
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2019

Ruth Beckley, Justin Wiles, Jessica Cooper-Dunn, Sally Croft (CCC),
Rebecca Casa-Hatton (PCC), Katherine Hamilton and Tom Phillips (OAE)

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
ABRS Archaeological Building Recording Services
ACE Archaeology Cambridge East
AES Archaeology Excavation and Surveys
AIPS Air Photo Services
APS Archaeological Project Services
ARG Archaeology RheeSearch Group
AS Archaeological Solutions
BA Britannia Archaeology Ltd
CA Cotswold Archaeology
CAFG Cambridge Archaeology Field Group
CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CCC Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
DA Ditching Archaeology
EHS Eltisle History Society
FenArch Fenland Archaeological Society
FPCJ Friends of Peterborough Cathedral
FRAG Fane Road Archaeology Group
GH Granta Heritage
HA Headland Archaeology

HAG Helpston Archaeology Group
HIAG Histon and Impington Archaeology Group
HN Heritage Network
IAC Independent Archaeology Consultants
KDK KDK Archaeology
LP L - P Archaeology
MAS Midland Archaeological Service
MOLAN Museum of London Archaeology Northamptonshire
MOLA Museum of London Archaeology
MHI MOLA Headland Infrastructure
MS Magnitude Surveys
OAE Oxford Archaeology East
OLHS Orwell Local History Society
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
PCAS PCAS Archaeology Ltd
PCCAS Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service
PCG Pre-Construct Geophysics
PHOENIX Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd
SACIC Suffolk Archaeology CIC
SAG Staploe Archaeology Group
SHG Sawtry History Group
SUMO Sumo Geophysics
ULAS University of Leicester Archaeological Services
WA Witham Archaeology Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire: Major Schemes

A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvements

TEA 48: TL 2340 7150

T Hodgson (MHI)

Topographic and geophysical survey carried out at Mill Common in advance of excavation. The earthwork survey recorded a number of features including traces of medieval ridge and furrow as well as possible defensive banks dating to the Civil War and evidence of quarrying. The subsequent geophysical survey confirmed the presence of a number of these features.

J Mordue (MHI)

Archaeological excavation at Mill Common as part of the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement

Scheme revealed evidence of six phases of activity. Prehistoric evidence was limited to a dispersed assemblage of worked flint while Roman evidence consisted of a metalled road on an east-west alignment, roadside ditches, several pits and ditches, five post-holes interpreted as a possible structure, two square pits and a horse burial. A single cremation burial was also attributed to the Roman period. Saxon evidence was limited to small quantities of pottery. Phase 4 dates to the medieval period and included evidence of ditches and enclosures, several stake holes, a possible beam-slot structure and a mixture of circular and rectangular pits. Several probable pyrotechnic sites were identified with traces of kiln waste and burnt waste in dumps across the site. In the post medieval period a long straight ditch on a northwest to southeast alignment was cut, interpreted as associated with the Civil War. Quarrying activity was also noted on the site which continued into the 19th century to modern period. Finally, several WWI training trenches were identified.

Station Approach Link Road - TL 2340 7150
K Gdaniec (CCC pers. comm.)

MHI excavations at the Station Approach link road for the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme revealed evidence of the 19th-century railway line leading to the former Huntingdon South Station. An engine shed, loading platform and signal box were among the structural remains excavated adjacent to the track bed that had been preserved beneath the former A14 road embankment. No evidence of the continuation of the scheduled Bar Dyke was seen, possibly as this may occur further to the east of the excavated area. Work will continue in the car park and area to the east of Huntingdon Station as the remaining fieldwork element of the road scheme.

Cambridge Airport, Marshalls Site
TL 4811 5830 (CAU Report 1430)

T Bourne

Archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of an enclosed Middle Iron Age settlement in Area A comprising enclosures and pit clusters. The evidence from Area B some 75m northwest of Area A contained more Middle Iron Age settlement representing enclosures and further pits. Strip map and sample excavation was subsequently carried out over two areas (C and D) to the north of the evaluation trenches. The evidence from Area C comprised a number of linear features and a large periglacial hollow, however dating evidence was limited. The evidence from Area D included a series of Middle Iron Age ditches with some signs of recutting. Medieval to post medieval features were encountered in areas A, C and D largely comprising remains of ridge and furrow and boundary ditches.

Cambridge, Darwin Green
TL 4341 6129 (CAU Report 1431)

H Barrett

An evaluation at Darwin Green between December

2018 and March 2019 revealed six zones of archaeological evidence. Five Roman settlements with Iron Age origins were identified in four of these zones while the remaining two zones identified more dispersed Iron Age and Roman activity. The earliest settlement in Zone I dates to the Late Iron Age and was subsequently replaced in the 1st century AD with an early Roman settlement. In the 2nd century a ladder settlement was established approximately 50m to the southeast with evidence of a possible trackway linking the two sites. The evidence from Zone II included a mid-late Iron Age settlement that was replaced by a Roman enclosure in the 1st century AD with a second enclosure established to the south and a third some distance away. Zone III produced only limited Iron Age evidence, however, three enclosures dating from the 1st to 4th centuries as well as other pit and ditch features provided evidence for Roman settlement in the area. Zone IV produced evidence for one curvilinear enclosure and one rectilinear system of enclosures representing Roman settlement in the area. A single inhumation was also identified, but no dating evidence recovered. Although some Iron Age pottery was recovered, no features could be identified. Evidence from Zone V comprised a large rectilinear enclosure of possible Late Iron Age date approximately 50m west of Iron Age activity in zones I and II. Finally Zone VI identified an area of dispersed activity including Roman field systems.

Oakington, Northstowe
TL 4136 6531 (CAU Report 1450)

D Sharman and M Collins

A large-scale evaluation extending over 205ha located within the boundary of the former Oakington Airfield. Nine archaeological sites were identified within the evaluation area: one Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age site, four further Iron Age sites, a Roman site, two sites with elements of both Roman and medieval activity, and a post medieval site. The range of identified features was extensive and included Iron Age enclosures, Roman burials, medieval settlement, and a post medieval corn-mill. The finds assemblage was equally varied and dated from the Neolithic through to the Second World War, although pre-Bronze Age finds were limited, and largely residual.

Over/Needlingworth Quarry
TL 3950 7280 (CAU Report 1416)

J Tabor, C Evans and E Machicado

Phase 5 investigation at Needlingworth Quarry encompassed an area immediately south of the current working quarry and includes the site of the now extinct Willingham Mere. This phase of work allowed for the detailed investigation of the formation of the Mere in the Late Bronze Age and its subsequent development. The archaeological investigation revealed seven areas of archaeological activity of a primarily prehistoric date. Zone XVI comprised Early Bronze Age/Beaker occupation. Evidence from zone XVII included Neolithic occupation, two Bronze Age barrows, neither of which contained funerary evidence,

a palaeochannel and a Middle Bronze Age field system. An undated inhumation was also identified in Zone XVII. Evidence from Zone XVIII comprised Early Neolithic and undated pits and part of a Middle Bronze Age field system. Zone XIX identified Middle Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation and more Middle Bronze Age field systems. Zones XX and XXI both identified Middle Bronze Age field systems and undated pits while Zones XXII identified Middle Bronze Age field systems and cattle hoof prints provisionally interpreted as Late Bronze Age in date.

Cambridgeshire

Alconbury Weston, Hill Top

TL 1837 7762

P Hill and K Redgate (SHG)

Two excavation sessions continuing from work undertaken in 2018. The 2019 sessions continued to test the 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 through dating evidence, any truncations and assemblages. Excavation of the 15m x 2m evaluation trench continued, revealing in addition to the previously reported features, a post-hole of similar size to that revealed in the east-west wall foundation base, and a small pit. The pit had the appearance of a disused storage pit, with decorated sherds of window glass and glass vessel in the top of the fill, and it appears to be incorporated within the footprint of both the previously reported buildings.

Arrington, Croydon Road, Plot 1

TL 3255 5045 (AS Report 5931)

K Bingham

Archaeological evaluation on land at Plot 1, Croydon Road as part of residential development revealed evidence of Saxon activity, including ditches and a possible sunken feature building. Some of the features contained Saxon (mid-5th–9th century) pottery. No medieval features associated with the earthworks and deserted medieval village were recorded, but the Saxon features may relate to the earliest phase of village development at Arrington.

Arrington, Croydon Road, Plot 2

TL 3255 5049 (AAL Report 2019/134)

C Smith

Archaeological evaluation on land at Plot 2 in advance of residential development revealed an earlier wide shallow cut, interpreted as a large hollow way or lynchet feature of uncertain date, as well as later ditches.

Balsham, Linton Road

TL 5779 5074

S Bithell (HA Report)

Archaeological evaluation prior to proposed residential development. No archaeological evidence was revealed towards the western half of the site, however a colluvial deposit was identified in several trenches which produced a number of worked flints. Trial trenches in the eastern half of the site identified features relating mostly to the Roman settlement of the site. Several pits and ditches, perhaps forming small enclosures, as well as a Roman made-ground deposit were identified. A small palaeochannel was identified in several trenches aligned in a roughly east-west direction along the entire northern side of the site and was interpreted as post Roman in date.

T Revell (PCA Interim Report)

Archaeological excavation revealed evidence of several phases of activity. Prehistoric evidence was limited to a number of struck flints across the excavation area. Towards the Middle Iron Age a roundhouse and associated enclosure was established, truncated by a Late Iron Age enclosure. Roman evidence consisted of several phases beginning with the establishment of a minor road over the earlier Iron Age features followed by an increase in activity including evidence for several enclosures, a number of kilns and ovens and some evidence of metalworking. Quantities of tegulae recovered from the site suggest the presence of a nearby high status building. A late Roman coin hoard was also recovered. Towards the end of the Roman period the Iron Age ditch enclosure was recut. Three inhumations were attributed to the post Roman period while a large post medieval ditch was interpreted as a water management feature.

Barrington, Barrington Quarry – Area A

TL 3973 5069 (PCA Report 13956)

A Pullen

Excavations revealed a small rural settlement, occupied for a relatively brief period during the Late Iron Age. A Late Iron Age rectilinear field system was associated with settlement features including pits and four-post structures. Three grain storage pits showed evidence of placed animal bone deposits. Signs of Late Iron Age activity pre-dating the field system were also found towards the centre and south of Area A, including remains of a small circular post-built structure, a probable dwelling.

Bluntisham, Wood End

TL 3618 7500 (APS Report 69/19)

M Peachey

An evaluation revealed two undated parallel gullies, perhaps forming the sides of a small enclosure or trackway, and a pit. A ditch to the east of the site was dated by pottery to the Iron Age though environmental evidence suggested it lay away from domestic activity.

Buckden, land east of Silver Street

TL 1975 6828 (MOLAN Report)

Archaeological evaluation at land east of Silver Street in advance of residential development. Fifty-eight trenches were excavated, 19 of which contained archaeological features dating to the Iron Age. The remaining trenches contained post medieval boundary ditches, ridge and furrow, field drains and isolated undated features. The main focus of archaeology was toward the north-west side of the site identified during the previous geophysical survey, on a south facing slope. Two smaller areas of archaeology were identified in the north-east and south-west areas of the site.

Buckden, Land off Stirtloe Lane and Bucks Lane

TL 1918 6704 (OAE Report 2419)

A Connor and J Fairbairn

Excavation revealed a Bronze Age cremation cemetery comprising 52 urned and un-urned cremations together with postholes thought to represent evidence of grave-markers. Most of the evidence was of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon date and comprised wells, pits, hearth/ovens and multiple buildings, including sunken featured buildings and hall structures. Exceptionally large and complex examples of both building types were found associated with imported pottery and an iron plough coulter (possibly deliberately buried). Other finds include glass beads and vessel fragments, coins, bone combs and other worked bone artefacts, knives and over 100 loom weights. The quality and range of features and finds indicates that this settlement may have been a Middle Saxon estate centre.

Burwell, The Hall, Abbey Close

TL 5848 6646 (AS Report 5816)

S Thomelius and L Podbury

Archaeological evaluation identified evidence of Iron Age and undated ditches in all trenches while later, medieval features were also identified.

Burwell, 56 Low Road

TL 5846 6707 (AS Report 5894)

R Randell

Archaeological evaluation prior to residential development identified features including ditches and pits in six trenches, however datable finds were limited. Prehistoric struck flint was recovered as residual deposits, and medieval pottery was present in several features including a pit group containing 12th–15th century pottery. Some of the pits were large and may represent quarry pits. Two pits contained mill stone fragments.

Burwell, 76 Low Road

TL 584 669 (CA Report)

T Schofield

A programme of archaeological investigation including geophysical survey, topographic survey and archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a small housing development. A large platform interpreted as a quayside was found, in association

with a wide ditch interpreted as an associated waterway. Further ditches, pits and postholes dating from the Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval periods were present within all seven trenches.

Burwell, Meadow View Industrial Estate

TL 5856 6584 (CA Report SU0013_1)

R Gardiner

An archaeological evaluation revealed two undated pits and ditches and a palaeochannel. The edges of a natural hollow were also visible in two trenches and throughout the whole of a third trench, lower flooding deposits of which were dated to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period.

Caldecote, Manor Farm

TL 3469 5615 (HN Report 1184)

D Hillelson

Historic building recording of agricultural barns in advance of residential conversion. The observed evidence for the barns shows that Barns 1, 2 and 4 appear to share a late 17th century origin, though only one of these, Barn 1, is in a salvageable state. Much of the framing in this barn is original although the entire roof structure, above the wall plates, has been lost. The collapsed condition of the other historic barns only allowed limited observation from the exterior, although some original timbers clearly survive in the ruins. The remaining structures are of mid-20th century origin and it is possible that the whole group represents a response to the need for increased agricultural production in the war years, with the historic structures remodelled and the new structures created at the same time.

Cambridge, 9a Bridge Street

TL 4492 5885 (CAU, work continuing)

C Cessford

Archaeological excavations on Round Church Street/ Park Street in advance of redevelopment by Trinity College and the Cambridge Union Society which will continue in 2020 have revealed Romano-British, medieval and later occupation. Romano-British evidence consists of a significant boundary ditch, pits and a range of other features with substantial assemblages of pottery and other materials spanning the 1st to 4th centuries. Activity related to the medieval town probably began in the mid-tenth century, but evidence was relatively scanty until the 13th century. The investigations revealed the backyard areas of plots with pits, wells and other features, plus one side of the King's Ditch. Substantial assemblages of 13th–15th century pottery and other materials were recovered including a sword pommel. Between the 16th and mid-19th centuries the area comprised a garden or gardens, features associated with this comprised several pits, mainly dating to the 16th–17th centuries, plus a single planting bed. A 16th/17th century stone-lined cesspit and a 17th/18th century brick-lined cesspit were also found. Items recovered include a 16th century Dutch tin-glazed flower vase with the letters IHS that may represent a personal devotional item discarded

as a result of the Reformation and a rare early 17th century French bone or ivory pocket sundial. A row of terraced buildings was constructed in the 1830s, associated with these were two brick-built wells, a brick-built soakaway, drains and a basement back-filled in the 1930s.

Cambridge, Clare College

TL 4466 5843 (CAU Report 1420)

R Newman

Historic building recording of 305 Round Church Street in advance of the alteration and redevelopment of the site. The terrace originally comprised four two-storey houses with basements built in the 1830s. Relatively few original features survived, however, later alterations included the addition of two 1930s squash courts and a new façade.

C Cessford (CAU, work continuing)

Monitoring in Front Court revealed deposits associated with the post medieval and modern open garden area at the entrance to the college.

Cambridge, Emmanuel College,

TL 5452 2580 (CAU Report 1443)

C de Bruxelles

An archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to the construction of new student accommodation within New College Court revealed only limited features associated with 19th century phases of landscaping linked to the construction of terraced houses and their gardens. The area was later sealed by a car park in the mid-20th century.

Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College

TL 5430 2588 (CAU Report 1438)

C de Bruxelles

Archaeological investigations undertaken during the refurbishment of the kitchens and associated facilities recorded features relating to 19th century college buildings.

Cambridge, Jesus College

TL 4521 5893 (CAU Report 1418)

C de Bruxelles and S Simoes

Archaeological Monitoring of geotechnical pits and boreholes in Pump Court following an earlier evaluation in the same area. Excavation uncovered a large pit and other intercutting features. Finds included post medieval pottery, clay pipe, animal bones, ceramic building material and a window came, all dating to the period of the College. Finds suggest the material is kitchen rejects and rubbish pits, as expected in a 'back-space' ancillary area to the College buildings. Borehole 3 showed the presence of a brick building or structure (probably related to the 17th-18th century building shown on 1688 maps and recorded during evaluation). Finds suggest some preservation of the building's interior. Other boreholes traced the levels of the some of the building foundations in Pump Court, most probably associated with the conversion of the medieval nunnery buildings into the College in the 15th century.

Cambridge, Mill Road Depot

TL 4641 5794 (PCA Report 13884)

Archaeological evaluation revealed a series of late 19th to early 20th century walls, including a coal cellar and possible fire place. Historic mapping confirms that these are parts of the remains of 'The Limes', a villa built in the mid-19th century for the Headly brothers who owned The Eagle Foundry in the northern part of the site. The villa was demolished in the early 1960s.

Cambridge, New Museums Site

TL 4494 5830 (CAU report 1447)

C Cessford

Archaeological investigation in 2018–19 of three areas at the North Range Buildings development of the New Museums site, Cambridge, have expanded the understanding of the site achieved during previous excavations in 2016–17. Further evidence of pre-friary domestic occupation of c. 1050–1279/89 was identified. Discoveries relating to the Augustinian friary of c. 1279/89–1538 included evidence for the location of the western claustral range and two significant ancillary structures located to the south of the cloisters, which could conceivably be part of a second inner cloister. Reused stone mouldings added to understanding of the friary architectural sequence, whilst decorated tiles, window glass and plaster increase the known repertoire of these architectural elements. Post-friary features included a major stone-lined well, installed in what had been the western claustral range soon after the Dissolution. The status of an area to the west of the cloisters is less certain, it may have been used by the friary for more domestic activities, or could have been leased as part of a property to generate rental income. The sequence in this area contemporary with the friary included substantial pits. After the Dissolution there is evidence for a series of clay-lined ovens and use as a garden, with several substantial assemblages of material recovered. Substantial 18th-century cellared buildings, one of which may have been an inn or similar establishment, were present.

Cambridge, Peterhouse College

TL 4491 5792 (CAU Report 1433)

R Newman

Test pit evaluation at Peterhouse College as part of an archaeological summer school encountered structural remains associated with domestic properties that formerly fronted onto Trumpington Street. Of these remains, one structure in particular consisted of a substantial masonry building of probable late 15th century date. The domestic properties were demolished in the mid to late 19th century, at which time the Fellows' Garden was also expanded from its original walled location. Made-ground deposits associated with this latter event were identified, beneath which stratified late medieval deposits were encountered. A fifth test pit targeted a high-resistance anomaly detected during a geophysical survey of the site, which was identified as an infilled tree throw.

Cambridge, St Bene't's Church

TL 4485 5829 (CAU Report 1439)

C Cessford

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks in the churchyard, north of the church revealed that the area had been heavily modified in the mid/late 19th century, when the ground height was lowered, and had also been altered on several occasions during the 20th century. A number of 17th to mid-19th-century features were revealed including brick-lined burial vaults and grave slabs. Portions of the interior chancel wall were revealed, exposing some 12th century fabric.

Cambridge, Trumpington Road

TL 4485 5578 (PCA Report 14068)

L Morgan-Shelbourne and C Meckseper

An archaeological evaluation identified limited archaeological evidence dated to the Roman and post medieval periods. The earliest activity on site comprised a single ditch containing a small amount of Roman pottery. The post medieval evidence comprised two large quarry pits and three smaller pits containing quantities of pottery, ceramic building material and clay tobacco pipe possibly associated with the former beer house 'The Volunteer' that existed on the site in the 19th century.

Multiple parishes, A1307 Three Campuses to Cambridge: Phase 1

TL 4872 5346; TL 5197 4976; TL 5738 4644 (OAE Report 2369)

R Booth

Evaluation was undertaken at three sites which had been selected for transport improvements along the A1307 from Cambridge to Haverhill. The Gog Magog Junction site produced evidence for a series of 19th-century trackways. The A11 Multi-user Crossing site produced a small quantity of prehistoric flint work but was most notable for the discovery of an artificial channel. Laid out adjacent to the River Granta in the mid-17th century, the channel formed part of an extensive area of irrigated water meadows. Finally, the Bartlow Road site produced a small amount of multi-period flint work from the southern side of the A1307.

Caxton, Firs Farm

TL 2997 5810

J Sleaf (PCAS Report 2137)

An evaluation revealed a number of features including thirteen ditches, eleven pits, ten postholes and two small gullies. While limited dating evidence was recovered from these features, the evidence dates these features to the Late Saxon period.

M Jones (PCA Report, forthcoming)

A subsequent excavation identified Saxon and early medieval settlement, with at least one building present on the site. The majority of the settlement probably lay to the south of the current site beneath what is currently an area of pasture. The bulk of the features identified relate to a series of migrating boundaries and enclosures which were probably on the peripher-

ies of the settlement, with the larger enclosures perhaps delineating the northern extents of the Saxon settlement. Areas of pitting suggest that contemporary settlement is not located far from the site. Two phases of medieval activity were recorded but most activity in these periods was beyond the limits of excavation. The final period represented related to the construction of pig sheds in the 20th Century.

Chatteris, Old Bakery

TL 3916 8582 (CAU Report 1417)

A Dickens

A programme of historic building recording carried out in advance of residential conversion established that the building probably dates from the early years of the 20th century, although at least one part of the east wall is older. The structure(s) consisted of two main parts: a larger two-storey building to the north with a smaller one-storey structure to the south, fronting onto Huntingdon Road. The larger building housed the bakery itself on the ground floor, the smaller structure operated as a shop. The main build is constructed from fletton bricks, manufactured by the London Brick Company from 1900 onwards. Account books and fixtures and fittings relating to the bakery usage were still present at the time of recording, including the triple oven by Alfred Hunt, Bakery Engineers of Leicester, the original dough trough and later dough and cake mixers.

Christchurch, Upwell Road

TL 4927 9667 (WA Report 337)

A Pascoe

An archaeological evaluation revealed a number of ditches, pits and postholes probably associated with a nearby farm or small holding of post medieval date located to the rear of Syringa House. The stratified finds have a wide date range from the mid-16th to 20th century.

Comberton, east side of Green End

TL 382 566 (CAFG report)

Fieldwalking produced a large amount of pottery believed to be of medieval date, this awaits expert identification. General scatter of post medieval pottery and ceramic building material.

Comberton, Field 42 west of Northfield Farm

TL 383 584 (CAFG report)

Continued fieldwalking carried out to confirm presence of suggested Iron Age/Roman site indicated by LiDAR /aerial photo interpretation recorded a small quantity of Roman pottery at western end.

Comberton, Home Field, near Manor Farm

TL 379 567 (CAFG report)

Fieldwalking recovered a large amount of pottery, some of which still awaits identification. Significant medieval wares were found near the Green End road, along with numbers of rounded cobbles which may represent an ancient metalled pathway.

Cottenham, Mitchell Hill Quarry

TL 4819 7009

T Bourne and C Schonfeld (pers. comm.)

Two areas of excavation (the Plant Site and Phase 1 extraction area) were carried out prior to gravel extraction. Features dating from the Beaker period through to the post medieval period were recorded but the site was dominated by the remains of an Iron Age settlement.

The Plant Site area revealed prehistoric features including a number of watering holes comparable to those recorded at the adjacent Gravel Digger's Quarry site. One of the watering holes yielded 16 sherds of Deverel Rimbury pottery dating it to the Middle Bronze Age, whilst three contained waterlogged wood deposits, including preserved log ladders, stakes and planks. The only other dateable prehistoric activity comprised four Early Iron Age pits. Evidence for Roman activity was a large curvilinear boundary ditch and trackway, previously visible as cropmarks and related to a substantial Roman settlement at Mitchell Hill Farm to the west, as well as elements of a wider field system.

Within the Phase 1 extraction area, the earliest evidence of activity dates to the Beaker period, consisting of a small pit cluster and three dispersed pits. A single pit dating to the Middle Bronze Age was also recorded. The main focus of activity within the Phase 1 extraction area, however, related to a dense Early–Middle Iron Age settlement. The earliest phase of settlement was characterised by a single enclosure, a series of post-built roundhouses and four-post structures, watering holes and storage-type pits. Subsequent phases of settlement saw several new enclosures established as well as a substantial gully-defined roundhouse with at least three construction phases. In addition to the settlement features, four inhumations are likely to have been contemporaneous with the Early and Early-Middle Iron Age occupation. Later activity in the Middle and Later Iron Age was less intense, pit groupings and ditches. Several ditches, partly uncovered at the north-eastern end of the Phase 1 area, appear to form an enclosure and could represent elements of wider land division dating to either the Iron Age or Roman periods. Evidence of post medieval land use was widespread across both areas, with numerous brush drains, field drains and areas of quarrying identified.

Croydon, Clopton, land north and west of deserted medieval settlement

TL 299 488 and TL 298 485 (CAFG reports)

Further fieldwalking to the north of the trackway and to the west of the scheduled deserted medieval settlement (NHLE: 1006883) recovered significant quantities of multi-period pottery up to 750m west of the scheduled area boundary.

Fieldwalking west of the scheduled area and south from the trackway to the A1198 recovered large quantities of pottery of multiple periods. A quantity of lava quern stone fragments and a roller-stamped flue tile were also recovered.

Downham, 7 Cannon Street

TL 5282 8395 (PCAS Report 2184)

R Dennis

Archaeological evaluation identified a number of narrow drainage ditches and gullies set on two different alignments; one northwest-southeast, the other northeast-southwest. A series of later northwest-southeast orientated furrows cut across the site, as did also an early post medieval white-firing sandy roof tiled drain. A small number of datable finds were recovered, including a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, a sherd of early medieval sandy ware, three sherds of medieval earthenware, fragments of a post medieval to early modern brick and later 19th to 20th century pottery.

Downham, Tower Road

TL 5186 8418 (AS Report 5969)

S Thomelius

Archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of proposed residential development revealed a large number of features in each trench, but with limited dating evidence. Dated features included a 12th–14th century ditch and two later medieval ditches.

Dry Drayton, Park Street

TL 3821 6216 (PCG Report)

A fluxgate gradiometer survey of 1.6ha of land to the west of Park Street identified a series of positive anomalies that may represent archaeological features.

Eltisley, Church of St Pandionia and St John

TL 2686 5964 (EHS Report)

M Flinders

Geophysical survey was carried out on a small area of glebe land between Eltisley Church and a neighbouring property. Two areas of low resistance were identified and tentatively interpreted as walls or other structures. However, one area of low resistance was later identified during metal detecting as a possible paved area which had thin pieces of stone and tile placed end on into the ground, suggesting a yard surface. The electrical resistance survey and metal detecting on the site also suggests the presence of a yard surface and possible building at the western end of the site. In addition, the eastern arm of the original moat/ditch appears to have extended into the modern churchyard and probably formed the eastern boundary of the churchyard until the mid-19th century, when the churchyard was extended. 35 finds were recorded, not yet identified, but most appear to be Victorian.

Eltisley, Eltisley Wood

M Flinders (EHS/ARG/ACE)

Geophysical survey was carried out on the moated site in Eltisley Wood and a small area in the adjoining field, where there are believed to be the partial remains of a moat adjacent to and connected with the moated site within the wood. The current depth of the ditches was measured, and a resistivity survey was carried out of a 7m square area within the moat-

ed site. Low resistance activity within this grid may be indicative of an east-west aligned feature. It was concluded that the Eltisley Wood moat is a significant structure worthy of further inspection/analysis.

Eltisley, Manor Farm

TL 273 596 (CAFG report)

Fieldwalking produced significant amounts of medieval pottery towards the western end of the area, some way from the listed manor site. A thin scattering of post medieval pottery and ceramic building material over the whole area.

Ely, land north of Cam Drive

TL 53750 81542 (OAE Report 2318)

N Mason

Excavation revealed a large prehistoric pit and a Roman field system, whilst large curvilinear ditches formed an enclosure around a cross-shaped beam slot associated with a windmill. Pottery and ceramic building material from these ditches indicated use of the windmill from the late medieval to post medieval periods. Finds of note included rare examples of worked cattle and horse bone identified as windmill spindle raps. Within the ditches of a probable post medieval enclosure were the remains of a wall and a well, associated with a structure visible on first edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

Ely, High Street

TL 5411 8032 (CCC pers. comm.)

A Thomas

Following the discovery of human remains, their location was reviewed by a member of Cambridgeshire County Council HET. Although the remains were originally reported as articulated, they had been lifted by the time of the visit. On examination they were interpreted as medieval to early post medieval in date, possibly associated with the nearby chancel house at Ely Cathedral.

Ely, Lancaster Way Business Park

TL 5192 7855 (CAU Report, forthcoming)

A Wright

Ahead of further expansion to the Business Park, an area to the south of the facility exposed traces of a Late Iron Age–Roman settlement. This formed an additional component of the extensive Middle Iron Age–Roman multi-foci complex revealed through a series of excavations carried out at Lancaster Way over the last decade. The archaeology in the 2019 area comprised three distinct phases, spanning at least the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The initial Late Iron Age–early Roman phase consisted of a curvilinear ditch/enclosure system defining an area of settlement. A single four-post structure was also a part of this phase, and an inhumation was located face down in a boundary ditch. A re-modelling of the settlement layout was associated with 2nd-century pottery. Although no structural features were assigned to this phase, an abundance of wall plaster (32kg), some of which was painted, provided evidence for now absent ar-

chitecture. The subsequent and final phase consisted of a rectilinear arrangement of diminutive ditches defining a field system. One of the deeper ditches on site provided conditions suitable for the preservation of waterlogged plant remains and pollen. This evidence showed the settlement was situated amongst open pasture with scattered scrubland/hedgerow and woodland. The abundance of wood fragments and seeds including bramble, elder and ivy amongst the plant assemblage, implies overgrown scrubland or hedgerow grew in the immediate vicinity of the boundary ditch, which could have been encouraged/planted to create a more effective barrier to the site.

Ely, Lisle Lane

TL 5463 8019 (AS Report 5873)

L Podbury

Archaeological evaluation prior to proposed residential development revealed a number of features including several ditches and pits in the southeast part of the site, the majority of which were dated to the medieval to post medieval period. This concurs with the documentary and archaeological evidence for houses and tenements on Lisle Lane during the 13th to 15th centuries; occupation evidence is also present immediately opposite the site, where pottery sherds demonstrated that occupation continued in the area through the 14th–16th centuries. Numerous features contained animal bone which appears to represent industrial skinning waste. A ditch dated to the mid-16th–17th centuries contained a large proportion of the skinning waste including goat remains.

Ely, Main Street (Pymoor)

TL 4995 8598 (AS Report 5819)

L Podbury

Archaeological evaluation prior to construction of a stable building and associated groundworks revealed a series of undated ditches likely to represent minor drainage channels associated with the post medieval dykes on the same orientation that were established from the mid-17th century onwards for the purpose of fenland drainage. A pit containing a very small, indeterminate prehistoric pottery sherd and an undated posthole were also recorded.

Ely, Potters Lane

TL 5408 7962 (AS Report)

L Podbury

Archaeological excavation revealed two phases of activity on the site, predominantly dated to the period between the 13th and 15th centuries (Phase 1), with two relatively distinct sub-phases of activity; a series of pits and ditches (Phase 1.1) and the deposition of material overlying these features (Phase 1.2). The majority of the potsherds are Ely Wares including wasters, probably deriving from one of the Potter's Lane kilns. The Phase 1.1 features included numerous pits and three parallel ditches, almost all of which contained extensive material evidence. The large quantity of material within these pits indicates industrial scale activity in close proximity. Some of the pits,

which were shallow and packed with pottery, may have been dug specifically to receive the kiln wasters. Alternatively they could have been dug for another reason, such as extraction, and then been backfilled with the kiln wasters. The pits were also found to contain a substantial assemblage of perforated tiles that may have been produced for use in medieval pottery kilns, domestic or malting ovens. A relatively insignificant phase of post medieval to modern activity was also identified on the site (Phase 2).

Fen Ditton, Newmarket Road

TL 4911 5957 (CAU Report, forthcoming)

T Bourne

Archaeological excavations were carried out in two areas (Greenhouse Farm and High Ditch Road) ahead of residential development, revealing activity dating from the Early Neolithic to medieval periods. At the Greenhouse Farm site the earliest evidence of occupation was two Early Neolithic pit clusters, with later activity dominated by elements of a Late Iron Age–Early Roman settlement enclosure, most of which was previously excavated alongside the site's Conquest period pottery kilns in 1998. Evidence of medieval activity was limited to a series of northwest-southeast aligned furrows.

As at the Greenhouse Farm site, the earliest activity at the High Ditch Road Site (some 350m to the northeast) was an Early Neolithic pit cluster. Following this, in the Early Bronze Age a pond barrow containing a cremation and inhumation was constructed at the site. Possibly related to the pond barrow, a dense circular cluster of postholes to the west represents a second possible monument of unusual form but with parallels in the wider region. Early Bronze Age activity was succeeded by the establishment of a large Middle Bronze Age settlement consisting of seven roundhouses within a series of enclosures. A hiatus of occupation then occurred before the Late Iron Age–Early Roman period, when a small farmstead was established with numerous enclosures and compounds, which saw several phases of activity. The Anglo-Saxon period represented the final phase of occupation within this area, with two sunken featured buildings, and a small group of pits. One of the sunken featured buildings is of particular note due to a burning horizon, which could represent the remains of a conflagration event.

Fordham, Fordham Abbey

TL 6308 6969

K Gdaniec (CCC pers. comm.) and L Billington
Quantities of prehistoric flint with evidence of knapping were recovered from spoil heaps during the excavation of a pond at the Dojima Sake Brewery in October 2019.

Fordham, Fordham Technology Centre

TL 6251 7019 (CA Report 2019-032)

A Sommers

Archaeological evaluation comprised of twelve trenches took place prior to residential develop-

ment. Six trenches contained no archaeological finds or features. The remaining six trenches contained a number of ditches and pits including a large ditch of possible Late Iron Age/Roman date and a pit of possible Middle Saxon date.

Fordham, land south of Mildenhall Road

TL 6397 7070 (OAE Report 2358)

R Webb

Archaeological evaluation consisting of fourteen trenches prior to residential development. The earliest remains revealed were natural hollows, with associated Neolithic worked flint and pottery, in the eastern half of the site. A group of nine undated postholes were found towards the centre of the area, while ditches probably associated with medieval and post medieval field strips were evident across the site, providing evidence of fields at the edge of the village, both pre-dating and associated with the 1809 Enclosure.

Fordham, Moor Road

TL 6249 7129 (AS Report 5869)

D Ryan

Archaeological evaluation prior to residential development revealed a number of ditches, pits and postholes, with limited dating evidence. One ditch was interpreted as Roman, one ditch and one pit as medieval and another ditch as post medieval. The most interesting find is a beautifully crafted and gilded medieval high status copper alloy buckle.

Fordham, River Lane

TL 6314 7025 (AS Report 5767)

J Haygreen

Archaeological evaluation prior to residential development revealed a large quarry pit with multiple fills that contained sparse medieval pottery, animal bone, iron nails and carbonised cereal grains. The composition of the assemblage is consistent with that associated with the medieval features recorded to the east, and supports a pattern of dispersal of domestic waste and the likely exploitation of a quarry pit. A possible ditch may be aligned perpendicular to the previously recorded ditches.

Fordham, Rule Gardens

TL 6223 7120 (AS Report 5945)

J Haygreen

Archaeological evaluation prior to residential development, comprising five trenches sited on previously grassed paddocks. A large number of ditches, pits and postholes were revealed however, dating evidence was only encountered in a relatively small percentage of them and the low numbers of finds recovered could not be used to reliably date many features.

Fordham, Scotsdale Garden Centre

TL 6233 7065 (OAE Report 2364)

K Blackburn and G Clarke

Three areas of excavation (A–C) revealed a Late Neolithic arrow-making event in a natural hollow in

Area C and an isolated Late Bronze Age pit in Area A. Enclosures encountered in Area C probably represent a post-Norman Conquest medieval agricultural complex. Finds and environmental data related to the enclosures suggest crop processing activity, specifically activities involving heat, such as corn-drying. In Areas A and B was a medieval boundary ditch, which corresponds to a later division plotted on historical maps of Fordham between West Fen Crofts and Holders Crofts. Later medieval reworking of the enclosures both truncated and respected the earlier boundary alignment, incorporating a large watering hole in the process. Towards the end of the medieval period quarrying was undertaken to extract the underlying chalk.

Foxton, Cambridge Road

TL 4086 4914 (AS Report 5735)

J Locke

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in January 2019 on the site immediately to the north recorded a late Iron Age ditch and several undated features. The ditch corresponds with the western end of a curving ditch visible as a semi-circular cropmark. It contained 126 sherds of Late Iron Age pre-Roman pottery, mixed sherds from multiple coarse ware jars and bowls and fine ware beakers and cups. The assemblage probably dates to the first half of the 1st century AD. There were also butchered animal bones, including those of two young lambs, and a high density of spelt wheat and hulled barley. This ditch cut two quarry pits that contained no datable evidence. Three other large pits, one ditch and a posthole were all undated but may be contemporary with the datable ditch.

Foxton, Station Road

TL 4088 4841 (PCA Report 13862)

M Jones

Excavation identified a series of ditches of which one formed part of a rectilinear enclosure, not previously identified as it was situated between two evaluation trenches. The enclosure ditch showed evidence of being recut suggesting it was in use for a sustained period. An articulated sheep foot recovered from it was sent for radiocarbon dating. The ditches largely respected one another, indicating they were extant at the same time, probably part of a field system. Evaluation had identified a probable ring ditch, however excavation, showed this to be the corner of an enclosure. The lack of recovered material evidence suggests that the site is not in close proximity to contemporary settlement but agricultural in nature, on the peripheries of settlement.

Fulbourn, Ida Darwin Hospital

TL 5058 5650 (PCA Report 13548)

M Jones

An evaluation identified three undated postholes and two modern ditches which may have related to the initial phases of the hospital or to post medieval/modern agricultural activity. A subsequent watching brief was also carried out.

Godmanchester, 15 London Road

TL 2480 7017 (BA Report 1237)

M Adams

Evaluation and subsequent open area excavation revealed six phases of activity from the Roman to early modern periods. The first phase dates to the 1st century AD and is represented by a ditch, a pit and a buried soil interpreted as low level settlement activity with some plot division. By the 2nd century AD activity had substantially increased with evidence of at least one structure, several pits and evidence of industrial activity. Towards the end of the Roman period, several more substantial structures were identified with evidence suggesting less intensive activity. Phase 4 dates to the early medieval period and comprised a single ditch and a gully interpreted as plot boundaries. In the mid-14th to 16th centuries the existing plot boundaries remained in use but little evidence for activity within the plots was identified. The final phase of activity dates to the late post medieval period and comprised two pits.

Great Gransden, Caxton Road

TL 2939 5759 (PCAS Report)

Archaeological evaluation comprising 18 trenches took place as part of Phase 1 of the investigation of the site. The majority of the trenches proved negative, with a single ditch, possibly for water management being recorded in several trenches and a partially exposed pit in one. The majority of the features remain undated. Nine sherds of 11th–13th century pottery were recovered from the ditch and a single fragment of post medieval roof tile from the pit.

Great Gransden, Mandene Gardens

TL 5274 2559 (PCA Report 13923)

J Mlynarska

The evaluation identified an unfenced road and post medieval furrows in several trenches. The road is shown on the 1903 Ordnance Survey map. Two post medieval ditches were also identified. A small assemblage of post medieval fired clay, iron nails and a clay pipe fragment was recovered from these features.

Great Gransden, 33–43 Meadow Road

TL 2646 5597 (AS Report 5899)

J Locke

An evaluation recorded several undated tree hollows, a pit, and a medieval (11th–12th century) furrow containing domestic waste, including sparse quantities of pottery, animal bone and a possible copper alloy strap end.

Great Shelford, Macauley Avenue

TL 4648 5278 (BA Report 1255)

L Cunningham

An evaluation identified ditches probably representing agricultural activity peripheral to the medieval settlement previously identified to the north of the site. It also identified possible later agricultural activity which might relate to post medieval cultivation evidence found to the north. Only a single sherd of

pottery was found. The lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to confirm the dating and purposes of most of the features and suggests the site is not immediately close to settlement and domestic activities.

Haddenham, 4 Hill Row

TL 4546 7565 (AS Report 5940)

G Barlow

An evaluation revealed only limited evidence comprising one medieval and one possible medieval pit along with a small number of undated and post-medieval-modern features associated with the use of the site as part of a farm complex.

Harston, Royston Road

TL 4224 5068 (BA Report 1244)

L Cunningham

The evaluation identified evidence of Bronze Age activity on the site perhaps peripheral activity to the previously identified substantial prehistoric settlement at Harston Mill. A possible boundary ditch of medieval date might be a continuation of previously recorded cropmarks in the field immediately south of the site. Evidence was also encountered relating to the use of the site as a dump for food waste from The White Swan Inn which occupied the roadside plots on the north edge of the site from the 17th century to 1928.

Hauxton, Cambridge Road

TL 4357 5345 (OAE Report 2372)

N Cox

Across the central part of the evaluated area were several large pits of Early to Middle Iron Age date. A Romano-British field system and several contemporary extraction pits were present in the same part of the site. Two undated inhumation burials, one adult and one juvenile, were discovered towards the southern end of the investigation area, aligned with their heads to the south-west. A 7th-century Anglo-Saxon spearhead and several knives were recovered from a pit near to the graves. Environmental sampling produced preserved plant remains from several of the Iron Age features, including possible rye seeds, an unusual finding for the period.

Histon, Histon Manor

TL 4356 6399 (HIAG Report)

A Fertig

As part of a long-term community programme to explore the early origins of Histon and Impington, test pit excavation was carried out at Histon Manor. Three 1m square test pits were dug to natural at 1m depth or over. The excavation confirmed that the land of Histon Manor was part of the core of early continuous settlement from the early medieval period. Two of the pits were well stratified and contained significant numbers of early, middle and late Saxon pot sherds as well as medieval sherds. Parts of a quern stone were recovered. One pit contained a significant number of animal bones, especially probable sheep jaw bones. Evidence of late medieval and post medieval activity

seems to diminish in line with the results of test pitting elsewhere in the village. There was also evidence of activity from the late Bronze Age and Roman periods, Part of a Roman tegula was recovered.

Houghton and Wyton, RAF Wyton

TL 2820 7500 (PCA Report 13844)

A Pullen

An evaluation identified an area of Late Iron Age to Roman settlement activity comprising pits and ditches concentrated near the centre of the proposed development site. Historic aviation features at RAF Wyton shown on the geophysical survey and historic photographs were investigated. These included a WWI chalk landing circle and laid cinder taxi ways, foundations for WWI–II barracks/hutting at the northern perimeter of the site, and a grass landing strip with runway lighting dating to c. 1941. The lighting system accompanying the grass runway is currently thought to be a unique survival and may be of regional/national importance for aviation archaeology.

Huntingdon, Castle Moat Road

TL 2400 7150 (KDK Report 464/2)

L Dodd

An open area excavation of a site immediately west of Huntingdon Castle recorded twenty-eight linear features, twenty-eight postholes/post pads, three stake holes, four construction cuts and forty-eight pits. Six structures believed to be furnaces for metal working were exposed as were a number of layers and deposits associated with industrial and occupational activity. Some of the larger layers on the site consisted of redeposited natural gravels and sands which were probably a by-product of local quarrying in the area. Roman features were cut in to these layers and Roman and possibly earlier features lay beneath them. Two partially disturbed animal burials, probably dogs, an articulated but disturbed human infant burial and several large fragments of disarticulated skull from an adult individual were also identified. Many of the features were rich in datable material, providing evidence for sustained activity on the site. Post-excavation work is still to be undertaken, but it is currently thought that the only feature post-dating the Roman period is a substantial ditch that appears to extend into the Pathfinder House site on the opposite side of the road and is thought to have defended the Saxon burh and/or the medieval castle.

Huntingdon, Falcon Quarter

TL 2351 7186 (OAE Report 2303)

A Greef

During monitoring of the removal of contaminated material from three areas, a post medieval well was observed. An isolated medieval posthole and post medieval pits, possibly related to brick manufacture, were also uncovered.

Huntingdon, Houghton Road

TL 2592 7287 (ULAS Report 2019-131)

R Huxley

An evaluation showed shallow ditches and pits in the development area, but they were poorly preserved and contained few artefacts or environmental remains. The majority of ditches were on the same orientation and filled with similar deposits which contained worked flint, animal bone and a small fragment of early medieval pottery. This group of features appears to represent contemporary activity and is possibly part of a medieval field system. Other features included a ditch on a different alignment, a probable post medieval pit and a later post medieval or modern posthole.

Ickleton, Abbey Farm

TL 489 436 (CAFG report)

Excavation of a 2m x 10m trench to confirm geophysics results indicating a possible gatehouse of the Priory. A yellow mortar area may indicate a robbed out wall but the majority of the trench was filled with a mixture of post-medieval ceramic building material and large rounded cobbles. Some earlier pottery and a quantity of iron nails were also recorded.

Impington, 49-83 Impington Lane

TL 4445 6347 (PCA Report 13846)

A Pullen

An evaluation identified remains dating predominantly to the 1st century AD which form the eastern periphery of the Late Iron Age-early Roman settlement previously investigated at the adjacent Unwin's Nursery site. Early Iron Age activity was also identified, in the form of a single pit. In the remainder of the site, archaeological remains were sparse and consisted of parts of a regular field system, probably medieval or post medieval in date, and two agricultural furrows of a similar date.

M Jones (pers. comm.)

The principal result of the excavation was the identification of part of a Late Iron Age and Roman settlement. The western part of this settlement had previously been identified in an excavation undertaken in 2011 (Thatcher, 2011). The current site is likely to define the eastern limits of the settlement. The site was bisected by a series of large enclosure ditches, forming at least two rectilinear enclosures. In the south-western corner of the site a series of charcoal rich features were excavated within one of these enclosures, perhaps representing an area set aside for agri-industrial activities (such as bread ovens, small-scale metalworking or crop processing). In the north-western part of the site a series of curvilinear ditches were revealed which may correspond to the remains of roundhouses or hayricks. Activity wanes in the eastern part of the site with a post medieval/modern ditched field system, a succession of furrows and two modern pits.

Impington, Impington Village College

TL 4471 6318 (HIAG Report)

R Noble

As part of a community project to trace the origins of Histon and Impington, small-scale excavations were

conducted in conjunction with an extra-curricular archaeology course for students at IVC. A modern overburden thought to be primarily from demolition of 20th century farm buildings and temporary classrooms, was encountered. Below this were layers with 10th to 14th century pottery. Finds included medieval brick, clunch and a possible fragment of medieval water pipe, suggestive of a high-status building, possibly an earlier manor house which historical records indicate hosted visits by Edward I and Edward II. One test pit revealed a possible ditch with 11th–12th century pottery. A possible continuation of the ditch was discovered in one trench as an asymmetrical feature with a clay lining to one edge, but in the other there was no evidence of the ditch, instead an irregular clay multi-layered "hearth" feature evidenced by burnt earth and charcoal. Pottery recovered was primarily medieval, with some early Saxon. A small number of residual Roman sherds, including the base of a colour-coated drinking vessel and a sherd of Samian, suggested that a higher status Roman settlement may also have existed in the vicinity.

Isleham, 4 Fordham Road

TL 6418 7358 (AS Report 5928)

S Thomelius

Archaeological evaluation identified undated pits, ditches, a single posthole and five postholes representing a discrete modern structure. The finds assemblage included 18th–19th century pottery from one pit, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery from another and 12th–15th century pottery from a third pit.

Isleham, Station Road

TL 6443 7356 (AS Report 5942)

D Ryan

An evaluation identified features including pits, postholes, ditches and ditch terminals. Several ditches and pits produced medieval pottery. It is likely that the medieval finds assemblages represent domestic activity by clunch diggers and workers operating within these landholdings or 'crofts'.

Kings Ripton, Jubilee Park

TL 2524 7520 (Headland Report)

B Doyle

An archaeological excavation prior to the construction of a new crematorium and cemetery development revealed tree-boles containing Neolithic pottery, Late Iron Age ditches and pits, and a well-preserved Roman agricultural system comprising north-west/south-east aligned bedding trenches. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation with a possible medieval boundary ditch was also identified.

Kirtling, Cowlinge Road

TL 7048 5700 (IAC Report)

C Carlsson

An archaeological evaluation for the construction of a new horseracing track revealed a number of ditches, gullies and pits but found no dating evidence.

Landbeach, Tithe Barn

TL 4776 6530 (GH Reports GH0003 and GH0004)

A Dickens

Monitoring and recording was carried out on three small hand-dug test pits on the north and east sides of the late medieval tithe barn which allowed for the observation of small variations in the form of the brick plinth on which the timber frame is set.

Further recording was carried out on the north wall, specifically the brick base on which the timber frame is seated. This allowed further observation of variations in the form of the brick footing, confirming the preservation of earlier phases within the structure.

Litlington, Sheen Farm

TL 5136 4238 (OAE Report 2283)

R Booth

Archaeological features were found in four out of six trenches. Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery in the Durrington Walls style was recovered from two inter-cutting pits, whilst Romano-British finds, including pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material, were recovered from a series of linear ditches and discrete features.

Longstanton, former RAF Oakington

TL 4091 6665 (CAU Report 1425)

A Dickens

Level 4 historic building recording was carried out on five of the nine Grade II listed Pillboxes (NHLE: 1404968) at the former RAF Oakington. The airfield forms part of the Northstowe new town development site and the survey will contribute towards an overall management plan for the pillboxes. The pillboxes are all of the Oakington or cantilevered type built in 1941 as part of a national strategy of airfield defence. The survey, which included detailed survey, recording and photography, designated two sub-types as being present (Oakington 'A' and 'B') though it is unclear whether the distinction is meaningful in terms of understanding their context. The Pillboxes are in generally good condition.

Longstanton, Station Road

TL 3973 6788

Geophysical Survey (SUMO Report 15180)

A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over 1.4ha of shrub land. No responses of archaeological provenance were recorded. A discrete anomaly classified as uncertain could be the location of an infilled medieval pond although a modern date just as likely. Other ferrous and magnetic disturbance is most likely modern in origin. A band of natural alluvial deposits was also detected.

Evaluation (MOLAN Report 20/006)

P Sharrock

Following geophysical survey a trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development. Sixteen trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains comprised a series of ditches

and pits located towards the western end of the site. No dateable material was recovered but these features are thought to represent peripheral settlement activity and a ditched trackway linking to the known Roman settlement area previously excavated to the immediate west of the evaluation. Two phases of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow agriculture were also identified.

Manea, Fifty Road

TL 5003 9303 (PCA Report 13678)

A Failes and M Leman

A trial trench evaluation in advance of construction of an anaerobic digestion plant and lagoon revealed extensive evidence of post medieval clay extraction trenches and pits with at least three distinct phases of activity identified, along with a ditch which was also thought to be post medieval, although it contained no dateable material. A programme of auger survey carried out in the southern end of the site revealed a sequence of dark blue grey clay, which contained intermittent deposits of peat, overlain by alluvial clays and silts.

March, 126-132 Elliot Road

TL 4032 9733 (WA Report 342)

F Santos

Archaeological trial trenching found that the site had been heavily disturbed by demolition and levelling operations probably associated with a mid-20th century building shown occupying the plot on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Most of the recorded stratigraphy on the site was affected by this activity. The investigation revealed ditches, gullies and pits, a possible building foundation and a garden path. None of the possible ditch boundaries recorded on the site appears on historic Ordnance Survey maps, although the finds contained in these features suggest dates from the late post medieval period or later. Twelfth century medieval finds were also recovered, most redeposited in post medieval and modern contexts.

March, 9 Gas Road

TL 4160 9620 (BA Report 1227)

D McConnell

An archaeological evaluation comprising two evaluation trenches revealed two parallel 17th-18th century ditches. A further 19th century ditch was also identified. All three ditches were aligned north-south and may mark a shifting rear boundary ditch for properties facing the High Street to the east.

March, 33 Gaul Road

TL 4132 9657 (WA Report 300)

C Moulis

A trial trench evaluation prior to residential development recorded a ditch in one of the trenches located near the Gaul Road frontage, tentatively dated to the medieval period based on stratigraphic evidence. The brick foundations of a building shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps were revealed in the

same trench. Finds recovered during the investigation were mostly of later 19th century date and included post medieval pottery, glass and metal items, and a clay pipe-stem fragment.

March, Knights End Road

TL 4080 9535 (APS Report 101/19)

J Smith

A detailed magnetic gradiometer survey of a total area of 13.2ha was undertaken following a previous evaluation which demonstrated that the site contains Bronze Age pits, a Saxon hearth, a probable medieval moated manor house and possible post medieval garden features. The survey focused on the fields surrounding the one containing the medieval moat feature, capturing several linear anomalies which most likely represent post medieval and modern agricultural features, including former field boundaries, land drains and plough marks.

March, The Walnuts, The Old Rectory

TL 4179 9644 (PCA Report 13961)

H Furniss

Three trial trenches were opened within the former grounds of the Old Rectory in advance of residential redevelopment of the western part of the garden. The trenches all contained evidence for activity relating to the construction of the Old Rectory and the associated detached coach house in the 1880s, including two quarry pits and a brick soakaway. Two perpendicular ditches in the middle of the site may be field/plot boundaries pre-dating the eastwards expansion of development from the High Street in the 19th century. Finds of clay tobacco pipe and pottery suggest a low level of activity on the site during the late 17th-early 18th centuries.

March, Wisbech Road, Woodville

TL 4004 9826 (PCA Report 13659)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

An evaluation identified a small number of pits and ditches, with a focus towards the south-west of the site, nearer the route of the modern Wisbech Road/A141. Dating evidence was sparse, although a small quantity of early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from pits and ditches identified in the trenches closest to the road. These ditches were aligned parallel to Wisbech Road which here follows the pre-drainage boundary between the March island and the fen. Finds evidence suggests that the features further away from the road are post medieval, including 18th century pottery and a clay tobacco pipe fragment, with one ditch correlating with a boundary shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map.

Melbourn/Meldreth, land adjacent A10

TL 3704 4371 (SUMO Report 16062)

J Gater

A magnetometer survey carried out adjacent to the A10 and overlapping the parish boundary between Melbourn and Meldreth identified a series of small rectilinear enclosures and associated pit-like fea-

tures which correlate with an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site previously recorded on the Cambridgeshire HER as cropmarks. Possible round houses were also identified, though these ring features could be earlier prehistoric barrows, given the presence of such sites in the close vicinity. An old field boundary was mapped along with a modern ferrous pipeline. Further ferrous disturbances identified may be linked to realignment of the adjacent A10 road.

Meldreth, land rear of 79 High Street

TL 3742 4622 (OAE Report 2366)

R Webb

Evaluation revealed a layer of colluvium overlying a natural slope in the north-western corner of the site. Archaeological features included a series of north to south and east to west aligned ditches and a small number of discrete features including a posthole and two large pits. A small assemblage of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and an iron knife blade of the same date were recovered from the two large pits.

Meldreth, 70 Whitecroft Road

TL 3732 4586 (AS Report 5845)

Evaluation

J Locke and L Podbury

A trial trench evaluation undertaken in advance of residential development recorded post-medieval furrows that correspond with the alignment of historic field boundaries, and residual sherds of medieval pottery in the subsoil. The principal archaeological feature present was a large hollow; mollusc evidence indicated that the hollow was water-filled and well-vegetated and likely prone to seasonal fluctuations in water-level. Finds of struck flint and pottery of early Neolithic date within the fill layers suggest that the hollow represents ephemeral prehistoric settlement activity.

Two 20th-century outbuildings on the site were also recorded through a basic photographic survey with descriptions. Building 1 was located to the east of the house and was a fairly large single storey structure of brick and timber used as a large garage/workshop. Building 2 was located against the northern boundary, slightly later in date, built in the 1950s and appearing to have been used as kennels.

Excavation (AS Report forthcoming)

Open area excavation of the site revealed that the hollow was part of a palaeochannel. All the finds recovered during the excavation originated from this palaeochannel. Two phases of silting were apparent within the channel. A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and a broken barbed-and-tang arrow head were recovered from the basal fill. Medieval pottery and residual Neolithic struck flint were contained within the upper fill.

Mepal, 20 Brangehill Lane

TL 4390 8080 (AAL Report 2019/102)

J Thorley

Archaeological evaluation in advance of small resi-

dential development revealed no deposits of archaeological significance in the northern half of the site, however trenches 3 and 4 in the southern half of the site contained a series of ditches and pits of probable Late Saxon to mid-12th century date with residual earlier pottery also suggesting Roman activity in the vicinity. The medieval remains in Trench 4 were truncated by disturbance, and the site appears to have been flooded in the 17th century.

Mepal, Bridge Road

TL 44146 81358 (OAE Report 2356)

D Firth

A small excavation area exposed a series of enclosure ditches and pits associated with Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Activity dated almost exclusively to the mid-1st century AD.

Mepal, 3 High Street

TL 4420 8085

Historic Building Recording (ABRS Report)

G Richards

A programme of Level 3 building recording was conducted in response to planning permission for a major programme of renovation of the Grade II listed Pond Farmhouse (NHLE: 1162863). The building proved to be a good example of a largely un-altered lobby entrance house dating to the early 17th century, with limited evidence of 18th century updating. The house retains service rooms in a rear outshut extension which was added or re-built in the 18th or early 19th century. The building recording noted a number of ambiguities, including a door at first floor level which had been blocked internally. A second staircase inserted in the westernmost bay suggests that the house may have been subdivided into two properties at some point in its history. Monitoring of the removal of the external cement render during the renovation process allowed the 17th-century timber framing to be recorded and noted a number of additional historic blocked apertures. Similarly monitoring of the internal works demonstrated extensive historic fabric surviving concealed behind modern décor and confirmed that internal partitions in the eastern bay were likely to represent rare survivals of the original subdivisions for buttery and pantry, contemporary with the 17th-century structure. A bottle embossed "True Daffy's Elixir" was found inserted within the external wall of the pantry, and was dated to between 1775 and 1830. The lack of access to primary sources as a result of the closure and relocation of Cambridgeshire Archives Service prevented any detailed historical research to be carried out on the house at the time of recording.

A further programme of Level 2 building recording was conducted of the curtilage-listed outbuildings east of Pond Farmhouse including the five structures to be demolished as part of proposals to redevelop the site. The survey focused on gathering evidence for the age and function of the outbuildings. The timber structure of Building 2 at the south-eastern corner of the site was supported on a low wall of

pre-industrial bricks and is thought to be the earliest of the outbuildings, of late 18th century or early 19th century date. Buildings 3 and 5 were probably constructed during the 19th century. All three variously showed evidence of re-use of older timbers and updating of roofing and cladding materials, with limited survival of internal fixtures, and Building 5 had evidently been extended to the north, south and west. Building 1, an open-fronted shed by the site entrance and Building 4, a garage at the rear of the site, were found to be of 20th century date.

Evaluation (IAC Report)

M Taylor-Sutton

An archaeological evaluation was carried out following demolition of the curtilage-listed outbuildings, prior to proposed residential development of the site. The evaluation comprised three trenches and identified postholes, pits and ditches of a largely medieval date, based on the small assemblage of pottery recovered which included fragments of Ely ware, Hedingham coarse ware and St Neots ware alongside post medieval sherds.

Mepal, east of New Bedford River

TL 4414 8132

Evaluation (AS Report 5803)

J Locke

An evaluation comprising four trenches encountered archaeological features across the site, more numerous towards the north-western part of the site adjacent to the New Bedford River. Features identified comprised pits and ditches, a gully and a posthole. Although some features were undated the majority contained late Iron Age/early Roman material, dated from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. The pottery assemblage was almost entirely 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with some handmade sand tempered and sandy grey wares. Associated finds were sparse, with small quantities of butchered animal bone and carbonised cereal grains. A single pit contained 10 sherds of post medieval ceramic building material of a late 18th to 20th century date.

Excavation (OAE Report 2356)

L Billington and D Firth

Following the evaluation the site was divided into four plots. Excavation of Plot 1 in the summer of 2019 exposed a series of enclosure ditches and a relatively large number of small pits associated with Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, representing activity dating almost exclusively to the mid-1st century AD. Finds assemblages from these features were dominated by pottery, with small quantities of animal bone and fired clay. Most of the pottery was highly fragmented and abraded. Some features produced substantial assemblages which may reflect the deliberate deposition of material associated with domestic activity. The small scale of the excavation has rendered interpretation of the site difficult, but it seems likely that it lay within or adjacent to an area of settlement, probably a low status rural farmstead. No

evidence was found for continued occupation into the 2nd century AD.

Offord D'Arcy, High Street, Manor Farm

TL 2184 6610 (PHOENIX Report PC520)

G Jones

An evaluation comprising six trenches was carried out in advance of redevelopment of the farm site for a housing development. This identified pits and ditches of post medieval date, footings associated with 19th and 20th century farm buildings illustrated on historic Ordnance Survey maps, and an undated ditch. Most of these features were identified close to the street frontage. Finds were sparse, but included small quantities of post medieval (17th-18th century) pottery, fragments of brick and tile, animal bone, and a single residual flint flake.

Orwell

OLHS Report

S Miller

Test pits and geophysical surveys in 2019 by Orwell Local History Society, assisted by members of CAFG and Staploe Archaeology Group, were aimed at locating the buildings of the Roman settlement in the centre of Orwell village identified by the Society in 2017/2018, and at determining the extent of the Town Green prior to its enclosure from the 16th century onwards. A single test pit at 9 Stocks Lane yielded 66 Roman sherds and large quantities of tile, tesserae, mortar and painted plaster in the fill of a shallow ditch, but no other features were found. A resistivity survey of an old enclosure on the site of the former Town Green showed the possible presence of building foundations, but no features were found in two of three test pits and only 4 sherds (possibly medieval) were recovered in total; a thin mortar layer and a line of compacted clunch was found in the third pit. A trench across the line of a dry ditch yielded only 19th and 20th century pottery and nails in the fill. More extensive excavations in this enclosure might be worthwhile in the future to investigate the possibility of Roman structures. The lack of medieval finds here and in other test pits close by supports the theory that this was part of the open medieval green. The Society intends to continue geophysical surveys and some excavation in 2020.

Orwell, Hurdleditch Road

TL 3578 5011 (MOLAN Report 19/56)

E Poulus

A trial trench evaluation identified several undated ditches and gullies possibly connected to drainage, post medieval ridge and furrow, and a large feature that was most likely an earlier course of the brook flowing to the north of the site.

Orwell, Leaden Hill

TL358 496 (CAFG report)

CAFG

Fieldwalking to investigate possible Iron Age/Roman feature indicated by aerial photo interpretation. Only

post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material recovered; quantities of coprolite recorded suggests feature may be associated with coprolite mining.

Over, Fen End

TL 3797 7069

Evaluation (PCA Report 13681)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

An archaeological trial trench evaluation identified two main phases of archaeological activity. The remains of a ditched field system were present across the whole site but focused centrally within it. These features did not contain finds but a later prehistoric date was proposed based upon the 'leached' appearance of their fills and differing alignments, which both contrast with the later medieval ditches also identified during the fieldwork. Residual later prehistoric pottery and struck flint also found during the investigation included a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead recovered from a later ditch. Two pits may also belong to this phase as one yielded a single sherd of Beaker-derived pottery. A second phase of activity dating to the medieval period (predominantly late-12th- to 13th-century AD) was more significant and extensive, and was focused to the north-west and south-west within the site area, towards the historic core of the village of Over. The medieval activity took the form of ditches, pits and possible postholes. The medieval ditches on the drier gravel geology in the north of the site appear to form a series of small enclosures which may have contained built structures as indicated by possible postholes in two of the trenches. In the south-western part of the site, one of the ditch lines may have formed a more significant boundary, as it was composed of a series of larger ditches which had been repeatedly recut and reinstated. The finds recovered from the medieval features were consistently domestic in nature across the whole site but concentrated in features in the south-west where several large pits and ditches contained substantial and varied assemblages of medieval pottery, animal bone, fired clay and plant remains including charred cereal grains and weed seeds.

Excavation (OAE Report 2379)

K Sinclair

A further programme of archaeological excavation at this site revealed part of a system of probable Early Roman cultivation beds overlain by more extensive medieval remains. The medieval remains consist of several rectilinear enclosures aligned perpendicular to Fen End Road which probably defined the boundaries of medieval tofts and crofts, and were associated with concentrations of pits. Finds from these features were domestic in character, dominated by pottery and animal bone. Sampling has produced some relatively rich assemblages of charred plant remains, as well as fish bone. Most of the pottery dated from the 12th-14th centuries.

Over, Longstanton Road, Sandpit Pond Farm

TL 3779 6975 (AS Report 5867)

K Bull

An archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development identified a large number of features of primarily medieval date. While residual prehistoric finds including flint flakes and some Bronze Age pottery were identified the principal evidence of prehistoric activity derives from a single pit containing possibly *in situ* Iron Age pottery. The evaluation revealed a large number of features in six of the seven trenches with a particular density towards the north-eastern part of the site. Features identified were primarily ditches, pits and quarry pits. The latter were distinguished by mid red/orange brown gravel fills and being generally steep sided, most often present on the north-western part of the site co-incident with the natural gravel deposits. Postholes suggestive of structural remains were found in two of the trenches. The principal dating evidence was medieval pottery, with large assemblages recovered from many features. The majority of the pottery was dated to the 12th-15th centuries and was found in association with animal bone, metalwork, shell and slag. A small number of post medieval and modern features contained 19th century pottery and ceramic building material.

Parson Drove, 39 The Bank

TF 3690 0938 (ABRS Report 2019-BPDC)

G Richards

Historic building recording was undertaken on an agricultural building prior to proposed residential conversion. The building was originally constructed as part of a range of buildings associated with the North Level Drain in the early 1830s and is thought to have originated as stabling for draught horses working on the Drain before being later converted to a cow shed and general store. The building is unusual in containing a number of features rich in symbolism, notably a mandorla window and two head motifs, one on the west-facing gable and the second above the mandorla window. Both features are more usually associated with early Christian and medieval ecclesiastical architecture. An apparent burn mark on the mandorla window was identified as an apotropaic mark. Why such an apparently insignificant building merited such a variety of symbolic protection is unclear.

Pidley cum Fenton, Warboys Road, Copper Beeches

TL 3269 7823 (AS Report 5971)

G Barlow

A small evaluation consisting of two trial trenches was carried out prior to proposed residential development. A small number of ditches were found, two of which contained highly fragmented Late Iron Age pottery and small quantities of animal bone. Two other ditches contained no dateable material but were sealed beneath the same subsoil layer and may have been broadly contemporary. A later ditch containing 18th-19th century ceramic building material and modern (19th–20th century) pottery appeared to continue across both trenches. Two other ditches

containing no dateable material were also likely to be relatively recent as they were cut into subsoil and made ground layers.

Ramsey, Biggin Lane

TL 2771 8470 (OAE Reports 2310 and 2317)

N Mason

Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation revealed rectilinear features consistent with an enclosure and field boundary ditches, along with finds dating from both the Middle Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

Excavation confirmed these earlier results by uncovering the partial remains of a probable small farmstead. Middle Iron Age features consisted of two sub-square enclosures, two roundhouse ring gullies, a field boundary ditch and two pit groups, with some evidence of later re-cutting during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman periods. There were also limited Bronze Age remains, while ridge and furrow and significant modern truncation associated with the 20th century airfield were revealed across the site.

Ramsey, 87A High Street

TL 2889 8504 (WA Report 331)

F Santos

Trial trenching in advance of construction of a new dwelling to the rear of properties fronting the High Street revealed two made ground layers which sealed the original topsoil, one very recent and the other probably related to 19th-century development on the site. A mortar and stone surface was exposed in the northern part of the site, truncated by a medieval or post medieval pit. A sequence of peat and clay was also exposed in a sondage excavated in the southern part of the site.

St Ives, Bull Lane

TL 3135 7118 (Headland Report)

B Knapp and E Fennelly

An archaeological evaluation in advance of construction of a new residential block to replace previous office buildings identified a number of medieval and post medieval features including two medieval ditches, a posthole/pit and late 19th-century structural remains. These were sealed by deposits of 20th century made ground layers below the existing surface.

St Ives, 22 East Street

TL 3142 7137 (PCA Report 13960)

C Meckseper

Following a programme of historic building recording and evaluation on the site of the former ATS motor garage, an open area excavation was carried out in mitigation of the impact of construction of a new apartment block. The excavation revealed a series of intercutting quarry pits with a mixed finds assemblage suggesting a main period of activity in the 17th century. Residual Saxon and medieval pottery was present in some of the pits. The quarry pits were sealed by a sequence of garden soils and made ground. These layers were directly truncated by the

foundations of a building, first shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, which survived in the central part of the site. It is likely that the buildings were part of the Hop Bine beer house which was situated between Crown Walk and the rope works to the east of the site. No archaeology was present in the rear, northern part of the site. The environmental evidence suggests that this was an open plot of waste ground, close to arable cultivation and subject to seasonal and prolonged flooding. It was used for gravel quarrying before it was first built on in the 19th century. The land was used for the casual deposition of rubbish throughout the post medieval period and the finds assemblage is indicative of local, domestic occupation, food production and consumption.

St Neots, 85-91 Huntingdon Street

TL 1857 6073 (PCA Report 13545)

T Learmonth

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of residential re-development. A number of undated features were also identified, including a large pit containing degraded animal bone which may represent an earlier phase of activity, but the earliest dateable feature identified was a late medieval/early post medieval boundary ditch on a north-south alignment roughly parallel to Huntingdon Street and extending beyond the southern boundary of the site. Post medieval activity on the site is represented by two 18th-century ditches which may relate to the manor house nearby, or to sub-division of land for agricultural holdings. A posthole, rectangular refuse pit and a brick-lined well were also recorded, all of which are associated with a row of terraced housing constructed on the eastern part of the site fronting Huntingdon Road and demolished in the 1960s.

St Neots, 22 Market Square

TL 1820 6015 (AS Report 5772)

Evaluation

G Barlow, J Haygreen and L Podbury

An evaluation in advance of residential development. Two trenches revealed a sequence of undated pits and post medieval structural remains including possible drains, a brick floor and walls cut into a substantial sequence of archaeological deposits. At the base of these deposits a small quantity of locally produced medieval pottery 12th–14th century in date was recovered.

Excavation

A Newton and L Podbury

Further excavation as part of the same development identified two phases of activity, the first being five pits in the southernmost area of site which contained small quantities of 12th–14th century pottery, animal bone and a medieval belt fitting. One of these pits was utilised as a cesspit for some of the time it remained open and also contained a straw surface or deposit of animal bedding. These features date to a period of intense commercial development in St Neots after the granting of a market to the priory in AD1113. The second phase was characterised by post-medieval struc-

tural remains, 18th–20th century in date and similar to those recorded in the evaluation.

St Neots, Wintringham Park

TL 1980 5950 (OAE Report 2307)

A Lord

Two narrow excavations at Wintringham Park (Site 4) revealed field systems, enclosures, a single round-house ring gully, a metalled trackway, and natural features including a palaeochannel and associated alluvial layers. Features are provisionally dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age with several being obviously modern.

Sawston, former Spicers site

TL 4694 4968

Aerial Photographic Survey (AIPS Report 219 11 02 – 001)

C Willis

An aerial photographic and LiDAR survey of the site (NRHE: 1009396) confirmed that for the whole period that it has been observed from the air, the site had been under a mixture of industrial, arable and pastoral use. Nine areas of potential heritage interest were identified within the study area, the majority of which are likely to relate to drainage and former field systems. Two ditched enclosures were identified, one of which is already recorded as a cropmark on the Cambridgeshire HER.

Geophysical Survey (MS Report MSTL578)

M Astill, M Fortuny and W Rigby

A fluxgate gradiometer survey of c. 13.65ha area of land recorded the nationally designated marsh-fort; a pair of wide concentric ditches with a feature between them interpreted as a palisade installation. Evidence of an entrance was identified on the eastern side of the marsh-fort, with a further possible associated palisade feature. Multi-phase occupation activity was recorded within and around the marsh-fort as at least three large rectangular enclosures with internal sub-divisions and pit features, a sub-circular smaller enclosure, and an enclosure system with large-scale land division features. Drainage and ploughing regimes of modern origin were also identified. Numerous services, buildings and fences produced modern interference in the magnetic data.

Sawtry, east of Glebe Farm

TL 1625 8365 (AA Report 2020/25)

K Pilkinton

Following on from the findings of a previous evaluation, open area excavation was undertaken in mitigation of the impact of development of the site. The earliest phase of activity within the excavation area dated to the middle–late Iron Age. It comprised a 'ladder' enclosure characterised by a recut boundary with a series of large enclosures extending from its south-east side. Smaller interior enclosures and a roundhouse formed a settlement focus within the larger enclosure system. Occupation continued through the late Iron Age/early Roman period with

the settlement focus shifting to the south-west. The remains comprised a large enclosure with smaller internal enclosures, partitions, storage pits and post-holes. Evidence for Roman activity was largely confined to the south part of the site with abandonment of the earlier settlement by the 1st/2nd century AD. The most prominent features were a re-cut boundary and possible trackway aligned NW-SE across the south end of the site. Beyond the boundary, partially revealed rectilinear enclosures suggested the settlement continued beyond the limits of excavation to the south. A limestone threshing floor within a shallow pit is indicative of crop-processing during the Roman period. Furrows were identified across the excavation area, indicating that in the medieval period the land was part of the open-field systems for nearby settlements. A post medieval trackway followed the line of the earlier enclosure systems. There was also evidence of quarrying and simple agricultural buildings from the post medieval period.

Sawtry, east of Old North Road

TL 1763 8380 (AA Report 2019/69)

A King

A trial trench evaluation conducted in advance of industrial development revealed evidence for medieval strip cultivation, a demolition spread and two floor surfaces of a 17th–18th-century structure or building, and an undated ditch.

Soham, 19 Brook Street

TL 5999 7291 (AS Report 6006)

L Podbury and A Newton

The earliest phase of activity on this site dated to the late Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman period. The partial remains of a co-axial ditch system, containing a small assemblage of 8th–11th century pottery, was identified. Parts of the ditch system remained in use into the period between the 12th and 14th centuries. This period can be characterised as a continuation of the preceding Saxo-Norman phase; the archaeology encountered suggests that the site witnessed low-intensity agricultural activity on the periphery of the main settlement of Soham during the early medieval period. Post medieval archaeology on the site was limited to two ditches.

Soham, 9 Churchgate Street

TL 5929 7331 (AS Report 5800)

K-J Diggons

A trial trench was opened in advance of construction of two dwellings, with eight sample sections cut into the main trench. A layer representing a made ground deposit was found throughout the entire trench which contained residual finds of Iron Age and medieval date, along with 18th–19th century pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, oyster shell and a clay pipe fragment. This layer overlay pits, postholes and ditches containing medieval (11th–14th century) pottery, and was cut by other pits, postholes and three wall foundations all of 18th–19th century date.

Soham, land west of Fordham Road

TL 6020 7196 (MOLAN Report 19/61)

A Meadows

Geophysical survey of c10.3ha of land west of Fordham Road identified a possible ditch, medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and boundaries of former strip fields depicted on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map.

Soham, Mereside, Spencer Mill

TL 5868 7362 (Purcell Report)

C Mecklenburgh

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in advance of re-development of the site as a cultural centre. Spencer Mill is a three storey industrial building and former flour mill dating from the early twentieth century, positioned immediately east of the railway line. The building is not nationally designated but is considered to be an undesignated heritage asset. Spencer Mill comprises a single three storey building, which has been visibly subject to much change to its form and structure over its lifetime, including demolition of a single-story structure with a pitched roof on the southern elevation, and the removal of an internal floor. The building ceased to be used as a working mill in the 1980s when it was converted for light industrial use. From the 1990s it had been vacant. Features of note within the building are located on the first floor mezzanine and at second floor level, where there are still some remaining, intact historic features associated with different stages of flour-processing including meal chutes, a sack hoist and a motor which appears to have powered a conveyor belt through an opening in the western elevation which may have been for loading directly onto train wagons.

Somersham, Church Street, Palace Yard Farm

TL 3603 7759 (CA Report CMBPYF001_1)

P Boyles and M Green

Two trial trenches and eleven test pits were excavated with Scheduled Monument consent in advance of construction of a replacement dwelling within the boundary of the former Bishop's Palace moated site (NHLE: 1010475). Trenches and test pits in the northern part of the site revealed made ground layers and demolition debris to over 1.2m depth. Test pits in the southern part of the site discovered structural elements comprising wall foundations, cut features and partially intact brick and rubble walls sealed beneath post medieval and modern deposits. Some structural elements were of probable medieval date and likely to relate to the Bishops Palace. Finds recovered included medieval painted glass, two coins, lead from demolished windows, decorative roof tile fragments and pottery.

Somersham, St Ives Road, east of West Newlands

TL 3551 7792 (APS Report 14/19)

J Martin-Jones

Geophysical survey and evaluation of this site in advance of residential development revealed evidence of NW-SE aligned ridge and furrow agriculture and

an undated NE-SW aligned trackway. Pottery and ceramic building material dated from the 13th-17th centuries was recovered from excavated furrows.

Stapleford, Wandlebury County Park

TL 4941 5342 (PCA Report 13983)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

A programme of archaeological monitoring of groundworks relating to the restoration and enlargement of an existing pond took place in November 2019. Two pits dating to the Early Iron Age were identified and Iron Age pottery and flint was recovered. Four archaeological features as well as deposits relating to the demolition of Gog Magog House in 1956 were recorded. The features probably represented two pits and a ditch; one of the pits did not contain artefact assemblages, although the fills were of a similar character to the Iron Age pit identified in the footprint of the pond. The final pit could be dated to the post-medieval period.

Stretham, Gravel Farm

TL 5220 7360 (BA Report 1233)

M Baker

An evaluation prior to residential development identified several undated or modern features and a post medieval boundary ditch. The presence of desiccated fen deposit in the north-west of the site may suggest that the site was fenland until being reclaimed during the post medieval period and the land being turned over to agriculture. The finds assemblage comprised a small amount of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

Stretham, The Manor House

TL 5449 7579 (AS Report 5815)

V Monahan and L Podbury

Archaeological evaluation revealed several pits, ditches and a posthole indicative of a small medieval settlement and are directly comparable to those recorded during an evaluation conducted in 2017 to the east of the site, (AS Report 5461). Finds recovered included 398 pottery sherds ranging in date from the 10th-16th century, animal bone, shell, a worked animal bone handle, slag and metal fragments.

Stretham, Willow Cottage

TL 5217 7355 (LP Report LP3214E-HBR)

J Duffy

Historic building recording on a 19th-century cottage associated with Gravel Farm. The project was designed to record the structure prior to its demolition, identifying and recording areas of surviving historic fabric. The building was formed by a two storey brick built structure visible on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map with a series of late 20th century extensions and modifications. Internal remodelling and decoration is also of a later 20th century date.

The Stukeleys, Grange Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley

TL 2314 7505 (OAE Report 2398)

N Cox

The earliest evidence uncovered during evaluation dated to the Middle Iron Age, in the form of three dispersed groups of enclosures in the north-west, centre and south-east parts of the site. A small number of possible internal features including gullies, pits and a posthole were exposed within these enclosures. A probable Early Romano-British field system consisting of parallel cultivation beds was found in the north and south of the area, whilst post medieval field boundaries and field drainage systems were identified across the site. A large pond, probably post medieval in date, was uncovered close to Grange Farm itself.

Sutton, Mepal Road

TL 4444 7943 (MOLAN Report 19/10)

J Burke

Trial trenching was undertaken on the tarmac taxiway at RAF Mepal, a former airbase constructed during the Second World War. Post-medieval ridge and furrow was encountered across the site.

Swavesey, 37 Market Place

TL 3632 6899 (Network Report 19005)

H Hancox and M Wood

An archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of residential development revealed a large pond and a small number of pits and ditches. The pond appears to have been backfilled from the 17th to early 19th century, with the earliest finds recovered from it being a small amount of 16th century pottery.

Thetford, Bedwell Hey Farm

TL 5180 7732 (SAG Report 2019/002)

W Franklin

Between May and November 2019 the Staploe Archaeology Group carried out a trenching programme on land adjacent to Bedwell Hey Farm. A total of 5 trenches identified several Roman ditches, robbed out wall footings and deposits. 831 sherds of Roman pottery and 837 fragments of Roman tile were recovered. These features and the quantity of building material indicate a sizable Roman building in the vicinity. Small quantities of Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery indicate the site was occupied continuously from the 1st century AD until the mid-14th century.

Thetford, The Wyches, Little Thetford

TL 5295 7660 (OAE Report 2387)

D Browne

Evaluation uncovered evidence of medieval agricultural activity in the form of ditches and several small pits, located between the medieval settlement of Little Thetford and the deserted medieval village at Braham Grange.

Tydd St Giles, Cats Lane

TF 4264 1669 (WA Report 296)

A Pascoe

An archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance

of proposed residential development. Previous archaeological work in the surrounding area had revealed middle Saxon, medieval and post medieval finds and features. The only archaeological feature identified during the evaluation was a shallow ditch on the North West part of the site, finds were one sherd of post-medieval pottery, a post medieval tile fragment and an iron nail.

Warboys, Church of St Mary Magdalene

TL 3026 7981 (AS Report 5868)

R Barlow and L Podbury

An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the churchyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalene to provide information on the archaeological impact of a proposed new car park. The evaluation confirmed the presence of human burials within a metre of the current ground level in all three trenches. Twenty-five burials were encountered, of which four were infant burials, all aligned east/west. Two brick mortuary structures were encountered.

Waterbeach, land rear of 10A Rosemary Road

TL 4977 6522 (OAE Report 2375)

S Graham

The earliest features uncovered during excavation were a Romano-British boundary ditch and part of an undated, but probably pre-medieval, trackway. A sequence of ditched enclosures was uncovered across the area, with the densest activity concentrated in the east of the site. Established in the late 9th to mid-10th century, the enclosure system was subsequently re-worked throughout the medieval period, eventually being divided into plots. Other features include possible structural remains, pits, a well/watering hole and a kiln feature. During the post medieval period a large ditch, possibly a storm drain, was constructed in the southern half of the site.

Wentworth, 2 Main Street

TL 4779 7851 (WA Report 299)

C Moulis

The results of an evaluation recorded several medieval pits and ditches and pottery dating to the 11th century confirmed the suggested beginning of medieval occupation at the site. A concentration of features from which pottery of 12th–13th century date were recovered indicate continuing occupation of the site over the following centuries. Assessment of palaeoenvironmental samples indicates the disposal of domestic waste, suggesting the area lies within the medieval village settlement. The lack of later medieval and post medieval artefacts indicates the site may have been abandoned during this time.

Weston Colville, St Mary's Church

TL 6155 5314 (SACIC Report 2019/025)

R Brooks

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land immediately west of St. Mary's Church. Four small trenches were excavated, revealing three ditches and a posthole, overlain by deposits of post medi-

eval plough soil/demolition deposits and topsoil. The ditches produced a range of finds, including fired clay, animal bone, quern fragments and 9th–14th century pottery from two of the cuts, with environmental residues of cereal grains, hazel nutshells, charcoal and other remains also recorded. The posthole contained a concentration of post-medieval ceramic building material fragments. A post-medieval brick structure, thought to be a drain, was also recorded.

Whittlesey, Churchfield Livery

TL 2423 9677 (MOLA Report)

ME Crothers and P Stastney

A programme of environmental sampling and desk based assessment was carried out. The assessment of LiDAR data and aerial photographs identified the course of a roddon, almost certainly the continuation of the palaeochannel found at Must Farm, broadly aligned east-west. A high-resolution borehole survey and geoarchaeological deposit model confirmed the presence both of the roddon and of a later freshwater palaeochannel following the same course. The deposits within the palaeochannel were found to be virtually identical to the sediments at Must Farm where a significant Late Bronze Age settlement was excavated.

Whittlesey, 54-56 High Causeway

TL 2716 9727 (APS Report 94/19)

N Parker

A historic building survey was carried out on a small World War II air raid shelter prior to its demolition. The shelter lay within the grounds of a Grade II listed dwelling at 56 High Causeway (NHLE: 1228074). The shelter was constructed mainly from concrete beams and pre-cast slabs with some brick walling in the porch entrance structure. The internal floor surface was 1.75m below the current ground level with excavated spoil mounded over the structure. Three metal tubes acted as ventilation through holes drilled in the pre-cast concrete roof. A domestic internal door containing glazed panels was fitted at the entrance to the small underground room measuring 1.83m x 3.35m (11' x 6') and 1.83m (6') in height, and although entirely impractical appeared to be contemporary with the construction of the shelter. A date of 1940 was inscribed twice low down on the wall next to a wooden bench which was the only other internal fixture.

Wicken, land adjacent to 14 Church Road

TL 5736 7053 (OAE Report 2336)

A Lord

Evaluation revealed enclosure ditches, gullies and a series of pits all dating to the early medieval period. These features appear to relate to a previously unknown area of settlement between the historic core of the village to the west of the site, and the isolated parish church to the east.

Wicken, Dimmock's Cote Quarry

TL 545 726 (PCAS Report)

An archaeological evaluation consisting of fieldwalking, geophysical survey, a study of aerial photographs

and targeted trenching identified a cluster of early and middle Iron Age features towards the north side of the extension, and two, probably medieval, postholes close to the west end. Earthwork traces of the medieval open-field system of Wicken parish were also identified across much of the site.

Wicken, land rear of 9 to 17 Hawes Lane

TL 5640 7122 (OAE Report 2319 and 2360)

A Lord

Evaluation comprising six trenches revealed a dense concentration of Late Iron Age to Early Roman features, including numerous pits and ditches indicative of settlement activity, also a modern service trench and a possible pond. A further phase of excavation revealed two large Roman boundary ditches and several smaller rectilinear enclosures, which were largely truncated by later phases of medieval pitting, furrows and modern boundary lines. Settlement activity appears to have shifted elsewhere by the mid-2nd century; finds from the upper deposits of the ditches suggests that they were no longer being maintained by c. AD150.

Wilburton, land rear of 9 West End

TL 4775 7495 (OAE Report 2333)

R Webb

Evaluation revealed a dense concentration of Early Roman ditches in the central and north-eastern part of the site, indicating the presence of Roman (and possibly earlier) activity ending by c. AD70. In addition, three post medieval ditches were identified in the same area representing a field system at the edge of the village.

Wimpole Estate, Plantation and Upper Thornhill Fields

TL 357 518 and TL 360 520 (CAFG report)

Fields walked had a thin scattering of post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. Small quantities of medieval pottery at their western end.

Wisbech, 24 High Street

TF 5461 3096 (Fenland District Council Report)

T Fletcher

Historic building recording at the rear of 24 High Street prior to demolition. The building was originally the residential part of a Georgian property and was probably constructed in the late 18th century. Structural elements indicate the High Street end was residential whereas the opposite Nene Quay end was used for storage. The building was modified several times in the 19th century and suffered a partial collapse in the 1980s.

Wisbech St Mary, land north of 52 Chapelfield Road, Guyhirn

TF 4005 0419 (OAE Report 2350)

D Browne

During evaluation, a large pit was partially revealed, producing a substantial quantity of fired clay briquetage in forms typical of Romano-British

salt production. This pit was probably associated with structural remains to the north and a boundary ditch to the west, both of which produced further briquetage and Roman pottery sherds. These features and another Roman ditch in the east of the site were truncated by later boundary ditches.

Wisbech St Mary, Orchard House

TF 3754 0459 (WA Report 191)

R Trimble

Trial trenching revealed several linear gullies and a single curving gully, a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. The features are interpreted either as medieval drainage gullies, or alternatively as a possible Iron Age or later roundhouse gully.

Wisbech St Mary, Panswell

TL 4310 0950 (FenArch Report)

B Smith

Following geophysical survey and fieldwalking, three test pits were excavated. Test Pit 1 contained a large gully and three postholes plus a possible third. Roman pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material and shells were found. A hard compact grey clay layer above the gully was possibly from post-Roman flooding. Test Pit 2 contained pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. Half of a roman grey ware dish was found in the side of the pit. Two pieces of possible Bronze Age pottery were also retrieved. Test Pit 3 identified another small gully in the corner and an area of orange sandy soil. Pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone were found. This test pit also produced two pieces of Iron Age pottery.

Wistow, Mill Farm

TL 2783 8089 (APS Report 59/19)

J Smith and N Parker

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken near an area of prehistoric and Roman cropmarks, adjacent to a medieval church and within a plot of land attached to a 16th-century farm house. The evaluation revealed several pits and postholes towards the rear of the plot (south) was a large pond which contained 16th–17th century pottery in its lower levels. Artefacts retrieved included a small collection of medieval and post medieval pottery, post medieval ceramic building material and animal bone.

A historic building record was made of agricultural buildings comprised of a threshing barn, stable, cart shed and cattle accommodation. Constructed in a single phase of out of local materials, the buildings appear to date to the mid-18th century. The buildings had 20th century additions when much was covered by modern metal storage areas and altered to accommodate modern small scale industrial grain production and storage.

Witchford, Main Street, Needham's Farm

TL 4939 7883 (LP Report)

H Holderness

Following earlier evaluation in 2018, excavation iden-

tified three broad phases of activity. The first phase dated to the 13th-14th century, characterised by a period of extraction across the site. The second phase of activity comprised a series of boundary ditches initially formed around the earlier extraction pits. The final phase of activity dated to the 20th century and the construction of an air raid shelter similar in design to an Anderson shelter.

Witchford, Manor Road

TL 5036 7927 (OAE Report 2388)

M Kwiatkowska

In the northern field, a large boundary ditch and a ditch containing an undated, articulated cow skeleton were revealed. Ditches and gullies uncovered within the eastern half of the southern field were aligned on different orientations, suggesting two phases of probable medieval agricultural activity.

Peterborough

Barnack, Police House, Station Road

TF 0825 0534 (PCCAS Notes)

R Casa-Hatton

The City Archaeologist of Peterborough City Council Archaeology Services (PCCAS) visited Police House to record the upper portion of a wall exposed by the owner during the excavation of a north to south aligned soakaway trench in the front garden. The trench had exposed part of a well-preserved 600mm wide mortared limestone wall on a north-west to south-east alignment, which was sealed by a thin layer of grassed topsoil c. 150mm thick. The soakaway pit associated with the trench had been excavated to a depth of 800mm. The stratigraphy revealed the same thin layer of grassed topsoil above a rooted subsoil which contained a large quantity of limestone rubble, white and red limestone floor tiles, a large fragment of iron slag, and medieval pottery, including a sherd of Stamford Ware. According to the owner of the property, the site had been heavily landscaped and levelled in the past. A fragment of limestone mulioned window had previously been unearthed from the garden at the rear of the house. Large fragments of limestone currently used as part of a newly re-built drystone wall were also found in the rear garden. The presence of the wall, together with the large amount of rubble and building debris, points to the presence of a substantial structure extending across the front garden of the property. Associated pottery indicates a late medieval/early postmediaeval date.

Barnack, St John the Baptist

TF 0792 0505 (Report 2019)

J Hall

An archaeological watching brief was implemented by Dr Jackie Hall, Peterborough Cathedral archaeologist during provision of a new heating system in the church of St John the Baptist. The majority of the work reused existing floor ducts, but two new lengths

were required in the north and south aisles, respectively, and a pit was dug for a new pump in the boiler room. Although the ducts were very shallow, they revealed the footings for the north aisle wall, earlier floor levels in the south aisle and part of the cut and fill of a relatively recent grave. Apart from two fragments of disarticulated child's rib bone (subsequently reburied in the same place), finds were limited to a fragment of Saxo-Norman (mid-11th to mid-12th century) Stamford Ware cooking jar and a fragment of late medieval/early post-medieval window glass. Where floor slabs were temporarily removed, they were inspected for reuse. Although the thickness of a few, and the occasional chamfer, suggests a medieval origin, there was no evidence of carving. The boiler room was photographed while it was empty, and considered to have medieval origins, either as a charnel house or crypt. The pit in the boiler room was dug entirely into natural. The opportunity was also taken to inspect and record the side of the duct in the Anglo-Saxon tower which, unlike elsewhere, on this side was not entirely brick lined. Stone walls were photographed, including part of the 10th-century tower north wall. Lastly, a new piece of much worn Anglo-Saxon sculpture was discovered and reported to the Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture.

Castor, Castor Woodlands, Splash Lane

TL 1220 9813 (WA Report 323)

A Pascoe

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken at the former sports centre in advance of the proposed construction of a new care home facility. Previous archaeological investigations undertaken in advance of the construction of the sports centre had recorded extensive Roman remains, including two aisled barns thought to have been associated with the scheduled high-status building known as the *Praetorium* located to the north. The evaluation revealed that the site had been heavily truncated during previous episodes of construction. Residual Roman brick and tile were found, alongside modern bricks and plastic bags within a layer used to backfill a depression which extended across the entire area of investigation.

Central, Peterborough Cathedral, Cathedral Church

TL 1816 9865 (Friends of Peterborough Cathedral 2019)

P Middleton, N Barber and R Butters

Following a measured survey undertaken in 2018 to record impact craters on the walls of the Cathedral Church caused by cannon fire during the English Civil War, further survey work was carried out in 2019 by independent archaeologists/historians Dr Paul Middleton, Nigel Barber and Roy Butters to investigate the evident gaps in the distribution of the impact damage, in particular along the South Aisle, the South Presbytery and the North Presbytery walls. Whilst the first and the last of these could plausibly be explained by the demolition after the Civil War of the Cloisters and the Lady Chapel respectively, there was no such ready explanation for the South Presbytery

wall. However, a closer inspection revealed further damage on the South Presbytery walls, suggesting that artillery fire had been directed all around the cathedral building consistent with the documented size of musket shot of the Civil War. The clustering of the impact scars suggested that the target might have been a statue or cross sited in the area which was reserved for the former monks and abbots, and latterly had become the burial place for bishops.

Central, Peterborough Cathedral, Old Deanery

TL 1935 9872 (APS Report 100/19)

M Peachey

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the development at the grade II* listed Old Deanery (NHLE: 1126929), Minster Precinct, entailing the stripping of topsoil for a new greenhouse, the reduction by hand of the floor in a utility room, the hand excavation of a number of gate postholes and the machine excavation of the groundworks for a new garage. The investigation revealed two brick hearth structures in the utility room, possibly related to a former coal-fired boiler. A stone wall footing was revealed in the trench for the new garage, possibly remnant of a former outbuilding of the Old Deanery. Finds comprised late post medieval to early modern pottery and glass, metal and animal bone.

Fengate, Fenlake Business Park, Titan Drive

TL 2160 9861 (IAC Report)

C Carlsson

An archaeological evaluation initially comprised of ten trenches was conducted. Whilst some of the lower-lying trenches were flooded, the trenches located on higher ground contained dense archaeological features. The evaluation was interrupted and the investigation strategy updated to include targeted open area excavation.

Helpston, Former Exeter Arms Public House, Church Lane

TF 1217 0562 (IAC Reports)

C Carlsson

The evaluation revealed the western wall and flooring of a Roman building located in the northern parts of the site, and a substantial ditch further to the south, possibly representing a former boundary defining an area of domestic occupation. The building is likely to be the same structure that was partly uncovered in April 2016 by the Helpston History and Archaeology Group (HAG) during test-pitting which had produced Roman and 'mid-Saxon pottery', as well as a portion of the same Roman wall exposed during the 2019 trial trenching, making the side of the building at least 10m long in a north-south direction. Pottery sherds of predominately Nene Valley Ware from the ditch and the floor layer indicated a date in the 3rd century AD for the building. A sherd of un-stratified abraded Iron Age pottery is likely to have been residual.

The open area excavation exposed the whole building, which is thought to form part of a much larger Roman complex likely to extend towards the

late 19th century cemetery to the north of the site, as well as further to the south. A few further Roman pits, walls and linear features were recorded. A post medieval east-west orientated ditch and a circular pit excavated through the late Roman building in the 17th or 18th century may indicate a phase of robbing. Some distance to the west of the building, a sturdy stone wall with dressed sides and a core of stone rubble was interpreted as representing a boundary wall on the same alignment as the building. One sherd of Roman pottery was found amongst the stones, suggesting that the wall was associated with the building. A rich assemblage of material was collected from various contexts across the site.

Longthorpe, St Botolph Church

TL 1629 9838 (Friends of Peterborough Cathedral 2019)

Independent archaeologists/historians Dr Paul Middleton, Nigel Barber and Roy Butters carried out an assessment of three, heavily weathered medieval dedication crosses on the west end of the nave of St Botolph Church. Two of the crosses, one on each of the west facing southern and northern corners, are similar in style and located at matching height. On the southern corner, located above one of the "paired" crosses, there is a third cross, more heavily weathered and different in style, with splayed arms and set within a circle. Whilst scholarly opinion would currently place the matching pair in the post-conquest period, the encircled upper cross could plausibly fit into a pre-conquest setting, especially given its similarity to Anglo-Saxon/pre-Conquest wheelhead crosses. The heavy degree of weathering indicates greater age than the other, matching pair. There had been an earlier church building in Longthorpe, and it is therefore possible that the cross was a dedication cross from this earlier structure, carefully placed within the fabric of the newly dedicated 13th century church as a reference back to the earlier foundation. Alternatively, the encircled cross may be a dedication cross from the second (Peterborough) abbey in c. 970.

Newborough, Decoy former Public House

TF 1894 0648 (DA Report)

S Ebbage

Archaeological watching brief during the conversion of the former Decoy Bar and Indian Restaurant revealed a stratigraphic sequence of demolition debris layers probably associated with various phases of redevelopment of the site during the 20th century. No archaeological features, deposits, or finds were encountered. However, some of the layers of demolition rubble observed in stratigraphy may have been related to a Methodist Chapel which formerly occupied the site.

Orton Southgate, Alwalton Hill, Gateway Plot 210, Great Haddon

TL 5046 9348

Evaluation (MOLAN Report 19/67)

C Pennell

Archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising

twenty-nine trenches revealed a continuation of an Iron Age linear ditch identified in an earlier phase of work together with several Iron Age pits and a single ditch. The main focus of the archaeology seemed to have been within the southern extent of the site. Another small cluster of archaeological features was observed in the centre of the site. The results of this evaluation support the findings of an earlier geophysical survey, as well as adding to the features recorded during excavation of a small Middle to Late Iron Age settlement to the south. The pottery all appeared to be late Iron Age to Roman in date. Twenty small fragments of amber beads from a necklace or similar item of jewellery were recovered during environmental processing of a pit fill. One of the ditches produced nine pieces of ferrous slag, evidently a single deposit of related material from a nearby smithing hearth. The presence of ridge and furrow identified during the evaluation confirmed that the site lay within open field and was mainly under arable cultivation during the medieval/post medieval period.

Excavation (OAE Report 2410)

A Greef

Archaeological excavation on the proposed site of plot 210 (located immediately to the north of Plot 400 excavated in 2018) revealed a continuation of Middle to Late Iron Age occupation. The excavation results correspond accurately with the results of a geophysical survey carried out previously on the site, which showed a large north-south trackway continuing from Plot 400 into Plot 210. This trackway is significant as it could be a prehistoric precursor to Roman Ermine Street, which is believed to lie directly to the west of the site along the line of the modern A1(M) motorway. Although the density of occupation dropped off from Plot 400 to the south, Plot 210 contained an Iron Age large, multi-phase enclosure to the west of the trackway, with round houses inside. A further area to the north revealed a collection of pits and watering holes. Assemblages of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery similar to those from Plot 400 were present, together with sherds of the early Roman period.

Paston, Fane Road Allotments

TF 1823 0182 (FRAG Report)

P Hill and K Redgate

The main aim of this test pit evaluation was to continue to locate and plan the southern wing of the Roman villa, and to locate the southern extent of the villa bath-house. Two 2 x 1m test pits were excavated. The first lay over an earlier 2017 test pit but extended to the west; some three metres of the wall first located in 2017 were exposed, on an east-west alignment and 0.6m wide. In addition to rubble foundations, faced stones of the elevation remained *in situ*. Immediately south of this wall was a second rubble foundation possibly the remains of an external hypocaust furnace. The second test pit, in the area previously excavated in 2014, was an attempt to relocate a possible bath/plunge pool. At a depth of 0.4m a grey, burnt 'charcoal' layer first identified in 2014

was re-exposed. A sondage was excavated through this burnt layer which was found to be 0.02m thick over a pale orangey-yellow colour mortar floor 0.05m thick. There was evidence for repair with a partial roof Tegula mortared into the surface. An edge to the mortar floor was exposed where a wall had been robbed.

Thornhaugh, Croft Farm Barns, Meadow Lane

TF 0677 0042 (MAS Report MAS/567/19)

S Williams

A programme of archaeological monitoring during the conversion of barns to provide two holiday lets. Prior to the monitoring, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken of the curtilage-listed 18th-century farm structures of the Grade II listed Croft Farmhouse (NHLE: 1127495). Monitoring revealed natural clay and Cornbrash layers beneath the foundations of the former cow housing shed. Within the former threshing barn was a succession of floor surfaces. The base of the limestone wall of the barn appeared contemporary with a clean orange sand layer above a lime floor and below a layer of heavy cobbles. The lime surface was most likely part of the original build of the threshing barn and dated to the 18th century. The replacement of the lime surface at a later date with the rough cobbled surface could indicate a change of use for this building, as the cobbled surface would not easily facilitate the retrieval of cereal crops from the floor area which had escaped the process of hand winnowing, a practice which did not cease until the introduction of machine threshing sometime during the mid-19th century.

Ufford, Downhall Manor site

TF 0898 0485 (HAG Notes 2019)

M Clatworthy and F Gosling

Helpston Archaeology Group investigated the site of Downhall, the site of the residence of the Quarles family until the late 17th century when the house fell into disrepair and the building stone was subsequently robbed and reused for construction in nearby villages. In 2016 members of the HAG team had noted some irregular earthworks, such as banks, depressions and ditches, together with loose fragments of dressed stones and heaps of stones among the tree roots and nettles. At the time it was suggested that the ditches may have been dug to act as field boundaries/drains. It was also suggested that they may have been used to carry water to supply fish ponds, the presence of which might be indicated by ground depressions of varying depths. In 2019 the team returned to conduct a more systematic site investigation. The team observed what appeared to have been a sluice to control water flow, either to provide a water supply or act as a drain. The presence of large quantities of building materials, including dressed limestone, floor tiles, roof peg tiles and shaped terracotta finials, would suggest the existence of a substantial stone building nearby. It appears that there were tiled floors supported by small cubes of stone and that the inside walls were plastered. No window glass was found. A

number of test pits were dug and records were kept of finds in 10 cm stratigraphic splits. Pottery finds of shelly and sandy wares indicated that the building would have dated from the late 15th–17th centuries. No earlier pottery or later pottery was recovered, which suggests that there was no building on the site before the late 15th century and that the site was abandoned at the end of the 17th century.

Walton, Fane Road Allotment Site

TF 1823 0181 (FRAG Report)

P Hill

Following a series of evaluations by test pits carried out between 2012 and 2016 by Oxford Archaeology East Outreach Team at the Fane Road Allotment Site, further test pitting at the same site was conducted between October 2017 and May 2019 by the Fane Road Archaeology Group. The two evaluations succeeded in locating a substantial east-west aligned wall and hypocaust dated to the Romano-British period, which are likely to be part of the southern wing of a previously identified villa at Itter Park.

Werrington, Railway Grade Separation

TF 1584 0325 (MOLAN Report 19/134)

E Poulus, E and Y Wolfram-Murray

Following a geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 and an evaluation by trial trenching conducted in 2018 in advance of work relating to a Railway Grade Separation scheme, a watching brief combined with additional trial trenching was undertaken as a response to construction methodology. A set of medieval/post medieval furrows on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation were identified and possible brush drains in the southern corner of the development area. Undated, but likely post medieval ditches were interpreted as field drains. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from the features.

Wittering, land south of Lawrence Road

TF 0615 0199 (APS Report 61/19)

J Martin-Jones

A trial trench evaluation was conducted prior to a proposed housing development revealed that the eastern half of the site contained medieval furrows and boundary ditches. A pit containing a large quantity of slag probably indicates nearby iron smelting. The majority of the finds consisted of black, glossy iron smelting slag of the tapping type. Some furnace or hearth wall and lining fragments were also present. The presence of fragments of furnace bottom slag indicated a possible Iron Age presence, but there were no related finds to confirm this date. Other finds included a small collection of medieval pottery and some post medieval ceramic building material, possibly intrusive.

The following sites produced little of archaeological interest:

Cambridgeshire

Burwell, 75-79 The Causeway

TL 5866 6699 (AS Report 5960)

Bythorn and Keyston, Raunds Road

TL 0444 7542 (ULAS Report)

Caldecote, St Neots Road

TL 3566 5963 (CA Report)

Cambridge, land between Coldham's Lane and River Cam through Coldham's Common, Barnwell Junction and Ditton Meadows

TL 4737 6002 (OAE Report 2337)

Cambridge, 75 Cromwell Road

TL 4670 5823 (PCA Report 13724)

Cambridge, 141 Ditton Walk

TL 4762 5989 (OAE Report 2328)

Cambridge, 56 Elizabeth Way

TL 4601 5962 (PCA Report 13811)

Cambridge, Newmarket Road

TL 4605 5886 (AS Report 5871)

Chatteris, 2-4 Chapel Lane

TL 3899 8672 (BA Report 1254)

Cheveley, Freshwinds, 47 High Street

TL 6851 6144 (OAE Report 2371)

Cheveley, Glebe Stud

TL 6796 6091 (SACIC 2019/019)

Childerley Estate, Ram & Lodge field

TL 353 609 (CAFG report)

Downham, 10 Pymoor Lane

TL 4982 8638 (CA Report)

Downham, School Lane

TL 5496 2863 (BA Report 1224)

Downham, 1 Straight Furlong

TL 5496 2864 (BA Report 1226)

Duxford, land south of A505

TL 4774 4700 (PCA Report 13595)

Elm, Main Road

TF 4713 0662 (WA Report 318)

Ely, Beech Lane
TL 5470 8099 (AS Report 5809)

Ely, 75-77 Deacons Lane
TL 5449 8007 (AS Report 5849)

Ely, 22 Old Bank
TL 5928 8208 (AS Report 5878)

Fen Drayton, Cootes Lane
TL 3306 6841 (AS Report 5933)

Great Shelford, Granhams Farm
TL 4635 5310 (TVAS)

Guilden Morden
TL 2772 4426 (AAL Report 2019/039)

Haddenham, 51 Hill Row
TL 4515 7558 (AS Report 5934)

Haddenham, New Road
TL 4682 7522 (SUMO Report 16493)

Harlton, Burnt Farm
TL 3861 5245 (BA Report 1236)

Histon, Buxhall Farm
TL 4415 6432 (OAE Report 2289)

Isleham, Beck Road
Magnitude Survey

Isleham, 72 West Street
TL 6381 7412 (OAE Report 2338)

Manea, Fodder Fen Road
TL 4794 9118 (PCA Report 13944)

March, Elliot Road
TL 4051 9713 (BA Report 1220)

March, 327 Norwood Road
TL 4082 9741 (ULAS Report 2019-042)

March, West Fen Farm
TL 5365 2983 (OAE Report 2287)

Melbourn, 36 New Road
TL 3860 4410 (OAE Report 2323)

Mepal, Land off Brick Lane
TL 4414 8050 (OAE Report 2359)

St Ives, Houghton Road, The How
TL 3028 7192 (HN Report 1159)

Soham, 109 Mereside
TL 5867 7380 (WA Report 321)

Sutton, Ely Road
TL 4520 7923 (AAL Report 2019/086)

Sutton, Mepal Reservoir
TL 4055 8181 (PHOENIX Report)

Whittlesey, Churchfield Livery
TL 2423 9677 (PCA Report 13684)

Wicken, land south of 1 to 7 Old School Lane, Upware
TL 5376 7004 (OAE report 2386)

Willingham, 168 Rampton Road
TL 4099 6935 (HN Report 1189)

Willingham, 168 Rampton Road (west)
TL 4099 6935 (AES Report)

Willingham, Shepherds Court
TL 4096 7009 (AS Report 5860)

Wisbech St Mary, Somerset Farm
TF 3754 0459 (HA Report)

Peterborough

Barnack, land east of Station Road
TF 0843 0550 (OAE Report 2353)

Central, Bridge Street Former Police Station
TL 1931 9825 (IAC Report)

Fengate, rear of 83 Oxney Road
TF 2127 0057 (MAS Report MAS/557/19)

Fengate, Masteroast Factory, Plantation House, Newark Road
TL 2139 9896 (IAC Report)

Newborough, Guntons Road
TF 2023 0559 (OAE Report 2306)

