
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2008

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

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Abbreviations:

AS	Archaeological Solutions, previously Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CGMS	CGMS Consulting
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
GSB	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
NAU	NAU Archaeology, previously Norfolk Archaeological Unit
OA East	Oxford Archaeology East, previously CAM ARC
OA South	Oxford Archaeology South

Abbots Ripton, St Andrew's Church (2007)

TL 2307 7802 (Lindsey Archaeological Services Report 1027)

N Field

The excavation of three underpinning trenches at St Andrews Church exposed a previous episode of underpinning. A grave cut was observed inside the south aisle of the church. Two trenches were excavated on the exterior of the church but no archaeological deposits were observed.

Abington Pigotts, Home Farm

TL 3090 4475 (Archaeological Solutions Report 3004)

S Unger, L Smith and T Woolhouse

An evaluation was carried out on the site of the me-

dieval moat enclosing Home Farm. Home Farm is depicted on cartographic sources from 1838, and includes a grade II listed barn, cart shed and granary of probable late 17th-early 18th century date. One trench traversed the moat, and demonstrated that it continued northwards as far as its limit depicted on historic maps of 1886 and 1901. Pottery of 16th-18th century date was recovered from the basal fill of the moat, indicating it had been cleared out in late post-medieval times. No features contemporary with the original moat or later periods of activity were recorded.

Alconbury, North Road

TL 1816 7626 (Albion Archaeology Report 2008/46)

D Ingham

Evaluation revealed the remains of previously unknown Iron Age and Saxon settlement activity considered to be of regional significance, as well as medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and a number of other undated features.

Bartlow, Bartlow Park

TL 5865 4492

H Eckardt, A Clarke, C Speed and D Thornley

Two cores were taken from one of the Roman barrows (mound VII) to test the anomalies identified during Electrical Resistance Tomography survey, revealing no evidence for internal phasing or revetments. Further test pitting in the grounds of Bartlow Park recovered small quantities of Roman material, but encountered no remains *in situ*.

Bluntisham, Bluntisham Baptist Church

TL 3682 7460 (OA East Report 1076)

T Lyons

Evaluation revealed three possible grave cuts within the existing cemetery. Several small features were also found and may have been medieval or post-medieval in date. Two pits contained several sherds of 15th- or 16th-century pottery.

Bottisham, St Peter's Field

TL 5414 6037 (NAU Archaeology Report 1904)

P Crawley

The southern part of the site was subject to a systematic field walking and metal detector survey, which recorded an even spread of medieval to modern building material, and sparse finds of post-medieval pottery, modern metal artefacts and two fragments of burnt flint. Six evaluation trenches were also excavated, recording ditches and gullies, all undated but sealed by a subsoil thought to indicate a pre-medieval date.

Burrough Green, Primary School

TL 6369 5558 (Cranfield Forensic Institute Report 022)

P Masters

Gradiometer and resistivity surveys revealed little evidence relating to the medieval moat. A short linear magnetic anomaly in the south-eastern part of the survey area may indicate the presence of a well, while the resistivity survey indicates an arrangement of linear and rectilinear anomalies, which could suggest the presence of walls within the moated island.

Burrough Green, Burrough Green Primary School

TL 6375 5580 (OA East Report 1050)

T Fletcher

Evaluation in advance of construction of new school buildings revealed the south-eastern corner of a medieval moat (SM 33588). A boundary ditch and probable farm track dating to the 19th century were also found.

Cambridge, 33 KV expansion cable, King's Hedges to Jesus Green (2004-8)

TL 4561 6016 (CAU Report 834)

B Davenport, R Newman and A Slater

An intermittent watching brief undertaken along the route of the 33kv reinforcement cable that crossed the northern and eastern sides of Cambridge found no remains of archaeological significance along the stretch between King's Hedges Road and Water Lane. Monitoring of groundworks at 24 Thompsons Lane revealed evidence of a possible 12th century channel, a 14th century laneway and the foundations of 17th century warehouses. Remains of 17th to 19th century cellars were also located on St John's Road. Furthermore, evidence of an extensive network of palaeochannels in the areas of Jesus Green and Midsummer Common was uncovered, which were followed by numerous episodes of consolidation and the ground raising activity during the 17th to 20th centuries.

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's access road (sites 4 and 7)

TL 4603 5456 & TL 4557 5432 (CAU Report 843)

N Armour and M Collins

Two further open area excavations were undertaken along the route of the Addenbrooke's access road. Site 4 revealed former field boundaries and drainage ditches of post-medieval date, together with a series of 20th century features that probably relate to the agricultural shows held on the site between 1948 and the 1960s. Site 7 revealed a large number of features, including 24 ditches and ditch recuts, which tentatively

dated to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods. A rectilinear enclosure and associated trackway were also recorded, together with a probable watering hole of Iron Age date. Seven undated pits, an utilised tree throw and a number of undated rectilinear trenches were also encountered, the latter possibly part of a medieval warren. Together the excavations confirmed that the historic and prehistoric occupation within the Hobson's Brook valley was confined to the valley sides, and that associated field systems and tracks largely avoided the damper valley base.

Cambridge, Anglian Water sewer, Chesterton to West Cambridge (2000-2001)

TL 4430 5902 (CAU Report 840)

C Cessford

A watching brief along the route of a major sewer line between Chesterton and West Cambridge recorded a significant Roman to post-medieval archaeological sequence on the corner of Chesterton Lane at TL44625906 (published in PCAS 94). Elsewhere the route clipped what appeared to be the outer edge of the 4th century Roman town ditch and a post-medieval river defence bank was observed at TL44885926.

Cambridge, Clay Farm

TL 4563 5490 (CAU Report 826)

A Slater and A Dickens

Further evaluation was undertaken in the proposed Clay Farm development area. No archaeological remains were encountered in the west or south-west part of the site (areas 1-3), although the evaluation revealed some modern features, probably related to the agricultural shows held in the area during the 20th century, most notably the Royal Show of 1960-61. Low density of remains were recorded in the north-west part of the site (area 4), including two linear ditches on a WNW to ESE alignment, tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A probable medieval/post-medieval phase of activity is represented by a sequence of E-W orientated irregular ditches, which appear to have been used for quarrying rather than land division. A series of parallel and intercutting ditches with vertical sites represent evidence for coprolite extraction over part of the site, dated to the latter part of the 19th century. A group of enigmatic sub-rectangular gullies with associated features was also encountered. The features lacked domestic material, giving rise to a range of possible interpretations, including raised agricultural beds, small animal pens or feeding structures or small mounds for controlled rabbit breeding. Evaluation in the north-eastern part of the site also revealed several distinct phases of activity. The earliest evidence was of Romano-British date, comprising two zones of closely spaced parallel linear features on a NS alignment, interpreted as raised agricultural beds, possibly for asparagus. The occurrence of such features at this site, as well as the Bell Language School and Addenbrooke's Link Road, indicate the widespread use of this type of cultivation. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation on a NNW to SSE alignment were also evident at the site, together

with a field boundary of probable medieval date.

The south-eastern area (area 6) produced further evidence ranging from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Two ditches containing Middle Bronze Age pottery and a third shallow ditch were encountered, which represents the southern edge of the known large rectilinear triple ditched enclosure to the east. Two shallow sub-rectangular pits were cut into the fill of the inner ditch, and contained a high quantity of burnt and heat affected flint, possibly representing the deliberate manufacture of fragmented flint chip-pings as temper for pottery production. In contrast to the southern and eastern sides of the enclosure, the western edge appears to have been defined by a single ditch, with another ditch to the south possibly representing an annex or extension to the main enclosure. A decapitated deer burial and three irregular charcoal spreads were found outside the main enclosure. Several other features within the area were considered to be of prehistoric date, including a segmented gully and postholes located further to the south of the enclosure. Very little evidence of Romano-British activity was found, with the exception of a curving ditch and series of NNE to SSW aligned gullies corresponding with the orientation of planting beds seen during other investigations in the area. The area also demonstrated the southerly continuation of field boundary ditches and ridge and furrow recorded in area 5, as well as a series of NNW to SSE gullies. Several post-medieval features were also recorded, probably associated with field boundaries.

Cambridge, Fitzwilliam College Library

TL 4401 5950 (CAU Report 817)

A Slater

Area excavation revealed a number of features, including two Bronze Age ditches and possible structural evidence, together with late Iron Age or Roman ditches. A late medieval tree bowl and possible post-medieval path were also recorded.

Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College Boathouse

TL 4546 5933 (CAU Report 821)

R Newman

Test pits and boreholes on land adjacent to the Gonville and Caius College boathouse revealed a substantial peat deposit 3m in depth. The deposit was located immediately adjacent to the present course of the river Cam, and associated with an area of marshland shown on the map of 1830 as lying adjacent to a feature known as the 'Cambridge sluice'.

Cambridge, land at rear of 1 High Street, Cherry Hinton

TL 4860 5628 (OA East Report 1034)

W PUNCHARD

Evaluation revealed evidence for a preserved prehistoric land surface containing animal bone, Early Bronze Age flint flakes and a piece of human bone. Possible medieval pits were found which suggest activity close to the contemporary street frontage.

Cambridge, land at rear of 1 High Street, Cherry Hinton

TL 4860 5628 (OA East Report 1080)

R Atkins

A watching brief recorded two 14th-century pits in the same area as an earlier evaluation. Sherds of un-abraded pottery were recovered from these features suggesting domestic occupation fronting onto the High Street.

Cambridge, land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road (2007-8)

TL 4370 6073 (NA Report 08/37)

P Mason

Large-scale evaluation identified two areas of mid-late Iron Age to late 2nd /early 3rd century AD occupation, together with evidence for an inter-joining field system. Smaller concentrations of Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefacts were also dispersed across the remainder of the proposed development area.

Cambridge, Kavli Institute

TL 4316 5937 (CAU Report 820)

R Newman

The earliest evidence identified from area excavations comprised residual sherds of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, recovered from a series of post-medieval gravel quarries. It is likely that gravel extraction started during the later medieval period, and reached a peak of activity in the 17th century, removing all traces of earlier activity. During the 18th and 19th centuries the area reverted to rough pasture, before the erection of the Newall 25 inch refractor telescope in 1891. Foundations for the telescope and dome were recorded during the excavation, together with features associated with its decommissioning in the 1950s.

Cambridge, St Bede's School

TL 4786 5692 (CAU Report 845)

J Hutton and R Standing

An evaluation revealed a large feature and the terminal end of an undated ditch, the latter sealed by the subsoil. The line of the WWII GHQ anti-tank ditch, running some 250m west of St Bede's School, was mapped from Luftwaffe aerial photographs.

Cambridge, St John's Triangle (2007-8)

TL 4486 5874 (CAU Report 851)

R Newman

A programme of archaeological investigation and monitoring revealed evidence of occupation spanning the Roman, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Following probable agricultural usage in the late prehistoric period, a small extra mural settlement was established to the south of the Roman town during the 2nd century AD. Traces of domestic occupation were identified, situated alongside the Colchester to Godmanchester road, beneath which were found a number of quarries, probably for the extraction of gravel for road construction. The site was abandoned by the end of the 3rd century AD, and

reoccupied during the mid 10th century, at which time up to six long narrow properties were in existence. By the late 11th century the settlement had rapidly expanded, and extended at least 600m south along the gravel ridge. Between c. 1140 and 1275, the Triangle site was incorporated into the heart of the medieval Jewry, during which time a number of stone buildings were constructed. The area continued to develop following the expulsion of the Jews in the late 13th century, and by the end of the medieval period the earlier properties had been subdivided into at least 11 separate plots. A cemetery was established in the centre of the Triangle site by 1250, belonging to the nearby Hospital of St John. The disarticulated remains of at least 132 individuals, recovered from the backfill of a 19th century construction trench, are likely to have originated from the cemetery. The density of occupation, and associated expansion of commercial premises, continued to increase during the post-medieval and modern periods, culminating in the existence of at least 23 separate properties by the end of the 19th century. Three metalworking workshops dating to the 15th/16th centuries were encountered, together with a large pit containing late 16th/early 17th century tavern waste and a large deposit of fish bones from imported cod. An early 18th century tavern deposit was also recovered, together with a large clearance deposit in a backfilled cellar, representing the contents of a late 18th century coffee house, and containing a significant assemblage of pottery, glass vessels and other artefacts.

Cambridge, St Matthew's School

TL 4594 5841 (OA East Report 1070)

T Lyons

Evaluation in advance of the construction of new school buildings revealed substantial truncation. Large, parallel features were visible across the trench which were interpreted as 19th-century 'coprolite mines'. This practice involved deep excavation to quarry phosphates and resulted in heavily disturbed natural geology. The remainder of the soil sequence consisted of up to a metre of 19th- and 20th-century made ground.

Cambridge/Girton, University Farm

TL 4258 6036 (CAU Report 852)

N Armour

Evaluation encountered early Romano-British settlement features associated with a probable enclosure system and roadway. Earlier activity was revealed by a pit containing the near-complete remains of a Late Bronze Age pot and two Late Bronze Age/Iron Age ditches. Medieval and post-medieval features representing the remains of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries were also identified.

Cambridge/Girton, University Farm

TL 4233 6026 (CAU Report 862)

K Anderson and D Hall

Following evaluation, two phases of field walking survey indicated low levels of prehistoric and Roman

activity across the site. Quantities of flint and some Roman and medieval pottery were collected during the first extensive phase. Two areas of relative concentration were identified, which were subject to a second intensive survey, recovering further Neolithic/Bronze Age flints, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and post-medieval finds.

Cambridge, 130-136 Victoria Road

TL 4481 5957 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 1146/CVR/2)

M Cuthbert

A watching brief revealed a post-medieval ditch aligned north-south, similar to that depicted on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, together with the brick foundations of the Victorian terrace of houses that stood on the site prior to redevelopment.

Caxton, South Oliver's Barn, 94 Ermine Street

TL 3039 5860 (AS Report 3077)

W McCall, S Unger, C Lamprey and A Newton

An earthwork survey was undertaken on an area of ridge and furrow, which recorded a series of ten parallel furrows running across the site on a NW-SE alignment. Subsequent evaluation revealed no further archaeological features or finds.

Chatteris/Haddenham/Mepal/Sutton/Wentworth/Witcham, Chatteris to Haddenham water scheme (2007)

TL 4302 8185 (Air Photo Services Report 2007/23)

R Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment was undertaken for a 1km wide corridor along the route of a 17km pipeline between Chatteris and Haddenham. A rectangular enclosure was recorded at Horseley Fen that forms part of a larger complex. One, possibly two, ring ditches were mapped to the west of Mepal Outdoor Centre, while a double ditched trackway appeared to extend westwards from a group of enclosures at Block Fen. A triple ditched feature with adjacent ditches and possible occupation areas was identified at Staple Leys, north of Haddenham. Three groups of medieval ridge and furrow were mapped, which form part of the open fields of Chatteris, Mepal-Sutton and Haddenham. The majority has been levelled by agriculture, although a few pasture fields retain earthwork features. The layout of the WWII airfield at Mepal was also recorded, together with its use as a Thor missile base in the 1960s.

Chatteris, Block Fen (2007)

TL 4392 8407 (AS Report 2960 & 3091)

C Pole and K. Doyle/P Stone

Area excavation identified two areas of prehistoric activity that produced material of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age date. The earliest evidence was a large pit surrounded by an erosion area, interpreted as a possible watering hole. A post and stake hole were located close by, suggesting there may have been associated structures or screens. Further evidence of prehistoric activity was demonstrated by a group of

five postholes, two containing dating pottery of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Twenty six undated features were recorded, including a group of stake holes that appeared to form a sub-rectangular enclosure or possible livestock pen in the area of the postholes. A shallow ditch was also recorded, together with nine tree bowls and numerous silt layers.

Colne, Manor Farm

TL 3735 7587 (OA East Report 1036)

T Fletcher

Evaluation revealed early medieval pits and postholes believed to represent occupation along the East Street frontage. A rectangular building with timber foundations set in clay was recorded close to East Street and was dated to the 17th or 18th centuries.

Dry Drayton, Scotland Farm (2007)

TL 3658 6017 (Albion Archaeology Report 2008/112)

D Ingham

Excavation revealed part of a late Iron Age enclosure, previously recorded as a cropmark, located next to the Dam Brook. The excavated area contained structural remains and a concentration of settlement-related features. Ceramic evidence indicates the settlement had a short lifespan, beginning in the late 1st century BC and falling out of use by the mid 1st century AD.

Duxford, Red Lion, Whittlesford Bridge

TL 4845 4721 (CAU Report 836)

J Hutton

The earliest evidence for activity identified during evaluation was provided by a group of Late Mesolithic flints and environmental remains recovered from a tree throw. Limited evidence for medieval activity was identified, comprising one pit containing pottery of 13th – 15th century date. A nearby undated posthole and ditch are suggested to be of similar date. A wall relating to former mid 19th century outbuildings was also recorded.

Ely, Highfield School

TL 5375 8085 (OA East Report 1047)

L Bush

Evaluation in advance of expansion of the school revealed an undated ditch, which was probably prehistoric. Medieval and post-medieval features were also encountered, including preserved ridge and furrow.

Ely, Lancaster Way Business Park (2007)

TL 5202 7845 (Air Photo Services Report 2007/20)

R Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment recorded extensive evidence for medieval cultivation surrounding Lancaster Way Business Park, which combined with the presence of natural clays meant that any existing pre-medieval archaeology may be masked from view. A possible mound was identified to the south-east of the development area, along with a number of ditches of possible archaeological significance.

Ely, land east of Lancaster Way Business Park

TL 5192 7844 (NA Report 08/31)

S Morris

Field walking survey recovered a small number of worked flints, along with two sherds of prehistoric pottery, a spread of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and a single sherd of Saxon pottery. Most of the finds probably relate to field manuring but a significant concentration of post-medieval finds were found on the site of a 19th century farm, demolished for the creation of the airfield. The metal detector finds were minimal, but included a fragment of medieval silver ring brooch and a lead quarter seal.

Ely, land east of Lancaster Way Business Park

TL 5192 7844 (NA Report 08/48)

I Fisher

Geophysical survey recorded a complex of round-houses with accompanying enclosure system, along with possible industrial activity to the north of the development site. Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was also mapped along with later field boundaries and drains.

Ely, land east of Lancaster Way Business Park

TL 5192 7844 (NA Report 08/121)

M Holmes

Further to previous survey work, large-scale evaluation revealed evidence for Iron Age and early Roman settlement activity, characterised by boundary and enclosure ditches, in the northern part of the site. Smaller areas of Iron Age or Roman remains were recorded within the south-western and eastern parts of the site. No evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found, and earlier suggestions that the previously identified Anglo-Saxon burial site to the south might extend into the proposed development area, or that the location for the early settlement of Cratendune was located within the development area was not supported by the excavations. Later activity comprised extensive medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and post-medieval field boundaries.

Ely, land east of Lancaster Way Business Park

TL 5195 7869 (NA Report 08/151)

C Simmonds and P Mason

Small-scale evaluation encountered further evidence for settlement dating to the Mid-Late Iron Age, characterised by ditches, gullies and pits. Later activity comprised extensive medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, and a modern pipe trench.

Ely, Old Plough, Prickwillow (2006)

TL 5748 8113 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

Magnetometer and resistivity survey recorded no evidence for a westward extension to the house, although the presence of possible foundations to the north of the present house was suggested. An area of low resistivity to the east of the existing house was interpreted as a possible harbour basin.

Ely, land off Stirling Way, nr Witchford

TL 5150 7890 (OA East Report 1061)

R Atkins

Evaluation and test pits, based on geophysical results, revealed settlement dating from the late Iron Age and Roman periods. Substantial Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery assemblages were recovered from three phases of activity, dating from the 1st century to the middle of the 2nd century. Features included post-holes, ditches and pits which were concentrated on a plateau at the southern edge of the development area, suggesting that only a small part of the settlement was exposed. A notable feature was a large boundary ditch following the contour of the slope. Post-medieval furrows, quarry pits and 18th- and 19th-century field boundaries were found on the north-facing land.

Ely, former Thurlow Nunn Standen site, Lisle Lane

TL 5451 8029 (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit Report 1924)

M Germany

Evaluation found significant archaeological remains in the south-eastern part of the site, comprising 1.4m of vertical stratigraphy, which had probably accumulated due to a combination of alluviation, refuse dumping and consolidation to reduce flood risk. A 14th-16th century gully perpendicular to Lisle Lane, and two large late 15th/16th century ditches were also recorded, the latter possibly representing a moat or large ditched enclosure. The rest of the site contained a small number of post-medieval and modern features, probably related to earlier use for horticultural purposes. The north-western and central parts of the site were probably severely truncated when the Thurlow Nunn Standen site was constructed in the 1970s.

Farcet, Float Fish Farm

TL 2267 9476 (Archaeological Solutions Report 3027)

G Brogan, W McCann, L O'Brien and S Unger

Evaluation trenching established a full sequence through the fen and pre-fen landscape. Overlying the natural Pleistocene gravel terrace an alluvial sediment of grey silty clay was revealed, which was probably formed under localised standing water. A palaeosol formed over the alluvial sediments, which contained horizontally bedded leaves of *Phragmites*, suggestive of a periodically wet landscape. In two trenches a very thin layer of tufa-rich silt was observed, which may represent a period of open freshwater pools. Thick peat deposits had formed over the old land surface, with three differing types of peat observed. No archaeological features were revealed, although a single unstratified sherd of Beaker pottery was recovered.

Fenstanton, Jones Boatyard, Low Road

TL 3137 7033 (CAU Report 839)

M Collins

A phased test pit survey and trial trench evaluation identified two palaeochannels, including a probable former course for the River Great Ouse. A medium-sized pit dating to the Beaker period indicated some level of prehistoric activity in the area.

Eversden, Great & Little, land at Harlton Road, Little Eversden

TL 3728 5285 (OA East Report 1081)

G Rees

Evaluation, followed immediately by small open area excavation, identified two pairs of parallel ditches on different alignments as well as a series of pits, a quarry and a well. Those features that could be dated were post-medieval. It is likely that settlement exists in the immediate surrounding area which is considered to be of high archaeological potential.

Foxton, land between 3–11 Mortimers Lane

TL 4141 4846 (OA East Report 1066)

G Rees

Excavations in advance of residential development, 100m south-west of the site of the 12th-century moated manor, uncovered evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity. The earliest features were several undated linear ditches that may have formed two enclosures associated with the partial remains of a ring gully. To the north lay an Iron Age well. In the early medieval period a trackway and several small ditched enclosures were constructed and were associated with a pastoral economy centred on cattle. The enclosures were re-cut in the later medieval period by which time small scale clunch extraction appears to have been taking place in the north-western part of the site. A well was dug to the south of the trackway. By the end of the 17th century, all of the medieval features had been backfilled and two clunch-based house platforms were constructed. These were associated with postholes and a substantial drainage system. The boundary between these two properties ran along the line of the medieval trackway and remained until the early 20th century, whereas the properties themselves had been demolished by the mid 19th century.

Fulbourn, Hall Farm, School Lane (2007)

TL 5196 5614 (Archaeological Project Services Reports 14/08 and 56/08)

T Bradley-Lovekin

Area excavation was undertaken of a Saxo-Norman rural settlement, dated from the mid 11th to the last quarter of the 12th century. The presence of limited quantities of earlier 10th to mid 11th century pottery suggests an antecedent to the settlement, while redeposited artefacts of prehistoric and Romano-British date were also recovered. Traces of seven timber structures, refuse pits, enclosures, boundary ditches and two wells were found.

Godmanchester, Godmanchester Primary School

TL 2448 7084 (OA East Report 1052)

N Gilmour

A small quantity of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered, most of which came from the subsoil. One possible medieval quarry pit was identified, along with a series of post-medieval remains that may represent garden features.

Godmanchester, Wigmore Farm (2007)

TL 2455 6971 (Archaeological Project Services Report 17/09)

P Cope-Faulkner

Excavation revealed a number of Iron Age features, including an enclosure ditch, ditches, pits, gullies and postholes. No structures were clearly identifiable and the majority of features are probably agricultural in origin. A ditch of Roman date, medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval quarrying were also recorded across the site during the excavation. A wide range of flint implements were retrieved from the site, the majority of which dated to the Mesolithic, although a number of Iron Age lithics was also recovered.

Great Fen Project

TL 2200 9000 (centred) (OA East Report 1007)

C Begg and S Macaulay

OA East was commissioned to undertake a study of the northern part of The Great Fen project area, north of the B660, centred around Whittlesey Mere and Holme Fen (encompassing a total of 1,800 hectares). The objective was to determine the current state of preservation of the archaeological remains, to consider what the probable impact of the Great Fen project on this resource and to make recommendations for further work. The initial stage of the project indicates that the condition of the buried peat is not only very poor but also that it is deteriorating at a rapid rate. Only in the far north-west corner of the project area (around Trundle Mere) and on a spur of higher land to the south-west (near Top Farm), is the peat preserving organic archaeological remains. Known archaeological sites in the study area include two medieval fisheries, one of which is Whittlesey Mere itself. Further work is planned.

Great Gidding, land off Winwick Road

TL 1156 8285 (Cranfield Forensic Institute Report 024)

P Masters

Gradiometer survey revealed a series of parallel anomalies, which represent the remains of ridge and furrow along with two significant responses that may represent kilns.

Great Stukeley, land at 67 Ermine Street

TL 2210 7450 (OA East Report 1069)

T Lyons

Evaluation revealed probable early medieval settlement dating from the 11th or 12th centuries. A hollow way lay at right angles to Ermine Street (which forms the western boundary of the development area), at the base of which were several cart tracks. Seven other features were discovered including pits, postholes and a beam slot. Most of the excavated features produced Late Saxon/early medieval pottery, being either St Neots ware or Stamford ware.

Haddenham, the Manor, Church Lane

TL 4633 7562 (AS Report 3127)

C Davies, R Greene, S Unger and A Newton

Excavation revealed a large north-south aligned ditch

and a large sand quarry pit that truncated the north-eastern quarter of the site. The ditch yielded a moderate assemblage of 12th to 14th century pottery and its relatively large size would suggest it may have formed an important boundary within the medieval village. Two 19th/20th century garden features were also recorded, including an unusual pond constructed from 18th and 19th century gravestones.

Histon, NIAB site, Park Farm

TL 4342 6308 (CAU Report 833)

K Murrell

An evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed a four-post structure and an eighteen post sub-circular structure, indicative of small scale or seasonal occupation in the Late Bronze Age. A Middle Iron Age curvilinear ditch, and two alignments of post-medieval fields were also recorded, providing evidence for later agricultural activity at the site.

Houghton, Houghton Primary School

TL 2807 7215 (OA East Report 1075)

J Fairbairn

Evaluation in advance of the construction of new classrooms found medieval pits and ditches.

Houghton and Wyton, HEFA Test pits (2005–8)

C Lewis

A series of test pits were excavated by a collection of school children, teachers and members of the general public as part of the University of Cambridge Archaeology Department Higher Education Field Academy's CORS (Currently Occupied Rural Settlement) Investigation. Preliminary results suggest through the lack of 15th – 16th century pottery recovered from the test pits that Houghton and Wyton had gone through a period of reduced population at this time, in contrast to the Roman, Late Saxon and post-medieval periods that were well represented by pottery.

Houghton & Wyton, Houghton Grange

TL 529634 272121 (OA East Report 1064)

T Fletcher

Evaluation revealed medieval furrows. Drainage ditches were also recorded on the same north-west to south-east alignment. Several post-medieval and modern ditches were found.

Houghton and Wyton, RAF Wyton

TL 2808 7401 (Stratascan Report J2472)

R Smalley

Despite the presence of large areas of magnetic disturbance, detailed magnetic survey in the grounds of RAF Wyton recorded a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin, including a number of pits across the site and a large ditched feature with possible former bank.

Houghton and Wyton, RAF Wyton

TL 2805 7416 (AOC Archaeology Group Report 7969)
M Melikian & T Carew

Evaluation demonstrated that the area of the airfield currently occupied by buildings has been severely truncated by building operations associated with the use of the site by the RAF since the 1920s. The open area along the south-west edge of the site had not been severely truncated, and a group of undated features were recorded, comprising possible roundhouses set within a rectangular field system. A few late post-medieval/modern features were also recorded, likely to be associated with agricultural activity or the construction of the airfield.

Huntingdon, Red Cross HQ, Castle Moat Road

TL 2396 7148 (NA Report 08/133)
J Brown

Evaluation of a site immediately to the north-west of Huntingdon Castle identified deeply stratified layers, including a substantial ditch, which may have been part of a putative western bailey perimeter or part of a ditch relating to the Saxon burh. In the eastern part of the site the ground was heavily disturbed by modern activity, and surviving features were heavily truncated. Roman remains were also encountered including a probable hard standing of yard surface, and intercutting pits. It is likely that further remains exist beneath the present building that could not be evaluated.

Huntingdon, 22 High Street

TL 2403 7161 (AS Report 2994)
W McCall, S Unger, C Davies and P Sparrow

A single evaluation trench revealed two large intercutting pits at a depth of almost 4m below ground level. The earliest pit was dated to the 12th to 14th century, while the later belonged to the 13th-14th century. No prehistoric or Roman features were found, although two sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered.

Huntingdon, Huntingdon Town Centre

TL 2377 7171
R Clarke and A Connor

Excavations on the site of the old library and in the grounds of Lawrence Court that began in 2007 continued until March 2008. A range of medieval features included dense zones of pitting and quarrying. Wells, postholes, ovens, cobbled surfaces and ditched property boundaries were also found. Evidence of urban contraction across parts of the site in the later medieval period was represented by an extensive cultivation or levelling layer.

Evidence for industrial activities included dyeing, tanning, butchery, skinning, horn-, antler- and bone-working, most of which date to the Late Saxon and medieval periods (c.10th to 13th centuries). Of particular significance was the discovery of a small Late Saxon building, which produced a rare antler die that was perhaps used for stamping pottery. A large ditch that traversed the site may relate to the Anarchy period in the late 12th century, when Huntingdon was besieged. Other evidence of possible military activity

include a medieval arrowhead and a number of 17th century or later musket balls.

The excavations produced significant animal bone and pottery assemblages, along with numerous other finds and environmental remains. A post-excavation assessment report has been produced and future analysis and publication will draw together other recent Huntingdon town centre excavations.

Huntingdon, National Grid, Mill Common

TL 237 713 (OA East Report 1030)
T Lyons

Evaluation revealed presence a Roman ditch running parallel to Alconbury Brook which forms the southern boundary of the development area.

Huntingdon, land at Stukely Road

TL 2329 7245 (OA East Report 1038)
J House

Evaluation revealed the presence of medieval ditches, pits and postholes along Stukeley Road, formerly Roman Ermine Street, which represents the northern limit of 12th- and 13th-century Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, 21 Temple Close

TL 2435 7173 (OA East Report 1025)
C Thatcher

Evaluation revealed archaeology from the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval periods. At the east of the site was a beamslot and posthole containing Roman pottery. These were associated with a piece of rotary quern stone. The west side of the site contained an Anglo-Saxon ditch.

Kennett, Kennett Hall Farm

TL 6908 6875 (Archaeological Solutions Report 3179)
M Adams. & M Brook

A detailed field walking and metal detector survey recorded a concentration of struck and burnt flint in the northern sector of the site. The struck flint represents a homogenous group, dating to the early Neolithic. Small quantities of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered, together with a single sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

Kirtling, the Toilyard

TL 6864 5709 (CAU Report 853)
A Dickens

Evaluation revealed remains relating to the establishment of the Kirtling Estate Toilyard. The remains of brick footings for a sawmill were recorded along with a rubbish pit containing 21 complete glass bottles, including several codd bottles dating to between 1884 and 1912. The work also demonstrated that there had been both truncation and build-up of redeposited material on the site, presumably to level it for construction of the toilyard.

Linton, Linton Village College

TL 5565 4696 (OA East Report 1058)
N Gilmour

Evaluation, followed by excavations and watching

briefs, revealed extensive evidence for Late Roman archaeology as well as features dating to the Neolithic and Anglo-Saxon periods. Two Neolithic pits were found to contain Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery as well as diagnostic worked flint. An enclosure ditch was dated to the Late Bronze Age which also contained diagnostic worked flint. Several Iron Age features were recorded, one of which included a human femur. Late Roman features included a surfaced trackway, boundary ditches and pits. These yielded pottery, worked flint, coins, animal bone and a neonate burial. Three inhumation burials were dated to the Middle Saxon period, containing five individuals, three of whom had been decapitated. This was conceivably an execution cemetery, although the presence of a child buried with a young adult makes this less likely. A large curvilinear ditch also dated to this period.

Little Eversden, land at Harlton Road

TL 3728 5285 (OA East Report 1081)

G Rees

Evaluation, followed immediately by small open area excavation, identified two pairs of parallel ditches on different alignments as well as a series of pits, a quarry and a well. Those features that could be dated were post-medieval. It is likely that settlement exists in the immediate surrounding area which is considered to be of high archaeological potential.

Little Gidding

TL 1263 8164 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report) Archaeology Rheesearch Group

Geophysical survey at the southern extremity of Little Gidding deserted medieval village complex recorded a clear set of rectilinear structures, interpreted as formal gardens. No conclusive evidence was collected to suggest the church had at anytime been larger than its current dimensions.

Littleport, 71 Victoria Street

TL 5729 8668 (AS Report 3011)

L Smith, C Davies and S Unger

Evaluation recorded a large ditch containing 16th-early 17th century pottery, consistent in size with those observed on moated or monastic sites. A number of other, largely undated, features were also recorded, comprising small ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, consistent with peripheral or back garden activity. Cartographic evidence records dwellings on the site from the late 19th century onwards.

Littleport, land to rear of 88–96 Wisbech Road (2007–8)

TL 5609 8728 (AS Report 3008 and 3047)

R Greene and P Sparrow and T Woolhouse

Area excavation recorded a number of Iron Age and undated features on the higher ground in the southern part of the site. Two large ditches were recorded, which together contained three sherds of late Iron Age pottery, animal bone, struck flint and a broken quartzite hammer stone. The two ditches crossed each other, although it was not clear whether they formed part of

a single enclosure or field system. A dense cluster of pits and postholes was also encountered, some containing a small quantity of wood, struck flint, shell and burnt stone.

Longstanton, Longstanton bypass areas 6, 7 and 8 (2007)

TL 3908 6718 (BUFAU Report 1559)

S Paul and R Cutler

Further to the ongoing programme of works along the construction route of the Longstanton bypass, three open areas were excavated which revealed archaeological features mostly dating to the Neolithic and Iron Age periods. Neolithic features comprising discreet pits, postholes and gullies were excavated within two areas, while an Iron Age enclosure and associated activity were recorded in the third area.

March, land west of Dartford Road, Phillips Chase & South of Elliot Road (2007)

TL 4114 9699 (AS Report 2206)

S Hogan, T Barton, C Hallybone, P Weston and T Woolhouse

Evaluation revealed a single pit containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Two north-south aligned medieval ditches were also encountered, although the small quantities of pottery recovered do not suggest intensive activity. Evidence for late post-medieval clay extraction was also recorded, together with ditches that correspond with property boundaries depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps.

March, Hundred Road Trading Park

TL 4089 9846 (CAU Report 842)

J Hutton

Evidence for Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic activity was demonstrated through the recovery of flint artefacts from the topsoil and in secondary contexts. Evaluation also revealed a dense concentration of Bronze Age features in the north-western part of the site, comprising watering holes, pits, postholes, cremations and linear features, indicating settlement and possible ritual activity. The remains of a Roman field system and closely spaced cultivation pits was recorded in the eastern half of the site, which aligned perpendicular with the Fen Causeway, and may provide further evidence for intensive horticulture in the Roman period. A small number of prehistoric postholes, pits and a truncated field system were also identified in this area.

March, land off Hundred Road

TL 4075 9848 (OA East)

C Thatcher

Excavation to the north of the historic town of March revealed evidence for Bronze Age settlement and funerary practice of regional significance in the form of a sequence of eight large water pits surrounded by urned cremations dating to the Mid to Late Bronze Age. A section of wattled fence came from one of the earliest pits and may have formed a lining. A large quantity of wood was preserved throughout the pit

sequence, some of which had been coppiced. A possible fenceline led towards the south-western corner of the pit cluster. Two circular structures were recorded to the north, one of which was post built. Three phases of construction were noted in the latter building and a high concentration of charcoal was recorded in its postholes, suggesting repeated burning of each phase. Roman field systems and cultivation beds were also present, including a large boundary ditch which was directed around the edge of the water pit sequence, truncating only its latest fills.

March, 12 Jobs Lane

TL 4152 9514 (AS Report 3185)

M Adams

Evaluation revealed a broad range of features including an early Bronze Age pit containing worked flint and two distinct types of Beaker pottery, a V-shaped ditch of Roman date running roughly north to south across the site, a number of medieval pits and the evidence of several modern building demolition layers.

March, Orchard Court Place

TL 4174 9632 (OA East Report 1020)

S Cooper

Evaluation revealed a 19th-century boundary ditch containing a small pottery assemblage. Postholes, ditches and a quarry pit from the same period were also found.

Melbourn, Cambridge House, Back Lane (2007)

TL 3793 4401 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 880/MBL/2a and 880/MBL/03)

N Wilson and A Thompson and K Semmelmann

The earliest features identified during a second phase of investigation were two large ponds containing decayed peat deposits in their base, which had been interpreted as a possible palaeochannel during the evaluation. No finds were recovered from the ponds, although environmental samples were taken for further analysis. Two further medieval wells were exposed, together with a large N-S orientated ditch and two pits containing 12th-13th century pottery. A number of small postholes were excavated, but produced evidence for dates or structural layouts.

Milton, Ely Road

TL 4828 6296 (Archaeological Services University of Durham Report 1949)

D Hale

Geophysical survey detected a range of potential archaeological features including enclosures, ring-ditch remains and probable structures.

Milton, Ely Road

TL 4825 6293 (Air Photo Services Report 2008/10)

R Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment identified a number of probable archaeological features, comprising two parallel banks, a large D-shaped enclosure and two sides of a possible rectangular enclosure. A high density of features was also noted recorded in adjacent

fields to the east and south. Former boundaries within the grounds of Milton Hall were also mapped, which may indicate earlier land divisions in the park.

Milton, Ely Road

TL 482 629 (OA East Report 1053)

G Rees

Evaluation, based upon geophysical survey, revealed a high density of archaeological remains dating from the Late Iron Age through to the post-medieval period. Prehistoric flints suggests Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area, although no features were positively identified. Late Iron Age archaeology included settlement and associated land boundaries, with two phases of activity. The Roman period saw expansion and intensification of this activity. Evidence was found for cultivation and processing of wheat and barley as well as possible rearing of horse and cattle. A 2nd-century cremation was also found. Medieval remains spanning the 11th to 14th centuries extended beyond the investigation area. Post-medieval garden features were also found.

Over, 15 High Street (2007)

TL 3758 7052 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 952/OHS/2)

J Richards

Evaluation recorded the remains of a former boundary ditch and several land drains. A length of the boundary wall of 17 High Street was also recorded: it was found to be of Flemish bond probably contemporary with the property, which dates from c. AD 1700 and is a grade II listed building.

Papworth Everard, St Mary's Church

TL 2815 6271 (OA East Report 1031)

T Lyons

Excavation revealed multi-phase medieval enclosure ditches, as well as a cobbled surface, adjacent to Cow Brook to the west of St Peter's Church. These contained fairly substantial pottery assemblages from the 11th to 13th centuries.

Peterborough, Oundle Road

TL 1859 9789 (OA East Report 1015)

T Lyons

Evaluation in front of the existing Guild House building revealed medieval and post-medieval occupation in the form of pits, postholes, ditches and a possible limestone wall. Pottery was recovered from most features, including Stamford Ware, St Neots Ware and Thetford Ware. Construction of the Guild House had resulted in the truncation of archaeological remains towards the building on the north side of the investigation area. The southern area, against Oundle Road, contained a greater depth of stratigraphy.

Saint Ives, East Street

TL 3132 7140 (OA East Report 1045)

W Punchard

Evaluation, immediately followed by excavation, revealed extensive medieval and post-medieval

archaeological deposits. Postholes and extensive pitting was discovered, the latter being possibly related to the tanning industry.

Saint Neots, The Bell, Great North Road, Eaton Socon

TL 1691 5813 (OA East Report 1074)

J Fairbairn

Evaluation revealed two small linear ditches dating to the Romano-British period and pits dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

Saint Neots, land north of Loves Farm

TL 2009 6190 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 1009/LSN/2)

N Wilson

Evaluation along the route of a new water pipeline revealed a number of ditches and gullies. Pottery recovered from some of these features indicates that they were backfilled during the Roman period but others were clearly modern in origin. The upper fill of one ditch at the southern end of the route contained several sherds of late Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. Though only one isolated ditch from this period was located during the current project, it is likely that further Bronze Age features may survive in the vicinity. More detailed examination was undertaken at the south-eastern end of the pipeline route, revealing further undated ditches and a large open well or pond of Roman date. It was concluded that some of the excavated features formed part of a Romano-British agricultural landscape associated with the recently excavated site at Loves Farm to the south of the pipeline's route.

Sawtry, Black Horse Farm (north of Scandstick) (2007-8)

TL 1770 8342 (AS Report 2999 and 3102)

A Newton and W McCall, K Doyle and K Henry

Further to previous excavations at the Black Horse site, excavations to the north revealed a number of features dated to the Middle Iron Age including a large ditch aligned east-west and three structures believed to be roundhouses. The largest of all of the roundhouses recorded on the Black Horse Farm site was found in this area, with two smaller roundhouses interpreted as possible ancillary structures associated with the larger roundhouse.

Sawtry, land off Gidding Road

TL 1643 8331 (NA Report 08/44)

C Jones

Evaluation revealed a large ditch containing small quantities of Roman pottery, animal bones, and a quern fragment on the eastern edge of the site, but which did not extend further into the development area. Trenches in the northern part of the site revealed this area to have been heavily disturbed by levelling and deposition of hardcore.

Sawtry to Sapley Anglia Water Pipeline

TL 18208 80138 (OA East Report 1008)

N Gilmour

Evaluation revealed Late Iron Age enclosures and possible settlement adjacent to Ermine Street (South of Monk's Wood Farm) where Roman cropmarks had previously been identified.

Soham, land at 30 Mill Corner

TL 5884 7312 (OA East Report 1010)

T Lyons

Evaluation revealed two archaeological features, both sealed beneath alluvium. One of these, a sub-rectangular feature only partially visible in plan, contained medieval pottery. The other was a small ditch. Modern truncation and petrol contamination was also present.

Soham, the Old Parish Hall

TL 5942 7316 (OA East Report 1023)

C Thatcher

Evaluation revealed evidence for Roman quarrying (in the form of extensive pitting) as well as medieval settlement. The latter included a boundary ditch perpendicular to the High Street, pits and a metallised surface lying within an apparent plot. Cartographic evidence shows a building was present on the site in 1635 which suggests that the existing Parish Hall overlies further external surfaces and boundaries associated with that building; these are expected to have been preserved since the Hall's foundations lie above the recorded archaeology.

Soham, land to rear of 77-81 Paddock Street

TL 5959 7311 (OA East Report 1011)

G Rees

Evaluation revealed Roman and early medieval archaeology. Medieval remains included two large pits as well as gullies and postholes suggesting probable settlement to the north.

Soham, land to rear of 52 Station Road

TL 5908 7341 (Lindsey Archaeological Services 1059 and 1076)

G Tann and R Lopez Catalan

Field walking survey recovered a small collection of Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefacts, likely to be the result of manuring activity. Two concentrations of archaeological remains were identified during evaluation, dated to the medieval and prehistoric periods. A NE-SW orientated burial containing three inhumations was found in the eastern part of the site, suggested to be of prehistoric date as no metal artefacts were recovered from the grave fill. Several undated small pits were located around the south-western side of the burial, possibly indicating a deliberate demarcation of the burial area. A substantial medieval ditch was also recorded, together with truncated gullies and pits.

Somersham, Knobbs Farm (2007)

TL 3678 7937 (CAU Report 815)

N Armour

Further evaluation was undertaken in advance of gravel extraction. The earliest features were a series of pits or wells, some of which produced Middle Iron Age pottery, with evidence for continuity in the use of these wells through the Iron Age into the Roman period. Romano-British activity commenced during the late 1st to mid 2nd century AD, involving the construction of four enclosures, a trackway, buildings, some possible corn-drying kilns and a cremation. Between the mid to late 2nd and 4th century, one of the enclosures was re-cut and another enclosure was established. A rectilinear field system and inhumation cemetery were also established at this time.

Stapleford, Magog Down

TL 4892 5315 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)

I Sanderson

Magnetometer and resistivity surveys were undertaken to investigate a square cropmark feature. Both surveys confirmed the presence of a square anomaly with exterior sides of c. 15.5m and 1.8m width, orientated north-south to east-west. A resistance section was also carried out using a Wenner array, indicating the feature to be almost vertically sided, with a potential depth of over 2m. No structure is shown at this location on any available maps, and a military function is postulated. The Cambridge Evening News from 1912 talks of entrenchments on the Gog Magog Hills, and it is possible this feature may be associated with these military exercises.

Steeple Morden, Steeple Morden Quarry (2007)

TL 3047 3918 (OA Report)

L Piper (OA South Report STMSQEX)

Archaeological investigation in advance of the proposed extension of the existing chalk quarry revealed a large probable late Saxon or medieval ditch and the foundations of two similarly dated buildings. Beam slots of several sizes of a late Saxon to early medieval date were also observed. Two post-medieval ditches and a modern posthole were also revealed. In addition, undated features including a linear ditch and two pits along with over 200 tree holes were observed.

Steeple Morden, Station Quarry

TL 3078 3939 (OA Report)

G Thacker, Station Quarry (OA South Report STMSQEV)

An evaluation by Oxford Archaeology revealed a trackway ditch of medieval or earlier date, which extended the entire length of the evaluation area. A shallower ditch, running parallel to the first, was present in places. A beam slot was located close to the trackway ditch. Other trenches contained tree holes (none of which was dated), a post-medieval ditch and a drain belonging to a post-medieval barn.

Swavesey, Land north of Friesland Farm (2007)

TL 3514 6906 (Air Photo Services Report 2007/04)

R Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment mapped two groups of ditches, likely to be part of a continuous system. The regularity and shape of the features suggests a probable Iron Age or Romano-British date for the complex. Towards the east of the study area two light toned circular areas were also identified, which may indicate the location of Bronze Age barrows.

Thorney, Briggs Farm

TL2505 0070 (OA East Report 1082)

R Mortimer and A Pickstone

This site lies on the Bronze Age fen edge at between 0.50m and 2.70m OD and forms part of the same Bronze Age landscape as Flag Fen to the west. Neolithic occupation was indicated by sparse flint scatters and groups of small pits and tree hollows. During the earlier Bronze Age further pits were dug, with barrows being positioned at the ends of slight spurs above the fen. One truncated and one surviving barrow were excavated, the former containing an adult cremation in a very large collared urn. The second barrow contained consecutive burial pits (primary and secondary burials) at its centre which contained unurned, adult cremation burials. The landscape around the barrows was carved up by field system ditches during the Middle Bronze Age and a dozen wells were found within these fields. A single, relatively dense settlement area grew around one side of a large, rectangular and deep-ditched enclosure.

Dating is not yet clear but there is evidence for Middle Bronze Age occupation as well as the more obvious Later Bronze Age. The settlement does not appear to have continued into the Iron Age. Three roundhouses were found—two with ring ditches, one without—along with a group of post-built structures set within an L-shaped ditched enclosure. Other small posthole structures were found in the area of the roundhouses, as well as a number of pits and large wells. Although the pottery assemblage from the settlement is relatively small, a variety of fired clay objects have been recovered that point to craft activities, chiefly salt-making but including metalworking, possible pottery manufacture and weaving.

Warboys, Chapel Field

TL 3418 8166 (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford Report 08/15)

E Wood

Gradiometer and resistivity survey was undertaken as part of Time Team investigations, to find a 'lost' chapel mentioned in 1795 and located near the site. Results from both techniques appeared to show a single-celled building measuring 9m by 5m on an east-west alignment, towards the centre of the field. A rectilinear enclosure and a smaller circular enclosure were also recorded.

Warboys, Chapel Field

TL 3418 8166 (Wessex Archaeology Report 68730)

Wessex Archaeology (with contributions from CCC and OA East)

Time Team investigations revealed that Chapel Head Field contained evidence of activity and possible occupation from the Late Iron Age onwards and appears to have later been the site of a medieval enclosure which itself encircled at least one well-built structure. No conclusive evidence was found to confirm that the structure first recorded during geophysical investigation was a chapel.

Waterbeach, Ely Road Waste Management Park (2007)

TL 4870 6886 (CAU Report 835)

C Ranson

Excavation revealed further evidence for Romano-British activity at this location. Two possible prehistoric features were identified in the far south of the development area; a field boundary and an isolated pit, neither containing any material culture. The site was dominated by Romano-British occupation activity, dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries, with a peak in activity during the 3rd century. Parts of two rectangular enclosures were identified along the western edge of the excavation area, with a well-established driveway between the two, which is also visible as a cropmark to the south-west of the excavation area.

The southern enclosure had three major phases of construction, dating to the early 2nd, late 2nd - early 3rd and 3rd centuries respectively, and appears to have gone out of use by the late 3rd century. The later phases of the enclosure saw an increase in the material culture deposited into the ditches, including pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and iron.

The northern enclosure, of which only the corner was excavated, was constructed soon after the south enclosure, probably in the late 2nd century, and had two distinct phases of construction in the later 2nd and 3rd centuries. A number of small parallel gullies and small undated structure were excavated inside the south enclosure, associated with the second and third phases of the enclosure. A small curving gully in the north-western corner of the south enclosure was possibly part of a larger wooden structure, and contained pottery of 2nd -4th century date. A possible water hole was excavated just outside the south enclosure, thought to be contemporary with the final phase of enclosure ditches. This had a black organic basal fill that contained a large number of waterlogged seeds, pottery, oyster shell and a piece of black flint utilised as a tessera, while a deposit of three cow mandibles and three scapulae were included in another of the lower fills. In the north-western corner of the excavation area a rough gravel surface measuring 8m by 11m was exposed overlying the driveway between the enclosures, probably constructed the mid-late 3rd century. Overlying the metallised surface was a large midden, which formed in the late 3rd/early 4th century, and represents one of the final phases of Romano-British activity on the site. The midden contained a

single homogenous fill that yielded over 5000 sherds of pottery, 2000 fragments of animal bone, including some worked bone artefacts, 40 copper alloy objects and 75 coins. The finds recovered suggests that the midden may have been used as more than a rural settlement rubbish tip, and may have been associated with the nearby temple and its related activities. A sequence of ditches were exposed in the far south of the site, orientated NE-SW, with a gap between the ditches representing a possible driveway running parallel to Akeman Street.

In the north-eastern corner of the site an area of intercutting features was excavated, which included 42 pits, nine postholes and two possible large pond features. The quarrying activity probably started in the 2nd century, with activity continuing through to the late 3rd or early 4th century. Two large shallow features, probably ponds, were cut through the intercutting quarry pits in the late 2nd or 3rd century, and appear to have remained open. Two pits in the northern part of the pit cluster contained waterlogged deposits, including wood fragments, seeds and insects, suggestive of standing water. Nine postholes were also excavated, only one of which contained later Roman pottery. A number of undated features were also recorded, including pits, postholes, one well, four gullies, four ditches and a pit with possible foot prints.

Whittlesey, medieval remains at the Old Post Office

TL 2700 9699 (OA East Report 1041)

C Thatcher

Evaluation revealed several substantial pits and a possible well. These were probably associated with properties fronting the Market Square.

Whittlesey, land west of 15 Queen Street

TL 2691 9716 (OA East Report 1027)

J House

Evaluation revealed eight archaeological features which probably lay towards the rear of medieval plots on Queen Street. Undated pits as well as later medieval quarrying were also found.

Whittlesey, Stonald Field (2007)

TL 2629 9794 (Archaeological Project Services Report 88/08)

K Murphy

Excavation recorded a small Bronze Age pit with Beaker pottery and flints, and a partially preserved ring ditch with putative associated barrow. Overlying the Bronze Age features, remains of Middle Iron Age date were uncovered, the major elements of which were a ditched rectilinear enclosure surrounding a smaller internal area defined by a curvilinear ditch. Various pits, gullies and a small number of postholes, including a four-post structure, were also identified. These remains appeared to be settlement related, with relatively large amounts of pottery, animal bone and fired clay. The Middle Iron Age remains appeared, in common with the Bronze Age features, to have been quite badly damaged by later land use. Both the

Bronze Age ring ditch and the Iron Age remains appeared to extend beyond the western boundary of the site. Medieval and post-medieval features were observed to truncate earlier remains.

Wisbech, Licking's Drove

TL 4531 0856 (OA East Report 1033)

G Bailey

Evaluation revealed evidence for the canalisation of the River Nene, in two phases. The first of these took place in the late 19th century. Further development took place in the post-war period. A borehole survey indicated that the area was unsuitable for settlement and occupation before the 18th century.

Wisbech, Nene Infant School, Norwich Road

TL 4653 0938 (OA East Report 1063)

S Graham

Evaluation revealed two pits, containing post-medieval material, and a brick structure from the 19th century.

Wisbech/Wisbech St Mary/Parson Drove, pipelines west of Wisbech

TF 4103 0677 (Air Photo Services Report 2008/5)

R Palmer

Aerial photographic assessment was undertaken along a 500m corridor centred on three pipelines running from Wisbech St Mary to Wisbech, to Murrow and to Guyhirn. Visibility of sites from the air seemed to be dependant on soil type, with most being visible on land south and west of Wisbech St Mary. Roman settlement sites tended to be located on roddons, with field systems extending into the adjacent wetter ground, and those mapped are fairly typical of others known in the silt fens. The densest area of Roman ditches features was noted extending some 2km north of Guyhirn, while a less dense extensive area of occupation was mapped at Murrow. Medieval cultivation strips were also recorded between Guyhirn and Wisbech St Mary.

Wisbech, Wisbech Library

TL 4625 0959 (OA East Report 1048)

T Phillips

Evaluation (within a very small and deep trench) revealed early medieval deposits buried beneath 1.5m of post medieval overburden. The earliest activity was represented by an 11th-century ditch or terrace cut, part of ground works associated with the building of the castle and moat. The deposits encountered had the appearance of infill within a large feature, rather than layers of occupation. This material was cut by a later medieval feature. Further post-medieval deposits included a mortar construction surface and two phases of brick wall.

Desk-based assessments were undertaken at the following sites:

Cambridge, Jesus Green

TL 4510 5920 (OA East Report 1006)

Cambridge, National Extension College, Purbeck Road

TL 4591 5635 (OA East Report 1040)

Duxford, Red Lion Hotel

TL 4848 4725 (CAU Report 827)

Ely, Lancaster Way Business Park

TL 519 782 (CGMS Consulting Report)

Fulbourn, Thomas Road

TL 5091 5659 (Howlett Consultancy Report HC/101/A)

Hinxton, land at the Genome Campus

TL 4976 4481 (OA East Report 1042)

Histon, evaluation at 103 Cottenham Road

TL 4407 6457 (OA East Report 1079)

Huntingdon, Hampden House, Temple Place

TL 2436 7172 (OA East Report 1002)

Huntingdon, Whitehills

TL 2362 7136 (AS Report 2935)

Chatteris/Haddenham/Mepal/Sutton/Wentworth/Witcham, Chatteris to Haddenham water scheme

TL 390 875 to TL 488 751 (Archaeological Project Services 2008/08)

Wisbech/Wisbech St Mary/Parson Drove, Pipelines west of Wisbech

TF 4103 0677 (Archaeological Project Services 37/08)

The following sites produced little or no archaeological evidence:

Bottisham, Bottisham Village College

TL 5412 6087 (OA East Report 1054)

Bottisham, Queens Court, Downing Close (2007)

TL 5450 6060 (Heritage Network Report 564)

Burwell, land to the rear of 58–60 Newmarket Road

TL 5929 6637 (OA East Report 1009)

Cambridge, 1 Halifax Road

TL 4395 5976 (NAU Archaeology Report 1683)

Cambridge, Ranc Care Homes, Downhams Lane

TL 4586 6069 (CAU Report 828)

Cambridge, 2 Clare Road

TL 4421 5753 (NAU Archaeology Report 1800)

- Cambridge, 103–107 Grantchester Meadows*
TL 4413 5708 (CAU Report 848)
- Cambridge, Perse Upper School sports pitches*
TL 4622 5572 (AOC Archaeology Group Report 30167)
- Cambridge, Nuffield Hospital, 2–4 Trumpington Road*
TL 4525 5678 (Heritage Network Report 737)
- Cambridge, Milton Road Primary School*
TL 4529 5972 (AOC Archaeology Group Report 30041)
- Caxton, Pastures Farm*
TL 2925 6000 (CAU Report 829)
- Chatteris, 91 High Street*
TL 3918 8652 (AS Report 3098)
- Cottenham, land to the north-west of Orchard Close*
TL 4435 6721 (OA East Report 1077)
- Doddington, Askham House*
TL 3925 9103 (Heritage Network Report 513)
- Elm, land north of 29 Church Road, Friday Bridge*
TF 4683 0485 (PreConstruct Archaeology Report)
- Ely, the Wyches, Little Thetford*
TL 5300 7659 (OA East Report 1044)
- Fulbourn, Thomas Road*
TL 5091 5658 (Heritage Network Report 745)
- Girton, the New Pavilion Site, Girton College*
TL 4236 6122 (OA East Report 1060)
- Godmanchester, Flood Alleviation Scheme*
TL 524 270 (OA East Report 1049)
- Great Shelford, 66–68 Cambridge Road*
TL 4575 5315 (AS Report 3158)
- Harston, 15 London Road*
TL 4323 5169 (AS Report 2986)
- Histon, 103 Cottenham Road*
TL 4407 6457 (OA East Report 1079)
- Horningsea, the Lodge (2007)*
TL 4968 6361 (Archaeology Rheesearch Group Report)
- Huntingdon, Ullswater Road*
TL 2323 7219 (NA Report 08/22)
- Huntingdon, land to rear of 151 High Street*
TL 2418 7162 (AS Report 3097)
- Kennett, Dane Hill Road*
TL 6980 6821 (NAU Archaeology Report 1763)
- Kimbolton, Kimbolton School playing fields*
TL 0968 6768 (Albion Archaeology Report 2008/115)
- Litlington, South View, Church Street*
TL 3121 4265 (Heritage Network Report 456)
- Littleport, 119 Ely Road*
TL 5639 8560 (CAU Report 822)
- Lode, land north-west of Lug Fen Droveaway (2007)*
TL 5185 6617 (Heritage Network Report 706)
- March, Corner Farm, Flaggrass Hill Road*
TL 4286 9827 (OA East Report 1035)
- Over, 23 Fen End*
TL 3786 7076 (AS Report 3075)
- Ramsey, 3 & 5 Old Station Road*
TL 2847 8478 (AS Report 3204)
- Sawston, 11 Babraham Road*
TL 4861 4988 (OA East Report 999)
- Soham, 44 The Butts*
TL 5969 7245 (OA East Report 1046)
- Stretham, Chittering Farm*
TL 5149 7155 (CAU Report 814)
- Upwood and the Raveleys, Farm Close*
TL 2645 8305 (PreConstruct Archaeology Report 444)
- Upwood and the Raveleys, RAF Upwood*
TL 2734 8358 (Archaeophysica Report RUC081)
- Whittlesey, land at No. 2 Springfields, Eastrea*
TL 2929 9723 (OA East Report 1014)
- Willingham, the Green, Green Street*
TL 4076 7044 (OA East Report 1071)
- Willingham, land off Mill End/Spong Drive*
TL 4094 7090 (PreConstruct Archaeology Report)
- Wisbech St Mary, 155–159 Front Road, Murrow*
TF 3808 0732 (Archaeological Project Services Report 66/08)
- Wisbech, College of West Anglia, Elm High Road*
TF 4725 0851 (CAU Report 819)
- Woodhurst, the Forge*
TL 3139 7613 (Albion Archaeology Report 2008/116)

