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## Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2017

Ruth Beckley, Rebecca Casa Hatton, Rachel Clarke, Jessica Cooper-Dunn,  
Ben Donnelly-Symes and Katherine Hamilton

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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

AA Albion Archaeology  
AAL Allen Archaeology Ltd  
ABH AB Heritage Ltd  
ACORN Acorn Archaeology  
AOC AOC Archaeology  
APS Archaeological Project Services  
AS Archaeological Solutions  
ASE Archaeology South-East  
BA Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
CAT Cotswold Archaeological Trust  
CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit  
CG Contour Geophysics  
DV DigVentures  
FAS Fenland Archaeological Society  
FRAAG Fane Road Allotments Association Group  
GSB GSB Prospection  
HIVSAG Histon and Impington Village Society  
Archaeology Group  
HN The Heritage Network  
IAC Independent Archaeology Consultants  
JHMS John Moore Heritage Services  
LPA L-P Archaeology  
MAS Midland Archaeological Services  
MOLAN Museum of London Archaeology  
Northamptonshire  
MS Magnitude Surveys

OA East Oxford Archaeology East  
OLHS Orwell Local History Society  
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology  
PCG Pre-Construct Geophysics  
PHOENIX Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd  
SACIC Suffolk Archaeology CIC  
STRAT Stratascan  
TVAS Thames Valley Archaeology Service West  
Midlands  
WLHS Warboys Local History Society  
Wessex: Wessex Archaeology  
WITHAM Witham Archaeology  
WVDLHC West Wickham and District Local History  
Club  
MHI Mola Headland Initiative

### Cambridgeshire: A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvements (MHI)

TL 19380 73750 (TEA 3: Alconbury)

Archaeological excavation carried out following earlier geophysical survey in 2016. The investigation revealed a single Iron Age to Roman post hole, and two undated curvilinear ditches that may represent a small enclosure of roundhouse. Other features identified included furrows, a field boundary, a former pond and several drainage gullies. Finds evidence comprised small quantities of pottery, animal bone and a copper alloy object.

TL 19374 73420 (TEA 4: Alconbury)

Archaeological excavations carried out over four targeted areas based on the results of an earlier geophysical survey. The evidence from zone A comprised features associated with settlement activity including two enclosures, several pits and shallow gullies. Dating evidence tentatively suggests an Iron Age to Roman date. The evidence from zone B comprised a series of curvilinear enclosures representing part of a late Roman ladder settlement on a northeast-southwest alignment as well as a small number of pits and ditches outside the settlement. Zone C identified a small number of ditches, post holes and pits tenta-

tively dated to the Roman period. No archaeological finds or features beyond agricultural furrows were identified in zone D.

TL 19034 73561 (TEA 5: Alconbury)

Archaeological excavation based on earlier geophysical survey identified several phases of activity over four targeted areas. The earliest phase of activity comprised a phase of tree clearance across the southern half of the site predating the Iron Age and a single crouched burial of a possible Bronze Age date. A series of farmsteads and earthwork enclosures were introduced to the site in the mid to late Iron Age. Notable discoveries included a deliberately deposited intact pot within the largest roundhouse and evidence of a possible cooking shelter or work area. By the late Iron Age the settlement comprised a number of regular sub-rectangular enclosures while a single neonate burial was encountered nearby. Two ladder systems of enclosures on a northeast to southwest alignment dating to the Roman period were also identified and interpreted as stock management. Three inhumation burials were identified in the northern part of the ladder enclosure. Late Roman activity comprised a large rectilinear settlement enclosure with internal subdivisions and evidence of two post built structures. Finds recovered from the site suggest a high intensity of occupation activity. The late Roman evidence was sealed by a 'dark earth' deposit containing small quantities of finds including Roman coins. No further evidence was identified except agricultural furrows of a post-medieval date.

TL 20112 70201 (TEA 10B East: Brampton)

Archaeological excavation identified two phases of archaeological activity. The earliest phase to the west of the site dates to the Iron Age and comprised two horseshoe shaped enclosures containing a roundhouse, pits and wells. Beyond the enclosures was a further roundhouse as well as evidence of agricultural activity and four cooking pits. The second phase of activity was agricultural furrows dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods.

TL 20249 69851 (TEA 13: Brampton)

Three phases of activity including a prehistoric pit alignment comprising 50 circular pits spaced approximately 2.5–3m apart on a curving northwest-southeast alignment. In places, evidence indicated a double row of pits spaced 4.5m apart. Dating evidence was limited, however, the alignment was interpreted as late Bronze Age to early Iron Age in date. The second phase of activity comprised an Iron Age settlement. The evidence from this phase included two sub-rectangular enclosures possibly used for stock control, four possible roundhouses, the western most of which contained five burnt pits possibly representing furnace bases. In the western part of the site further ditches were encountered representing a D shaped enclosure. In the later Iron Age a ladder system of field boundaries was identified comprising a double line of ditches on a northwest-southeast alignment

with two internal subdivisions. The final phase of activity comprised medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity.

TL 20050 69300 (TEA 14: Brampton)

Two main phases of archaeology comprising an Iron Age settlement and Roman agricultural and industrial activity while more tentative evidence indicated the presence of a Saxon structure and later medieval furrows. The Iron Age evidence comprised a group at the western edge of the site consisting of a roundhouse, associated cooking pits, and a ditched boundary. A second group consisting of a roundhouse, a fence line and three posthole structures to the northeast. The heaviest concentration of archaeology dates to the Roman period and includes a droveway 500m in length on an east-west alignment and comprising two parallel ditches, a series of agricultural enclosures with twelve regularly spaced large water holes and two pottery kilns. A single poorly preserved burial was found. An isolated Saxon sunken feature was identified overlying the droveway towards the western part of the site.

TL 20464 68802 (TEA 15: Buckden)

Several phases of activity were encountered including evidence of Neolithic pits, Bronze Age to Iron Age enclosures, Roman enclosures and industrial activity, medieval furrows, and post-medieval field boundaries. Neolithic evidence comprised two pits, one containing Middle Neolithic bone and pottery and the other containing organic material, animal bone and a single lithic. Bronze Age to Iron Age activity comprised a curvilinear enclosure, a poorly preserved crouched burial southeast of the enclosure, a post built structure and five pits close to the enclosure. A pit alignment comprising 41 sub-circular pits was encountered, aligned northwest-east, and a series of linear features of a probable Bronze Age to Iron Age date were also recorded. Late Iron Age to Roman evidence consisted of a series of intercutting ditches, pits, gullies, a possible building, a cess pit and a possible oven. Saxon evidence comprised a single sunken feature building close to the Roman enclosure.

TL 21994 68330 (TEA 19: Offord Cluny)

Four palaeochannels were investigated including three from the Holocene and 1 from the Pleistocene period. Archaeological features identified at this site included evidence of a double ditched enclosure with limited dating evidence to the western half of the site. The eastern field contained evidence of Roman activity representing the edge of a settlement. Evidence primarily comprised ditches, a circular pit and a single inhumation burial. Medieval to post-medieval furrows and drainage ditches were encountered across the site.

TL 23810 67940 (TEA 21: Godmanchester)

The excavation revealed evidence of a multiphase farming landscape of an Iron Age to Roman date including a roundhouse, a four post structure, a series

of field and enclosure boundaries, a road and cultivation trenches. Dating evidence was limited, however, Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the roundhouse. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural furrows were also noted.

TL 28340 67710 (TEA 26: Hemingford Abbots)

Three phases of activity dating to the Bronze Age, Roman period and post-medieval period were identified. The Bronze Age evidence comprised a north-east-southwest aligned ditch containing pottery and a bronze dagger as well as two large intercutting pits. Roman evidence comprised a field system of trackways and cultivation ditches to the west and enclosures to the east. While postholes were identified it was not clear if they formed structures. Post-medieval evidence comprised a watering hole and several ditches flanking the 19th century road.

TL 29851 67901 (TEA 27: Godmanchester)

Three main phases of activity dating to the early prehistoric, Iron Age to Roman and medieval to post-medieval were identified. The early prehistoric evidence comprised a single tree throw of possible early Neolithic date, five undated cremations of likely Bronze Age date and a crouched inhumation of likely Late Bronze Age date. Iron Age to Roman evidence comprised a single pit with a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and metalworking tools and a series of late Iron Age to Roman enclosures and pits. A small number of poorly preserved burials were found to west of the site. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural furrows were also noted along with the remains of a post-medieval building to the northeast of the site.

TL 30550 67440 (TEA 29: Fenstanton)

The evidence from this site is primarily of an Iron Age date, evidence of a small farming landscape of field and enclosure boundaries, three roundhouses, nine four post structures and eight wells. The roundhouses were clustered towards the southern end of the site with the post built structures to the north east. The wells were encountered across the site and contained a good finds assemblage that included wooden artefacts, a complete pottery vessel, rope fragments, loom weights and an antler pick, each well also contained at least parts of notched log ladders. Three of the larger wells also appeared to be wattle and plank lined. Two cremations were encountered, one within an Iron Age pot and a second un-urned. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural furrows were also noted.

TL 3500 6610 (TEA 34: Boxworth)

The excavation revealed evidence of a large palaeochannel on a northeast-southwest alignment that appeared to collect water into the middle Iron Age. Archaeological features comprised a single enclosure east of the palaeochannel and dating to the Iron Age. Finds included pottery, animal bone and burnt clay.

TL 4040 6257 (TEA 41: Girton)

Excavation revealed evidence of an enclosed farmstead dating to the Iron Age to Roman period with three broad phases of activity in that time. The farmstead was enclosed by a substantial enclosure ditch with an interior space measuring 81m by 71m. The original entrance measured 12m wide and was located along the western side of the enclosure with a secondary evidence through the southeast part of the site. Within the enclosure at least seven roundhouses were identified representing several phases of reconstruction with internal subdivisions. Internal features included a bread oven a possible hayrick and a small ring gully.

TL 4091 6169 (TEA 46: Girton)

Excavation revealed two phases of activity dating to the Iron Age to Roman periods. Iron Age activity comprised a single roundhouse with an east facing entranceway and a poorly preserved field system. Roman features comprised a rectangular enclosure measuring 100m by 70m south of the Iron Age activity with several internal subdivisions. A number of pits and postholes were recorded within the main enclosure. A second smaller paddock was also identified east of the main enclosure.

## Cambridgeshire

### *Ashley, 80 Mill Road*

TL 6971 6217 (AS Report 5481)

T Muir

An evaluation undertaken following a planning decision to construct a ménage revealed a number of undated ditches, however, no datable finds were recorded.

### *Balsham, land at 7 High Street*

TL 5881 5059 (AS Report 13020)

P Crawley

An evaluation on land at High Street undertaken following a planning decision to develop the land for residential purposes identified features of an Early Iron Age date, including post-holes and ditches. Finds recovered from the features included pottery of a broadly similar type suggesting the features were contemporary, however no clear relationship between the features could be identified. Walls and drains of 19th to 20th century date were also recorded adjacent to the High Street. An excavation phase is planned.

### *Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Clear Farm*

TL 3333 4366 (OA East Report 2056)

M Kwiatkowska

Evaluation revealed a single medieval field boundary ditch and two possible hedge lines along with part of the foundations, floor and yard surface of a 19th century barn that burnt down on the site in 2004.

***Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, 26 South End***

TL 3313 4373 (AS Report 5497)

K Smith

Evaluation revealed a series of medieval rectilinear and curvilinear ditches along with several post-medieval and modern features possibly associated with medieval settlement or field boundaries. Finds recovered included pottery and some fragments of possible medieval lava quern.

***Bluntisham, land off Colne Road***

TL 5367 2753 (MS Report)

T Eyre

Geophysical survey was carried out over land at Colne Road as part of a proposal to develop the site for residential purposes. The survey comprised a magnetometry survey using a hand pulled, cart mounted fluxgate gradiometer covering a 7.5ha site. Evidence of former agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow was identified but no other potential archaeological anomalies with recorded.

***Bourn, The Grange, Broadway***

TL 3369 5854 (OA East Report 2094)

A Lord

Evaluation revealed four post-medieval north-east to south-west aligned ditches, and a tree-throw, corresponding to a field track boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of the area.

***Brampton, Former RAF Brampton***

TF 2087 7007 (OA East Report 2047)

K Blackburn

Following on from an earlier evaluation, excavation revealed two large pits/tank-like features containing waterlogged deposits and a series of beam slots, ditches and pits. One of the earliest features was a boundary or enclosure ditch aligned north-west to south-east that produced a relatively large assemblage of pottery dating to the mid-14th to mid-15th centuries. Extending partially over the top of the infilled ditch were three sides of a small sub-rectangular beam slot structure within which two undated pits were revealed. Located to the immediate south were two tank-like features, the largest of which produced a notable 14th–15th century pottery assemblage that includes large fragments of an Early Everton-type ware bunghole jug or cistern. Twenty-five fragments of leather representing at least three shoes were also recovered, together with other cobbling waste including repair patches. The styles of shoe were of a type commonly worn from the 14th to the 15th centuries. In addition to the leather items, the waterlogged conditions within these features allowed for the preservation of a wide range of plant remains. Most importantly, the presence of hemp within the fills suggests that at least one of the pits, and possibly others, was used for retting.

***Brampton, Land north of 66–100 Thrapston Road***

TL 2109 7127 (MS Report)

L Swinbank

An apparent semi-circular feature has been detected through geophysical survey near the centre of the site. The shape of the feature indicates a possible archaeological origin; however, agricultural and modern activity intrude on the delineation of this response, which limits a confident archaeological interpretation. Overall, the geophysical results primarily reflect agricultural and modern activity. The modern activity is evident from the ferrous anomalies produced by metallic boundaries, electricity poles and a back-filled pond. A number of anomalies have been classified as Undetermined where the origin of the response is ambiguous and no secondary evidence indicates a more specific origin.

N Cox (OA East Report 2079)

Evaluation confirmed the presence of a ring ditch identified by geophysical survey. This possibly represents a ploughed out Bronze Age barrow measuring 27m in diameter, although no dating evidence was recovered from the ditch itself. Early Roman and undated ditches were identified in the area around the ring ditch. In the western half of the site there was a concentration of ditches, the majority of which contained handmade Middle Iron Age-type ceramics including Scored Wares of the East Midlands tradition.

***Brampton, The Walled Garden, Former RAF******Brampton***

TL 2073 7026 (OA East Report 2133)

N Cox

Despite heavy truncation, a partially intact soil profile survived in places within the Walled Garden area. Features comprised a single east-to-west aligned ditch, from which 11th–13th century pottery was recovered, and two truncated north-west to south-east aligned gullies that are undated.

***Brampton, Thrapston Road, Meadow View***

TL 2049 7143 (MOLAN)

J Walford

Geophysical survey carried out on part of a scheduled monument (NHLE 10016858) which comprises a complex of Neolithic to Iron Age cropmark features produced only a small number of positive anomalies. Only one weak curvilinear anomaly of uncertain origin could be identified while several parallel linear anomalies suggest possible pre modern ploughing activity.

***Broughton, land south east of Lodge Farm***

TL 2663 7569

C Harris (MS Report)

A fluxgate gradiometer survey identified no anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin apart from a very weak, semi-circular anomaly in the south-eastern corner of the site, which might have an archaeological origin – although a natural, agricultural or modern origin cannot be ruled out. The geophysical results primarily reflect agricultural activity and natural processes. A clear ridge and furrow ploughing regime has been detected across the

site, the central portion of which has been ploughed out through subsequent agricultural activity.

**A Tuck (Wessex)**

Archaeological evaluation confirmed the evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing across the site. The possible circular anomaly in the southeast corner proved difficult to identify – some weak features were recorded, however their form and function could not be determined at this stage. The most significant area of activity occurred in the north east corner of the site where a number of Iron Age to Roman ditches and undated features were encountered as well as two inhumations that were not investigated at this stage.

**Buckden, Lucks Lane**

TL 1918 6704 (CAT Report 17202)

P Boyer

An evaluation recorded late prehistoric and/or Roman ditches. A number of pits may have been contemporary with the ditches, or might date to the Anglo-Saxon period. Concentrations of postholes were also present, which, although poorly dated, might indicate the presence of Anglo-Saxon structures. Medieval/post-medieval furrows, post-medieval quarry pits and undated ditches were also present.

**Burwell, Land off Cornfields**

TL 5954 6611 (AS Report 5450)

K Bull

An evaluation identified a series of undated features including a possible hollow way, several post holes and an undated pit. A single post hole contained a small quantity of Roman pottery.

**Burwell, Land at 34 Newmarket Road**

TL 5912 6647 (PCA Report 12856)

P Crawley

An evaluation identified a series of undated features including former ridge and furrow and several post holes. No datable finds were recovered.

**Burwell, Stanford Park**

TL 5787 6656 (AS Report 5416)

N Edwards

An evaluation identified a sequence of predominantly naturally formed deposits taking the form of fen edge flood plain silts which overlay the entire site. Artefacts including, Mesolithic flint and possible Early Neolithic pottery were found close to the base of these silts. A ditch containing possible Early Neolithic pottery, animal bone and burnt bone and two undated post holes was also identified.

**Cambridge, Cherry Hinton Hall**

TL 4813 5646 (PCA Report 12823)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

An evaluation carried out directly to the north-west of the hall revealed a cobbled surface that may relate to the post-medieval stable block of the hall. The surface was located to the western end of the trench and was extremely shallow, measuring *c.* 0.06m thick. It

was composed of a single course of rounded to sub rounded un-bonded stones.

**Cambridge, Jesus College Cloister Court**

TL 4521 5889 (CAU Report 1380)

R Newman

Archaeological monitoring was conducted in Cloister Court, Jesus College, Cambridge, during remedial works being undertaken to the Court's walls. Cement-based render was removed from the north and east walls during this phase of the project, and elements of the College's historic fabric revealed. This included remnants of the medieval nunnery and material pertaining to the initial establishment of Jesus College at the end of the 15th century, as well as its subsequent development up to the present day.

**Cambridge, Phase 2, 45–86 Eastfield, East Chesterton**

TL 4656 6037 (OA East Report 2040)

A Greef

A second phase of evaluation revealed a series of prehistoric ditches, gullies, pits and post holes relating to settlement activity, with a similar density of features to that within the excavated settlement to the north. These features probably reflect a continuation of this settlement extending to the south. Finds were scarce, with only one sherd of pottery recovered from the excavated features.

**Cambridge, Phase 3, 45–86 Eastfield, East Chesterton**

TL 4656 6037 (OA East Report 2128)

A Greef

A third phase of evaluation revealed numerous archaeological features and deposits of medieval date, including part of a substantial waterlogged ditch running along the western boundary of the properties. This formed part of the known medieval moated site at 'Covens Moat' immediately adjacent to the site (CHER 01105). The moat ditch was flanked by a wide metalled road surface, with several ditches recorded parallel with and cutting the road. A layer of soil 0.2–0.3m thick was also preserved below the road surface, as were further archaeological features. The road may have been constructed along a headland associated with a boundary in the landscape later recorded as 'Coven's Balk' on Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge.

**Cambridge, 64–68 Newmarket Road**

TL 4896 5928 (OA East Report 2162)

S Graham

Evaluation revealed no surviving evidence of any form of activity prior to the 18th century with soil horizons indicating that the site had probably been open fields until the 19th century. Evidence was found for quarrying taking place followed by housing development. Elsewhere pits and ditches, all containing material from the 19th century, were either related to the construction of the houses or possible quarrying activities.

**Cambridge, 3–5 Queen Edith's Way**

TL 4670 5563 (AS Report 5437)

N Edwards

Evaluation identified archaeological features of a pre-dominately 18th–20th century date based on pottery evidence including a gully and a pit of 18th–19th century date and four ditches and 16 pits of a 19th–20th century date. A single ditch feature was interpreted as possibly medieval in date based on a small amount of medieval pottery.

**Cambridge, land at the former Rosemary Branch****Public house**

TL 4847 5752 (AS Report 5066)

G Barlow and K Higgs

The site is immediately adjacent to areas to the north and north east where archaeological excavations have revealed significant late Saxon/medieval remains. The site was the location of the former public house 'The Rosemary Branch', now demolished. Despite this, 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, St Bene't's Church**

TL 4485 5829 (CAU Report 1369)

R Newman

A survey of surviving gravestones covered only a very small area and identified eight legible or partially legible gravestones within the proposed development area.

**Cambridge, Senate House Court**

TL 4476 5845 (CAU Report 1361)

R Newman

Evaluation during the installation of an electricity cable recorded the brick built footings of the mid 18th century neoclassical loggia.

**Cambridge, Trinity Hall**

TL 4467 5847 (LPA)

J Duffy

An evaluation revealed modern disturbance to a depth of approximately 1m below present ground level with surviving archaeological features below that depth. Possible features were identified in both test pits, however, they were not investigated at this stage. The finds assemblage from this site was limited with a small number of post-medieval pottery, 1 sherd of medieval pottery, some clay tobacco pipe and fragments of brick, glass and stone and some animal remains.

**Chatteris, Land North of 5 Linden Drive**

TL 3907 8572 (BA Report 1154)

M Brook

An evaluation revealed six phases of activity relating to post-medieval and 20th century activity. The earliest feature was a ditch running parallel to Linden Drive which matches up with a boundary ditch de-

picted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. This was sealed by the subsoil which was associated with agricultural activity. A demolition layer overlay the subsoil containing post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery. All subsequent phases related to the 20th century activity on the site.

**Chatteris, 21 Victoria Street**

TL 3930 8585 (PCA Report 12879)

C Jackson

An evaluation revealed three layers of medieval activity containing 12th to 14th century pottery and some residual Saxon wares. Sealing these deposits were four layers and three pits thought to be rubbish dumps dating to the late medieval period. The date range of the finds recovered suggest that layers were continually formed throughout the Abbey's occupation. The latest date of the ceramics and a number of copper pins recovered from the deposits correspond to the date of the dissolution of the adjacent Abbey site in 1539. Overlying these features was the remnants of an undated compacted crushed mortar surface layer heavily truncated by a pit whose fills contained material dating to the 15th century, presumably residual since this layer post-dates the 16th century layer. It is possible that this represents a work or yard surface.

**Chippenham, land to the rear of 38 High Street**

TL 6613 7005 (PCA Report 13038)

B Hobbs

An evaluation encountered 19th century features including a short stretch of brick wall, a series of post holes probably representing a modern fence and a pit containing storage bottles dating to c. 1870. Redeposited finds in the site including a small number of Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints recovered from a colluvium or hillwash deposit within the trench.

**Conington (Hunts), Church Lane**

TL 1798 8583 (MAS)

N Jefferson

Evaluation undertaken in advance of a planning application for an extension to the existing house. The evaluation identified a single east to west aligned ditch, which dates to around the time Conington Castle was built. It may have formed a temporary drainage ditch or be associated with the construction of the building. The evaluation also recorded two walls in Trench 2, these probably form the remains of part of the early 19th century remodelling of Conington Castle. One undated feature was found under a possible 1955 demolition layer suggesting it may relate to the earlier building and, like the previous ditch, could form a drainage ditch or be associated to the construction or remodelling of the building. Two brick built tanks are most likely associated with the current building and may form soakaways or septic tanks.

**Cottenham, land at 32–34 Rampton Road**

TL 4462 6720 (AS Report 5311)

J Walker

Evaluation identified several undated features including a ditch and two pits. No finds were associated with the features.

***Coveney, Gravel End***

TL 4907 8247 (OA East Report 2151)

P Lambert

Evaluation revealed the remains of a medieval midden covering an area at least 20m x 10m. The midden material had been deposited in a series of pits, originally constructed either as quarries or for the deliberate disposal of rubbish. A large assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the midden deposits and represents, in part, a transitional assemblage from the high medieval to the later medieval period. Other artefacts and ecofacts attest to both the domestic nature of the assemblage and the status of the building it may have come from. Medieval glazed roof tile was recovered, as were plant remains such as cereal grains, legumes and seeds of both dry and wetland plants along with animal bone showing signs of carcass processing.

***Coveney, Manor House, 2 Main Street***

TL 4860 8168 (OA East Report 2139)

A Lord

Evaluation exposed a series of small, partially truncated 19th century drainage ditches aligned perpendicular to Main Road, two of which contained intact clay field drain pipes.

***Coveney, Mansion Farm***

TL 4898 8229 (OA East Report 2061)

J Fairbairn

Evaluation revealed deposits associated with one or more former ponds and the remnants of a demolished post-medieval agricultural building. Post-medieval finds included a 19th-century folding fruit knife.

***Dry Drayton, Scotland Farm***

TL 3675 6006 (AA Report 2017/126)

B Barker

An evaluation identified the presence of three furrows of likely medieval origin, an undated ditch terminus and an undated pit/posthole. The trenches within the footprint of the proposed building identified the presence of an undated tree-throw hole, two further probable furrows and some modern plough marks.

***Dullingham, Hill House Farm***

TL 6512 5867 (OA East Report 2110)

J Fairbairn

Historic building survey was undertaken in advance of demolition, alteration and the construction of residential dwellings, concentrated on buildings within the "U" shaped farmyard. A photographic, descriptive and drawn record was created equivalent to an English Heritage Level 3 survey on the elements of the farmyard buildings that were to be either demolished or due to be altered, all of which date to the mid-19th century.

***Eltisley, Pond Farm***

TL 2727 5971 (PCA Report 12997)

S O'Neill

Archaeological monitoring and recording within the scheduled monument revealed evidence of a layer of possible medieval date at the base of the excavated area, however, no further investigation was possible at this stage. The opportunity to assess the brickwork exposed at the footing of the building indicated an area of mid to late 19th century construction as well as earlier foundations dating to the Tudor period.

***Ely, Ely Cathedral***

TL 5480 1423 (PCA Report 12805)

M-A Slater

The evaluation identified one inhumation burial, a pit and several layers predating the demolition of the monastery, a clunch rubble levelling layer possibly related to the dissolution of the monastery, and numerous post-medieval layers reflecting periods of build-up, rubbish spreading and construction or repairs to the cathedral. The later medieval burial indicates that the presumed location of the monks' cemetery on the south side of the cathedral may be correct. Of particular interest is the large quantity of residual early Roman and early to late Saxon pottery, which indicates the potential for surviving deposits from these periods in this area of the cathedral precinct.

***Ely, Land off Barton Road***

TL 5378 8001 (OA East Report 2099)

G Clarke

Further evaluation provided evidence for a long-lived boundary, represented by a set of three ditches in the north-western part of the site, to the north and parallel to Barton Road. Faunal remains from two of the ditches produced radiocarbon dates of 856–989 cal AD (95.4% probability; SUERC-75140; 1131±33 BP) and 1023–1159 cal AD (94.5% probability; SUERC-70944; 947±33 BP). Continuations of these ditches were not uncovered in the eastern part of the site during subsequent excavation, where they may have been truncated by later activity. An undated ditch-like feature revealed during the evaluation was found to be part of a network of trench-like ditches that probably represent wartime practice trenches, excavated by the British Army at this former military barracks site. The lack of any further remains on the site supports cartographic evidence that shows that, until recently, this area lay within the agricultural setting of Barton Manor, beyond the southern limit of the city of Ely.

***Ely, Land at Harlocks Farm***

TL 5791 7866 (OA East Report 2068)

K Blackburn

Evaluation revealed a system of marling ditches with a north-east to south-west alignment across the site. Although undated, an early modern date is most likely. A single hollow way pre-dating the marling ditches was identified, orientated north-west to south-east.

***Ely, Field D, North-West Ely***

TL 5460 8230 (OA East Report 2089)

P Moan

Excavation revealed a group of features relating to Late Bronze Age settlement, comprising at least three post-built structures, several pits and a large water-hole, within the southern part of the excavation area. Adjacent were two small sub-square enclosures, which may be broadly Iron Age in date.

The central and northern parts of the excavation area contained fields of parallel cultivation strips or lazy beds, dated to the Roman period, laid out to the east of a trackway or road. This trackway was orientated north-east to south-west and was formed by two parallel ditches spaced roughly 10m apart. The Roman trackway, which may have formed part of the northern continuation of Akeman Street, was subsequently used as a cemetery in the Early Saxon period, represented by two separate burial areas. Twenty inhumation burials and two urned cremations were spread over approximately 90m of the northern half of the exposed track and nearly all the inhumations were aligned on the same north-east to south-west orientation as the trackside ditches, with the head usually at the south-western end. A separate burial plot of eight individuals (seven inhumations and one urned cremation) was found in a discrete area to the south-east of the track, within the limits of a small Roman enclosure, along with a further grave within the southern confines of the trackway. This group of inhumations were found to be slightly later than the trackway cemetery to the north, dating to the 'Conversion Period'. This was indicated by their almost east to west orientation, combined with the recovery of a buckle, a silver pin with garnet inlay and a cowrie shell associated with three of the individuals: all finds that are most often found in graves of late 6th to 7th century date.

***Ely, Land north of Cam Drive, North-West Ely***

TL 5438 8177 (OA East Report 2051)

P Moan

Excavation revealed an Early Iron Age watering hole, Late Iron Age ring ditch and two structures, Early Roman field systems, a midden spread and pits as well as a grave containing the remains of five individuals. The unusually large size of the ring ditch suggests that the ditch does not represent the drip gully of a roundhouse but instead a relatively large circular enclosure that contained a structure, although no surviving elements of the latter were found.

***Fen Drayton, 49 Middleton Way***

TL 3308 6776 (PCA Report 12889)

M Slater

Evaluation identified two ditches that contained small, highly abraded sherds of Earlier Iron Age pottery. Despite the condition of the pottery, the location of the site in an area of known prehistoric activity indicates that the ditches are likely to be Iron Age in date.

***Fen Drayton, 5 Mill Road***

TL 3284 6806 (PCA Report 12887)

M-A Slater

The principal result of the evaluation was a possible ditch terminus in Trench 1 which contained four sherds of Mid Neolithic Peterborough Ware (c. 3400–2500 BC). Burnt flint was also recovered from the ditch, burnt in a manner indicative of being in or close to a hearth. Also present were two further ditches and two postholes, all undated and a shallow curvilinear feature, potentially representing a roundhouse drip gully, and a ditch terminus, both of which were undated. The results of the evaluation are in keeping with the known archaeology of the area.

***Fen Drayton, 8 Mill Road***

TL 3295 6825 (AS Report 5401)

N Edwards

Evaluation revealed four undated ditches and one undated pit. The ditches do not appear to bear any relationship to each other. No finds were identified on the site.

***Fordham, Builders Yard Rear of 3–7 River Lane***

TL 6316 7025 (AS Report 5503)

N Edwards

Evaluation revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity. A total of five ditches and seven pits were identified. One ditch contained pottery of 12th to 15th century date and one pit contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. One of the ditches contained post-medieval pottery. Other finds from the site include sparse occurrences of animal bone, fired clay, oyster and mussel shell and ceramic building material.

***Fordham, Land at the Horse Racing Forensic Laboratory, Newmarket Road***

TL 6330 6874 (OA East Report 2137)

R Webb

Evaluation revealed two Late Bronze Age pits and an Early Roman crouched inhumation burial within a natural hollow to the south. Trenches excavated in the south-eastern part of the development area revealed floodplain deposits from which worked flint dating mostly to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age was recovered. The edge of the peat deposits was marked by a boundary ditch dug into the sand and gravel deposits that remained dry during its lifetime and produced only animal bone. The northern part of the development area contained limited archaeological remains that were much disturbed by later activity.

***Foxton, 21 Cambridge Road***

TL 4088 4913 (AS Report 5326)

J Walker and T Light

Evaluation revealed nine ditches, two pits and one gully. No finds were recovered from any of these features with the exception of a single ditch with modern brick and rubble within it. A sherd of residual late Iron Age pottery was recovered.



***Fulbourn, Fulbourn Primary School***

TL 5188 5617 (OA East Report 2131)

D Tsybaeva

Excavation confirmed prehistoric and Roman activity in the area and revealed part of a Saxo-Norman settlement dated to the 10th–12th century. Two post-built rectangular houses and a well formed the first phase of Late Saxon occupation. These were overlain by wheel ruts of a trackway, while chalk extraction pits and rubbish pits indicate that this area lay on the periphery of the main settlement in this phase. During the final phase, the focus of the settlement shifted further away and the well was truncated by a boundary ditch. Fragments of animal bones, fired clay and pottery sherds mainly dated to the mid-11th to mid-12th century were recovered, while two pits produced evidence of peat-burning, vegetables, legumes and other domestic waste as well as a 9th–10th century ceramic spindle whorl related to domestic weaving.

***Gamlingay, 22a West Road***

TL 2345 5202 (PCA Report 13042)

L Lloyd-Smith

Evaluation revealed evidence of post-medieval activity. This activity was represented by a layer of undetermined function containing post-medieval finds and cut by subsequent undated ditches. A silt deposit in a slight hollow containing several fragments of post-medieval and modern finds including pottery and iron nails was also identified. This was interpreted as a possible former pond. The finds assemblage comprised late medieval to post-medieval tile, iron nails, post-medieval pottery and some animal bone.

***Great Abington, Land at High Street and Pampisford Road***

TL 5307 4819 (PCA Report R12790)

M Jones

An evaluation undertaken following a planning decision to develop the land revealed a single undated ditch and a possible pit feature, however, no datable finds were recorded. Three further natural features were present.

***Great Gidding, 76 Main Street***

TL 1195 8345 (HN Report 1064)

H Ashworth

Evaluation revealed a north-west to south-east aligned wooden drain. The alignment of this feature suggests that it may be related to a pump shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. A layer of possibly redeposited natural clay containing a significant amount of black organic or burnt material may reflect the site's use as a farmyard or relate to a fire in 1861 which destroyed the earlier buildings on the site.

***Great Shelford, Shelford RFC, Cambridge Road***

TL 4526 5319 (AS Report 5356)

V Monahan

Archaeological evaluation was carried out as a condition of construction of a new sports pitch. The evaluation

comprised seven trenches, each 40m in length. No archaeological finds or features were identified in trenches 3, 4, 5 and 7. Trench 1 contained four pits and a stake hole, however only one of the pits contained datable evidence indicating an early Iron Age origin. Trench 2 contained a tree hollow and a possible feature and trench 6 contained an undated post hole.

***Great Shelford, Nine Wells Enclosure***

TL 4617 5414

S Boreham, J Boreham and L Billington

Assessment of an area south of Nine Wells nature reserve including a short borehole survey and systematic fieldwalking survey over the southwest portion of the enclosure produced a total of 320 worked flints and 143 fragments of unworked burnt flint. The assemblage includes examples from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and from the Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

***Godmanchester, Wigmore Farm, Silver Street***

TL 2450 6982 (OA East Report 2157)

N Cox

Evaluation uncovered an area of post-medieval gravel extraction pits in the western half of the site, and the remains of demolished modern farm buildings in the former farmyard. Single pits of possible Roman and medieval date were also found.

***Haddenham, Chewells Lane***

TL 4669 7559 (OA East Report 2088)

N Cox

Evaluation uncovered several phases of archaeology. The earliest activity on the site relates to Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity, with features including a group of post holes and two small pits. A buried soil was present below the subsoil in the north of the site which contained a small number of pottery sherds dating between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age. Several Middle Iron Age ditches forming part of a field system were identified truncating the buried soil. Early Anglo-Saxon activity on the site was evidenced by a large pit and the recovery of two large circular loom-weights (one complete and one semi-complete).

***Haddenham, Hod Hall Lane***

TL 4656 7460 (OA East Report 2156)

A Lord

Evaluation exposed a series of at least three post-medieval boundary ditches, hedge lines and associated drains, perpendicular to Hod Hall Lane, along with three post holes. The features yielded a small assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds.

***Haddenham, 14a Station Road***

TL 4649 7561 (MAS)

N Jefferson

The evaluation recorded at least two phases of activity and seven features. Only one ditch could be dated, to the medieval period, the remaining features including two stratigraphically earlier ditches. The remain-

ing features comprised undated gullies and ditches possibly representing former enclosure or boundary ditches and two possible rubbish pits. The waste from a hearth or oven was identified close to one of the pits. The increased activity in the southern area may suggest that the site could be on the edge of a settlement just to the south. The later phase of the site dates to the late medieval period and forms a ditch which is aligned parallel to the existing road. It is therefore possible that this could denote the eastern boundary of properties or fields along the roadside.

***Hardwick, Land on the south side of St Neots Road***

TL 3676 5937 (AS Report 5309)

V Monahan

Evaluation identified a series of furrows and ditches. The furrows were all orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment and none contained finds in their fills. Several of the ditches were situated on the same alignment as the furrows, while others were on a north-east to south west orientation. The ditches appear to correspond with those depicted on historic mapping. A long ditch visible across three trenches corresponds with a long north-east to south-west ditch visible on the 1836 pre-enclosure map. The only finds recovered from the site were sherds of 19th to 20th century pottery from a ditch and fragments of 18th to 19th century field drain.

***Hardwick, Land at Wallis Farm***

TL 3694 5830 (PCA Report 12787)

M Slater

Evaluation identified an area of Middle to Late Iron Age activity in the central and south-eastern part of the site. This activity took the form of several ditches. A miniature jar in good condition was found in the base of one of these ditches. This, together with a moderate assemblage of pottery, indicates that a settlement of this date is probably located in close proximity to the site. Two ditches, one of which contained a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint blade, may represent an earlier phase of activity. Post-medieval furrows related to ridge and furrow cultivation was also present on the site. The furrows were broadly aligned northeast-southwest.

***Heydon, Woodstock, 63 Fowlmere Road***

TL 4302 4051 (OA East Report 2070)

S Ladd

Evaluation revealed a metal surface or possible trackway of Roman date in the southwest area of the evaluated area. A ditch and a pit of early medieval date were also uncovered. Much of the site was truncated by significant landscaping associated with a 1960s building.

***Histon, Histon and Impington Junior School***

TL 5441 2638 (OA East Report 2126)

N Gilmour

Evaluation revealed a single post-medieval ditch and two modern pits. Four small abraded sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered; these are probably

the result of manure spreading during the medieval period, indicating agricultural land-use at that time.

***Histon and Impington, ILAFS Test Pits***

TL 4400 6310 (ACA and HIVAG)

Fourteen test pits were excavated in March 2017 by the Access Cambridge Archaeology community group. A further 10 test pits were excavated during 2017 by the Histon and Impington Village Archaeology Group, taking the total to 24. This followed on from 28 test pits excavated in 2016. The earliest period of activity identified in any of the test pit was Roman. Sherds of this period were recovered from seven test pits in the west of the village. Anglo-Saxon pottery was identified in test pits situated near to St Andrews Church and Abbey Farm. The test pits at Abbey Farm also revealed the first Middle Saxon sherds from Histon and this area appears to be a focus of activity until the Late Saxon period. The settlement appears to have expanded during the medieval period and until it may have contracted in the 14th century. The settlement was slow to pick up again during the post-medieval period but continued to grow and develop through the 19th century.

***Huntingdon, Ferrars Road***

TL 2349 2710 (OA East Report 2103)

A Greef

Excavation of two areas identified six phases of medieval activity, mostly dating to the early and high medieval periods. In Area 1 activity relating to the backs of plots fronting onto Ferrars Road was recorded along with a series of boundary ditches parallel to Dryden's Walk. Area 2 contained a dense concentration of post holes and pits representing the south-western extent of buildings extending off Ermine Street, in addition to pits containing domestic and industrial processing waste and cesspits. During the post-medieval period there was little activity and the site presumably reverted to agricultural use, with limited disturbance associated with the Edison Bell factory due to the presence of a thick subsoil.

***Isleham, Land to rear of 30 Church Lane***

TL 6443 7463 (MAS)

N Jefferson

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken on land to the rear of 30 Church Lane, Isleham. The evaluation recorded 12 linear ditches and one possible quarry pit. The alignment of the features suggests at least two phases of archaeology, one dating to the Roman Period and one to the Medieval Period. The two excavations to the south and northeast of the site also contain archaeology of these periods suggesting that the site is part of a larger Roman and Medieval landscape.

***Isleham, 27 Sun Street***

TL 6444 7455 (AS Report 5348)

M Blagg-Newsome

Evaluation revealed a large sub-rectangular post-medieval quarry pit and two undated post holes.

The quarry pit contains several fills and a quantity of finds including pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, glass and a clay pipe stem.

***Isleham, 35 Pound Lane***

TL 6420 7452 (AS Report 5375)

G Barlow

Evaluation revealed eight ditches and three pits. Three of the ditches contained medieval pottery along with animal bone, mussel shell, an iron nail and animal bone. One of the pits also contained medieval pottery in its fill. The remaining five ditches and two pits contained no finds and were undated. Most of the ditches were broadly on a northwest-southeast alignment with gentle to moderate sloping sides. One ditch contained a single residual fragment of Roman tegula.

***Isleham, 49 Pound Lane***

TL 6420 7465 (BA Report 1167)

M Brook

Evaluation identified a quarry pit dating to the late post-medieval to modern period and a subsequent levelling deposit sealing the pit.

***Isleham, Wayside Farm, 5a Fordham Road***

TL 6427 7367 (BA Report 1153)

M Baker

Evaluation revealed six features including a post-hole, a stakehole and four pits. Only one of the pits contained any artefacts. This contained a medieval copper alloy jetton and several sherds of possible prehistoric pottery. The remaining features were all undated. Natural deposits were encountered in all trenches.

***Kennett, Land off Station Road***

TL 6955 6793 (OA East Report 2122)

L Bush

Evaluation confirmed the presence of a possibly segmented boundary ditch, previously identified in both the aerial photographic and geophysical surveys of the site. An Early Iron Age pit and an undated pit were also found.

***Kennett, 98–138 Station Road***

TL 6955 6793 (OA East Report 2173)

M Brudenell

Viewshed survey focused on existing views to and from the Scheduled Howe Hill barrow (DCB231; SAM 27169) and specifically its visibility within the proposed development envelope. Wider views of the landscape to and from the barrow were also considered, particularly those along a 'view corridor' to be maintained as part of the proposed development.

***Leverington, Leverington Common***

TF 4420 1072 (APS Report 58/17)

P Cope-Faulkner

Evaluation revealed a series of late medieval to late post-medieval features. The earliest features consisted of three pits containing late medieval pottery and

post-medieval brick and a north-south aligned ditch containing 15th to 16th century finds. A ditch on a north-south alignment containing 17th to 18th century pottery and two ditches on a northwest-southeast alignment of 18th to 19th century date represent the post-medieval phase of activity on the site. A single undated pit was also identified. The features were interpreted as former field systems and rubbish pits.

***Leverington, land off Sutton Road***

TL 4540 1117 (AA 2017155)

An evaluation and a Stage 1 palaeoenvironmental assessment as a condition of planning consent for a residential development revealed a broadly consistent stratigraphic sequence for the site, comprising a modern topsoil and subsoil, overlying a series of flood and waterborne deposits, indicating that the whole of the site previously lay within the tidal zone of the River Nene. A former palaeochannel of the River Nene was infilled by marine sediments of a probable Saxon and medieval date, predating the post-medieval canalised course of the river to the east. It is recommended that these deposits are radiocarbon dated to confirm the date of the channel. Another possible natural channel was recorded towards the south end of the site.

***Linton, land off Back Road***

TL 5591 4749 (CAT Report 17656)

The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains within the central part of the site, with a lower density in the north-western and south-eastern parts of the site. Features included ditches, pits and postholes, provisionally dated to the Bronze Age or Iron Age, although a number of features could not be attributed to either period. Two extensive linear features, recorded as anomalies during the geophysical survey, have been interpreted as backfilled winterbournes or seasonal stream channels. Early prehistoric activity is represented by residual worked flint found in later features, topsoil or in un-stratified contexts. Curvilinear ditches located centrally within the site appeared to represent the remains of a ring ditch with an estimated projected internal diameter of 18m. The ditches contained pottery provisionally dated as later prehistoric. Approximately 2m to the south of this ring ditch was a pit containing a deliberately placed cremation within a collared urn, provisionally dated to the Early Bronze Age. No indication of an overlying barrow was identified. A further two prehistoric pits were identified, one containing Early Bronze Age pottery and the other worked flint. A series of four parallel linear ditches were also located within the central area of the site, one containing pottery provisionally dating to the Iron Age. These features probably represent the remains of linear boundaries. A pit and a pit/ditch terminus, two ditches and three post holes could not be attributed to either of the identified periods and remain undated.

***Little Gransden, 7 Church Walk***

TL 2717 5510 (HN Report 1086)

G Jones

Evaluation produced a single sherd of St Neots-type ware, recovered from the topsoil of one of the trenches. Four fragments of 18th or 19th century ceramic building material were also identified. No features were identified on the site.

***Little Paxton, The Sycamores, Hayling Walk***

TL 1874 6214 (OA East Report 2065)

N Cox

Evaluation revealed an extensive area of intercutting gravel extraction pits that covered the entire site to a depth of up to a metre below ground level. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery and brick was recovered from several of the extraction pits.

***Littleport, land opposite the Bungalow***

TL 5734 8623 (SACIC Report 2017/65)

L Everett

Evaluation revealed several ditches and a pit, sealed by a thick layer of topsoil. Two of the features identified in separate trenches are likely to represent the same ditch. This ditch was the only feature containing any datable evidence, a fragment of possible Roman ceramic building material recovered from its upper fills. The fragment could be redeposited but does give an earliest date for the ditch. The pattern of the features is very similar to those recorded in the site immediately adjacent to the east. It is possible that both sites represent elements of the same field system, or sequences of field systems. One of the ditches appeared to match the location and orientation of a possible ditch from the adjacent site. Sampling of the topsoil in each trench revealed a single sherd of Nene Valley ware, several sherds of post-medieval pottery, a flint flake and a probable Bronze Age end scraper, fragments of 17th to 19th century tobacco pipe and fragments of post-medieval brick and tile.

***Littleport, the Grange***

TL 561 858 (ABH Report 60074)

D Dodds

Level 1 Historic Building Recording was undertaken to record the presence and condition of three WWII air raid shelters within the grounds of The Grange. A suspected Victorian summerhouse was also recorded.

***Littleport, Grange Lane***

TL 555 860 (STRAT Report J10756)

J Gater

Geophysical survey of an area outlined for residential development produced responses indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation covering most of the site, and former field boundaries can be identified which pre-date the modern field system. A linear anomaly in the northern field comprised differing magnetic components from the ridge and furrow and is thought to represent an old trackway or boundary. A number of straight linear anomalies of uncertain origin have been attributed to more recent agricultural activity but circular and curvilinear anomalies in the south-west field could not be explained.

***Littleport, Land North of Grange Lane***

TL 5560 8640 (OA East Report 2048)

S Ladd

Evaluation was undertaken based on the results of geophysical survey. Low-level prehistoric activity ranging from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age was evidenced in flints found in plough soils and abraded pottery sherds found in later features. A possible watering hole or natural hollow contained part of a Samian plate alongside Early Iron Age pottery. Across the site was a system of small agricultural ditches or gullies of possible Roman or medieval date. These features were overlain by a later medieval to post-medieval field system, including a headland running through the site with extensive ridge and furrow cultivation, defining the layout of the pre-enclosure fields.

***Longstanton, ILAFS Test Pits***

TL 394 669 (ACA)

Eleven test pits were excavated by Access Cambridge Archaeology community group, spread across the length of the village from Thatcher's Wood in the south to Striplands Farm in the north. This brought the number of test pits excavated in Longstanton to 16. The results indicate a concentration of Roman activity in the north of Longstanton. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the same area may indicate a continuation of activity in this area. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was also identified near to All Saints church. The earliest evidence in the centre of the village appears to date from the medieval period, but only one test pit in the far north of the village shows continuation to the later medieval. Post-medieval finds are spread along the length of the village.

***March, Barkers Lane***

TL 4200 9500 (OA East Report 2167)

K Blackburn

Evaluation revealed several field systems on varying alignments across the site that had previously been identified from geophysical survey. In the south-west corner a large Middle Bronze Age enclosure was identified, which probably had an agricultural function given the lack of occupation evidence associated with it. At the northern end of the site a single Middle Bronze Age well is likely to have been contemporary with at least one of the field systems in the same area. A Middle Iron Age field system was also indicated by pottery found in ditches in the south-west of the site. One of the field systems in the northern part of the site may tentatively be dated to the Roman period, although the pottery is too abraded for this date to be secure.

In the north-east part of the site, several postholes and pits were identified with fills consisting of peat and burnt material. Briquetage was recovered from a number of these features, suggestive of salt working, with associated environmental samples supporting the presence of possible industrial activity in this area. Features found in the north-west corner of the site are thought to represent an area of quarry pitting.

**Melbourn, Cambridge Road**

TL 3897 4534 (AOC Report 33549)

L Capon

Evaluation was undertaken following an earlier geophysical survey of the site. Boundary ditches, enclosures and a large midden pit of Roman date were identified. At least three phases of Roman activity were apparent, from the 2nd to the 4th century AD. The layout of the site underwent significant alterations with the later Roman features orientated at c. 30° to the earlier ones. One burial was identified in the east of the site, likely to be contemporary with Roman burials recorded across the other side of Cambridge Road. The Roman finds and artefacts include imported and local pottery while dietary evidence consists of cereals, cattle bones and oyster shells. Other finds include coins, knives, whetstones and a quern stone. A series of boundaries of probable Roman date were identified in the western part of the site and a single feature of Saxon date in the south-east of the site. Medieval and early post-medieval finds were collected from the western trenches and indicate activities being carried out away from the road, perhaps in association with the known building depicted on the 19th century Tithe map. Much of the site had been quarried, presumably for chalk, in the post-medieval period and most of the trenches showed the impact of quarrying.

**Offord Cluny, Whitwell Farm**

TL 2196 6739 (OA East Report 2091)

D Tsybaeva

Evaluation revealed wall foundations for a 19th-century outbuilding facing onto High Street, as well as associated remains including an outhouse or latrine pit. The location of the building is within a house plot depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885, although the house itself is shown slightly closer to High Street. A possible medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch was found towards the back of the 19th century property.

**Offord D'Arcy, land at Paxton Road**

TL 2184 6585 (TVAS)

G Davey

An evaluation revealed three gully features of archaeological interest. The few pottery sherds recovered suggest that the three features are of Iron Age date, although an Anglo-Saxon date is also possible for one of them. Pottery from either of these periods tends to be friable and not to survive well. A few prehistoric struck flints were also recovered.

**Old Weston, Manor Farm, Brington Road**

TL 0971 7733 (AA Report 2017182)

B Barker

Evaluation of two trial trenches across the footprint of the proposed buildings of a two-house development identified three linear features, a large quarry pit and a possible limestone wall foundation. Two of the linear features were heavily root disturbed and contained post-medieval pottery, however, the west-

ernmost contained pottery dating to the 12th-13th century. All three features may have originated as agricultural furrows. The quarry pit also produced 12th-13th-century material from its lower fill, but was not fully excavated due to its depth. The wall foundation was only present in the trench section and could not be dated. The evaluation showed that in the medieval period the area around Manor Farm was most likely within open fields, with the arable strips arranged at right angles to Brington Road. By the post-medieval period the site had become part of the grounds of Manor Farm with the land subject to disposal of domestic refuse and possible extraction of clay for building purposes. The land is likely to have been built up as part of its conversion to a garden in the 19th century.

**Orwell, village locations**

TL 3630 5000 (OLHS)

Eight test pits were dug in 2017, the finds showing continued occupation close to the church during the twelfth century and settlement from 900AD onwards along what may have been the east boundary of the medieval village green. Further excavation at Willow Barn, Lotfield Street, where Roman sherds had been found in 2016, yielded pottery in the 2nd-4th century date range; also a large quantity of Roman tile of at least 4 different fabrics including box-flue tile, which suggests a hypocaust nearby. A single fragment of painted wall plaster also attests to the site's higher status. The assemblage suggests a Roman settlement of fairly high status, established in the late 2nd century AD and persisting into the 4th century. Field walking at Manor Farm on the west side of the village produced a scatter of pottery of all periods from Roman to mid 20th century, probably the result of manure spreading, but a concentration of late medieval sherds in an area of darker soil suggests long term tipping of rubbish into a pond or boggy area.

**Over, Land adjacent to 66 Station Road**

TL 3698 7040 (PCA Report R12812)

C Jackson

Evaluation revealed a small sterile ditch and a furrow along with two small postholes, one of which contained highly abraded 'crumbs' of Iron Age pottery. The heavily abraded nature of the pottery means it is likely to be residual and therefore cannot be used to date the feature. The nature of the features identified may indicate that the site was located outside the main medieval core of the village to the north and the medieval manors to the west and north.

**Papworth Everard, Land South of Church Lane**

TL 2852 6277 (PCA Report 12794)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

Evaluation revealed a series of features dating from Late Saxon and later periods. The earliest features on the site were two ditches containing sherds of St Neots ware and small quantities of animal bone. Two further ditches contained sherds of St Neots ware along with other early medieval pottery. The finds

assemblage was small, comprising just nine sherds of 9th-13th century pottery including St Neots ware and four sherds of 19th century pottery. A total of 19 bone fragments were recovered, the degree of fragmentation suggesting butchery was carried out on the site.

**Rampton, 38 Cow Lane**

TL 4270 6824 (AS Report 5460)

K Bull

Evaluation revealed a series of medieval features. The datable features consisted of two furrows, a ditch and pit which all contained medieval pottery. Animal bone, iron fragments and late post-medieval ceramic building material was also recovered from the fill of two of these features. A ditch and furrow with no datable material were also identified.

**Ramsey, Abbey College and Ramsey Abbey**

TL 8500 2900 (WLHS)

The aim of the RACP is to carry out survey and where possible excavations on the Abbey College site, Ramsey. With permission from Historic England and Abbey College a resistivity survey covering 7.5 hectares was carried out over a ten week period. The group also surveyed a private garden on Hollow Lane, followed by three test pits over possible archaeological features. Two of the test pits produced artefacts and a possible medieval floor which has been used as a datum for the site. The depth of soil to the north of Abbey House is in places around 2.3m. The group has been assisted by Sir John O'Reilly who arranged for an antenna company to give training and the time of their geophysics specialist, who reviews the data collected by the group. In the autumn the group collected data from both an area of the scheduled monument and a playing field. Work has also started on a 1:50 scale drawing of the Abbey House ground floor, using part of that drawing to match the building shown on the 1705 to 1733 Estate Plan.

**Ramsey, Biggin Lane**

TL 5915 7337 (LP Archaeology)

J Duffy

A single trial trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building. The trench identified a Post-medieval well and the possible remains of a yard surface associated with the property facing Station Road, No.46. An earlier undated ditch was also recorded within the trench and was likely the remains of a field boundary.

**Ramsey, Whytefield Road**

TL 2866 8521 (IAC Report WRR17)

C Carlsson

Evaluation revealed evidence of late medieval and post-medieval land reclamation. The trenches rested on top of carr deposits implying that the site was once located within the former fen. A post-medieval pit revealed three large architectural fragments of Barnack Stone dated to c. 1350-1450. It is possible that this stone was robbed from Ramsey Abbey.

**St Ives, Land west of Harrison Way**

TL 3225 7201 (MS Report)

L Swinbank

Geophysical (gradiometer) survey carried out on a c. 1ha area of land in advance of proposals for development. The survey identified a series of linear features on an approximate east-west alignment interpreted as possible ridge and furrow. A former field boundary, still extant in the 19th century was also identified.

M-A Slater (PCA Report 13017)

Archaeological evaluation of five trenches totalling 225m of linear trenching revealed limited evidence of agricultural activity comprising undated furrows in trench 3, modern ditch features in trenches 1, 2 and 5 and no archaeological finds or features in trench 4.

**St Ives, Land west of Five Acres Farm, Harrison Way**

TL 3239 7202 (OA East Report 2067)

S Birnie

Evaluation revealed two slightly differently aligned ditch systems and a system of ridge and furrow cultivation. The ditch systems are undated other than the presence of tiny fragments of probably residual prehistoric pottery in one and a sherd of medieval pottery in the other. One ditch belonging to the latter system is depicted on an Estate map of 1753 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1885).

**St Ives, Gifford Farm**

TL 3268 7259 (OA East Report 2084)

J Fairbairn

Evaluation revealed three relatively discrete areas of archaeological activity that corresponded closely to a series of enclosures and other features previously identified by geophysical survey. In the most northerly of these areas (Area A), the presence of a series of Iron Age enclosures and associated features was confirmed, with the pottery recovered suggesting settlement here had its origins in the Early Iron Age, continuing through to the Late Iron Age. In the southern part of the site (Area B) a square enclosure with an internal curvilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey was investigated and produced pottery suggesting an Early Roman date. The densest area of features was investigated in the south-east of the site (Area C) and related to a large and complex series of enclosures and associated features. The evaluation suggests that settlement in this area began in the Middle Iron Age and saw continuous activity into the Late Iron Age and throughout the Roman period. Alongside enclosures and boundary ditches investigated in this area, features attributed to the Roman phases include probable structures and a possible shrine. A small assemblage of Early and Early/Middle Saxon pottery suggests that occupation may have continued into the 5th and 6th centuries AD. Very few features were revealed outside of these three main areas, although some outlying boundary/enclosure ditches were identified.

***St Neots Rural, Wintringham Park Site 4i***

TL 1996 6021 (OA East Report 2175)

P Moan

The latest phase of mitigation within the Wintringham Park development, St Neots, involved the excavation of 2ha of farmland. This revealed Middle and Late Iron Age remains in the form of three roundhouses, two of which were enclosed by impressively large ditches, one of which had a depth of 1.2m with near vertical sides and a V-shaped profile. A ditched field system was also recorded within the area that was identified to the north during previous excavations by OA East at Loves Farm. One of the most interesting features excavated was a large watering hole, cutting the corner of a Middle Iron Age enclosure, which contained over 1kg of Middle Iron Age pottery and approximately 3kg of animal bone. Roman activity in the form of a rectilinear field system was identified in the eastern half of the area, while medieval furrows along with a hollow way were also recorded.

***Sawtry, Chapel End***

TL 1727 8366 (OA East Report 2086)

C Thatcher

Excavation revealed mainly earlier medieval features dating to the 12th and 13th centuries that are characteristic of activity peripheral to the main settlement. This included ditched enclosures or paddocks, pits and probable well features, with later furrows also present. An area of pitting and shallow intercutting ditches in the north-western part of the site may have represented backplots of properties fronting onto Chapel End.

***Sawtry, 36 Fen Lane***

TL 1711 8353 (OA East Report 2102)

N Cox

Evaluation of a single trench measuring 11m by 1.6m excavated on the site of a proposed new semi-detached house. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.45m and revealed a shallow, east-to-west aligned ditch from which no dateable material was recovered, along with a modern rubbish pit.

***Sawtry, Gidding Road***

TL 1623 8329 (OA East Report 2080)

P Moan

Evaluation revealed furrows, modern boundary ditches and field drains in the southern half of the site, while in the northern half field systems and enclosures dating to the Late Iron Age and continuing in use through to the Early Roman period extended across the higher ground and better drained geology. These results corresponded well with the anomalies shown on the geophysical survey. This evidence, combined with features identified by previous excavations and geophysical surveys to the east and north of the site, indicates the presence of an extensive later Iron Age and Early Roman settlement in this location.

***Sawtry, Glebe Farm***

TL 1626 8367 (OA East Report 2153)

S Graham

Evaluation revealed ditches and pits relating to a series of Late Iron Age and Early Roman enclosures, corresponding well with the anomalies suggested on the geophysical survey. This evidence, combined with features identified by archaeological investigations to the south of Gidding Road, indicates the presence of extensive later Iron Age and Early Roman activity in this location, in the form of 'ladder settlement' enclosures.

***Snailwell, the British Racing School***

TL 64761 66074 (ASE Report)

A Forshaw and R Wroe-Brown

An archaeological evaluation in advance of development comprised four trenches totalling 100m in length. Trenches 1-3 contained no significant archaeological finds or features while trench 4 contained a pit and a tree hole, but no datable evidence was recovered. A small number of finds were recovered from the topsoil, modern or residual including modern ceramic building material and a single flint flake. The iron assemblage included five nails, a copper alloy button and George IV coin, all of 18th-19th century date and a chisel fragment and bracket or strap of a medieval to modern date.

***Soham, Land at Pembroke Farm, Barway Road***

TL 5445 7576 (AAL Report 2016148)

G Barber

Archaeological evaluation carried out on land at Pembroke Farm, Ely as part of an archaeological condition on a planning application for the construction of a menage. A single evaluation trench 20m in length was investigated revealing evidence of a Saxon ditch, several medieval ditches and a post-medieval wall. The wall was identified at the southeast end of the trench, consisting of two courses of brick dated to the 16th century. The medieval ditches were located to the northwest of the wall, a gully and ditch on a northeast to southwest alignment and a ditch on an east-west alignment containing finds dating to the 13th-14th century.

***Soham, Land south of Blackberry Lane***

TL 6061 7245 (OA East Report 2093)

R Webb

Evaluation revealed two main concentrations of features. The first, located in the eastern area of the site, comprised a series of ditches and post holes yielding Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone and is interpreted as a focus of settlement-related activity on the chalk. The second concentration of features centred on a possible Early-Middle Saxon Sunken Featured Building in the central western area of the site, associated with a group of pits, post holes and undated ditches, all located in a single trench. The absence of discrete features in surrounding trenches suggests the core of this settlement lay beyond the site to the west, towards the historic centre of Soham. The evaluation also revealed early post-medieval clunch quarrying and post-medieval gravel extraction strip quarries.

***Soham, Land South of 70 The Butts***

TL 5971 7224 (AS Report 5482)

T Muir

An evaluation undertaken in advance of residential development produced artefacts probably of Mesolithic date, comprising flint blades, animal bone including deer, and burnt flint possibly used as pot boilers. These were recovered from ditches and pits, predominantly in Trench 2 towards the front of the site, providing further evidence for Mesolithic activity on the margins of the fen island. The results do not correlate closely with other archaeological remains in the vicinity, though it is clear enclosures were established from the Bronze Age onwards on surrounding land at Soham. No evidence of these enclosure systems, or of the extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the north east, the southern extents of which are unknown, was recorded during the evaluation.

***Soham, land opposite 83 The Butts***

TL 5967 7221 (AS Report 5494)

K Bull

Evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development. Two trenches each 30m x 2m were excavated. The earliest feature identified was Pit F1009 (Trench 2) which contained Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age pottery. It also contained burnt flint and burnt bone. A residual Roman sherd was contained in modern Ditch F1011 (Trench 2). Undated ditches may have formed part of former field boundaries.

***Soham, land north of Fordham Road***

TL 6069 7201 (MOLAN 17/125)

P Sharrock and C Chinnock

Evaluation on land at Fordham in advance of residential development. Several undated features were present across the site. Most, especially those in the northern part of the site, appear likely to relate to medieval and post-medieval agricultural or boundary features. The features firmly dated to the Roman period were grouped together in the southern part of the site. The presence of ceramic building material and metalworking slag, whilst in small quantities, may suggest that the features identified in the proposed development area are on the periphery of settlement or industrial activity somewhere within the immediate locale. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation as well as post-medieval steam-powered ploughing was also present across the site.

***Soham, land north-west of pedestrian bridge, Fordham Road***

TL 6096 7177 (AS Report 5334)

G Barlow

Archaeological evaluation carried out on land at Fordham Road, Soham, in February 2017 following an archaeological condition on a planning application for residential dwellings. Three trenches were investigated totalling 47m in length. Trenches 2 and 3 contained no archaeological finds or features. Trench 1 identified

a probable periglacial feature with Bronze Age – Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of struck flint.

***Stapleford, ACA Test Pits***

TL 472 517 (ACA)

C Collins

Five test pits were excavated by Stapleford History Society, bringing the number excavated in the village to 33. These test pits were aimed to infill a number of locations in the east and west of the village. All but one test pit produced Romano-British pottery further building on the pattern of Roman activity as identified from previous years with two clear foci emerging. The larger of the two is around the church in the northwest of the village, and a thinner spread has also been identified in the east of the settlement. No evidence for Anglo Saxon activity was found, with the rest of the pottery found recorded as medieval and later in date. For the first time high medieval activity was recorded to the east of Bar Lane and a large deposit of medieval pottery was found in the far south of the village suggesting intense on-site occupation there. No new finds of later medieval pottery were recorded in 2017 although the new sites did produce post-medieval material, suggesting that there were shifts in the settlement and changes of land use after the various social and economic upheavals of the 14th century, including the Black Death.

***Sutton, Garden Close***

TL 4499 7874

R Vickers (GSB report)

Geophysical survey carried out in advance of proposals to develop the land for residential purposes comprised a fluxgate gradiometer survey of 2.6ha of pasture, identifying a linear anomaly associated with an earthwork feature on a north-south alignment, and a possible second parallel anomaly of uncertain origin.

C Jackson and C Meckseper (PCA Report 12901)

An archaeological evaluation based on the results of the geophysical survey consisted of nine trenches of which trenches 1, 6, 8 and 9 contained no significant archaeological finds or features, while the remaining trenches identified an undated bank, a shallow pit and 10 ditches. Datable finds were limited across the site, indicating activity peripheral to the main settlement area, however three of the ditches were interpreted from the finds assemblage as of probable Roman date. Trench 2 contained a single ditch on a north-south alignment containing one sherd each of Saxo-Norman St Neots ware and medieval Ely ware. Trench 3 contained three ditches on a roughly east-west alignment, only one of which produced finds, animal bone and a single sherd of medieval pottery. A fourth ditch on a northwest-southeast alignment contained a fragment of Roman paving slab and a medieval peg tile. Trench 4 contained one undated ditch on an east-west alignment and one on a north-south alignment containing abraded fragments of Roman pottery and animal bone, however, it was



also disturbed by a modern drain pipe. The trench also contained a mound or bank formed of three sterile layers. Trench 5 contained an undated ditch on an east-west alignment, a second undated ditch on a northwest-southeast alignment and a shallow pit possibly medieval in date. Trench 7 contained a single ditch on a north-south alignment containing a single fill with a fragment of Roman brick with *opus signinum* attached and five sherds of medieval pottery.

***Swaffham Bulbeck, New England Stud, Heath Road***  
TL 5806 6154 (SACIC Report 2017/82)

L Everett

An archaeological evaluation carried out as part of a condition on a planning application for a new equine isolation unit comprised twelve trenches each measuring 20m in length. A single ditch was encountered in trench 3 and fragments of Iron Age and post-medieval pottery from trenches 6 and 9.

***Swavesey, Boxworth End***

TL 3649 6764 (MOLAN Report 17/43)

C Finn

Archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development of an area of earthwork features visible on 2013 aerial photographs and 2015 LIDAR data, previously interpreted as a possible hollow way and related features. Of a total of 16 trenches, archaeological features were identified in six of the trenches immediately north and south-west of the farmhouse, although these were largely of modern date. A small number of medieval features were identified in trench 2, comprising two parallel ditches on a northeast-southwest alignment and two pits containing 12th century pottery and animal bone. The 'earthworks' visible on the aerial photos and LIDAR data were demonstrated to be drainage features and a probable palaeochannel, and a few post-medieval boundaries were identified.

***Swavesey, Land at 19 Wallmans Lane***

TL 3625 6888 (AA Report 2017/20)

C Meckseper

Evaluation of two trial trenches across the footprints of proposed buildings demonstrated that in the post-medieval period the ground was consolidated with a series of gravel layers, prior to the construction of houses and agricultural buildings in the 19th century. A small brick foundation and ceramic service pipe associated with those buildings were excavated in Trench 1. The buildings were demolished prior to 1977 and layers of demolition debris were present in both trenches. This had been sealed by a substantial layer of topsoil, indicating modern landscaping of the area. Trench 2 also contained a small post-medieval feature with animal bone fragments. Two postholes in Trench 1 post-dated the demolition layers and represent a possible fence line.

***Waterbeach, Land to the Rear of 10A, Rosemary Road***

TL 4977 6522 (PCA Report 12860)

C Jackson

Archaeological trial trench evaluation comprised a total of 5 trenches positioned on varying alignments and spaced widely across the development area. The earliest activity on the site was evidenced by a pit containing material dating to the late Roman period. There were also three ditches that produced no dateable material but were cut by late Saxon features, indicating an earlier phase of activity. Evidence of settlement activity through the late-Saxon and medieval periods was inferred from a series of features likely to represent boundary and drainage ditches, possible structural features and an oven/hearth. Two large post-medieval pits to the south of the site were interpreted from their fill as rubbish pits. An undated animal burial was identified in the wall of Trench 1. Although the species is uncertain as the majority of the skeleton extended beyond the limit of the investigation and was left in situ without being excavated further, it is likely to be sheep or pig. Other finds included animal bone, mollusc shells and small amounts of burned environmental remains including barley, wheat and nuts. The majority of the pottery recovered was 10th- to 12th-century in date, including Thetford- and St Neots-wares, although a few fragments of Roman ware and small quantities of later medieval Ely ware and post-medieval red wares were also recovered. Features and associated finds suggest a period of continuous domestic and agricultural activity peripheral to the location of the early-medieval village of Waterbeach, which probably peaked in the late-Saxon period and was largely abandoned after the 14th century.

***Wentworth, 2 Main Street***

TL 4767 7852 (AAL Report 2017/181)

M Allen

Evaluation responding to an archaeological condition on development of the site for residential purposes revealed a dense complex of Late Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval features. Two ditches and a pit containing sherds of Late Saxon pottery within their fill were identified in the single evaluation trench. One of the ditches also contained fragments of 17th to 18th century pottery, making its date difficult to determine. The environmental samples from these two ditches contained wheat, oat and barley, stinking chamomile, spike rush and charcoal. A further two ditches containing assemblages of mid-12th century pottery were also identified in the trench. One of these features appears to represent an earlier boundary ditch that was replaced by a later post-medieval ditch situated on the same broadly east-west alignment. The later ditch contained a mixed assemblage of medieval to late post-medieval pottery suggesting that it was maintained over a long period of time, although it does not appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The environmental samples from these ditches contained carbonised oat, wheat grains and charcoal. A further pit containing a single fragment of Iron Age or Roman quern had a similar environmental profile to the Late Saxon and medieval

ditches and this feature was unable to be dated with certainty. Three undated ditches were also identified, although all were cut by the post-medieval ditch.

***West Wickham, Streetly End***

TL 6170 4820 (West Wickham and District Local History Club)

M Morris

As part of the Festival of Archaeology 2017 five test pits were excavated to continue research started during the West Wickham Big Dig of 2013. A test pit at No. 35 Streetly End found that the back garden had been extensively dug over and landscaped in recent years. Finds were few and predominately 19th century or later in date, although there were a few sherds of heavily abraded medieval pottery. However, a second test pit on land between Nos. 27 and 33 Streetly End produced a large assemblage of medieval pottery of 12th and 13th century date, mixed with some animal bone and oyster shell, and appeared to be characteristic of a medieval midden site. At Burton End, a test pit east of 105 High Street found evidence that occupation nearby was unlikely to date back much earlier than the 18th century, but at 23–25 Burton End, the finds from the test pit suggest two distinct phases of occupation nearby, one medieval (most likely 12th to 13th century) and one perhaps from the 17th or 18th century to the present day. The fifth test pit, at 49 Burton End, uncovered a cobbled surface and 19th–20th century material, probably associated with a building which once stood adjacent.

***West Wrattling, Land at 21 High Street***

TL 6070 5193 (AS Report 5491)

K L Smith

Evaluation of a single 15m trench, with a further six test pits investigated to determine the nature and relationship of the features, identified a shallow chalk wall or path foundation on an east-west alignment, thought likely to be associated with a path depicted on 19th and 20th century maps, which passed through the site extending from the High Street towards the former buildings adjacent to the south east. Two pit features containing limited finds and no dateable material and a possible brick foundation were identified at the base of the trench.

***Whittlesey, Eastrea, 51 Coates Road***

TL 2960 9732 (AS Report 5434)

G Bartlow

Following on from an evaluation of the wider site in 2014 which had produced two partially preserved clay-lined ovens or kilns of probably Iron Age date, a further excavation was conducted of the western side of the plot encompassing the area of the new house, access road and services. The excavation revealed several additional postholes, pits and a ditch. These features were loosely clustered in the northern part of the excavated area. One of the postholes revealed four sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. In addition to these features, the second half of Pit 8 from Trench 6 of the previous evaluation was

excavated. This feature also revealed 20 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age sherds. The pottery includes cross-joining fragments from three coarse vessels, probably jars. Animal bone was also recovered from the undated ditch.

***Wicken, Old School Lane, Upware***

TL 5375 7005 (OA East Report 2146)

K Blackburn

Evaluation revealed an area of Late Roman settlement concentrated in the northern half of the site. The exposed features comprised a relatively dense network of ditches, gullies and pits forming parts of several rectilinear enclosures. Artefacts recovered included Roman pottery primarily dating between 250–400 AD, animal bone, ceramic building material, fragments of quern, stone, shell, three Late Roman coins and a lead weight. The assemblage of ceramic building material suggests the presence of structures, and the stone observed in the topsoil may be indicative of stone footings or stone packed post holes.

***Wilburton, Land South of 1 Station Cottages***

TL 4837 7655 (AS Report 5449)

K Bull

Evaluation of three 25m trenches identified a quarry pit of mid-19th–20th century date and an undated ditch, as well as a modern drain and post hole containing modern ceramic building material. The ditch contained a heavily abraded sherd of prehistoric (Bronze Age to Iron Age) pottery, which was interpreted as residual.

***Wilburton, 18 Stretham Road***

TL 4919 7495 (AAL 2017088)

J Robbins

An evaluation revealed limited archaeological evidence comprising a single pit containing a post-medieval nail. The evaluation also noted a scatter of post-medieval finds including pottery, glass and clay pipe fragments.

***Wilburton, Land adjacent to 41 Stretham Rd***

TL 4905 7498 (OA East Report 2097)

N Cox

Evaluation revealed two parallel boundary ditches, orientated east to west and spaced c. 3m apart. The only dating evidence was a single sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (c. AD 450–650) from the southern ditch. The pottery is likely to be a residual find while the ditch itself may be post-medieval in date, possibly forming part of the pre-enclosure landscape.

***Willingham, 12 Station Road***

TL 4008 6994 (OA East Report 2113)

P Lambert

Evaluation of a single trench positioned across the footprint of two proposed dwellings identified two parallel furrows of probable post-medieval date and a small undated pit. The more northerly of the two furrows was overlaid by a charcoal-rich silty deposit on the same alignment, interpreted as the remains of

a burned-out hedge line. Three sherds of pottery (one medieval and two post-medieval) were recovered from the more southerly of the furrows.

***Wisbech St Mary, Leverington Road cemetery***

TL 4580 1020 (FAS Report)

A Ketley

Geophysical survey carried out on land at the general cemetery on Leverington Road as part of a community project by Fenland Archaeology Society. Two areas were selected – one section in front of the chapel and a second near the playing field gate. The survey in front of the chapel identified a weak anomaly that may represent a former path and traces of the former steps, however no services were identified. The second area identified two linear features aligned parallel to the boundary of the cemetery which may represent former ditches.

***Wisbech St Mary, Sandy Lane***

TF 4310 0960 (FAS Report)

An initial fieldwalking 'sweep' of the site recovered a medium quantity of pot-sherds, a fragment of Roman brick and tegulae, as well as a flat, beach-rolled, quartz pebble with two highly polished surfaces. A systematic fieldwalking exercise of 20m<sup>2</sup> grids was conducted based on these findings, producing a large assemblage of pottery with smaller quantities of ceramic building material (CBM), glass and metal objects, including post-medieval iron nails. Thirty sherds of Samian ware came from Central and/or Eastern Gaul with some clearly identifiable Southern Gaulish fragments, attributed to the mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries AD, based on the large quantity of Nene valley ware of 2nd- to 4th-century date also identified on site. CBM comprising fragments of bricks and tegulae of Roman date were also identified which, together with the pottery assemblage, suggests that there may have been a small Roman farmstead in the locality.

***Witchford, Land at Main Street, West End Farm***

TL 4939 7872 (TVAS North Midlands)

G Davey

Sixteen trenches were excavated of which five contained archaeological features, revealing a focus of activity in the south-western portion of the site including a number of linear and curvilinear gullies and ditches of likely Iron Age, Roman and medieval origins, a possible Roman ditch terminus, and undated features. A curving Iron Age ditch in trench 11 may represent a structure or small enclosure, whereas the remaining features probably reflect field boundaries and paddocks typical of rural settlement. Dating of features was largely based on the substantial assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered, as well as a small quantity of medieval material. Animal bone survived in many features, thought likely to be representative of domestic consumption, and two struck flints of Neolithic or Bronze Age date point to slight traces of earlier activity on the site.

***Witchford, Land to the Rear of 1–7 Sutton Rd***

TL 4910 7872

N Jefferson (MAS Report 471/17)

An initial phase of trenched evaluation recorded five linear ditches which included two sets of 'droveway' ditches of Roman date, possibly forming trackways and ditches around fields close to a settlement, and eight medieval/post-medieval furrows. Although no dating was recovered from the furrows, their size and form may suggest that they date to the later medieval/post-medieval period.

N Jefferson (MAS Report 491/17)

An excavation area was opened up to target two intersecting Roman trackways recorded during the initial evaluation phase and believed to intersect to the north of the development area and the recorded medieval/post-medieval plough furrows, however the trackways found during the evaluation were not visible in the excavation. The excavation did record one linear ditch and 3 pits/post holes all of which date to the post-medieval and modern periods. The location of all the pits/post holes between the furrows suggests they date to the same period, possibly dated by the late 16th century pottery form one pit, if the later modern pottery was introduced by animal action. These features could have formed a small shelter or pen on the edge of the post-medieval field.

N Jefferson (Contour Geophysics)

A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site after the excavation area was opened up which suggests an alternate route for the trackway. This magnetic gradiometer survey recorded eight possible linear features, which could form evidence of trackways and/or field boundaries, and ridge and furrow cultivation. Results in the survey, although faint, suggest that the trackway may cut across the site below the excavation area, forming the north-western and parts of the north eastern and western boundaries of a field. Its shape is not characteristic of the Roman period possibly suggesting landscape features or other reasons for its shape, e.g. to avoid a wooded area.

***Yaxley, Land east of Eagle Business Park***

TL 1970 9356 (CAU Interim statement)

L Zeki

An evaluation revealed the presence of probable late prehistoric occupation in the southern part of the site, including utilised hollows in which the heating and use of burnt stones took place. A pit alignment and ditch system were also present containing Iron Age pottery, flint and animal bone remains.

**Peterborough**

***Castor, 35A, Peterborough Road***

TL 1244 9834 (IAC Report)

C Carlsson

In November 2017 an archaeological evaluation was

conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants at 35A Peterborough Road, Castor. The evaluation revealed a ditch with residual Romano-British and late medieval finds, which may have represented a boundary ditch between two plots in the medieval village

***Eye, Dalmark House, Thorney Road***

TF 2350 0320 (ACORN Report 30.2)

V Mellor

In April 2017 Acorn Archaeology (ACORN) undertook an evaluation by trial trenching on land at Dalmark House, Thorney Road, Eye, in advance of the construction of a seed grain store. The site lies in close proximity to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery of unknown extent. The investigation indicated that the site had been farmland since the medieval period. Two post-medieval (17th to 18th centuries) ditches were investigated, as well as land drains on the same alignment as the ditches. Small quantities of 18th to 20th century pottery and ceramic building material suggested manuring scatter. There was no indication that the known nearby Anglo-Saxon cemetery extended into the development site.

***Fengate, Fourth Drove, Power Station***

TL 2183 9905 (CAU Report 1372)

L Middleton

In May 2017 a programme of archaeological work was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in advance of the development of a gas-fired energy reserve facility and associated ancillary equipment on land off Fourth Drove, Fengate. The work followed the demolition of four oil tanks situated on the site, which was monitored. During monitoring, it was observed that the foundation pads which supported the tanks had not disturbed below the made-ground surface of crushed limestone and brick laid in the early 1990s. Therefore, monitoring was suspended and a programme of evaluation by test-pitting agreed. Significant archaeological features were identified within the test-pits located in the south-western part of the site, namely rows of postholes and a preserved buried soil. This led to an open area excavation completed in June 2017. The excavation was targeted on the footprint of a proposed new building in the northwest corner of the development area. In 1989, prior to the construction of the Power Station, an archaeological excavation was undertaken on part of the area where the Flag Fen post-alignment and associated metalwork had been identified. The current development site formed part of the area of the 1989 archaeological excavation and was in the vicinity of the junction between the Fengate field-system and the Flag Fen post-alignment. The excavation revealed two major Bronze Age features: a monument of stake holes in concentric rings and arcs (stake-ring monument), and a large enclosure defined by regularly-spaced postholes (palisaded enclosure). Ditches were also identified, which represented the continuation of the Middle Bronze Age Fengate field-system.

***Fengate, Vicarage Road Farm, Varity House***

TL 2141 9951 (IAC Report)

C. Carlsson

In July 2017 an archaeological evaluation conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants (IAC) on land at Varity House, Vicarage Farm Road, Fengate, revealed a kiln and a posthole. The kiln could not be more closely dated during this stage of fieldworks, and the association with the posthole remains unclear due to the limited area covered by the trenching. A small sample of the stoke pit fill was taken and submitted for the retrieval and assessment of the plant macrofossil assemblage. The assemblage provided no conclusive evidence of the nature of the kiln or the fuel which may have been used to fire it.

***Glington, Former Crown Inn PH, Lincoln Road***

TF 1532 0581 (AA Report 201716)

In January 2017 Albion Archaeology (AA) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land south of the former Crown Public House, Lincoln Road, Glington. The evaluation uncovered two large, shallow post-medieval ponds, and an undated, probably medieval or earlier, post hole. The post hole was sealed by the subsoil, whereas the two ponds had been dug through the subsoil and contained fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material.

***Leeds Farm, Norwood Lane***

TF 2008 0263 (OA East Report 2141)

T Collie

Evaluation, targeting both geophysical anomalies and blank areas across the site, revealed a range of archaeological features. Whilst most of these related to the post-medieval period, including drainage gullies and ditches, trenches towards the southwestern part of the site contained large ditches and pits dating to the Bronze Age, indicating the presence of large scale field systems with associated settlements.

***Peterborough, Central, Peterborough Cathedral***

***Garden House Community Dig***

TL 1933 9875 (CAU and ACA Report 1365)

R. Newman and C. Collins

As part of "Peterborough 900: Letting it Speak for Itself" HLF project, a community excavation led by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) of Cambridge University, was carried out at Peterborough Cathedral in summer 2016. The area of investigation comprised the grounds of Garden House in the northwest corner of the historic cathedral precinct. Trenches in the eastern part of the site were opened to test the location of the old burgh wall on the basis of earlier observations. However, any potential evidence of its existence at this location had been destroyed by a later pond dug sometime during the medieval period. The surviving deposits revealed evidence for lower-lying damp and marsh-like ground with very scanty contemporary material culture, which would have been located outside the precinct. Residual late Neolithic worked flint was found in the topsoil, together with Late Iron Age

Terra Rubra and Terra Nigra. During the post-medieval period reclamation works began and were completed by the early 18th century. Humic garden soil deposits were subsequently introduced across the area as part of landscape gardening. By the mid-19th century the former pond yard had been fully incorporated into the Deanery garden. A moderately-sized late 18th – early 19th-century assemblage of ceramic and glass vessels (many of which were complete), was incorporated into its backfilling, alongside a number of residual artefacts. Landscaping continued throughout the 19th century with the construction of a raised gravel pathway, a stone-built boundary wall and greenhouse footings. Finds included disturbed human remains. The most recent phase of landscaping activity at the site was represented by rich humic topsoil deposits. A linear drain was excavated against the northern face of the 19th-century garden wall. It contained early 20th-century finds, including numerous complete and semi-complete glass and ceramic vessels (of common form and/or type), as well as a substantial faunal assemblage displaying cut, chop and saw marks. This material was interpreted as representing ‘household clearance’ in a single episode, possibly in association with the construction of Garden House in the mid-1930s.

***Ravensthorpe, Jack Hunt School***

TL 1689 9906 (JMHS Project 3692)  
SN Duensing

In April 2017 John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) Ltd carried out an evaluation at Jack Hunt School, Ledbury Road, Netherton. The site had been subject to levelling and, as a result, much of the material encountered was recent levelling deposits and current landscaping. Two undated narrow and shallow linear features on the same alignment were interpreted as possible prehistoric gullies. One residual sherd of heavily abraded Black Burnished Ware dating to the Roman period was recovered from the plough soil.

***Stanground, Buntings Lane***

TL 2009 9594 (PCAS Report 1850)  
L Brocklehurst

In March 2017 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services (PCAS) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on land south of Buntings Lane, Stanground, in advance of development. This site was identified from previous excavations in the vicinity as having high archaeological potential for prehistoric and Roman remains. The evaluation revealed medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow.

***Thorney, Pode Hole Quarry Western Extension, Bar Pasture Farm***

TF 2502 0269 (PHOENIX PC453d)  
G. Coates. and A. Richmond

In April 2017 an archaeological trial trench evaluation took place in an area bordering Scheduled Monument List Entry No. 1009991, *Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Bar Pastures*. The works were carried out in order to investigate the significance and nature of surviv-

ing archaeological remains to inform the scope of a requested buffer zone to be placed around the monument prior to mineral extraction. The earlier assessments, including an aerial photographic survey and geophysical surveys, identified few definite archaeological features in the areas closest to the monument. The archaeological deposits encountered were sparse and undated. They included two shallow ditches (possible post-medieval field boundaries), as well as one gully and a post hole with compact leached fill of potential prehistoric date. The general sparsity of archaeological evidence suggested a low level of activity beyond the scheduled area.

***Thornhaugh, Cooks Hole Quarry Area 1 2017***

TL 0476 9963 (PHOENIX PC357)

Coates, G.

In August 2017 Area 1 of Cooks Hole Quarry, Thornhaugh, was evaluated to investigate the impact of historic quarrying on the western edge of the quarry. Evidence for the former backfilled quarry was prevalent in all trenches

***Walton, 1184 Lincoln Road, New Lidl Store***

TF 1676 0252 (IAC Report)

C. Carlsson

An archaeological watching brief was conducted in July 2017 by Independent Archaeology Consultants (IAC) at 1184 Lincoln Road, in advance of the construction of a new Lidl food store. The site had been disturbed during earlier development within the area, and no finds or features of archaeological interest were uncovered. A poorly preserved British helmet from the Second World War was collected from modern deposits.

***Walton, Fane Road Allotments***

TF 1820 0175 (FRAAG Interim report)

P Hill

During October 2017 the Fane Road Allotments Association (FRAAG) carried out an evaluation by test pitting on the site of the known Roman villa. The evaluation revealed a substantial north-south wall with hypocaust flue channels likely to be a major part of the southern wing of the villa excavated in 2014.

**The following sites produced little of archaeological interest:**

**Cambridgeshire**

***Bluntisham, land off Colne Road***

TL 5367 7534 (MS Report)

***Caldecote, land east of Highfields Road***

TL 3561 5908 (PCA Report 13015)

***Cambridge, 34 Elizabeth Way***

- TL 4606 5955 (IAC Report)
- Cambridge, Hayling House, Fen Road*  
TL 4746 6026 (AS Report 5336)
- Cambridge, Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine Close*  
TL 4587 6165 (PCA Report 12834)
- Cambridge, Kings College School Sports Hall*  
TL 4405 5583 (OA East Report 2060)
- Cambridge, Land at 1-4 Water Lane*  
TL 4673 6001 (PCA Report 12833)
- Chatteris, Land East of 133 High Street*  
TL 3910 8666 (BA Report 1155)
- Chippenham, Land north of Norwich Rd*  
TL 6908 6950 (OA East Report 2042)
- Cottenham, Land off Rampton Road*  
TL 4409 6729 (OA East Report 2168)
- Coveney, Vine Leigh Farm*  
TL 4713 8199 (APS Report)
- Dullingham, Hill House Farm*  
TL 6152 5866 (OA East Report 2074)
- Ely, Cherry Hill Park Play Area*  
TL 5428 7995 (PCA report 12804)
- Ely, Ely Southern Bypass*  
TL 5416 7855 (OA East Report 2075)
- Fen Drayton, 10 Mill Road*  
TL 3313 6832 (PCA Report R12888)
- Fordham, Fordham Abbey, 49 Fordham Road*  
TL 6313 6967 (BA Report R1177)
- Fordham, land at Mildenhall Road*  
TL 6397 7070 (PCG)
- Gamlingay, Gamlingay Village College*  
TL 2413 5206 (OA East Report 2159)
- Great Abington, land south of Linton Road*  
TL 5353 4855 (MS Report)
- Haddenham, Land Adjacent to 41 West End*  
TL 4563 7552 (PCA Report R12817)
- Haslingfield, Land to rear of 97 New Road*  
TL 4048 5241 (MAS Report)
- Histon, 27 Garden Walk*  
TL 4423 6419 (OA East Report 2072)
- Huntingdon, Peter's Road*  
TL 2343 7242 (OA East Report 2116)
- Leverington, Land South West of 41 Perry Road*  
TF 4424 1174 (BA Report 1174)
- Linton, Land at 1 Horseheath Road*  
TL 5676 4685 (AS Report 5386)
- Little Downham, Land opposite 25 Pymoor Lane, Pymoor*  
TL 4999 8637 (OA East Report 2129)
- March, Elwyn Road*  
TL 4205 9660 (Witham)
- Manea, Land South and West of Keswick*  
TL 4790 8995 (PCA Report R12877)
- Rampton, Land at 45 King Street*  
TL 4243 6783 (IAC Report)
- Sawston, Lynton Way Recreation Ground, Babraham Road*  
TL 4929 4975 (OA East Report 2096)
- Soham, Land North of Orchard Row*  
TL 6048 7200 (MAS Report 479/17)
- Stretham, Meadow Farm*  
TL 5104 7409 (DV)
- Sutton, land to Rear of 20 High Street*  
TL 4464 7891 (BA Report 1178)
- Waterbeach, land at Denny End Road*  
TL 4886 6613 (AAL Report 2017075)
- Whittlesey, 162 Coates Road*  
TL 3025 9741 (OA East Report 2090)
- Whittlesey, land at 100 New Road*  
TL 5279 2966 (Witham 223)
- Wicken, Peacock Farm*  
TL 5650 7100 (AS Report 5345)
- Willingham, 74 Fen End*  
TL 4067 7083 (OA East Report 2101)
- Peterborough**
- Peterborough, Plot 100, Alwalton Hill*  
TL 1538 9432 (OA East Report 2134)
- Peterborough, Land to the east of the A15, Hampton*  
TL 1870 9580 (OA East Report 2163)