UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Corner House, Raunds Road, Keyston, Cambridgeshire

NGR TL 0444 7542

Andrew McLeish

ULAS Report No 2019-085
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Site Name: An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Corner House, Raunds Keyston, Cambridgeshire

Grid Ref: NGR: TL 0444 7542

Author: Andrew McLeish

Client: Mr C Fone

Planning Ref. 18/01832/FUL

ULAS Report Number: 2019-085

Accession Number: ECB5815

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OASIS RECORD

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Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Corner House, Raunds Road, Keyston, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on land on Corner House, off Raunds Road, Keyston, Cambridgeshire by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in June 2019. The trenches were excavated to target area affected by the planed building works. Trenched revealed heavy modern ground disturbance to the east of the site and the remains of medieval ridge and furrow in trenches one and three to the west of the site along with further modern ground disturbance.
Project dates	Start: 18-06-2019 End: 21-06-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5815 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE BYTHORN AND KEYSTON Land at Corner House, Raunds Road, Keyston, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	PE28 ORH
Study area	831 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 0444 7542 52.366475246301 -0.465920276599 52 21 59 N 000 27 57 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	52
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52m Max: 53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	ULAS

Project director/manager	Vicki Score
Project supervisor	Claire LaCombe
Project supervisor	Andy McLeish
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr C Fone

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Corner House, Raunds Road, Keyston, Cambridgeshire

Andrew McLeish

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on land on Corner House, Raunds Road, Keyston, Cambridgeshire by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in June 2019. Three trenches were excavated to target areas affected by the proposed development. Trenching revealed heavy modern ground disturbance to the east of the site and the remains of medieval ridge and furrow in trenches one and three to the west of the site along with further modern ground disturbance.

The site archive will be held with Cambridgeshire County Council Archives facility, under the accession code: ECB5815

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document forms the report for trial trenching at Corner House, Raunds Road, Keyston, Cambridgeshire, (NGR TL 0444 7542) (Figs 1-3) for Mr C Fone. It details the programme of archaeological trial trenching that was undertaken between 18th to the 21st of June 2019 and follows the strategy of work set out in the Written Scheme for Investigation (WSI; ULAS 2019).

The proposed construction is for a single bungalow and associated landscaping and access (18/01832/FUL). The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team as advisors to the planning authority, requested an archaeological field evaluation to identify and record any archaeological remains of significance in order to determine the impact of the proposed scheme on any buried archaeology due to the high archaeological potential of the site.
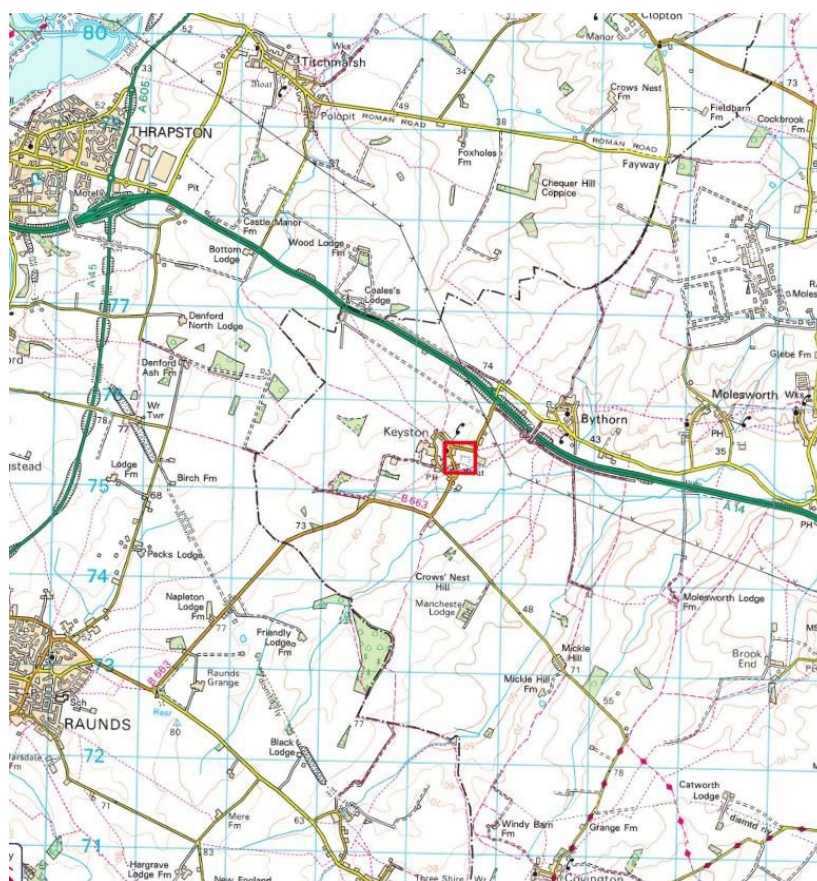
Figure 1: Location of site TL 0444 7542

Location and Geology

The historic village of Keyston lies in the parish of Bythorn and Keyston approximately 19 km west of Huntingdon, near Molesworth. The development site is situated on the eastern side of the village just off the B663 (Figs 1-2).

The site is currently grassed and contained two garages (demolished to foundations as of 18/06/2019). There are a number of trees along the boundaries. The development area is approximately 831 sqm (approx. 54m x 19m) in size, and lies at a height of 52m aOD.

The British Geological Survey identifies the bedrock geology of the area as Oxford Clay Formation overlain by pockets of glacial fluvial deposits of sand and gravel.
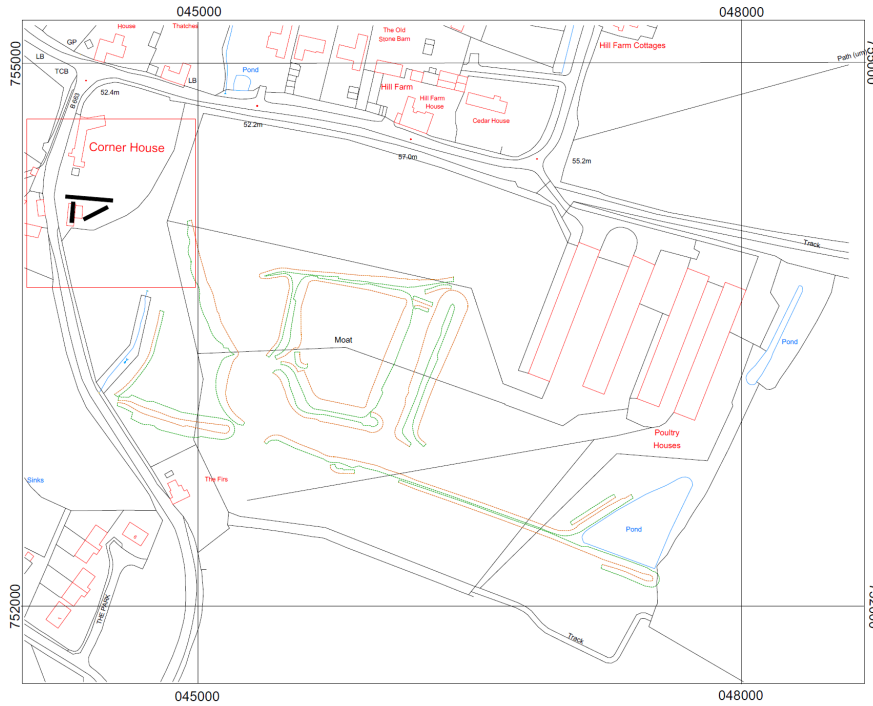
Figure 2: Location of development area within Keyston. Grid. Ref. TL 0444 7542
Plan provided by client.
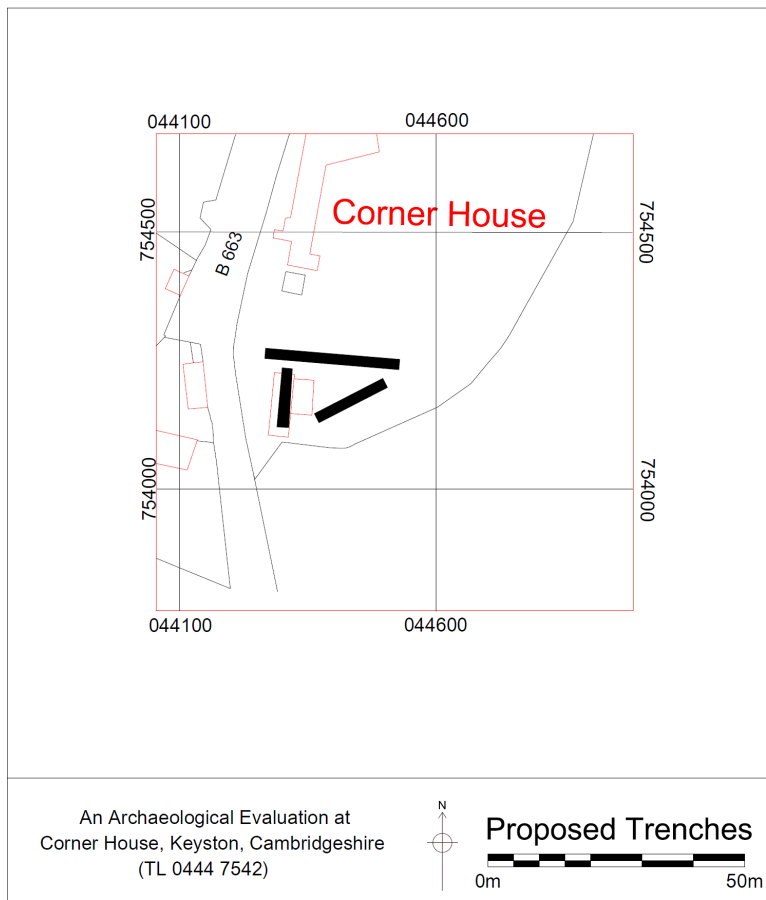
Figure 3: Location of trenches over proposed development area. Grid. Ref. TL 0444 7542
Plan provided by client.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies on the east side of the village and the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies it as lying within an area of high archaeological potential (Figs 4-5. Previous archaeological work in the area includes an aerial photograph assessment and evaluation for Molesworth Wind Farm north of the A14 (HER Ref. **ECB356, ECB370**). The aerial photographs identified ditched enclosures, trackways, pits and medieval field systems within the development area and medieval settlement features, field systems, undated ditches, pits, enclosures and modern military features outside of the development area. The archaeological evaluation targeted features previously identified through cropmarks and geophysics (**ECB3562**, **ECB2565**), however, only a single linear ditch was uncovered possibly dating to the Roman period.

A watching brief at Loop Road to the west of the village (**ECB109**) found no features or artefacts and an evaluation at Hill Farm, Tollbar Lane just to the north-east (**ECB110**) found cut and structural features, mostly of post-medieval date along with evidence for sand quarrying and possible farmyard structures. An earthwork survey of the remains of Keyston Manor immediately to the east was undertaken in the 1970s (**ECB1769**)

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies a number of archaeological sites in the area (Figs 4-5).

The only prehistoric activity in the area is a find of a Neolithic axe (CHER Ref: 0305) south-west of the village. There are also two undated cropmarks (0304, 11025) outside the village.

Keyston was named in Domesday as *Chetelestan* (Williams et al 1992) and was known as *Keston* by the 13th century and Keyston by the 16th century. Evidence for medieval settlement and agricultural is visible in the form of earthworks and ridge and furrow (**MCB19175**). There are further earthworks possibly medieval - post-medieval house platforms and hollows in the north-west of the village. (**11650**) and medieval finds are recorded to the east (**10821**). Archaeological investigations to the north-east of the proposed development area, opposite the moated site, revealed evidence of the post-medieval development of the village (**CB15475**) probably related to the quarrying of sand on the site.

The 13th century Grade I Listed Saint John the Baptist's Church (10566, DCB3100) and lies to the west of the site and was restored and the spire possibly rebuilt in the 19th century. There is also a medieval gravestone (0310).

Immediately east of the site is the Scheduled site of the Old Manor House (National Heritage List for England reference **1006824**, **00311**). This comprises a moat and escarpment for the former manor house of the Earls of Essex, surrounded by other earthworks representing terraces, gardens and fishponds. The manor house was described in 1589 as newly built (although it may have replaced an earlier medieval property) and was said to be in good and sufficient repair; it was occupied continuously until the early 19th when it was pulled down. Fragments of probable worked stone have been noted in the area and it appears likely that the B663 was re-routed at the time of the construction of moated site affecting the layout of the village.

To the north of the village are the Scheduled earthwork remains of two postmills (0301) in a field that were formerly part of Middle Glebe Field. Post mills were the form of windmills in

the medieval period in which the wooden superstructure rotated about a central vertical post. The central post was mounted on cross timbers which were stabilised by being set into a mound. While the wooden superstructures no longer survive, the mounds, which supported their foundations, are preserved as substantial earthworks surrounded by ditches. The mill mounds, which are situated on the northern side of the ancient Keyston to Titchmarsh trackway, overlie ridge and furrow cultivation remains and are of medieval or post-medieval origin.

Within the village are a number of post-medieval structures. These included Grade II listed buildings such as Manor Farm (**DCB2462**) – a largely modern building that incorporates some 17th century earlier walling, Hill Farmhouse (**DCB2460**) dating from the late or early 18th century, the early 19th century Mulberries and associated Garden Wall (**DCB2461**), Thatches Cottage, possibly 17th century with later alterations (**DCB3368**), The Stone House, formally two cottages dating to the 17th century (**DCB4052**), the Bakehouse of possible 17th century date (**DCB3606**) and a K6 Telephone Kiosk (**DCB2476**).

Other buildings on the HER include Keyston Villa dated to 1885 (**MCB26660**), the nearby site of Elm Cottage, dated 1885 and no longer extant (**MCB26659**) the White Horse Inn dated to 1901, now a public house called The Pheasant (**MCB26661**); a blacksmiths workshop (**MCB26662**), a former school dated to 1901 (**MCB26663**), The Old Rectory dated to 1901 (**MCB26664**) an undated Dovecote in a farmyard (**0307**) and a milestone to the south of the village (**MCB18032**). The 1st edition OS map (1889) shows the site much as it is today, with the same boundaries.
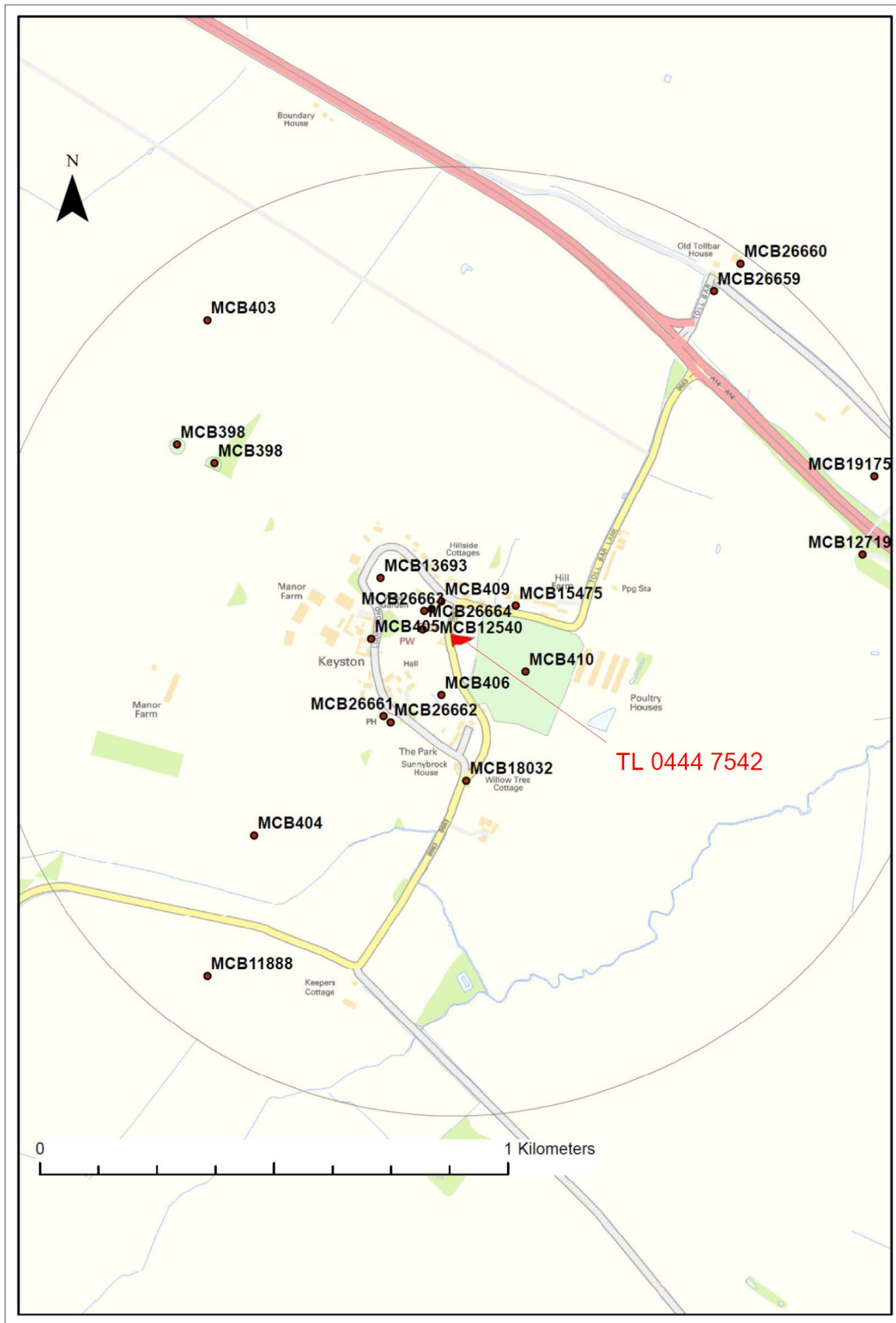
Figure 4: Cambridgeshire HER map with area of site highlighted in red.
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)

Figure 5: Cambridgeshire HER map with listed buildings in the vicinity. Area of site highlighted in red.
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.
- To recover artefacts and eco-facts to compare with other assemblages and results
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Research Objectives

While the nature, extent and quality of archaeological remains within the areas of investigation for the project remain unknown until archaeological work is undertaken, it is possible to determine some initial objectives derived from Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2014).

The site's location close to the site of the old manor house and the church, as well as evidence form previous excavations suggests that there is potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval period onwards. The evaluation therefore has the potential to contribute to the following research aims:

Medieval Rural Settlement

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?

- Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?

- How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes?

- What is the relationship between rural and urban sites?

- Progress in dating the origins of greens and green-side settlements needs to be reviewed. Are there regional variations?

- A regional study of moated sites is needed, incorporating excavated, documentary and cartographic evidence.

- How can the classification of moated and non-moated manorial states be improved?

- How did the medieval manor and manorial estates develop from the Anglo-Saxon period? And, what was the impact of the Danelaw?

- How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas?

- Can we clarify further the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage, especially within zone of dispersed settlement?

Post-Medieval Landscape

There is huge potential for further research into topics such as field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways or parks and gardens, in particular utilising historic maps and documents. The use of NMP transcriptions and interpretations for researching settlement might be taken further, for example where it has added significant new information to previously surveyed earthwork sites, or has identified physical evidence for sites which were previously known only from documents or surface/ metal-detected finds.

These research aims have been identified based on the current state of knowledge within the area of the scheme. The research aims will be re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.

Methodology

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2014a) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (rev. 2014b). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for exploratory trial trenching* prepared by Vicki Score.

The HER data was obtained and used to provide historic background for the work (Fig. 3 & 4)

Prior to any machining general photographs of the site areas were taken. The programme of work consisted of the excavation of three trenches measuring;

- Trench 1: 16m x 1.6m
- Trench 2: 23m x 1.6m
- Trench 3: 10m x 1.6m

The trenches were distributed to provide adequate coverage of the proposed development area. Trench 1 had to be slightly repositioned due to surface obstructions and Trench 3 had to be shortened from its intended length of 25m to allow sufficient clear ground space for the tracked excavator to work effectively.

Excavation was carried out with a Kybota 3 ton mini digger with fitted with 1.2m flat bladed ditching bucket to expose the underlying strata. Topsoil and overburden were removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The trenches were excavated down to the top of natural undisturbed ground. All excavation by machine was undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation.

The artefact contents of the plough soil and any lower soil horizons were examined as part of the evaluation and the field data quantified and spatially illustrated within the report. The plough soil and topsoil in each trench was scanned by metal detector (set to include all metal

types) to aid the recovery of artefacts. In addition 60 litres of topsoil and subsoil were sieved from each end of the trenches.

The ULAS recording manual was used as a guide for all recording. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relative spot heights were taken as appropriate. The longitudinal faces of Trenches 1 and 3 trench were recorded. Trench locations and features were recorded by GPS rover and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches were then backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation

The site was visited by Kerry Hopper (Cambridgeshire county council planning archaeologist) on 19th of June 2019.

Results

The artefact contents of the ploughsoil/topsoil and any lower soil horizons/subsoil had been examined as part of the evaluation and the field data quantified and spatially recorded. In Trench 1 a scatter of disarticulated animal bone fragments were recovered from both the topsoil (1) and subsoil horizon (2).

The topsoil (11) of Trench 3 contained a single pottery sherd post-medieval/modern courseware jar and single sherd from modern stoneware jar.

In Trench 2, three joining body sherds from a Brill Boarstall type ware jug dating *c.*1250-1400 were recovered from topsoil (28).

The ploughsoil and topsoil in each trench were scanned by metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts. No artefacts were found during the metal detector survey. The details of all excavated trenches are presented below in Table 1.

Table 1: Trench Description

| Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Min depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Width (m)	Total area (m^2)	Natural geology	Notes
1	North East – South West	15	0.65	0.97	1.6	24	Mid orange brown sand & gravel with dense blue grey clay patches.	Alignment altered slightly to avoid surface obstruction.
2	North - South	10	0.46	0.98	1.6	16	As for T1.	Made ground, heavily disturbed by modern pitting.
3	East -West	23	0.6	1.2	1.6	36.8	As for T1.	Eastern side showing edges of disturbed ground found in trench two.
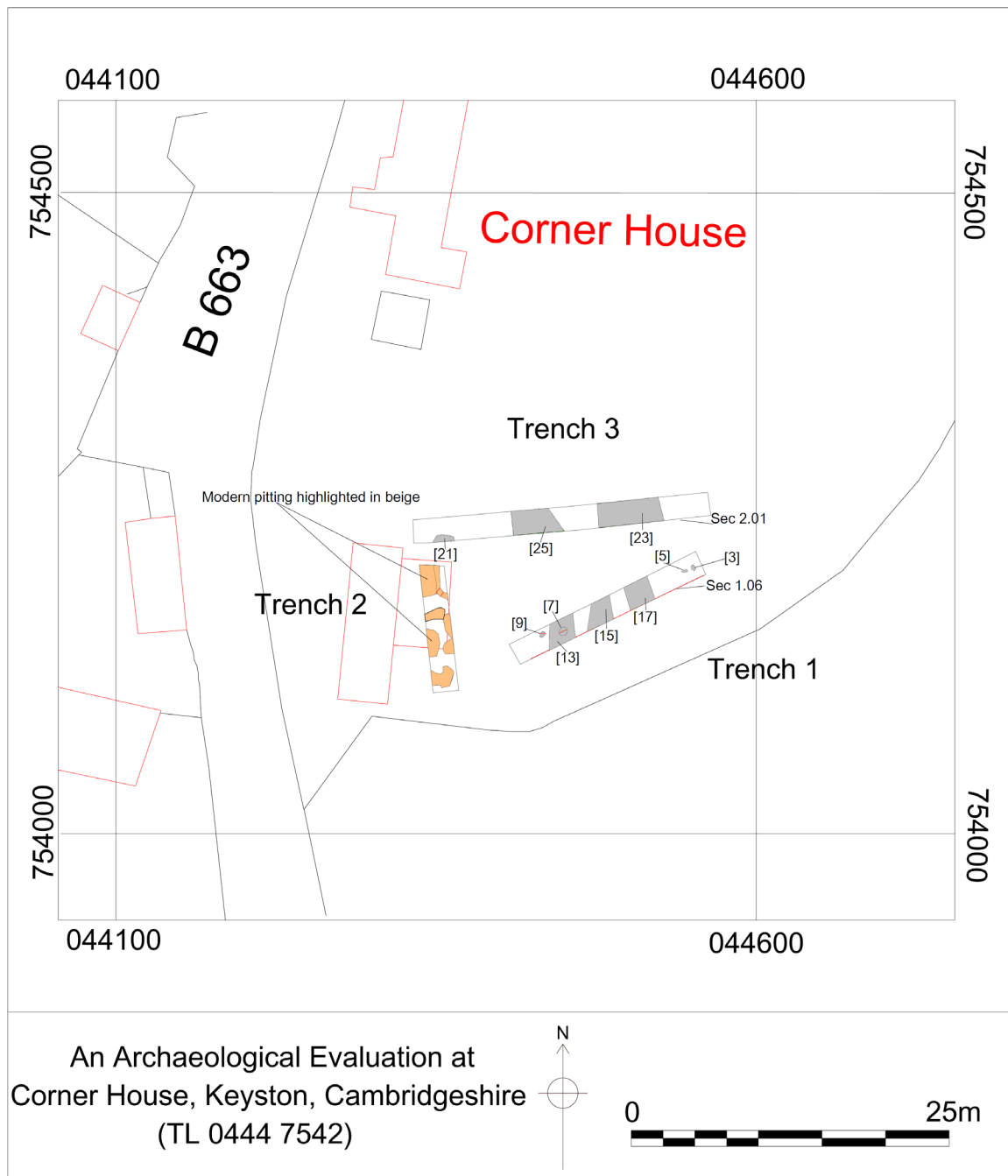
Figure 6: Plan of trenches containing features. (Medieval furrows in grey, modern pitting in beige.)

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the southern edge of the development area on a north east – south west orientation (Fig. 6). Between the topsoil and subsoil was deposit (12) a modern layer of rubble presumably for ground levelling or consolidation which was also visible in Trench 3 (Figs 10-11). The trench also contained the remains of three medieval furrows [13], [15] and [17], two modern postholes [3] and [5] at its western end and two pits [7] and [9] containing modern animal remains towards its eastern end (Fig. 7). The smaller features were all investigated and a hand dug slot was put across furrow [13]. Postholes [3] (0.6m long by 0.34m wide by 0.09m deep) and [5] (contained a loose dark grey brown sandy loam fill and post hole [5] contained the remains of a modern fence post (Fig. 8). Pit [7] was a 1.2m diameter sub square pit which was dug 0.12m deep into the deposit (14) - the fill of furrow [13]. It contained a partly articulated animal burial (sheep) (Fig. 9). The condition (and the smell) of the bone was strongly indicative of a modern animal burial most likely buried at a similar time to [9].

Pit [9] was a small oval pit (0.66m long by 0.44m wide by 0.16m deep) and contained the disarticulated remains of a second sheep. Visible in the northern section of the trench was the remains of the cut for this feature cutting through the subsoil from the topsoil demonstrating (along with the bone preservation) that the feature is modern (Fig. 10).

Figure 7: Trench 1 looking east. Note groundwater seepage into features across the trench.

Figure 8: Modern postholes [3] & [5].

Figure 9: Modern animal burial in pit [7]

Figure 10: Pit [9] after removal of fill (10). Remains of cut visible in the section.
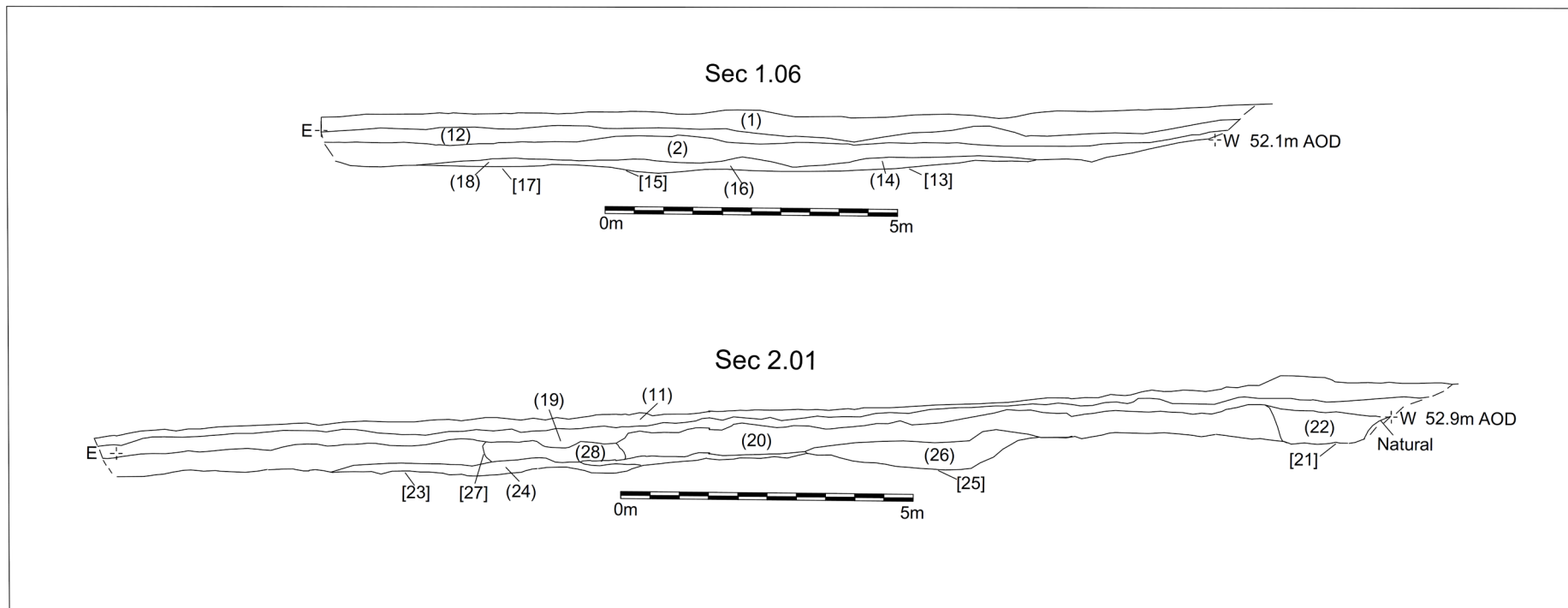
Figure 11: North facing section 1.06 of Trench 1 and north facing section 2.01 of Trench 3

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located on a north south orientation and covered part of the footprint of some recently demolished modern garages (Fig. 6). It has been heavily disturbed and contained a number of features thought to be associated with modern gardening activity (Fig. 12).

Six of the features were dug into by hand to test depth and date and all of them contained loose modern ashy fills which is most likely waste from coal fires. Two of the features were found to contain asbestos tile fragments and excavation was immediately stopped and the holes backfilled (Fig. 13). Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil (28).

Figure 12: Trench two, looking south showing disturbance from modern features.

Figure 13: Selection of modern features investigated in Trench 2, bottom right photo shows feature stopped due to presence of suspected asbestos.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located on the northern edge of the area on an east – west alignment (Fig. 6). Between the topsoil and subsoil was rubble deposit (19) which is a continuation of deposit (12) found in Trench 1. It contained two medieval furrows [23] and [25] (a continuation of two of the furrows exposed in Trench 1) on its eastern side and a partly exposed modern garden waste pit [21] (Fig. 14). On its western side in addition to a modern tree bowl [27] recorded in section.

Figure 14: Modern pit [21] in trench three.

The Post Roman Ceramic Finds

Deborah Sawday

The Ceramic Finds

Methodology

The pottery was examined under an x20 binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to current guidelines (MPRG 1998, MPRG 2016) and the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999, Sawday 2009) and the Cambridgeshire Post-Roman Pottery Fabric Series.

Results

The results are shown below (Table 2).

Table 2. The pottery by context, fabric/ware, sherd number, weight (grams), and vessel count

Context	Fabric/ware	No	Gr	Vessel count	Comments
(11)	Coarse ware	1		1	Base slipped and glazed internally, firing a blackish brown under the glaze. Possibly a jar or pancheon, pale buff body with white clay and sparse Fe and grog inclusions – post medieval/modern.
(11)	Stoneware	8	393	1	Profile modern stoneware jar, Cambridgeshire fabric ENGS.
(28)	Brill Boarstall type ware	3	17	1	Joining body sherds from a jug, the buff body is decorated with an iron rich strip and iron rich slip, the whole firing reddish brown and greenish yellow under the glaze. Cambridgeshire fabric BRIL. Identical to fabric BR2, in the ULAS reference collection, which was examined by M. Mellor and thought to be related to fabric types AW or AM at Oxford, and dated c.1250-1400.

Animal Bone

William Johnson

Results

Two associated bone groups were recovered by hand during excavation, one from context (8), the other from (10). Both represented single partial sheep burials (distinction between sheep/goat remains was based on Halstead and Collins 2002). No dating was available for the contexts, however, the size of the bones, combined with the excellent preservation suggests these were most likely modern. Other remains were present and included a chicken femur from (1) and cattle and sheep remains from (2).

Table 3 Catalogue of hand collected bone

Context	Taxa	Element	Fragments	Side	Notes
1	Chicken	Femur	1	Right	
1	Indet	Long bone	1		
2	Cattle	Metatarsal	1	Right	Distal fused
2	Cattle	Mandible	1	Left	P3,P4,M1,M2,M3, periosteal growth beneath M1
2	Cattle	Radius/Ulna	1	Left	Distal fusing
2	Cattle	Tibia	1	Right	Proximal unfused
2	Sheep	Mandible	1	Left	dp2,dp3,dp4, M1, M2 erupting
2	Indet	Indet	2		Fragments

Table 4 Associated Group from (8)

Context	Taxa	Element	Fragments	Side	Notes
8	Sheep	Cranium	19		Includes fragments of: Frontals, occipital, parietal, temporals, left zygomatic
8	Sheep	Maxilla	1	Left	P3, P4, M1, M2, M3 erupting
8	Sheep	Maxilla	1	Right	P3, P4, M1, M2
8	Sheep	Mandible	1	Right	I, dp2, dp3, dp4, M1, M2 erupting

8	Sheep	Mandible	2	Left	Ix3, dp2, dp3, dp4, M1, M2 erupting
8	Sheep	Hyoid	2		
8	Sheep	Cervical vertebrae	6		All complete, includes atlas, axis, bodies unfused
8	Sheep	Thoracic vertebrae	11		Eight vertebrae present, bodies unfused
8	Sheep	Lumbar vertebrae	5		All complete, bodies unfused
8	Sheep	Sacral vertebra	1		
8	Sheep	Ribs	27		Includes 11 rib heads
8	Sheep	Pelvis	1		Fragment
8	Sheep	Femur	2	Left	Fully unfused, distal epiphysis present
8	Sheep	Femur	1	Right	Distal epiphysis
8	Sheep	Tibia	1	Left	Proximal epiphysis
8	Sheep	Tibia	3	Right	Fully unfused, both epiphyses present
8	Sheep	Astragalus	1	Right	Complete
8	Sheep	Naviculo-cuboid	1	Right	Complete

Table 5 associated Bone Group from (10)

Context	Taxa	Element	Fragments	Side	Notes
10	Sheep	Thoracic vertebrae	13		Represents nine vertebrae, bodies fused
10	Sheep	Lumbar vertebrae	6		Complete, bodies fused
10	Sheep	Sacral vertebra	2		S1, S3, S4 present
10	Sheep	Ribs	33		Includes 18 rib heads
10	Sheep	Scapula	1	Left	Butchery: multiple parallel cut marks encircling neck

10	Sheep	Femur	1		Left	Fully fused
10	Sheep	Tibia	1		Right	Fully fused
10	Sheep	Astragalus	1		Right	Complete
10	Sheep	Calcaneum	1		Right	Complete
10	Sheep	Pelvis	1		Right	Ilium fragment
10	Sheep	Pelvis	1		Left	Ilium fragment
10	Sheep	Ossified cartilage	5			Fragments

Environmental Evidence

Adam Santer

Introduction

Three samples (numbered 1-3) were taken for the analysis of charred plant remains. Sample 1 was taken from a deposit within a layer of topsoil (11), and samples 2 and 3 were taken from the fills (8) and (10) of pits [7] and [9] respectively. No dating was available for the contexts. The results of the analysis are presented here along with a discussion on what can potentially be learned about diet and environment at the site.

Methodology

The samples consisted of a mostly mid-orange brown sand and were processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were sorted for plant remains and other artefacts under an x10-40 stereo microscope. The heavy residues were only scanned for artefacts.

Results

No charred plant remains were found in any of the samples. Modern rootlets were abundant in all samples indicating heavy disturbance to the contexts through bioturbation. Sample 1 was abundant in egg shell fragments and small mammal bones. A small number of mollusc shells were found in samples 1 and 3.

Conclusion and statement of potential

The egg shell recovered from sample 1, likely represents modern composting. Due to the small sample size and lack of plant remains found in the samples it was not possible to learn anything further about diet and environment at the site. Further work at the site is not recommended.

Archiving

Due to the lack of charred plant remains and the fact that the egg shell and animal bones were likely modern, the material was not retained for archive.

Discussion and Conclusion

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 18th to 21st June 2019 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Mr C Fone in advance of a residential development. Three trenches were excavated to provide a representational sample (10%) of the footprint of the development area. Evidence of a previously unrecorded medieval ridge and furrow field system was identified in two of the trenches located on east side along with considerable modern ground disturbance within a trench positioned in the western half of the development.

Archive and publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

The archive will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Council archive facility following the gaining of the transfer title.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr C Fone for his help and co-operation on site. The machining was carried out by Mark Truslow of R.G.D building services. The project was managed by Tim Higgins. The fieldwork was carried out by the author and Claire LaCombe. The medieval pottery and other ceramic remains were identified by Deborah Sawday. Analysis of the animal bone was undertaken by William Johnson and environmental samples by Adam Santer. The work was monitored for CCCH by Kerry Hopper.

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Appendix 1 local HER monument data.

HER REF	Name	Mon Type	Date_
MCB11888	Cropmarks, SW of Keyston	SITE	Unknown
MCB12540	Saint John the Baptist's Church, Keyston	CHURCH; COFFIN; FONT; CHANCEL; NAVE; TOWER; WINDOW; TRANSEPT	Medieval to Modern
MCB12719	Medieval finds, Bythorn	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MCB13693	House platform, Keyston	HOUSE PLATFORM?	Medieval to 19th century
MCB403	Site, NE of Keyston	SITE	Unknown
MCB404	Neolithic axe, Keyston	FINDSPOT	Neolithic
MCB405	Manor Farm, Keyston	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval
MCB406	Dovecote, Keyston	DOVECOTE	Post Medieval
MCB409	Medieval gravestone, Keyston	GRAVESTONE	Medieval
MCB410	Site of old manor house at Keyston	MOAT; FISHPOND; MANOR HOUSE; GARDEN; EARTHWORK; RIDGE AND FURROW; HOUSE PLATFORM	Post Medieval
MCB398	Post mills, Bythorn	POST MILL	Medieval to 19th century
MCB398	Post mills, Bythorn	POST MILL	Medieval to 19th century
MCB15475	Post-medieval remains at Hill Farm, Keyston	QUARRY	Post Medieval
MCB18032	Milestone, Willow Tree Cottage, Keyston	MILESTONE	Post Medieval
MCB19175	Complex of medieval ridge and furrow, south of the A14	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MCB26659	Elm Cottage, Keyston	HOUSE	19th century
MCB26660	Keyston Villa, Keyston	HOUSE	19th century
MCB26661	White Horse Inn, Keyston	PUBLIC HOUSE	19th century to 20th century
MCB26662	Blacksmiths workshop, Keyston	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	19th century to 20th century
MCB26664	The Old Rectory, Keyston	VICARAGE	19th century to 20th century
MCB26663	School, Keyston	SCHOOL	19th century to 20th century

HER Ref	Name	Grade
DCB2460	Hill Farmhouse	II
DCB2461	The Mulberries and Garden Wall to South	II
DCB2462	Manor Farmhouse	II
DCB2476	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II
DCB3100	Parish Church of St John the Baptist	I
DCB3368	Thatches	II
DCB3606	Bakehouse circa 4 metres West of Thatches	II
DCB4052	The Stone House	II

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