
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2005

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The work outlined below was conducted for a variety of reasons, including development control derived projects, emergency recording and research. All reports cited are available in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Cambridge, for public consultation.

Abbreviations:

AS	Archaeological Solutions, previously Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
CCC AFU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
CGMS	CGMS Consulting
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology

Abbotsley, Lion Farm, High Street (2004)

TL 2304 5650 (AS Report 1710)

D Eddisford, L O'Brien and P Thompson

A desk-based assessment demonstrated that the site lies within the historic core of the village, with historic maps showing buildings and boundary features. Medieval features included a cobbled surface, a large boundary ditch and two smaller ditches. The boundary ditch had been recut. Finds dated mostly to the 10th/12th centuries.

Babraham, Babraham Institute MRC site

TL 5092 5081 (CAU 691)

C Swaysland

Evaluation revealed late Roman remains comprising boundary ditches, a wall foundation and probable beam slot. The wall, plus finds of roof tiles and box flue, suggests a villa/farmstead in the vicinity. A burnt area with charred cereal grains overlying the wall foundation suggested a structure used for drying or storing grain. A cluster of pits, a substantial ditch and two large ponds were identified. One contained a high concentration of Roman finds, the second a piece of Ipswich ware and a pottery spindle whorl. A ditch was identified as 12th/13th century in date, part of a field system noted in previous fieldwork.

Bartlow, Geophysical survey, Bartlow Hills

TL 5864 4490

H Eckardt, T Astin and S Hay

Topographic survey clearly showed the location of the two smaller barrows. Profiles of the four surviving barrows were produced and compared to profiles from 1832 and 1916. Magnetometer and resistivity surveys of the flat areas surrounding the mounds revealed anomalies, the majority thought to be modern. 3D electrical resistance tomography showed that the three southern barrows had a vertical high resistance feature at the centre of each barrow, evidence of collapse or subsidence, or possibly infilling of antiquarian shafts. These three barrows demonstrated a marginal raised resistance feature a few metres in from the edge of each of the mounds, suggesting revetment structures. The fourth northern barrow demonstrated a central high resistance feature but lacked evidence for revetment features.

Bartlow, Former Saffron Walden branch railway line (2004)

TL 5839 4485 (Essex County Council Report)

A Garwood

Assessment on the disused Audley End to Saffron Walden to Bartlow Junction branch railway line (opened 1865–6, closed 1964) identified related archaeological, structural and building remains and presented recommendations for future management.

Bluntisham, 6 Rectory Road

TL 3689 7453 (NA Report summary)

A Burrow and A Mudd

Excavation revealed ditches, pits and postholes spanning Bronze Age to late Iron Age/Roman periods. A large oval pit contained Beaker pottery. Late Iron Age and Roman remains consisted of ditches thought to be enclosures or field boundaries. One pit contained a crouched burial. Numerous postholes included clusters suggestive of post-built structures. One posthole produced a good assemblage of Gallo-Belgic pottery.

Bottisham, Tunbridge Lane (2000)

TL 5454 6095 (AS Report 1837)

A Pearson

Excavations appear to have been on the periphery of a large Roman settlement. During the early to mid Roman period the site had a metalled yard surface and at least one building used for industrial purposes. From the 3rd century AD onwards the buildings were demolished and rubbish pits and ditches were dug, including one that cut through the metalled yard. Finds of *opus signinum* mortar, wall plaster, Purbeck marble and abundant roof tile indicated a high status building in the immediate vicinity.

Bourn, Childerley, Dry Drayton, Elsworth, Knapwell, A428 Improvement Scheme

TL 3363 6019 (Albion Archaeology Report 2005/44)

J Abrams

Following geophysical and fieldwalking survey, evaluation identified ten areas of archaeological significance, Iron Age enclosures and associated features. A post-medieval moat at Childerley Gate was confirmed, and a Roman enclosure complex was recorded.

Bourn, Church of St Mary and St Helen (2004)

TL 3244 5637

Q Carroll

During works to re-lay flooring at the east end of the nave a limestone coffin with the lid missing was located. The shape of the coffin conforms to a date of c.1250–1350. The Victoria County History records that the floor was lowered during the restoration of 1875–8, and it is likely that the removal of the lid and disturbance of burial layers occurred at this time. The coffin was left *in situ*.

Burwell, Nos 36–42 Newmarket Road

TL 5917 6646 (CCC AFU Report 850)

G Bailey

Evaluation exposed pits and postholes of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date. One pit produced fragmented human skeletal remains and a pierced pine martin mandible, perhaps used as a pendant. Locally sourced flintwork was typically Iron Age in character. A probable quern stone in one posthole had been re-used as a post pad.

Cambourne, Phase 4 and 5 spine sewer, storm water drain and temporary haul road (2003)

TL 3248 5906 (Wessex Archaeology Report 45975.02)

J Wright

A ditch 2m wide contained Roman and Saxon pottery, animal bone, mollusc and charcoal fragments, and another contained half of a probable Roman pot. A third undated ditch is thought to be part of the field system. The artefactual evidence suggests settlement activity in the vicinity.

Cambourne, The Fields (2003–4)

TL 3305 5948 (Wessex Archaeology Report 45973.03)

R Every

Four phases of field system were identified, spanning

the early/middle Iron Age through to medieval periods. The Late Iron Age and Roman systems may have been short-lived farmsteads, but geophysical survey failed to provide conclusive evidence.

Cambridge and Great Shelford, Aerial photographic assessment, Addenbrooke's Hospital Area (2002)

TL 4675 5475 (Air Photo Services Report)

R Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment revealed two ring ditches and a spread of ditch features including enclosures and field systems. The features tend to follow a similar alignment, although there is no obvious cohesive system to them. Headlands and slight traces of ridge and furrow were recorded.

Cambridge, 1–23 Barnwell Road, Cambridge

TL 4795 5926 (AS Report 1882)

A Grassam, J Williams and P Weston

Excavation revealed two graves, a ditch and a pit. A small number of prehistoric and later finds were recovered from the features, but were likely to be residual. The graves were aligned from east to west but with insufficient evidence to suggest a specific date. The burials appeared isolated, and were clearly not part of a larger cemetery.

Cambridge, Barnwell Road

TL 4790 5928 (CCC AFU Report 802)

S Kenney

Evaluation revealed one burial, undated but likely to date to the Iron Age or Romano-British period, and an undated pit.

Cambridge, Kings Hedges Primary School

TL 5456 2615 (CCC AFU Report 837)

R Clarke

An undated but probably prehistoric ditch, a Romano-British pit and contemporary ditch were identified, probably associated with the villa excavated in the 1960s and reinvestigated in 1994, when the eastern end of the main villa building, gravelled surface and numerous ditches were recorded.

Cambridge, Sunnyside House, Chesterton Lane (2003)

TL 4469 5921 (CAU Report 562)

J Wills

The northern area had been quarried and landscaped, removing archaeological remains except a small ditch. Residual Roman pottery was recovered. The southern area was less disturbed, but the ground level had been raised by post-medieval dumping and landscaping. Remains are thought to represent agricultural activity or dumping/hill wash from Roman defences.

Cambridge, Cloister Court, Jesus College

TL 4520 5890 (CAU Report 660)

LT Harkel

Remains of two clunch walls and a plastered wall with associated clunch floor were revealed. The level of the floor and the absence of brick in the fabric of the walls suggest these were part of the original nunnery build-

ings. The wall fabric is similar to the 12th century wall previously exposed in the Chapter House.

Cambridge, Master's Lodge Lobby, Jesus College

TL 4521 5888 (CAU Report 690)

A Hall

A sondage revealed heavily truncated deposits and a possible floor/floor bedding of an early college date.

Cambridge, Fen Court, Peterhouse

TL 4478 5792 (CAU Report 680)

C Swaysland

Layers of post-medieval dumping post-dated construction of the nearby college boundary in the early 16th century. A large deposit of Collyweston tiles indicated demolition of a roof in the 17th or 18th century.

Cambridge, St Edmund's College

TL 4414 5923 (CAU Report 661)

LT Harkel

Several ditches were identified, two of which contained single sherds of Roman pottery and oyster shell. Their orientation suggests a Roman date.

Cambridge Newnham Croft, Primary School

TL 4447 5730 (CCC AFU Report 811)

R Mortimer

Evaluation exposed a shallow undated ditch. Finds from the topsoil comprised Romano-British pottery and 17th to 20th century material.

Cambridge, Trinity Hall Playing Fields (2004)

TL 4381 5948 (CAU Report 594)

J Willis

Archaeological remains spanned Roman to post-medieval periods. The Roman ditches are thought to represent the southwestern continuation of the New Hall Roman road. No metallurgy was found, suggesting this may have been more of a track than a road.

Cambridge, Clay Farm and Glebe Farm, Trumpington

TL 4454 5406 (CAU Interim Report)

D Mackay, G Appleby and C Evans

Evaluation revealed evidence for a dispersed early Roman agricultural landscape and four sites. One settlement of Early to early Middle Iron Age was superseded by a Late Iron Age settlement enclosure. Elsewhere, a scatter of Early Iron Age features suggest a second open settlement. A large Roman site consisted of interlinked rectilinear enclosures, dating to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, and a concentration of features suggest the margin of a Roman settlement.

Chatteris, Block Fen, Meadlands

TL 4424 8425 (AS Report 1811)

P Weston and J Williams

Features contained sparse finds of animal bone and struck flint, with one pit containing late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery, thought to come from one vessel. An undated pit was found near the preserved barrow.

Christchurch, Church Road

TL 4914 9648 (CCC AFU Report 844)

G Bailey

A roddon had been incorporated into a Romano-British field system, with associated ditches providing functions of both water management and droveway boundaries, enabling access to 'cells' within the field system and perhaps a link into a wider system of droves.

Christchurch, Coldham Estate Windfarm

TF 4580 0065 (PreConstruct Archaeology Report)

J Kitch

Three linear ditches contained Romano-British finds. An augur survey demonstrated the presence of a marine palaeochannel in the 1st millennium BC.

Colne, The Camp Ground, Colne Fen (2001–2)

TL 3772 7835 (CAU Report 654)

R Regan, C Evans and L Webley

Excavations over 5.14ha revealed evidence spanning the Neolithic to Roman periods. Early Neolithic worked flint was found in later features. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement related activity consisted of a burnt pit, possibly a hearth or cooking pit, four postholes, and two further pits containing a loom weight and grooved ware sherds. Two cremation pits and three crouched inhumations were tentatively dated to the earlier Bronze Age. One inhumation may have been associated with a small C-shaped ring ditch on a promontory overlooking the valley. After the ring ditch was backfilled it became a focus for burial activity, with 13 definite and 11 possible cremation pits. Six cremations were accompanied by Deverel Rimbury urns, and a burnt arrowhead and perforated dog's tooth were found amongst cremated material. A number of ditch alignments form a coaxial field system, perhaps dating to the Late Bronze Age. Two enclosure complexes formed the focus for Middle and Late Iron Age activity. One of a series of pits along the edge of the enclosure complex contained a complete horse burial. A large eaves drip gully, recut at least three times, was connected to the enclosures. Further unenclosed structures included a square structure, suggested to be a Late Iron Age shrine. A third D-shaped enclosure had at least two structures outside the enclosure entrance and two wells connected to the enclosure by a ditch. Pits and postholes associated with the enclosure entrance suggested a possible gateway; two of the pits contained 'head and hoof' animal bone deposits.

The Roman period saw a dramatic increase in activity. The earliest phase consisted of a track and enclosures or compounds, some containing structures. A major change occurred at the end of the 2nd century AD, with the establishment of a new road which became the focus of rectilinear enclosures. This arrangement was more formalised in the later 3rd century and continued in use until the end of the 4th century. Enclosures on the eastern side of the road contained a granary complex, large rectangular building and regular square structures. Floor surfaces survived in one

structure, and a padlock and key were found together. Formal arrangements suggest this sector was the settlement's civic administrative quarter. A high quality sculptural panel depicting Jupiter was discovered. Fifty-two structures were recorded, demonstrating a variety of types and construction techniques. Timber was the primary building material, with stone and tile used as pads and packing materials. Only 11 of the buildings were obviously residential units, the others being ancillary or specialist structures.

Croydon, All Saint's Church

TL31544961 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 707/CAS/1)

K Semmelmann

A building recording survey and watching brief was carried out during the restoration of the nave roof. The main frame of the roof was found to be suffering significant cracking, and the building has suffered from extensive lateral movement, partly due to removal of original tie beams. An attempt to halt the spread took place in the 18th century, and several restoration projects have slowed deterioration of the fabric.

Diddington, Little Paxton quarry extension (2004)

TL 1943 6528 (BUFAU Report 1229)

K Colls

Remains dating from the late Iron Age to early Roman period were identified, comprising enclosures, discrete pits and postholes, suggesting possible domestic activity, with probable field systems. A late Iron Age square enclosure was identified. A small number of Romano-British and medieval features were also encountered.

Elsworth, 2–8 Paddock Row

TL 3172 6372 (AS Report 1946)

T Woolhouse and I Cameron

Several pits and gullies of early medieval date were found and a possible medieval post and beam built structure was identified.

Ely, Dendrochronological study of the monastic buildings, Ely Cathedral (2001)

TL 5409 8010 (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Report 74/2004)

AJ Arnold, RE Howard, RR Laxton, CD Litton and WG Simpson

In the Prior's Complex, dates obtained range from 1187 for the North Building of the West Range, to the early 17th century for the roof of the Queen's Hall. In the Infirmary Complex the earliest roof is the Painted Chamber of Walsingham House, dated 1328/9. The latest is that of the eastern half of Powcher's Hall, dated to the early 17th century. The South Building of the West Range and the Canonry Hall roof are both earlier than previously believed (1478 and 1616/8 respectively). Timber came from various woodland sources in the south/southeast of England, with the exception of the timber-framed wing of Priory House which is from a more westerly source.

Ely, Dendrochronological study of timbers from the Ely Cathedral (2003)

TL 5412 8025 (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Report 19/2005)

AJ Arnold, RE Howard and CD Litton

A systematic survey and sampling of timbers from the roofs of Ely Cathedral provided 9 datable chronologies out of 252 samples. The earliest material, felled in the mid 11th century, is found in the west tower turrets. Two slightly later timbers, felled in the early 12th century, are found in the nave roof. Both probably represent reused Romanesque material. The majority of the timbers in the nave roof were felled between 1290 and 1301, with one dating to 1343–58. The latest nave material dates to the mid to late 18th century. The Lady Chapel has material with an estimated felling date 1297 to 1332, and 1318–53. A further timber has an estimated felling date in the range 1341–71, others being felled in 1726. The south transept roof contains material that has a felling date of c.1425/26.

Ely, Fenland Pine Premises, 57 Broad Street (2004)

TL 5427 7979 (AS Report 1510)

N Crank, K Doyle, A Grassam, K Nicholson and L O'Brien

Evaluation revealed features dating from the 12th to 15th centuries, comprising ditches, a possible pond, a pathway and evidence of two phases of buildings fronting Broad Street. Some earlier 10th – 13th century pottery was recovered, but it is thought this land remained too wet for occupation until the medieval period. Substantial foundation trenches with limestone and clunch wall footings were recorded.

Ely, Witchford Road (2002)

TL 5322 7962 (NA Report)

S Carlyle

Evaluation revealed a spread of disarticulated human bone, as well as shallow, ephemeral features. The human remains were undated and may derive from ploughed out graves or charnel. Post-medieval features included a former field boundary, a 17th century pit and a pair of 19th century ditches.

Ely, Survey of stone walls (1994–2003)

Ely and District Archaeological Society

A survey of stone walls in Ely has been underway since 1994. This volume reports on the walls recorded in the southern sector of Ely.

Ely, City Golf Course

TL 5349 7923 (CCC AFU Report 829)

R Mortimer

A scatter of Neolithic surface flint and parts of a medieval Ely ware vessel were recovered.

Fenstanton, Land adjacent to the Old Chapel (2004)

TL 3193 6872 (AS Report 1810)

K Nicolson

Excavation revealed two phases of Romano-British activity, mid 2nd to mid/late 3rd century and mid/late 3rd to 4th century, as well as sparse features dat-

ing from the early medieval and modern periods. The earlier Romano-British phases comprised a set of four evenly spaced, perpendicular field ditches as well as several small and one larger pit, which extended beneath the water table. In the later Romano-British phases two linear slots and six postholes suggest a rectangular timber building measuring c.7.5m x 6.5m. A partial dog burial of Roman date was also found.

Fenstanton, Church Farm (2002)

TL 3229 6869 (NA Report)

S Carlyle and A Chapman

Linear, curvilinear and circular cropmarks were investigated. Pits containing Middle Neolithic and Beaker pottery were found, together with a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age circular enclosure with a possible entrance. A linear driveway, possible hearth, isolated small pits, postholes and slots were identified, but no firm evidence for structures was recovered.

Fenstanton, Balancing Pond, Church Farm (2002)

TL 3269 6879 (NA/CGMS Report)

DJ Leigh and A Chapman

Several pits contained waterlogged deposits, cut by a linear ditch system of Roman date. Parallel, closely spaced linear slots were identified, together with a metalled surface and a pit. These are thought to be medieval, perhaps for some industrial/agricultural process adjacent to the stream.

Fenstanton, Churchyard and retaining wall, Church Lane (2002)

TL 3204 6873 (CGMS Report)

M Dawson

A watching brief during underpinning of the retaining wall of St Peter and St Paul's church and the demolition of adjacent farm buildings revealed remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

Fulbourn, Barleyfields

TL 5205 5638 (CCC AFU Report 842)

G Bailey and P Spoerry

Remains found date from prehistory through to the present day, although most dated to the medieval period, particularly the 13th to 14th centuries. Some features produced butchered bone.

Glington, Manor House

TF 1563 0605 (CCC AFU Report 795)

S Cooper

Evaluation recorded medieval and post-medieval features, including ditches and postholes.

Godmanchester, Church of St Mary

TL 2454 7070

A Baggs

Excavations along the east and west walls of the south porch revealed the makeup of the building's foundations. The lowest level was unconsolidated rubble, above which was 150mm of reused limestone blocks. A chamfered plinth of old and new stones rested on this, providing the base for ashlar and brick walls. The

whole porch dates from the late medieval period.

Godmanchester, 5 Oakleigh Crescent (2003)

K Gdaniec

A possible ditch and surface deposit contained occasional Roman pottery, animal bone and shell. Little building material was recovered.

Godmanchester, Wigmore Farm

TL 2456 6965 (AS Report 1888)

K Doyle, A Ginns and A Grassam

Prehistoric activity included a possible later Iron Age enclosure and Late Bronze Age struck flint. Roman pottery and building material were recorded. Gravel pits and ditches of post-medieval date were identified, largely confirming an earlier geophysical survey.

Great Abington, 109 High Street (2004)

TL 5321 4865

Structural remains in the rear of 109 High Street were recorded and researched. It is concluded that the remains consist of two brick cesspit/laundry features, part of former outhouses of houses fronting the High Street dating between c.1800 and c.1804, when the outhouses are shown on the Pre Enclosure Award Map.

Great Abington, 109 High Street and Abington Hall Estate (2004)

TL 5321 4865

T Way

Research concluded that a wall on the Abington estate does not predate 1801/3. There is evidence for improvements to the estate in 1816–18, the 1820s and 1866–1870s, and it likely that construction of the wall corresponds to one of these episodes.

Great Wilbraham, Rookery Farm (2004)

TL 5370 5670

C Conneller

Following the discovery of two flint penknife points in 2002, a type diagnostic of the Final Upper Palaeolithic, further excavations revealed a small lithic scatter within a heavily bioturbated buried soil. The flint assemblage consisted largely of local raw materials, and contained a small number of tools comprising two penknife point fragments, a truncated blade and a Magdalenian backed blade, together with numerous flakes and blades characteristic of the Upper Palaeolithic. Six bone fragments included a dog's tooth, although it is uncertain if these are contemporary with the lithics. The site is interpreted as a small short-term occupation site taking advantage of water and a source of raw material.

Great Wilbraham, Rookery Farm (2000–4)

TL 5380 5684

J Cawse, P Morris, R Scarle and W Hughes

Fieldwalking revealed a concentration of pottery and ceramic building material and a resistivity survey showed linear features. Magnetometry located more linear features and possible enclosure boundaries. Excavations revealed further pottery, building mate-

rial and iron slag, and the course of Fleam Dyke.

Haddenham, West End (2003)

TL 4613 7554 (AS Report 1809)

A Grassam

Intercutting enclosure ditches and a few pits contained a large quantity of Roman pottery and animal bone. A ditch contained remains of over 18 cattle and horses, most of them arranged nose-to-tail, radiocarbon dated to AD 40 to 230 (1900 to 1720 cal. BP). The deposit was cut by a mid/late 3rd century ditch and probably dates to the later Iron Age/early Roman period.

Haslingfield, Well House Meadow

TL 4043 5226 (CCC AFU Report 814)

A watching brief in advance of the translocation of a local bakehouse (c.1800) as part of a Local Heritage Initiative scheme revealed an 11th or 12th century boundary ditch as well as five 13th to early 14th century pits. The boundary ditch ran perpendicular to Broad Lane, implying that the adjacent road dates from this period. Domestic waste from most features indicates that the site was probably within a backplot. The area was abandoned in the mid 14th century and then ploughed. Documentary and cartographic evidence records that the site formed part of the parkland of Haslingfield Hall by 1541.

Hatley, St Denis' Church

TL 2852 5051 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 717/EHC/1)

K Semmelmann

A historic building investigation focused on the restoration by William Butterfield in 1873. The restoration was found to be more extensive than originally envisaged, with the nave roof being completely rebuilt although the chancel windows were not replaced. The analysis also examined how Butterfield's restoration work fits within the ethos of the Victorian High Church Movement.

Hilton, High Street (2004)

TL 2909 6642 (AS Report 1528)

J Grant, J Williams and N Crank

Evaluation identified well-preserved earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow and sparse features of pre-medieval date, comprising a ditch of probable Iron Age date, an undated posthole and an undated pit.

Histon, Landbeach and Waterbeach, Histon to Waterbeach electricity cable (2003)

TL 4562 6569 (CAU Report 692)

A Dickens, R Patten and C Swaysland

Remains dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods were located and two concentrations of Romano-British activity corresponded to cropmark sites.

Huntingdon, Hartford Road

TL 240 716 (CCC AFU)

R Mortimer

Excavation immediately north of St Mary's Church in the centre of medieval Huntingdon revealed deeply stratified archaeological remains (up to c.3.50m deep). The earliest occupation dated to the late 10th or 11th century and consisted of possible post-pits, large quarries and cess pits. Activity dating from the 12th to early 15th centuries included wells and quarries, cess pits, small kilns or ovens and a series of large, square pits, some wood-lined. The large quantities of finds included pottery spanning the Late Saxon to medieval transition. Animal, bird and fish bone was particularly well preserved. The large charred plant macrofossil assemblage included lentils, peas, flax, grapes and the earliest known record of garlic in the region. Substantial quantities of metalworking waste indicate that a smith was working principally with iron but also with copper and lead.

Huntingdon, Nos 11–12 High Street

TL 2413 7155 (CCC AFU Report 815)

R Clarke

The earliest deposits identified probably date from the Norman/post-Conquest period. These appear to be the fills of a large feature, which may have been levelled off or deliberately infilled in the 12th or early 13th century. A thick layer containing 13th century pottery, animal bone and other occupation debris was sealed by remnants of a cobbled surface and truncated by early post-medieval postholes. Artefacts and ecofacts are characteristic of domestic rubbish disposal, providing evidence for small scale (secondary) butchery, cooking and crop-processing.

Huntingdon, Mill Common

TL 5235 2716 (CCC AFU Report 823)

R Mortimer

An excavation investigated an earthwork bank and ditch known as the Bar Dyke, which is thought to be of medieval origin, ridge and furrow and the location of a WW1 Royal Flying Corps training camp. Archaeological features included prehistoric ditches, medieval pits and ridge and furrow. Bar Dyke measured 12m wide and nearly 2.5m deep, its scale suggesting that this phase may date from the Civil War, part of the western defences of the town. Pre-dating it was a ditch, 5m wide and c.1m deep, which is likely to be medieval and may represent the dyke or lane mentioned as Bar Dyke in 14th century documents.

Huntingdon, Model Laundry Site

TL 2432 7177 (CCC AFU Report 828)

R Clarke

The earliest remains were a small assemblage of flints characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic technology. A probable Romano-British ditch was truncated by ditches or channels which may date between the Romano-British and Late Saxon periods. An existing natural channel was deliberately recut and/or managed, probably in the Romano-British period. The

main channels had been largely infilled by the Saxo-Norman period, when encroachment of occupation northwards is indicated by pits and ditches. Such activity continued into the medieval period, with evidence for butchery and tanning, and domestic waste from a variety of features and deposits including cess and rubbish pits. Alluvial deposits indicate medieval flooding. During the later medieval and post-medieval periods this area reverted to pasture, confirming cartographic and documentary sources. In the late 19th century, the Model Laundry was constructed.

Huntingdon, Royal Oak Passage

TL 2367 7186 (CCC AFU Report 830)

S Hickling

A prehistoric ditch parallel with the modern High Street (Ermine Street) was very similar in form, alignment and position to another example found at Walden House. Evaluation also produced a significant quantity of medieval remains, consisting of pits and postholes typical of urban backyard activity. There was no evidence of settlement fronting onto Royal Oak Passage; rather, it appears to have been oriented on the High Street. Post-medieval activity comprised pits and postholes overlain by thick 18th century garden soil.

Huntingdon, Walden House

TL 2372 71808 (CCC AFU)

R Clarke

The earliest finds were two Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowheads in a Bronze Age ditch. Small quantities of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered, although the main period of occupation spanned the mid 12th to mid 14th centuries when the town was at its most prosperous. A range of features characteristic of urban settlement included dense zones of pitting and quarrying in addition to wells, postholes, cobbled surfaces and ditched property boundaries. Ovens may have been associated with brewing rather than baking. Evidence of urban contraction in the later medieval period was represented by an extensive cultivation or levelling layer and generally lower levels of activity, supporting documentary evidence. Large fragments of reused architectural stone may have come from one of Huntingdon's 'lost' medieval churches. One significant discovery was a late 18th to 19th century tannery close to George Street. The plank and brick-built pits are the remains of the only documented tannery in Huntingdon, first registered in 1811 and owned by the Maile family; it had gone out of business by 1877.

Huntingdon, Watersmeet, Mill Common (2003)

TL 2398 7135 (AS Report 1780)

K Nicolson

See this volume.

Impington, Impington Lane, Unwins Depot

TL 4432 6351 (CCC AFU Report 834)

S Cooper

Evaluation identified only limited evidence of medieval field boundaries and quarrying.

Isleham, The Temple

TL 6305 7386

M Taylor and S Nelson

A concentration of finds comprising Roman tesserae, wall plaster, ceramic building material and pottery, and some Iron Age pottery was recorded during fieldwalking.

Kennett, Fieldwalking survey, Kennett Hall Farm (2002)

TL 6954 6863 (CAU Report 492)

M Redding and A Dickens

Fieldwalking over 43ha recovered artefacts spanning the Early Mesolithic to post-Medieval periods. The flint assemblage indicates transient activity, with only one possible working area or habitation site. Limited amounts of Roman pottery was recovered, and very little medieval material. A concentration of post-medieval building material is attributed to 'Houndell', a farmstead demolished in the mid 19th century.

Kimbolton, St Andrew's Church (2004)

TL 0992 6786 (Heritage Network Report 258)

K Semmelmann and H Ashworth

Only 19th century heating works and undated wall foundations were noted during repair works.

Linton, Linton Village College

TL 55547 46984 (CCC AFU Report 736)

R Clarke

Excavations revealed thick colluvium containing pottery and worked flint of varying date and condition. Prehistoric features included Late Neolithic pits containing significant quantities of worked flint in association with Grooved Ware and animal bone, an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch and an isolated contracted (crouched) burial. A notable concentration of Middle Iron Age pits, many of which produced evidence of metalworking and craft working, and associated post-hole structures were identified. A network of Roman ditches and small enclosures was superimposed on a Late Iron Age/Romano-British ditched trackway with metallurgy.

Little Paxton, Little Paxton Quarry

TL 1950 6370 (CCC AFU Report 849)

S Hickling

Evaluation identified agricultural land with successive phases of field systems. The earliest is a pre-medieval enclosed system on a different alignment to later fields and may be prehistoric in origin. A medieval(?) open field probably formed part of a southern field belonging to Boughton.

Little Paxton, Aerial photographic assessment, Island Site Reinforcement Main

TL 1904 6189 (Archaeological Project Services Report 2005/8)

R Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment identified a ring ditch, ditched enclosures and traces of medieval cultivation.

Longstanton, Balancing Pond

TL 3877 6809 (NA Report 05/129)

C Walker

Evaluation revealed shallow gullies sealed by alluvium, a large post-medieval ditch, and tree holes.

Longstanton, Home Farm

TL 3923 6665 (BUFAU Report)

K Bain

Excavation through alluvium revealed several ditches of probable medieval date and shallow undated features consisting of three linear gullies, two pits and a posthole, of possible Iron Age date.

Longstanton and Oakington and Westwick,**Longstanton/Northstowe proposed new settlement**

TL 4093 6649 and TL 3846 6429 (CAU Interim Report)

Further evaluation revealed a high density of Iron Age and Roman settlements and associated field systems. Initial ordnance disposal surveys discovered unexploded bombs, resulting in evacuation of the area. An enclosure complex produced mid to late Iron Age pottery, and an extensive Roman settlement and possible associated field system were identified. A Roman structure with a hypocaust and evidence for Middle to Late Iron Age enclosures were recorded.

Longstanton, Striplands Farm

TL 3937 6737 (CAU Report 703)

R Patten and C Evans

Excavations revealed remains dating from the Late Bronze Age to Saxo-Norman periods. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits and wells were investigated, the latter containing worked and unworked wood including two axe hafts, the remains of five log ladders and timber wattling. Posthole clusters included a four-poster structure and a possible roundhouse. A few short linear features were also dated to this period, suggested to be part of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system. Lithics also provided evidence for a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age presence. Narrow Roman enclosures were recorded, with evidence for internal linear divisions, and there was localised clay extraction in the corner of one enclosure. The southern area was dominated by Saxo-Norman remains, consisting of quarry pits and successive phases of boundary ditches containing large quantities of pottery and animal bone suggestive of settlement back plot activity. A large Saxo-Norman pit-well contained three animal skulls and wattle revetments. After the well was abandoned wooden objects consisting of a wheel felloe, a card-side rail top and an animal yoke, were discarded into it.

March, 9 Church Street (2004)

TL 4147 9531 (AS Report 1808)

A Grassam

A pit containing Iron Age pottery and a post-medieval quarry pit were excavated. Other features contained a small quantity of finds, probably residual, dating from the Late Iron Age to the early medieval period.

March, Whitemoor Sidings (2003–4)

TL 4148 9863 (Archaeological Project Services Report 34/04)

RV Hall

Three areas of surviving archaeological remains were investigated. The first, dating to the Early Bronze Age, was characterised by shallow ditches, pits and postholes. A second featured large pits, postholes and gullies, indicative of Late Bronze Age settlement, and the third was a field system of probable Roman date.

Maxey, 19 West End Road

TF 1257 0830 (CCC AFU Report 819)

S Hickling

Excavation produced evidence of medieval occupation and development from the 12th century onwards. Pits, quarries, postholes, boundary ditches, stone walls and a step well were found, generally representing backyard activity relating to plots fronting onto West End Road. Building types developed from the earliest (12th century) timber constructions, through dry-stone dwarf walls presumably supporting wooden box frames, to the wholly stone and mortar construction of extant 19 West End Road (c.1700). The main north to south property boundary lay equidistant from modern property boundaries, both of which were c.40m (2 chains) away: many other modern property boundaries in the village have been found to be at similar distances apart indicating an element of planning which may have commenced in the Norman period.

Melbourn, Back Lane

TL 3793 4402 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 732/MBL/02)

N Wilson and T Hawtin

Evaluation revealed a circular well and an irregular pit, which produced domestic pottery of 11th and 12th century date. Other pits and ditches were possibly prehistoric. Two phases of peat formation were recorded, separated by colluvial deposits, interpreted as evidence of former river channels. Samples from the peat revealed seeds, pollen and snails. A date of 9300 BP has been suggested for the formation of the lower peat, and results of radiocarbon dating are awaited.

Melbourn, New cemetery site, Water Lane

TL 3854 4388 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1731)

K Doyle and C Hallybone

Evaluation revealed evidence of prehistoric activity comprising a small undated pit, three shallow undated ditches and a large pit containing prehistoric pottery.

Oakington and Westwick, Coles Lane

TL 4118 6470 (Wessex Archaeology Report 58720.03)

C Barton and R Thorpe

Remains dating from Roman to medieval periods comprised a sequence of enclosures with associated features, thought to have been used for woodland and stock management.

Papworth Everard, Balancing Pond, Land North and South of Farm Lane, and at Stirling Way (2004)

TL 2938 6275 (AS Report 1721)

J Williamson

Sparse archaeological features comprised an undated meandering ditch, a gully and a small elongated pit, together with a post-medieval ditch. No artefacts were retrieved from the palaeosol, which is thought to have been a woodland soil of late glacial to early Holocene date. A large channel running north to south cut the palaeosol, and a series of undated ditches were aligned parallel to the channel.

Parson Drove, Land to the rear of the Butcher's Arms (2003)

TF 3746 0848 (Wessex Archaeology Report 53911.03)

P Andrews

See this volume

Peterborough, Longthorpe, St Botolph's Church

TL 1631 9838 (CCC AFU Report 784)

S Hickling

A watching brief recorded two phases of chancel construction. The chapel is documented as belonging to Peterborough Abbey c.1189 and was taken down and rebuilt on a new site at the insistence of Sir William of Thorpe in c.1262–1273. The fabric of the present building is believed to be 13th century.

Peterborough, Vicarage Farm Road

TL 2096 9940 (CCC AFU Report 853)

Evaluation uncovered dense stratified archaeological remains. There were at least four phases of settlement from the Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period (4th or 3rd century BC until the 2nd century AD) comprising several structures, at least one of which was within a ring gully. The remaining postholes may have been associated with angular ditches or slots. Other features included enclosure ditches, pits and a parallel ditch. There was secondary evidence for copper alloy working in the vicinity.

Peterborough to Whittlesey Reinforcement Main

TL 1913 9588 to TL 2351 9585 (CCC AFU Reports 791, 822 and 835)

S Kenney

Evaluation revealed ditches, pits and postholes on an area of higher ground, dating to the Romano-British and Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon periods. There was evidence of environmental change in the vicinity.

Ramsey, 50–52 High Street and Mews Close (2004)

TL 2871 8506 (AS Report 1547)

M Wotherspoon and C Ross

Evaluation revealed four ditches and one posthole containing domestic pottery of 11th to 14th century date, together with animal bones, iron nails and shell.

Ramsey, 50–52 High Street (2004)

TL 2870 8506 (AS Report 1762)

K Nicolson

This part of Ramsey was not developed until the late

12th or early 13th century, prior to which it was prone to flooding. At this time the ground level was raised to form a consolidated surface. By the end of the 14th century the whole area had been built up to form a dry land surface. Between the late 12th/13th and 15th/16th centuries five buildings were constructed. Structural remains were minimal, comprising floors of mortar, clay or chalk, and low walls of roughly faced limestone. Post pads were recorded on top of a wall, indicative of timber framing, and remains of saw-sedge nutlets suggested thatched roofs. The only evidence of industry is sawn horn cores. Occupation continued, with construction of a barn in the 18th century, and further buildings, including a public house, in the 19th century.

Ramsey, 96–98 Great Whyte

TL 2855 8543 (CCC AFU Report 824)

S Cooper

Evaluation demonstrated medieval and post-medieval activity relating to land reclamation of the fen edge. Of particular interest was metalworking on the site, while a group of medieval lead weights emphasises the local importance of fishing.

St Ives, 5 West Street/Rear of 28 The Broadway (2004)

TL 3124 7143 (AS Report 1713)

A Grassam and D Eddisford

A desk-based assessment demonstrated that this site is within the historic core of the town, with a high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. Cartographic evidence suggests the site was originally a rear plot for a property that fronted onto The Broadway. Evaluation revealed a high density of archaeological features cutting a layer of alluvium/flood deposits. The remains comprised three medieval pits, three ditches, suggested to be boundary ditches, and a possible hearth. Only a small quantity of diagnostic pottery was recovered, but this indicates a 12th – 15th century date for this activity.

St Neots, Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon

TL 1641 5931 (Wessex Archaeology Report 61320.01)

M Dinwiddy

Evaluation revealed a substantial Middle Iron Age ditch, which may form part of an Iron Age enclosure settlement previously recorded north of the site. Undated ditches and a single posthole were also identified.

St Neots, Colmworth Business Park, Eaton Socon (2004)

TL 1708 5800 (CAU Report 668)

C Swaysland

Area excavation revealed Early Neolithic pits containing frequent pottery, flint and carbonised hazelnut shells and grain cereals were revealed, together with a Romano-British ditch and remains of a probable cultivation system.

St Neots, 42 Market Square (2004)

TL 1828 6019

Q Carroll

A site visit was carried out when renovation work at 42 Market Square uncovered several fragments of moulded stone incorporated into the west wall of the structure. The fragments are limestone, and include columns, mouldings and tracery. The majority date from the 14th or 15th centuries, although the cylindrical columns may be earlier. It is noted that major rebuilding was undertaken at St Neots Priory in the 15th century, and that this stone was probably looted from there, just as the town bridge was built of reused priory stone in 1617.

St Neots, 42 Market Square (2004)

TL 1828 6019

P Aitkens

A buildings survey was undertaken in advance of renovation work. The house dates back to c.1600, but reused smoke-blackened timbers suggest a kitchen or open hall before construction of the present building.

St Neots, Rear of 46 Market Square (2004)

TL 1830 6018 (AS Report 1725)

J Williams and L O'Brien

The market square was laid out in the early 12th century on a site adjoining the priory precinct. By the later medieval period tenements had begun to encroach upon the square. The southern side of Market Square has been raised artificially by approximately 1.25m from its medieval level and similar attempts to mitigate flooding from the river characterise properties to the south. Evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval activity. The earliest remains date to the 12th – 14th centuries and consist of a surface and pits, followed by levelling layers. Late medieval remains comprise a ditch, postholes and two cobbled areas, including a possible malting oven, with a large ditch and pit above. Finally a 17th or 18th century brick lined well was recorded. From at least 1772, 46 Market Square was the Queen's Head Inn, and it is possible that the malting oven may have been associated with a late medieval precursor to the inn.

St Neots, St Neots Golf Club

TL 1817 6172 (NA Report 05/108)

A Foard-Colby

Undated features included pits, ditches and postholes. Residual Neolithic/Bronze Age flints were recovered from modern features.

St Neots, Community College

TL 1814 5888 (CCC AFU Report 827)

S Cooper

Evaluation revealed a large number of undated features including ditches and pits of possible prehistoric or Romano-British origin. Undated ditches may relate to a possible driveway which formed part of the larger Romano-British pastoral/agricultural landscape.

St Neots, Love's Farm

TL 201 606 (CCC AFU)

M Hinman

This major project permitted a detailed examination of the later prehistoric and Roman agricultural landscape. While tree clearance datable to the Early Neolithic period was evident, it was not until the Late Iron Age that settlement was established. During the 1st century BC sheltered east-facing hollows were selected for roundhouses surrounded by large enclosures that controlled drainage and livestock. The settlement lay within a regular grid, bounded by a major east to west routeway previously identified as a possible Roman road (Margary, route 231). Another road exiting the site preserved parts of the metalled surface and wheel ruts. Large gravel quarries were exploited to surface this road. For the next 500 years successive generations improved drainage, grew new crops (including vines?) and managed livestock, as well as adding new enclosures, buildings, roads and monuments. The site began to revert to open pasture towards the end of the Roman period. Evidence of an Early Saxon presence was detected along the western boundary of the site and included careful placement of red deer antlers within ditches and as a capping deposit within a 5th century well. These antlers were found in association with handmade pottery and Niedemendig lava. It is now possible to trace boundaries within the site back to the Late Iron Age and to identify a regular pattern that extended over several parishes.

Sawston, Police Station

TL 4855 4982 (CCC AFU Report 831)

R Mortimer

Evaluation exposed three elements of a large Bronze Age field or enclosure system. The ditches contained very large quantities of struck flint in their upper fills.

Sawston, Borough Hill (2001)

TL47124957 (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants Report 685/03/09)

Evaluation to investigate the hillfort defences and a discrete rectangular enclosure identified by geophysical survey revealed a sequence of three large ditches, commencing with the middle ditch. This ditch was sealed by upcast from excavation of an outer ditch, the bank of which was cut by a third ditch. Both ditches had begun to silt up in the Iron Age, but their upper parts remained open until the medieval or post-medieval periods. By the late 18th century neither the ditches nor banks were significant landscape features marked on contemporary maps. Evidence for domestic occupation in the form of animal bones and pottery of Early to Late Iron Age date was found within the enclosed area. No conclusive dating evidence was recovered from the rectangular enclosure, which may be a small prehistoric farmstead or settlement. Traces of an undated burial were also recovered from the plough soil.

Sawston, Fieldwalking survey, Dernford Farm (2003)

TL 4688 5108 (AS Report 1447)

J Grant and P Weston

Fieldwalking revealed a general scatter of struck flint. Late prehistoric pottery and a Roman sherd were recovered. A metal detector survey was also undertaken.

Sawston, Geophysical survey, Dernford Farm (2003)

TL 4689 5100 (Stratascan Report)

DJ Sabin

Anomalies likely to represent archaeological features are interpreted as small enclosures and a pit cluster.

Sawston, Lynton Way

TL 4945 4973 (AS Report 1878)

T Woolhouse, I Williamson and P Harris

Evaluation revealed a large boundary ditch containing Iron Age pottery. The ditch cut an earlier pit and was truncated by a later ditch. A further undated pit was tentatively identified.

Sawtry, Black Horse Farm (2004)

TL 1770 8326 (AS Report 1659)

D Eddisford, L O'Brien and I Williamson

Evaluation revealed features of later prehistoric date, which had been sealed and preserved by later alluvial episodes. These included evidence for settlement, located on a raised sand island close to the fen edge. Ditches may correspond to more extensive enclosure and field systems. At least one, and possibly two ring ditches were recorded. Artefactual evidence of occupation was recovered, including pottery, daub, animal bone and burnt stone, dating mainly to the Iron Age with some evidence for early Roman activity.

Shepreth, 20 High Street (2004)

TL 3926 4773 (AS Report 1616)

P Thompson and J Grant

Evaluation revealed two medieval ditches and a layer containing Roman pottery. Undated and post-medieval features were identified.

Sibson-cum-Stibbington, Stibbington Education Centre

TL 0853 9864 (CCC AFU Report 825)

R Mortimer

A few abraded Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from subsoil but there was no indication that pottery kilns or any other significant Romano-British remains lay within the immediate vicinity.

Sibson-cum-Stibbington, A1 Stibbington Junction Improvement (2003)

TL 0852 9833 (Network Archaeology Report 501)

J Sleep

A watching brief identified linear features with associated pits and postholes containing Early/Mid Iron Age pottery, animal bone and other artefacts, together with residual worked flints of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered, indicating the site had been abandoned by this date.

Soham, Land off Weatherall's Close

TL 5956 7379 (CCC AFU Report 841)

S Hickling

A ditch was probably part of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age field system, its orientation differing from similar ditches found at surrounding sites. There was no evidence for the medieval core of Soham.

Somersham, Proposed new burial ground (2004)

TL 3591 7787 (AS Report 1633)

J Grant and J Williams

Evaluation revealed a large undated pit, a post-medieval ditch and an undated gully, together with unstratified finds of Roman and post-medieval date. A slight bank was recorded in the central part of the site, separating the lower-lying southern part of the site from higher ground to the north. A large pond is likely to have been one of the two ponds seen on the 1838 tithe map, associated with the medieval bishop's palace.

Sutton, 11a Lawn Lane

TL 4483 7881 (CCC AFU Report 839)

S Hickling

Evaluation produced medieval remains characterised as backyard activity. Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman features lay in the northern part of the site. A large quarry pit contained an important assemblage of high medieval pottery.

Sutton, Nos 8–10 The Row

TL 4426 7865 (CCC AFU Report 793)

Eleven early post-medieval quarry pits (16th to 17th centuries) would have supplied materials for house building and were eventually infilled with domestic waste. The western part of Sutton appears to have expanded in this period, since other quarry pits have been found 250m to the west behind the High Street.

Sutton, Bridge Farm

TL 3976 7650 (CAU Report 697)

D Garrow

Evaluation revealed sparse archaeological evidence. One pit and three ditches with associated banks were found, tentatively suggested to be Bronze Age in date. A sedimentary sequence for the area was established, with the earliest inundation occurring in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, followed by a series of peat, silt and alluvial deposits laid down from the Late Bronze Age onwards. The palaeochannel to the east of the investigation area was established as being of Late Iron Age or Roman date.

Sutton, 11 The Brook

TL 4459 7901 (AS Report 1765)

K Doyle and P Weston

Evaluation confirmed alluvial deposits close to the street frontage and following the course of 'The Brook'. Archaeological features of post-medieval date included boundary ditches and pits.

Sutton, North Fen, Sutton Gault

TL 4046 8137 (Oxford Archaeology Report)

E Glass and G Thacker

A few features were identified, including a large animal waterhole revetted by timber, a tree throw hole containing worked flints and Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery, and a large assemblage of worked flints, including a rare flint dagger.

Swaffham Prior, Green Head Road (2002)

TL 5704 6411 (CAU Report 520)

A Hall

The area had been extensively quarried for clunch. No *in situ* archaeological deposits were identified, although residual sherds of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from backfill of the quarries.

The Stukeleys, Northbridge, land west of Ermine Street (2004)

TL 2229 7348 (Cotswold Archaeology Report 04181)

K Cullen

Bronze Age features were identified, comprising field systems and trackways. Several undated features, including a ring ditch identified during geophysics, may belong to the later Bronze Age. Evaluation confirmed the presence of a Roman ditched enclosure, which was found to have survived well and contained quantities of datable material. Evidence for Roman field systems was also identified.

Thriplow, Heathfields (2001)

TL 4540 4600 (AS Report 1745)

J Last

A total of 33kg of struck and burnt flint was recovered, along with some Neolithic and later pottery. The flint assemblage includes 2 Mesolithic flaked axes, as well as Neolithic and Bronze Age material. A few cut features of prehistoric date were revealed, along with evidence of wartime use of Duxford airfield.

Tilbrook, Chestnut Cottage, Station Road

TL 0791 6918 (AS Report 1868)

K Doyle, I Williamson and T Woolhouse

Evaluation revealed modern features and a gully containing a single sherd of 9th to 11th century pottery and a piece of ceramic building material.

Whittlesford, Church of SS Mary and Andrew

TL 4736 4859 (CCC AFU Report 792)

R Mortimer

Twenty-six burials were found, though there was no intrusive excavation and further underlying burials are likely to be present.

Whittlesey, Sir Harry Smith Community College

TL 2762 9738 (CCC AFU Report 812)

GD Bailey

Shallow ditches indicate the survival of a medieval field system. Pottery confirmed that these furrows were active in the late medieval period.

Whittlesey, Coates, 7 March Road

TL 53073 29782 (CCC AFU Report 852)

R Casa Hatton and D Hounsell

The earliest features recorded dated to the medieval period and were characterised by quarries, possible wells/water holes and field or plot boundaries. The later phase dated to the post-medieval/modern period and indicates an intensification of activity with progressive redefinition of boundaries.

Whittlesey, Land East of 9–17 Hallcroft Road (2004)

TL 2653 9729 (M & M Archaeological Services

Report)

M & M Archaeological Services

Evaluation recorded activity from the 17th century onwards. The remains are likely to relate to past agricultural activity rather than settlement. No remains prior to the post-medieval periods were found.

Whittlesey, Aerial photographic assessment, Must Farm (2004)

TL 2278 9688 (Air Photo Services Report 2004/06)

R Palmer

Features included the extent of the World War II airfield and possible associated beacon, a group of linear features, small pens of probable post-medieval date, and a roddon.

Whittlesey, Timber Alignments, Must Farm

TL 2371 9683 (CAU Report 664)

C Evans and M Knight

An alignment of timber posts was recorded along the southern edge of Must Farm Quarry Pit. Subsequent visits recovered Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age prehistory pottery, Neolithic flint work and a piece of copper alloy with an applied gold disc. Excavations revealed fourteen timber posts, one with sharp tool marks around a pointed base. The majority of the posts are on a northwest-southeast alignment, occurring in and paralleling the palaeochannel that runs across the southern part of Must Farm. Radiocarbon dating of two timber samples gave dates of 1120–810 cal. BC and 800–400 cal. BC, placing the construction of the alignment at the end of the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

Whittlesey, Must Farm

TL 2278 9688 (CAU Report 667)

C Evans, M Brudenell, M Knight and R Pattern

An oval barrow was initially visible as a dispersed gravel spread. A trench across the ditch and mound recovered sherds of Peterborough ware and worked flints from the upper ditch fills. The barrow appears to have been well-preserved, with no evidence that potential structures within the mound had been exposed or disturbed. Evidence for Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement consisted of metallised gravel surfaces, posthole clusters and a bank/ditch. The bank is thought to be a continuation of a feature at Bradley Farm, a causeway that was constructed as the ground became wetter.

Willingham, 23 Green Street

TL 4085 7026 (CCC AFU Report 783)

S Hickling

Evaluation revealed a brief period of occupation in the 13th to 14th century, characterised by structural features at the street frontage and a ditch marking the rear of the plot. Occupation ceased after the 14th century until the 17th or 18th century when activity started again in the form of ditches, postholes and pits.

Wimblington, Land North of Bridge Lane

TL 4204 9316 (AS Report 1874)

T Woolhouse, A Mundin and K Nicholson

Evaluation revealed plough furrows and boundary ditches, all thought to be of post-medieval date. A small quantity of residual medieval pottery was recovered, together with possible Iron Age and Roman sherds.

Wimblington, 3 Norfolk Street

TL 4147 9223 (Norfolk Archaeological Unit Report 1047)

G Emery

Evaluation revealed a ditch terminus containing burnt flint, possibly of Mesolithic date. Post-medieval and modern features consisted of 16th and 17th century waste pits, a dyke and drainage ditches.

Wimpole, St Andrew's Church

TL 33650 50998 (CCC AFU Report 838)

Monitoring recorded a substantial rubble layer associated with demolition of the former medieval church and erection of the new church in 1749. Medieval building materials, including a door jamb dated between 1275 and 1350 and late medieval floor tiles, were recovered from this layer as well as some 18th century artefacts. In the remainder of the churchyard was a post-medieval layer associated with burials.

Wisbech St Mary, The Willows, Church Road

TF 4225 0823 (CCC AFU Report 785)

S Hickling

Two post-medieval features comprised a possible roadside ditch and a pit towards the rear of the site. A peaty layer was encountered 1.5m below modern ground level. This is probably a similar deposit to that encountered elsewhere in the vicinity, dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

Wisbech, North Street

TL 4608 0986 (CCC AFU Report 847)

D Payne

Evaluation revealed an extensive sequence of episodic flooding (alluvial silts) during the post-medieval period, interspersed by layers of occupation, building footings and brick foundations.

Wisbech, 27 Hill Street (2004)

TF 4621 0975 (Archaeological Project Services Report 2/05)

NC Parker

A watching brief revealed post-medieval floor surfac-

es, a hearth and curved brick wall. Artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date were recovered.

Wisbech, Church of St Peter and St Paul (2004)

TF 4627 0954 (Archaeological Project Services Report 190/04)

SJ Malone

The investigations recorded the top of a brick vault, which had previously been disturbed and backfilled, and identified former graves under the paved area. Disarticulated human remains were evident across the area of investigation, although not in any great concentration, and no *in situ* burials or undisturbed archaeological deposits were encountered.

Wisbech, Geophysical survey, Church of St Peter and St Paul (2003)

TF 4627 0956 (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford Report 2003/104)

GSB Prospection

Various anomalies and features were suggestive of burial vaults, graves and foundations of the tower.

Witcham 30 Silver Street, Witcham

TL 4608 7998 (AS Report 1794)

P Weston and T Woolhouse

Excavation revealed ditches and three areas of cobbled flint surface, all dating from the 18th to 19th century. A lesser number of medieval features, consisting of a ditch and two pits were identified. Three undated postholes and a further ditch were likely to be medieval in date. The presence of domestic wares and waste material indicates medieval occupation in close proximity to site.

Yaxley, Geophysical survey, land northeast of Yaxley

TL 1902 9305 (Stratascan Report)

J Elks

Anomalies were identified which seem to define enclosures, and may indicate a former settlement.

Yaxley, The Broadway

TL 1907 9306 (NA Report 05/77)

E Taylor and E Chapman

Evaluation identified a focus of Iron Age and Roman settlement activity. The earliest evidence was a series of middle to late Iron Age linear ditches and a pit. A network of enclosures and associated field systems dated from the 2nd to 4th centuries. A grave cut with the skeleton of a young adult was found just beyond one of the enclosures. Remnant furrows were also found; a change of alignment in the pattern of the furrows may indicate that the Roman boundary ditch continued as a headland into the medieval period.

Desk based assessments were carried out for the following sites:

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Environs
(CAU Report 497)

Cambridge, Land adjacent to Hills Road and Cherry Hinton Road
(MLM Environmental Report)

Cambridge, Whitlocks, High Street, Trumpington
(CAU Report 601)

Ely, Fenland Pine Premises, 57 Broad Street
(Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 1320)

Farcet, Float Fish Farm
(AS Report 1749)

Kennett, Kennett Hall Farm
(AS Report 1895)

Little Paxton, Island Site Reinforcement Main
(Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 658/LPI/01)

March, 92 Elm Road
TL 4199 9837 (AS Report 1882)

Peterborough and Whittlesey, Reinforcement Main
(CCC AFU Report 791)

Whittlesey, Must Farm
(CAU Report 613)

Whittlesey, Proposed Concrete Block Plant, Must Farm
(CAU Report 663)

Wimpole, The Timberyard, New Wimpole
(AS Report 1827)

The following investigations produced little or no archaeological evidence:

Boxworth, Land between Seagraves and 8 Farm Close (2004)
TL 3477 6413

Brington and Molesworth, Land North of St Peter's Church
TL 07065 57836 (CCC AFU)

Burwell, Burwell Village School
TL 5881 6712 (CCC AFU Report 809)

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital Daycare Facility
TL 4617 5551 (CAU Report 684)

Cambridge, 41 Madingley Road
TL 4347 5911 (CCC AFU Report 820)

Cambridge, 15 Chaucer Road
TL 4492 5697 (CAU Report 659)

Cambridge, 25–32 Fallowfield, East Chesterton
TL 4686 6024 (AS Report 1788)

Cambridge, 110–113 Fallowfield, East Chesterton
TL 4692 6024 (AS Report 1832)

Cambridge, Chapel Court, Jesus College (2004)
TL 4524 5889 (CAU Report)

Cambridge, Logans Way and 68 St Andrews Road (2003)
TL 4625 5940 (CGMS Consulting Report)

Cambridge, 18 Long Road
TL 4639 5550 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 640/CLR/03)

Cambridge, 26 Magrath Avenue
TL 4459 5933

Cambridge, Triangle Site, Station Road (2004)
TL 4594 5718 (Foundations Archaeology Report 360)

Cambridge, 3 Sylvester Road
TL 4364 5845 (CAU Report 678)

Cambridge, Nos 14–18 Victoria Avenue
TL 4531 5942 (CCC AFU Report 798)

Chatteris, 9 Bridge Street
TL 3905 8671 (CCC AFU Report 801)

Chatteris, Station Road Business Park
TL 3877 8605 (AS Report 1861)

Childerley, Childerley Hall Farm
TL 3543 6185 (CCC AFU Report 846)

Doddington, Newgate Street
TL 3979 9039 (CCC AFU Report 851)

Duxford, Moorfield Road
TL 4779 4651 (Essex County Council Report 1410)

Earith, Westview Marina
TL 3812 7476 (CCC AFU Report 813)

Elm, Clipson's Farm, Coldham Bank Road (2004)
TF 4352 0000 (Archaeological Project Services Report 198/04)

Elm, Guyhirn Bridge
TF 3973 0287 (Oxford Archaeology Report)

Ely, 16–18 Church Lane
TL 5388 8022 (AS Report 1938)

Fenstanton, The Rookery, Church Leys (2003)
TL 3204 6866 (NA Report)

Gamlingay, Plots 11 & 12 The Maltings, Church Street (2004)

TL 2399 5238 (AS Report 1554)

Girton, 2 Girton Road

TL 4270 6069 (CCC AFU Report 840)

Hilton, Earthwork survey, High Street (2004)

TL 2909 6642 (AS Report 1551)

Huntingdon, Ermine Street

TL 2341 7228 (Albion Archaeology Report 2006/2)

Leverington, Land off Sutton Road

TL 4510/1090 (CCC AFU Report 803)

Littleport, Littleport Primary School

TF5672 8690 (CCC AFU Report 797)

Little Paxton, Riversfield Mill (2003)

TL 1835 6213 (Wessex Archaeology Report 54046)

Littleport, Balancing Lagoon, Highfields Farm

TL 5544 8649 (Archaeological Project Services Report 176/05)

Littleport, Geophysical survey at Littleport Primary School

TL 5569 8685 (PreConstruct Geophysics Report)

Littleport, Geophysical survey at Wisbech Road

TL 5612 8731 (Stratascan Report)

March, A141 to Norwood Road

TL 4171 9806 to 4025 9759 (CCC AFU Report 818)

Mepal, Block Fen, Meadlands (2003)

TL 4449 8398 (AS Report 1436)

Orwell, Chapel Orchard

S Macaulay (CCC AFU)

Peterborough, Longthorpe, 338 Thorpe Road

TL 1620 9847 (CCC AFU Report 799)

Ramsey, 48 Newtown Road (2004)

TL 2879 8546 (AS Report 1529)

Ramsey, Abbey School

TL 529208 285139 (CCC AFU Report 826)

St Neots, Eaton Socon, Cycle Way Bridge

TL 517465 259027 (CCC AFU Report 808)

St Neots, 1 Priory Road

TL 1824 6050 (Heritage Network Report 290)

Shepreth, 20 High Street

TL 3924 4773 (AS Report 1863)

Stukeleys, Hinchingsbroke Business Park

TL 2227 7267 (CCC AFU Report 789)

Spaldwick, Ellington Brook

TL 1272 7305 (Network Archaeology Report 511)

Stilton, Bridle Field

TL 1540 8944

Waterbeach Abbey Flood Defences

TL 4990 6500 (CCC AFU Report 794)

Waterbeach, Denny End Road/A10 Junction

TL 487 659 (CCC AFU)

Whittlesey, Pump House, Station Road

TL 2763 9611 (CCC AFU Report 805)

Wimblington, Land Between Nos 5 and 7 March Road

TL 4122 9233 (CCC AFU Report 832)

Wilburton, former Twentypence Inn, Twentypence Road

TL4796 7126 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 679/WTR/02)

Wisbech, Former Potty Plants site, A47/Newbridge Lane

TF 4554 0756 (AS Report 1891)