
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2014

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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, or the Peterborough Historic Environment Record, Peterborough for public consultation. Many of the reports are available in digital format from the Grey Literature Library at the Archaeology Data Service

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>
or Heritage Gateway

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>

Reference numbers for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are taken from the National Heritage List for England.

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

Abbreviations

AES Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys

ALBION Albion Archaeology

ALL Allen Archaeological Associates

APS Archaeological Project Services

AS Archaeological Solutions

BA Britannia Archaeology Ltd

BP Beacon Planning Ltd

CAFG Cambridge Archaeological Field Group

CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit

COT Cotswold Archaeology

FEAG Fen Edge Archaeology Group

HA Headland Archaeology

HN The Heritage Network

IAC Independent Archaeology Consultants

MOLA Museum of London Archaeology (Northants)

NA Network Archaeology

NHA Northamptonshire Archaeology

OA East Oxford Archaeology East

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

STAG St Ives Archaeological Group

STRAT Stratascan

WA Witham Archaeology

WES Wessex Archaeology

A14 Huntingdon to Cambridge Improvement

TL 18110 71840 to TL 34479 66604 (WES report 105760.17)

G Jones & R Panes

A geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation was focussed on the Huntingdon southern bypass, a new three-lane dual carriage way starting in Ellington, through Brampton, Godmanchester and Swavesey. 1078 trial trenches were excavated with some being targeted on the results of the geophysical survey. The evaluation revealed areas of low potential for archaeological remains along the scheme, however those archaeological sites that were identified dated to the Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon periods. A burial was radiocarbon-dated to the early Saxon period (cal. AD 540-640). A Roman kiln was also identified and a high concentration of multi-phase activity to the east of Conington Road, Fenstanton. Across all periods the remains predominantly comprised ditches and other boundary/drainage features, most of which appear to be part of field systems associated with farming activity.

Abbotsley, Caldecote Solar Park

TL 2182 5755 (APS report 2140602)

C Cox

Aerial photography assessment identified a number of already known cropmark sites of ditches and enclosures. The assessment also identified a new possible settlement site on the east side of the site, indicated by the presence of several ditches and enclosures.

Alconbury, Alconbury Weald

TL 2010 7660 (OA East report 1706)

H Stocks-Morgan

Archaeological evaluation revealed late Iron Age settlement-related features comprising a single substantial posthole, a rectangular pit and a system of field enclosure ditches, the latter aligned north-east to south-west.

Alconbury, Enterprise Zone Enabling Works

TL 2010 7660 (OA East report 1693)

T Webster

Trenching was restricted by the presence of many live services, resulting in only a small percentage of the proposed development area being evaluated. A buried soil dating to the Iron Age / Roman period was revealed, in addition to a series of pits, postholes and ring ditches of possible Iron Age date; a number of later furrows were also present.

Bottisham, Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane

TL 5453 6088 (PCA report 11848)

J House & T Woolhouse

An evaluation was carried out consisting of 13 trial trenches in advance of developing residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping. In one trench a buried soil horizon sealed beneath the subsoil contained Early Neolithic worked flints and knapping debris. A single prehistoric pit contained a range of Bronze Age pottery and struck flint. The main focus across the site was the Roman settlement-related features consisting of boundary and drainage ditches, rubbish pits, clunch walls and possible floor layers/demolition deposits. Finds from these features date to the later Roman period (3rd-4th century) and include fragments of pottery, building material, floor and box flue tiles. The findings are in keeping with the results of previous excavation in this part of Bottisham.

Brampton, Brampton Primary School

TL 2055 7081 (OA East report 1648)

T Webster

Archaeological monitoring and recording identified a wide, silt-filled drainage channel of probable post-medieval date. This north to south aligned channel may have linked the village green pond to Brampton Brook, located to the south of the site.

Burwell, land north of Newmarket Road

TL 5930 6650 (OA East report 1704)

T Fletcher

Evaluation trenches ranged across three fields revealed two main areas of late Bronze Age settlement and associated activity. The first of these comprised an area of approximately 6ha to the immediate east of Melton Farm, in the south-west corner of the site and included clusters of postholes representing buildings, fence lines or other structures, along with several pits and a possible well. Located approximately 300m to the north-east of this, the second area included what appears to have been an isolated cremation containing the remains of an adult and child, as well as a small number of pits and tree throws. Several large features of natural origin were also present across the site that varied in depth from 0.25m to 1.50m, some of which contained pottery and animal bone.

Burwell, Reach Road

TL 5860 6568 (ALBION report 2015/001)

R Gregson

An evaluation consisting of 12 trial trenches was undertaken before the development of the site. A number of ditches and pits were found. Dateable features

include a series of east-west aligned ditches which yielded early medieval pottery, residual Roman pottery and small amounts of animal bone. These have been interpreted as agricultural boundary ditches. A number of other ditches and pits could not be fully excavated due to flooding and did not contain datable evidence. Their alignment and fills are similar to those that were excavated which suggests they are also medieval in date.

Cambridge, Anglia Ruskin Sports Facility, Howes Close

TL 4328 6071 (CAU report 1246)

J Tabor

Archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to redevelopment consisted of seven trenches. They revealed eleven plough furrows aligned approximately south-west to north-east clearly showing evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the site. No finds were recovered from the furrows themselves but three sherds of abraded coarseware recovered from the subsoil dated to the medieval or Romano-British periods.

Cambridge, Arbury Primary School Community Evaluation

TL 4500 6040 (OA East report 1687)

J Woolverton

The fieldwork, located in the school field, was part of a community project working with pupils of the school alongside OA East archaeologists. The archaeological remains included a ditch and posthole, which although undated are likely to be of medieval or earlier, perhaps Roman, origin. One sherd of Roman pottery was found in the subsoil.

Cambridge, North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road

TL 4560 6070 (OA East report 1722)

S Graham

Evaluation revealed a single undated linear feature and a plough furrow of possible medieval date, in addition to modern building foundations that are likely to have removed any other archaeological remains.

Cambridge, Atkins Close

TL 4622 6100 (PCA report 11837)

S Porter

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development. Seven ditches all aligned north-east to south-west and evenly spaced were uncovered in the trenches. This suggests agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow ploughing was carried out. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from one of the ditches, however this could be residual.

Cambridge, land south of Bell Language School

TL 4672 5487 (OA East report 1622)

L Bush

Two excavation areas, totalling 2.37ha, revealed archaeological features ranging in date from the Bronze Age through to the 19th century. Extending across

the central and eastern parts of the site were at least three major posthole alignments of probable Bronze Age date with contemporary activity being represented by a number of waterholes and a cobbled trackway. Iron Age settlement features including pits and ditches were also identified, in addition to a Roman field system comprising numerous parallel cultivation ditches. Post-medieval activity took the form of a number of ditches and remnants of possible ridge and furrow.

Cambridge Biomedical Campus: The Circus & Piazza and Papworth Trust Sites

TL 46130 54914 (OA East report 1726)

T Phillips

Open area excavation on land to the west of Addenbrooke's Hospital revealed a large Bronze Age ditch that closely followed the contour dividing the higher ground to the south-west from the lower ground to the north and east. Several shallower Bronze Age boundary ditches radiated away from the ditch and four large waterholes were also uncovered. An extensive but fragmentary metal surface of possible Iron Age date partly overlay the major Bronze Age ditch. An early Roman rectilinear field system and a large area of cultivation beds of similar date were also identified; no areas of domestic occupation were found, presumably because this parcel of land was too wet. Areas of possible crop processing and metalworking were also present, including several sub-square or sub-rectangular features located on the higher ground. The post-medieval evidence comprised a series of drainage/boundary ditches and furrows. The latter, along with the early Roman ditches, perpetuated the alignments established in the Bronze Age.

Cambridge, land to rear of 60-64 Chesterton Road

TL 4542 5949 (OA East report 1708)

L Bush

Archaeological evaluation identified two post-medieval rubbish pits and a brick-lined Victorian well.

Cambridge, Chesterton House, Church Street

TL 4612 5975 (CAU report 1243)

R Newman

A trench-based evaluation, comprising a single trench covering 13.5 square meters, was undertaken within the garden of Chesterton House. The earliest phase of activity on the site consisted of two undated postholes and a pit. As they were relatively substantial in scale, it is possible that the postholes comprised part of a Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman post-built structure. During the 17th century an extensive horizon of gravel quarry pits - extending over 80% of the trench's area - was created. A fine hammer-struck silver half-crown of Charles II was associated with this phase. The last phase of activity on this site is around 1790 when an extensive made-ground deposit that was associated with the establishment of Chesterton House itself was created.

Cambridge, Chesterton, 7 Church Street

TL 4618 5970 (OA East report 1649)

L Bush

An archaeological evaluation revealed the site to have been heavily quarried during the 17th-18th centuries, with high levels of lightly abraded 16th to 18th century pottery, glass, brick and animal bone being present.

Cambridge, Intercell House, Coldhams Lane

TL 4656 5891 (OA East report 1711)

R Atkins

Excavation revealed evidence spanning the Iron Age to modern periods, with the earliest feature comprising a later Iron Age ditch. The main occupation of the site began in the medieval period (c. AD 1200) when it was part of the lay settlement of Barnwell Priory. The High Medieval period was represented by up to six wells and over 30 pits of various sizes and types. Several of these features produced moderate to large quantities of artefacts and ecofacts; two of the wells contained waterlogged deposits. In the late medieval period (c. AD 1400 to c. 1550/1600) there was a decrease in the number of features although some possible structures were identified. Other features comprised several pits, including a possible brick-lined cess pit.

After a period of abandonment, the site was again utilised in the mid 17th century, initially represented by layers containing small quantities of finds. The presence of several postholes indicates that buildings were constructed here during the 18th century that probably fronted Coldhams Lane. From towards the end of the 18th century the site was completely redeveloped; a situation that has continued to the present day.

Cambridge, land at 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Angus Road

TL 4892 5656 (PCA report 11683 & 12015)

L Morgan-Shelbourne & T Woolhouse

A trial trench evaluation followed by excavation in advance of housing development identified an area of medieval settlement comprising plot boundary ditches, two wells, chalk quarrying, rubbish and cess pits. Pottery recovered from these features indicates a date range spanning the late 12th to mid 14th century. Two complete 13th century green-glazed Heddingham ware jugs were found in one of the wells.

Cambridge, Maurice Wilkes Building, St Johns Innovation Park, Cowley Road

TL 4704 6161 (OA East report 1577)

S Ladd

Six evaluation trenches excavated in a field off Cowley Road revealed two furrows and an earlier, undated ditch. A modern feature, possibly a 20th century sewer, was also visible in three of the trenches.

Cambridge, Dame Mary Archer Way

TL 4632 5463 (BA report 1071)

T Schofield

Detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was successful in identifying a range of anomalies that are of potential archaeological origin. Parallel and perpendicular positive linear features that form a potential Roman enclosure were identified along with two possible rubbish pits to the west and east of the site. Four weak positive linear anomalies orientated north-east to south-west form the potential enclosure-type ditch boundaries that correlate well with a cropmark survey. Five areas of possible burning, burnt pits, fires, hearths or potentially even kilns aligned south-west to north-east were located within the possible enclosure.

Cambridge, Downing College Maintenance Yard

TL 45375 57926 (CAU report 1227)

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of part of the Maintenance Yard. Two six-meter-long north-east south-west trenches were dug beneath the existing car park as part of an attempt to locate a possible Roman road believed to lie somewhere within this area on the south side of Regent Street. A single shallow ditch dated to the early-mid 19th century was encountered. Late 17th to early 19th century pottery, bottle glass, tile and brick were recovered. The ditch was sealed by a 19th century garden soil and also cut by an old tree bole which pre-dated all the late 20th-century redevelopment in this area. No trace of the projected Roman road was found during the evaluation of the site.

Cambridge, Fawcett School

TL 4505 5527 (OA East report 1618)

T Phillips

Excavation uncovered significant prehistoric remains spanning the early Bronze Age and middle Iron Age periods. A notable discovery comprised the ploughed-out remains of a burial mound or barrow, located on a natural promontory overlooking the shallow valley to the east. The surviving ring ditch contained 36 cremation burials and one inhumation, some of which had been placed into the base of the ditch, but the majority were inserted when the ditch had partially infilled. Approximately 35m to the north-west of the barrow was a much smaller ring ditch, measuring 3m in diameter, which contained a single cremation burial. Significantly, the burial monuments were positioned parallel to a trackway, the excavated part of which was formed by two ditches of monumental proportions, measuring up to 3.1m wide and 1.7m deep: dimensions which could indicate that the trackway originated in the middle Bronze Age. Other features included a partial early Iron Age pit alignment, a small D-shaped enclosure, a possible oven, a group of quarry pits and at least one four-post structure.

Cambridge, Former Star Service Station, Huntingdon Road/Histon Road

TL 4428 5945 (MOLA report 14/141)

J Ladocha & E Muldowney

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out and revealed the area was heavily truncated by remodelling in the 20th century. However, a medieval ditch had survived towards to southern end of the site. Subsequent archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the removal of fuel tanks but found no surviving archaeology.

Cambridge, Barnwell, 9-15 Harvest Way (Eastern Gate)

TL 4635 5887 (OA East report 1632)

R Atkins

A large excavation was undertaken within what was formerly the lay settlement of Barnwell Priory. The earliest remains uncovered comprised a crouched burial (radiocarbon-dated to 800-546 cal BC (95.4% probability) SUERC-53420 (GU34302)) and part of a prehistoric field system. At least nine medieval plots or properties were revealed, including parts of the frontages where post-built structures and clay floors survived. The back plots contained masses of inter-cutting pits, clay-lined tanks, a number of ovens and ten wells. Most of the wells produced large quantities of pottery, including complete jugs, while two also contained waterlogged wooden items. Over 500 fragments of architectural stone were also recovered, most of which probably relate to the post-Dissolution robbing of Barnwell Priory. Much of this material had been re-used to line a latrine pit that was probably part of a post-Dissolution building of some status.

Later building foundations included a brick-lined cellar (possibly part of an inn) that had been back-filled with debris from an intense fire – a large conflagration is recorded in Barnwell in 1731 that destroyed 50 dwellings. The large assemblage of 17th and 18th century finds, including a notable collection of clay tobacco pipes, is important as surprisingly little is known about the domestic market for ceramics at this period. Evidence of Georgian and Victorian development and urban infilling was found, including the remains of terraced houses and gardens, as well as three pubs. Tile and brick floors were found, in addition to cellars, brick and wood-lined wells and cobbled passageways. The cellars in particular produced notable finds assemblages, including several plates that originated in some of the Cambridge colleges. Domestic occupation of these houses only finally ceased in the 1960s, when the area was cleared and redeveloped for light industrial use.

Cambridge, Long Road Sixth Form College

TL 4602 5535 (CAU report 1215)

E Middleton

An archaeological evaluation was carried out as part of the construction of an all-weather sports pitch. Three trenches were excavated and revealed seven features, five Roman linear ditches and two small pits dated by pottery and tile recovered from the features.

Cambridge, Royal Standard, 292 Mill Road

TL4701 5757 (AS report 4600)

G Barlow & W Waring

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the conversion and extension of existing buildings to provide student accommodation and five terraced houses. The trial trenches revealed undated putative quarry pits. A single sherd of 16th century pottery and 18th-19th century peg tile were recovered from one of the smaller quarry pits. No other finds or features were encountered.

Cambridge, 231-247 Milton Road

TL 4619 6064 (CAU report 1209)

A Wright

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken preceding the construction of a new housing development. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was present and a number of post-medieval gravel quarries. Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the features.

Cambridge, Monitoring of geotechnical trial pits at NCS Cambridge

TL 4613 5491 (OA East report 1610)

P Moan

Monitoring during the excavation of 20 geotechnical trial pits on land immediately south of Addenbrooke's Hospital showed that several of the pits in the northern area contained Roman archaeology, predominantly ditches, while a possible enclosure ditch of uncertain date was identified in the southern area.

Cambridge, 132-136 Newmarket Road

TL 4629 5886 (OA East report 1699)

R Atkins

Deeply stratified remains up to 1m thick were uncovered across the site, with the earliest features dating from when the area was part of the lay settlement of Barnwell Priory. At least three phases of medieval activity were identified, the earliest being represented by fragments of possible enclosure ditches. During the second phase a posthole building with a hearth was constructed, fronting onto Newmarket Road. Within the backplot several pits were found, some of which contained crop-processing waste. In the late medieval period a large building was constructed, represented by a robbed wall, clay floors, a hearth and a possible stone-lined cess pit. A number of pits were also contemporary with this building, some of which contained large quantities of charred plant remains.

Following the Dissolution there was a reduction in activity on the site. The western half of the plot was part of the Barnwell Priory estate and it is possible that there was a farmhouse located directly to the west of the excavation area. Two clunch-lined features dated to this period: a latrine pit that went out of use by the early 17th century and a well that was backfilled in the later 18th century. A small posthole structure and a ditch also belonged to this phase. The eastern half was within part of a plot owned by Benet

College and incorporated a substantial quarry pit which had been backfilled with a notable assemblage of artefacts including building demolition waste dating to c. AD 1600.

In the post-AD 1800 period there was a dramatic increase in activity on the site. Remains of five early 19th century buildings were uncovered, two with dual use, comprising The Jolly Butchers (both a butcher's and a pub), and the other was both a grocer's and a baker. Three domestic buildings were also found, one with surviving brick floors, an internal chimney and a brick-paved courtyard. Several pits dating to the 1820s that were probably located in the courtyard of the Jolly Butchers contained notable assemblages, including a large collection of clay tobacco pipes of regional importance.

All five buildings seemed to have survived, albeit with some changes, to c. 1969, when all were demolished for the widening of Newmarket Road.

Cambridge, Seven Stars, 249 Newmarket Road

TL 4655 5910 (PCA report 11856)

A Garwood

An historic building recording survey of this property included the analysis of the built fabric which has shown that the Seven Stars was constructed during the early to mid-19th century (between 1830-1858) as a two storey dwelling, built adjoining and in line with an early 19th century cottage (no. 247 Newmarket Road) to the west. An 1866 trade directory records that the property was occupied by a beer retailer. The most significant alterations involved the addition of a new entrance bay to the facade, the incorporation of the carriageway into the public house, and an extensive internal redecoration and remodelling of the bars and first floor rooms during early 20th century (between 1903-1927).

Cambridge, 7 and 9 Orchard Street

TL4550 5852 (BP report 1084)

E James

Grade II listed buildings No.7 and No.9 Orchard Street had an historic building survey carried out prior to repair works and development of the buildings. Both cottages have seen extensive modifications since they were first built, whilst retaining some of the original features such as original skirting boards, doors and fire places. The two houses were originally as one and were partitioned in the late 19th century. The original staircase was replaced at the same time and a dividing wall constructed on both floors which intersects the central first floor window.

Cambridge, Cherry Hinton, Peterhouse Technology Park

TL 4883 5594 (OA East report 1631)

N Gilmour

Archaeological evaluation revealed an early Neolithic pit containing pottery, flint and animal bone. An environmental sample from this pit produced burnt food remains together with other domestic and culinary waste. The discovery of this pit adds to a

growing corpus of early Neolithic pit sites in East Anglia, of which few have so far been identified on the Cambridgeshire chalklands. A second nearby pit was not excavated but may be of a similar date. Three further features, all possibly of natural origin, were also recorded; two of these contained material of early Neolithic date.

Cambridge, land west of Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton

TL 4883 5594 (OA East report 1715)

J Fairbairn

Field walking and test-pitting recovered a scatter of flint dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods along with sherds of prehistoric to early modern pottery.

Cambridge, Coleridge Community College, Radegund Road

TL 4714 5715 (PCA report 11632)

M Hinman

Five trial trenches were excavated prior to the construction of a new sports hall within the existing playground at Coleridge Community College. The evaluation revealed a series of inter-cutting medieval quarry pits. A couple of modern drainage ditches, aligned north-east to south-west in the northern half of the site were also identified.

Cambridge, Shingay Hospitaller Commandery

TL 3103 4732 (IAC)

C Carlsson

A geophysical survey was carried out over the scheduled monument, the former Hospitaller Commandery (NHLE 1006852).

Gradiometer and resistance geophysics were undertaken. Several large linear features were recorded and interpreted as foundation trenches or stone/brick walls located across the centre of the monument. Areas of possible rubble and pits were also recorded.

Cambridge, St. Catharine's College basement

TL 4653 7620 (CAU report 1255)

R Newman

An archaeological watching brief was conducted at St. Catharine's College, undertaken within the adjoining basements of the former Master's Lodge (1674-76) and the Ramsden Building (1757). Two test pits were excavated and revealed a pit containing some sherds of medieval pottery and animal remains below the extant basement floor level.

Cambridge, Land adjacent Marino House, Severn Place

TL 4604 5876 (AS report 4573)

L Lichtenstein

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of residential development revealed a post-medieval (possibly 18th century) wall. Pottery and tobacco pipes recovered during the excavation all dated to the 18th century. The wall was aligned to the rear wall of terraced properties that formerly stood on the site, as

illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

Cambridge, Land at Former Focus DIY, Tenison Road
TL 4609 5738 (PCA report 11680)

L Morgan-Shelbourne

Nine trial trenches were excavated and identified two small pits and four small ditches. There appeared to be a significant level of ground disturbance across the whole of the site but especially towards the eastern side from the former use of the site as the 19th-20th century railway sidings. The pits and ditches contained no dateable finds.

Cambridge, Queen Edith Public House, Wulfstan Way

TL 4731 5573 (CAU report 1214)

S Timberlake

An archaeological trench evaluation was carried out on the site of the former Queen Edith Public House. Three trenches were dug close to the site of the former pub to its rear, and across the pre-existing car park area. The main target of the central E-W trench was to uncover a section of the WWII GHQ anti-tank ditch which was dug around the south-eastern edge of Cambridge in August 1940 as part of the stop-line against invasion. The ditch had evidently been machine-cut into the chalk and the ditch fill contained layers of compressed coiled barbed wire with attached rotten wooden posts. No other archaeological features were identified.

Chatteris, 81-83 High Street

TL 3920 8646 (WA report 56)

R Trimble

Trial trench evaluation undertaken in advance of residential development to the rear of the existing late 17th century cottage revealed pits of probable late medieval to early post-medieval date sealed by soil layers indicative of cultivation or possibly disuse of the area. The soils were overlain, in the area furthest from the High Street, by layers of 18th (but possibly 19th) century date, associated with a possible robber trench. The latter stratigraphy may have been associated with a structure which can be seen on the OS map of 1888.

Cottenham, Twenty Pence Road

TL 4692 6985 (FEAG Interim Report on the Twenty Pence Project)

J Stanford

The Fen Edge Archaeology Group is conducting a project on the north-west side of the Twenty Pence Road, south-east of Bullock's Haste (NHLE 1006897) with the objective of understanding more about the Romano-British settlement of which the project site and the Scheduled Monument are part. A molehill survey, geophysical survey (both resistivity and magnetometry) undertaken for us by Archaeology Rheesearch, the digging of eight test pits and metal detecting were carried out in 2011. Evaluation trenches were dug in 2012 and 2013 to assess the linear features identified by the survey. A small area over-

lapping the evaluation trenches was opened in 2014. Specialist reports (on pottery, animal bone, coins and environmental samples) have been obtained based on the material recovered in the early stages of the project.

The fieldwork has revealed a network of what appear to be boundary and drainage ditches and an area of circular ditch features possibly associated with farming processes. Environmental sampling revealed significant quantities of emmer/spelt wheat grain and chaff. Nearly half of the animal bone examined in the early report was cattle, with horse and pig providing much of the remainder. Pottery and coin finds indicate use of the site throughout the period of the Roman occupation with a clear peak in the late 3rd and 4th centuries. The pottery report identified 46 fabrics from the Roman period, including some Late Iron Age/early Roman pieces. The majority of the assemblage is grey ware, probably locally made. Small quantities of baked or burnt clay and some isolated post-holes so far provide indication of possible structures, though it is far from clear what they might be. Metal finds include three first century brooches. This site is part of a rural agricultural settlement, probably in existence before the Roman period and in use until the end of the period of Roman occupation.

Continuing work will include an auger survey of the profile of the Roman waterway, the 'Car Dyke', which runs through the settlement and attempts to understand something of the relationship between this rural settlement and the dyke.

Croydon, land north of Manor Farm

TL 3114 5023 (AS report 4696)

Z Pozorski & J Walker

An archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out along the cable works of a new solar farm uncovered undated ditches, gullies and pits. In the north-western part of the site archaeological features that had been cut by furrows were not excavated but preserved *in situ*. Medieval ridge and furrow was present across much of the site. A geophysical survey was undertaken prior to the evaluation and identified a dense cluster of linear and pit-like anomalies which correlates with the features in the north-west area of the site.

Doddington, land south of 32 Wimblington Road

TL 4051 9084 (APS report 121/14)

C Moulis

Eight trial trenches were excavated on an area where a previous geophysical survey had identified possible pits on the site. A number of Roman ditches dated by the pottery recovered from some of the features were revealed. Earlier, but undated, ditches were also identified and unstratified Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery was recovered from the trenches. A post-medieval quarry pit was also present.

Dry Drayton Primary School

TL 3821 6208 (CAU report 1228)

E Middleton

One trial trench and four test pits were excavated

ahead of construction of a new classroom with associated services, drainage and an access road. A single medieval ditch was identified and it is possibly part of remnants of the medieval ridge and furrow agricultural system across the whole site area.

Earith, 5-7 High Street

TL 3875 7488 (BA report 1053)

M Brook

An evaluation consisting of two trial trenches was carried out. In one trench a large ditch was identified below early modern demolition layers. It is possibly associated with the former medieval high street as fragments of late medieval brick were recovered from the ditch.

Elm, land west of Appletree House, Begdale Road

TF 4646 0688 (APS report 126/14)

A Failes

Three trial trenches were excavated in advance of development and a medieval ditch and pit were revealed. Pottery dated to the high medieval period was recovered from the features. Several other undated pits were also identified, one of which was rectangular in shape.

Ely, Cross Green Swale, Ely Cathedral

TL 5408 8028 (PCA report 11831)

M Slater & A Tierney

Monitoring of the construction of a replacement drain was carried out at the Cathedral. Three potential walls, robbed-out walls and demolition layers appear to be related to the 14th century parish church of Holy Cross which was demolished from 1566 onwards. Twenty inhumation burials were identified and dated to the post-medieval period. Some of the burials had been dug into the demolition layers of the Holy Cross. Eighteen of the burials were recorded and then lifted for reburial elsewhere within the Cathedral precinct, along with some disarticulated charnel deposits. The other burials were left *in situ* as they were below the level of construction.

Ely, Highfield School

TL 5386 8089 (OA East report 1695)

J Diffey

Archaeological evaluation consisting of a single trench opened immediately to the east of the school building identified a layer of buried soil, which contained pottery dating to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

Fowlmere, Charity Hall, Long Lane

TL 4204 4593 (BA report 1064, 1059 & 1072)

M Brook

An historic building recording survey was carried out on a 19th century barn prior to its demolition. The construction of the barn appears to have begun in the late 19th century and has had a multitude of later 20th century additions and repairs carried out throughout the building. Original features such as clay batt walls and traditional joined softwood frame

construction have survived. Following this, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the construction of a new retaining wall, boundary wall and carport. The remains of a construction cut associated with the 19th century barn were still present on the site towards the eastern end of the trenches. No other archaeological finds or features were identified during the investigation.

Fowlmere, Melbourn, Bran Ditch

TL 4136 4325 (HA report 14-001)

S Mayes

Due to unintentional disturbance of an area of ground within the boundary of the Bran Ditch scheduled area (NHLE 1410907) a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, and recording was undertaken in order to examine the impact from these unauthorised works and mitigate further damage during the restoration of the scheduled area. An evaluation trench over the line of the Bran Ditch was excavated and an earth-constructed bund was removed from within the scheduled area. The original topsoil that had been removed from the scheduled area during the unauthorised works was reinstated. The results of the evaluation trench identified the location and extent of the Bran Ditch and illustrated that the overall integrity of the monument was intact. The majority of the Bran Ditch was still protected by a shallow layer of subsoil.

Foxton, Trinity School

TL 4106 4839 (OA East report 1657)

J Woolverton

A community school project located in the school garden revealed modern remains in the form of a pair of parallel concrete walls, probably part of a 1950s raft foundation for a shed or portacabin, and a Victorian rubbish pit.

Fulbourn, Fulbourn Primary School

TL 5190 5613 (OA East report 1689)

P Moan

Archaeological monitoring and recording identified a brick-lined well that would have been contemporary with the Victorian schoolhouse.

Godmanchester, Flood Alleviation Scheme

TL 2428 7114 to TL 2435 7080 (OA East report 1622)

G Rees

Archaeological remains dating from the early Roman to the post-medieval period were uncovered during the excavation of the footings for the flood defence wall and dredging of the river. Although most of the foundations did not penetrate beneath garden soils and modern levelling deposits, stratified archaeological remains were uncovered at No.4 The Avenue. These included late 1st century AD Roman layers overlain by a 2nd century occupation surface; two associated hearths and a compacted clay and gravel surface were also identified. A gravel road or track

was also uncovered at this property, which appeared to be running perpendicular to the proposed route of Roman Ermine Street. Over 300 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, along with well preserved environmental remains including charred cereal grains and fish-scales, indicating intensive domestic occupation in this area until the early 3rd century AD. Residual sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from nearby gardens and from deposits dredged during the river widening. Post-medieval remains including the capping on a well and an *in situ* 18th century garden wall were also uncovered at other locations along the scheme.

Great Shelford, Scotsdales, 120 Cambridge Road

TL 4560 5360 (OA East report 1658)

S Graham

Evaluation revealed a single undated, but probably Roman, ditch and a number of post-medieval to modern features. The site is located adjacent to known and extensive Roman archaeology.

Great Wilbraham Solar Farm

TL 5690 5542 (COT report 14267)

J Mordue

An evaluation was carried out on the proposed site of a solar farm. Thirty trenches were investigated and revealed a single large Roman quarry pit and four ditches which were probably also of Roman date. A small quantity of Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from the features. The Fen Causeway (CHER 08891) runs north of the site so the features are likely to be related

Haddenham, Northumbria Close

TL 4653 7620 (HN report 885)

H Ashworth

Eleven trial trenches were investigated in an evaluation prior to proposed development of twenty-four dwellings. An earthwork survey prior to evaluation did identify evidence of ridge and furrow in the south-eastern corner which could also be shown in the trial trench sections as three furrows and three ridges. One sub-circular pit was also revealed and contained a single late post-medieval brick fragment.

Haddenham, land at Wilburton Road

TL 4680 7480 (OA East report 1673)

J Diffey

Evaluation revealed a possible Bronze Age pit containing the skeletal remains of a cow and a dog, along with the mandible of a sub-adult cow, located in a low-lying area in the southernmost field. An outlying Roman pit found close to the animal burial pit contained preserved spelt wheat. The main area of archaeological activity was focused around a sub-rectangular enclosure of late Iron Age or early Roman date at the northern and highest part of the site. An area at the southern end of the north field was found to have been very wet and evidence for waterlain deposits (alluvium and peat) was present here, along with boundary ditches that were probably associated

with water management. In the medieval period the site was given over to arable farming as evidenced by the extensive ridge and furrow present across the site.

Hemingford Grey, Innisfree, Mill Lane

TL 2953 7082 (OA East reports 1576 and 1682)

N Gilmour & A Haskins

Evaluation identified several ditches, along with a pit and a posthole, all of late Iron Age and early Roman date, that almost certainly belong to an extensive cropmark site recorded in the field immediately to the east. Subsequent excavation uncovered a series of boundary or drainage ditches and pits, along with an assemblage of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. Analysis of the latter indicates that the ditches were probably associated with a low status settlement or farmstead that may have been relatively short-lived. A post-medieval ditch was also recorded.

Hinxton, Genome Campus (Phase 3)

TL 5000 4330 (OA East report 1659)

A Haskins & R Clarke

The Phase 3 excavations have provided new evidence for the early utilisation of this landscape in the form of a shallow pond or pool containing a rare and mostly undisturbed scatter of Later Upper Palaeolithic flint work ('long blades'). This is one of the largest assemblages of long blades in the country and may possibly number as many as 5000 flints. Adjacent to this was another hollow containing pottery and flints datable to the early Neolithic period. In addition to a scatter of pits and tree throws, a possible structure comprising an arc of postholes was identified on the northern part of the site. Some of the nearby pits appear to date to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age period based on the presence of Beaker pottery. A few truncated pits of Iron Age date were also present and, although no definitely Roman features were identified, a background scatter of pottery, coins and other finds attests to activity in the vicinity in this period. A rare double inhumation burial has been radiocarbon-dated to the early Neolithic period (between 3767-3646 cal BC (95.4% probability) OxA-30872, while a third burial (cut into the top of the early Neolithic hollow) has been radiocarbon-dated to the middle Saxon period (688 – 878 cal AD (95.4% probability) OxA-30873). A major ditched boundary, recut on a number of occasions, also continued into this area, adjacent to which were the remains of at least two timber structures, an oven, pits and several boundary and trackway ditches, most of which appear to date to the late 11th to 12th century.

Holme Fen, Rymes Reed Beds (The Great Fen Project)

TL 2060 9040 (OA East report 1590)

A Haskins

Monitoring of works associated with the Great Fen Project, including sampling for palaeoenvironmental remains and an additional borehole survey, have added to the understanding of the peat formation and deposits within the region. The work has fur-

ther defined the locations of deposits associated with Whittlesey and Trundle Meres and associated medieval channels that fed into Whittlesey Mere. Palaeoenvironmental samples contained plants typically associated with wetland alder carr woods. In addition, the presumed location of the crash site of Spitfire X4593 was also metal detected and aluminium debris probably associated with the plane was recovered.

Huntingdon, land off Brampton Road and St John's Street

TL 2351 7186 (OA East report 1575)

T Webster & R Clarke

The natural landfall of this site is generally from south-west to north-east; however previous development has created three broad terraces, with the lowest being adjacent to St John's Street and the highest towards Brampton Road. The best survival of archaeological features and deposits was encountered on the central/western part of the upper terrace. Several small ditches that were presumably for drainage/demarcating small fields or plots were identified, one of which produced a small quantity of medieval pottery; a single small pit was also found. Towards the later part of the medieval period the ditches seemingly became defunct and a ploughsoil developed over this part of the site, the latest pottery from which dates to the 14th century. Cartographic evidence indicates that much of the site was given over to pasture in the post-medieval period. A possible deep infilled cellar or quarry was identified in the northern part of the lower terrace that may relate to buildings shown on the early Ordnance survey maps of the town. The small size of the finds assemblage recovered by the evaluation indicates that the site was probably located away from the main areas of medieval and later occupation.

Huntingdon, Chequers Court

TL 2401 7185 (AS report 4527)

G Barlow, L Smith & K Henry

Prior to the proposed construction of a new retail development an archaeological evaluation revealed several medieval (12-14th century) and post-medieval pits. Four of the pits contained 12-14th century pottery sherds and two contained post medieval pottery.

Huntingdon, land at The Victoria Inn, Ouse Walk

TL 2426 7176 (OA East report 1642)

C Thatcher

Archaeological evaluation identified two medieval pits and a very large ditch that may have been a continuation of one of the ditches recorded nearby at the Hampden House and Model Laundry excavations. This ditch may conceivably have been part of the Viking and Saxon burh defences, conjectured to have been a D-shaped enclosure encompassing the river crossing and site of the (later) castle.

Huntingdon, Stukeley Road

TL 2333 7245 (PCA report 12001)

J House

In advance of the construction of a new supermarket excavation revealed Late Saxon and medieval settlement remains fronting onto Stukeley Road, formerly the presumed course of the Roman Road, Ermine Street (CHER CB15034). No evidence of the Roman Road was uncovered. The settlement activity consisted of the partial remains of late Saxon and medieval buildings in the form of postholes and beam slots, with an associated backyard well and extensive pitting. A small number of ditches were present and are likely to represent former boundary divisions. The pottery recovered from the features was mainly present in the pits and dates to the 9th to 14th centuries.

Huntingdon, Wood Street

TL 2415 7167 (PCA report 11605)

J House

A single trial trench was excavated within the footprint of a proposed new building. Three medieval rubbish pits dating to the late 11th to mid-12th century were uncovered. Residual Saxon pottery was present in the pits, but the majority recovered dates to the early medieval period.

Isleham, Isleham Drainage Resolution

TL 6331 7238 (OA East report 1672)

K Nicholls

The earliest activity uncovered within the two excavation areas probably dates to the middle Bronze Age and was represented by ditches and a natural hollow that contained a concentration of burnt flint. Iron Age pottery formed the bulk of the small ceramic assemblage, recovered mostly from tree throws towards the eastern end of the site, although no definite cut features of this date were identified. Medieval activity dating to the 12th-14th century was largely represented by ditches, indicating that this was an area of farmland in this period. A fairly major trackway was exposed running north-west from Isleham Road. Post-medieval enclosure ditches were also present, aligned east to west, that were later cut by the Mildenhall-Cambridge railway line, constructed in 1883.

Leverington, land east of Lancewood, 32 Dowgate Road

TF 4460 1080 (OA East report 1721)

G Clarke

Archaeological evaluation identified several ditches and pits of medieval to post-medieval and modern date scattered across the site, in addition to spreads of post-medieval demolition rubble.

Leverington, land east of Roman Court, Church End

TF 4463 1146 (APS report 55/14)

L Murray

Three trial trenches were excavated west of the Roman bank (CHER 16155) over the proposed house footings and the purported location of the former

bank. A sequence of layers was identified, possibly the result of remnants of the sea bank and its construction although there were signs of extensive modern disturbance. Finds recovered include one sherd of 11th-12th century pottery and brick.

Linton, land at Bartlow Road

TL 5724 4644 (OA East report 1716)

G Clarke

Archaeological evaluation on the eastern edge of Linton was targeted on detailed magnetometer survey results and identified ditched boundaries, pits and a trackway of largely medieval origin. A Saxon sunken feature building dating to the 6th century was revealed in one part of the site, along with other possibly associated features including a pit and several postholes. Despite the proximity to Linton Roman villa and a Saxon inhumation cemetery, no archaeological features directly relating to these monuments were identified. A background scatter of Roman ceramic building material was, however, present across the southern field that probably related to the villa. The flint assemblage, which includes a transverse axe or adze, provides further evidence of activity along the River Granta in the Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods.

Littleport, land off Camel Road

TL 5617 8748 (OA East report 1666)

L Bush

The archaeological works revealed a large number of 18th to 19th century marling pits which were cut through two layers of peat and a silt flood horizon; the course of a roddon was also identified across three of the trenches.

Lode, Anglesey Abbey Lode Mill

TL 5300 6252 (OA East report 1616)

T Webster

A small assemblage of pottery, glass and ceramic building material of 17th to 20th century date was recovered during archaeological monitoring.

March, 43-47 The Causeway

TL 4163 9600 (APS report 6/14)

M Peachey

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken prior to development and revealed an undated field boundary ditch along with a post-medieval pond. Pottery sherds dated to the 17th century, brick and tile were recovered from the features.

March, Estover Road

TL 4251 9813 (OA East report 1694)

H Stocks-Morgan

Evaluation targeting cropmarks and geophysical anomalies identified several ditches and possible settlement features tentatively dated to the Roman period in the west and the south of the site. The settlement features included a ring-ditch located towards the centre of the site that may have been the remains of a roundhouse. In the western part of the

site, a concentration of east to west aligned enclosure ditches and related settlement features dating to the medieval period may be the remains of tofts in this location. A curvilinear ditch in this part of the site enclosed an area of buried soil, perhaps representing an occupation horizon.

March, Gaul Road

TL 4079 9661 (CAU report 1237)

A Wright

In advance of a small housing development an archaeological evaluation revealed a number of inter-cutting pits which were clustered into three main groups. One of the pits contained a large assemblage of Early Neolithic artefacts including Early Neolithic Mildenhall pottery, worked flint and animal bone. The others were undated.

March, 38-40 High Street

TL 4169 9654 (WA report 68)

G Trimble

A programme of monitoring and recording followed by trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed small-scale residential development. Five test pits were excavated which revealed undated deposits and modern backfill. Two evaluation trenches were also excavated which revealed an extinct watercourse and a ditch containing 15th to 16th century pottery cut into the base of the watercourse, believed to be a draining ditch.

March, Job's Lane

TL 4153 9493 (OA East report 1691)

N Gilmour

Evaluation identified extensive inter-cutting stratified archaeology, comprising ditches, pits, possible post-holes and a surfaced trackway, representing at least four phases of activity spanning the Iron Age and Roman periods.

March, Knights End Road

TL 4121 9510 (CAU report 1207)

AG Wright

A fieldwalking and trial trench evaluation was undertaken. The fieldwalking survey produced very few finds and no clusters were recorded. A few sherds of Roman and post-medieval pottery were picked up and some flint flakes. The trial trenches uncovered a number of modern and post-medieval agricultural ditches and field drains.

Melbourn, land at Black Peak Farm

TL 4050 4410 (OA East report 1698)

S Ladd

The site's eastern boundary follows the Bran Ditch, a 7th-century AD earthwork crossing the zone of the Icknield Way. Evaluation, which followed geophysical survey, identified the remains of plough-truncated Bronze Age barrows, associated with a pit containing Beaker pottery. A zone of parallel early to middle Iron Age boundary and undated ditches was positioned on the Bran Ditch's main line, and not

only formed a boundary across the Icknield Way, but also a routeway towards the springs and wetlands by Black Peak and Fowlmere. In the north-west of the evaluation area, a series of early Iron Age enclosures and early Roman ditches associated with the springs was also excavated.

An early or middle Iron Age ditch in the south of site cut through one of the barrow ditches, while two of the ditches on the same alignment were recut in the early Roman period to form co-axial enclosures along the Romanised Ashwell Street, a route that also probably has prehistoric origins. Roman settlement persisted here into the 4th century and extended eastwards and northwards, towards the springs. A southerly branch from Ashwell Street, the Fowlmere Path, was also identified, meeting the Bran Ditch around the site of a known Saxon execution cemetery. Part of the perimeter track and gun testing facility of the WWII Fowlmere Airfield were also identified within the evaluation area.

Melbourn, land adjacent to Melbourn Electricity Substation

TL 3694 4374 (OA East report 1705)

A Greef

A watching brief followed by archaeological excavation revealed several large natural hollows that were devoid of archaeological finds, although a group of tree throws contained a quantity of early and middle Neolithic pottery and an assemblage of struck flint. Two parallel ditches, of probable Roman date, ran north-west to south-east across the site and were aligned perpendicular to the line of Ashwell Street Roman road, which forms the southern boundary of the site.

Melbourn, Muncey's Farm

TL 3774 4261 (OA East report 1677)

S Ladd

Evaluation revealed a ring-ditch of probable Bronze Age date, which had a later Iron Age vessel deposited within its upper fills. Some evidence for Roman agricultural activity was found in the form of small ditches aligned roughly north to south. A trackway crossing the south of the area is visible on aerial images continuing west to Royston, where it probably joined Ermine Street. The headland of a medieval ridge and furrow system survives as an earthwork on the site, but has probably been flattened and widened by post-medieval ploughing and was cut by ditches delineating a trackway. Later post-medieval ditches were also identified, many of which are shown on the 1830s enclosure map.

Melbourn, land east of New Road

TL 3884 4436 (OA East report 1663)

S Ladd

Trenches were targeted on geophysical and aerial photographic survey results. Evidence of early land use comprised several glacial hollows containing Mesolithic and early Neolithic material, while middle Neolithic occupation was indicated by a single small

pit containing pottery and hearth stones, and an associated posthole. A Bronze Age ring-ditch and at least two enclosures of probable middle Bronze Age date were also recorded, with elements of another enclosure revealed to the south-east. A large pit or well, dating to between the middle Bronze Age and early Iron Age, and a number of postholes lay within the enclosure. Further prehistoric activity was indicated by a depression or hollow that was found to have a metalled surface at its base. Roman activity was represented by a single possible beamslot, a ditch and a number of residual finds. The remains of a trackway, possibly part of the Roman route of Ashwell Street, were found running east to west across the middle of the site. This track formed the basis of the medieval ridge and furrow system across the west and south of the area. Several ditches and associated subdivisions, as well as a metalled track dating from Parliamentary enclosure in the 1830s, were also present.

Melbourn, land at Victoria Road

TL 3856 4398 (NA report)

S Thorpe

A trench evaluation consisted of six fifty meter-long trenches along with a programme of sampling and sieving of ploughsoil and subsoils for artefacts. A number of small ditches, gullies, shallow postholes, and deposits associated with lithic artefacts were identified. A possible field system comprising two parallel ditches, one of which contained Bronze Age to Iron Age worked flints and possible Bronze Age pottery, and environmental evidence of former agriculture. A single piece of Roman pottery along with fired clay fragments were found in association with two curvilinear gullies. A thick layer of colluvium in the north-eastern part of the site filled a periglacial feature, below which a possible 'buried soil' produced environmental evidence indicating that it likely supported a short-turfed grassland. Sieving of the topsoil and subsoil samples recovered a small quantity of worked flint, but no significant concentrations were identified.

Orwell, 13 Hurdleditch Road

TL 3568 4998 (OA East report 1615)

S Graham

Evaluation revealed a low density of features comprising a single north to south aligned ditch containing late Iron Age pottery and animal bone, an undated posthole and a feature containing two sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Over, Norman Way Industrial Estate

TL 3790 6930 (OA East report 1713)

P Moan

Archaeological excavation uncovered relatively dense Roman remains in the north part of the site. The earliest phase consisted of a number of boundary ditches and pits that were presumably related to agricultural activity associated with an adjacent settlement. This was quickly followed by a phase of industrial activity located to the south-west of the ditches, represented

by a small cluster of pits that contained charcoal-rich fills and slag indicative of metalworking in the vicinity. Following this, a large sub-rectangular watering hole was dug, the fills of which also contained slag and daub. The most intensive phase of activity included another watering hole, a number of large intercutting sub-circular pits and a possible corn dryer, all of which contained large amounts of crop processing waste. The latter may be evidence of crop processing being undertaken by the local population on behalf of the Roman authorities. No significant post-Roman archaeology was found, although the presence of medieval or post-medieval furrows suggests that the site reverted to agricultural use.

Pidley, Sunnycroft Farm, Warboys Road

TL 3307 7792 (AS report 4698)

L Lichtenstein

A trial trench evaluation was carried out before the construction of two detached houses. Two post-medieval pits and an undated ditch were identified and finds recovered from the pit include 17th-18th century pottery sherds and brick fragments.

Rampton & Sawtry HEFA test pits

TL 4260 6790, TL 1680 8360

A series of test pits were excavated by the University of Cambridge Archaeology Department HEFA (Higher Education Field Academy) at locations in the villages of Rampton and Sawtry. Pottery of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval date was retrieved from both villages.

Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey College, Gas Pipeline monitoring

TL 2920 8516 (OA East report 1617)

A Haskins

Monitoring of the excavation of a new gas line through the grounds of Ramsey Abbey College encountered the disturbed backfill associated with a previous gas pipeline; however the works did reveal a fragment of wall and a second unidentified archaeological feature.

Ramsey, Bury Road

TL 2841 8487 (PCA report 11639)

T Woolhouse

A small evaluation consisting of two trial trenches was carried out and revealed a small medieval rubbish pit that contained sherds of sandy medieval coarse ware pottery. A post-medieval large pit containing some 19th century pottery sherds was also uncovered .

Ramsey, land at Field Road

TL 2795 8517 (MOLA report 14/49 & 14/198)

I Fisher & J Clarke

A geophysical survey was carried out on 4 hectares of land and identified a possible linear feature towards the western edge of the site aligned east to west. Four possible pits and some medieval ridge and furrow were also identified across the site. Following on from

the geophysics a trial trench evaluation was carried out and uncovered pits located during the geophysics survey. They were a cluster of intercutting pits dated to the early to middle Iron Age by a few sherds of pottery. Remnant furrows for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were also present.

St Ives, rear of 13-14 Market Hill

TL 3146 7115 (AS report 4546)

L Lichtenstein

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of building two residential units. The earliest material found was two sherds of Roman pottery from two pits. An undated posthole was found adjacent to the pits and may be contemporary. More substantive was the medieval pottery found in a pit or well and post-medieval pottery found in another well.

St Ives, Priory Leas Meadow

TL 3164 7094 (STAG report)

Following a geophysical survey carried out by the group to investigate a mound located off Priory Road three trial trenches were excavated and revealed ridge and furrow identified across much of the area. The mound, which can be seen on aerial photographs from 1909, was visible in the trenches as a layer of topsoil dumped on top of the ridge and furrow. No finds were recovered during the investigations. A further geophysical survey was carried out in a garden area at the rear of the Priory (NHLE 1011722) in St Ives. The results identified possible linear features and a possible pit that could be related to the priory.

St Ives, Wiggin Hill Farm (Phase 2)

TL 3103 7496 (OA East report 1580)

H Stocks-Morgan

Middle Iron Age remains were present on the western side of the evaluated area and included a system of field enclosure ditches and two pits. One of the latter was a fire pit, probably for domestic cooking, above which a complete vessel had been placed, possibly as a termination rite. Located c. 50m to the east of the settlement-related features, on the brow of the hill, was a possible shrine or ceremonial area represented by a small sub-circular enclosure positioned inside a sub-square enclosure, measuring 14m across.

Shingay-cum-Wendy, Vine Farm

TL 3217 4697 (HA report)

J Streatfeild-James

Following geophysical survey and cropmark analysis of the site, a trial trench evaluation was carried out. Medieval ridge and furrow was found across the whole site. Linear features identified in the geophysics and cropmarks were revealed and excavated in some of the trenches. 2nd century AD pottery sherds were recovered from the features.

Soham, Angle Common, land south-west of Triangle Farm

TL 5790 7240 (OA East report 1652)

G Clarke

The evaluation, which lay within the historic limits of Soham Mere, identified numerous shallow linear ditches, approximately half of which respected the current field boundary layout and were probably drainage ditches from the later post-medieval period. The remaining (undated) ditches were on a different alignment and represent an older system of land management, possibly associated with the drainage of Soham Mere earlier in the post-medieval period.

Soham, Angle Common

TL 5885 7294 to TL 5852 7312 (OA East report 1654)

M Green

Monitoring works in relation to the laying of a cable that crossed three pasture fields revealed post-medieval layers and a number of finds. The main dump/layer was found in relative proximity to the Lion Mills site, which had been occupied by a series of mills: first a watermill (dating from the 17th century), replaced by a steam mill around 1820. It is possible that the brick and architectural stone within the dump derived from one of these buildings.

Stretham, Manor Farm

TL 5163 7452 (CAU report 1260)

M Brittain

Fourteen trenches totalling 513.7 metres combined with geophysical survey identified two areas of archaeology represented in the first by linear features oriented north-south and comprising a small system of cultivation beds possibly adjacent to enclosed pasture, and, second, by either small postholes or the bases of truncated pits with a medium-sized pit containing a small quantity of burnt quartz and flint. No dateable finds were recovered from these features, although Romano-British and medieval pottery was collected from within the subsoil of three trenches near to the linear features. Geophysical anomalies show the possibility that the pits/postholes may be part of a larger cluster. A post-Medieval pond was also identified, and a second is indicated by the geophysics and cartographic evidence. Trenches in the south and east of the development area, situated along the lower contour of the southerly landfall, confirmed the presence of a moderately thick colluvium with absent or very low-level archaeology.

Stretham, Red Hill Farm, Snoots Common

TL 4950 7319 (PCA report 11659)

J House

A two-trench evaluation was carried out prior to the proposed construction of two wind turbines. It identified evidence for post medieval and modern land drainage and ditches associated with a possible post medieval/modern trackway. No dateable finds were recovered from the features.

Stretham, land at Stow Bridge Farm

TL 5170 7150 (BA report 1081)

D McConnell

A trial trench evaluation prior to the construction of a 20MW solar farm comprised the excavation of 25

trenches split between two phases of work. The evaluation yielded a reasonably preserved stratigraphic fen sequence that had escaped post-medieval plough truncation. This sequence showed various inundation and drought conditions within the area during the fen formation. The remainder of the investigation area had been severely plough-truncated during the post-medieval and modern periods. However ditching, tree removal and marl-pitting gave an insight into this period of fen land-reclamation and land-use post-fen drainage.

The Stukeleys, Hinchingsbrooke School (New Sports Facility)

TL 2260 7155 (OA East report 1624)

G Rees

Archaeological evaluation revealed that landscaping had created a build-up of material to the west of the plot, while to the east there was truncation of natural deposits. The footing of a sandstone wall, which could be seen on the surface, was exposed and is shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map forming part of a rectangular walled enclosure.

The Stukeleys, Hinchingsbrooke, former Forensics Science Laboratory

TL 2219 7210 (OA East report 1651)

P Moan

Archaeological evaluation identified a single Roman boundary ditch, along with two post-medieval ditches and a number of furrows. In the trenches located in the eastern half of the site, the original ground surface was found to have been severely truncated during the construction of the Forensic Science Laboratory, impacting upon any archaeology that may have been present on this area.

Swavesey, land to the rear of 18 Gibraltar Lane

TL 3623 6832 (OA East report 1628)

J Diffey

The works identified a series of post-medieval field drains and tree planting holes related to the site's previous use as an orchard.

Swavesey, land at 19 Wallman's Lane

TL 3626 6886 (OA East report 1646)

K Nicholls

A single 1m x 1m test pit was hand excavated, revealing post-medieval features that are most likely to have related to 19th-20th century dwellings on the site.

Thriplow, land at Manor Farm

TL 4494 4700 (CAU Report 1257)

A Wright

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Manor Farm. The trial trenches were positioned to investigate known cropmarks. These were not shown in the trial trenches, however a number of other ditches were revealed. Two of the ditches were parallel and could be a possible track way.

Tilbrook, 25 High Street

TL 6900 0795 (ALBION report 2014/210)

I Turner

Evaluation trial trenches were excavated in advance of the erection of a detached residential dwelling. Post holes, pits and gullies of an early medieval (1150-1250 AD) date were sealed by two anthropogenic layers the first also of the same date. Soil samples of these layers revealed the presence of occasional small fragments of coal, glass and modern ceramics which are considered intrusive in the first layer, from later activity as the majority of finds recovered include sherds of early medieval pottery. The second layer contained post-medieval pottery sherds. A medieval gully running north-west to south-east could indicate the early medieval boundary of the plot which is of a different alignment to today's high street.

Warboys, land north of Highfield House, Church Road

TL 3024 7881 (ALBION report J7121)

OJ Prestidge

A detailed gradiometry survey was carried out prior to evaluation for the construction of two factory units and associated hard standing and external storage on land formerly part of RAF Warboys Airfield. Extensive ridge and furrow was identified across the site and features related to the military radio transmitter installations dated to World War II and the Cold War.

Warboys, Wistow Rising Main

TL 2943 8037 (OA East report 1571)

H Stocks-Morgan

Monitoring carried out during construction of a new water main encountered a medieval ditch immediately to the south of the present day field boundary. This ditch is likely to have formed part of a rectilinear enclosure around the churchyard, located to the north. A post-medieval field boundary was also seen in the north part of the site on the same alignment as a nearby existing boundary.

Waterbeach, land at Palmers North Fen Farm, Chittering Drove

TL 5170 7060 (BA report 1065)

Archaeological trial trenching conducted prior to the construction of a 20MW solar farm yielded significant results with the discovery of a rare early Bronze Age timber track way along the western edge of the site. The trackway was poorly preserved, however there was enough surviving to identify and carry out a basic assessment of the structure, including carbon-14 dating. Two fragments of early 1st to early 2nd century AD Romano-British pottery were recovered from the peat layer above the trackway. The remaining trenches and test pits showed the site to have been heavily truncated by ploughing.

Waterbeach, land west of Cody Road

TL 4982 6602 (STRAT report, PCA report 11886)

J Slater & T Woolhouse

Prior to evaluation a geophysical survey was carried out in advance of the development of 60 houses. One linear feature was identified as a former field boundary and can also be seen on maps between 1887 and 1992. Other anomalies have been interpreted as modern or natural. A trial trench evaluation identified a single shallow medieval ditch.

Whittlesey, land north of 146-186 Peterborough Road

TL 2524 9749 (OA East report 1627)

N Gilmour

Evaluation identified a single large Roman quarry pit and four ditches, also probably of Roman date, which produced a small quantity of pottery and animal bone. These features are likely to have been related to the Roman road (the Fen causeway), which passes to the north of the site.

Whittlesey, The Duke of Wellington Public House, South Barrier Bank

TF 3495 0065 (OA East report 1692)

N Gilmour

The Duke of Wellington was originally constructed during the 19th century on a large flood defence bank to the south of Morton's Leam, near Whittlesey in the Fens. In the early 20th century the building collapsed, probably due to the weight of the bank against it, and it was replaced by a new pub (The New Duke), nearby. The current bank is slowly shifting and requires extensive reparation and improvement works, as it protects large areas of Cambridgeshire and several towns from flooding. As part of these works, excavation revealed the ground plan of the original Duke pub, including patches of brick floor, along with fragments of pottery, glass bottles and several coins that had fallen between the bricks.

Whittlesey, 12 Whitmore Street

TL 2694 9722 (WA report 53)

R Trimble

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed residential development. Medieval and post-medieval rubbish pits were densely distributed across the site. Pottery recovered from the pits date between the 10th to early 13th centuries and after the 17th century.

Willingham, land south of Brickhills

TL 4077 7057 (AES report AES/2014/9)

D Keen

Fifteen trial trenches were excavated prior to the development of nineteen dwellings with associated services. Ditches, pits and postholes were uncovered across the site. The pottery recovered from the site mostly dates to the Medieval period, but a few sherds of Iron Age, Roman and post medieval pottery were also recovered.

Wimblington, land east of 38 March Road

TL 4138 9277 (OA East report 1639)

N Gilmour

Evaluation revealed evidence of Iron Age activity comprising ditches and a possible large waterhole, in addition to Roman ditches and pits containing pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material. A geophysical survey of the site shows a sub-square enclosure, which the evaluation has demonstrated to be of Roman date. A deep, well-like feature was identified c. 90m to the east of this enclosure. The presence of ceramic building material, including a fragment of box flue tile, suggests that a Roman building may lie somewhere in the vicinity.

Wimpole, Wimpole Hall Gothic Folly

TL 3347 5205 (OA East report 1633)

T Webster

Wimpole Folly (a Grade 2* Listed Building, NHLE 1317807) was originally constructed as a 'Gothick sham ruin' during the late 1760s, following a design by Sanderson Miller. It stands on Johnson's Hill in the North Park of Wimpole estate, with panoramic views across the estate, house and gardens. Archaeological work identified numerous features and deposits associated with the original construction and later use of the Folly. Notable elements include the discovery of the original brick courtyard surface surviving beneath soil and vegetation within the Folly, along with several brick pathways and entrance ways that provided access to the interior of the Folly and towards the three towers. Other discoveries include the foundations of a series of buildings or rooms that may have been the remains of 19th or early 20th century dog kennels, presumably built during the time when the Head Game Keeper occupied the South Tower.

Wimpole, Walled Garden yard at Wimpole Hall

TL 3360 5100 (CAFG report)

Cambridge Archaeology Field Group

During research excavations the brick work foundations of three buildings were recorded in the garden-er's yard at Wimpole. Two of the structures appear to be garden frames. The third was more elaborate with a central chamber and chambers along the north and south sides. All three are likely to date to the late 19th century.

Wimpole, Wimpole Park

TL 3360 5100 (OA East reports 1598 and 1734)

J Fairbairn

Two additional phases of archaeological test pit evaluation carried out in advance of tree planting to restore the historic parkland identified building platforms and a cobbled surface relating to the medieval settlement of Bennal End. Brick-built culverts were also found that were probably associated with drainage or water management within the 18th century and later landscaped garden. Remnants of a pathway leading to the site of Hill House, a late 18th century building constructed on the ridge to the west of the main house, were also identified.

Peterborough*Fengate, Perkins Engines Site*

TL 2145 9977 (OA East Report 1634)

G Rees

Archaeological evaluation, partly targeted on geophysical survey results, over a 3ha area encountered a large amount of modern build-up and truncation in the southern area, although archaeological deposits were present that increased in density towards the south and east. Postholes and pits were encountered across the whole site and may represent the locations of post-built structures dating to the Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Ditches were also uncovered and may have been part of an enclosure or field system, along with two possible waterholes which, along with a small amount of cattle bone recovered, suggests a pastoral regime was in use on this site. Artefacts recovered from the site, most of which are likely to be residual, include fragments of flint-tempered pottery, a small assemblage of struck flints, possibly dating to the Neolithic period, and a fragment of an Alpine jadeite polished axe dating from the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic period. This type of axe is a rare find in British archaeological contexts making this a nationally significant find. An environmental bulk sample from a pit or waterhole contained a large amount of processed and charred emmer wheat.

Peterborough Cathedral, Bishop's Garden

TL 5193 2985 (OA East Report 1717)

R Atkins

An archaeological evaluation targeting geophysical anomalies revealed medieval cultivation or levelling layers dating from approximately the 12th century in one of the trenches, in addition to the remains of a series of substantial medieval and post-medieval stone building foundations and associated demolition/levelling deposits. In the later post-medieval period this area of the site reverted back to gardens and included a gravel pathway dating to the 19th century. Elsewhere a series of thick cultivation and/or demolition and levelling layers was encountered that appear to date from around the 12th century to modern times. Post-Dissolution layers in one of the trenches were at least 0.8m thick and contained large quantities of small stone fragments in addition to pottery, bone, clay pipe and stained glass window fragments. Sealing these deposits was a c. 18th century paved limestone courtyard laid in a herringbone design, which appears to have become disused by the 19th century. A moderate quantity of largely domestic related artefacts and ecofacts was recovered from all three trenches. All of the pottery is post-Conquest in date. Medieval ceramic floor, peg and ridge tiles (many of which are glazed) as well as limestone roof tiles and occasional lead off-cuts were found across the site and probably originated from the abbey's buildings.

Peterborough, Great Haddon

TL 1465 9387 (OA East Report 1732)

H Stocks-Morgan

The earliest phase of occupation identified by the excavation was an unenclosed settlement dated to the middle to late Iron Age and represented by a roundhouse, a stock enclosure and a small outhouse, within which was a cooking pit. In the latest Iron Age period the settlement was enclosed and partitioned to form two adjoining areas, the northernmost of which contained the remains of several pits, gullies and an oven; evidence of iron working in the form of slag and hammerscale was retrieved from the enclosure ditches. The southern area was further sub-divided and included a domestic zone containing the remains of a roundhouse with a diameter of 9m, along with two parallel beam slots.

Peterborough, Fane Road Community Excavation

TL 51816 30187 (OA East Report 1703)

J Fairbairn

A community excavation, undertaken as part of a National Lottery funded project, targeted a small area to the south of the Itter Crescent Roman villa, which was excavated in 2011-12. Discoveries included an Iron Age roundhouse gully and pits, along with wall foundations and part of the heating system relating to the south wing of the villa.

The following sites produced little of archaeological interest:*Benwick, 13 Doddington Road*

TL 3439 9066 (ALL report AAL2014143)

Broughton, Lodge Farm

TL 2730 7635 (COT report 14251)

Cambridge, Arbury Garage

TL 4574 6034 (AS report 5639)

Cambridge, 2-2a Bishop's Road, Trumpington

TL 4472 5441 (AS report 4635)

Cambridge, Campkin Road

TL 4585 6119 (PCA report 11843)

Cambridge, Proposed Guided Busway Connection, Chesterton Station

TL 4710 6106 (OA East report 1606)

Cambridge, 1 Ditton Walk

TL 4730 5950 (OA East report 1570)

Cambridge, 2 Green's Road

TL 4504 5955 (ALBION report 2015-03)

Cambridge, Latimer Close

TL 4809 5912 (PCA report 11592)

Cambridge, Paradise Local Nature Reserve, Grantchester Meadows
TL 4462 5723 (AS report 4440)

Cambridge, Penny Ferry Public House, 110 Water Street
TL 4693 5998 (AS report 4525)

Cambridge, St Colette's Preparatory School
TL 4591 5745 (PCA report 11726)

Cambridge, Trinity Hall Boat house
TL 4573 5911 (CAU report 1245)

Cambridge University Department of Engineering
TL 4508 5762 (CAU report 1276)

Chatteris, land to the east of 111 High Street
TL 3912 8661 (WA report 61)

Chatteris, 27 South Park Street
TL 3927 8572 (BA report 1063)

Cheveley, Longholes Stud, Ashley Road
TL 6772 6253 (OA East report 1607)

Cottenham, 108 Histon Road
TL 4460 6646 (AES report 2014/3)

Doddington, 65 Newgate Road
TL 3941 9056 (OA East report 1690)

Eynesbury, 19 Barford Road
TL 1846 5908 (CAU report 1240)

Girton, Glebe Primary School
TL 4251 6219 (CAU report 1208)

Girton, Land at Wellbrook Way
TL 4268 6132 (COT report 14347)

Great Wilbraham, land off 76 Angle End and Great Wilbraham Chapel
TL 5491 5783 (CAU report 1250)

Haslingfield, 71 New Road
TL 4067 5242 (AS report 4556)

Kimbolton Primary School
TL 0993 6755 (ALBION report 2014/167)

Littleport, Millfield Primary School
TL 5608 8608 (OA East report 1625)

March, Acorn Farm, Padgetts Road, Christchurch
TL 4858 9659 (AS report 4543)

March, land south of 5 Mill Hill Lane
TL 4103 9478 (WA report 64)

March, Queen Street Close
TL 4162 9770 (PCA report 11799)

Murrow, Mill Road
TF 3716 0666 (WA report 59)

Newton (Wisbech), St James Church
TF 4399 1470 (OA East report 1601)

Stapleford, Welch's, Granta Terrace
TL 4672 5165 (PCA report 11718)

Swavesey Primary School
TL 3634 6856 (CAU report 1229)

Tydd St Giles, Hockland Road
TF 4241 1672 (APS report 12/14)

Tydd St Giles, Tindall Mill, Kirkgate
TF 4319 1658 (IAC Report)

Waterbeach, Cody Road
TL 4982 6602 (PCA report 11886)

Whittlesey, 37A and 41A Gracious Street
TL 2689 9729 (APS report 88/14)

Whittlesey, Station Road Flood Alleviation Project
TL 2747 9642 (NPS report 2014/1337)

Wisbech, 27 Kirkgate Street
TF 4751 1039 (AS report 4652)

Wisbech, 15 Queens Road
TF 4603 0943 (APS report 32/14)

Yaxley, 6 London Road
TL 1752 9244 (MOLA report 14/187)

Desk based assessments were produced for the following sites:

Barrington, Former CEMEX Quarry
TL 3936 5061 (OA East report 1593)

Bury, Former Medical Centre, RAF Upwood
TL 2775 8357 (OA East report 1668)

Cambridge, Wesley House, Jesus Lane
TL 4507 5886 (OA East report 1594)

Huntingdon, Anglian House, Ambury Road South
TL 2382 7196 (OA East report 1600)

Huntingdon, Hinchingsbrooke Hospital Car Park
TL 2244 7217 (OA East report 1608)

Linton, land at Bartlow Road
TL 57242 6443 (OA East report 1678)