LAND SOUTH-WEST OF GREEN END ROAD, GREAT STUKELEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING REFERENCE: 22/00810/FUL

SITE CODE: ECB7154

REPORT NO: R15601 V1

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land South-West of Green End Road, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

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Site Code:	**ECB7154**
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Quality Control

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land south-west of Green End Road, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire on 23-24 August 2023 prior to proposed residential development of the site. Two 30m and 35m long and 1.8m wide trenches were excavated across the footprints of the proposed buildings. This represents a c.5% sample of the development site.

The evaluation revealed three ditches and two pits, which each contained a small quantity (1-3 sherds) of St Neots ware pottery, dated to the late Saxon/early medieval period.

Great Stukeley originated as a dispersed settlement, being made up of at least two 'Ends', Church End, with the parish church of St. Bartholomew's, located c. 650m to the north-west, and Owl End located c.1km to the north-east. Two further sites with late Saxon/early medieval boundary and settlement features were excavated 350m and 600m north respectively along Ermine Street as it moves towards Church End.

The ditches and pits excavated at Green End Road are likely to represent peripheral roadside activity adjacent to Ermine Street, a major Roman road which continued to be a main thoroughfare into the Saxon, medieval and modern period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by Mr Geoff Beaver to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land south-west of Green End Road, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire (Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR TL 22363 74236; Figure 1), in response to an archaeological Brief written by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET 2023).

1.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site and surrounding area, and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (MHCLG 2021, Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraphs 189 to 208), CHET recommended a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken at the site (CHET 2023).

1.3 The evaluation comprised one 30m and one 35m x 1.8m trenches across the footprints of the proposed buildings. This represents a *c.*5% sample of the proposed development area as required by the Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET 2023).

1.4 The fieldwork took place on 23-24 August 2023. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kerry Boughton of PCA (Boughton 2023).

1.5 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire Archives.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1.1 The proposed development site lies north-west of Huntingdon and approximately 3.2km to the east of the A1 (Figure 1). The proposed development will occupy a roughly rectangular area on the corner of Green End and Ermine Street.

2.2 Geology

2.3 The geological substrate is Oxford Clay Formation, while the superficial deposits comprise Oadby Member diamicton (BGS 2023)

2.4 Topography

2.4.1 The elevation of the site varies between c.38 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and *c*. 39m aOD. The north half of the site lies at 39m aOD and it slopes down towards the south to a level of *c.* 38m aOD. The site covers an area of approximately 0.3ha.

2.4.2 The site is heavily wooded around all sides barring the north-east. The centre is broadly grassland with a few trees. Ermine Street lies on the south-west, and Green End to the north-west. To the east lie fields, and private residences to the north.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) data for a radius of c.1km around the proposed development site and the data was provided with the brief. CHER identification numbers are indicated in brackets in the following text.

3.2 Undated

3.2.1 A cropmark complex of unknown date has been identified in Great Stukeley through aerial photography (MCB16939). Two areas of possible features are visible and comprise ditches on common alignment assumed to be pre-medieval (but this has not been confirmed). Later gradiometer survey suggested a series of enclosures might be present here.

3.2.2 More cropmarks were identified that revealed a ridge and furrow system of unknown date (MCB23695).

3.3 Prehistoric

3.3.1 Bronze Age features were identified *c*.1km south south-west of the proposed development site (MCB16363, MCB16362). A 50ha site revealed four concentrations of archaeological remains including a series of linear features, parallel ditches, and intercutting pits. Some features contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and flint waste flakes. The remains were suggested to represent a trackway or field system.

3.3.2 An evaluation west of Ermine Street revealed a prehistoric ring ditch containing no finds, but likely to date to the later Bronze Age (MCB16365).

3.3.3 Middle Iron Age settlement was identified during excavations relating to development at Ermine Business Park (MCB19110, MCB19111). The excavations identified two areas: one industrial in nature, and the other domestic. Among the evidence were industrial pits containing slag, smaller pits possibly used for water heating, and a probable prehistoric field system. The settlement area contained enclosure ditches with a possible roundhouse. Two potential water holes were also identified along with domestic pottery.

3.4 Roman (c. AD 43–410)

3.4.1 Numerous Roman entries were listed on the HER. The location of the site is noteworthy as it lies adjacent to the major Roman road of Ermine Street (CB15034), and there is a possibility that an additional road running between Leicester and Huntingdon also lay just south-west and joined Ermine Street a short way south of the proposed development site (MCB30156). Adjacent to Ermine Street are two Roman burial mounds, both Scheduled Monuments (NHLE 1018972, 1018973). To the west of Ermine Street, among other undated features, two Roman ditches were identified (MCB16366).

3.4.2 Aerial photographs from the 1990s evidenced traces of a square enclosure, which subsequent gradiometer survey confirmed, with an additional smaller square enclosure to the north-east. Further pit-type features and some linear anomalies were also identified (MCB16364).

3.4.3 A strong Roman presence was identified on the edge of Huntingdon in 2021 during archaeological work relating to the development of a new fire station (MCB31911). Numerous features were identified, including one enclosure and a drip gully possibly offering evidence for a structure. Four distinct phases were identified running from the 1st century AD through to the 4th century AD. Roman ditches were also identified at St. John's business park in Huntingdon (MCB31912).

3.4.4 A Roman presence in the area is further solidified by the retrieval of Roman coins (CHER 02558).

3.5 Saxon and early Medieval

3.5.1 Late Saxon to early Medieval activity was recorded *c.* 350m north-west of the site (MCB18131). The evaluation here provided evidence of small-scale occupation dating to the immediate post-conquest period. Medieval ridge and furrow sealed other deposits, and additional evidence in the form of a holloway with cart tracks was observed. A beam slot, posthole, and pits were also observed along with fragments of human skull.

3.5.2 A single Saxon posthole with pottery was identified during trial trenching near

Ermine Street (MCB20088), while further postholes and gullies were recorded at 67 Ermine Street.

3.6 Medieval/Post-Medieval

3.6.1 The medieval period in the Stukeley area is well-represented on the HER. Medieval gravestones are recorded approximately 800m north-east of the site. In addition to this, there are numerous records of ridge and furrow (CHER 08740; 08747; MCB18216; MCB20150; MCB23366) and earthworks (CHER 09294) within a 1km radius.

3.6.2 The post-medieval period is primarily represented through standing buildings, and through records associated with Stukeley Park (CHER 12102), although further ridge and furrow from this period has been recorded also (MCB17445).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised one 1.8m x 35m and one 1.8 x 30m trial trench, totalling 117m² (Figure 2). These were placed across the footprints of the future buildings. Due to vegetation presence, the location and alignment of Trench 1 was slightly shifted (Figure 2), and the length of Trench 2 was shortened by five meters.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 8 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate, and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2018). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as ‘fills’).

The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession. Bucket sampling of the topsoil and subsoil was carried out at both ends of each trench. This revealed no finds material.

4.4 Cameras with an APS-C or larger sensor and with a resolution of no less than 10 megapixels were used. Images are of archival quality, non-proprietary RAW (.DNG) or .TIFF files. Suitable horizontal and vertical scales were used as appropriate. Digital photographs were taken of all trenches, archaeological features, and deposits.

4.5 Sampling Strategy

4.5.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.5.2 Linear features were investigated by means of 1m wide sections.

4.6 Environmental Sampling

4.6.1 Although environmental sampling is a normal procedure to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains, none of the identified features were deemed suitable for sampling.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	1
Context sheets	13
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	5
Trench record sheets	2
Photo register sheets	2

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	35
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
GIS project	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Pottery	7 fragments/54f
Animal bone	4 fragments
Shell	1.5g

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 1). Features and deposits are first split into feature type, and then described in numerical cut order. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the topsoil and subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The principal result of the fieldwork was the identification of three ditches and two pits, dated from xxx. Frequent bioturbation present across Trench 1 and southern end of Trench 2.

6.2 Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 2, Plate 1, Plate 2)

Due to the alterations on the trench's layout, they were excavated creating an 'L' shape where the west end of Trench 2 and south end of Trench 1 merge (

6.2.1 Figure 1).

6.2.2 Five features were identified and investigated during this archaeological evaluation, comprising three linear features and two pits.

6.2.3 Ditch terminus [104] (Figure 3, Plate 3, Plate 4) had a linear shape, aligned NE to SW, with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 1.3m long, 0.8m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained one fill (103) which was very compact, light to mid orangey brown clay, in which 1 fragment of late Saxon/early medieval St. Neots ware pottery and three fragments of animal bone were identified.

6.2.4 Ditch [106] (Figure 3, Plate 5) had a linear shape, aligned NNE to SSW, with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 4.5m long, 0.62m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained one fill (105) which was compact, mid- grey clay, in which 3 fragments of late Saxon/early medieval St. Neots ware pottery, one fragment of animal bone and a single fragment of native oyster shell (1.5g) were identified.

6.2.5 Ditch [108] (Figure 3, Plate 7) had a curvilinear shape, approximately aligned NE to SW, with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured approximately 1.3m long, 0.3m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained one fill (107) which was compact, light yellowish orange clay with no finds.

6.2.6 Pit [110] (Figure 3, Plate 6) had a sub-circular shape, aligned north to south,

with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 1m long, extending beyond the trench's limits, 0.79m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained one fill (109) which was compact, mid- greyish orange clay with 1 fragment of late Saxon/early medieval St. Neots ware pottery.

6.2.7 Pit [112] (Figure 3, Plate 8) was mostly extending beyond the limit of the trench, being only one small portion of it exposed. It measured 0.59m long on an approximately north-west to south-east alignment, 0.22m wide, and 0.15m deep. It contained one fill (111) which was compact, mid-greyish brown clay with 1 fragment of late Saxon/early medieval St. Neots ware pottery.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Post-Roman Pottery

Berni Sudds

7.1.1 A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, amounting to 7 sherds, weighing 54g. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name, following the type series for Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016). A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context, including date ranges and suggested spot dates, is represented in Table 1.

7.1.2 All of the pottery occurs as St Neots-type ware, found in small quantities on a number of sites in Great Stukeley and a ubiquitous find on contemporary sites in surrounding region (CHER MCB18131; Blinkhorn 2011; Pilkinton 2014; Thompson 2019; Spoerry 2016, 30). The group includes body and base sherds and two jar rims, one everted and thickened and the second everted, slightly thickened and hollowed. A couple of the sherds produced residues consistent with food preparation.

7.1.3 St Neots-type ware may have been in production prior to c.AD 900 but does not appear to have been in widespread circulation until the 10th century. On many of the other sites in the village, principally to the north-west of the current site, the St Neots-type ware is associated with early medieval and medieval pottery, suggestive of a post-conquest date (Blinkhorn 2011; Pilkinton 2014; Thompson 2019), although Late Saxon and early medieval pottery associated with both Saxon and early medieval domestic remains and enclosure boundaries was identified at CHER MCB18131.

7.1.4 The pottery was recovered from pit and ditch features in Trenches 1 and 2. The absence of later pottery alongside the St Neots-type ware, could indicate that activity was taking place on site, or in the near vicinity, during the 10th or 11th century but the assemblage is very small and not necessarily reliable. Little can be determined about the nature of activity represented from such a small group. The residues would be consistent with domestic settlement, but the condition

of the pottery is poor to moderate and as dispersed as single sherds or in small groups, with some evidence of abrasion, is probably redeposited, with the site peripheral to direct settlement.

7.1.5 The small assemblage should be reappraised alongside any additional material recovered, should any further investigation be undertaken on site.

Cut	Cxt	Category	Fabric	Form	Comments	SC	Wg	Date range		Spot date
104	103	Ditch (Tr 2)	NEOT		Body sherd. Internal burnt limescale residue.	1	5	875	1100	875 - 1100
106	105	Ditch (Tr 1)	NEOT	Jar	Everted, slightly thickened, hollowed rim. Grey core, dark orange internal surface, brown external surface. Some external sooting. Rim diameter: 170mm. REVE: 0.07.	1	9	875	1100	875 - 1100
	105	Ditch (Tr 1)	NEOT		Slightly sagging base. Nr DNEOT but soapy feel. Late example?	1	20	875	1100	
	105	Ditch (Tr 1)	NEOT		Small body sherds.	2	3	875	1100	
110	109	Pit (Tr 2)	NEOT		Body sherd. Some surface abrasion.	1	6	875	1100	875 – 1100
112	111	Pit (Tr 2)	NEOT	Jar	Everted, thickened rim. Dark grey core, thin dark-orange margins. Dark greyish-brown surfaces. Surfaces abraded. Rim diameter: 150mm. REVE: 0.08.	1	11	875	1100	875 – 1100

Table 1: Pottery Catalogue

7.2 Animal bone

Karen Deighton

Introduction

7.2.1 A small quantity of animal bone was hand collected from two contexts during

evaluation.

Method

7.2.2 The material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods (see references).

Condition of bone

7.2.3 Fragmentation was heavy with all bone 25% or less complete. Surface good with little evidence of surface erosion. Possible evidence for butchery (chop marks) was noted on a cattle size pelvic fragment from (103)/ [104]. Evidence for canid gnawing was restricted to the cattle sized scapula fragment from (105)/ [106]. The heavy fragmentation encountered adversely affected identification. Unfortunately, 75% of the assemblage could be categorised by size only.

Significance and potential and recommendations

7.2.4 The significance and potential of the assemblage are limited by the paucity of material. No further work is recommended on the current assemblage. However, should further bone be collected from any subsequent excavation the situation should be reassessed.

Context/cut	Feature	Cattle size	Pig	Total
103/ [104]	ditch	2(8)	1	3
105/ [106]	ditch	1		1
Total		3(9)	1	4(10)

Table 2: Taxa by context (hand collected) (Minimum anatomical unit) (fragment count in brackets)

7.3 Shell

Tegan Abel

7.3.1 A small assemblage of marine shell weighing 1.5g was recovered from Land South of Attleborough. Any specimens recovered were weighed and recorded by species. Left and right valves were noted where possible. For specimens where the weight was not registered on the scales (J-Scale CJ-4000- accurate to within 0.5g), a <1g weight was assigned.

7.3.2 Shell was hand collected from ditch [106] fill (105). Native oyster (Mytilus edulis) was the sole marine species recovered for this site. The specimen recovered from ditch [105] was a single unmeasurable right valve that weighed 1.5g but showed no signs of alteration or predation. No anthropogenic alterations were noted on either of the valves.

7.3.3 If no further work is to be undertaken these specimens should be discarded during the archival process.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 While located adjacent to the Roman road, the site contained features dated exclusively to the late Saxon/early medieval period. All features contained small quantities of St Neots ware, dating to 875-1100AD.

8.2 Great Stukeley originated as a dispersed settlement, being made up of at least two 'Ends', Church End, with the parish church of St. Bartholomew's, located c. 650m to the north-west, and Owl End located c.1km to the north-east. Two further sites with late Saxon/early medieval features have been excavated and are located along Ermine Street as it moves towards Church End.

8.3 Late Saxon to early Medieval activity in the form of medieval ridge and furrow sealing earlier deposits and additional evidence in the form of a holloway with cart tracks was recorded at 67 Ermine Street *c.* 350m north-west of the site (Lyons 2008). Four gullies, a beam slot, postholes, and pits along with fragments of human skull were revealed during further excavations at the same site (Upson-Smith 2011). A single Saxon posthole with pottery was identified during trial trenching at 4-10 Ermine Street (Pilkington 2013).

8.4 The ditches and pits excavated at Green End Road only contained a small quantity of pottery (1-3 fragments) and are likely to represent peripheral activity adjacent to Ermine Street, which continued to be a main thoroughfare into the medieval and modern period, but located some distance from any Saxon settlement core.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Mr Geoff Beaver for commissioning and funding the work. PCA are also grateful to Simon Wood from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Christiane Meckseper and was supervised by Rita Pedro. The author would like to thank the site team Daniel Percy for their hard work.

9.2 Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's Geomatics and Graphics departments. This report was written by Rita Pedro, with specialist contributions from Karen Deighton, Tegan Abel, and Berni Sudds. Finds and environmental processing were coordinated by Sîan O'Neill and QGIS support was provided by Valerio Pinna.

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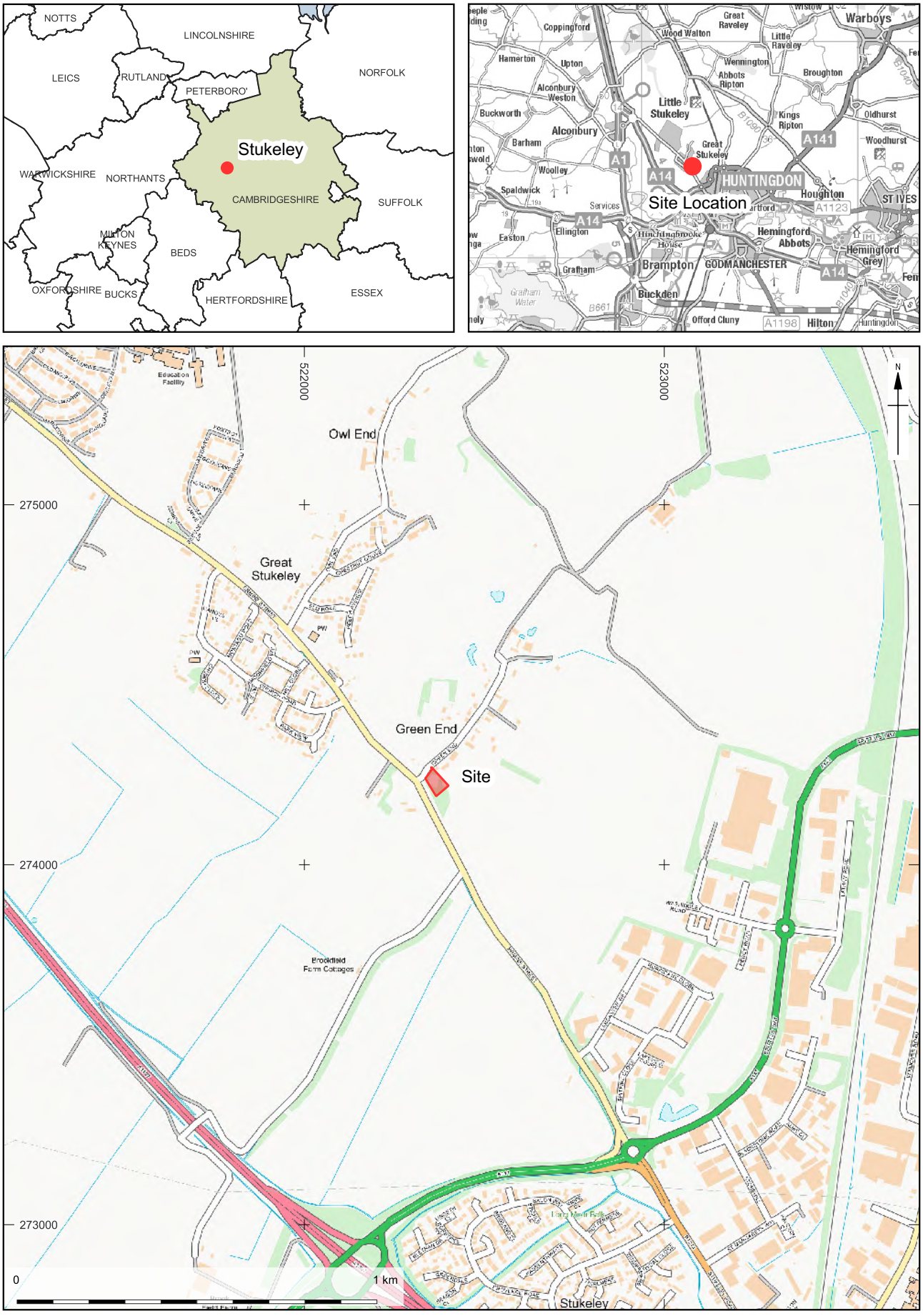
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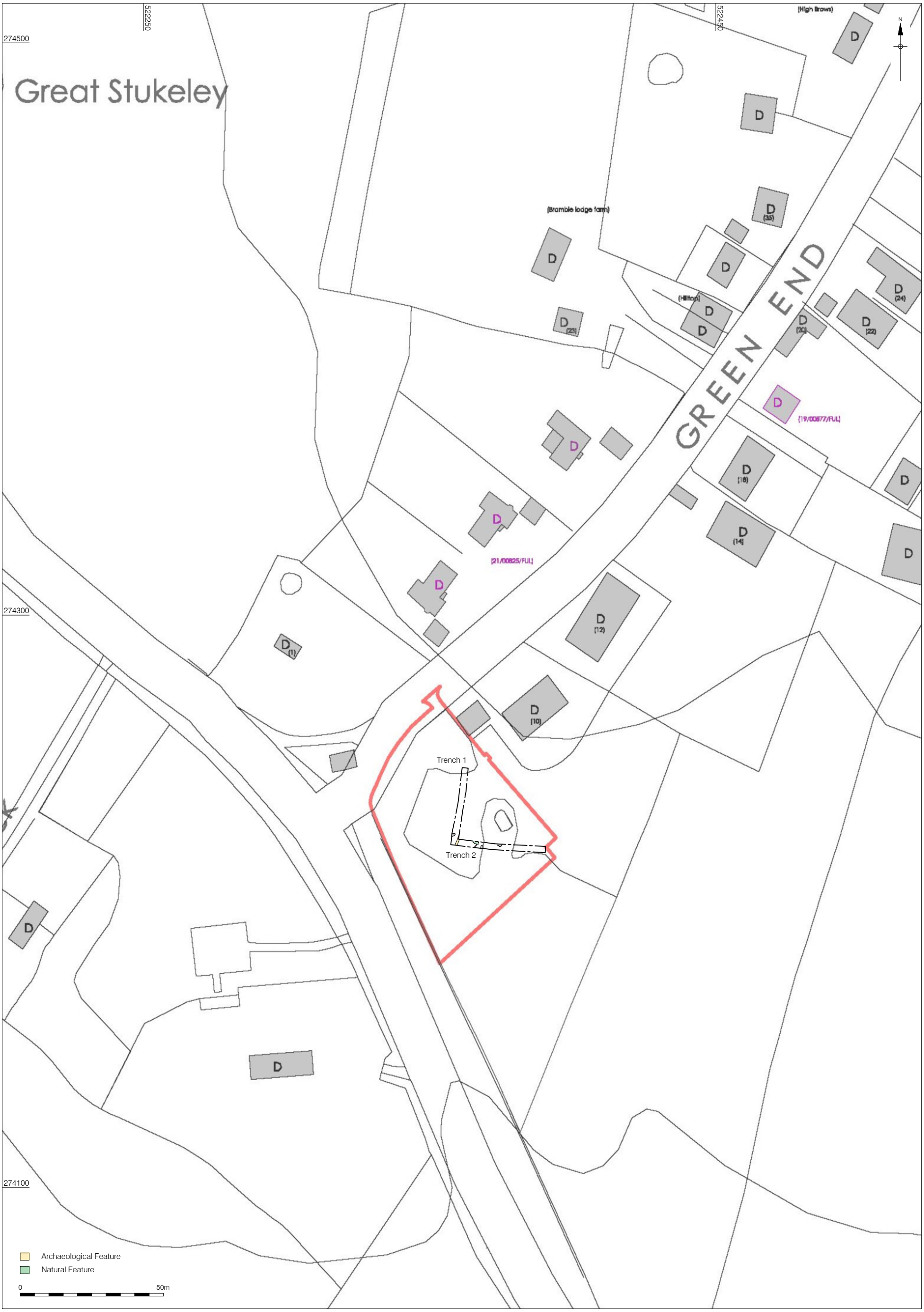
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11 FIGURES



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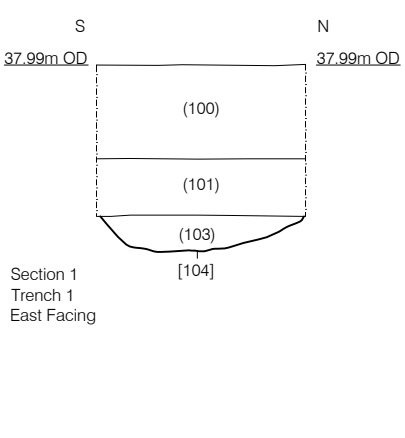
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Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:15,000 at A4



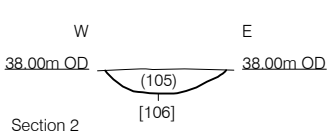
Background map kindly provided by CAMPBELL McCRAE Limited
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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1250 at A3

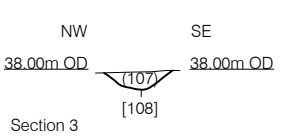




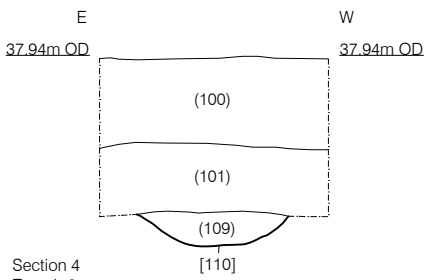
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Trench 1
East Facing



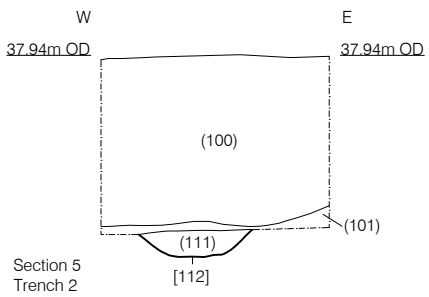
Section 2
Trench 2
North Facing



Section 3
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



Section 4
Trench 2
North Facing



Section 5
Trench 2
South Facing



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Figure 3
All Features Plan and Sections
Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3

12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, east view



Plate 2: Trench 2, North view



Plate 3: Ditch terminus [104], north view, Trench 2



Plate 4: East facing section of Ditch terminus [104], Trench 2



Plate 5: Ditch [106], south-west view, Trench 1



Plate 6: Pit [110], east view, Trench 1



Plate 7: Ditch [108], east view, Trench 1



Plate 8: Pit [112], north view, Trench 1

13 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTENTS INDEX

13.1 Trench Table

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)
2	N-S	30	0.95	0.42	0.3		0.44	0.4	
2	E-W	35	1	0.44	0.4		0.49	0.5	

13.2 Context Index

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
103	104	2	Fill	Ditch	1	1.07	0.17	Compact mid brownish grey clay with infrequent small chalk
104	104	2	Cut	Ditch	1	1.07	0.17	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned
105	106	1	Fill	Ditch	1	0.62	0.12	Compact mid brownish grey clay with infrequent small stones. occasional chalk
106	106	1	Cut	Ditch	1	0.62	0.12	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned
107	108	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.35	0.1	Compact light yellowish orange clay with frequent chalk and small stones
108	108	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.35	0.1	Curvilinear, gradual sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned
109	110	2	Fill	Pit	1	0.79	0.19	Compact mid greyish orange clay
110	110	2	Cut	Pit	1	0.79	0.19	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned
111	112	2	Fill	Pit	0.6	0.22	0.15	Compact mid greyish brown clay

112	112	2	Cut	Pit	0.59	0.22	0.15	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned

14 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

Evaluation at Land South of Green End Road, Great Stukeley

ADS Library Summary

OASIS ID (UID): preconst1-519374

Project Name: Evaluation at Land South of Green End Road, Great Stukeley

Activity type: Evaluation

Sitecode(s): ECB7154

Project Identifier(s): Green End Road, Great Stukeley

Planning Id: 22/00810/FUL

Reason for Investigation: Planning: Post determination

Organisation Responsible for work: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Dates: 23-Aug-2023 - 24-Aug-2023

HER: Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

HER Identifiers: HER Event No - ECB7154

Project Methodology: Two trenches. One 1.8m x 35m and one 1.8 x 30m trial trench, totalling 117m². These were placed across the footprints of the future buildings.

Project Results: The evaluation revealed three ditches and two pits, which contained a small quantity (1-3 sherds) of St Neots ware pottery, dated to the late Saxon/early medieval period. Great Stukeley originated as a dispersed settlement, being made up of at least two 'Ends', Church End, with the parish church of St. Bartholomew's, located c. 650m to the north-west, and Owl End located c.1km to the north-east. Two further sites with late Saxon/early medieval boundary and settlement features were excavated 350m and 600m north respectively along Ermine Street as it moves towards Church End. The ditches and pits excavated at Green End Road are likely to represent peripheral roadside activity adjacent to Ermine Street, a major Roman road which continued to be a main thoroughfare into the medieval and modern period.

Keywords:

Subject/Period: Ditch: EARLY MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Pit: EARLY MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Archive:

Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeological Store;

Reports in OASIS:

Pedro, R., (2023). *Land South-West of Green End Road, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Cambridge: Pre-Construct Archaeology. R15601 v1. Embargo ends: 26/03/2024

Location

Site 1

Site name: Land South of Green End Road, Great Stukeley

Coordinates:

TL 22363 74236 LL NGR

Administrative Areas:

Country : England

County : Cambridgeshire

District : Huntingdonshire OS ONS

Parish : The Stukeleys

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