

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FROM THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM

These notes include archaeological discoveries reported during 1997, and a few earlier finds. The assistance of several informants is gratefully acknowledged. More detailed information on sites investigated by BCMAS will be found in J.Parkhouse's report on fieldwork in South Midlands Archaeology 28, 1998 as will a fuller account of the Eton Rowing Lake excavation. The accounts of work on the Maidenhead-Windsor Flood Relief Scheme are based on an OAU post-excavation assessment report. All the air photographs referred to in this year's Notes, unless otherwise stated, are by BCMAS. Information from the Milton Keynes Council area has been kindly supplied by Mr Brian Giggins.

The compiler would be pleased to learn of any errors or omissions. Findspots are recorded under civil parish. Some selection of material has been necessary: single struck flakes for instance have not been recorded, nor single Roman coin finds, nor field scatters of medieval pottery unless of sufficient quantity to indicate settlement. Bracketed numbers indicate that the material is with the County Museum (BCM). The County Museum Archaeological Group is abbreviated CMAG and Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeological Service as BCMAS. Abbreviated grid references have unfortunately had to be given for several sites in order to reduce the risk of looting. The use of these Notes as a guide for metal detecting inhibits future publication of information, something that is in nobody's long-term interest.

Jonathan Parkhouse

PREHISTORIC

Aylesbury

SP 80 12

An evaluation of a 6.6 ha site at Ellen Road was carried out by A Hunn of BCMAS for Bruton Knowles/ Buckinghamshire County Council. Trial trenching demonstrated the presence of a number

of cut features, mainly ditches and pits. Only minimal dating evidence was retrieved. It is considered that the greater part of the features were related to former agricultural field boundaries, many of which appear to date from the first millennium BC. It is likely that several phases of boundary were represented. There was also evidence for probable small-scale activity during the Neolithic period. Finds of later material were almost entirely unstratified. (1998.115)

"Buckingham area"

A hoard of thirty eight Iron Age gold staters was discovered by Messrs D Shelley, D Croucher and P Hampton whilst metal detecting. The hoard consisted of fifteen British LB (Whaddon Chase) types and twenty-three British QB (Remic or "triple-tailed horse") types, indicating deposition in the mid first century BC. There was no evidence of other features contemporary with the hoard, although a small Romano-British site was noted in another part of the same field. The hoard, which was discovered a few days before new Treasure legislation came into force, was subsequently declared Treasure Trove, at the last jury inquest to be held in the County under the old Treasure Trove legislation.

Chalfont St Peter

SP 9690 9117

Mrs C Redpath reported the discovery of several struck flints from her garden at Woodland Cottage, Jordans including four definite and eleven possible flakes, apparently struck with a hard hammer and possibly early Bronze Age.

Cheddington

SP 919 614

Pottery found at Southend Hill by Mr D Went of English Heritage included two flint-gritted sherds, one shell-tempered, one quartz-tempered, one grog-tempered (all prehistoric) as well as one possible sherd of Romano-British grey ware and two undatable sherds, just above lynchets at the side of the hill fort. Fragments of two blade cores and a flint flake were noted on spreads of subsoil at the top of the hillfort banks.

Hand-dug trenching was undertaken in advance of a small extension to the Village Hall, situated on the extrapolated circuit of the outer defences of Cholesbury Hillfort on its southern side. No archaeological features were present. On the basis of these and other recent observations it is thought unlikely that there was an outer line of defences here.

Subsequently a watching brief was undertaken within the hillfort at "Overburnts" as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent, granted for the construction of loose boxes. Two possible hearths, one evidently associated with ironworking, were exposed at the base of the excavations. There were no surviving finds to determine the date of the hearths, but the possibility that they may be Iron Age cannot be ruled out. (1998.116)

A third season of excavation by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on the site of the *Eton Rowing Lake* took place under the direction of T Allen. For details see *South Midlands Archaeology*. The brief summary below, which is abstracted from an interim report by T Allen and K Welsh, uses the excavator's area codes. In Area 6, another 0.45 ha was stripped to examine further the Neolithic midden investigated in 1996; about 18% has now been investigated. The additional work recovered some 12000 struck flints, 3000 sherds and 800 fragments of animal bone. At least 200 early Neolithic plain ware bowls are now represented. Analysis of wear/damage patterns on the flint show a variety of activities represented (cutting, whittling, scraping, boring) and further study may indicate spatial patterning of activities. In Area 16 (0.82 ha), treeholes containing early Neolithic flint were recorded on the gravel terrace, and features containing plain bowl and Peterborough ware. A cropmark ring ditch was shown to be early Bronze Age; there was a crouched inhumation cut into the ditch and another in a shallow pit just outside the ring ditch. It was not clear whether a four-post structure within the ring-ditch was contemporary or a later structure. Burnt mounds were found over a distance of some 100m along the edge of the gravel terrace and extending on to the floodplain. Migration of the active channel during the Iron Age was demonstrated. The major feature was a rectangular enclosure originating in the later Mid-

dle Iron Age and continuing into the Roman period. There was some evidence for buildings on the interior, but the absence of features over much of the interior, and the depth of the enclosure ditches, may indicate that stock control was one of the functions of the enclosure. A substantial number of decorated Iron Age vessels may be indicative of the site's status. During the Romano-British occupation, which lasted until at least the end of the third century AD, the ditches were gradually replaced by smaller parallel ditches. There were no clear Roman buildings, but numerous pits with occupation debris and five stone-lined wells were present. In Area 11 (0.55 ha) a sequence of alluvial deposits within a palaeo-channel was examined, recovering evidence for a burnt mound deposit, as well as underlying reedswamp deposits of early post-glacial date. Area EX3 (0.58 ha) revealed two clusters of struck flints, one containing over 1000 items, and the remains of a probable beaver lodge or dam at the edge of the former Thames channel. Investigation of a length of 165m of the Northern Access Road showed that the road corridor was crossed by several ditches corresponding to cropmarks of a late Bronze Age enclosure system visible on this part of the gravel terrace. A watching brief on the Former Thames Channel recorded isolated finds of human and animal bone, pottery, struck flints and wooden objects. Three human skulls appear to have been deliberately placed deposits. A possible wooden (?Bronze Age) channel revetment was found, on the opposite side of the channel to a burnt mound, and a rectangular hearth, thought to be contemporary with the Neolithic bankside. Radiocarbon determinations on the timber structures and other wooden features investigated in 1995 and 1996 indicated the probability that one bridge/jetty was middle Bronze Age, four Early Iron Age, and one Middle Iron Age; the wooden ard found in 1996 is likely to be Late Bronze Age. The next season of excavation is likely to be in 2000 or 2001.

A further season of excavation was undertaken west of Lake End Road by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in advance of work on the Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme. The site, of 4.9 ha, was separated from the area examined in 1996 by the line of Lake End Road.

Evidence for early Neolithic activity was recovered in the form of an assemblage of c. 650 sherds of pottery including vessels in plain bowl tradition and c. 920 worked flints from a shallow hollow some 20m x 7m, cut by a small pit containing a dense concentration of early Neolithic pottery. These features were of similar character and date to the "middens" recorded on the Eton Rowing Lake sites.

A large assemblage of late Neolithic Peterborough Ware, including some complete profiles and probably representing c50-100 vessels, was recovered from nine pits, along with quantities of hazelnut shell.

A segmented ditch produced the greater part of a middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn, whilst another ditch yielded an arrowhead of Bronze Age type; other ditches, probably field ditches, were provisionally dated to the same period on the basis of their common alignment.

No evidence was found for a possible "banjo" enclosure noted earlier as a cropmark; however evidence for early Iron Age activity included a cluster of pits and postholes containing a large pottery assemblage, and a system of field ditches laid out at intervals of around 59.4m was probably of similar date. Two of the boundaries corresponded closely with post-medieval boundaries, indicating elements of continuity in the landscape over a long period. One of the boundaries consisted of a parallel pair of trackway ditches, also recorded c550m further north at the M4 Motorway Diversion site, Taplow. The ditches at the eastern end of the site produced groups of late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery, suggesting superimposition of a settlement enclosure in C1 AD. Reorganisation of boundaries took place from early C2, and activity continued in the C3 and C4. Some 70 large Saxon pits, mainly of C7-C9 date, produced evidence for a range of craft activities, in the form of bone combs, an antler comb handle, loomweights, bronze and bone pins, ironwork, slag, vessel and window glass and a crucible fragment, as well as typically mid-Saxon imports including Rhenish lava and pottery (including Tating Ware) and French pottery. Taken with the mid-Saxon pits recorded in 1996, the distribution of these features covers some 4ha, and the nature of the material culture, which includes one of the largest imported assemblages outside the *wics*, suggests a site of some status, which in the ab-

sence of corroborating evidence for monastic associations is provisionally interpreted as a possible *villa regalis*. There were also a few artefacts of potentially late Saxon (C10/C11) date.

Ellesborough SP 860 052

Six flint flakes of probable Neolithic/Bronze Age date were found by Mr ER Kendrick whilst digging postholes c.1995 (1998.75).

Great and Little Kimble SP 822 086

A possible Mesolithic blade and a Neolithic flake were picked up by Mr E Kendrick (1998.72.1-2)

Halton SP 8885 0785

A fragment of possibly Mesolithic blade core was found on a footpath in Wendover Wood by Mr A Hunn.

Hulcott SP 847 172

A number of ditches and pits of mid and late Iron Age date, and possibly also of late Bronze Age date, were recorded by Network Archaeology during initial stages of construction of the Aylesbury-Steppingly gas pipeline.

Ivinghoe SP 960 162

Two short lengths of dyke, one c 65m long, the other c80m long, with banks on the downslope side, were recorded by BCMAS. They are considered to be possibly part of the Grim's Ditch complex.

Latimer

See Saxon and Medieval

Newport Pagnell SP 853 446

Geophysical survey and trial excavation was undertaken by A Chapman and P Masters of Northamptonshire Archaeology on a known cropmark site comprising several ring ditches and rectilinear enclosures, situated on land adjacent to the M1 motorway at Gayhurst Quarry. The presence of at least four round barrows was confirmed. The largest, which is being eroded by the River Great Ouse, still survives as an earthwork but trial excavation has shown that the central mound has been ploughed away. The others have all been more heavily truncated by later ploughing and only the barrow ditches and any other deeper cut features will survive.

Three rectilinear enclosures were shown to be Middle Iron Age in date. No internal features were located. Extensive areas of alluvial deposits visible on aerial photographs appear to comprise irregular and shallow, clay-filled hollows in the natural gravels, with a single minor palaeochannel system of the River Great Ouse bisecting the site from west to east.

Quarrendon SP 792 153
See Romano-British

Taplow

Two sites were excavated as part of a continuing programme by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in advance of work on the Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme.

(a) at Marsh Lane (SU 918 803) a total of 4.59 ha was examined in two areas, one of 4.59 ha to the east of Marsh Lane and a smaller area to its west. The site adjoins the Marsh Lane East site excavated in 1996. Eight definite and two probable cremations were identified, of which three produced middle Bronze Age pottery. A possible posthole building of uncertain form may also be Bronze Age. An area of Bronze Age activity was identified in the adjacent area in 1996.

(b) at the M4 Motorway Diversion site (SU 9200 7985) an area of 0.67 ha was examined, adjoining the Marsh Lane East site excavated in 1996 to the east. A trackway and associated posthole structure of first century AD date (late Iron Age/ early Romano-British) was recorded. The trackway was also recorded at Lake End Road, Dorney (*qv*)

ROMANO-BRITISH

Bierton-with-Broughton SP 837 172
Several pits, containing a sparse quantity of finds, and a possible enclosure ditch, were recorded by Network Archaeology during initial stages of construction of the Aylesbury-Steppingly gas pipeline.

"Buckingham Area"

See Prehistoric.

Ellesborough SP 844 080
A rim, base, and two body sherds were recovered

by Mr E Kendrick, adjacent to a footpath (1997.156)

Fleet Marston SP 77 17

Romano-British features were recorded by Network Archaeology during initial stages of construction of the Aylesbury-Steppingly gas pipeline. These consisted of ditches and pits and the possible robbed-out elements of a building, and extended for a distance of some 100m along the easement. Some evidence of post-medieval activity was also present. Further to the southeast, at SP 7725 1719, a section of the Roman Road north from Fleet Marston was exposed, consisting of a coarse gravel and limestone make-up and two possible side ditches. This apparently overlay an earlier cut, either a rutted surface of an earlier road or some other form of earlier activity.

Hughenden SU 871 977

See prehistoric, above.

North Marston SP 8428 3225

Two Romano-British sherds and a further three of uncertain date were found at the foot of the railway embankment by Mrs J Chaffey.

Quarrendon SP 79 15

An evaluation was undertaken at Billingsfield by AC Archaeology, in advance of a proposed housing development. Trial trenching revealed the extent of Roman occupation in the field, and located the precise course of Akeman Street. Finds from the road's side ditches confirmed a first century date for its construction. Pits (some of which appear to have been quarry pits), ditches and first century AD cremations were recorded. Some distinctly Belgic forms were noted amongst the pottery assemblage. A few sherds of Bronze Age pottery and worked flints had earlier been recovered by fieldwalking.

Quarrendon SP 79 17

An area of intercutting pits was investigated by Network Archaeology during the initial stages of construction of the Aylesbury-Steppingly gas pipeline. The site, situated on the SE facing slope of a small rise, extended for approximately 100m along the easement. Romano-British pottery and half a quernstone were recovered.

Shenley Brook End SP 829 356
A late Roman zoomorphic buckle was found by Mr G Heritage whilst metal detecting on the former Westbury Village site (1997.48.1)

Thornborough SP 731 328
Romano-British sherds were found whilst digging out a new pond; these were associated with a probable road surface, and the location is on the projected line of a known road from North Marston to Thornborough Bridge. (1997.68)

Tingewick SP 6657 3295
Twelve sherds of Romano-British pottery and five third/fourth century copper alloy coins were found by Mr D Shelley during initial stages of construction of the Tingewick Bypass.

Waddesdon SP 73 18
Ditches of a possible Romano-British field system were recorded by Network Archaeology during the initial stages of construction of the Aylesbury-Steppingly gas pipeline.

Westcott SP 72 18
Romano-British ditches were recorded at two locations by Network Archaeology during the initial stages of construction of the Aylesbury-Steppingly gas pipeline; one ditch at the first location and two, along with a sherd of colour-coated ware, at the second.

SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

Amersham SU 9566 9705
Two decorated tiles (probably from Penn; Hohler types P/22 and P/140) were found by Mr R Hoing during demolition of a wash-house to the rear of a seventeenth century house.

Amersham/ Little Missenden SU 932 997
A survey of medieval earthworks was undertaken by J Chaffey and M Wells of Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society. Traces of at least two internal buildings are visible.

Aston Clinton SP 88 10
A tenth-century strap end with zoomorphic decoration was found by Mr Tom Clark in 1996 close to the Icknield Way.

Aston Sandford SP 775 066
A possible pillow mound, D-shaped and measuring approximately 14 × 10m × 1m high was noted by Ms V Kempster at Hill Ground Farm in 1996; the mound appeared to be superimposed on ridge and furrow.

Bierton with Broughton SP 8443 1395
A possible house platform or close south of Brook Farm was noted on aerial photographs.

Boarstall SP 62 14
Metal detecting and surface finds collection by Mr L Rees recovered large quantities of pottery from the known kiln sites and a variety of metalwork, mainly of medieval and later date but also including a first century AD Nauheim derivative copper alloy bow-brooch and part of a zoomorphic penannular brooch, possibly of late Romano-British or Viking date.
Elsewhere, a quantity of Romano-British pottery and tile was reported by Mr T Clark.

Castlethorpe SP 800 497
A watching brief was carried out by A Thorne of Northamptonshire Archaeology during the construction of new playing fields on former allotment gardens lying immediately to the north of the earthworks of the motte and bailey castle. Topsoil and subsoil were removed over an extensive area. The majority of the features visible in the underlying natural clay related to the use of the allotments.
There were traces of shallow furrows from former ridge and furrow cultivation in the central area, and to the south a large pit measuring 7m by 5m was probably medieval in date. No other features of archaeological significance were located.

Edlesborough SP 98 17
A gold thrymsa, identified by Dr Metcalf of the Ashmolean Museum as of *Wuneeton* type and of comparable date to the early seventh century hoard from Crondall, Hants, was found by Mr D Philips whilst metal detecting.

Edlesborough SP 9700 1900
Inspection of a trial pit in the floor directly beneath the tower of St Mary's Church revealed the pre-1828 floor surface at a depth of 260mm below the present floor.

Hanslope

SP 802 473

An earthwork survey by P Masters of Northamptonshire Archaeology defined the presence of closes and building platforms related to the former medieval hamlet of Stocking Green, one of several detached ends to medieval Hanslope.

Topsoil and overburden were removed by machine under archaeological control from the areas of a proposed sewer pipe and balancing pond, to expose either archaeological levels or the natural ground surface. The disturbed remains of two medieval buildings were recorded and excavated. Little of the walls had survived, and they are largely defined by the extent of the remnant floor surfaces, including associated hearths, and the external yard surfaces. Plot boundary ditches were also located. The remains of a post-medieval building, with walls of limestone blocks with brick infilling, were also recovered; this is depicted on a map of 1818, which shows Stocking Green as consisting of a linear settlement of several abutting domestic plots.

The pottery assemblage comprised medieval and post-medieval types dating from the thirteenth century onward. The absence of any earlier pottery, even as residual finds, suggests that the origin of Stocking Green lies in the thirteenth century.

High Wycombe

SU 8656 9308

Four fragments of Penn tile and possible fragments of three others were found by Mr Hills whilst digging an external drain along the west wall of the porch of All Saints Church; all were in secondary contexts.

Hillesden

SP 68 29

Mr T Clark recovered a quantity of medieval pottery and medieval and later metalwork from a previously known earthwork site; building footings were also noted. The material does not continue beyond the mid seventeenth century, perhaps indicating abandonment of the site at the time of the Civil War. The most notable item was a copper alloy zoomorphic ewer spout of probable fourteenth or fifteenth century date.

Latimer

SP 981 030

A field visit by Mr M Farley to a field at Lye Green named "Potters Field" on the 1843 Tithe map revealed a sparse scatter of pottery, all in a sandy fabric of probable late twelfth/thirteenth

century date. Subsequent fieldwalking by CMAG re-covered a larger assemblage, generally small and in poor condition, and possibly indicative of a small settlement of specialised function or a short-lived farm. Eighty-one struck flint flakes, generally broad and probably of early Bronze Age date, were also recovered, with a high percentage coming from an area c 60 x 30m. (1997.31; 1998.95)

Lenborough

SP 69 31

Re-appraisal by Messrs M Farley (BCMAS) and D Went (English Heritage) of the putative medieval village at Lenborough indicated that most, possibly all, of the "earthworks" are the result of quarrying (?for gravel), perhaps during the nineteenth century.

Quarrendon

SP 803 158

An Edward IV groat and an oval brooch with settings for rectangular stones/glass were found by Mr Tom Clark near the NW corner of Church Farm moat, from which they had probably been displaced by recent dredging.

Quarrendon

SP 806 155

One early Saxon stamped sherd, one medieval rim sherd with an unusual stamped applied strip, one grog-tempered Iron Age/ Romano-British sherd and one flint-tempered Iron Age sherd were found by Mr T Clark east of Church Farm. (1997.133)

Shenley Brook End

SP 83 35

A purse bar with possible niello inlay was found to the south of the former village of Shenley Brook End by Mr G Heritage whilst metal detecting; it is, perhaps, of fourteenth century date. (1997.48.2)

Stone

SP 78 11

Part of a late Saxon strap end with possible traces of niello inlay and a fifth century supporting arm brooch were found by Mr T Clark (1997.132)

Wing

SP 8805 2255

Evaluation by Northamptonshire Archaeology on the site of the former parochial school revealed burials along with a series of shallow pits containing thirteenth century pottery and a single ditch containing material of similar date. The work confirmed nineteenth century reports that the adjacent churchyard around the Saxon church was once

more extensive, but the burials could not be directly dated. The ditch may have defined a boundary between the churchyard and an area of shallow rubbish pits, suggesting that the burials may have been medieval. Seven sherds of early and mid-Saxon pottery (four grass-tempered and three Maxey-type) were recovered from residual contexts, and over seventy medieval sherds. The ditch contained an almost complete boar's tusk suspended for perforation, and a strap-end, possibly tenth or eleventh century.

POST-MEDIEVAL AND UNDATED

Amersham SU 9354 9907

Two parallel trenches and a platform crossing a dry valley 300m SE of Jays Hatch were interpreted as a possible firing range and firing platform by Mrs J Chaffey.

Aylesbury SP 8187 1377

A building survey of the former stable block at the Kings Head was undertaken by Nicola Smith of BCMAS for the National Trust. The structure exhibited evidence for several phases of alteration following construction in the fifteenth century. The earliest structural elements appear to have been of a sufficiently high quality to indicate that the building was not originally constructed as a stable, although it had certainly become one by c.1650, when an inventory describing the internal fittings was drawn up.

Boarstall SP 624 142

A building survey of the annexe to the fourteenth century gatehouse at Boarstall Tower was undertaken by Nicola Smith of BCMAS for the National Trust. Much of the existing structure is relatively recent, but detailed analysis revealed evidence for at least six phases, the first of which probably predates the depiction of buildings on the site of the annexe on a print of 1695.

Chenies TQ 01 98

Two nineteenth century watermeadows were surveyed (see J Parkhouse and N Smith "Two Watermeadows at Chenies, Buckinghamshire" *Recs Bucks.* 38, 1996, 153-162)

Drayton Parslow SP 8486 2848

Mr and Mrs Stepney, householders at "The Old

Bakery" uncovered the remains of a (?c19th) structure during renovations; this appeared to be the base of an oven

Edlesborough SP 9762 1907

Earthworks, apparently consisting of a ditch/track-way, a long hollow-way and old field boundaries were noted during a site visit by Mr M Farley.

Ellesborough SP 844 061

An inhumation, uncovered during building operations at Coombe Hill, was examined by BCMAS at the request of Thames Valley Police. No dating evidence was found, although the burial had evidently taken place in antiquity.

Hartwell SP 7960 1245

During renovation work at Hartwell House, Mr Eric Throssell noted an early fireplace and an area of paving, possibly indicative of an earlier house; this would have been situated to the south below the terrace and between the wings of the present building. Ground Scanning Radar failed to provide any clarification.

Little Missenden SU 907 984

Some half dozen trenches along the crest of the hill were identified by Mrs J Chaffey as possible slit trenches of First or Second World War date.

Marlow SU 846 862

Mrs S Bendall and Ms S Arnold recorded an array of six round-headed niches built into the brickwork of the former kitchen garden wall at "Remnantz" during alterations. Two of these penetrated the entire wall thickness, whilst the others were blind, and apparently too shallow to have functioned as bee boles.

Mentmore SP 9038 1977

What were thought to be the foundations of the pre-C19 chancel of St Mary's church were noted during monitoring by BCMAS of a trench dug along the south side of the chancel. The present chancel (c1858) is some two metres longer than its precursor.

Olney SP 8907 5089

A watching brief by Thames Valley Archaeological Services during construction of a new conservatory at the Mill House revealed an archway

and series of walls which may have been part of the original mill race for the early post-medieval mill.

Princes Risborough

SP 8181 0440

Part of an inscribed tombstone, probably of post-medieval date, was found at The Holloway, Whiteleaf, where it had probably been imported as part of a load of building rubble. The stone, in Magnesian Limestone, bore part of an inscription “..SEPULCHR :FRA[...].]DE..”

Quarrendon

SP 803 156

Mr Tom Clark reported the discovery of quantities of lead shot near the earthworks 900m E of Quarrendon House. The patterning of the finds – lighter shot in a band near the earthworks, heavier shot further away – may indicate that the shot was fired from the earthworks, although the earthworks have also been interpreted as pillow mounds (rabbit warrens) on the basis of morphology and place-name evidence. A fragment of cast bronze bowl of

late medieval/early post-medieval date was also found. (1997.133)

Twyford

SP 66 26

Aerial photography revealed closes and a house platform, post-dating ridge and furrow.

Waddesdon

SP 7527 1810; SP 7625 1775;
SP 7497 1822

Undated cut features, mainly ditches, were recorded by Network Archaeology at three locations during initial stages of construction of the Aylesbury-Steppingly gas pipeline (see also Romano-British, above).

Wycombe

SU 8647 9358

Excavations at Bellfield Road, on the site of a putative Templar site (Temple Manor) were undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in advance of redevelopment. Buildings pre-dating the recently demolished early nineteenth century house were located, but none apparently pre-dated the seventeenth century.