



# Digital Park, Longstanton

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

April 2023

**Client: Middlereach Ltd**

Event No.: ECB7056

Issue No: 1

OA Report No: 2656

NGR: TL 39772 68030

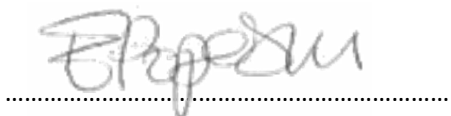




Client Name: Middlereach Ltd.  
Document Title: Digital Park, Longstanton  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Report No.: 2656  
Grid Reference: TL 39772 68030  
Planning Reference: S/3854/19/OL  
Site Code: LONSRO23  
Invoice Code: LONSRO23  
Receiving Body: Cambridgeshire County Council  
Event No.: ECB7056  
OASIS ref.: oxfordar3-515099

OA File Location: [https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/apps/files/?dir=/Projects%20Working%20Folder/OAE/LONSRO23\\_%20Station%20Rd%20Longstanton%20eval&fileid=20938554](https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/apps/files/?dir=/Projects%20Working%20Folder/OAE/LONSRO23_%20Station%20Rd%20Longstanton%20eval&fileid=20938554)

Issue No: v.1  
Date: April 2023  
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# Digital Park, Longstanton

## *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

Between 27th and 31st March 2023 Oxford Archaeology East carried out trial trenching at Digital Park, Station Road, Longstanton (TL 3977 6803). This work was commissioned by Middlereach Ltd. as a condition of planning consent required by Cambridgeshire County Council.

Archaeological remains were identified in six of the 13 excavated trenches, including eight furrows, six lengths of linear ditch, one curvilinear feature, one pit and one posthole. Although no dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, some of the ditches recorded during the evaluation are likely to relate to the extensive later prehistoric and Roman remains previously uncovered in the environs of the site. In particular it seems probable that a concentration of archaeological remains revealed along the eastern site boundary, fronting on to Station Road, supports evidence from previous investigations for the presence of an earlier trackway, potentially originating in the Roman period, following the same alignment of the later road.

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## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Middlereach Ltd. for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Lewis Busby who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET).

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Emily Wright, who was supported by Will Kinchin. Survey and digitising was carried out by Daria Adamson. Environmental remains were processed by Mary Marshall and evaluated by Martha Craven, under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry. Finds were quantified by Anna Lound and assessed by Zoe Ui Choileain. Kat Hamilton prepared the site archive.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Middlereach Ltd. to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of proposed residential development at Digital Park, Station Road, Longstanton TL 39772 68030; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent (planning ref. S/3854/19/OL). A brief was set by Lewis Busby of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition, and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA East (Moan 2023). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies at 10m OD on a low ridge of terrace gravels in the parish of Longstanton, on the extensive clay plateau north of Cambridge which gives way to the fenland, approximately 3km north of the site. The site lies to the north of the recent Northstowe development and is bounded by the guided busway (NCN51) to the north and Station Road (the B1050) to the east.
- 1.2.2 The southern half of the site is open scrubland and has not previously been subject to development. The field is marked as an orchard on first edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1901). The northern third of the site was developed during the mid-19th century during the construction of the Cambridge to St Ives railway line and was redeveloped in the mid-20th century with the construction of a large warehouse and office buildings. Most recently a large factory and associated concrete hard standing were built in the north-west corner of the site. This factory was in use at the time of the fieldwork.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped by the British Geological Survey as West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation mudstone, overlain by superficial river terrace sands and gravels (British Geological Survey 2014; [www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html))

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site is located in a well-investigated and densely settled landscape of considerable archaeological and historical interest, detailed below. This section has been assembled using information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER; licence no. 22-5006) as well as other readily accessible sources. All CHER data from the 1km search is plotted in Fig. 2; in the text that follows individual CHER numbers are noted for the most relevant records, with a full gazetteer of all the HER data provided in App. C.
- 1.3.2 Prior to this stage of trial trenching, geophysical survey was undertaken across the southern half of the site (Magnitude 2023). The results were relatively poor, due to

magnetic disturbance across the field. No archaeological features were identified from the survey.

### ***Early prehistoric (up to c. 350 BC)***

- 1.3.3 Little evidence has been uncovered to suggest significant activity in the area prior to the Bronze Age, though some Late Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint artefacts were found amongst more substantial later remains during archaeological works at Striplands Farm, approximately 750m southwest of the site (ECB 1889).
- 1.3.4 Archaeological investigations as part of the Longstanton Bypass (ECB 3072; Paul and Cutler 2008), also to the southwest of site, recorded Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age remains that seem to represent the earliest evidence for settlement-related activity close to the site.
- 1.3.5 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement activity (MCB 16340) has been documented at Striplands Farm, where a programme of fieldwalking, geophysical survey, and evaluation (ECB 1834) and excavations (ECB 1889) was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (Evans and Mackay 2004). This large settlement straddled the terrace gravel ridgeline and produced a very well preserved and diverse wooden artefact assemblage, including log ladders and an axe-haft (Evans and Patten 2011).

### ***Iron Age and Romano-British (350 BC – AD 410)***

- 1.3.6 The settlement activity recorded at Striplands Farm continued through the Iron Age and Roman period (MCB 16341). These remains corresponded with cropmark evidence (MCB 9956) directly to the west of the site, indicating a complex area of Roman rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures and associated features (CHER 08298).
- 1.3.7 A series of further cropmarks – consisting of enclosures to the northwest of the site (CHER 08300), enclosures to the north (MCB 22764), and a rectilinear enclosure and trackway to the northeast (CHER 09554) – are all thought to be related to this relatively densely occupied Iron Age and Romano-British landscape.
- 1.3.8 Land directly to the south of site has also been subject to a trial trench evaluation (ECB 6055; Sharrock 2019). Limited archaeological remains were revealed, with undated trackway ditches (MCB 31193) tentatively assigned a Roman date.
- 1.3.9 A programme of aerial survey, geophysical survey, and targeted excavations at Hatton's Farm, some 300m to the south of site, has also uncovered extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement remains (Site I: CHER 09548; Site II: CHER 08296; Site III: CHER 10096A), and a double driveway or series of driveways (CB 15684) thought to be Roman in date due to its association with Site I (Evans 1991).
- 1.3.10 Archaeological evaluations as part of works on the guided busway to the east of site (ECB 1456) recorded prehistoric and undated features (CB 15760) and Late Bronze Age-Roman features (CB 15761), all thought to be an extension of the activity recorded at Hatton's Farm (Cessford and Mackay 2004).

### ***Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval***

- 1.3.11 Evidence of a Saxon settlement (MCB 16339) and Saxo-Norman remains (MCB 16342) were recorded during the investigations at Striplands Farm (ECB 1889), to the southwest of site. The earlier activity was concentrated on the higher ground and included a possible sunken-featured building; the later evidence included two phases of significant linear boundaries, thought to be related to the formation of the medieval settlement at Longstanton.
- 1.3.12 A long boundary bank, or furlong boundary (MCB 27419), potentially of early medieval origin, is located to the east of the site and extends northeastwards from Station Road. This feature continued in use as a headland within the medieval open field system of the parish and survived into the post-medieval period as a field boundary.

### ***Medieval to post-medieval***

- 1.3.13 The development of Longstanton village itself has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. Originally the village was formed of two parishes, as documented in the Domesday Book which refers to a “Stanton” and “Stantune”. Stanton was one of the larger settlements recorded in the area with 67 tenants (Wright and Lewis 1989). The two villages continued to develop during the medieval period, and during the post-medieval period the boundary between the parishes was no longer kept, with the two separate manors being bought by the Hatton family and taking the tithes of both parishes as lessee.
- 1.3.14 The majority of archaeological evidence of this period in the area consists of ridge and furrow field systems. Remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been recorded during evaluations carried out immediately to the south of site (ECB 6055) and along the route of the guided busway to the east of site (ECB 1456; CB 15761), and the presence of former earthworks of ridge and furrow is recorded very widely around the site (CHER 10299).
- 1.3.15 Earthworks to the southwest of the site, visible in aerial photographic and LIDAR survey data, are recorded as medieval and post-medieval field boundaries, a hollow way, and ridge and furrow field systems (MCB 28748).

### ***Post-medieval to modern***

- 1.3.16 The two parishes documented since medieval times were formally amalgamated in 1953.
- 1.3.17 Longstanton railway and its station was opened in 1847, the route of which passes directly north of the subject site and is now the route of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway. The dismantled railway and the station itself are recorded in the CHER just within the site boundary (MCB 19611; MCB 22745).

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- to ground truth the geophysical results, by testing geophysical anomalies and areas where no anomalies registered.
- to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- to provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- to provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits;
- to provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2014), local and national planning policies, and the WSI (Moan 2023).

2.2.2 Thirteen evaluation trench locations were set out using GPS, to avoid known services. Each trench location was then scanned by a qualified and experienced archaeologist using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate. A live service was detected along the northern edge of Trench 13, so this trench location was moved slightly to the south to accommodate the constraint.

2.2.3 Twelve trenches measuring approximately 30m x 2m and one trench (Trench 11) measuring approximately 20m x 2m were excavated by machine, under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. An extension to the eastern side of Trench 9, measuring approximately 4m x 3.6m, was subsequently machined at the request of CHET. A ditching bucket was used for all trenches except Trench 13, where tarmac necessitated the use of a toothed bucket to break the ground prior to cleaning back onto deposits of potential archaeological interest.

2.2.4 Spoil was stored alongside the trenches, with the separation of topsoil and subsoil to enable sequential backfilling following approval of the works.

2.2.5 Bucket samples of 50 litres of excavated topsoil and subsoil from each of the trenches were hand -sorted for artefacts, although this produced negative results.

2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand and recorded using Oxford Archaeology East's pro-forma sheets. Environmental samples were taken from selected features to aid their characterisation. Sections and plans were recorded at

the appropriate scale, and digital photographs were taken of all features and all trenches. Trench and feature locations were recorded using survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the six trenches that contained archaeological remains (Trenches 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12). The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeology and are not discussed further, with the full details of all trenches provided in App. A.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. In Trenches 1 to 10 the natural gravel geology was overlain by a soft mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil, between 0.2-0.3m thick. This was sealed by a soft dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil, between 0.2-0.35m thick. In Trenches 11 to 13 the subsoil was contaminated with diesel and was between 0.1-0.3m thick, overlain by a modern made ground deposit, between 0.4-0.5m thick.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally workable, though the site remained wet throughout due to a combination of bad weather and rising groundwater (Plate 1). Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural gravel geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in six trenches – Trenches 8 and 9 in the southeast corner of the site, and Trenches 3, 10, 11 and 12 to the north and west (see Fig. 3).

3.3.2 Features of possible archaeological interest were investigated across Trenches 5, 6 and 7, but these were found to be natural variations in the subsoil and/or disturbance from rooting activity; Trenches 5 and 6 were targeted on an anomaly in the geophysical survey results which was revealed to be a tree- or hedge-line. Extensive areas of modern truncation were present in Trenches 11, 12 and 13 (Plate 2).

### 3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 Trench 3 was located along the western side of site, on a northwest-southeast alignment. A single archaeological feature – a furrow – was recorded in this trench.

3.4.2 The furrow was located towards the southeastern end of the trench, orientated northeast-southwest and approximately 0.6m wide. This feature was not excavated, as this end of the trench was quickly submerged below the level of the groundwater.

### 3.5 Trench 8

3.5.1 Trench 8 was located in the southeast corner of the site. The trench contained two archaeological features – a furrow, and a ditch terminus. No finds were recovered from either feature.

3.5.2 Furrow **19** was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. Linear in plan and orientated northeast-southwest, it measured 0.78m wide and 0.11m deep, with gently sloping

sides and a concave base, forming a shallow u-shaped profile. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (20).

- 3.5.3 Ditch terminus **29** was recorded towards the middle of the trench. It was also linear in plan, aligned northwest-southeast, and measured 0.56m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 5, section 13). It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (30).

## 3.6 Trench 9

- 3.6.1 Trench 9 was also located in the southeast corner of the site, on a north to south alignment. The trench and its extension contained several archaeological features – four furrows, three ditches, a curvilinear feature and one pit (Fig. 4). No finds were recovered from any of these trenches. As far as possible, the features are described below in stratigraphic order.

- 3.6.2 Ditch **7** was recorded at the southern end of the trench. Linear in plan and orientated northeast-southwest, it measured 0.47m wide and 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, giving a U-shaped profile (Fig. 5, section 3). It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (8). The southwestern end of this feature was cut by furrow **1**.

- 3.6.3 An L-shaped ditch (**21**) was located at the northern end of the trench and probably related to a length of linear ditch (**11=17**) to the south. Both features shared the same northeast to southwest alignment as ditch **7**. Ditch **21** measured 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and a single fill of greyish brown silty clay. Ditch **11 (=17)** measured up to 0.3m wide and was 0.06-0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 5, section 7). It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (12=18). The southern end of this feature was cut by furrow **13**. It is probable that **17** and **21** form part of the same ditch, the remains of which were truncated by the machine.

- 3.6.4 Furrow **3** was recorded at the southern end of the trench. The feature was linear in plan, orientated east-west, and measured 1.02m wide and 0.09m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, giving a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (4). The northern edge of this feature was truncated by furrow **1** (Plate 3).

- 3.6.5 Furrow **1** was recorded at the southern end of the trench, cutting the fills of furrow **3** and ditch **7**. Linear in plan and orientated east-west, it measured 0.92m wide and 0.19m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, giving a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (2).

- 3.6.6 Furrow **13** was recorded in the middle of the trench, cutting the southern end of rectilinear feature **11**. Linear in plan and orientated east-west, it measured 1.1m wide and 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, forming a shallow u-shaped profile. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (14).

- 3.6.7 Furrow **31** was recorded in the trench extension. Linear in plan and orientated east-west, it measured 0.74m wide and 0.07m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, forming a shallow u-shaped profile. It contained a single light greyish

brown silty clay fill (32). The western end of the furrow was cut by a curvilinear ditch (23).

3.6.8 This curvilinear ditch (23=35) was located along the eastern edge of the original trench and extended into the trench extension. Recorded in two slots, it measured 0.36-0.55m wide and 0.05-0.09m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, forming a U-shaped profile (Fig. 5, section 19). It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (24=36), which was sampled but produced no significant remains.

3.6.9 Pit 33 was recorded in the southeast corner of the trench extension. Sub-rectangular in plan, it measured 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 5, section 18). It contained a single dark greyish brown silty clay fill (34) with occasional charcoal flecks; the fill was sampled but produced no ecofacts.

### 3.7 Trench 10

3.7.1 Trench 10 was located in the northern part of the site and was aligned north to south. This trench contained two archaeological features, a furrow and a ditch. No finds were recovered from these features.

3.7.2 Furrow 27 was recorded towards the southern end of the trench. Linear in plan and orientated east-west, it measured 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (28).

3.7.3 Ditch 25 was recorded to the north of this furrow. It was also linear in plan, orientated east-west, and measured 0.68m wide and 0.23m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base, giving a V-shaped profile (Fig. 5, section 11). It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (26).

### 3.8 Trench 11

3.8.1 Trench 11 was located in the northwest corner of the site, on a north to south alignment. The trench contained two archaeological features, a furrow and a posthole. No finds were recovered from these features.

3.8.2 Furrow 15 was recorded at the northern end of the trench. Linear in plan and orientated east-west, it measured 1.9m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, giving a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (16), which was cut by posthole 9 (Plate 4).

3.8.3 Posthole 9 was circular in plan, measuring 0.33m in diameter and 0.22m deep, with vertical sides and an irregular base. It contained a single dark greyish brown silty clay fill (10).

### 3.9 Trench 12

3.9.1 Trench 12 was also located in the northwest corner of the site, on a northeast-southwest alignment. The subsoil/geology in the western end of this trench was heavily contaminated with diesel (Plate 5), but it contained one archaeological feature, a small ditch. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.9.2 Ditch 5 was recorded at the northeast end of the trench. Linear in plan and aligned north to south, it measured 0.48m wide and 0.1m deep, with gently sloping sides and



a concave base. It contained a single mid greenish brown silty clay fill (6), the colour of which had probably been altered by the contamination in this trench.

### 3.10 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.10.1 No finds were recovered during hand excavation of features or from bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil deposits.
- 3.10.2 Five environmental samples were taken to assess the potential for surviving remains and other dating materials (see App. B for full details).
- 3.10.3 Four samples were taken from the features in Trench 9: from L-shaped ditch **21**, linear ditch **17**, curvilinear ditch **23 = 35**, and pit **33**. All contained less than 1ml of charcoal, except the sample from the pit, which was devoid of any remains.
- 3.10.4 The sample of fill 22 from the L-shaped shaped **21** was a found to contain a small amount of hammerscale – a tentative indication of craft or industry, or perhaps simply a result of manuring practices.
- 3.10.5 The sample taken from curvilinear feature **23** (fill 24) produced the evaluation's only find, a single sheep/goat mandibular first molar. The surface of the tooth is eroded witting within grade 3 of the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley (Ui Choileain pers. comm.; Brickley and McKinley 2004, 16 figure 6). During the processing of this sample, a couple of fragments of possible pumice stone (<1cm) were noted but not retained (Marshall pers. comm.).
- 3.10.6 One sample was taken from the fill of ditch **25** in Trench 10 and produced a single fragment of poorly preserved cereal grain, along with less than 1ml of charcoal.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Whilst the wet conditions prevented the excavation of one furrow (in Trench 3) and complicated the overall recording process, the archaeological features were readily to identified against the underlying natural geology and the results of the trial trenching are considered reliable.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The current investigation has established the presence and preservation of archaeological remains on the site, their approximate distribution, and their concentration along the eastern site boundary.

4.2.2 Due to the lack of finds and the spatial confines of the evaluation itself, it has not been possible to establish the date and purpose of all the recorded archaeological features. However, the number of furrows identified suggests past agricultural use of the land.

4.2.3 It has also been demonstrated that archaeological remains do survive below the made ground deposits in the previously developed area of the site, though these are likely to be somewhat contaminated and/or truncated by modern interventions.

4.2.4 These results are sufficient to inform any further mitigation strategy CHET should seek to request in advance of the planned works.

### 4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 It seems fairly common for small scale interventions in this area to report undated features. An evaluation immediately to the south of site recorded some undated ditches (ECB 6055; MCB 31193), a series of rectilinear enclosures and a trackway to the north-northeast of site are also undated (CHER 09554), and a test pit survey along the Cambridge Guided Busway to the north of site (ECB 2309; Jones 2006) also reported two undated ditches and a pit.

4.3.2 Although there is no dating evidence available from the current investigation, the majority of the ditches recorded during this evaluation seem likely to relate to the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman findings at Striplands Farm to the west and south, the Iron Age and Roman settlements at Hatton's Farm to the south and east, the Late Bronze Age to Roman features discovered as part of the guided busway works to the east, and cropmark evidence of Iron Age and Roman enclosures to the north of the site.

4.3.3 In addition, the presence of furrows in five of the six trenches that contained archaeology is very much in keeping with the significant amount of evidence for medieval and post-medieval agricultural land-use in the area.

4.3.4 Stratigraphic relationships between furrows and other features allows for some tentative dating. A post-medieval or modern date for posthole **9** is likely, as it cut furrow **15** in Trench 11. In Trench 9, ditch **7** is likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date (having been cut by furrow **1**), as are linear feature **11=17** (cut by furrow **13**) and

similarly aligned L-shaped ditch **21**. Curvilinear feature **23=35**, however, cut furrow **31** and so is probably medieval or later in date. Pit **33** remains undated.

- 4.3.5 While there were no stratigraphic relationships between the features in Trench 10, the V-shaped profile of ditch **25** indicates it is likely a boundary ditch and may also relate to Iron Age to Roman land use.
- 4.3.6 As regards the formation processes of the archaeological deposits, the homogeneity, light colour and silty composition of the fills of all of these features suggests that they have accumulated gradually, through natural silting and weathering processes, following their abandonment and disuse.
- 4.3.7 The concentration of archaeological remains along the eastern site boundary is itself noteworthy and may suggest a continuation of the Roman droveway found at Hatton's farm (CB 15684), along the line of Station Road (see Section 1.3, Fig. 2). It is also possible that this north-south trackway may have influenced the layout of the later, early medieval furlong boundary to the east of the site (MCB 27419).

#### 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 Despite a complete dearth of datable finds, the results of the trial trenching do provide evidence of past land use which complements the results of previous archaeological investigations in the area. In particular, and as noted above, the distribution of archaeological remains along the eastern site boundary, fronting on to Station Road, supports previous work suggesting the presence of a significant thoroughfare on this same north to south alignment from the Roman period onwards.
- 4.4.2 While there was no evidence on the site for the continuation of any adjacent settlement, the recovery of hammerscale in environmental samples from L-shaped ditch **21** in Trench 9 may indicate nearby craft or industrial activity.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1		
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
No archaeological remains Topsoil: c.0.3m Subsoil: c.0.3m	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6

Trench 2		
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
No archaeological remains Topsoil: c.0.3m Subsoil: c.0.3m	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.65

Trench 3		
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
One furrow at SE end of trench, c.0.6m wide – unexcavated due to groundwater conditions Topsoil: c.0.25m Subsoil: c.0.2m	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55

Trench 4		
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
No archaeological remains Topsoil: c.0.25m Subsoil: c.0.2m	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45

Trench 5		
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
No archaeological remains Some disturbance from rooting in the middle of the trench, in line with an anomaly visible in the geophysical survey – seems to be from an old tree- or hedge-line Topsoil: c.0.25m Subsoil: c.0.2m	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5

Trench 6		
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
No archaeological remains Some disturbance from rooting in the middle of the trench, in line with an anomaly visible in the geophysical survey – seems to be from an old tree- or hedge-line Topsoil: c.0.2m Subsoil: c.0.2m	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45

Trench 7		
<b>General description</b> No archaeological remains; some disturbance from rooting Topsoil: c.0.2m Subsoil: c.0.2m	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45

Trench 8							
<b>General description</b> South-easternmost trench; 2 undated linear features Topsoil: c.0.25m Subsoil: c.0.2m						<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
						<b>Length (m)</b>	30
						<b>Width (m)</b>	2
						<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19	Cut		0.78	0.11	Furrow		
20	Fill	19	0.78	0.11	Secondary Fill		
29	Cut		0.56	0.08	Ditch terminus		
30	Fill	29	0.56	0.08	Secondary fill		

Trench 9							
<b>General description</b> Easternmost trench, plus a 4m x 3.6m extension; 8 undated archaeological features Topsoil: c.0.35m Subsoil: c.0.2m						<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
						<b>Length (m)</b>	30
						<b>Width (m)</b>	2
						<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Cut		0.92	0.19	Furrow		
2	Fill	1	0.92	0.19	Secondary Fill		
3	Cut		1.02	0.09	Furrow		
4	Fill	3	1.02	0.09	Secondary Fill		
7	Cut		0.47	0.13	Ditch; truncated by [1]		
8	Fill	7	0.47	0.13	Secondary Fill		
11	Cut		0.65	0.16	Ditch; rectilinear feature = [17] = [21]; truncated by [13]		
12	Fill	11	0.65	0.16	Secondary Fill		
13	Cut		1.1	0.13	Furrow		
14	Fill	13	1.1	0.13	Secondary Fill		
17	Cut		0.25	0.06	Ditch; rectilinear feature = [11] = [21]		
18	Fill	17	0.25	0.06	Secondary Fill; sample <1>		
21	Cut		0.35	0.11	Ditch; rectilinear feature = [11] = [17]		
22	Fill	21	0.35	0.11	Secondary Fill; sample <2>		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Easternmost trench, plus a 4m x 3.6m extension; 8 undated archaeological features Topsoil: c.0.35m Subsoil: c.0.2m					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23	Cut		0.36	0.05	Ditch; curvilinear feature = [35]		
24	Fill	23	0.36	0.05	Secondary Fill; sample <3>	Bone	
31	Cut		0.74	0.07	Furrow		
32	Fill	31	0.74	0.07	Secondary Fill		
33	Cut		0.8	0.15	Pit		
34	Fill	33	0.8	0.15	Secondary Fill; sample <5>		
35	Cut		0.55	0.09	Ditch; curvilinear feature = [23]		
36	Fill	35	0.55	0.09	Secondary Fill		

Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Northernmost trench in field area; 2 undated linear features Topsoil: c.0.25m Subsoil: c.0.2m					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25	Cut		0.68	0.23	Ditch; v-shape		
26	Fill	25	0.68	0.23	Secondary Fill; sample <4>		
27	Cut		0.6	0.09	Furrow		
28	Fill	27	0.6	0.09	Secondary Fill		

Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Smaller trench in the east of the stone yard; some postmedieval and modern truncation; 1 undated linear feature Made ground: c.0.5m Subsoil (slight contamination): c.0.1m					Length (m)		20
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9	Cut		0.33	0.22	Posthole		
10	Fill	9	0.33	0.22	Secondary Fill		
15	Cut		1.9	0.22	Furrow		
16	Fill	15	1.9	0.22	Secondary Fill; truncated by [9] and modern service		

Trench 12							
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<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
North-westernmost trench, in the stone yard; substantial contamination to the gravel natural; 1 undated linear feature Made ground: c.0.4m Subsoil (contaminated): c.0.3m					<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.7	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
5	Cut		0.48	0.1	Ditch		
6	Fill	5	0.48	0.1	Secondary Fill; contaminated		

Trench 13						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
North-easternmost trench, cut into tarmac; substantial truncated by modern foundation works and services; no archaeological remains Made ground: c.0.4m Subsoil: c.0.2m					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6

## APPENDIX B ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### B.1 Environmental Samples

*By Martha Craven*

#### **Introduction**

B.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Digital Park, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 9 and 10.

#### **Methodology**

B.1.2 The total volume (up to 10L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

B.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1-2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

#### **Quantification**

B.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

# = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

B.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

f=fragment

#### **Results**

B.1.6 Plant material within the samples consists of sparse carbonised plant remains that are in a relatively poor state of preservation. Frequent rooting and modern plant material was noted in many of the samples suggesting high soil disturbance. Many of the samples contain frequent, relatively well-preserved snail shells.



## Trench 9

B.1.7 Samples were taken from a number of pits and ditches within Trench 9. Plant remains are very scarce, consisting of small quantities of charcoal only. A small quantity of large mammal bone was noted in Sample 3, fill 24 of ditch **23**. Hammerscale was noted in ditch **21**; this could be tentatively suggestive of craft or industrial activity taking place within the area or perhaps may be related to manuring practices.

Trench Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Large Mammal Bones	Hammerscale
9	1	18	17	Ditch	7	15	0	+++	<1	0	0
9	2	22	21	Ditch	6	5	0	+++	<1	0	+
9	3	24	23	Ditch	8	8	0	++	<1	#	0
9	5	34	33	Pit	8	20	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Trench 9 Environmental Samples

## Trench 10

B.1.8 Sample 4, fill 26 of ditch **25**, contains a fragment of a single cereal grain that was too poorly preserved to identify and negligible charcoal. No artefacts were recovered from this sample.

Trench Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
10	4	26	25	Ditch	10	10	#f	+++	<1

Table 2: Trench 10 Environmental Samples

## Discussion

B.1.9 The sparsity of plant remains within the samples suggests that there is very limited potential for the preservation of such material at this site. Unfortunately, due to the lack of material recovered it is difficult to make inferences regarding plant usage at this site. It is possible that this area was not a focus of agricultural processing or domestic activity, but it may also be the case that the site's geology is not conducive to the preservation of plant remains. An evaluation conducted in 2004 by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit was carried out in the surrounding environs of the current site and produced somewhat richer samples (Evans and Mackay 2004). Of six samples taken, three Roman deposits produced abundant plant remains including cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds. Samples from Saxo-Norman and Iron Age deposits were much less productive.

## APPENDIX C      CHER DATA GAZETTEER

### Monuments

Mon ID (MCB)	PrefRef	Name	Record Type	Monument Type	Evidence	Date
4118	3322	Fishpond Cottages, Longstanton	MON	pond; house; moat?	earthwork; earthwork; earthwork	Medieval to 19th century
9326	7718	Roman pottery scatter, Over	FS	artefact scatter	artefact scatter	Roman
9954	8296	Iron Age and Roman remains (Site II), Hatton's Farm, Longstanton	MON	enclosure; settlement?; ditch; post hole; trackway; field system	cropmark; cropmark; cropmark; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; cropmark	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman
9956	8298	Roman settlement with Saxon continuation, Striplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	pit; ditch; gully; corn drying oven; post hole; enclosure; settlement; paddock; artefact scatter; curvilinear enclosure; rectilinear enclosure; field boundary; ditch; pit; ring ditch; trackway; inhumation	cropmark; sub surface deposit; cropmark; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; cropmark; sub surface deposit; cropmark; cropmark; cropm	Late Iron Age to Late Saxon
9958	8300	Undated cropmark enclosures, 720m southeast of Hill Farm, Over	MON	pit; rectilinear enclosure; enclosure; pit; rectilinear enclosure	cropmark; cropmark; cropmark; cropmark	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman
11364	9548	Iron Age and Roman remains (Site I), Hatton's Farm, Longstanton	MON	pit; post hole; ditch; pond; gully; round house (domestic); trackway; field system?; square enclosure; enclosure; settlement; inhumation cemetery; shrine?	cropmark; cropmark; cropmark; cropmark; sub surface deposit; cropmark; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; conjectural evid	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman
11370	9554	Rectilinear enclosures, Longstanton/Willingham	MON	enclosure; trackway; field system?	cropmark; cropmark; cropmark	Unknown

Mon ID (MCB)	PrefRef	Name	Record Type	Monument Type	Evidence	Date
11779	9923	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Longstanton	LND	ridge and furrow	earthwork	Medieval
11964	10096	Medieval windmill mound, Hatton's Farm, Longstanton	MON	windmill mound; ridge and furrow	earthwork; cropmark	Medieval
11965	10096A	Iron Age settlement (Site III), Hatton's Farm, Longstanton	MON	settlement; ditch; post hole; pit; round house (domestic)	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Late Iron Age
12233	10299	Former ridge and furrow, Longstanton	LND	ridge and furrow	levelled earthwork	Medieval
12235	10301	Headlands at Streplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	field boundary	earthwork	Medieval
12238	10304	Post-medieval earthworks, Longstanton	MON	pond; earthwork; watercourse?	earthwork; earthwork; earthwork	Post Medieval
12799	10894	Former ponds, Longstanton	MON	pond	earthwork	Medieval
14282	12157	Brookfield/Hatton House, Longstanton	PG	park	documentary evidence	19th century
15192	CB15192	Home Guard store/shelter, B1050 level crossing N of Longstanton	MON	military building; home guard store	structure; structure	World War II
15684	CB15684	Droeway, Hatton's Farm, Longstanton	MON	drove road	sub surface deposit	Roman
15729	CB15729	Settlement at Streplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	settlement?	cropmark	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman
15730	CB15730	Medieval settlement, Longstanton	MON	toft	documentary evidence	Medieval
15760	CB15760	Prehistoric and undated features, Guided busway route, Construction route 4	MON	linear feature; linear feature; post hole; quarry; gully	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
15761	CB15761	Multi-period remains, Guided busway route, Longstanton Park and Ride	MON	pit; pit; ditch; ditch; ridge and furrow; drainage system; ditch; ditch; pit	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature	Middle Bronze Age to Late 20th century
16339	MCB16339	Saxon settlement evidence, Striplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	grubenhous?	sub surface deposit	Saxon
16340	MCB16340	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, Striplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	ditch; pit; post hole; linear feature; well; post built structure; round house (domestic)?; woodworking	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Mon ID (MCB)	PrefRef	Name	Record Type	Monument Type	Evidence	Date
				site; cremation; midden; field system?		
16341	MCB16341	Roman features, Striplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	ditch; pit; rectangular enclosure; linear feature	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Roman
16342	MCB16342	Saxo-Norman activity, Striplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	ditch; pit; well; extractive pit; settlement; boundary ditch	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Saxo-Norman
16979	MCB16979	Undated gullies and post-medieval ditch, Longstanton Balancing Pond	MON	ditch; gully	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Post Medieval
17628	MCB17628	Enclosures of probable Iron Age date, Longstanton	MON	enclosure	sub surface deposit	Iron Age
17804	MCB17804	Saxo-Norman and medieval remains, Longstanton	MON	enclosure; field system; pit; gully; post hole; pit; beam slot?; ditch; ridge and furrow; hedge	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	11th century to Medieval
18156	MCB18156	Neolithic features, Area 8, Longstanton Bypass	MON	post hole; pit	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
18158	MCB18158	Post medieval plough marks, Area 8, Longstanton Bypass	MON	plough marks	sub surface deposit	Post Medieval
18590	MCB18590	Medieval quarry pits and post medieval pond, Striplands Farm, Longstanton	MON	extractive pit; pond	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	15th century to 19th century
19611	MCB19611	Dismantled Railway: Cambridge and St Ives Branch	MON	railway	structure	19th century to Late 20th century
20148	MCB20148	Possible pits and ditches at Longstanton	MON	ridge and furrow; pit; ditch	sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit; sub surface deposit	Unknown
20298	MCB20298	Multi-period remains west of the High street, Longstanton	MON	pit; post hole; ditch; gully; field system; burial; round house (domestic)	excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature; excavated feature	Late Bronze Age to Medieval
21167	MCB21167	Rectilinear enclosure, 850m east of Hill Farm, Longstanton	MON	rectilinear enclosure	cropmark	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman

Mon ID (MCB)	PrefRef	Name	Record Type	Monument Type	Evidence	Date
22745	MCB22745	Longstanton Station, Longstanton	MON	goods shed; cattle pen; railway station; railway platform	documentary evidence; extant building; documentary evidence; extant building; documentary evidence; documentary evidence	19th century to Late 20th century
22746	MCB22746	Redlands, Longstanton	MON	house	documentary evidence	19th century to 20th century
22747	MCB22747	Railway Tavern, Longstanton	BLD	public house	documentary evidence; extant building	19th century to 20th century
22748	MCB22748	Sand pit, Longstanton	MON	sand pit	documentary evidence	19th century to 20th century
22749	MCB22749	Hatton House, Longstanton	BLD	house	documentary evidence	19th century to 20th century
22750	MCB22750	New Farm, Longstanton	MON	farm	documentary evidence; extant building	19th century
22752	MCB22752	Brookfield House, Longstanton	MON	house	documentary evidence	19th century to 20th century
22753	MCB22753	Home Farm, Longstanton	MON	farm	documentary evidence	19th century to 20th century
22759	MCB22759	Undated linear features 330m northwest of Lofthouse Way, Longstanton	MON	trackway; rectilinear enclosure; ditch	cropmark; cropmark; cropmark	Unknown
22760	MCB22760	Cropmark remains of ridge and furrow, Willingham	LND	ridge and furrow	cropmark	Medieval
22761	MCB22761	Former ridge and Furrow, Over	LND	ridge and furrow	levelled earthwork	Medieval
22764	MCB22764	Undated cropmarks 190m west of Redcroft, Longstanton	MON	ditch; enclosure	cropmark; cropmark	Unknown
22906	MCB22906	Former ridge and furrow, Willingham	LND	ridge and furrow	levelled earthwork	Medieval
23584	MCB23584	Possible medieval house platforms and earthworks, Longstanton	MON	rectangular enclosure; building; field boundary	levelled earthwork; levelled earthwork; levelled earthwork	Unknown
24971	MCB24971	Undated linear features 200m east of Norfolk house, Willingham	MON	rectilinear enclosure; linear feature	cropmark; cropmark	Unknown
24972	MCB24972	Undated ring ditch 480m east of Norfolk house, Willingham	MON	ring ditch	cropmark	Unknown
24974	MCB24974	Undated cropmark enclosures 230m east of New Farm, Longstanton	MON	rectilinear enclosure; curvilinear enclosure	cropmark; cropmark	Unknown
24975	MCB24975	Undated cropmark enclosures 180m south of Norfolk House, Longstanton	MON	linear feature	cropmark	Unknown

Mon ID (MCB)	PrefRef	Name	Record Type	Monument Type	Evidence	Date
24976	MCB24976	Possible medieval earthworks, Longstanton	MON	field boundary; bank (earthwork)	earthwork; earthwork	Medieval
24978	MCB24978	Possible medieval earthworks east of Longstanton	MON	ditch; field boundary	earthwork; earthwork	Medieval
25378	MCB25378	Public air raid shelters, Longstanton	MON	air raid shelter	documentary evidence	World War II
25759	MCB25759	Medieval and post medieval field boundaries to the south of Willingham	MON	field boundary	earthwork	Medieval to 19th century
27418	MCB27418	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Over	LND	furlong boundary	earthwork	Unknown
27419	MCB27419	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Longstanton	LND	furlong boundary	earthwork	Unknown
28748	MCB28748	Medieval to post medieval field boundaries, Longstanton	LND	field boundary	earthwork	Medieval to 19th century
28753	MCB28753	Post medieval extraction pit, Longstanton	MON	extractive pit	cropmark	Post Medieval
28754	MCB28754	Post medieval extraction pit, Longstanton	MON	extractive pit	cropmark	Post Medieval
30189	MCB30189	Roman coin, Longstanton	FS	findspot	find	Roman
30809	MCB30809	Undated linear, Roman coin and Saxon pottery, south of Hatton Farm, Longstanton	FS	findspot; linear feature	find; excavated feature	Unknown
30810	MCB30810	Roman and Victorian pottery, Brookfield Drive, Longstanton	FS	findspot	find	Unknown
30811	MCB30811	Roman and medieval pottery, Prentice Close, Longstanton	FS	findspot	find	Unknown
30819	MCB30819	Roman and post medieval pottery, Prentice Close, Longstanton	FS	findspot	find	Roman to 19th century
30834	MCB30834	Medieval pottery, High Street, Longstanton	FS	findspot	find	Unknown
30835	MCB30835	Saxon and Medieval pottery, High Street, Longstanton	FS	findspot	find	Unknown
30836	MCB30836	Undated linear feature and Roman and Saxon pottery, Longstanton	FS	findspot; linear feature	find; excavated feature	Unknown
31193	MCB31193	Undated features at Station Road, Longstanton	MON	ditch; pit	excavated feature; excavated feature	Unknown

## Events

Event ID (ECB)	Type	Name	Organisation	Date
2	EVT	Watching brief, Longstanton to Bluntisham Pipeline: Area A-B, 1991	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/01/1991 - 31/12/1991
134	EVT	Evaluation at Home Farm, High Street, Longstanton, 1997	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	06/01/1997 - 17/01/1997
135	EVS	Survey of land W of Longstanton, 1995	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/01/1995 - 01/09/1995
1089	EVT	Evaluation at Hatton Farm, Longstanton, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	10/01/1991 - 30/01/1991
1360	EVT	Watching brief at Hatton's Farm, Longstanton, 1992	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/03/1992 - 31/05/1992
1396	EVT	Evaluation of land W of Longstanton, 2003	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/08/2003 - 30/09/2003
1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	28/10/2003 - 07/01/2004
1614	EVP	AP assessment, Hatton Farm, Longstanton, 1991	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	01/01/1991 - 31/12/1991
1834	EVT	Fieldwalking, evaluation and geophysical survey at Striplands Farm, Longstanton, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/03/2004 - 31/10/2004
1875	EVT	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/03/2004 - 31/10/2004
1889	EVT	Excavation at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	13/04/2005 - 08/08/2005
2102	EVT	Evaluation at Longstanton Balancing Pond, 2005	Northamptonshire Archaeology	12/09/2005 - 20/11/2005
2114	EVT	Excavation at Home Farm, Longstanton, 1997	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/01/1997 - 31/12/1997
2274	EVS	Geophysical survey at Longstanton, 2005	Northamptonshire Archaeology	01/05/2005 - 31/05/2005
2309	EVT	Test pit survey, Cambridge Guided Busway, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/07/2006 - 31/08/2006
2514	EVT	Further evaluation and excavation at Longstanton Park and Ride, Cambridge Guided Busway 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/2006 - 31/12/2006
2559	EVT	Phase 3 excavation at Longstanton field 7, 2007	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/03/2007 - 31/07/2007
2575	EVT	Excavations at Striplands Farm West, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/06/2006 - 08/08/2006
2596	EVS	Magnetometer survey at Cambridge Golf Course and Land North of Rampton Road, Longstanton, 2006	Oxford Archaeotechnics	01/04/2006 - 31/10/2006
2638	EVS	Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer survey, Longstanton, 2005	Stratascan	15/03/2005 - 18/03/2005
2650	EVT	Watching brief at Longstanton and Oakington Airfield, 2007	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	04/05/2007 - 22/06/2007
3072	EVT	Excavations of areas 6, 7 & 8, Longstanton Bypass, 2007	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/01/2007 - 31/03/2007
3285	EVT	Further Excavations at Striplands Farm, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire (II), 2009	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	13/07/2009 - 28/07/2009
3384	EVT	Evaluation and excavation, Phase 3, Field 11, Longstanton, 2010	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	17/05/2010 - 04/06/2010
3710	NEW	Northstowe Phase 1 investigations	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	17/06/2014 - 12/10/2015
4231	EVT	Evaluation at Home Farm, Longstanton, 2000	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/01/2000 - 31/12/2000

Event ID (ECB)	Type	Name	Organisation	Date
4237	EVT	Excavation at Field 7 Phase 2, Longstanton 2004	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/12/2003 - 31/03/2004
4238	EVT	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land West of Longstanton: Bypass Route 2006	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	01/11/2006 - 30/11/2006
4239	EVS	Geophysical Survey at Longstanton 2011	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit	23/05/2011 - 24/05/2011
4630	EVT	Evaluation on land at The Retreat, Fewes Lane, Longstanton, 2016	Pre-Construct Archaeology LTD	28/01/2016 - 28/01/2016
4663	EVT	HEFA Test pits, Longstanton, 2015	Higher Education Field Academy	10/10/2015 - 11/10/2015
5247	EVT	Community test pitting at Longstanton in 2017	Access Cambridge Archaeology	09/09/2017 - 10/09/2017
5897	EVS	Geophysical survey at Station Road, Longstanton	Sumo Geophysics	07/05/2019 - 07/05/2019
6055	EVT	Evaluation at Station Road, Longstanton in 2019	MOLA	03/12/2019 - 11/12/2019
6086	EVS	Aerial photographic assessment of land at Oakington and Longstanton (Northstowe) in 2002	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	01/02/2002 - 27/02/2002
6131	EVS	Aerial photographic survey at Longstanton in 1995	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	01/11/1995 - 30/11/1995
6562	EVT	Watching Brief at Cambridge Golf Club, 1996		01/01/1996 - 31/12/1996
6981	EVS	Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits, Cambridge Guided Bus System in 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	12/05/2005 - 07/10/2005



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## APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-515099
Project Name	Digital Park, Longstanton

Start of Fieldwork	27th March 2023	End of Fieldwork	31st March 2023
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LONSRO23	Planning App. No.	S/3854/19/OL
HER Number	ECB 7056	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (e.g. as a condition)

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling          | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning         | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey          | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors        | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey       | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling   | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey    | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography  |   |

Monument	Period
Furrow	medieval
Ditch	Uncertain
Pit	Uncertain
Posthole	Uncertain
Enclosure	Uncertain

Object	Period
Animal bone	Uncertain
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Digital Park, Station Road, Longstanton, Cambridge, CB24 3FB
District	South Cambs	
Parish	Longstanton	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	2.2ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 39772 68030	

### Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Lewis Busby

Project Design Originator	Pat Moan
Project Manager	Pat Moan
Project Supervisor	Emily Wright

## Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB 7056
Digital Archive	Archaeology Data Service	LONSRO23/ ECB 7056
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB 7056

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Digital Media

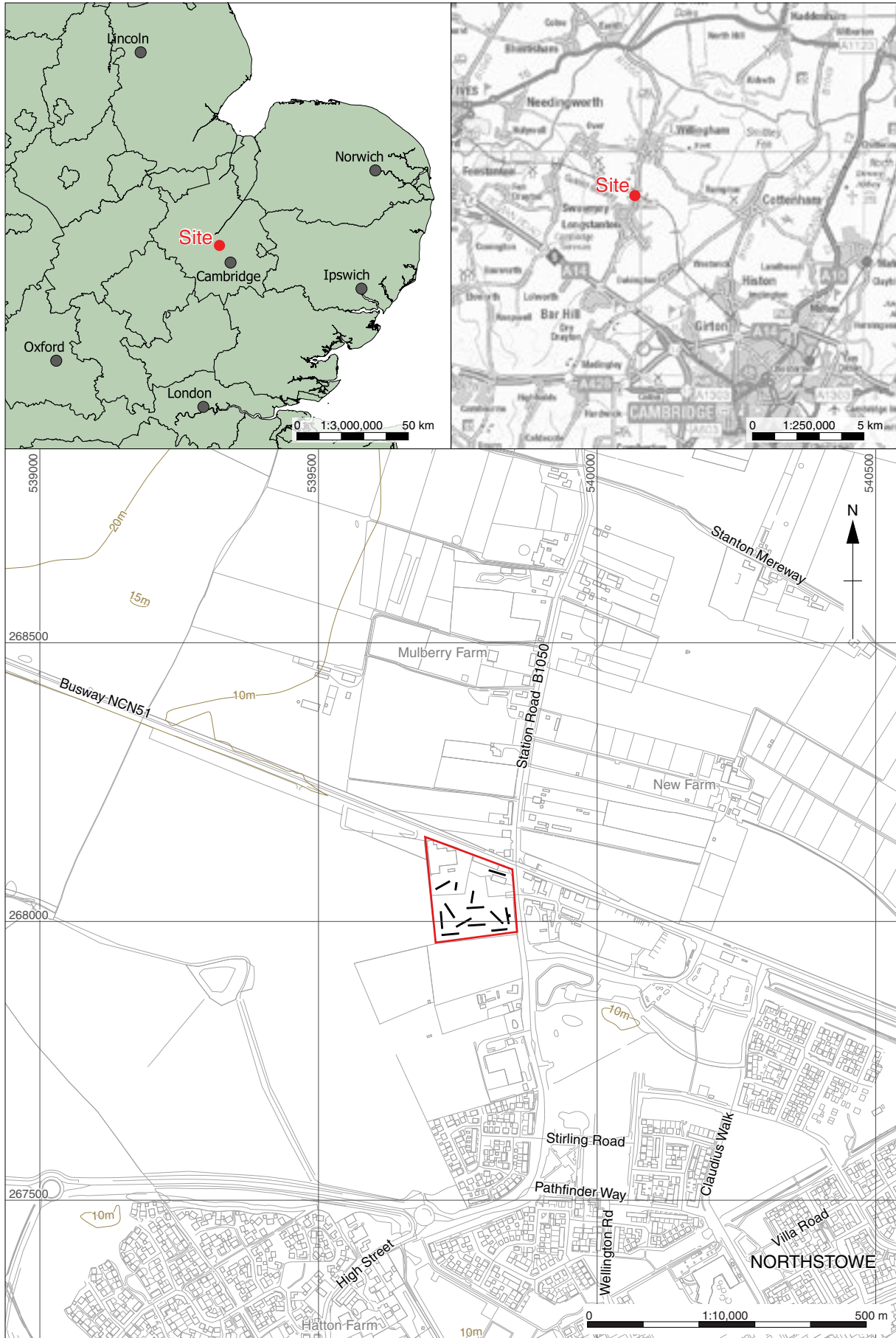
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GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Further Comments

Archaeological remains were identified in six of the thirteen trenches: eight furrows, four small linear ditches, one pit, one posthole, one rectilinear feature, and one curvilinear feature. Though no dating evidence was recovered, the majority of the features recorded during this evaluation are likely to tie-in with our present understanding of the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman findings at Striplands Farm to the west and south, the Iron Age and Roman settlements at Hatton's Farm to the south and east, the Late Bronze Age to Roman features discovered as part of the guided busway works to the east, and cropmark evidence of Iron Age and Roman enclosures to the north of the site. Of particular note, it seems likely that the concentration of archaeological remains along the eastern site boundary, fronting on to Station Road, supports previous work suggesting the presence of a significant thoroughfare on this same north-south alignment from the Roman period.



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red)

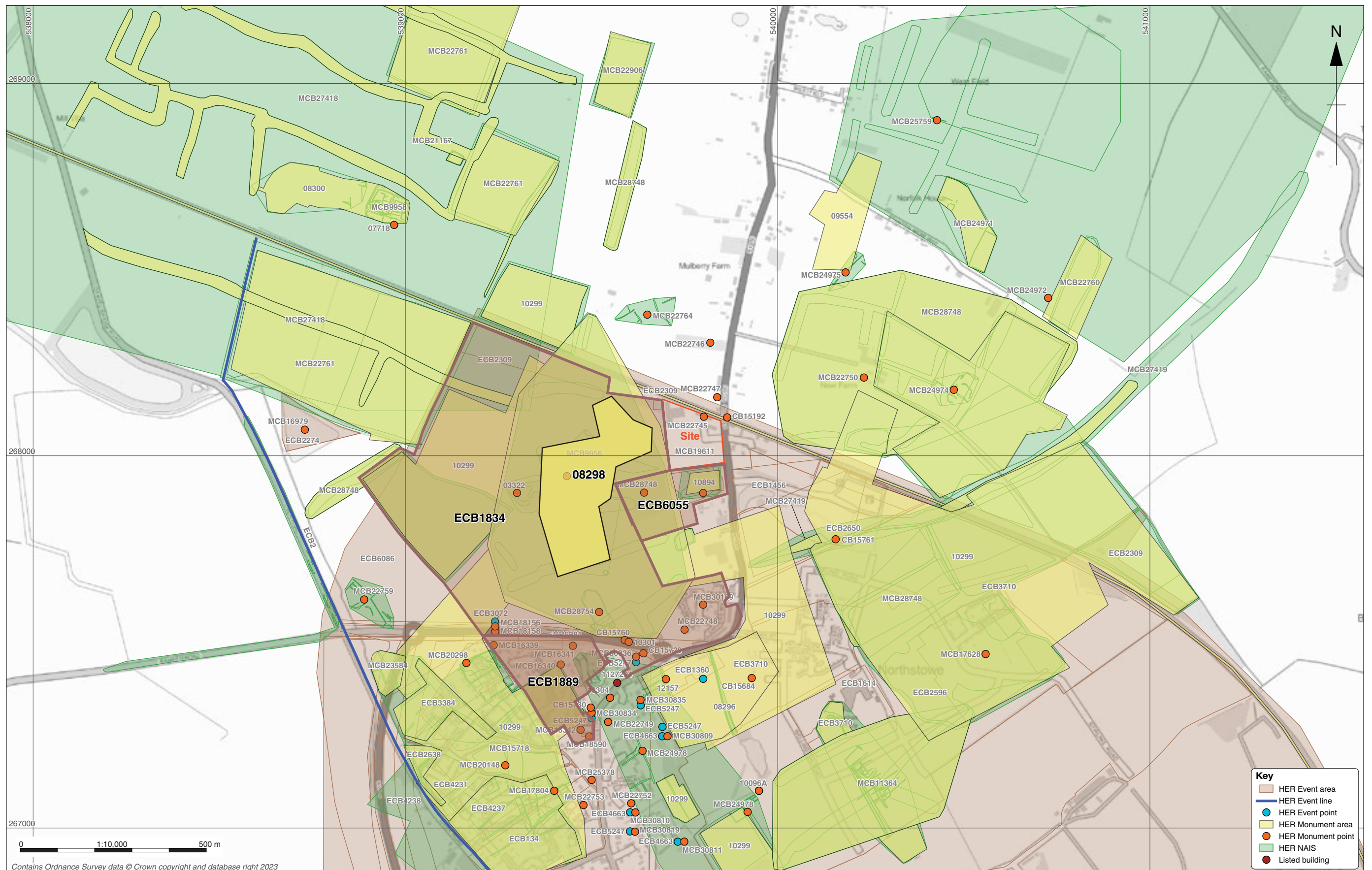


Figure 2: Historic Environment Records in the area surrounding the site

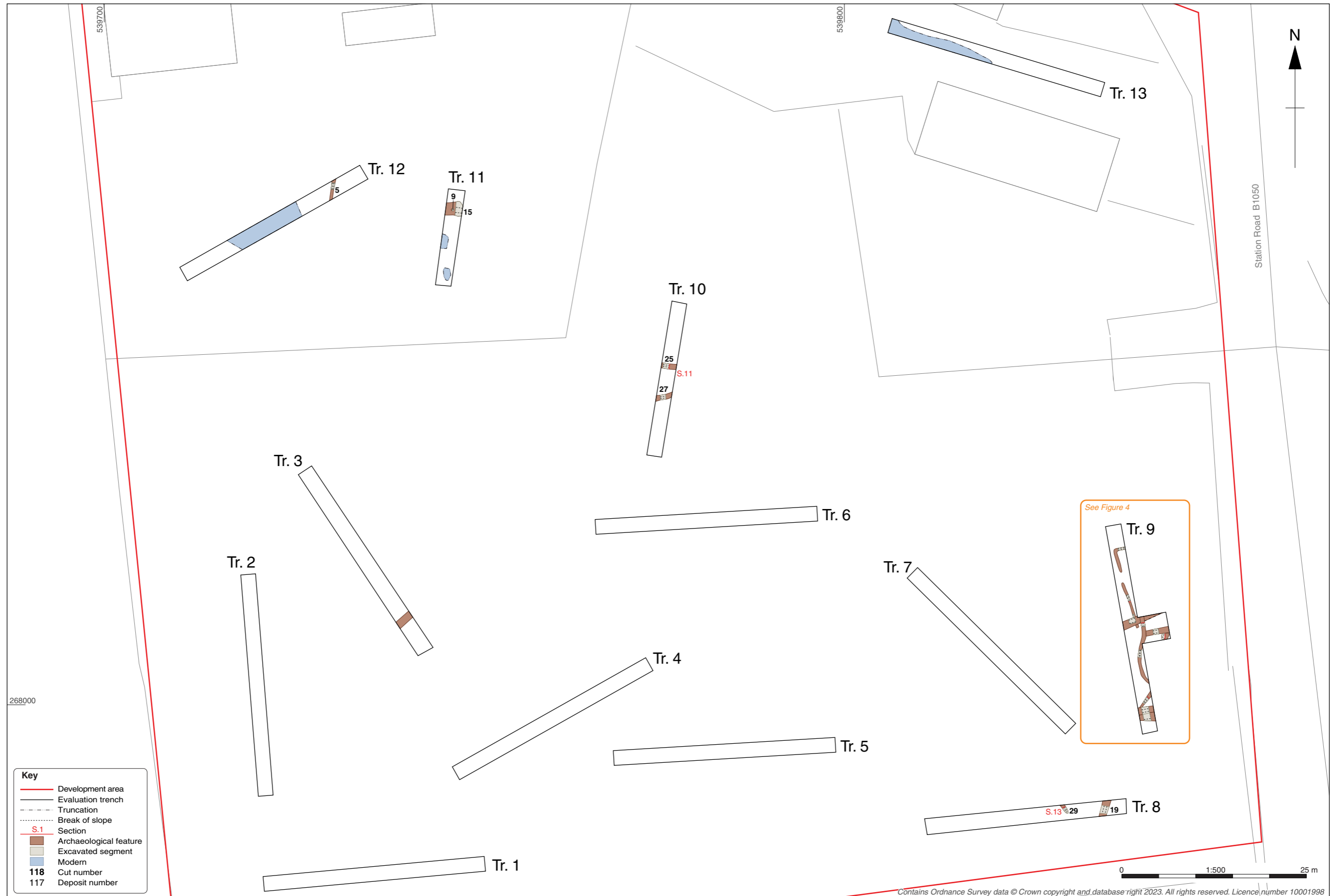


Figure 3: Trench plan

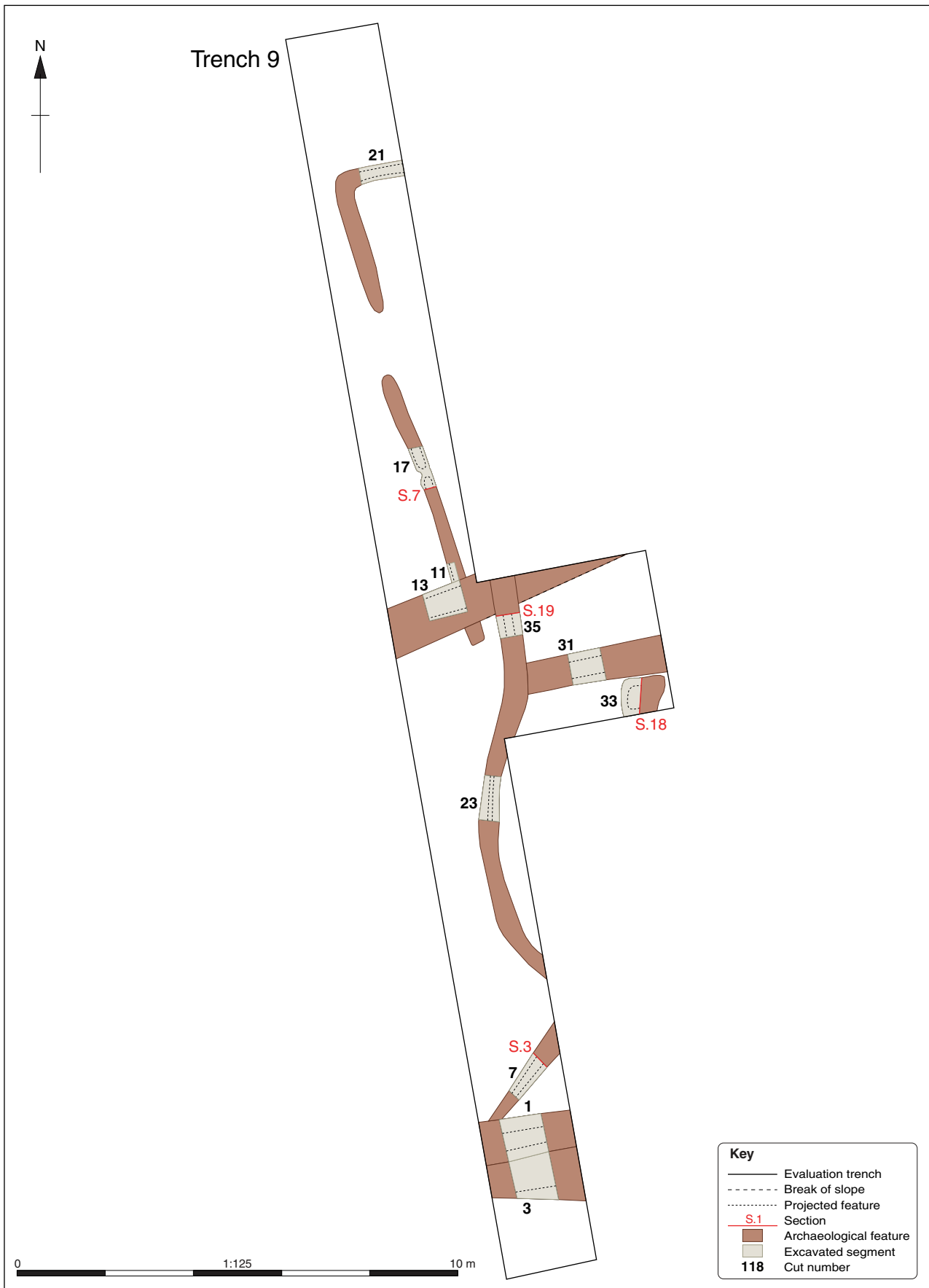


Figure 4: Detailed plan of Trench 9



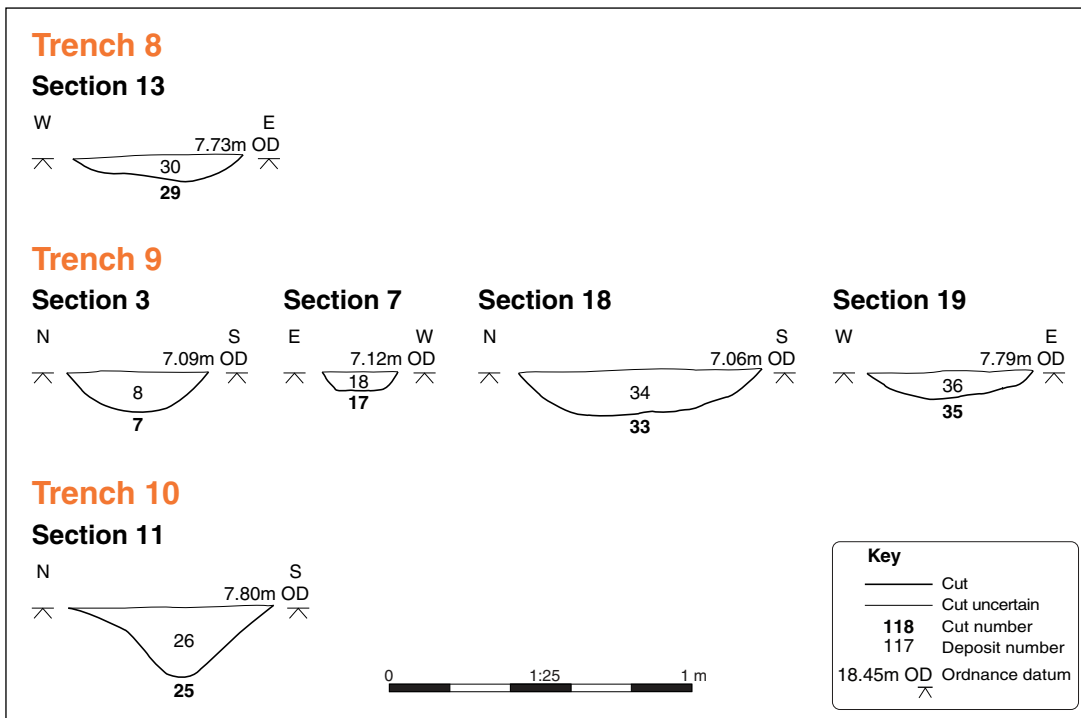


Figure 5: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 2 facing south, showing groundwater conditions



Plate 2: Trench 13 facing east, showing modern truncation

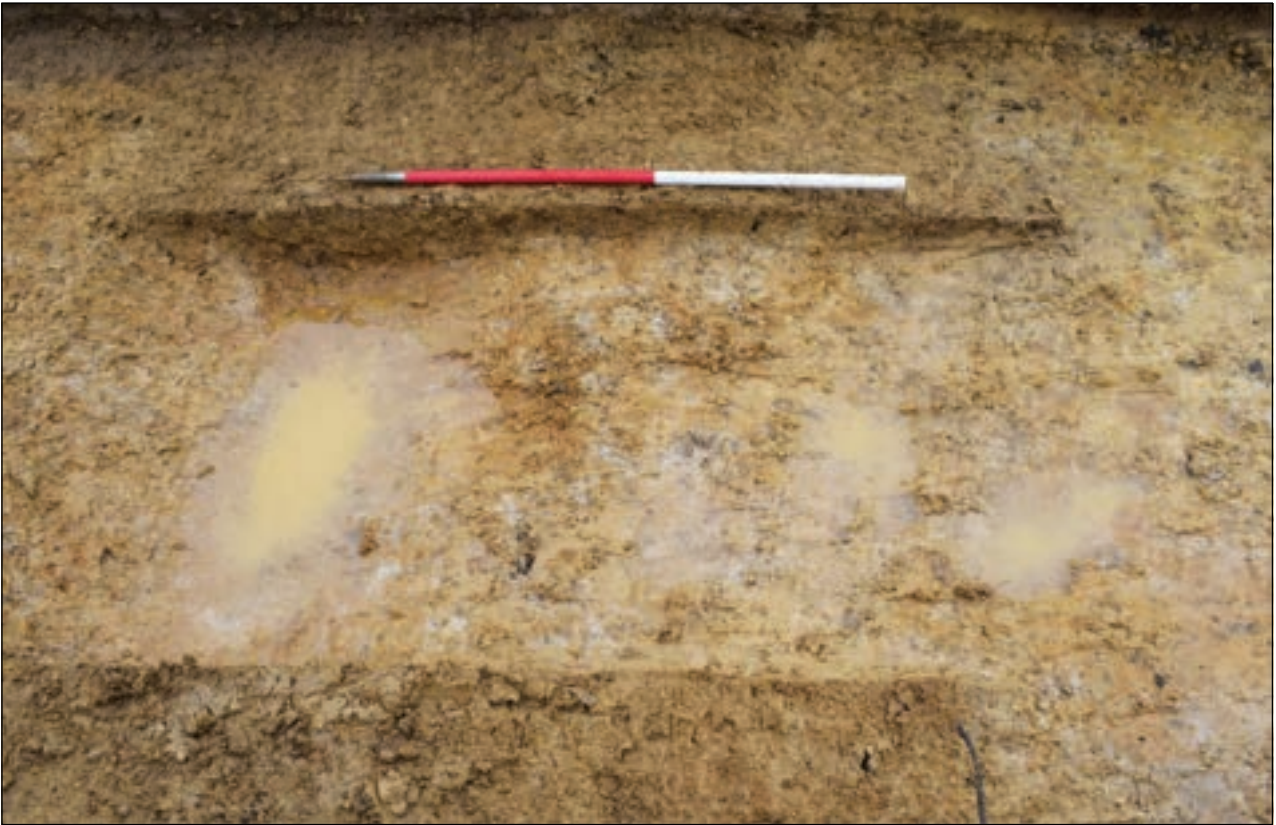


Plate 3: West-facing section of furrow 1 truncating furrow 3, at the south end of Trench 9



Plate 4: East-facing sections of posthole 9 truncating furrow 15, at the north end of Trench 11



Plate 5: Trench 12 facing west, showing extent of contamination



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