
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2018

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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
ACA Access Cambridge Archaeology
ACE Archaeology Cambridge East
APS Archaeological Project Services
ARG Archaeology RheeSearch Group
ARS Archaeological Research Services
AS Archaeological Solutions
ASD Archaeological Services Durham University
ASE Archaeology South East
BA Britannia Archaeology Ltd
CAT Cotswold Archaeological Trust
CAFG Cambridge Archaeology Field Group
CCC Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
CFA CFA Archaeology
CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit
COPA Cotswold Oxford Pre-Construct Archaeology
FEAG Fen Edge Archaeology Group
FPCJ Friends of Peterborough Cathedral 2018 Journal
FRAG Fane Road Archaeology Group
Headland Headland Archaeology
HE Historic England
IAC Independent Archaeology Consultants

KDK KDK Archaeology
LPA L-P Archaeology
MAS Midland Archaeological Service
MOLAN Museum of London Archaeology Northamptonshire
MHI MOLA Headland Infrastructure
MS Magnitude Surveys
OAE Oxford Archaeology East
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
PCAS PCAS Archaeology Ltd
PCC Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Team
PDA Pre-Develop Archaeology
PCG Pre-Construct Geophysics
PHOENIX Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd
SACIC Suffolk Archaeology CIC
SHS Sawtry History Society
ULAS University of Leicester Archaeological Services
WA Witham Archaeology
Wessex Wessex Archaeology
WYAS West Yorkshire Archaeological Service

Cambridgeshire

A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvements (MHI) TL 1921 7084 (TEA 7a: Brampton)

An excavation planned across a much wider area at this location was subsequently reduced in size as changing requirements for the scheme allowed a greater preservation of the known archaeological remains at this location. The area investigated revealed a significant multi-period site dating from the Middle Bronze Age through to the medieval and post medieval period. Prehistoric and Bronze Age evidence included traces of a former field system and a single crouched burial. Three phases of Iron Age activity were identified including enclosures and boundary ditches. The main period of occupation dates to the Roman period with evidence of field systems, enclosures, pottery kilns, structures and at least one inhumation. Medieval and post medieval evidence consisted of former ridge and furrow.

TL 1971 0914 (TEA 7b and c: Brampton)

To the north of 7a, this area was excavated over a period of two years (2017–18) and revealed extensive archaeological features from the Neolithic to modern periods. The earliest activity consisted of flint scatters and several pits of a Neolithic to Bronze Age date indicating low level activity in the area. The Iron Age activity is more extensive with a series of enclosures and structural features across the site forming part of a wider landscape linked to the peripheral enclosure activity from 7a above. In contrast to the Iron Age, the main area of activity for the Roman period appears to have been in 7a while the features from 7b and c were confined to enclosures and several waste pits. A significant mid-late Saxon settlement was also identified at this site, consisting of ten sunken featured buildings, fence lines, pits, wells and cesspits together with traces of a possible Saxo-Norman structure. This excavation also revealed archaeological evidence of the deserted medieval settlement of Houghton. Known to have been inhabited in the 12th–13th centuries, features identified included a trackway, fourteen structures, plot boundaries, numerous pits, wells and cesspits as well as stock and field enclosures. Evidence of medieval industries included clay extraction, tanning and a series of workshops. Later evidence included post-medieval ridge and furrow and traces of 19th century brick industry.

TL 1943 7043 (TEA 10: Brampton)

This phase of excavation took place between January 2017 and May 2018 and revealed further evidence of a multi-period site from the early Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period. The earliest evidence comprised a funerary landscape concentrated in the northwest corner of the site, revealing evidence of multiple cremation burials and a single inhumation within a barrow-type monument with further evidence of cremations on the periphery and several burnt pits. Later prehistoric activity primarily dated to the middle Iron Age when large enclosures and droeways were created with a slow spread of settlement activity including dwellings, enclosures and burials towards the south east in the later Iron Age. Roman activity included a continuation and extension of the enclosure system but a replacement of the Iron Age settlement with an enclosure and associated kilns. Evidence of Saxon occupation was restricted to the southern half of the site. It included five sunken featured buildings, a possible latrine pit and several smaller features. In the medieval and later phases, activity primarily comprised ridge and furrow.

TL 1968 6961 (TEA 12: Brampton)

This phase of excavation took place over two years from November 2016 to June 2018. The site revealed evidence of a probable Neolithic ring ditch monument with two adult burials dating to the early Bronze Age recorded within the upper fill of the ditch. Later Bronze Age evidence consisted of a small cremation cemetery to the northwest as well as a field system across much of the site. Iron Age features included

a series of enclosures, pits and postholes forming a wider field system as well as a smaller enclosure with evidence of settlement activity within it. A series of later rectilinear enclosures on an entirely new alignment was dated to the Roman period while a smaller enclosure contained evidence of structures and two probable corn-driers. Evidence of Saxon occupation was restricted to the northern half of the site. This included a small number of buildings, pits and wells representing a rather dispersed settlement pattern, interestingly, however, they appeared to respect the prehistoric ring ditch monument. Evidence of post-medieval quarrying towards the centre of the site restricted the survival of features towards the centre of the excavation area.

TL 2092 6854 (TEA 16: Buckden)

Excavation carried out between November 2016 and June 2018 revealed extensive multi-period remains from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period. Prehistoric activity included a pit alignment of 59 individual pits and traces of a possible field system. Bronze Age features centred on a barrow site with eight phases of construction including a possible earlier Neolithic monument and a later Bronze Age cremation cemetery. Roman evidence was identified to the west of the barrow and included a partial rectilinear enclosure containing seven pottery kilns dated to the 2nd century AD. Saxon evidence, comprising three sunken featured buildings, was also encountered. Post-medieval evidence comprised field boundaries and drainage ditches.

TL 3173 6759 (TEA 31: Fenstanton)

Excavation carried out in 2018 revealed evidence from the late Neolithic to Saxon periods. This included a possible Late Neolithic arrowhead, an Iron Age ditch parallel to a palaeochannel and several additional enclosures and roundhouses representing a small settlement. Roman features included a trackway flanked by roadside ditches crossing the earlier features. Saxon evidence was limited to a single inhumation close to the Roman track.

TL 3312 6708 (TEA 32 & 33: Conington)

Excavated by COPA between 2017 and 2018, originally as two separate sites. The site revealed multi-period evidence from the late Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. Prehistoric remains included a disturbed flint scatter containing late Mesolithic and Neolithic flint work and a Neolithic pit, several Bronze Age enclosures and three ring ditches, and a series of small enclosure ditches dating to the Early to Middle Iron Age. The main focus of activity dates to the Roman period and was located primarily to the west in TEA 32. The evidence consisted of a trackway leading to a small structure at the edge of a series of enclosures. The enclosures showed signs of multiple phases of activity and alignment. Industrial activity consisted of a series of kilns and evidence of metal-working. At least one other substantial structure was attributed to the Roman period along with several substantial

boundary ditches, four inhumation burials and two un-urned cremations. Evidence of continued occupation in the Late Roman to early Saxon period was noted along with further evidence of Saxon occupation comprising 24 sunken-featured buildings and a number of post-built structures, representing a significant middle Saxon settlement. Later medieval to post-medieval evidence included former enclosures and field boundaries.

TL 2400 7152 (TEA 48: Pathfinder Link Common, Huntingdon)

Medieval industry and burgrave plots adjacent to an older road, possibly Roman, leading south-west from St Mary's Street to Whitehills villa site on Mill Common. Post-medieval to 19th century quarries truncated the medieval occupation. Scattered discrete Roman features. Coins and musket balls also found. Work is ongoing

TL 2262 7157 (TEA 48: Views Common, Huntingdon)

Excavation of trial trenches on Views Common in three areas – total of 18 trenches, at roundabout and north and south of the A14 at Huntingdon. No archaeological 'site' evidence but medieval cultivation features and land drains were present. Land parcel north of A14 showed earlier truncation caused by the compound erected during the 1970's development of the A14 dual carriageway.

North West Cambridge (CAU)

Anticipating the second phase of the University's development programme, excavations occurred on four sites between August 2018 and February 2019. Two of these were relatively minor.

TL 431 600 (Site I: Travellers Rest)

A 30m length of a Roman road ditch – surviving as an 'island' amid the former quarry's dense cuttings – was exposed. Significantly, as it reflects what was lost in that area's earlier extraction, substantial residual assemblages of Iron Age pottery and Bronze Age flint work were recorded.

TL 419 606 (Site VI: University Farm)

At Site VI, located on the area's high claylands and immediately beside the M11, the surviving eastern portion of a first century AD Conquest period farmstead was excavated over c. 0.9ha. Substantial artefact assemblages were recovered, including kiln furniture evincing pottery production.

TL 4243 5957 (site VII: Madingley Road)

Excavation continued over six months in 2018. The main event was the excavation of a Late Roman villa-estate complex located on the lower clays in the field immediately west of Madingley Road park-and-ride (TL 423596). Within a rectangular double-ditched compound, with a road bordering its western side, were three major buildings, with large quantities of masonry building materials recovered, including stone, stucco, painted plaster, tile and tesserae. A rela-

tively modest aisled barn paled by comparison to its great 30m-long aisled hall. This had enormous metre-deep postholes, and lengths of its stone-footed wall-lines survived. Between the hall and barn there was a much-rebuilt bathhouse complex. Although extensively robbed for its masonry, the lower portions of its hypocaust system were intact within a large hollow. Arguably the most remarkable finding from this prolific site was an artefact of medieval date. Probably a Continental import, a rolled pewter sheet (probably from a seal) had been neatly trimmed to frame the image of a seated king. Deposited some 800 years after the disuse of the Roman settlement, this extraordinary object was probably intentionally deposited in the knowledge of the locale as a place of significance.

TL 4210 6090 (Site X: Howes Farm)

The evaluation comprised four trenches excavated within the old farmyard and immediate grounds of Howes Farm and an additional five trenches within previously evaluated areas to the northwest and west. The evaluation further characterised and determined the course of an Early Roman ditch as well as recording one further undated ditch located immediately to the south of Huntingdon Road and less than 50m from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Girton College. All other features were post-medieval or modern in date.

Alconbury, School Lane

TL1870 7640 (MOLA Report 18/69)

G Arkley

Archaeological geophysical survey on c. 6.5ha of land to the north of School Lane revealed medieval ridge and furrow and a former hedgerow of indeterminate date. One modern service trench was also revealed across the southern edge of the site.

Alconbury Weston, Hill Top

TL 1837 7762

P Hill and K Redgate

Two excavation sessions took place to test theories developed from analysis of recent geophysical and field walking surveys through investigation of targeted geophysical anomalies – a strong high resistance mass (anticipated to be a compacted layer of building rubble or an intact/*in situ* floor) and a strong magnetometry linear anomaly (indicative of a ditch) that bounds the north edge of the high resistance mass. Additionally, to determine any relationships between the anomalies. A 15m x 2m evaluation trench was excavated and both anomalies were identified. The high resistance mass was a compacted layer of building rubble comprising large quantities of dressed stone fragments, *tesserae*, *besales* and *pedales* (hypocaust *pilae*), *imbrices* and *tegulae* (roofing tiles), *parietales*. Also, large clumps and small fragments of *opus signinum*, mortar and plaster (some of each were flat on one face, with some painted). The strong magnetic linear anomaly was the cut for an early- to mid-19th century ceramic field drain – the cut appearing to have been made in the trough of a medieval plough

furrow. The bottom of this cut would regularly fill with water suggesting a high water table. Evidence for two building phases was identified; the north wall on an east/west alignment for the building associated with the compacted building rubble, and an internal north/south wall. The corner of another, possibly earlier, building was also revealed approximately 1m north of the later (east/west) wall. The walls of this corner were completely robbed out and the southern edge had been destroyed by medieval ridge-and-furrow ploughing. The assemblage also included domestic waste in the form of animal and avian bones, and oyster shell, a quantity of pottery sherds (primarily Nene Valley Colour Coated wares and fine Grey wares) and one coin.

Balsham, 7 High Street

TL 5881 5060 (PCA Report 13375)

T Revell

An excavation revealed part of a settlement occupied throughout the Early Iron Age, with much of the activity focused in the earlier part of the Early Iron Age, possibly with origins in the Late Bronze Age. This is represented by a number of roundhouses, watering holes, four post structures and associated settlement features, such as pits and boundary ditches. There is a cessation of occupation at the end of the Early Iron Age. A later Saxon phase was also identified in the form of a sub-rectangular building and associated pits. The site was heavily truncated by post-medieval activity, primarily related to a former factory on the site. There was also what may be representative of part of a street frontage along the high street.

Balsham, 107 High Street

TL 5820 5078 (AS Report 13020)

R Randall

An archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of residential development revealed a number of features across the site of a predominantly medieval date. Sparse prehistoric struck flint was present, residual in feature fills and within the topsoil. The majority of features were dated to the medieval period and comprised mostly ditches and pits. A possible chalk and cobble surface with finds of ceramic building material, animal bone and shell, but no dateable evidence was recovered. Late 18th century to modern features were also noted.

Barrington, former CEMEX Works

TL 3973 5069

A Pullen and T Revell (PCA Report 13425)

The evaluation comprised two areas of investigation. Within Area A were a total of seven ditches, ten pits, one posthole and three natural tree-throws. Of these two ditches and four pits contained Middle Iron Age pottery, which, together with a posthole which contained burnt daub, indicates the presence of an Iron Age settlement. Area C was extensively truncated by activity relating to nearby quarrying activities.

A Garwood (PCA Report)

An enhanced built heritage survey focused upon buildings and structures that once formed part of the former CEMEX cement manufacturing site, Barrington, Cambridge, prior to their demolition.

Bartlow, Bartlow Park, Camps Road

TL 5855 4501 (AS Report 5733)

V Monahan

Evaluation revealed a number of features of a predominantly Roman date. The earliest finds were prehistoric struck flint, including a blade core that may relate to evidence for early Neolithic activity in the near vicinity. The Roman pits appear to represent the disposal of domestic rubbish associated with a villa to the east, and are a continuation of dense Roman remains recorded by an excavation adjacent to the east. The patterns of consumption are also consistent, with the pottery mainly products of kilns at Hadham and Horningsea, supplemented by fine ware beakers, dishes and mortaria; while the animal bone is dominated by cattle supplemented by pig/boar and oyster, with extensive evidence for butchery and skinning.

Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Spring Lane

TL 3380 4391 (CAT Report 18292)

A Moosbauer

An archaeological evaluation revealed significant modern disturbance across the site, however, archaeological features in the form of a series of ditches and a single posthole were encountered. The ditches, with the exception of a large ditch orientated NNE to SSW that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, were otherwise undated. A linear anomaly identified by LiDAR survey appeared to correlate with a ditch investigated at the western end of the trench.

Bourn, Bourn Airfield

TL 3426 5915 (OA East Report 2256)

A Haskins

Evaluation was undertaken across 24 fields between Cambourne and Caldecote. This uncovered archaeological remains dating primarily to the Iron Age and the Second World War. Earlier prehistoric material was found residually within features close to undated cremations at the centre of the site. Iron Age remains were located in four main areas — to the west of the airfield, in the centre of the airfield, a more substantial settlement to the north and a small enclosure in the south of the airfield. Of note was a small square enclosure on the southern edge of the development, similar in form to a high-status site located on the A14 works at Conington, 13km to the north. These settlement areas appear to develop from the Middle Iron Age onwards, with most of the Late Iron Age occupation located to the north of the airfield. Very little evidence for occupation during the Romano-British period is present, although possible Roman field systems were identified.

Medieval and post-medieval occupation on the site was limited to the remnants of extensive ridge and furrow agriculture. Archaeological evidence relating to World War Two was located across the airfield.

Evidence of the taxiways and areas of hardstanding were generally poorly preserved, although some of the airfield structures survived below ground. Evidence for waste disposal contemporary with the use of the airfield was evidenced by burnt layers and furnaces for the disposal of 4lb incendiary bombs.

Brampton, Brampton Park Golf Club

TL 2124 6992 (Headland)

R Bishop

Geophysical survey carried out in advance of the submission of a planning application for residential development. The survey identified linear features consistent with former agricultural activity, a rectilinear anomaly associated with a burnt feature such as a kiln and a cluster of discrete anomalies of uncertain function.

Z Richardson (LPA)

A subsequent evaluation of the site revealed a ditch terminus probably of Roman date. Other features were medieval or post-medieval in date.

Brampton, Thrapston Road

TL 1970 7154 (MOLAN)

A Reid

Archaeological excavation uncovered multi-period occupation and activity at Brampton. A small flat cremation cemetery dated to middle to late Bronze Age comprised nine cremation burials. These cremation burials were not in urns, although a small quantity of later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from one of the burial fills. Two burials were radiocarbon dated and produced dates between 1397–1056 cal BC. A late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pit group, posthole alignment and structures were encountered including more than 20 four-post structures. The late Bronze Age dates have been attributed to features from the presence of post Deverel-Rimbury wares. A middle to late Iron Age settlement comprised eleven round houses and four enclosures. Finds of loom weights provide an indication of small scale textile manufacture during the late Iron Age but no clear indications of large scale industrial processes were encountered. Four sunken featured buildings and eleven early Saxon inhumation burials were also found.

Brampton, Meadow View Farm

TL 2046 7145 (MOLAN Report 18/90)

R Shipley

Archaeological evaluation at Meadow View Farm revealed medieval furrows and modern wheel ruts in the Scheduled Monument Area (NHLE 1006858) in the western part of the site. Two undated features were also observed.

Buckden, Silver Street

TL 1970 6830 (MOLAN Report 18/113)

G Arkley

Geophysical survey undertaken on c. 14ha of land prior to a proposed housing development scheme revealed anomalies interpreted as a multi-phased set

of Iron Age or Roman ditches, medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow, undated ditches and a post-medieval quarry. The survey also detected responses from telegraph poles and field boundaries.

Buckden, Mill Road

TL 2010 6775 (PCG)

D Bunn

Geophysical survey undertaken prior to a proposing housing development scheme over a survey area of approximately 12ha. Anomalies associated with medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow were recorded across the site, along with several linear anomalies interpreted as field drains. Other potential anomalies included possible pit and ditch features across the site.

Burwell

TL 6050 6750 (ACE)

B Franklin

Field-walking and resistivity survey of a field partially surveyed in 2017 to explore a possible enclosure. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of a ditch and a probable track on a different alignment to a modern track. The enclosure commissioners for Burwell are known to have straightened the present track in 1814. No dating evidence was found on the surface of the field. The low bank was noted continuing into an adjacent small field, which had been field-walked in 2017, when pottery from Roman to modern periods was noted (a known Roman site lies adjacent in the parish of Exning). The northern half of this field was subjected to a resistivity survey. No features were identified.

Bury, Upwood Road

TL 2800 8399 (MOLAN Report 18/25)

J Walford

Geophysical survey of c. 3.7ha of land identified ridge and furrow of medieval to early post-medieval date, a post-medieval track, two possible undated ditches and a small area of magnetic debris which may be related to historic activity on the adjacent RAF Upwood. It also detected some weak magnetic anomalies which are of very uncertain origin but might be associated with former buildings nearby.

Cambridge, 56–58 Chesterton Road

TL 4539 5948 (OA East Report 2223)

D Firth

Archaeological evaluation determined that an earlier building probably fronted onto Chesterton Road in the post-medieval period. Beneath this was an alluvial deposit associated with the nearby river Cam.

Cambridge, Chesterton Road, Ashley Hotel

TL 45502 59522 (OA East Report 2184)

A Greef

Evaluation revealed archaeology dating from the 14th to 16th centuries AD. A boundary ditch, possibly part of a field system or property plot, had been reinstated multiple times during this period and the remains of

a wall which ran parallel to this boundary was also uncovered.

Cambridge, Chesterton Road, St Regis Flats

TL 4565 5955 (PCA Report 13422)

T Woolhouse and L Morgan-Shelbourne

The evaluation found slight evidence for prehistoric activity, comprising a posthole and a pit, both containing single struck flint flakes, a medieval ditch in the central part of the site and a medieval to post-medieval plough-soil, the lower part of which contained medieval pottery; medieval potsherds and a lower quantity of post-medieval pottery.

Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, Master's Lodge

TL 4487 5822 (CAU Report 1405)

R Newman

Investigation in advance of the redevelopment of the college kitchen. First established in the early 19th century, the kitchen occupies the former 14th century Great Hall and Master's Lodge in the south range of Old Court. Within the Great Hall itself evidence of the original 14th century pitched-tile fireplace, clay floor and two phases of raised dais were identified. Architectural elements including moulded medieval timbers and five well-sculpted stone corbels were also revealed and recorded here. Within the former Master's Lodge, a range of medieval timbers including rafters, joists and moulded beams were exposed and recorded. Finally, a number of Late Medieval artefacts were recovered from the site.

Cambridge, Gwydir Street, David Parr House

TL 4628 7916 (ACA)

C Collins

In conjunction with the staff and volunteers of the David Parr House in Cambridge and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the Cambridgeshire Community Foundation (CCF), ACA helped to run a three-day excavation comprising 14 test pits in the back garden of 186 Gwydir Street. The earliest pottery dates to the Late Anglo Saxon period with two sherds found, 11 medieval sherds were recorded, 168 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 614 sherds of 19th–20th century wares. The results support historical and cartographic documents showing that this part of Cambridge remained as open fields until the house was built in the 19th century.

Cambridge, Jesus College, Porter's Lodge

TL 4518 5888 (CAU Report 1411)

R Newman, C de Bruxelles and S Simes

Archaeological monitoring revealed a sequence of deposits associated with several episodes of landscaping activity and material culture spanning the Romano-British to Modern periods. Within the college's Grade I listed early 16th century South Range, historic building recording identified the range's original blocked southern doorway and the footings and scar of its original eastern staircase. A partially surviving fireplace of c. 1570 was also recorded.

Cambridge, Jesus College, Pump Court

TL 4521 5893 (CAU Report 1408)

R Newman

Evaluation in advance of proposed redevelopment of the College Kitchens encountered structural remains. Ancillary buildings of 16th, 17th and 19th century date were identified, along with contemporary material assemblages. A post-medieval well was also reported to be present. Prior to the conversion of the nunnery to a college, it is likely that the proposed development area comprised part of the monastic kitchen garden. The channel for the adjacent reredorter is also projected to cross the area. Overall, a relatively well-preserved stratigraphic sequence was identified.

Cambridge, Magdalene College, Fellows Garden

T L5446 5911 (AS Report 5532)

G Barlow

A recent archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of Roman activity with quantities of Roman finds encountered and at least one ditch of Roman date. There was no further datable evidence until the 18th–19th century when at least one ditch, several pits and a wall of uncertain function were encountered.

Cambridge, 122–128 Newmarket Road

TL 4626 5884 (BA Report 1205)

M Brook

An evaluation revealed three phases of archaeology. The first phase relates to medieval activity. A pit probably representing domestic waste activity was encountered in the eastern portion of the site. The second phase of activity is associated with a former subsoil. This phase, broadly dating to the post-medieval period, represents a change in the use of the site for minor agriculture. The final phase of activity relates to the mostly modern build-up of the site to its current level.

Cambridge, 161 Newmarket Road

TL 4637 5893 (BA Report 1198)

M Brook

An evaluation revealed three phases of archaeology. The first phase relates to medieval activity at the site possibly associated with Barnwell Priory before its dissolution in 1548. Layers encountered near the base of the stratigraphic sequence are probably from a cut feature. Finds within these layers suggests that a structure of some type dating to this period may have been present, either on or within the immediate vicinity of the current site. The second phase of activity is associated with the former 18th century dwelling present in the excavated area. The final phase of activity relates to the mostly modern build-up of the site to its current level.

Cambridge, Park Street Car Park

TL 4489 5889 (CAU Report 1407)

R Newman and M Brooks

Evaluation revealed well-preserved, deeply-stratified archaeological sequences containing remains spanning the Late Prehistoric to modern periods in date.

In particular, a significant Romano-British component was identified, indicative of occupation associated with the southern suburb of the Roman town. The level of activity appears to have declined during the succeeding medieval and post-medieval periods – possibly in association with the establishment of the King's Ditch – but escalated again sharply during the first three decades of the 19th century when extensive urban development took place.

Cambridge, Peterhouse College, Chapel

TL 4488 5797 (CAU Report 1410)

R Newman

Archaeological monitoring was conducted during a recent phase of redevelopment undertaken within the 17th century chapel. Within a small cupboard situated between the nave and the antechapel part of a brick-built burial vault and a later brick foundation wall were encountered. The latter was probably associated with the introduction of an organ loft into the chapel in the late 17th century. No human remains were exposed or disturbed during the course of this work.

Cambridge, Sidney Sussex College, Masters Garden

TL 4499 5869 (LPA Report LP1224L-AER)

J Duffy

Ongoing archaeological excavations within the Masters Garden have identified remains dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period. The later remains show evidence of landscaping within the college garden as well as a series of brick built culverts managing the water from the college buildings out to the King's Ditch. Medieval remains of the Greyfriars site have included substantial walls, largely clunch built, and floor levels forming at least three phases of friary structures. Earlier occupation of the site includes possible Saxon activity with earlier Roman features identified including gullies, ditches, and pits.

Cambridge, 77 and 77a Shelford Road

TL4488 5440 (AS Report 5529)

N Edwards

An evaluation revealed a single mid-late Iron Age ditch possibly associated with the Iron Age settlement previously identified at Glebe Farm to the south west.

Cambridge, Wilberforce Road Sports Ground

TL 4320 5851 (CAU Report 1402)

M Brittain and C Evans

Excavation covering 1.4 ha revealed four main episodes of activity. Phase 1 comprised a cluster of Middle Bronze Age pits (though a handful of worked flints represent a later Neolithic presence). Phase 2 included two Early Iron Age pits. Phase 3 comprised Roman settlement in three phases. Phases 3a and 3b relate to a primary and secondary phase of settlement c. 1st–2nd century AD; phase 3c sees a ditched trackway, the origin of which must lie within the preceding phases, traverse the site from south to north, with further evidence of settlement spreading from the west. The ceramic evidence shows that by the

mid-3rd century the majority of settlement activity had ceased. Finally, furrow cultivation lying across much of the site was identified as phase 4, dating to the post-medieval period.

Cambridge, south of Wilberforce Road

TL 4300 5840 (WYAS Report 3192)

E Brunning

A geophysical survey covering approximately 18 hectares was undertaken on fields along a proposed bus route to the east of the M11 and west of Cambridge. The survey detected anomalies of archaeological interest including evidence of multiple enclosures and ditches of a possible Iron Age to Roman date, possible evidence of a Roman road as well as medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow and drainage ditches.

Chatteris, 113 and 115 High Street

TL 3909 8660 (AAL Report 2018/135)

C Clay and M Stockdale

Historic building recording, limited by the inaccessibility of the sheds and outbuildings to the rear, recorded four phases on site. The narrow fronted cottages are likely to be of 19th century date. They have largely retained their original plan with two up two down and unheated bedrooms on the first floor. The wooden sheds to the rear of the cottages are late 19th or early 20th century replacements of earlier 19th century structures. The fireplaces suggest the sheds have been used as washhouses, outdoors toilets and potentially sculleries before plumbing was introduced to the ground floor kitchens.

Chatteris, Block Fen Witcham Meadlands

TL 4379 8345 (PCAS 1807)

Archaeological evaluation has identified thin remnant deflated peat deposits, in part sealed by a calcareous silt deposit along the eastern edge of the evaluation area. No significant archaeological deposits were identified although evidence for some post-medieval and modern agricultural practices were recorded.

Chesterton, Durobrivae

TL 1169 9663 (ASD)

Geophysical survey carried out on behalf of the Nene Valley Archaeological Trust on the Roman town of Durobrivae (NHLE 1021429). The survey revealed a detailed plan of the town to both sides of Ermine Street. The town does not appear to conform to any regular grid pattern of streets, but has various roads on different alignments. Substantial lengths of town walls were recorded, particularly to the south, where possible wall towers or bastions were also recorded. Many other buildings were detected along the road with two substantial structures to the west of Ermine Street.

Chesterton, Oundle Road, Manor Farm

TL 1261 9541

M Henderson

Historic building survey indicated that parts of the

preserved barn to the west of the farm may date back to the 18th century.

C Karlsson (IAC)

An evaluation at Manor Farm revealed evidence of at least one former post-medieval farm building in the form of former stone walls and possible surfaces.

Chesterton, Oundle Road, Manor Farm Bungalows

TL 1261 9531 (IAC)

Evaluation at a second Manor Farm site recorded a number of undated features and a post-medieval ditch. Only limited dating evidence was recovered.

Childerley Estate

TL 3360 6220 (CAFG)

T Dymott

Field walking including fields 'Thorofare', 'Wrefords' and 'Side Hill'. All three fields had a thin scattering of post-medieval pottery and CBM. All three had small quantities of medieval pottery at their western ends where they abut Knapwell village.

Clopton, land to the west of the medieval settlement

TL 2990 4880 (CAFG)

T Dymott

Field walking 140m west of the scheduled area recovered significant quantities of medieval pottery. Further work will be carried out to determine the westwards extent of the pottery scatter.

Comberton, 3 sites

TL 3900 5730; TL 3870 5730; TL 3820 5730 (CAFG)

T Dymott

Field walking was carried out to confirm the suggested Iron Age/Roman sites indicated by the Historic England NAIS LIDAR/aerial photo interpretation project. All three sites produced small quantities of Roman pottery but the full extent still has to be determined.

Cottenham, 182 High Street

TL 4500 6787 (CFA)

M Perlinska

Evaluation carried out in advance of redevelopment of the site revealed nine discrete features including three ditches potentially medieval in date. Three pits, two postholes, the remnants of modern masonry.

Cottenham, Oakington Road

TL4405 6710 (PCA Report)

T Revell

The principal result of the excavation was the identification of 'edge of settlement' activity associated with a rural settlement and associated agricultural landscape, which was occupied from the prehistoric through to the Roman period. The Middle-Late Iron Age saw the first activity on the site consisting of an eaves drip gully roundhouse, five ditches and two pits. Iron Age pottery identified within later Roman features indicates that a number of the boundaries and enclosures may have had their origins in the

Middle-Late Iron Age, demonstrating the beginnings of an agricultural landscape. The Roman period sees the continuation of use of the Middle-Late Iron Age boundaries and enclosures, but further sub-divisions are made. This is further evidenced by the presence of a kiln and three ovens in the Early Roman period, hinting at a change from a settlement area, to a working area. A series of rectilinear enclosures are maintained, with modifications through to the Late Roman period.

Diddington, Manor Farm

TL 5194 6560 (KDK Report 381/SND/2)

C Martin-Taylor

A historic building recording was undertaken on the barn west of Manor Farmhouse, Diddington. The farm has been part of the Thornhill estate since the 18th century and the barn may have been constructed on the site around the time that the land was acquired by the Thornhill family. The barn is a five bay timber framed structure dating to the late 17th or early 18th century. It has primary bracing, jowlposts and is weatherboarded. There is a queen strut roof, but the tiles have been removed. The inside of the building has a half height brick wall, built in the 20th century, which encompasses some of the timberwork behind. The southern end of the barn was sectioned off and given an upper floor in the 19th century. This is accessed by a staircase in the northeast corner. The other bays are partitioned from one another with modern timber. Within the central bay are the remains of a small brick structure of uncertain function that appears to have been built and demolished in the 20th century. Although the barn has been altered in the 19th and 20th centuries, much of its original fabric remains. Of particular interest is the high number of carpenters and apotropaic marks on several of the larger timbers.

Doddington, 32c-34a Newgate Street

TL 3951 9034 (PCA Report 13330)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in July 2018 identified a series of north-west to south-east linear features, some of which served as drainage ditches. A few examples consisted of lines of rectangular pits, a phenomenon that is often observed in the Fenland. These have been previously interpreted as marling pits. In common with the other examples observed in the region the examples from this site are of post-medieval date.

Doddington, 17-37 Wood Street

TL 4007 9108 (AS Report 5547)

T Muir

An archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of development of a 1.8ha plot of land to the north of Doddington revealed a series of ditches and a pit. Although the majority of the ditches were undated, two of them and the pit contained Roman pottery within their fills.

Dry Drayton, 65 Pettitts Lane
TL 3811 6261 (BA Report R1209)
L Cunningham

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in September 2018 encountered a single archaeological feature. No finds were recovered but the ditch appears to correlate with an old field boundary visible on the 1887 OS map, which is absent by the 1902 OS map. A likely date for the ditch, therefore, is late post-medieval, part of a boundary from the time the site was in use as agricultural land. The small sherds of high medieval pottery indicate the possibility of nearby medieval agricultural activity but might just be residual, brought to the site during manuring or in dumps of post-medieval/modern waste.

Ely, Barway Road, Pembroke Farm
TL 5445 7576 (AAL 2018077)
G Barber

An archaeological watching brief undertaken in March 2018 following an evaluation undertaken in 2017 revealed two sides of a brick structure. The walls appear to correspond to the 16th century walls recorded during the earlier evaluation. The walls are part of a building that is apparent on historic mapping of the area, forming part of College Farm, which disappears from historic maps between 1927 and 1953.

Ely, 11 Bernard Street
TL 5352 8039 (AS Report 5710)
J Haygreen

An evaluation undertaken in November 2018 revealed an intensive pattern of intercutting large pits, potentially former mineral extraction pits. The pits predominantly contained artefacts of medieval date. Sparse residual prehistoric flint and Roman and Saxon pottery were also present. Associated animal bone, dominated by cattle and with evidence for primary and secondary butchery, as well as skinning, was also recovered. The medieval features appear consistent with the deposition of limited quantities of domestic waste within the backfill of possible former mineral extraction pits, possibly by gradual accumulation rather than primary rubbish deposition. After extraction the pits may have been left open to be gradually in-filled by the accumulation of domestic waste from occupation towards the western edge of the urban area.

Ely, Ely Cathedral, Processional Way
TL 5405 8031 (PCA Report)
A Tierney & L Malric-Smith

Excavation was undertaken in advance of paving works on land between the Lady Chapel and the Presbytery at Ely Cathedral. The work uncovered four in situ burials, a large brick-built foundation, and a brick and tile drainage system. The results reflect the changing usage of the site from a medieval lay cemetery to land reserved for drainage and almost completely enclosed by the post-medieval 'Freretar's Checker' to the east. This was demolished soon after

the Dissolution. A more substantial drainage system was installed in the 17th century but fell out of use by the 19th century.

Ely, Highflyers Farm
TL 5540 8240 (MOLAN)
J Fairclough

Excavation has taken place over a 4.5ha area at High Flyer Cottages. This excavation was a continuation of an early Iron Age to late Roman settlement to the south at Prickwillow Road, which had been excavated during 1999 and 2000 (Atkins and Mudd 2003 *PCAS* XCII, 5–55). Two possible late Neolithic to early Bronze Age pits were uncovered, dated by a single beaker sherd and two pottery sherds respectively. Early Iron Age features include 13 pits, a posthole, and two linear features. A middle Iron Age ring ditch, enclosures, pits and a single inhumation burial were found. The settlement continued through the late Iron and Roman periods. Unlike the Prickwillow Road site, elements of the late Roman enclosure complex were maintained into the 5th century. Three features were dated to the early Saxon period, comprising a water-hole, a ditch and a sunken featured building. A series of late Saxon to medieval boundary ditches were recorded at the north end of the excavation.

Ely, 31 Potters Lane
TL 5409 7961 (AS Report 5632)
G Barlow

An archaeological evaluation undertaken between September and October 2018 revealed a series of medieval dumping layers and medieval features. The earliest features consisted of a relatively high density of medieval pits and a ditch, three of which produced a large quantity of mid-12th to 15th century pottery. These features were sealed by a series of four dumping layers which produced over 10,000 sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. The assemblage predominantly consisted of Ely Ware, with some Grimston and Stamford wares also present. A sherd of imported Saintonge ware from France with an applied face-mask decoration was also recovered. Following the cessation of the dumping activity, it appears that conditions on site became wetter with the deposition of alluvial layers on the site.

Ely, land off Lynn Road, Chettisham
TL 5474 8256 (BA Report R1189)
L Cunningham

In February 2018 an evaluation was undertaken in advance of a residential development. The evaluation identified a possible phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity in the form of the droveway that runs east to west across the south side of the site. Although the excavated sections did not contain any dating evidence, a trackway was found in the field adjacent to the site during excavations. This trackway ran north from an area of known Late Iron Age and Roman settlement to the South. Possible Roman lazy beds were also identified. No dating evidence was found in these

features but they are very similar to those found on the adjacent site which contained Roman pottery.

Fen Drayton, 51 Middleton Way

TL 3304 6741 (AA Report 2018/122)

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August and September 2018 and revealed a single undated ditch. Its stratigraphic position below the subsoil and the fact that it is not recorded on historical Ordnance Survey maps suggest that it may be of some antiquity.

Fenstanton, Dairy Crest Site

TL TL3165 6830 (AA report 2018/170)

D Ingham and K Pilkington

A combination of geotechnical test pitting and trial trench evaluation, both during and after the demolition of the former dairy, led to a 1.2ha archaeological excavation ahead of mixed residential, community and commercial redevelopment. This revealed part of a large, enclosed settlement, the south-eastern extent of which Albion Archaeology had examined in 2017. The settlement had its origins in the late Iron Age, but was primarily used and occupied throughout the Roman period, continuing well into the 4th century. It may have been a roadside settlement; its economy is likely to have been primarily pastoral, but there is also evidence of industrial activity. Twenty-three inhumation burials were also identified, mostly clustered in small groups; chicken skeletons were found in several of these graves. Post-Roman activity was confined to an area of medieval and post-medieval pits and wells that are likely to have been associated with activity in the backyards of shops or houses along Fenstanton High Street.

Fordham, 37–55 Mildenhall Road

TL 6363 7082 (PCA Report R13265)

T Revell

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in April 2018 identified a large 18th and 19th century sand extraction pit. The pit had a depth of c. 1.0m and contained four sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery and six fragments of brick and tile within its fill. An undated pit and root disturbance was also present on the site.

Foxton, land at Shepreth Road

TL 4063 4816 (PCA Report R16263)

C Meckseper & L Lloyd-Smith

An evaluation carried out in April 2018 confirmed the existence of several large boundary and enclosure ditches which had previously been identified during aerial photographic analysis, plus several additional ditches, pits and postholes. A rectangular enclosure in the southern part of the site is dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and interpreted as a settlement enclosure, due to a moderately sized animal bone and charred grain assemblage within its fills. Postholes within its interior may represent structural features. Other ditches in the eastern part of the site are most likely contemporary with the settlement en-

closure and represent field boundaries and a possible large stock enclosure in the northern part of the site, which continues on the other side of Shepreth Road. A large linear boundary ditch in the western part of the site lies on a slightly different alignment from the enclosures and may be Iron Age to Roman in date, based on a small assemblage of pottery and brick within its fills. An old watercourse of the Foxton Brook, possibly contemporary with the Iron Age settlement, was recorded in the south-western corner of the site. Several of the trenches contained post-medieval quarry pits.

Foxton, Station Road

TL 4085 4839 (PCA Report R13501)

M Jones

An archaeological evaluation carried out in November 2018 revealed five ditches and a ring ditch. The ditches had various alignments and it is possible they represent more than one phase of activity. Little datable material was recovered from these features with only three, possibly residual, sherds being recovered from their fills. Fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the fill of two of these ditches. The ring ditch was identified in the central part of the site and is estimated to measure c.11m in diameter. It is possible that the feature represents the drip gully of a roundhouse. A ditch located within the same trench contained evidence of cereal grains.

Fulbourn, land west of Balsham Road

TL 5227 5536 (PCA Report R13218)

C Meckseper

An evaluation revealed a low density of undated ditches and one pit. A small amount of butchered animal bone was retrieved from one ditch. The ditches are not shown on any historic Ordnance Survey maps which suggests that they pre-date the late 19th century when those maps were first produced on a larger scale. However, the dark, humic nature of the feature fills still suggests that the ditches were relatively modern in date and represent post-medieval plot boundary, drainage and/or agricultural or horticultural features. The paucity of finds suggests that the site was not located near any settlement or dwellings.

Fulbourn, Fleam Dyke

TL 553747 255514 (OA East Report 2277)

A Lord

The removal of topsoil during a watching brief enabled an earlier soil horizon to be recorded in three out of four locations, whilst several construction layers were witnessed in one of the locations. No further archaeological remains were encountered.

Glatton, Glatton Hall, Glatton Ways

TL 15475 86230 (AA Report 2018/124)

M Phillips

A Level 3 historic building record was completed in support of an application to demolish Glatton Hall, a country house with local historical associations which has been subject to significant later altera-

tions during the late 20th century in association with its use as a care home. The recording programme showed that the historic core of the house comprises the western two-thirds of the front range, a double-pile two-storied structure with the front elevation in a restrained 17th century revival style with cross windows, with the principal rooms occupying the south front of the house overlooking the garden. All of the dateable *in situ* historic fittings in this part of the house were found to be 19th century in date, however the linenfold-carved front door appeared to be a re-used 16th century item and a large timber boss on the ceiling of the hallway was of a similar pedigree. A lozenge-shaped timber panel above the door on the interior wall of hallway was inscribed '1593'.

Great Abington, Linton Road

TL 5361 4856 (PCA Report R13166)

Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2018 and revealed a hollow containing an assemblage of struck flint. This assemblage exhibited features that are characteristic of Neolithic assemblages and indicate on-site testing and knapping of flint cobbles exposed in the edge of a water hollow. The presence of abraded pottery may indicate that the feature remained open, potentially signifying low level activity into the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. A northwest to southeast aligned ditch, from which another flint assemblage was retrieved, was also identified. This flint work is characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic assemblages and while the flint assemblage is in a good condition, it is thought that the material may be residual.

Excavation

A subsequent excavation was undertaken in June 2018, focused on two periglacial features identified during the evaluation stage which contained potentially significant flint assemblages. One of the periglacial features contained over 2000 pieces of struck flint recovered from five test pits and two sections. The majority of this flint dated from the Late Bronze Age and was deposited into the periglacial feature after it had partially silted up, but was probably still visible as a depression in the landscape. However, there was evidence that flintworking had been undertaken over a considerable period of time in the vicinity of the periglacial feature, with evidence of Late Mesolithic – Early Neolithic blade technology and an Early Bronze Age arrow head. Pottery identified within the feature ranged from the Middle Neolithic to the post-medieval period, with a concentration of Late Bronze Age and Early Roman pottery, indicating that more focused activity was occurring in the immediate vicinity of the periglacial feature during these periods. The majority of finds were located in the top of the periglacial feature, and heavy ploughing coupled with minimal overburden probably contributed to post-depositional mixing. No finds were identified during the excavation of the other periglacial feature.

Great Gidding, moated site

TL 1170 8328 (SHS)

Survey of suspected moated platform in order to develop scheme for future archaeological investigations. The limited magnetometer survey produced no significant findings, mainly because the fields are 'littered' with waste metal. The site warrants further investigation; as well as the large moated platform there is what appears to be a terraced garden with garden features.

Great Gidding, School test pitting

TL 11654 83134 (ACA)

C Collins

2018 was the first year of test pitting in the village of Great Gidding and on the 27th and 28th of June a total of 33 Year 9 and Year 10 students from Ely College, Cromwell Community College and Stamford Welland Academy excavated a total of nine 1m² archaeological test pits. The test pits were sited through the length of the village, along Main Street and at Chapel End and it was in Chapel End that the earliest pottery was found, dating to the Late Anglo Saxon period. A total of six sherds of St Neots Ware and Stamford Ware were excavated from two test pits. This activity was seen to expand through the high medieval to the south of Main Street and around St Michael's church where a total of nine sherds of high medieval pot was recorded from four of the test pits. This activity was seen to continue into the later medieval period, although a likely shift in the settlement was also noted with seven sherds of later medieval pottery recorded from three test pits, again mostly in the south of the village.

Great Staughton, Garden Farm

TL 1196 6401 (ULAS Report 2018-134)

T Fox

An archaeological evaluation carried out in June and July 2018 revealed features within two of the six trenches. These features consisted of a ditch containing sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and an undated gully.

Haddenham, land north of Hardwicke Fields

TL 4598 7576 (OA East Report 2203)

P Moan

Evaluation, targeting previously identified geophysical anomalies, revealed a relatively well-preserved Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure, with surviving midden material backfilled into the ditches, along with a roundhouse eaves drip gully and a large pond-like feature. All of these were recorded in the north-eastern corner and central third of the evaluated area. Outside this enclosure, other remains were rare, with only a single ditch in Trench 2 possibly being contemporary with the enclosure. Later features, in the form of medieval to post-medieval furrows, were identified across the site, surviving best within the western half.

Haddenham, land east and South of 111 Hillrow

TL 4482 7570 (AS Report 5722)

S Thomelius

Archaeological evaluation carried out in December 2018 revealed a series of furrows on a broadly north-south alignment that were cut by a series of modern plough scars and drainage features. Finds recovered included residual sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Haddenham, 8a The Ramparts

TL 4672 7515 (OA East Report 2198)

P Moan

A single evaluation trench revealed a medieval pit overlain by a relict topsoil. Significant modern truncation and hydrocarbon contamination were also evident.

Haddenham, Willow Hall Farm

TL 4082 7585 (PCAS Report 2102)

M Rowe

Archaeological evaluation has identified deep alluvial silts overlying deflated ancient peat deposits which in turn seal the degraded soil of a prehistoric landscape with material evidence of human activity spanning the earlier Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The ancient landscape buried under the peat was characterised by a deep permanently wet channel in the southern part of the site, with an area of low sandy gravel ridges to the northwest. Incorporated into the degraded former soil, particularly on the north bank of the former channel, was evidence for human activity consisting of numerous fragments of worked flint, pottery sherds, and food waste (animal bones, indistinct charcoal spreads and heat cracked flint). Although no actual ancient features were observed, the recovered artefacts indicate that the area has the potential to provide evidence of daily life of the first settled communities in the area and the environment in which they lived.

Haddon, Peterborough Motorway Services Extension

TL 14138 93904 (OA East Report 2265)

G Clarke

Evaluation uncovered two shallow ditches and a pit in the eastern part of the site that produced small quantities of animal bone and Latest Iron Age pottery. Relict ridge and furrow cultivation were found to be widespread across the site, dated to the 15th–17th centuries. A linear earthwork delineating an associated ploughsoil headland was observed in the southern extremity of the site, raised only slightly above the surrounding topography. This is potentially associated with the nearby shrunken medieval village of Haddon. Modern field ditches were present elsewhere on the site.

Harston, 21 High Street, New Neptune Store

TL 4238 5805 (PCA Report R13516)

R Pedro

Archaeological evaluation revealed a low density of pits with medieval and post-medieval pottery. A small, possible post-medieval boundary ditch and a post-medieval drainage ditch were also found. There

was a large number of features interpreted as tree throws and rooting, some of which also contained medieval and post-medieval pottery. The eastern part of the site was severely truncated by modern disturbances.

Hatley, St Denis Church

TL 2852 5051 (PCA Report)

A Garwood

The historic building survey recorded in detail the existing floor structures during works to consolidate, repair and re-establish floors within the church. The small, two cell church of St Denis is thought to have origins in the later 13th century and had remained relatively untouched until it was 'restored' in 1873–4 by William Butterfield. The chancel had been considerably lengthened and largely rebuilt, the chancel arch was widened and the present roof was built over the nave and chancel. It is thought that medieval rafters were re-used by Butterfield as floor joists for a new timber floor within the nave. This appears to be the case as they were clearly re-used and most likely, given their carpentry, of medieval date.

Hauxton, land to the west of Desmonds Close

TL 4421 5213 (AS Report 5525)

N Edwards

Archaeological evaluation revealed a series of undated pits, gullies and ditches. Several of the ditches were orientated northwest to southeast and were perpendicular to the large linear features recorded in an adjacent excavation (CHER MCB20294). These adjacent ditches contained small quantities of Iron Age and medieval pottery which may indicate a possible date for several of these features. One of the ditches in this evaluation may represent a continuation of a feature from the neighbouring site.

Hemingford Grey, Marsh Lane Quarry

TL 2970 6490 (OA East Report 2237)

S Ladd

During an evaluation, two dense settlement foci dated to the Middle Iron Age were uncovered, the first being a possible 'aggrandised enclosure' in the west and south-west of the field, with enclosure ditches, trackway ditches, possible structural gullies, pits and one probable posthole. The second settlement area, in the very western corner of the field, comprised a possible buried soil deposit rich in Middle Iron Age finds. Other contemporary features included further rectilinear enclosures and a watering hole. Post-medieval boundary ditches, the precursors to the current field layout, were found, with furrows surviving in the south-east corner of the field. Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age finds were found residually.

Hilton, Peck's Coppice

TL 2926 6641 (OA East Report 2201)

A Lord

Evaluation revealed a single medieval drainage ditch and a shallow, possibly medieval, pit. The features yielded a small assemblage of finds including me-

dieval pottery, modern ceramic building material, clinker and animal bone.

Hinxton, Wellcome Genome Campus Extension

TL 5025 4519 (OA East Report 2269)

L Robinson Zeki

Two main concentrations of activity were revealed during evaluation. The first, comprising a large ditch with associated smaller parallel ditch, pits and post-holes, indicated activity along a possible route or version of the Icknield Way in the later prehistoric/Roman period. The second focus of activity consisted of a trackway and associated boundary ditches, possibly dated to the Early Roman period. An undated cremation was also uncovered to the north of the evaluated area.

Histon, School test pitting

TL 43612 63988 and TL 44781 63222 (ACA)

C Collins

In May 2018 a total of ten 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated in Histon and Impington by Year 9 and 10 students from Witchford Village College, Soham Village College and Bottisham Village College. Over the summer of 2018 the Histon and Impington Archaeology Group excavated a further 13 test pits to take the 2018 total to 23 pits and the overall total number of test pits excavated across the villages to 75. The 2018 test pits were sited across the settlements as well as filling in gaps from previous years and the first evidence for activity dating to the Iron Age was recorded from two Histon test pits along Station Road and Home Close. Additional Roman-British pottery was also found from four of the test pits along Station Road, Water Lane and Bridge Road. Four test pits yielded Late Anglo Saxon pottery. As in previous years, evidence from the test pits shows that both settlements expanded during the high medieval period, with the majority of the test pits yielding pottery of this date.

Holywell-cum-Needlingworth, Bluntisham Road

TL 3462 7257 (AA Report 2018/64)

D Ingham

An archaeological evaluation carried out in May 2018 revealed three undated features. One pit was partially revealed in Trench 2 while two other features were identified in Trench 4. The features appeared to be elongated pits, though the particularly sterile nature of their infill may indicate a periglacial origin. Sieving of the topsoil revealed post-medieval and undated pottery, clay pipe and tile.

Huntingdon, 78 Hartford Road, The Sun Public House

TL 2454 7201 (AS Report 5528)

N Edwards

An archaeological evaluation revealed medieval ditches and pits. Four features, two ditches and two pits, contained sherds of pottery dating from the 10th to the 14th century. Limited quantities of animal bone were also recorded and environmental remains con-

sisted of a range of cereals. Disarticulated and highly fragmented human bone was also found within the fill of a ditch containing late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material. The human bones included pieces of skull, vertebrae, ribs, limbs, hands and feet from the skeletons of at least two individuals.

Huntingdon, Jubilee Park, Kings Ripton Road

TL 2524 7520 (AA Report 2018/145)

An archaeological evaluation revealed two separate field systems, the most striking feature of which was an array of linear features interpreted as bedding trenches. The scarcity of artefacts from the site as a whole makes accurate dating problematic; however, stratigraphic relationships between features identified as different phases of field systems allow a relative chronology, with the possibly Roman bedding trenches pre-dating a medieval/post-medieval field system. The larger field ditches identified were generally on the same alignment as either the medieval ridge and furrow or the earlier bedding trenches. The shallow undated ditches identified on a varying alignment to the two main field systems have been interpreted as probably agricultural in origin.

Isleham, land to the rear of 30 Church Lane

TL 6442 7464 (MAS Report 496/18)

S Williams

An excavation revealed four phases of activity dating to the Roman and Medieval periods. These features are associated with those found during previous fieldwork on adjacent sites (CHER MCB20918 and MCB20915). The Roman phase comprised two pits. The second phase dates to the 10th to 11th centuries and consisted of three field boundaries and a number of connected animal enclosures. The series of enclosures appear to continue into the adjacent site to the south. The third phase dates to the 11th–12th centuries and comprises a significant realignment of the site with the earlier field boundaries replaced by an east-west aligned trackway across the southern half of the site and the presence of new field boundaries and pits. The final phase dates to the 12th century and again represents a new alignment of features which indicate a reduction in the level of activity in the area. Features associated with this phase comprise a series of ditches forming part of a rectilinear enclosure and pits.

Isleham, land south of 61–71 East Fen Road

TL 6520 7474 (AS Report 5590)

G Barlow and P Thompson

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in May 2018 revealed post-medieval and undated features. The only two datable features were a large clunch pit and a second pit. Both of these features contained late 18th century to 20th century finds including pottery, flint debitage from wall dressing and ceramic building material. The clunch pit contained residual sherds of Medieval Ely ware. The remaining features consisted of three pits and two ditches, all undated. The pits may be associated with mineral extraction and the ditches may represent former boundaries.

Isleham, Fordham Road

TL 6409 7385 (ASE Report 170960)

Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January and February 2018 following a geophysical survey carried out in January 2017. The evaluation uncovered evidence of Iron Age occupation activity and possible Medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and occupation activity. Many of the archaeological features were undated and there was a general lack of discernible spatial patterning to suggest possible dating or phasing. The Iron Age activity was focused in the south-east and comprised pits and postholes. Medieval pits and postholes were also present in this area of the site. The undated features included evidence of an undated circular enclosure with two internal postholes in the west of the site.

Isleham, 1 Houghtons Lane, Appleyard Farm

TL 6516 7447 (AS Report 5656)

J Haygreen, K Henry and T Collins

An archaeological evaluation carried out in September 2018 revealed a series of distinct structural remains. These generally correlate with buildings depicted on late 19th century historic maps. The remains of a single wall of a clunch-built range was recorded, which incorporated the base of a possible fireplace and may have formed part of a worker's cottage or outbuilding of probable 19th century date. A single wall of a brick range was also recorded, constructed of yellow brick consistent with a mid-19th century or later date, which was adjoined by a red brick-lined well, which is marked on historic maps. An ephemeral brick structure (outhouse) probably formed a privy and included the base of an internal partition and drain. To the rear of the buildings, the former field was found to contain a large, shallow, slightly irregular pit, probably for clunch extraction. Though undated the pit is likely to be of some antiquity as it was overlain by deep subsoil deposits, and may be related to shallow medieval features associated with roadside activity and possible domestic occupation on the north side of Houghtons Lane.

Isleham, Houghtons Lane, north of

TL 6520 7450 (AS Report 5705)

S Thomelius

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in November 2018 revealed ditches, isolated postholes and a possible quarry pit. The features contained mid-12th–14th century pottery and two sherds of residual Middle Saxon pottery. This represents a clear continuation of the medieval roadside activity recorded in the trial trench evaluation to the west (CHER MCB25469).

Isleham, Houghtons Lane, Three Bungalows

TL 6513 7451 (AS Report 5589)

G Barlow

An archaeological evaluation revealed Middle-Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval features. The earliest feature on the site was a shallow pit containing

a single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery. The majority of the features from the site were dated by finds to the medieval period. These features were mostly pits with several gullies also recorded. The pottery was predominantly Ely and local wares with a limited number of sherds of Grimston and Heddingham wares. Animal bone also occurred, the majority of which was pig, and also shell. One of the gullies may represent a boundary that delineated backyard plots or bordered the edge of an earlier route of Houghtons Lane to the south. Two pits contained 16th to 18th century pottery and a single pit contained 18th to 19th century pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and coke.

Linton, Bartlow Road

TL 57242 46443 (OA East Report 2321)

A Haskins

Remains dating from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval periods were uncovered during excavation. Several Late Upper Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic worked flints were recovered from alluvial deposits within the flood plain at the southern edge of the site. A small area of surviving Late Mesolithic land surface was identified by lithics within a silty hollow in the gravel river terrace, including a small quantity of geometric microliths. Silt patches to the north of this, probably formed due to Early Neolithic landscape clearance also produced an assemblage of worked flint, predominantly dating to the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods.

There was no further activity on the site until the early medieval period. Three sunken featured buildings were excavated, each containing two fills. Worked bone artefacts, Anglo-Saxon pottery of probable 6th–7th century date, a large quantity of butchery waste and items associated with cloth production were recovered from these buildings. A medieval trackway, likely to represent the former route of Bartlow Road, and linking Linton to the nearby priory, was uncovered in the north of the site. A chalk building platform associated with a minor trackway produced relatively large amounts of post-medieval pottery. Located nearby was a chalk-cut well, which produced an assemblage of medieval pottery. Truncation was apparent across parts of the site in the form of large extraction pits, which contained medieval pottery along with residual finds of Roman ceramic building material.

Linton, Little Linton House

TL 5555 4735 (PCA Report R13335)

A G Pullen

An evaluation revealed two parallel northeast to southwest aligned ditches, two pits, a posthole and a tree root hollow. Four of the features produced 19th to 20th century finds. The features cut the subsoil and are probably associated with garden planting and landscape activity during the 19th and 20th century.

Litlington, New Cambridge House, Bassingbourn Road

TL 3166 4315 (IAC Report)

C Karlsson

Archaeological evaluation carried out on the site in 2018 revealed limited evidence of activity associated with the World War II base as well as a number of undated features. A number of undated linear features were identified and a large quarry pit. A concrete slab associated with the base was also identified.

Little Paxton, Little Paxton Quarry Area B

TL 1950 6520 (MOLAN)

J Fairclough

An excavation covering roughly 38ha has been undertaken by MOLA in two phases. The first phase took place in 2017, carrying on from work undertaken by Phoenix Consulting in 2016. This work revealed Iron Age and Roman enclosure systems and a continuation of the Saxon cemetery found in 2016. The Iron Age enclosures were grouped together on the higher ground and consisted of small D-shaped enclosures and connecting ditches. The Roman activity was found in the lower lying areas and was dominated by a large sub-square enclosure with four smaller partial enclosures nearby. A small cluster of Saxon graves were found. Excavation in 2018 found a further Iron Age enclosure system, and included a four-post structure with a buried vessel upside down at its centre. Roman archaeological remains comprised a field system including boundary ditches and three waterholes.

Little Thetford, Bedwell Hey Farm, land to the West

TL 518 772 (ACE Report)

B Franklin

A possible enclosure noted on both aerial photography and LiDAR was investigated by field-walking, magnetometry and resistivity. A scatter of Roman pottery of 2nd – 4th centuries was noted on the surface of the eastern edge of the field. Geophysics revealed a settlement area outside of the previously identified enclosure.

Little Thetford, Ely Road

TL 5290 7669 (CAU Report 1399)

J Tabor and A Wright

An archaeological evaluation revealed a total of nine archaeological features. The majority were ditches and appear likely to relate to agricultural activity. These include a series of parallel gullies and a potentially associated boundary, which whilst undated, are reminiscent of features often interpreted as planting beds thought to be Roman in date. A single ditch, which yielded a medieval/post-medieval iron key, represents slightly later activity, whilst potential evidence of the former Ely and St. Ives Railway was recorded in the form of a deposit of sand found at two locations corresponding to the railway's former course.

Littleport, 1 Hempfield Road

TL 5676 8675 (BA Report)

L Cunningham

An evaluation undertaken in July 2018 identified two

phases of activity on the site. The first phase relates to medieval backlot activity in the form of a large cess-pit which was dated to the late medieval period possibly continuing into the early post-medieval period. The material found within the pit was of a domestic nature and included two soles of late medieval/early post-medieval shoes. A sharpened wooden stake was possibly part of a wooden structure associated with providing access to the pit or covering it, or could have been placed to prevent slumping. The second phase is post-medieval Fen reclamation represented by reclamation and made ground layers, dated to the 16th–17th century. Made ground layers located above the reclamation layers, probably to prepare the reclaimed land for construction, date from the 18th–19th century. A drainage ditch was cut into the top layer of made ground from this phase to aid with draining surface water from the site.

Lode, Anglesey Abbey

TL 2946 2353 (PCA Report R13458)

C Meckseper and R Fisher

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during excavation of a service trench for a water source heat pump at Anglesey Abbey. Features and deposits recorded were 19th century make up layers, most likely laid down during replacement of the eastern wall of a Grade II listed barn, an undated ditch and a 19th century wall fragment. These match structures on the 1886 first edition OS map. Worked clunch blocks within the make-up layers probably originate from parts of the demolished Augustinian Priory.

Longstanton, The Manor

TL4000 6634 (ACA Report)

R Scarle

A test pit was dug in May to June 2018 following an initial geophysical survey undertaken in March 2014. Sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon to early post-medieval pottery were recovered from the test pit.

Madingley, Cambourne to Cambridge

TL 433 581 & TL 369 600 (WYAS Report)

A magnetometer survey, covering approximately 22 hectares was undertaken in March 2018. The survey area detected anomalies of possible archaeological interest, consisting of linear ditches, enclosures, pits and areas of potential burning. Medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded throughout and a former field boundary was also detected.

Manea, 11–21 Park Road

TL 47990 89260 (WA Report 280)

C Moulis

An archaeological evaluation revealed traces of a pattern of agricultural land division tentatively dated to the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval period. A subsequent arrangement of fields of post-medieval date was also identified. Discrete pits associated with the later pattern, together with a substantial assemblage of 16th to 18th century pottery, indicated contemporary occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site. A

sparse scatter of small undated pits was revealed over the western part of the site, and an area of modern dumping and disturbance was recorded at the north-eastern end of the development area. The finds assemblage recovered during the trial trenching included a worked flint of probable Bronze Age date, pottery (mostly of 16th to 18th century date), animal bone and fragments of clay tobacco-pipe stem. The pottery assemblage included single sherds of Anglo-Saxon and of Roman pottery. In addition to a number of miscellaneous items of metalwork, a coin dating to the reign of George I was retrieved using a metal detector.

March, land east of Berryfields

TL 4230 9850 (IAC Report)

C Karlsson

An excavation was undertaken, following an earlier evaluation in 2015. The majority of the features dated to the Iron Age with a small number dated to the Roman period. The features comprised of ditches, pits and ponds. The site is likely to be located on the edge of a larger settlement and some of the linear features may have formed stock enclosures.

March, 6 Jobs Lane

TL 4153 9510 (WA Report 251)

C J Moulis

An archaeological evaluation was conducted in April 2018. It revealed significant truncation by sand and gravel extraction operations, probably dated to between the 17th and 19th centuries. Finds recovered during the project comprised pottery, a fragment of brick, and part of a clay-pipe stem. The pottery varied in date from Romano-British through to the 19th century, although the earlier material was residual, and recovered from the fills of post-medieval features.

March, Stonea Farm

TL 4576 9398 (AS Report 5606)

K Bull

An evaluation undertaken in June 2018 revealed a large pond with successive backfilling deposits. Two of these fills contained 19th–20th century finds and the farmer at Stonea Farm stated that the pond was in-filled in the 1950s. The pond is visible on historic mapping including the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It may be contemporary with the farm which dates from the late 17th century or earlier, and is likely to be earlier than finds contained within its fills. 19th–20th century features were also present. Linear features probably associated with drainage between the farm and a former access route were also present.

Melbourn, Melbourn Science Park

TL 3864 4543 (OA East Report 2230)

P Lambert

Evaluation across two areas uncovered the remains of post-medieval and early modern drainage ditches, representing a concerted effort to drain and manipulate the landscape at this time. Pits were identified across both areas, indicative of quarrying for chalk extraction. A single pit containing Roman pottery

was uncovered at the south-eastern edge of the site.

Meldreth, The British Queen Public House, 94 High Street

TL 3762 4613 (OA East Report 2187)

J Fairbairn and A Lord

A historic building survey was undertaken of two barns to the rear of The British Queen Public House. The survey concentrated on timber outbuildings within the curtilage of The British Queen in advance of demolition, alteration and the construction of business and residential dwellings. A photographic, descriptive and drawn record equivalent to a Level 2 survey was created for the elements of the outbuildings that were to be either demolished or altered. The first barn was a much altered timber and brick structure dating to the 20th century; the second barn was dated to the late 19th century with 20th century alterations.

Meldreth, Church Fields

TL 377 469 (ARG Report)

A magnetometry and resistivity survey was undertaken on the north part of the site in March 2018. The survey did not show direct evidence of a mill building. However, it did show two parallel linear features about 9m apart, running north to south and another linear feature running broadly north to south. This line coincides with a visible hollow way.

Needingworth Quarry, Over Lowland Investigations

TL 398 731 (CAU Report 1421)

Tabor, Evans and Machicado

The summer of 2018 saw a c. 4ha area investigated along the southern side of the Willingham Mere basin. Aside from a large Middle Bronze Age enclosure, this led to the excavation of a major Early and Middle Neolithic pit cluster settlement. Cereal remains were recovered from a number of the latter's hallmark features and local arable production was evinced in one of the pollen cores from the deeper pit. Amongst the finds were substantial worked flint and, particularly, pottery assemblages, and an antler soft hammer and a polished axe. During the autumn, evaluation fieldwork – involving both buried soil test pit sampling and 11.3km length of trenching – occurred over 100ha south of the Mere and across the east bank of the floodplain of the Great Ouse River. Middle Bronze Age field system boundaries were present throughout, with accompanying settlement. In addition to evidence of further Neolithic and Beaker occupation, two 'new' round barrows were investigated; one occurring alongside a palaeochannel in which there were both human and horse remains. A major programme of palaeoenvironmental study was conducted during both phases of fieldwork. The many samples taken not only document the formation of the Mere proper during the Late Iron Age/Roman times, but also a later Bronze Age 'proto-mere'; the latter involving flood horizons that effectively submerged the entire eastern floodplain landscape, with no settlement traces thereafter.

Papworth Everard, 84 Ermine Street South

TL 2887 6220 (BA Report 1218)

C Bradshaw

An archaeological evaluation recorded two ditches in Trench 3, one undated, the other containing Late Iron Age pottery sherds. These ditches probably represent a continuation of the Late Iron Age–Early Romano-British system of ‘lazy-beds’ identified to the west of the site in 2012. The evaluation was successful in identifying evidence of outlying archaeological remains related to the Iron Age domestic and agricultural landscape located by previous excavations. However, due to modern redevelopment of the site it is highly likely that any further archaeological evidence has been lost.

Perry, land south of B661

TL 16724 66324 (OA East Report 2263)

K Blackburn

Evaluation was undertaken across three fields. Within Field 1, where work had previously taken place, further evidence of settlement dating from the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods was uncovered. Features comprised ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and a hollow; many yielded finds, including pottery, animal bone, fired clay, stone and metalwork.

Towards the south of the field only two features were dated to the Middle Iron Age, possibly representing peripheral settlement activity. A peak of activity was evident during the Mid to Late Roman period, with settlement features centred upon a pair of square or rectangular enclosures in the centre of the site, previously identified as cropmarks. Evidence of possible structures and settlement related features was identified within these enclosures. Fields 2 and 3 contained very little archaeology, all undated.

Pidley cum Fenton, Fen Road, The Cottage

TL 3280 7821 (AS Report 5556)

K Bull

An archaeological evaluation identified a ditch and a ditch terminus containing sherds of residual medieval (12th–13th century) pottery, 19th–20th century pottery and fragments of coke and clinker as well as animal bone and ceramic building material, sealed by a layer of imported fen soil.

Rampton, land to the rear of 31 High Street

TL 4240 6800 (WITHAM Report 257)

C J Moulis

An excavation followed on from a programme of trial trenching which had demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date towards the northern end of the proposed development area, adjacent to the High Street frontage. The excavation revealed a cluster of pits with associated ditches, providing further evidence for domestic occupation of the site during the medieval period. Most of the pottery recovered has been attributed to the 12th and 13th centuries. Subsequent post-medieval development of the site was demonstrated to include an episode of levelling and consolidation.

Artefacts and archaeological features of 16th and 17th century date indicated occupation of the levelled site in the period before construction of the historic building which still stands on the plot immediately east of the excavation area.

Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey College

TL 29436 85099 (OA East Report 2244)

G Rees

The Ramsey Abbey Community Project and Oxford Archaeology East conducted the first of two planned seasons of community excavation in the grounds of the Abbey College, Ramsey. Three excavation areas were opened, targeting anomalies identified during a geophysical survey. Excavations in Areas A1 and A2 uncovered a series of intercutting ditches dating from the medieval through to the post-medieval period when they appear to have been filled in. A trackway and various ground levelling features were located on the eastern side of the ditch. A brick clamp kiln, dating the 16th or 17th century, was uncovered in Area C. This kiln contained residues of unfired bricks, brick wasters and ash.

Ramsey, 15 Ramsey Road

TL 3075 8790 (AAL Report)

M Stockdale

A programme of historic building recording was carried out in advance of redevelopment of agricultural buildings east of Ramsey Road for residential use. The structures to be recorded comprised two semi-detached agricultural buildings thought to be contemporary with the early 19th century Grade II listed Bridge Farm House. Two main phases were identified in the surveyed buildings. A red brick barn, in English bond with a corrugated sheet roof, appeared to be the earlier of the two structures when examining the jointing between the two. The yellow Gault bricks of the second barn, in Flemish bond and slate roof, abut the red bricks, which in places have been cut away to key the structures together. The red brick barn contained a stable, an animal shelter, storage and a hayloft and appears likely to date to the early 19th century and be contemporary with the farmhouse. Historic mapping shows a small, square parcel of land directly south of the barns which may be a foldyard or a paddock for animals kept on the farm. The map also shows a small projection to the northwest which corresponds well with the large patch of repaired brickwork on the northwest corner of the red barn. During the mid to late 19th century it would appear that the farm expanded and the yellow brick barn was constructed, with two, opposing, large doors in the centre of the building suggesting it may have functioned as a threshing barn. The lack of ventilation holes suggests that the building was only used to store crop that needed less ventilation and preferred darkness such as root vegetables.

St Ives, 22 East Street

TL 3140 7137

Historic Building Recording (PCA Report 13435)

A Garwood

A programme of historic building recording was commissioned in advance of demolition of a small 'barn' and re-development of the site. The building first appears on the OS map survey in 1886. The brickwork, using large 9-inch machine-made bricks, the machine-cut softwood used for the interrupted primary braced wall frames and the slack roof line (for slate) preclude a date before the second half of the 19th century, and it was most likely built from materials brought into St Ives following the arrival of the railway in 1848. Documentary evidence associates this building with the Hopbine, a former beer house, whose stabling was damaged by fire, spreading from the adjacent rope works, in 1872. The survey concludes that it was used as a small stable with hay loft over, servicing the Hopbine. It was extended during the mid-20th century and later became a vehicle workshop.

Evaluation (PCA Report 13535)

C Meckseper

A trial trench evaluation of the site followed the building survey and demonstrated good survival of medieval to post-medieval features directly beneath the hardstanding surface, in the form of a large medieval rubbish pit in the southwestern part of the site, with a possible medieval boundary ditch to its north, suggesting that the site was on the periphery of the Saxon and medieval settlement area. Evidence for Saxon activity close to the site was represented by residual pottery within later features. Extensive post-medieval truncation was found in the south-eastern portion of the development area, which may have destroyed earlier archaeological features, however a brick wall foundation which correlates to a building on the 1886 Ordnance Survey mapping was identified, overlain with two areas of cobbled surface.

St Ives, 23–27 West Street

TL 3114 7150 (PCA Report 12015)

C Meckseper and T Learmonth

Three excavation areas revealed 19th century wall foundations, matching with cottages and outhouses shown on the 1886 first edition Ordnance Survey map, a 19th century garden soil and intercutting post-medieval refuse pits. Two possible medieval pits were also partially revealed at the rear of the site. Further pits containing assemblages of medieval (12th–14th century) pottery were present in the service trench along the driveway, although the medieval pottery was present residually alongside post-medieval CBM and/or pottery. The finds assemblage is typical of urban domestic refuse with no evidence for industrial or agricultural processing on the site itself. Artefacts associated with the 19th century dwellings showed no high-status objects and confirmed that the buildings were most likely workers' cottages. Post-excavation works on the faunal remains revealed that the pattern of domestic animals here is rather unusual, having more in common with the medieval than post-medieval urban meat diet. The assemblage of clay tobacco pipes recovered is of interest for dem-

onstrating what was both marketed to St Ives and manufactured there in the 17th and 18th centuries.

St Neots, land north of 37 Great North Road (Eaton Socon)

TL 1692 5816 (PCA Report 13247)

L Malric-Smith

Two trial trenches revealed two undated ditches and a pit. Two worked flint fragments, a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery fragment and one animal bone were recovered from the pit. The pottery and flint were interpreted as being residual and it is likely that the pit represents quarrying activity in the Roman period due to its similarity with features excavated on the Priors Gate site to the north. Archaeological features in both trenches were truncated by footings of modern 20th-century buildings. These are not recorded on any OS maps so may have been short-lived. The high degree of modern truncation may also have destroyed any earlier archaeological features.

Sawston, Dale Manor Business Park

TL 4902 5043 (OA East Report 2176)

Despite extensive modern disturbance across most of the evaluation area, the remains of a prehistoric boundary ditch and associated pits were uncovered in the north-east corner of the site.

Sawtry, land at Glatton Road

TL 1631 8420

C Harris (Magnitude Report)

Geophysical survey was carried out to inform a planning decision for development of the site. The survey utilised a fluxgate gradiometer to identify a discrete series of positive anomalies interpreted as two large rectangular enclosures with internal subdivisions. The first enclosure measures approximately 67m northwest to southeast and 60m northeast to southwest, however it probably extends northeast beyond the surveyed area. Several possible features were identified within the enclosure including a ring ditch and several linear and curvilinear features. The second enclosure measures approximately 70m northwest to southeast and 103m northeast to southwest, however it too probably extends west beyond the surveyed area. Several possible features were identified within the enclosure including a ring ditch and several linear and curvilinear features. A scatter of Roman pottery had previously been recovered from this field and may indicate a date for this feature (PRN 10881). Despite occurring on a similar alignment, there is no apparent link or relation between the two enclosures. The configuration and relative strength of these anomalies is indicative of a farmstead or an enclosed settlement. Beyond these features, the geophysical results are otherwise relatively quiet, with several ploughing regimes identified in addition to natural background variations and the remnants of an old pond.

J Smith (APS Report 65/18)

Archaeological trial trenching followed the geophysical survey and revealed multiple boundary ditches

corresponding with the geophysical anomalies. A subset of features to the east may be of late Iron Age or early Roman date and include the gully of a round-house. The majority of the other features identified were dated to the late Roman period. Some of the ditches defining smaller enclosures had a large quantity of pot and bone, suggesting domestic occupation. Further excavation of the site is expected in advance of any development.

Sawtry, Peacock's Field

TL 1936 8240

P Hill & K Redgate

The survey area consisted of fifteen 20 x 20m grid squares in the northeast area of the field equating to an area of 0.6 hectares surveyed. Pottery and CBM of Romano-British and Medieval date was recovered. The finds have not yet been processed. Seven volunteers from the local community participated in the survey who continue to actively support Sawtry History Society archaeology.

Shepreth, land Adjacent to 30 High Street

TL 3927 4763 (BA Report 1208)

L Cunningham

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken which revealed three phases of activity on the site. The earliest phase can be dated to the medieval period and comprises two intercutting pits located close to the road which contained mid-12th to mid-14th century pottery, several ditches, and a subsoil layer which contained 11th–14th century pottery. A number of undated ditches located below the medieval subsoil layer probably represent boundaries and subdivisions of domestic medieval roadside plots. The second phase comprised a large post-medieval ditch on a similar orientation to the road, possibly a large back-boundary of roadside plots as there was no archaeology present beyond its south-west edge. The third phase comprised modern (20th century) rubbish pits.

Shingay-cum-Wendy, Monkfield Nutrition, High Street

TL 3212 4764 (OA East Report 2233)

K Sinclair

Despite large areas of modern disturbance, evaluation trenches revealed archaeological features dominated by ditches relating to a series of enclosures or field boundaries and produced finds ranging in date from the Late Roman to medieval periods, including a small but significant assemblage of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Snailwell, The British Racing School

TL 6507 6571 (CFA Report MK137/18)

G Carruthers

Archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of a proposed telephone mast. A single trench, 5m x 5m, was excavated within the footprint for the mast revealing a shallow linear ditch, a large sub-square pit, a modern posthole, a possible posthole and some

natural solution holes. The date and function of the pit and ditch are unclear. A monitoring and recording exercise is proposed for a cable supply trench for the equipment.

Soham, Barcham Trees PLC, Eye Hill Drove

TL 5721 7660 (AS Report 5551)

G Barlow

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of construction of a new arboretum. Features identified were predominantly post-medieval ditches and pits. A sherd of medieval (12th–14th century) pottery was found in one of the pits, and one of the ditches, which continued southwards beyond the development area, contained 17th–18th century red earthen ware that may be associated with activity or occupation at Delph Bridge, close by. Other ditches are attributable to field systems depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping.

Soham, land off Barway Road (Barway)

TL 5460 7574 (IAC Report)

C Karlsson

An archaeological evaluation identified a backfilled medieval waterhole up to 1.5m deep. The upper fills contained fragments of animal bone and medieval pottery and appeared to represent a deliberate infilling when the use of the waterhole ceased. Pottery, bones and environmental samples indicated activity in the area from the 13th to the 16th century.

Soham, 19 Brook Street

TL 599 97291 (AS Report 5631)

K-J Diggons

In August 2018 an archaeological evaluation of the site identified three linear ditched features containing pottery dating to the Roman period, in association with animal bone. Medieval features comprising ditches, pits and a posthole were also found across the site, containing pottery spanning the late-9th to 15th centuries in association with ceramic building material, animal bone and a Mary I silver groat.

Soham, 38 Brook Street

TL 5994 7278 (ACE Report)

W Franklin

A test pit was opened in the garden of a 1920s semi-detached house in Brook Street, Soham. The present house stands within a close that contained a cottage in the mid-17th century, which the present house probably partially overlies. The present western property boundary, which consists of a wide bank, was a headland in the 17th century (CRO 107/P10). The test pit was opened against the eastern edge of this bank and at 1m below the surface contained a small ditch on a different alignment to the former headland. A small amount of ceramic material was found dating from the Roman, early- and high- medieval and modern periods.

Soham, Eastern Gateway

TL 5970 7370 (OA East Report 2186)

R Webb

Evaluation revealed archaeological remains spanning the medieval and post-medieval periods, with additional isolated prehistoric remains. A medieval strip field system was exposed, along with associated boundary and smaller drainage ditches. Evidence for the gradual process of enlarging the fields in the post-medieval period was also uncovered. The finds assemblage was predominantly medieval and post-medieval in date with the occasional earlier artefact. The environmental evidence continued the theme of agricultural use, showing the presence of harvested crops, weeds from arable land and wetland plants.

Soham, land east of Northfield Road

TL 5917 7468 (AS Report 5734)

K-J Diggons

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of geophysical survey followed by trial trenching was carried out in advance of a large residential development and infrastructure. The geophysical survey identified four anomalies/groups of anomalies of possible archaeological origin, including two positive linear anomalies to the north of the survey area and three infilled ponds indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. There was good correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the trial trenching, which revealed three medieval ditches on an east/west alignment, thought to represent an earlier arrangement of strip fields, which were found to contain small quantities of locally produced coarse ware pottery, including cooking pots and jugs.

Soham, Soham Moor Maize Field

TL 6110 7320

B Franklin (ACE Report)

Circular features were noted on Google Earth imagery on land north of the Soham bypass and Soham lode by members of Archaeology Cambridgeshire East. A total of 15 fields were then subjected to further investigation using Environment Agency LiDAR data and aerial photography. The survey identified two very large circular features, a possible long barrow and several ring-ditches, some of which appear to be associated with square enclosures. A number of linear features representing trackways and boundaries were also noted. The results will be used to inform further targeted research within the area surveyed.

C Cantrell (ACE Report 0006/CMC)

A field walking survey was undertaken on 14th January 2018 over a single field north of Soham Lode. The field was walked in 2m transects. The fieldwalking survey identified a number of worked flints, broadly dated to the later prehistoric period. Modern pottery, ceramic building material and glass fragments were also identified.

Soham, St. Felix Lodge

TL 5952 7323 (OA East Report 2228)

A Haskins

Evaluation revealed features on the edge of the known core of medieval Soham near to the location of St Felix Abbey. Four large pits of medieval date and three associated ditches forming a re-cut boundary were excavated. Dating to around AD 1400–1500 and located towards the eastern edge of medieval Soham, the features probably formed part of the activity within a 'back plot' off Paddock Street. A layer of made ground, probably associated with the demolition of the post-medieval malthouse on the corner of Brewhouse Lane and Paddock Street, was also excavated.

Soham, land adjacent to 46b Station Road

TL 5912 7339 (BA Report 1216)

L Cunningham

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2018 comprising two trial trenches in the area to be affected by the construction of a new dwelling. The evaluation identified three phases of activity. The first phase is medieval, represented by two very large pits which probably represent medieval back plot activity on domestic plots that fronted what is now Station Road and were used as rubbish pits for domestic waste. The second phase of activity is post-medieval, represented by a ditch which was probably a post-medieval boundary, possibly a rear boundary to a plot as it is on a similar alignment to the road. The third and final phase of activity is modern and is represented by the modern brick outbuilding foundations, levelling layers and a machine-dug demolition waste pit. The brick structure is most likely a small outbuilding that corresponds with an outbuilding visible on the 1953 OS map.

Soham, 7–7a Townsend

TL 5900 7424 (AS Report 5637)

J Haygreen

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in August revealed two medieval ditches whose alignment corresponds with strip fields recorded on the 1656 plan of the manor and which contained sherds of Ely ware pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and molluscan remains suggesting seasonal waterlogging. Post-medieval boundary ditches and pits were also identified. A pig burial distinguished as a robust, short-muzzled skeleton belonging to a possible c. 18th century breed was also identified. The animal showed extensive pathologies resulting from over-fattening. There was no evidence of butchery, but the presence of pre-natal piglet bones may be consistent with death during or shortly after birthing piglets.

Somersham, land east of West Newlands

TL 3551 7792 (APS Report 71/18)

S Parker

Geophysical survey of a small area of farmland to the north of St Ives Road in Somersham was carried out in November 2018 as the first stage of response to a planning condition in advance of development of the site for housing. Several linear anomalies were identified which are believed to be agricultural in origin, representing a former (post-medieval) ploughing re-

gime. The survey also identified multiple isolated dipolar anomalies which could represent pits, although as there appeared to be no correlation in positioning it is possible that some or all of these could relate to modern debris from farm machinery. To the western edge of the site a large area of bipolar response could be related to the nearby track and industrial buildings and may mask weaker features in this area. The results of the geophysical survey will be used to inform a trench-based evaluation of the site planned for early 2019.

Stetchworth, Cambridge Road, July Racecourse

TL 6159 6158 (AS Report 5654)

S Thomelius

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to construction of an area of tarmacked roadway at the racecourse. The evaluation revealed two parallel arrangements of ditches and banks, with each incorporating a series of ditches that probably represent re-cutting. The ditches appear to delineate a trackway that corresponds with the cropmark visible on aerial imagery which had been identified as approaching the Devil's Dyke monument from the south-east (CHER MCB24866). The shallow ditch fills were devoid of finds and therefore the ditches remain undated except that there is spatial association with the Devil's Dyke which suggests a possible Saxon or medieval origin.

The Stukeleys, Grange Farm

TL 23444 74416 (OA East Report 2286)

N Cox

In the north-east corner of the investigation area, evaluation revealed an area of Iron Age activity including two pits containing Iron Age pottery, fired clay and animal bone. At the eastern edge of the site a series of regular, parallel, Early Roman cultivation ditches was identified.

The Stukeleys, land north of 13 Moorfield Way

TL 2188 7462 (AS Report 5735)

S Thomelius

Archaeological evaluation revealed four medieval ditches, two undated ditches, two undated pits, and two late post-medieval to modern ditches and drains. The ditches were located at either end of the site (east and west). They were aligned approximately north-east to south-west, and approximately perpendicular to the route of Ermine Street, probably the main thoroughfare of the village in the medieval period. Late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps record that the fields in the area of the site and the broader landscape to the south of Ermine Street were entirely on this alignment, but none correspond precisely to those recorded during the evaluation. The ditches may therefore represent the division of land into smaller fields or strips prior to the enclosure of the land, or the subsequent enlargement of fields as agricultural practices developed. The ditches contained pottery of 12th–14th century date including coarse ware jars produced locally in Huntingdon, Ely and St. Neots.

The pottery was associated with animal bone and iron nails. One ditch contained 18th–19th and 20th century pottery. This probably represents the dispersal of domestic refuse from the medieval village core on to peripheral land possibly through manuring.

Sutton, Mepal Reservoir Northern Extension, Blaby's Drove

TL 4055 8189 (PHOENIX Report)

A Richmond & G Coates

Evaluation positioned to target anomalies identified during a previous geophysical survey revealed Early Neolithic/Bronze Age pits containing pottery, and part of a probable Bronze Age ring ditch (former burial barrow) were identified in 3 of the 43 trial trenches excavated. The extent of the former gravel island was also identified in the southern half of the site, where the archaeological features were encountered, and a further phase of investigation has been recommended for this area. To the north of the identified gravel rise were deep clay and peat horizons signifying areas that are unlikely to have been conducive to past settlement activities until the area as drained in the post-medieval period.

Swaffham Prior, Driest Drove

TL 5608 6503 (ACE Report 0005/BF)

W Franklin

An archaeological survey was carried out using aerial photography, LiDAR and Resistivity to investigate a flat-bottomed ditch, or possible Roman Canal, which appears on aerial photographs to be cut across by the droveway and other features of a later date. Analysis of the location and trajectory of the ditched feature indicates that it does not match any of the medieval and later field ditches, many of which cut across it, suggesting it was silted up and out of use by the time they were dug. It is suggested that the feature connected the Roman villa at Reach with a former water channel in Swaffham Prior fen to the north-west. It is hoped that further targeted investigation will determine a date for this feature.

Swavesey, 22 Taylors Lane

TL 3600 6902 (OA East Report 2192)

P Lambert

A watching brief was undertaken within the 'Castle Hill' earthworks in Swavesey (NHLE 1006913). The investigation revealed evidence for the earthworks associated with the planned town, in the form of intercutting ditches, the latest of which is dated to between AD 875–1450. Additionally, a post-medieval metal surface was recorded sealing the ditches; its function and overall plan were not discernible.

Swavesey, 24 Taylors Lane

TL 3597 6902 (OA East Report 2196)

N Cox

Evaluation undertaken within the 'Castle Hill' earthworks in Swavesey (NHLE 1006913) revealed an undated north-east to south-west aligned ditch, along with a large pit which contained a horse femur.

Although neither of these features could be securely dated, they are likely to represent a continuation of medieval activity recorded during more extensive excavation immediately to the west of the site.

Warboys, land south of Farriers Way

TL 3103 7986 (OA East Report 2218)

S Graham

An evaluation was undertaken, targeting features identified during geophysical survey. A significant feature was a metalled trackway with two flanking ditches across the entire length of the site aligned north-west to south-east. A Roman 'ladder' or 'cross-road' settlement was centred on the road and occupied throughout the Roman period. The focus of the settlement was in the western half of the site with a system of enclosures running alongside the trackway.

The presence of both Roman and Saxon pottery within the upper fills of features both inside and outside the main settlement implies a continuation of occupation during the post-Roman and into the early Saxon period at least, before the site was turned over to farmland, perhaps from the early medieval period onwards. Two-thirds of the site also contained medieval furrows, modern boundary ditches and field drains.

S Graham (OA East Report 2309)

Excavation revealed that settlement began in the Late Iron Age with a series of roundhouses and a field-system. Occupation continued into the Early Roman period, when a series of rectilinear fields were constructed. Extending north-west to south-east along a ridge was a metalled trackway with accompanying ditches. These ditches were recut, suggesting that the trackway remained in use through multiple phases. Although not as well defined, remains of a second trackway were present in the north-western corner of the site.

The settlement seems to have expanded eastwards beyond a main boundary ditch from the 2nd century AD onwards, in a 'ladder enclosure' pattern. A small cremation cemetery containing four burials was identified and there was a separate cemetery containing six north to south aligned inhumations accompanied by grave goods. Adjacent to the main trackway on its northern side was a potential 'shrine' consisting of a circular structure and an associated rectangular enclosure. Within the ditches of this enclosure were three neonate burials. There was also evidence for the deliberate deposition of cattle skulls within associated individual pits and ditch terminals.

Evidence for industrial activity at the site included three kilns, pottery wasters, a large corn drier and slag, charcoal. In addition, there was extensive evidence of cobbling within defined enclosed areas, potentially indicating craft areas.

As well as coins dating to the 4th century, evidence for later Roman or even post-Roman occupation included two rectangular posthole structures. A further three inhumations within the main area of the settlement were on a broad east to west alignment; an associated juvenile burial was accompanied

by grave goods including a bone hair pin in the shape of an axe, tentatively dated to the Late Roman period.

Warboys, Station Road

TL 309 806 (MOLAN Report 19/20)

A Douthwaite & A Shipley

The area surrounding a burial of Early to Middle Saxon date, identified during a previous evaluation of the site, was excavated to ensure the appropriate treatment of any additional burials. The excavation uncovered two Iron Age pits, a Saxon pit and disarticulated human remains residual in post-medieval features, but no further burials were identified. Six undated pits and one undated ditch were also identified; these might be Roman or early medieval. The area was heavily disturbed by agricultural furrows and substantial areas of post-medieval quarrying which are likely to have removed earlier features including other burials.

Waterbeach, Ely Road, Gravel Diggers Quarry

TL 48687016 (CAU Report)

E Beadsmoore

The final of four phases of excavations, undertaken over two years, was completed in May 2018, revealing remains dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. The main occupation of the site began in the Early Bronze Age with several pits, wells and cremations dispersed across the excavation areas. Located centrally within the excavation area was a small Middle Bronze Age settlement, with at least two roundhouses and two large watering holes, which had significant waterlogged wood assemblages that included log ladders and a wooden platter. Unusually for the region no associated field system was identified to accompany the Middle Bronze Age activity. Across most of the site numerous pits/wells of generic Bronze Age date were found, most of which contained waterlogged wood. One of these pits/wells contained a significant wood assemblage, which is possibly a rare mechanical construction used for water extraction. Three large watering holes dating to the Early Iron Age were found in the western area of the site, one of which had been wattle lined and contained the remnants of a wooden vessel or platter. There was also widespread evidence across the site of post-medieval land use, with numerous brush drains, field boundaries and ponds.

Wentworth, 1 Main Street

TL 47798 78513 (WITHAM Report 249)

C J Moulis

An archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken in advance of residential redevelopment revealed no significant archaeological remains towards the western part of the site, where evidence of 19th and 20th century dumping to raise the ground level and a former sewer associated with the existing dwelling at 1 High Street were identified. On the eastern part of the site, a group of archaeological features comprising a series of ditches and pits was recorded, dating from the medieval period through to the 16th and 17th cen-

turies. The earliest features were a pit containing a single sherd of mid-12th to 14th century pottery. 13th to 15th century pottery was recovered from the fills of two ditches. The ditches may represent a phase of boundaries or property division during the medieval period. This phase of activity was followed by a cluster of pits located to the eastern side of the site that dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. Artefacts recovered during the trenching comprised pottery, occasional bone fragments, and items of 19th and 20th century metalwork recovered using a metal detector. Sampling indicated a good survival of environmental evidence including mammal, bird and fish bone, charred cereal, pulses and weeds, edible shellfish, bird eggshell and snails.

Wentworth, land adjacent 2 Main Street (western plot)

TL 4767 7853 (BA Report 1211)

M Baker & L Cunningham

In July 2018 an archaeological excavation of a targeted area was undertaken following on from a previous evaluation carried out at the site which had revealed evidence dating to the late Saxon period, mid-12th century and modern periods, as well as possible Iron Age or Romano-British features. The excavations revealed three phases of activity attributed to the early-medieval period, medieval period and subsequent activity which could not be firmly dated, the most significant of which was the evidence of medieval quarrying for clay extraction, and waste disposal (Phase II), indicative of a site on the periphery of the main settlement. This phase indicated an increase of activity on the site between the 12th and 13th centuries with the continued use of a boundary ditch from Phase I, and additional pitting and quarrying activity including a large pit used for domestic waste such as butchered animal bone and pottery sherds from domestic vessels.

Whittlesey, land west of 27–31 Cemetery Road

TL 2718 9726 (IAC Report)

C Karlsson

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted during March 2018 in advance of development of the site for housing. Archaeological features were found to be cut into the natural deposits of mid orange gravel. The evaluation indicated that the site had been heavily pitted from the medieval period onwards, with a small number of probable medieval pits cut by more recent ones of post-medieval and modern date, based on the dating evidence of the pottery recovered from their fills. Some of the larger pits in the area may represent post-medieval gravel extraction pits. Most of the pits were sealed by thick modern deposits. 37 sherds of pottery were recovered, all of which were of Saxo-Norman date or later, along with 9 fragments of animal bone.

Whittlesey, land south-east of 81 Crease Bank

TL 2523 9641 (IAC Report)

C Karlsson

An evaluation of roddon and later palaeochannel earthworks was undertaken within the development area for two fishing lakes and associated works to the south of King's Dyke, south-west of Whittlesey town. These palaeorivers are locally known as the Must Farm Roddon and Palaeochannel where they have been intensively examined. At Crease Bank, the upper 2m of the deposit sequence was examined by trenches but produced no archaeological material. The trenches were augmented by deeper borehole assessment to *c.* 6m depth. Inter-tidal laminated silts and fine sands filled the base of the palaeochannel (lying with about 3m of organic freshwater shell rich silts comprising the upper sequence). The roddon deposits, infilling a channel within the tidal range, contained laminated intertidal silts and dominant fine sands recorded to a depth of 4.9m below the floor of the trench, a total depth of approximately 6.4m from the modern ground surface. This sequence was not bottomed and borehole data roughly 1km east of the site records depths to the underlying geological gravels of up to 6.6 and 8m. Beyond the channels, a heavily degraded, humified and shrunken peat infilled the fen basin below the ploughsoil, overlying clays and silty clays. A waterlogged reed peat bed (depth unknown) was recorded at the base of the trenches.

Whittlesey, King's Dyke

TL 2427 9679 (CFA Report MK166/19)

T Barton

In December 2018 an evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a bypass around a level crossing on land to the south of the A605. The site is located to the east of Must Farm and close to the suspected route of the Must Farm roddon (palaeochannel). The evaluation identified an important 4m deep sequence of Holocene deposits across the site, with good potential for palaeoenvironmental study. This sequence is considerably deeper than that recorded on surrounding archaeological sites and has the potential to supply a detailed long land-use history of the local area. Most importantly the sequence may provide a long land-use record covering the period prior to, during and after the Must Farm activity to the north-west. The edge of a late Holocene channel was identified in Trenches 1–3 at the south-western edge of the site which may represent the edge of the Must Farm roddon.

Whittlesey, Must Farm Phase 4, Areas A & C

TL 2320 9680 (CAU Report)

M Knight

Archaeological investigation as part of the ongoing programme of archaeological work, a continuation of Phase 4 of excavations incorporating the conclusion of Area A and the commencement of Area C. Area A was located to the west of the operational pit and to the east of the 2010 investigations of the 'dryland' terrace covering an area of 5412m². Area C was located west of the operational pit and immediately south of Areas B and D. Monitoring of Area C was temporarily adjourned for winter and ecological reasons and is

to be restarted in Spring 2019. Excavations of Area A exposed a thin and patchy old land surface, one small pit, and a row of 13 preserved wooden stakes in an east-west alignment. Excavations of Area C exposed a Late Neolithic burnt stone mound with associated pits, a scatter of Late Neolithic surface artefacts and 98 waterlogged and charred wood items, including sharpened stakes and wood chips.

Whittlesey, 36 North Green (Coates)

TL 3051 9794 (APS Report 19/18)

J Martin-Jones

Two evaluation trenches were opened in advance of redevelopment of the site and revealed a cluster of four postholes, three pits, one pond and two linear features of post-medieval to modern date, representing the continual use of the land as a farmyard during the post-medieval period. The pond is shown on historic maps dating to the 1900's. It contained post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone, suggesting that this feature was filled in during the early 20th century. Finds recovered from the evaluation included a residual Neolithic flint along with post-medieval pottery, CBM, post-medieval clay pipe, fragments of iron objects, and animal bone.

Whittlesey, land west of 2 Searles Court

TL 2682 9754 (WA Report 266)

C J Moulis

An archaeological trial trench evaluation revealed linear features which probably represented furrows from former medieval open field arable cultivation, the layout of which appears to have provided the framework for the subsequent pattern of property boundaries. Pottery recovered from the fills of these furrows was of 10th–12th century date. A series of subsequent substantial pits probably represent gravel extraction at the site, possibly commencing in the late 15th or early 16th centuries and ending in the 18th or 19th centuries, based on the pottery evidence. Several of the pits also produced artefacts of 16th, 17th and 18th century date, including clay tobacco pipe-stem fragments. Environmental evidence suggests that they were utilised for the dumping of domestic waste including fish bone, egg-shell and cockle-shell, indicating occupation close by. Localised rubble deposits recorded during the evaluation probably originated as demolition debris from former structures identified on 19th century maps.

Whittlesey, 182 Wype Road (Eastrea)

TL 2955 9680 (WA Report 261)

C J Moulis

An archaeological evaluation comprising seven trial trenches was conducted across an area proposed for residential development. The earliest feature identified during the evaluation was a pit which contained animal bone and late Neolithic to early Bronze Age non funerary Beaker pottery. A number of relatively shallow linear features probably indicate former open-field furrows from the medieval agricultural landscape. Later boundary features, including a

fence-line and two narrow ditches, suggested later sub-divisions of that landscape. A post-medieval pit, which possibly functioned as a well, was the most recent feature revealed. Finds recovered during the evaluation comprised pottery, clay pipe fragments and animal bones. An iron key of 18th to 19th century date was retrieved with the aid of a metal detector.

Wicken, land adjacent to 12 Back Lane

TL 5657 7074 (SACIC Report 2018/102)

R Gardiner

In November 2018 a programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out on a piece of land adjacent to 12 Back Lane, Wicken, prior to the construction of a dwelling. Five trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The works revealed seven medieval pits, one medieval ditch terminus, one prehistoric ditch and four undated features. A single piece of prehistoric pottery was recovered, with the remainder of the finds assemblage spanning the Late Saxon period to the 15th century. It is thought that the ditches relate to field or boundary systems, possibly respecting Back Lane. The pits could have performed a variety of functions, the most likely interpretation drawn from this phase of work is that they were refuse pits.

Wicken, land North of 20a Chapel Lane

TL 5689 7094 (AS Report 5629)

K-J Diggons

Archaeological evaluation revealed two perpendicular ditches, a third ditch of comparable size but on a slightly different alignment, and a shallow hollow. Only one of the ditches produced dateable material, comprising 13th–14th century pottery, along with charcoal and a fragment of oyster shell, suggesting that the site was on the periphery of settlement. The ditches may relate to a former medieval field system that was simplified following large-scale drainage of the fens in the 17th century.

Wicken, land south of 1 to 7 Old School Lane, Upware

TL 53751 70051 (OA East Report 2322)

L Robinson Zeki

During excavation, significant, intense and long-lived Romano-British activity was found in the form of a ladder-enclosure system, boundary ditches, pits, postholes and substantial structural remains. The remains of a rectangular building with stone foundations, a wide entranceway and two parallel lines of large post-settings has been interpreted as an aisled barn. Human remains in the form of a double adult inhumation, multiple neonate burials and a cremation were also found associated with the occupation. A small number of prehistoric features and finds suggest a background presence during the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Several ditches were ascribed to the post-Roman period and represent limited land-use during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Willingham, Rockmill End

TL 4094 7067 (OA East Report 2206)

P Lambert

Excavation revealed that the focus of activity on the site was a large sinuous boundary ditch that ran south-east to north-west across the site, with further ditches denoting a field system to the south. This network of ditches appears to date to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition period. A roundhouse with a long occupation span was associated with the boundary ditch, as were several broadly contemporary pits and postholes. In the Early Roman period the large ditch was recut and extended, reinstating the boundary and signifying a shifting focus of activity to the north-east. The third phase of activity was in the latter part of the Early Roman period and was represented by a sub-rectangular enclosure and an adjacent trackway. Medieval cultivation furrows and a single quarry pit were also present.

Wimblington, land north of 37–45 King Street

TL 4176 9268 (AS Report 5628)

G Barlow

In July and August 2018 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a new residential development following clearance of the existing dwellings and outbuildings on the site. The evaluation recorded two perpendicular ditches, which may represent former field boundaries. One ditch contained abraded medieval (12th–13th) pottery which was thought to represent material washed into a post-medieval drainage ditch. Parallel ditches, aligned east/west, appeared in three of the trenches. One of these contained 18th–19th century pottery. The fact that the parallel ditches were aligned with the northern boundary of the site suggests that they represent a second phase of more recent post-medieval or early modern field boundaries infilled following improvements in agricultural practices and drainage.

Wimblington, land east of 38 March Road

TL 4138 9277 (PCA Report 13372)

M Jones

An excavation and watching brief were carried out in advance of residential development. The principal result of the excavation was the identification of a rural farmstead and associated agricultural landscape occupied from the prehistoric through to the Roman period. The Bronze Age saw the first activity on the site consisting of a post-built roundhouse which was associated with four waterholes, pits and an animal 'cremation'. A ring-ditch was identified in the north-eastern part of the excavation area which may represent a prehistoric barrow, acting as a boundary marker associated with the farmstead. The farmstead appeared to have been retained, or re-established, into the Iron Age, based on the evidence for a number of re-cuts to the main boundary ditch. Middle-Iron Age activity, including potential structures, was focussed on the south-eastern area of the site, although it appears that the 'core' of settlement during this

time lay outside the boundary of the excavation to the south. In the late Iron Age there was a shift to the freer-draining gravels to the north-west, with the cutting of a large boundary ditch which separated settlement areas in the west from agricultural areas in the east. These Late Iron Age alignments were retained into the Early Roman period, suggesting continuity between these periods and the possible presence of a retained native settlement. Evidence for Roman occupation was abundant in the north-western part of the site with a series of rectilinear enclosures, field systems and a trackway becoming established, along with three post-built structures, waterholes and finds-rich pits indicative of a domestic function, and a small oven/hearth. The eastern part of the site appears to have become disused by the late Roman period, possibly due to waterlogging. Post medieval and modern features were present on the site in the form of agricultural furrows and modern waste pits

Wimpole, Wimpole Hall car park

TL 3401 5060 (OA East Report 2314)

C Thatcher and P Lambert

Excavation uncovered the remains of an intensively occupied Late Iron Age to Roman pastoral settlement, dated approximately to 100 BC–AD 150, with at least four distinct phases of occupation and use, including possible ritual connections and small-scale industry. The archaeological remains included several large stock enclosures, two roundhouses (one with its central hearth still surviving), a large watering hole and a metal surface.

In addition to large assemblages of ceramics (including several imported wares) and faunal remains, approximately 300 items of copper-alloy and iron were recovered. These finds included Roman toiletry sets, keys, items of personal adornment, and coins, the majority with a distinct date range of 50 BC – 65AD, suggesting communication and exchange between the Iron Age inhabitants of the settlement and the Roman newcomers.

The most important of the finds is a small, copper-alloy, 2nd century AD spatula handle, believed to depict the enigmatic Gaulish deity of wild things, Cernunnos, identified by his holding of a torque. This is the only known example of Cernunnos depicted in this form. Some of the metalwork recovered suggests a connection with the burgeoning Early Roman military population. Items such as a spear head, an arrow head, various military buckles and armillae and a small piece of *Lorica Segmentata* (Roman armour) can all be comfortably dated to this early period. Their presence may be explained by the location of the site, situated neatly between the known Roman roads Ermine Street and Akeman Street.

The site was still cultivated during the early years of the 2nd century AD, evidenced by various recuts of ditches. However, its status as a focus in the landscape, whether of trade or ritual, was in rapid decline. A small purse hoard, totalling seven early 4th century coins was also recovered, suggesting later, limited use of the site.

Wimpole, Wimpole car park

TL 3870 5730 (CAFG)

T Dymott

A watching brief was carried out while boreholes were drilled for the new Heat Pump system. Any car-park area archaeology had been removed during the creation of the carpark hardened surface. The grass area produced part of a cobbled surface, a pit containing 18th century wine bottle fragments and many pieces of 20th century material.

Wimpole, Wimpole Johnston's Pond

TL 3360 5210 (CAFG)

T Dymott

In 2017, work located a deep brick cistern, part of the control mechanism for water supply to the fountain constructed in the 1680s. In 2018 a further excavation uncovered the rest of the cistern nearest the pond, which was substantially damaged, possibly by the removal of some inlet control mechanism. No inlet or outlet system was located but the excavation was terminated due to the depth reached.

Wimpole, Wimpole Park

TL 3360 5100 (OA East Report 2281)

J Fairbairn

Although no structural features were recorded, test pitting revealed clay material, thought to be the up-cast from a probable moat located in the field north of Thornberry cottages.

Wimpole, Wimpole Hall Renewable Energy Scheme

TL 3373 5102 (PCA Report 13590)

C Meckseper and R Fisher

A watching brief was undertaken during the installation of a new ground source heat pump at Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire. This involved monitoring the excavation of a service trench and a series of test pits on borehole locations in the car park. During the investigations two, possibly three, medieval ditches were recorded. The ditches are part of a field system, most likely associated with the medieval village of Thresham End to the south of the hall. Extensive 19th century and modern levelling layers, associated with the construction of the east wing of the hall in the 1740s and its demolition in 1953, were also recorded, including a few intact brick wall foundations and services. All layers recorded within the car park were post medieval and modern levelling layers. All deposits included a moderate amount of domestic rubbish, including high-status and everyday items.

Wisbech, land west of 114–116 Elm Road

TF 4661 0872 (WA Report 292)

C Moulis

A programme of archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted in advance of residential development. The results of the trial trenching indicate that the site lies on thick deposits of estuarine silt, probably deposited during the prehistoric and post-Roman periods. The evaluation identified several post medieval property boundary ditches. A modern

drain and a disused electrical service were associated with a 20th century swimming pool. Artefacts recovered from the trenching were mostly of post medieval date, and comprised pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe fragments and scraps of leather. Fragments of medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in Trench 4 were probably deposited through contemporary manuring of the development area.

Wisbech St Mary

B Smith

Geophysical survey and field walking on two sites in the Wisbech St Mary area in the late summer. The geophysics was inconclusive on one of the sites due to ground conditions and is still being analysed. A great number of pottery sherds from the Roman period were found in both field walks along with modern building material. The geophysics on the second site has thrown up some interesting results that are still being analysed. We hope it will form the basis of a two week excavation in the summer of 2019.

Wisbech St Mary, High Road, Orchard House

TF 4149 0800 (WA Report 191)

J Walker

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in response to a planning condition on residential development, following an evaluation of the area immediately south of the development area carried out in 2017. Seven trenches were located on the raised silts of a north-east to south-west aligned roddon (extinct tidal creek), part of a dendritic system of creeks within an extensive salt marsh. The remaining 13 trenches were located on the lower parts of the site. Six curved ditches were recorded on the roddon, probably the remains of circular features similar to those identified during the 2017 evaluation to the south. A number of linear features were also identified, including a large ditch recorded across six trenches, however the absence of dateable evidence from all features has made interpretation difficult, although the alignment of the large ditch parallel to the existing open dyke forming the northern boundary of the field suggests it may be a former boundary shown on the Wisbech Tithe map dated to 1838. The only finds recovered were a few sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery. Environmental samples were taken from the curvilinear gullies, however, no archaeological finds and only a small amount of charcoal was recorded. Environmental remains were similarly limited to a few bones and some well-preserved waterlogged seeds.

Witcham, Earthwork Survey

TL 4730 8020 (ACE)

W Franklin

An earthwork survey and subsequent resistivity survey was undertaken on a small field on the outskirts of Witcham. The field includes a portion of what was a four acre enclosure in 1649 and was the site of a monastic grange of the priory of Ely. The site, which

includes some extant ridge and furrow, has been disturbed by later activity and no buildings were identified in the area surveyed by resistivity.

Witchford, land east of Needhams Farm

TL 4939 7883 (AS Report 5607)

G Barlow

An archaeological evaluation comprising three trial trenches revealed a densely grouped series of features present in each trench, consisting of pits, postholes, ditches, gillies and gully terminals. Dateable material recovered spanned the medieval to late-post medieval periods. Isolated pottery sherds of early medieval date may suggest that 10th–12th century settlement at Witchford was poly-focal, and may have preceded the well-defined medieval occupation on the site. The majority of features were medieval, and suggest an area of plot boundaries, with areas of pit digging interspersed between them or to the rear of the site. Both the plots and pits, probably associated with rubbish disposal, appear to be directly related to road side occupation situated to the west of the village core. The artefactual assemblage contains substantial quantities of pottery, predominantly Ely wares and local coarse ware jars and bowls used as cooking pots; as well as butchered sheep and pig, with evidence for dogs and horses as working animals. Two whetstones may be associated with butchery or the sharpening of arable implements, while cereal remains indicate the presence of an oven or drier on or close to the site, although cereal was not being processed on site. There was a hiatus of activity on the site after the 15th century, and before the establishment of late post medieval field boundaries.

Yaxley, land east of Eagle Business Park

TL 1974 9356 (CAU Report 1404)

H Barrett

An archaeological investigation comprising four areas of excavation was undertaken in January and February 2018, following an evaluation in 2017. Areas A, B, and C were designed to target three key areas of activity revealed and sample excavated in the evaluation: a burnt mound feature (the focus of Area B, identified in evaluation Trench 4); Middle Bronze Age boundary ditches (Area A, identified in evaluation Trench 6); a possible Bronze Age pit alignment and associated activity (Area C, identified in Trenches 7, 8, 25 and 26). Area D was opened between Area A and Area C to identify any continuity of activity between the two areas, in particular the extents of the boundary ditches, but this exposed no further archaeological features. The evidence encountered in the excavations represented activity from the Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The excavation revealed three Early Bronze Age burnt mounds sealing buried soils with posthole evidence of associated post-built structures and pits representing a small-scale industrial area, situated on a low-lying north-west-southeast slope around the northwest edge of a possible palaeochannel. The “possible pit alignment” identified during the previous evaluation was dem-

onstrated to be a Middle Bronze Age segmented enclosure ditch, with Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pitting outside of the enclosure. Further ditches, pits, and postholes were revealed and excavated. The Middle Bronze Age landscape was characterised by a series of ditches, which formed a relatively open agricultural system designed to utilise both wetland and dry areas for livestock, a pattern of activity seen repeated across fen-edge locations. Finds-rich pits in the southeast corner of Area C provided the only hard evidence of an Early Iron Age presence, which suggests there was Early Iron Age occupation nearby.

Peterborough

***Peterborough, Central, Cathedral Precincts No 2–5
Minster Precincts***

TL 1938 9866 (FPCJ 2018)

P Middleton, N Barber, N & R Butters

In 2018 Dr Paul Middleton, Nigel Barber and Roy Butters carried out a measured survey of the walls of the Cathedral Church to record the impact craters caused by what appeared to be cannon fire during the English Civil War.

Peterborough, Central, 57 Manor House, Lincoln Road

TL 19136 99170 (PCAS Report No 1985)

P Evans

In 2018 PCAS Archaeology Ltd undertook archaeological monitoring and recording during the redevelopment of 57 Manor House, in close proximity to the medieval moated grange of Boroughbury. A single post medieval rubbish pit was recorded. Disturbed late post medieval/modern deposits over natural cornbrash extended across the site.

Peterborough, Former Perkins Engines Site, Newark Road, Fengate

TF 2138 0030

P Moan (OA East Report 2180)

Within the southern half of the development area, evaluation trenches revealed a rectilinear field system and a single pit containing cremated human remains, tentatively dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The field system may continue in the northern half of the site, although features were much shallower and had suffered from modern truncation.

N Mason (OA East Report 2250)

Excavation across three areas revealed a series of ditches broadly aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. These ditches formed the components of a Bronze Age rectilinear field system, which can be traced over a much wider area across the Fengate landscape. At Newark Road the field system included a sub-square enclosure in Area C and a similar, partially exposed, sub-square enclosure in Area A. A later system of ditches running north-north-east to south-south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east was also revealed, forming a

Romano-British field system in Area C and incorporating a trackway running across the three areas. A scatter of pits and postholes was also present

Peterborough, Orton Waterville, Ferry Meadows Country Park

TL 144 977 (PDA Report)

D Roberts

In October 2018 an archaeological evaluation at Ferry Meadows Country Park, in advance of the construction of an indoor climbing centre by the Scheduled Monument known as *Lynch Farm Complex* (NHLE 1006822). A geophysical survey of the scheduled monument conducted in 2016 had already identified a series of linear and discrete features of possible archaeological origin. Trenches within the current car park revealed evidence of stratified natural alluvial deposits. Trenches located within the scheduled monument exposed a linear ditch, a pit, a palaeo-channel/pond, and possible tree-throws, which had been sealed by alluvial layers.

Peterborough, Plot 400, Great Haddon

TL 1500 9342 (OA East 2209)

P Moan

Evaluation revealed the remains of two distinct Iron Age enclosures, previously identified by geophysical survey, along with features associated with activity inside the enclosures. South of this, a series of broadly north to south aligned ditches were tentatively identified as a Romano-British field system, similar in form to bedding trenches found regularly within the eastern region.

Peterborough, Plot 400, Great Haddon

TL 1500 9342 (OA East Report 2304)

A Greef

Open area excavation identified settlement activity dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age. The main features comprised two enclosures situated either side of a trackway, each containing multiple roundhouse ring gullies and other structural remains. A higher density of activity was recorded to the east of the trackway, where the settlement seems to have been reorganised on several occasions with a remodelling of the enclosures and multiple iterations of the roundhouses. The trackway between the enclosures is quite significant as it could be a prehistoric precursor to Roman Ermine Street, which lies directly to the west of the site.

Peterborough, Stanground, land at Oakdale Primary School

TL 2050 9594 (WA Report no. 242)

C J Moulis

Archaeological evaluation in advance of construction work to expand Oakdale Primary School. Aerial photographs had indicated possible archaeological features on the site, and significant Bronze Age remains had been recorded to the south of the development area. The evaluation revealed evidence of post medieval ridge and furrow. A few sherds of post medieval

pottery and brick or tile fragments, and an abraded sherd of residual Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Peterborough, Werrington Grade Separation

TF 15557 03863 and TF 15890 04286 (MOLAN Report No.18/168)

J Elston

Between October and November 2018 Morgan Sindall commissioned Museum of London Archaeology to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Werrington Grade Separation, on behalf of Network Rail. The evaluation identified undated ditches, ridge and furrow cultivation, possible pits or postholes and tree root disturbance.

Barnack, West of Uffington Road

TF 0755 0535 (AAL 20148047)

A Telford

Following a magnetometer survey undertaken in 2016, in January 2018 an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was conducted on land off Uffington Road, Barnack. Despite the high archaeological potential of the site, no deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded, beyond a single post medieval field boundary and the palaeochannel of a former watercourse.

Castor, Normangate Field

TL 117 979 (ASD Report No. 4712)

A magnetometer survey at Normangate Field to inform a management plan for Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1006864). The survey detected many geomagnetic anomalies of probable archaeological origin consistent with suburban activity to the northwest of the Roman town of *Durobrivae*. The survey also indicated pre-Roman activity in the form of possible Bronze Age round barrows. Medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow were also identified

Maxey, Maxey Quarry 2017/Phase II

TF 130 065 (PCAS Rep. No. 1885)

An archaeological excavation revealed the presence of a multi-phase system of rectilinear ditches and pits, confirming the cropmark evidence visible on aerial photographs. Remains of a wooden retaining wall were identified within a waterhole, where an unworked branch had been placed into the base as a step. Samples from the wood were recovered for dendrochronological analysis. Residual Romano-British finds were recovered from agricultural furrows that extended across the whole of the excavation area. The furrows also contained medieval mounts and buckles.

St. Martin's Without, Burghley Park

TF 04500 05200 (HE Report 76 2018)

N Linford

A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was conducted at Burghley Park, as part of the "Going Over Old Ground" research project, coordinated by University College London, to examine the potential

influence buried archaeological remains may have on equine kinematics. The site of the main event arena, close to Burghley House, revealed a series of anomalies most likely associated with the infrastructure for the spectator stands. More significant results were found over the course of Ermine Street, where the survey revealed a well preserved section of the Roman road.

Thornhaugh, Thornhaugh IIB Quarry

TL 06455 29950 (Phoenix Rep. No. PC471c)
G Coates, G & A Richmond

An archaeological trial trench evaluation at Thornhaugh IIB quarry was undertaken prior to extraction. Earlier assessments, including an aerial photographic and a geophysical survey carried out in 2008, had identified enclosures near the southern boundary of the site, a large north-south orientated ditch and areas of disturbance. The evaluation confirmed the presence of a series of Middle Iron Age agricultural enclosures abutting a substantial north-south aligned boundary. The presence of unabraded sherds of pottery suggested contemporary settlement in the vicinity. An undated area of former quarrying was located near the eastern extent of the area, corresponding with a sub-circular depression in the field.

The following sites produced little of archaeological interest:

Cambridgeshire

Ashley, rear of 28 High Street

TL 6968 6144 (SACIC Report 2018/029)

Balsham, 97 High Street

TL 5826 5079 (OA East Report 2229)

Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, 61 North End

TL 3296 4428 (PCA R13464)

Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, The Causeway

TL 3374 4417 (MOLAN 18/089)

Brington, High Street

TL 0846 7587 (AAL 2018081)

Burwell, Goosehall Farm

TL 5816 6903 (PCA Report 13217)

Cambridge, 18 Adams Road

TL 5827 6594 (CFA Report 136/18)

Cambridge, 300–314 Coldhams Lane

TL 4736 5804 (AS Report 5632)

Cambridge, Huntingdon Road, Fitzwilliam College

TL 4399 5947 (CAU)

Cambridge, Huntingdon Road, John Bingham Laboratory

TL 4330 6051 (AS Report 5642)

Cambridge, 34–36 Madingley Road

TL 4275 5932 (AS Report 5530)

Cambridge, Mill Road, Depot

TL (PCA Report R13417)

Cambridge, 220 Milton Road

TL 4592 6021 (AS Report 5552)

Cambridge, 531–533 Newmarket Road

TL 4731 5946 (IAC Report)

Cambridge, Newmarket Road, Logic House

TL 4633 5892 (BA Report 1188)

Cambridge, Pepys Way, 39

TL 4230 6159 (AS Report 5611)

Cambridge, land to the east of 37 and to the rear of 27–37 Romsey Terrace

TL 4682 5747 (OA East Report 2195)

Cambridge, St Bene'ts Church

TL 4485 5829 (CAU Report 1414)

Chatteris, 134 London Road

TL 3851 8404 (AA 2019/06)

Chatteris, Horseley Fen

TL 3923 8326 (OA East Report 2217)

Chatteris, Huntingdon Road, Llanca site

TL 3917 8579 (ARS 2018/145)

Chatteris, 74 West Street

TL 3865 8531 (CFA Report 148/18)

Childerley, Childerley Estate

TL 3460 6270 (CAFG)

Coveney, Hale Fen Lane

TL 5469 2820 (AAL Report 2018016)

Elton, Elton Lock

TL 0841 9392 (AAL)

Elton, St Mary's Church

TL 0887 9356 (OA East Report 2231)

Ely, The Old Bank, Prickwillow

TL 5921 8185 (AAL Report 2018091)

Fordham, 2 Soham Road

TL 6237 7091 (SACIC Report 2018/101)

Gamlingay, New Barn Farm, Drove Road

TL 2234 5226 (MAS Report 497/17)

Grantchester, Piper Barn, Manor Farm
TL 4337 5535 (OA East Report 2221)

Great Abington, land south of Linton Road
TL 5353 4855 (MS Report)

Haddenham, 35a West End, land at
TL 4572 7552 (PCA Report R13311)

Hilton, Manor Farm
TL 2932 6646 (PCAS Report 2055)

Isleham, 53 Pound Lane
TL 6417 7472 (AS Report 5542)

Isleham, Station Road
TL 0385 8940 (PCG Report)

Littleport, 85–87 Ely Road
TL 5638 8589 (APS 74/18)

Manea, Lavendar Mill
TL 4699 8882 (MOLAN Report 18/131)

March, Elliott Road, Redclyffe
TL 4051 9713 (BA Report 1220)

March, Kingswood Road
TL 4095 9587 (ASE 2018253)

March, Mill Hill Lane, land north of Allendale
TL 4114 9487 (IAC Report)

March, Mill Hill Lane, land south of the Barn
TL 4109 9478 (BA Report 1193)

March, land north of Mill Hill Garage, Wimblington Road
TL 4152 9398 (OA East Report 2181)

Melbourn, Ashwell Street
TL 3609 4339 (AS Report 5645)

Mepal, 11 Bridge Road
TL 4422 8128 (AS Report 5553)

Offord Cluny, land adjacent to 1 Station Road
TL 2189 6716 (AS Report 5659)

Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey College
TL 29436 85099 (OA East Report 2243)

Reach, land opposite 20 Burwell Road
TL 5686 6623 (OA East Report 2177)

St Neots, 69 Luke Street (Eynesbury)
TL 1832 5960 (AS Report 5561)

Stretham, Red Hill Farm, Cambridge Road
TL 4975 7391 (AS Report)

Sutton, 14 Station Road
TL 4505 7891 (BA Report 1202)

Swavesey, land rear of Driftwood, Hale Road
TL 3581 6886 (AS Report 5714)

Swavesey, White Willows, Hale Road
TL 3565 6895 (WITHAM Report 283)

Waterbeach, Radical Farm, Chittering Drove
TL 5100 7000 (PCA Report 13249)

Whittlesey, Bates Farm, Beggars Bridge, River Drove (Coates)
TL 3228 9652 (PCA Report 13354)

Whittlesey, Church Street Garage
TL 2666 9720 (MAS Report 518/18)

Whittlesey, land south-east of 70 Fieldside (Coates)
TL 3094 9743 (WITHAM Report 278)

Whittlesey, 64a Mill Road
TL 2749 9688 (WITHAM Report 259)

Whittlesey, 2–6 Snoots Road
TL 2639 9729 (MAS Report 534/18)

Wimpole, Wimpole Park
TL 303 505 (OA East Report 2200)

Wisbech, 24 High Street
TF 4611 0965 (PCA Report 13557)

Witcham, The Slade, Kings of Witcham Garage site
TL 5463 2798 (PCA Report 13383)

Witcham, Witcham House
TL 4677 8009 (WA Report 281)

Peterborough

Paston, Itter Park
TF1829 0185 (FRAG)

Paston, land south of Norwood Lane
TF 1999 0267 (OA East Report 2272)

Peterborough, Fengate, Newark Road, Former Perkins Sports Association Club
TF 2140 0033 (OA East Report 2245)

Peterborough, Fengate, Titan Drive, Fengate (site code 54184)
TL 2167 9863 (IAC Report)

Northborough, Church Farm, Northborough
TF 1532 0801 (PCA Report No. R13322)