered and it seems that this is confined to the area around the present day farm. Finally, post-medieval features are largely restricted to drainage ditches/trenches and field boundary ditches related to agricultural activity (probably post-enclosure).

Cottenham, land east of Rampton Road

TL4420 6780 (MOLAN 17/02)

J Walford

A magnetometer survey was undertaken over c. 13ha of land east of Rampton Road, Cottenham in support of a proposal to develop the land. The survey identified an enclosure complex of probable Roman date with a number of outlying ditches and pits. Medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow was also identified. This was followed by an archaeological evaluation revealing a large enclosure ditch and multiple smaller ditches. The features corresponded well with the anomalies recorded in the earlier geophysical survey and they appear to have been part of a Roman farmstead dating from perhaps the late 1st century AD although a few residual Iron Age pottery sherds were present. Pottery included an assemblage of regionally traded wares including mortaria.

Croxton, Croxton Park

TL 2506 5935 (AAL Report)

C Tooze

The site lies within the scheduled earthwork remains of Croxton deserted medieval village (NHLE: 1006783) and Croxton Park registered park and garden (NHLE: 1000491). Croxton Park also contains a Grade II* registered mid-18th century house and walled garden and also the 12th century Saint James Church. The project revealed fairly modern dumped deposits and made ground, as well as showing the continuation of the above ground 17th to mid-19th century curved brick ha-ha was located further towards the south than is visible above ground.

Doddington, 7 Wimblington Road

TL 4049 9099 (AA Report 2016/122)

D Ingham

An archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the rear of No 7 Wimblington Road was requested due to the high potential for prehistoric and Roman features in the area. The development proposal was limited to a single house with garage. The evaluation comprised a single trench within which an undated ditch was encountered. The ditch was aligned roughly north-south and contained a single fill with no finds. The profile of the ditch towards the western edge suggested a second feature that lay outside the evaluation area.

Downham, land Adjacent to 6 School Lane

TL 5250 8417 (AS report 5076)

G Barlow

The evaluation revealed two features, a post medieval or modern pit and an 18th/19th century ditch. The pit was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained ceramic building material and a clay pipe stem fragment. The ditch yielded 18–19th century pottery, was linear in form and was oriented NE-SW; with moderately sloping sides and also contained ceramic building material. Fragments of glass were also recovered during the evaluation.

Dry Drayton, Park Street

TL 5381 2620 (AAL Report)

Evaluation undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission revealed an area of some archaeological interest to the northwest of the site with archaeological preserved 0.80m beneath the ground level within Trench 2. A bone pin, several medieval pottery fragments and a block of ceramic building material was found within a single ditch. The other ditch within Trench 2 was archaeologically sterile. To the east, archaeological features encountered in trench 1 were of a modern date, with a successfully identified feature shown on a 1900 OS map. This was found along with a series of pits containing poultry remains that are associated to the modern small holding that had been recently demolished.

Dry Drayton, No. 41 Park Street

TL 38167 62032 (OA East Report 2011)

M Kwiatkowska

Three medieval ditches and a shallow post-medieval pond or garden feature were revealed by the evaluation. The medieval ditches were probably related to the earthwork remains of the 12th to 15th-century manor and park, whilst the post-medieval pond was probably associated with the subsequent manor house, which was rebuilt in the 1670s.

Earith, Hermitage Road

TL 3902 7536 (MOLAN 16/63)

A Reid

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land at the site, a single undated

ditch terminal was identified and layers of post-medieval made-up ground deposits were noted in the northern part of the field.

Ellington, land west of Brook Farm

TL 1550 7210 (PCA report R12473)

A Pullen

Evaluation comprising geophysical survey, aerial photographic assessment and archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land at the site. The earliest activity comprised a number of Mid to Late Roman ditches aligned approximately east south-east to west north-west. The largest of these features together are thought to represent a trackway. A smaller ditch feature was observed to the north and parallel to this probable trackway. The large ditch features had been clearly identified by aerial photography. Generally, the limited amount of finds retrieved from these features reflects the distance from areas of settlement. Extensive later archaeological activity is represented by numerous intercutting Late Medieval to Modern quarry pits. Much of this quarrying probably relates to construction activity in nearby Ellington village during Post-Medieval times. The study site seems to have continued to be subject to small scale quarrying of natural sand and gravel deposits up until modern times.

Elton, Black Horse Pub

TL 5089 9346 (AAL Report)

Evaluation undertaken in advance of a planning application for an extension to an existing car park. The trenching revealed a site of some archaeological potential with the archaeological remains indicated past activity most likely related to farming or agricultural practises.

Ely, 29a High Street

TL 4461 7882 (PDA)

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to redevelop the site, archaeological finds and features included possible boundary ditches, pits, post holes and one well with dates which ranged from the 12th–17th centuries. Two structural post holes to the west of the excavation could indicate the presence of a structure related to the early street front development along the High Street. Finds included Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery, pot boilers and post-medieval brick. No features or finds from any earlier periods were found.

Ely, land east of 22 Lower Road, Stuntney

TL 5550 7806 (AS report 6580)

G Barlow & P Thompson

A former river course roddon lay adjacent to the site, which is on an area of raised ground. This water course was an active feature during the Roman period and a Roman settlement site, possibly a dock, is recorded to the west of it. Medieval settlement at Stuntney also lay to the north, and the site also had a potential for remains relating to this historic settlement. The settlement grew up at the end of the

Stuntney Causeway which crossed the lower-lying fenland across to the Isle of Ely. The site lies on an area of raised ground and had a potential for Roman and medieval remains. In the event plough furrows were recorded in all three trenches. Moderate to heavily abraded medieval (mid 12th–14th century) pottery was found within a furrow and the subsoil. Most interesting was the medieval silver cross penny (1092–1095AD) found in the furrow.

Ely, G&J Peck Ltd Lisle Lane

TL 5478 8037 (OA East Report 2002)

L Bush

Evaluation identified two parallel ditches of probable post-medieval or early modern date along with more recent overburden that contained brick, 16th–18th century pottery and a mid-19th century bone toothbrush.

Ely, Barton Road Car Park

TL 5406 8006 (OA East Report 2010)

G Clarke

Evaluation revealed a substantial boundary ditch, of Middle or Late Saxon origin, in addition to a buried soil that was cut by a smaller boundary ditch dating to the late medieval period.

Ely, land north of Cam Drive

TL 5437 8174 (OA East Report 2051)

P Moan

As part of the Northwest Ely development, excavation of a 0.8ha parcel of land uncovered a large Middle Bronze Age watering hole, a Romano-British field system and part of a Roman settlement. The settlement features included a large segmented ring ditch, from which an assemblage of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was recovered. Overlying part of the settlement was an extensive spread of midden material that contained Mid to Late Roman pottery including Nene Valley wares. Also recovered from the spread were two Early Roman coins and large fragments of quern stone.

Eynesbury Hardwicke, land between the railway line, St Neots Road and Potton Road

TL 1902 5837 (AS report 5210 & 5214)

C Cox & J Walker

A programme of assessment including geophysical survey, an assessment of aerial imagery and evaluation were undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes. The survey identified four positive trending linear anomalies (1–4) that are of potential archaeological significance. A further positive anomaly was observed in the west of the survey area that corresponds to an historic field boundary (5). A series of parallel positive linear responses of varying amplitudes can be seen in the data (6), which may represent ploughed-out medieval ridge and furrow, or alternatively, may represent modern plough marks. The evaluation revealed an undated ditch in Trenches 5 and 10, and an undated pit was recorded in Trench 5. Early finds were sparse.

A residual late medieval (14th–16th century) sherd was found within Furrow (Trench 1) and within the topsoil. The evaluation revealed furrows associated with a ridge and furrow field system identified during the previous geophysical survey. Though the latter records the furrows extensively across the site they were only evident in Trenches 1, 3, 5 - 6 and 8 - 10. The furrows consistently contained post-medieval (17th–18th century pottery) and modern (19th–20th) century pottery. The features mapped during the aerial photographic survey and geophysical survey were not readily evident in the trenches. Only F1004/F1002 (Trench 10) correlated with geophysical survey Anomaly No.1.

Fenstanton, 9A Church Lane

TL 3191 6868 (PCAL Report 1606)

R Savage & J Sleep

Evaluation undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission revealed the presence of archaeological remains grouped into three broad phases. The earliest phase of activity dates from the Bronze Age, potentially associated with a known later prehistoric settlement towards the north-east of the modern village, but this phase has been extensively disturbed by later occupation and is now largely represented by redeposited artefacts in later features. The second phase of occupation is of Roman date and includes the most reliably-dated features. The overall layout of the Roman features is suggestive of an agricultural landscape with a pattern of parallel ditches, potentially forming part of the Roman rectilinear field system, incorporating artificial water sources, already discovered in the neighbourhood. Human remains discovered in two of the Roman features are likely to have been redeposited from disturbed earlier graves. A third phase of activity on the site dates from the Saxo-Norman period. 11th to 12th century artefacts were retrieved from two features cutting the subsoil which seals the Roman features, but pottery of this date and later was also retrieved, with earlier material, from features sealed by the subsoil, indicating that the site has been extensively disturbed.

Fenstanton, Cambridge Road

TL 3188 6811 (AA Report 2016/70)

L Turner

Trial trench evaluation, metal detector survey and earthwork survey identified a series of features located in the western half of site. These comprised multiple boundary or enclosure ditches, several pits and some post holes. Most features contained relatively large quantities of artefacts including brooch, coins, pottery and building materials, dating mainly to the 2nd and 3rd century AD Roman period. Dateable Roman features and finds become less dense towards the centre and south-east corner of the site before increasing again in the north-east corner. The earthwork survey recorded a large curvilinear bank with three subsidiary parallel banks, and a small elliptical mound, in the northern half of the site. The date of

these is unclear, it could be a medieval headland, or pre-date the medieval/post-medieval period.

Fordham, Fordham Primary School

TL 6337 7081 (OA East Report 1921)

M Webster

Excavation revealed Late Saxon boundary ditches, previously identified during an earlier adjacent excavation, and a sunken-featured building. A number of medieval pits and remains of a fence line were also found, in addition to a series of later medieval ditches and pits and post medieval/modern quarries.

Fordham, Fordham Abbey

TL 5630 2696 (BA R1150)

M Brook

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop the land revealed three phases of activity on the site. Three phases of activity were identified; phase I, related to the single archaeological feature on the site. The gully was sealed by alluvial deposits and sadly was undated, however the construction of this gully pre-dates a historic inundation event that formed the alluvial layer above it (Phase II). Phase II related to the alluvial deposits associated with the nearby River Snail. The river is located approximately 200m east of the site. These alluvial deposits likely relate to sediments that have been deposited during flood conditions in the past. Phase III is associated with the pre-existing buildings that were present on the site which were recently demolished. The foundation runs of these buildings were present in two of the trenches. The demolition also resulted in the spread of a demolition layer across the central area of the site.

Fowlmere, The Willows, Long Lane

TL 4194 4619 (OA East Report 2017)

N Gilmour

Despite the relatively large number of features investigated within the excavation, very few finds were recovered. Apart from a possible beamslot, little evidence of domestic occupation was found and it is probable that the ditches and possible posthole lines represent land division, probably for small-scale agriculture, during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Gamlingay, Brookfield House, Green End

TL 2338 5209 (GAG)

M Collings

Between the 12th and 13th March 2016 the Gamlingay Archaeology Group excavated a 1m x 1m test pit at Brookfield House. The excavation produced large quantities of medieval pottery and some modern finds from a much disturbed garden topsoil. Two shallow features at the surface of the subsoil were recorded but not fully excavated because they extended beyond the sections of the test-pit. They contained no datable finds, a small quantity of ceramic building material fragments came from the topsoil.

Godmanchester, land at Corpus Christi Lane

TL 2443 7622 (PCA report R12345)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

An evaluation carried out in response to a planning condition for residential development revealed a small number of residual prehistoric struck flints found in later cut features, highlight very low-level activity in the vicinity during the Early Neolithic and later periods. The evaluation revealed a dense complex of Roman settlement-related features including boundary and drainage ditches, disturbed ancient soil layers as well as areas of intercutting pits. The finds assemblages from these features are indicative of settlement activity and include large quantities of Roman pottery of 1st to mid-3rd Century date, animal bone and shell, ceramic building material and slag. The finds suggest a possible focus on light industrial work including metalworking and butchery. The location of the evaluation site is approximately 100m beyond the west gate of the walled Roman town of Durovigutum, and within 50m of the Roman road linking the town to a major settlement at Sandy. The findings of the evaluation demonstrate the site was used for roadside settlement and light industrial activity which probably served both the inhabitants of the site and those of the adjacent town.

Godmanchester, rear of McCartney House, Roman Way

TL 1847 7613 (AAL Report)

J Johnson

Archaeological evaluation comprising 2 20m x 1.8m trenches encountered a single large linear feature of possible medieval date.

Great Gransden, Great Gransden Post Mill

TL 27714 55519 (OA East Report 1902)

J Fairbairn

A photographic survey was undertaken concentrating on the internal aspects of the building, including mill machinery and graffiti attributed to former mill owners.

Guilden Morden, 2 Church Street

TL 2793 4413 (AS report 6803)

Z Pozorski

Monitoring and recording undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission. The majority of the features recorded during the monitoring were modern pits. A modern well and undated pits and ditches were also recorded. Most interesting was the Saxon annular loom weight recovered from the topsoil. Such weights form part of a warp-weighted loom, and this particular example has the impressions of finger-tips.

Guilden Morden, land south of Thompsons Meadow

TL2810843846 (HN Report 995)

M Sycamore

Field evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals for residential development. Ten trenches were excavated across the site, ten features were en-

countered across the site including a late Iron Age to Roman pit in trench 1, a possible Roman ditch in trench 2 and a late Iron Age to Roman pit from trench 9. The remaining linear ditches and pits were undated. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed in trenches 4, 8 and 10. No evidence for any features or deposits dating from other periods was recorded.

Hardwick, Wallis' Farm

TL 3689 5819

C Cox

Limited aerial photographic assessment of the immediate area surrounding Wallis's Farm in advance of proposals to develop the site for residential purposes. Potential Iron Age to Roman features were recorded as well as some ridge and furrow.

Hinxton, Hinxton Grange

TL 4999 4671 (AS WYAS report 2910)

E Brunning

Geophysical survey covering approximately 120 hectares was carried out on agricultural land identified previously unknown prehistoric barrows, pits and trackways have been identified, alongside Second World War defences. It is highly likely that these features are related to HER monuments which surround the survey area. Within the survey area, a number of possible archaeological anomalies have been detected, and are likely to have an archaeological origin due to the archaeology within the wider landscape. Some ridge and furrow has been detected to the southwestern extent of the site.

Histon and Impington, Big Dig

TL440632 (HIVSAG)

D Oates

A series of five Big Dig weekends were carried out between April and August 2016 in the villages of Histon and Impington. The project involved over 200 members of the community with a total of 28 test pits excavated. Finds recovered included Mesolithic to Bronze Age worked flint, pottery from the Bronze Age through to the Victorian period, much evidence of sheep husbandry and a single Roman coin. Finds of middle Anglo-Saxon pottery confirmed the locations of the original villages near the two churches. A reduction of arable cultivation in the medieval period and evidence of emparkment of the Impington Hall estate were also observed.

Huntingdon, All Saints Church

TL 2377 7184 (PCA report 12414)

M-A Slater

Archaeological monitoring mainly identified disarticulated human remains within modern made ground which had previously been disturbed by earlier drains. An undisturbed layer was seen in the deeper drain trenches, containing a potentially articulated skull which was left *in situ*.

Huntingdon, land at Edward House

TL 2373 7138 (MAS)

S Williams

A programme of trenched field evaluation was undertaken during December prior to development of the site for housing. This programme of work concluded that Roman period quarry pits were evident across most of the site area and which had possibly been 're-used' sometime later in the Saxon period. A solitary post-medieval pit was recorded and a thin gravel layer which sealed the site and associated with the landscaping of this area during the early 20th century when Edward House was constructed.

Huntingdon, land between Ferrar's Road, Dryden's Walk and Edison Bell Way

TL 2349 7210 (OA East Report 1887)

N Cox

Evaluation found a buried soil horizon, of possibly late medieval or post-medieval date, in the northern and central eastern parts of the development area, which was cut by a small number of features. Evidence of a large former water channel of the Barrack Brook running east to west across the centre of the development area was also found.

Isleham, land at 52 to 56 West Street

TL 6385 7417 (AS report 5272)

M Blagg-Newsome

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified residual Roman sherds from several pits. The subsoil contained an iron knife blade of probable early Roman date. Residual medieval sherds, a medieval brick fragments and a lead weight of probable medieval to post medieval date were also recovered from the subsoil. Three late post medieval (18th–19th century) pits were located in two trenches. One of these trenches contained a clunch and flint wall. The construction cut for wall truncated the subsoil. Its fill contained 18th–19th century ceramic building material. The flint wall is not recorded on historic cartographic maps dating from the late 19th century suggesting that the wall was demolished by this time. A pit yielded an iron nail of post medieval date.

Isleham, land to north-east of 1 Ellwoods Close

TL 6443 7460 (SACIC 2016/006 & 2016/046)

T Schofield

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes recorded a number of features primarily of a Roman and Saxon date. The Roman period is represented by two ditches containing pottery and ceramic building material and appears to indicate primarily agricultural activity. However, the discovery of several fragments of metalworking also indicates light industry in the area. There is evidence the ditches subsequently silted up as the site fell out of use. This was followed by two ditches on a different alignment from the Saxon period, suggesting a break in activity. Finds analysis indicated some animal butchery and food

processing was carried out near the site. A subsequent excavation identified residual Romano-British finds, comprising re-used ceramic building material, located in the fills of Mid-Saxon to medieval features, which collectively suggest a substantial Roman structure is located in the vicinity. Intensive occupation of the site probably began in the Middle Saxon period with pottery recovered in fairly high quantities from the fills of ditches and pits. Occupation continued into the Late Saxon period with a series of substantial parallel and perpendicular enclosures, some of which were recut on similar alignments. A series of pits were later backfilled with domestic rubbish including small finds. Agricultural activity continued on site into the medieval period with new ditches being cut along similar alignments to the earlier field boundary arrangements and ploughing activity was further witnessed. Boundary ditch re-arrangement is also apparent in the medieval period with evidence of intercutting ditches. Large intercutting storage pits located inside the central enclosure ditch were later reused as receptacles for rubbish, some with multiple fills, including a tip layer of mussel shell and an articulated dog skeleton. Evidence for post-medieval and modern activity was scarce, with a series of post-holes orientated on a similar alignment to the current boundary configuration and a single curvilinear gully present.

Isleham, land at Pound Lane

TL 6435 7467 (PDA)

An archaeological earthwork survey immediately northeast of the earthworks associated with the 12th Century priory at Isleham failed to reveal any visible features while the evaluation identified possible boundary ditches, pits, post holes and land clearance/garden features. All features appear to date from the early to middle medieval period. Finds included possible Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery. No features or finds from any earlier periods were found during this programme of archaeological works.

Isleham, 32–34 Church Lane

TL6435 7467 (BA)

M Brook

Excavation revealed seven phases of occupation with the majority of activity taking place in the Romano-British period. Activity on the site ceases from the end of the Romano-British period until the later medieval and post-medieval periods where Isleham begins to expand and the village development begins to encroach on the fen environment. The vast majority of the features and finds on the site relate to an intensive phase of activity during the 1st–2nd Century. The site formed part of the agricultural field system at the edge of the former fen environment (potentially for damp grazing) associated with nearby settlement probably located to the south. Two enclosures are evident dating to this phase however one is cut by the other. Evidence from the later Roman period shows a redefinition of the site, showing a move from agriculture to potential strip quarrying. The medieval

period on the site is represented by limited activity. The expansion of the nearby Priory saw a rise in the number of buildings constructed in the area which can be seen in the evidence of quarrying activity. The post medieval phase is characterised by the shift in the land divisions seen in previous phases. One section of undated features is believed to relate to an Early Roman enclosure system identified in the Early Roman phase.

Little Abington, Cambridge International School

TL7300 5600 (Magnitude Surveys)

C Harris

A gradiometer survey and a targeted earth resistance survey were successfully completed and identified several anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin. Positive magnetic responses were identified corresponding to the possible Neolithic long barrow previously identified from aerial photographs, a positive magnetic response for a substantial circular anomaly was also noted northwest of the long barrow and interpreted as a possible henge monument. Neither feature were identified on the earth resistance survey. Anomalies reflecting natural soil variation and modern structures were also detected.

TL 5226 4960 (OA East Report 1956)

L Bush

Evaluation trenching confirmed the presence of a probable Neolithic henge monument, which had originally been identified by geophysical survey. A small number of north-west to south-east aligned ditches of possible Middle Bronze Age date were uncovered, along with a broad colluvial spread at the base of the slope and a large solution hollow. A small assemblage of Early Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, Neolithic struck flint and animal bone was recovered from the site.

Linton, land off Horseheath Road

TL 5725 4682 (OA East Report 1970)

L Bush

Evaluation, following on from geophysical survey, confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age barrow within the centre of which was a crouched burial. Two further parallel linear geophysical anomalies, originally interpreted as possible agricultural remains, proved to be the remnants of a Neolithic cursus. A small number of other ditches were also revealed across the site. Artefactual remains were dominated by flintworking, with fragments of Middle to Late Bronze Age flint being recovered from the central and upper fills of the barrow ditch.

Littleport, land at Orchard Lodge, 8a Ely Road

TL 5636 8628 (FA Report 1130)

T Michaels

Evaluation revealed the presence of three undated linear features in Trenches 3 and 5. The two features present in Trench 3 were similar in appearance and orientation to each other and were located less than 0.7m apart. Given the similarities, it is possible that these two linears are likely to be contemporary rather

than representing the migration or realignment of a boundary. The feature in Trench 5 had the appearance of a former hedgerow. The linear features most likely represent land division or agricultural activity.

Littleport, New Cemetery Site, Camel Road

TL 5672 8775 (CAU Report 1367)

Excavation, following on from an evaluation undertaken in 2013, revealed archaeological material dating from the Middle Iron Age through to the Early Roman period. This material consisted of a series of dumps of industrial salt-production waste material. No associated features could be identified within the excavation area, even after further removal of capping deposits, therefore production is assumed to have taken place in the immediate vicinity. The site yielded a substantial finds assemblage of saltern-associated briquetage, as well as small amounts of animal bone, salt slag and pottery.

Littleport, No. 16 Station Road

TL 5706 8691 (OA East Report 1997)

A Haskins

Evaluation revealed evidence for Roman salt production, including an assemblage of briquetage, a possible *in situ* structure and patches of burning, all located c. 1.5m below modern ground level. Although not fully excavated, the presence of a potentially *in situ* structure suggests that this was part of a much larger saltern site. An associated Romano-British pottery assemblage, including some imported wares, suggests activity was taking place on the site during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD. A number of sherds of medieval pottery, including Grimston ware (AD 1200–1500), were found within the layers sealing the saltern.

Little Paxton, Little Paxton Primary School

TL 1888 6239 (OA East Report 1968)

N Cox

Evaluation revealed a series of medieval features dating to the 12th–13th century. Pits, gullies and finds recovered from the southernmost trench suggest peripheral settlement activity, with a number of inter-cutting features yielding small quantities of pottery, animal bone, charcoal and charred cereals. To the north, a series of closely spaced, shallow parallel linear gullies were revealed, possibly representing cultivation beds. Part of a large probable sand and gravel quarry pit of uncertain date was also uncovered.

Little Paxton, land at Little Paxton Cemetery

TL 1787 6322 (OA East Report 1969)

N Cox

Evaluation revealed four ditches and a gully, together with two postholes, most of which were located in the south-east corner of the site. Despite a dearth of dating evidence, two of the ditches broadly align upon mapped linear cropmarks associated with an extensive cropmark complex immediately to the south, which is possibly Iron Age or Romano-British in origin.

Little Shelford, 25 Church Street

TL 4524 5162 (AS report 5067)

M Blagg-Newsome & Higgs K

Evaluation undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for residential development revealed an undated ditch and two modern pits. One of the modern pits may represent a quarry pit with a sequence of tipped fills.

Longstanton, Mills Lane

TL 4030 6607 (PCA report 12546)

M-A Slater

Evaluation was carried out on land at Mills Lane in support of plans to construct residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping. The evaluation identified a number of ditches, many of which probably had their origins in the medieval period and continued in use through the post medieval period. St. Michaels Lane to the south-east (and possibly Mills Lane to the north-west) is likely to have been present in the medieval period and the ditches aligned perpendicular and parallel to these roads are thought to represent medieval plot divisions. A concentration of heavily truncated pits dating from the 12th–15th century A.D in the western half of the site and two postholes in the eastern half indicate nearby settlement activity.

Manea, Manea Colony

TL 5127 9184 (CAU report 1306)

M Brittain

Evaluation was carried out by a team of volunteers as part of the Ouse Washes Landscape Partnership Scheme on the site of Manea Colony. The work was undertaken between September and October 2016 and included field walking and surface collection over a 1.6ha area of harvested and ploughed arable land. The project revealed 80 archaeological features including undated marling pits, 19th century pits and structural features relating to the colony and 20th century animal burials and pits.

Orwell, Orwell village

TL 3623 5044 (OLHS)

S Miller

Test pitting was carried out on 18 pits located around the village of Orwell. The test pits revealed Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post medieval finds. Fieldwalking was also carried out on a field south of Fisher Lane. Approximately 8kgs of Romano-British and medieval material was collected during the field walking, including a Roman coin and conical lead gaming piece.

Over, Willingham Road

TL 3800 7037 (MOLA 16/43)

S Egan

Evaluation confirmed the features identified in a previous geophysical survey of the site. The features consist of the remains of a 19th century windmill and relic furrows.

Rampton, Church End

TL 4286 6805 (OA East Report 1923)

K Nicholls

Evaluation revealed a series of ditches sealed by a buried soil horizon. Most of the ditches were found to contain Late Saxon or medieval pottery, although the majority probably date to the 12th to 13th century. Most of the ditches were small in size and may have been related to a water meadow system, while a larger ditch located at the southern end of the site probably represents a roadside boundary. The features uncovered appear to have been broadly contemporary with the church to the north and the DMV and Anarchy castle to the east.

Rampton, HEFA Test Pits

TL4260 6790 (ACA)

Test pitting was carried out in Rampton for the third year. Four test pits yielded evidence for on-site Romano-British activity which now may suggest that all the activity identified from the test pitting may be connected as the pottery appears in a line down the centre of the village and roughly following the line of Cow Lane. A single test pit yielded Late Anglo Saxon pottery. This is the first evidence from the test pitting of Late Anglo Saxon activity close to the church. There is still evidence for contraction and settlement shift during the 14th century, the main note from the test pitting is the movement away from activity on the green to the area surrounding instead. Post medieval expansion has been noted, although this was focused away from Church End, which subsequently was only occupied again from the 20th century and later.

Sawtry, HEFA Test Pits

TL 1670 8370 (ACA)

Test pitting was carried out in Sawtry for the third year. A further 12 test pits were excavated bringing the total number of pits to 36. For the first time, evidence for Romano-British activity was recorded from two test pits in the north of the town. A test pit excavated on Fen Lane again revealed Late Anglo Saxon pottery, further supporting the notion of occupation on site here from between the 9th and 10th centuries. The 2016 medieval results support what has already been noted for the settlement at this time with at least two focal areas of activity along Fen Lane and to the north of the church, as well as extending further south. The village contracted during the later medieval, but for the first time, activity was seen to continue in the far south of the settlement and suggests that this area may have been the site for an isolated farmstead. The village continued to recover through the post medieval and by the 19th century the core of the settlement that we see today was in place.

Soham, land between 7 Station Road and Cedar Court

TL 5928 7337 (PCA report 12485)

M-A Slater

Evaluation was carried out in support of a planning

proposal to develop land for residential purposes. The principal result of the evaluation was the discovery of an 18th–19th century brick lined well which had been sealed by over 1m of dumped soil and made ground.

Soham, land between 82 and 90 Paddock Street

TL 5951 7305 (APS report 40/16)

A Failes

Evaluation was carried out in support of a planning proposal to develop land for residential purposes. The evaluation revealed three ditches and an irregular feature that may have been a pit. Only one of the ditches contained dating evidence and is likely to be modern. Finds comprised several fragments of animal bone, some oyster shells and a modern flower pot.

Soham, land north of The Shade

TL 5887 7470 (AS report 5171 & 5216)

M Blagg-Newsome *et al.* & V Monahan

Geophysical survey undertaken over 3.8 hectares of land identified a series of NE-SW positive linear anomalies in the south-eastern portion of the survey area. These probably represent the ploughed-out remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation. These features appear to respect the footpath which could indicate that the footpath has an ancient field boundary antecedent. A very weak small linear response forming an inverted 'L' shape is also of possible archaeological origin. Several probable modern anomalies were also identified.

Subsequent evaluation only confirmed some of the furrows identified in the geophysical survey. The footpath was not evident nor was the L-shaped anomaly. Archaeological features were recorded at the eastern end of the site. Prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern features were recorded. The earliest features were two pits, a ditch and an unusual metal surface dating from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. A Roman and a medieval ditch were also identified. Post medieval and modern ditches and furrows were recorded in several trenches.

Soham, Guntons Close

TL 5907 7340 (CFA MK040/16)

T Barton

Excavation carried out following an earlier evaluation in 2008 revealed postholes and a possible beam slot; those at the west end revealed series of medieval ditches cut by postholes. The paleochannel from the evaluation was found to be a large waterhole or well filled with midden material containing animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery from a nearby settlement. On the edge of the waterhole was a small pit filled with similar material and a rough line of pits and post holes running to the west which may be contemporary. Three individuals were buried face down in a line to the north, an adult female, a child of 6–8 buried with animal bone and tooth pendants and a child of 3. A bone sample dated the burials to

the Early Iron Age (756–413 cal BC) apparently contemporary with the waterhole. The rest of the site was dominated by north-south ditches of medieval date which align with plot divisions for houses fronting Station Road shown on a mid-17th century map of Soham. Pottery evidence did not provide a conclusive date for the boundaries but instead a range from the 9th to 15th centuries. A series of linear shallow gullies in one of the plots appears to represent medieval horticultural beds to the rear of the plot. Later activity was represented by a large post-medieval fence line aligned east-west and a later land boundary shown on the 20th century OS maps.

Soham, Soham Health Centre

TL 5938 7348 (APS report 63/16)

C Moulis

Evaluation comprising four trenches revealed several ditches of 10th to 12th century date. The features are likely to be part of the same Saxo-Norman field system revealed in excavations to the northeast. Finds and environmental evidence suggest close proximity to domestic and iron smithing activity. Post medieval pits and ditches were also identified on the site.

Soham, Blackberry Lane

TL 6065 7237 (AIR PS)

C Cox

Limited assessment of aerial photographs from the immediate surroundings of land allocated for residential development. Assessment carried out as part of a wider programme of archaeological investigation including geophysics and evaluation. Ridge and furrow was noted in surrounding fields.

C Harris

Geophysical survey using magnetic gradiometry carried out over four fields in advance of proposals to redevelop the site for residential purposes. A series of ferrous responses were identified and a single weak anomaly of undetermined origin.

Soham, 23–49 Fordham Road

TL 6006 7257 (ASE report 2017127)

K Heard

Excavation was carried out following trial trench evaluation in 2015. The earliest features were pits of Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age date occurred individually or in small clusters. Part of a large rectangular ditched enclosure was probably of Iron Age date. This enclosure appears to have been extended during the Roman period. Activity within the enclosure was represented by scattered pits and shallow ditches/gullies containing pottery, quernstone fragments and animal bone. The truncated remains of a small oven or kiln were found. There was possibly a small inhumation cemetery just outside the north-west corner of the Roman enclosure. Three burials (one of which was interred in a prone position) were accompanied by Roman bow brooches and contained no obviously later grave goods. Other, unfurnished, graves in the same area might also have been of this date. A localised area of

dense pitting in the western part of the former Roman enclosure produced small amounts of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery suggesting occupation within the immediate area. This same area of the site was used subsequently for the interment of two cremation burials, in vessels dated provisionally to the 5th century AD. Across the western side of the site, a total of 93 inhumations were excavated dating to the 5th–6th century. These inhumations are likely part of the known Early-Middle Saxon cemetery previously recorded on the other side of Fordham Road (CHER 07027). The inhumations are generally on a south-west to north-east orientation. Most graves, irrespective of sex or age at death, were interred with a knife, usually at the waist. Adult males were often accompanied by a spear and/or shield, and other ‘male’ grave goods included a small bucket, tweezers, whetstones, buckles, shears, a bone comb, and at least one Roman coin. Females were typically buried with items of jewellery, often polychrome strings of beads and cruciform brooches. Other ‘female’ grave goods included wrist clasps, bone pins and at least one ‘latch lifter’ or pot hook. Only two burials were accompanied by pottery vessels, both placed above the head.

Soham, Walter Gidney Pavilion

TL 5912 7322 (OA East Report 1940)

A Haskins

Evaluation identified several phases of land use. Possible Romano-British activity was represented by a ditch containing cess-like material, suggesting it was close to or within a settlement. The ditch was truncated by two Middle Saxon ditches, both of which produced pottery, animal bone, fired clay and shell. A further Middle Saxon ditch was also present, cut by a large pit also of Middle Saxon date. All the archaeological features were sealed by a thick buried garden soil, attributed to landscaping of the recreation ground in the early 1900s.

Soham, No. 4 White Hart Lane

TL 5942 7316 (OA East Report 1994)

S Morgan

Excavation revealed the remains of a possible Iron Age curved structure, fence line, pits and ditch. The presence of a Roman ditch and pits suggest that the structure may have continued use into the Roman period. Late Saxon ditches, on a different alignment the Iron Age examples, along with medieval features and post-medieval ditches aligned with the nearby road were also found.

St Ives, 23A–27 West Street

TL 3113 7150 (AS report 5265)

G Barlow, J Walker & A Mustchin

Evaluation undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission identified a series of pits. The stratigraphically earliest pits were devoid of finds and undated. The dated pits in each trench were post-medieval or modern. The pits were larger and the pit digging was more intense toward the rear of the property in the back

yard area. 19th century building foundations were recorded and appear to correlate well with narrow ranges visible on historic OS maps. The earliest find was a residual Early Saxon sherd. Residual medieval pottery and fragments of residual late medieval peg tile were also found.

St Ives, Gifford's Farm

TL 3279 7297 (HA)

A Webb

Magnetometer survey covering 123 hectares was carried out prior to the possible submission of a planning application to develop the site. The survey clearly identified a complex of ditches and enclosures at the southern end of the site which confirms and enhances the existing cropmark data. The scale of the complex, allied with numerous discrete anomalies, is suggestive of settlement and possibly industrial activity. The morphology of the anomalies suggests likely multi-period activity.

St Ives, land rear of 40A East Street

TL 3132 7145 (AS report 5089)

G Barlow

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes revealed a large ill-defined 18th–19th century pit and two modern services. Beneath modern made ground subsoil was preserved suggesting that archaeological remains, if present, would have been preserved.

St Neots, land off Windmill Row

TL 1847 7613 (AS report 5228)

G Barlow

Evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed erection of nine dwellings following the demolition of an existing garage workshop. A medieval pit and ditch and late post medieval features including a well were identified during the evaluation. A residual Early-Middle Saxon sherd and a Late Saxon sherd were also recovered from the site.

St Neots, land between the railway line, St Neots Road and Potton Road

TL 1847 7613 (AS report)

M Blagg-Newsome, D Bescoby & A Peachey

Gradiometer survey was carried out on 4.15 hectares of land prior to a proposed residential development on the site. The survey identified four positive trending linear anomalies that are of potential archaeological significance. A further positive anomaly was observed in the west of the survey area that corresponds to an historic field boundary. A series of parallel positive linear responses of varying amplitudes can be seen in the data, which may represent ploughed-out medieval ridge and furrow, or alternatively, may represent modern plough marks.

The Stukeleys, land at Alconbury Weald

TL 200720 764350 (OA East Report 1927)

R Webb

Excavation of two areas, 2.2 and 0.15 hectares respec-

tively, revealed evidence of Iron Age and Roman field systems relating to settlement activity identified during earlier phases of archaeological investigation in the north-west corner of the larger area. A possible watering hole and a Roman rectangular enclosure were also revealed. Both areas were heavily disturbed by modern services.

The Stukeleys, Alconbury MMUK Processing Plant

TL 1960 7720 (OA East Report 1947)

N Cox

Excavation revealed a group of nine heavily truncated Middle Bronze Age cremations at the northern end of the site. A Middle Bronze Age circular enclosure ditch with a 32m diameter was found in the south-western corner, which had a large undated pit or well truncating its northern terminal. A number of small undated pits, possible postholes and a ditch were found scattered across the site, while remains of ridge and furrow and four large modern linear features were also present.

The Stukeleys, Alconbury Weald

TL 19839 76486 (OA East report 1949)

R Webb

Evaluation identified parts of a Middle Iron Age field system along with a single Roman pit and a possibly related adjacent ditch. Pottery recovered from the features was abraded and sparse. Several undated boundary or drainage ditches and a large pit were also revealed.

The Stukeleys, Alconbury Airfield IKO Site

TL 1980 7730 (OA East Report 1953)

S Ladd

A combination of evaluation and excavation revealed a single Late Iron Age roundhouse gully, along with associated pits and enclosure ditches. Pottery is almost exclusively of pre-Roman date but a stamped Roman sherd of probable late 1st century date was also recovered. A find of note is a carved and polished bone hand guard from a sword: with 1st century military connections, this object has parallels ranging from Avenches in Switzerland to Masada in Israel.

The Stukeleys, Alconbury Weald Mechanical Plant Training Facility

TL 2161 7624 (OA East Report 1961)

R Webb

Evaluation identified the presence of undated, Roman and post-medieval field systems along with a Roman boundary ditch and occasional furrow bases.

The Stukeleys, Alconbury Weald Parcel 4

TL 1990 7640 (OA East Report 1976)

R Webb

Excavation of two areas uncovered Late Iron Age and Roman features. The majority of these were at the western end of Area 2, where they related to settlement activity identified by a previous excavation in 2013, and in Area 1 where there was a separate en-

closure. Few features or finds were present between the two areas. A nearby watching brief revealed no archaeological remains, with modern disturbance extending deeper than the level of the archaeological features in the surrounding excavated areas.

Sutton, 29a High Street

TL 4461 7882 (PDA Report)

Evaluation revealed possible boundary ditches, pits, post holes and one well with dates which ranged from the 12th–17th centuries. Two structural post holes to the west of the excavation could indicate the presence of a structure related to the early street front development along the High Street. Finds included Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, pot boilers and post-medieval brick.

Swavesey, Fen Drayton Road

TL 3582 6826 (ASE Report 2016477)

A Forshaw

Evaluation was carried out in advance of proposals to redevelop the land for residential purposes. The evaluation identified a low density of Roman, and possible Roman, pits and ditches at either ends of the site. The majority of the recorded remains were medieval pits and ditches. These were scattered across the southwestern and central parts of the site, but displayed a marked concentration and intercut complexity at the northeast end of the site. It is possible that this concentration represents the western edge of a rural settlement outside the medieval town, of likely mid-11th to 13th century, and possibly later, date.

Thetford, 11–15 Main Street

TL 5324 7632 (CAU Report 1338)

J Tabor

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to redevelop the site identified a series of ditches and probable quarry pits, largely dating to the period from the 12th to 15th centuries. Two main phases of medieval activity were recorded, with a third potentially represented by late medieval quarrying in the south-east of the site. The ditches appear to relate to former plot boundaries and internal plot divisions probably associated with contemporary properties located on Main Street. However, no direct evidence of buildings associated with these properties was recorded at the site. A deposit of brick, tile and dressed building stone fragments was recovered from one quarry although there was no evidence within the excavated trenches to suggest that this material derives from structures within the evaluation area, indeed fragments of dressed Barnack stone, for example, most likely derived from the nearby Church of St. George.

Toft, Hardwick Road

TL 3620 5627 (BCC)

A Bartlett

Magnetometer survey identified a number of disturbances caused by modern debris, both above and below the ground. A possible sequence of weak cul-

tivation markings which may pre-date the present field boundaries which are only weakly defined was identified inconclusively. There may be more clearly defined features of this kind in the south-eastern corner of the field, where visible traces of ridge and furrow have been recorded.

Toft, land off Hardwick Road

TL 36215 56275 (OA East Report 1943)

L Bush

Evaluation revealed a single pit of Middle Iron Age date, along with a number of post-medieval field boundaries. A very small finds assemblage consisting of a single Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flint and pottery sherds ranging in date from the Middle Iron Age through to the medieval period were recovered from two features.

Toseland, land adjacent to Church of St Michael

TL 2399 6268 (MG report)

T Steve

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes recorded the remains of a large undated flat bottomed ditch. An earthwork survey of the area to the north of the site recorded a series of earthworks including ridge and furrow, a house platform and a series of ditches.

Upwood and the Raveleys, land at Church Farm

TL 2604 8264 (OA East Report 1935)

S Graham

Evaluation revealed a roadside ditch containing finds dating to the 11th–13th centuries. A group of post-holes containing pottery from the same period were located nearby to the roadside ditch. Two ditches located in the south-west corner of the site contained tile and brick from the late medieval or post-medieval periods.

Warboys, land at Station Road

TL 8100 3050 (MOLAN report 16/23)

J Walford

Magnetometer survey identified a complex pattern of magnetic anomalies, thought to be largely natural in origin. Other anomalies could be attributed to medieval ridge and furrow and to modern services.

Warboys, land at Station Road

TL310805 (PCA report R12483)

M-A Slater

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified an area of Anglo-Saxon activity in the western field. An isolated Early Anglo-Saxon inhumation, complete with iron knife and copper alloy buckle, was present in the western end of Trench 17, truncating an undated pit. The artefacts found within the grave and the burial position suggests that it is likely part of a cemetery, possibly extending west/north-west from the site boundary. A large medieval boundary ditch was present immediately to the west

of the inhumation. Post-medieval gravel extraction quarry pits were present in the central and eastern fields.

Waterbeach, land east of Cody Road

TL 4992 6598 (PCA report 12566)

M-A Slater

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified two undated ditches, likely associated with post-medieval agricultural activity on the site.

Waterbeach, land at Bannold Road

TL 5020 6598 (OA East Report 1955)

S Ladd

Excavation revealed a series of pits restricted to an area of natural clay geology that probably represent small-scale clay extraction during the Early Roman period.

Waterbeach, land off Gibson Close

TL 4951 6533 (OA East Report 2008)

N Cox

Excavation revealed a 13th century to 15th century drainage ditch on an east to west alignment. The ditch was recut in the 16th to 18th century and both ditches appear to run on a similar alignment to the modern street line of Gibson Close. Several other post-medieval ditches were also identified.

Waterbeach, Waterbeach MOD Site

TL 4901 6700 (OA East Report 1996)

G Clarke

Evaluation at the former airfield revealed three areas of Roman settlement activity overlain by the remains of a medieval field system. Prehistoric finds comprise a few residual worked flints of Early Neolithic date, and a scatter of Late Iron Age pottery. An area of extensive Mid-Late Roman settlement was found on the north-western part of the site, represented by ditched boundaries belonging to a network of enclosures previously recorded by geophysical survey. A pottery kiln and an inhumation burial were present within the settlement area. Agricultural field boundaries and furrows were also identified nearby, along with concentrated areas of pitting indicative of marl quarrying; possibly contemporary with the settlement activity. A second probable settlement area represented by ditches and artefact-rich pits was also revealed in the southern part of the site, including a small inhumation cemetery. To the south of this was an undated post-built structure along with several minor field boundaries. Further north, another area of Roman ditched boundaries was uncovered that yielded many Roman artefacts, including quern stone fragments. Medieval activity was confined to the presence of relict ridge and furrow cultivation which was found to be widespread across the site. These would have formed part of the fields associated with the medieval village of Waterbeach to the south or Denny Abbey to the north.

Whittlesey, 22 Church Street

TL 2666 9717 (AS report 6692)

T Muir *et al.*

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes revealed two pits of 18th century or later date. One of these pits contained a probable bone ice skate. A third pit contained finds including small fragments of post-medieval peg tile, while a stratigraphically later gully yielded a single sherd of residual medieval pottery. The subsoil yielded one sherd of residual 14th to 15th century pottery.

Whittlesey, 42 Stonald Road

TL 2674 9763 (APS report 51/16)

J Snee

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified two post-medieval field boundary ditches, one oriented east-west and parallel to Stonald Road, and the other extending north from Stonald Road were recorded. The north-south ditch can be identified on Ordnance Survey maps up to 1958. Two later pits of uncertain form or function were identified on the site, and are believed to relate to 20th century development. Finds dating from the medieval period onwards were recovered, although the majority were of 18th–20th century in date. Environmental analysis detected plant remains and residues consistent with manure scattering, and small bones from frog, toad, newt, water vole and field vole.

Whittlesey, 12–14 Falcon Lane

TL 2687 9697 (AS report 5263)

J Walker & A Mustchin

Evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of residential development identified evidence for post-medieval rear yard activity. This activity took the form of the remains of structures of 18th or 19th century date. Some of the walls of these structures were continuations of walls expressed as scarring on the extant walls now enclosing the site. The eastern range is thought to have comprised the stables for the former vicarage (now Hermitage Rest Home) and the evidence is consistent with this though features suggest a multi-functional use or later alteration. Evidence for structures visible on the west and south was recorded. The presence of drainage is consistent with the needs of the surrounding fenland environment. A sparse number of pits were recorded. Two residual sherds of medieval pottery were found but no medieval or earlier remains were revealed.

Whittlesey, 29b and land South of 27 to 29a

Whitmore Street

TL 1847 7613 (MAS report MAS/437/16)

S Williams

Evaluation was conducted to the rear and south of 27–29a Whitmore Street, Whittlesey, prior to development. Medieval deposits were encountered and a

series of ditches running on a northeast-southwest alignment were recorded. These likely represented boundary ditches belonging to Burgage plots which ran off of Broad Street to the east. These features contained mainly 12th century pottery, although a residual Saxon sherd of pottery was recovered. A large undated feature of unknown function was also identified.

Whittlesey, former Nos 50–52 Inham's Road

TL 2716 9676 (OA East Report 1909)

N Cox

Evaluation found several large sub-rectangular pits, probably for the extraction of sand and gravel, which contained finds with a broadly 16th to 18th century date range. Also found was a single large posthole of 18th to 19th century date and several modern rubbish pits.

Whittlesey, land at No. 100 Mill Lane

TL 2766 9686 (OA East Report 1965)

A Haskins

Evaluation revealed a range of modern and post-medieval features, some of which lay within an area where a windmill once stood. A possible Early Upper Palaeolithic Aurignacian bladelet core was recovered from the interface between the March gravels and the Oxford Clay.

Whittlesey, Searles Court

TL 2684 9746 (WA Report 164)

W Morris & D Trimble

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified medieval, post-medieval and modern remains. A single ditch possibly represents a former medieval land or property boundary. A comparable feature on the same alignment found during evaluation of nearby 32 Gracious Street is thought to have performed the same function. Predominantly the site is characterised by post medieval pits and modern pits, ranging in date from the 17th to twentieth century. The origin of the pits is uncertain, but they may possibly be related to mineral extraction associated with post-medieval and later expansion of Whittlesey.

Wilburton, land North of Amberside Stretham, Grunty Fen Road

TL 5158 7640 (AS report 5182)

G Barlow

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes revealed two undated ditches. The cartographic sources record only drainage ditches which correlate with the borders of the site and none are shown crossing or within it, so the recorded ditches likely pre-date the drainage of the area.

Willingham, Rockmill End

TL 4104 7069 (AS report 5024 & 5052)

M Blagg-Newsome *et al.*

Geophysical survey identified a single negative linear

magnetic anomaly, situated in the south-eastern portion of the study area which may be of archaeological origin. In addition, a series of regular WNW-ESE aligned positive linear anomalies were identifiable throughout the survey area. These are likely to represent surviving medieval ridge and furrow. The geophysical survey also identified two positive anomalies that relate to an historic field boundary and a trackway, which are recorded on historic maps of the site.

Subsequent evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified two Romano-British ditches and a pit. The features consistently yielded mid-1st to early 2nd century AD pottery. The evaluation also revealed numerous undated features. Furrows were recorded – predominantly in the central and western areas of the site – and were likely of post-medieval date.

Willingham, Aspinalls Yard, Land at Station Road

TL 4010 6999 (AS report 6693)

M Blagg-Newsome & L Wilson

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes revealed undated post holes and furrows. The features contained few finds; a 18th – early 20th century sherd, ceramic building material and a clay pipe stem fragment was present in one of the furrows.

Willingham, land off Haden Way

TL 3989 6988 (CAT report 16620)

J Newman

Evaluation undertaken in advance of planning proposals to develop land for residential purposes identified two north-east/south-west orientated ditches. Pottery dating from the late 2nd to 4th century AD was recovered from the silted fill of one of these ditches. A further undated ditch was also recorded. Medieval plough furrows, the remains of the open field system that once surrounded the settlement of Willingham, were encountered on a north-north-east/south-south-west alignment across the site. The evaluation also revealed two undated, but probable 20th century tree throws associated with the sites former use as an orchard.

Willingham, Belsar's Farm

TL 410 710 (OA East Report 1986)

N Cox

Evaluation revealed features of mainly post-medieval date, consisting of a series of predominately north-to-south aligned ditches and gullies, together with the foundations of a demolished 16th–17th century brick barn. A single north-to-south aligned ditch and a large clay extraction pit of medieval date were also found; the pit having a dump of demolition material from the later building in the top of it.

Wimpole, Wimpole Park

TL 336 510 (OA East Report 1898)

J Fairbairn

Test pit evaluation revealed evidence of medieval

building platforms, a cobbled surface and an area of re-used ceramic building material that were found close to a medieval trackway at the north end of the evaluated area. In the southern part, test pits revealed a late 18th or early 19th century pathway and a buried soil.

Wimpole, Wimpole Hall Car Park
TL 3401 5060 (OA East Report 2000)
C Thatcher

Evaluation revealed a dense sequence of well-preserved archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the Early Roman period, concentrated on the high ground in the north-western part of the development area. The settlement remains, which included roundhouse ring gullies, an oven, a cobbled surface, ditches and pits, are characteristic of an enclosed farmstead. Although the settlement appears to have been abandoned by the end of the Early Roman period, the land to the south may have continued to be cultivated until at least the Late Roman period. The only other later activity recorded was related to post-medieval coprolite mining on the high ridge running north to south across the site.

Wimpole, Wimpole Hall Oil Spill Remediation
TL 3355 5096 (OA East Report 2009)
M Webster

Monitoring work of the removal of contaminated gravels and underlying sub-base revealed the remains of a stone paved surface. This would have formed part of the main approach to the Hall from the south, prior to the addition of the Apron which is depicted on the Johannes Kipp map of 1707.

Witchford, Field End
TL 498 791 (OA East Report 1974)
K Nicholls

Excavation revealed several phases of activity, the earliest of which was represented by two Middle Bronze Age cemeteries; the larger containing both inhumations and cremations and the smaller just cremations. The majority of features were dated to the Early Iron Age, represented largely by pits and post-holes, including two four-post and a six-post structure, along with four wells. A large channel was also present, extending across the site in a roughly east to west direction; this was cut by a number of undated features along its northern edge.

Woodditton, land adjacent to No. 37 St Johns Avenue
TL 6467 6248 (OA East Report 1920)
S Graham

Evaluation revealed a number of curvilinear ditches and pits that cut the subsoil and contained a small collection of finds dating to the late 19th century at the earliest. The nature of these features suggests that they may have been practice (slit) trenches dating from the beginning of the First World War.

Yaxley, land off Laburnum Avenue
TL 1875 9274 (OA East Report 1929)

N Cox

Evaluation found evidence for the construction and demolition of Ashton House along with the truncated remains of a Roman ditch.

Yelling, Fair View Farm
TL2677 6092 (ALL Report ALL2016064)

R Evershed; A Chapman & C Caswell
Magnetometry survey was carried out at various locations at Fair View Farm in Yelling, Cambs. The survey identified medieval ridge and furrow, as well as a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies that may be of prehistoric date.

Subsequent evaluation revealed archaeological remains in the southwest and north of the site, totalling 11 ditches and one posthole. Eleven of the features dated to the Middle Iron Age, the most significant feature of which was Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch. A Roman field boundary was also identified.

Peterborough

Castor, Castor Primary School, Stocks Hill
TL 12486 98435 (IAC report CPSP16)
C Karlsson

In July 2016 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Independent Archaeology Consultants during the construction of a new mobile classroom, storage and toilet facilities at Castor Primary School. Residual Roman and Medieval pottery sherds were found in the modern garden soil, indicating activity from these periods within the area.

Central, Cathedral Precincts, Wall 17', East Wall of Bishop's Garden, Northern Half
TL 1941 9857

J Hall & C Atkins

Archaeological recording took place on the west elevation of 'Wall 17' (east wall of Bishop's Palace Garden, northern half), before and during essential repairs in summer and autumn 2016. The wall is part of scheduled monument PE 140 and is a Grade I listed building. The wall originally belonged to three buildings: the refectory of the medieval Benedictine abbey, a covered way, and the so-called 'little dorter'. The extent of the surviving medieval wall – 13th century refectory in the northern third, and the outside of the 14th century covered wall in the southern two-thirds – was identified. Several other phases and sub-phases were recorded, from domestic reuse of the refectory, to disuse and reuse, to a series of modern blockings and repairs. Mortar samples were taken and used to help with the phasing; some re-used architectural pieces were recorded before being replaced in the wall.

Etton, west of the Elms, Helpston Road
TF 135 057 (WA report 141)

R Trimble

A programme of archaeological investigations by

geophysical survey and trial trenching was undertaken by Witham Archaeology between January and February 2016 on land west of the Elms, Helpston Road, Etton. The investigations identified an enclosure of probable Iron Age or Roman date, together with gullies and pits associated with a later Roman settlement. Finds included pottery, two fragments of tile, a fragment of ashlar worked stone, iron nails, a hobnail, and a fragment of slag.

Etton, east of the Elms, Helpston Road

TF 1366 0571 (WA report 170)

V Mellor

A programme of archaeological investigations by geophysical survey and trial trenching was undertaken by Witham Archaeology in September 2016 on land to the east of The Elms, Helpston Road, Etton. The investigations identified the remains of medieval plough furrows and a possible headland. Undated ditches were also revealed, which could represent the continuation of the Iron Age and Roman areas of occupation recorded to the west of the farm

Glington, rear of Granville House and 30B Lincoln Road

TF 1534 0602 (AAL report 2016118)

D. Podlinsk

In June 2016 Allen Archaeology Limited carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the rear of Granville House and 30B Lincoln Road in Glington. The southern part of the site contained a number of pits and ditches possibly associated with two phases of activity dated to the 10th–11th centuries and to the 12th–14th centuries, respectively. Finds were recovered in low densities and this may be evidence of a transitional area between settlement related activity to the south, adjacent to the High Street, and agricultural activity to the north.

Newborough, land at Soke Road

TF 2008 0620 (AA Report)

D Ingham

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Soke Road, Newborough during May 2016 by Albion Archaeology in advance of proposed residential development. A sequence of natural deposits, with peat overlying fen clays, were revealed. Only two archaeological features were identified, a pit which cut through the peat and was assumed to be post-medieval, and an undated, possibly contemporary, shallow ditch or drainage channel.

Orton Waterville, Ferry Meadows Country Park

TF 14530 97510 (ASDU Report 4281)

In September 2016 a geophysical survey was conducted at Ferry Meadows Country Park, Peterborough. The aim of the survey was to inform a management plan for the park which is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument: 'Lynch Farm complex, Orton Waterville, Peterborough' (Monument no. 1006822; PE182). The work comprised high resolution geomagnetic survey of approximately 21ha. The surveys

detected many geomagnetic anomalies of probable archaeological origin across the majority of the survey area, namely Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age and Roman enclosures, pit alignments, trackways, and field boundaries.

Orton Waterville, Saxon House, Bakewell Road

TL 1397 9473 (MOLAN Report 16/59)

B Kidd

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Saxon House, Bakewell Road in March 2016 by MOLA Northampton in advance of development. R1. No archaeological remains were encountered, with the area comprising of made ground which appeared to have been disturbed previously.

Paston, east of Paston Reserve

TF 196 029 (MSTF26)

C Harris

In July 2016 Magnitude Surveys was commissioned to assess the archaeological potential of c. 13ha of land to the east of Paston Parkway, Peterborough through geophysical survey. A cart-based fluxgate gradiometer survey was successfully completed. The geophysical results primarily reflected past agricultural activity (former field boundaries), as well as modern ferrous waste and disturbances.

Paston, Paston Reserve 2

TF 1979 0298 (PCA Report R12661)

S Porter

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Paston Reserve in September 2016, in advance of residential development. The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains in the northern part of the development area, at the topographically highest point of the site, approximately 130m south of the scheduled portion of the Roman Car Dyke, consistent with the presence of a Roman settlement. These archaeological features comprised a concentrations of small pits and postholes, and at least three phases of a north to south aligned boundary ditches. Almost all of the features excavated in these trenches produced significant amounts of high-status, albeit abraded, Roman pottery.

South, Great Haddon

TL 152 938 (STRAT J9993)

T Richardson

In July 2016 Stratascan carried out a detailed gradiometry survey over c. 55.5ha of mixed arable land and grassland in advance of development. The survey identified 3 areas of probable Romano-British settlement in the southern part of the site. A number of linear anomalies and pits in close proximity may also relate to settlement. Former field boundaries and areas of agricultural activity, ranging from medieval ridge and furrow through to modern ploughing, suggest that the area has been in agricultural use since the medieval period.

Thorney, land at Woburn Drive

TF 2874 0387 (APS Report 22/16)

J Snee

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Woburn Drive during February and March 2016 by Archaeological Project Services in advance of proposed residential development. The evaluation revealed a pattern of post-medieval drainage or field boundary ditches, which correspond to the linear features observed in the geophysical survey and visible on aerial photographs.

Thorney, Pode Hole Quarry, Bar Pasture Western Extension

TF 249 025 (Phoenix Report)

A Bartlett

In October 2016 a geophysical survey was undertaken by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Aggregate Industries (UK) Ltd in advance of a proposed western extension to the existing Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney. A series of cropmarks was recorded within the site, which is located immediately to the west of the Scheduled Bar Pasture Iron Age and Roman settlement. The survey detected clearly defined archaeological findings which both support and supplement the cropmark evidence from aerial photographs. The findings included a number of ditched enclosures with associated settlement remains probably dating to the Iron Age and/or Roman period consistent in their plan and distribution with the cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. More isolated pit-like features were clustered mainly in the vicinity of the cropmarks.

Werrington North, Werrington Railway Grade Separation

TF 156 036 (AS WYAS Report)

E Brunning

Between August and September 2016 a geophysical (magnetometer) survey covering approximately 37 hectares of agricultural land on the western outskirts of Werrington was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS. The survey was part of an assessment programme in advance of work for the Werrington Railway Grade Separation scheme (Network Rail). Across the survey area anomalies characterised as probable geological (periglacial fissuring) and agricultural in origin (namely modern plough-marks and field drains) were identified. Ridge and furrow indicative of earlier agricultural practice were also discovered. Magnetically weak linear and curvilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin, including two ring ditches, were recorded in the area to the west of Werrington Parkway.

Woodston, 143 Oundle Road

TL 1852 9782 (OA East Report 1903)

M Webster

A Level 1 photographic survey was undertaken concentrating on a range of buildings comprising a cottage, a workshop and a barn. The earliest structure appears to have been a barn constructed in the late

18th or early 19th century, with a later cottage providing the living accommodation for what appears to have been a small farm complex. The barn in particular has been significantly altered and added to in the intervening centuries; more recently it appears to have had a more industrial use.

Woodston, 318–320 Oundle Road

TL 1803 9740 (MAS Report MAS/433/16)

S William

In May 2016 Midland Archaeological Services carried out an evaluation by trial trenching on land at the rear of 318–320 Oundle Road, Woodston. A mid brown subsoil was recorded in the eastern part of the site. This sealed a large ditch (110m deep x 250m wide) on an east-to-west alignment, which contained a single fill. A sherd of mid-late Iron Age pottery was recovered. The ditch is likely to represent an Iron Age field boundary

The following sites produced little of archaeological interest:***Arrington, Old Woodyard, Wimpole Estate***

TL3440 5155 (AAL)

Bottisham, land at Bell Road

TL 5415 6029 (GSB)

Burwell 19 Saxon Drive

TL5904766467 (BA)

Caldecote, land at East Drive

TL 3547 8770 (AAL 2016/089)

Cambridge, 60–68 Victoria Road

TL 4500 5953 (OA East Report 1915)

Cambridge, Marshalls Jaguar Land Rover New Showroom

TL 4860 5925 (CAU Report 1326)

Cambridge, Green Barn, Marris Road, Trumpington

TL 4447 5489 (OA East Report 1919)

Cambridge, North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road

TL 4560 6070 (OA East Report 1963)

Cambridge, land at 17–19 Brandon Road, Girton

TL 4277 6073 (OA East Report 1991)

Cambridge, Coldham's Lane,

TL 484 576 (STRAT)

Cambridge, Cranmer Road

TL 43908 58020 (OA East Report 2018)

Cambridge, St Johns Innovation Park, Cowley Road

TL 4702 6169 (OA East Report 2020)

Cambridge, land at Fulbourn Road
TL 4888 5617 (PCA report 12580)

Cambridge, 317 Hills Road
TL 4686 5529 (AS report 5231)

Chippenham, land at 53 High Street
TL 6642 6983 (OA East Report 1958)

Doddington, land north of Cathedral View, Turf Fen Lane
TL 3990 9003 (OA East Report 1973)

Ely, Powcher's Hall, Ely Cathedral
TL 5415 8020 (PCA report 12469)

Fowlmere, Crows Parlour, Chapel Lane
TL 4247 4566 (OA East Report 1972)

Haddenham, The Green
TL 4636 7550 J Reeve

Holme, Engine Farm, Great Fen
TL 2820 8764 (OA East Report 1933)

Huntingdon, land at George Hall and old post office, George Street
TL 2360 7183 (WAA)

Huntingdon, land at George Hall and old post office, George Street
TL 2360 7183 (LPA)

Godmanchester, 51 London Street
TL 2457 7017 (AS report 5040)

Great Shelford, The Railway Tavern, Station Road
TL 4649 5214 (OA East Report 1900)

Longstanton, land at The Retreat, Fews Lane
TL 3942 6724 (PCA report 12361)

Northstowe Zetica Watching Brief
TL 4098 6598 (CAU Report 1328)

Somersham, Cranbrooke House
TL 3612 7758 (HN report 1016)

Somersham, 2 Hammond Way
TL 3609 7764 (HN report 998)

Spaldwick, land at 19 Little Cotes Close
TL1294 7290 (IAC)

Swavesey, Boxworth End
TL 3643 6768 (MS Report MSTL65)

Waterbeach, land off Denny End Road
TL 4886 6606 (AAL)

Waterbeach, Waterbeach Cemetery expansion, Waterbeach Barracks

TL 5498 2672 (OA East Report 1982)

Whittlesey, 6–9 Lindley Road
TL2695 9724 (WA Report 127)

Witchford, St Andrews Church
TL5503 2787 (CAU Report 1329)

Woodditton, Three Blackbirds, 36 Ditton Green
TL 6589 5822 (SACIC report 2016/085)

Peterborough

Peterborough Central, Cathedral Precincts, Ashton House and Mandell House
TL 19488 98630

Peterborough, House of Fraser plot, Great Haddon
TL 1465 9387 (OA East Report 1975)

Maxey, land South of Woodgate Farm
TF 1304 07991

Stanground North, Gleben Farm House
TL 2024 9584 (IAC Report)

Orton Waterville, Ferry Meadows, Car Park
TL 1473 2974