LAND AT 30 HIGH STREET, FENSTANTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS: 24/00975/FUL

OASIS REFERENCE: PRECONST1-529170

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at 30 High Street, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

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Written and researched by:	[redacted]
Project Manager:	[redacted]
Commissioning Client:	**Indigo Cariad Ltd**

Contractor: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.**
Central Office
The Granary Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN
Tel: **01223 845522**
E-mail: [redacted]**@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

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	Name	Approved	Date
Text Prepared by:	[redacted]	[redacted]	23/01/2025
Graphics Prepared by:	[redacted]	[redacted]	23/01/2025
Project Manager Sign-off:	[redacted]	[redacted]	23/01/2025

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) were commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at 30 High Street, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire (Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR TL 31788 68381; Figure 1), in response to an Archaeological Brief written by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET 2024). The work was undertaken on the 9th and 10th of December 2024.

In Trench 1 a wall (110) and a demolished wall [101] were found. These features represent the remains of a building seen on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (OS six-Inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913). It is unclear whether the demolished building had some connection with the brewery opposite (founded in 1830) and seems to have been removed in the latter half of the 20th century.

In Trench 2 a flat based rectangular archaeological feature of unknown date and function was excavated [109]. It seems likely that this is a late post-medieval or modern feature, however it did contain one small fragment of early medieval pottery and some animal bone. A large 19th century or modern feature [107] thought to be a large service run was also recorded in Trench 2. The top of this feature contained fragments of 19th century brick.

Modern services associated with the Tudor hotel were found in both trenches. Up to a metre depth of made or disturbed ground was recorded in both the evaluation trenches suggesting that the site has suffered a significant degree of 19/20th century truncation associated with construction, demolition and landscaping activities.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) were commissioned by Dale Robinson of Twenty Nine Architecture on behalf of Indigo Cariad undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at 30 High Street, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire (Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR TL 31788 68381; Figure 1), in response to an Archaeological Brief written by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET 2024). The work was undertaken on the 9th and 10th of December 2024.

1.2 The proposed development is for demolition of existing buildings and construction of 6 dwellings and associated infrastructure.

1.3 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site and surrounding area, and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023, 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 2024).

1.4 The trenching comprised one 14m long trench (Trench 1) and one 25m trench (Trench 2) (Figure 2). The original specification for the evaluation was to comprise of 60m of 1.8m wide trenches (CHET 2024). However, the presence of multiple live service runs, and other constraints meant that that this could not be achieved on site.

1.5 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with am approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (PCA_Green 2024) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by CHET (CHET 2024). All work relating to the project was carried out in accordance with this WSI, as well as the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022), Standard for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a), and Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023b). The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage)

procedural document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015).

1.6 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.

1.7 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 the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Archive.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the PDA comprises of Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone (BGS 2024). The superficial deposits comprise of River Terrace Deposits, 3. sand and gravel. (BGS 2024)

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The elevation of the site varies between 12m OD and 13m OD.

2.2.2 The site currently comprises the Tudor Hotel (now closed), its surrounding garden and smaller structures located in the back garden. The entrance to the site is located on the High Street and is currently paved.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following archaeological background has been taken from data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Brief (CHET 2024). Numbers given in brackets in the following text are HER asset and event identifiers.

3.1.2 Fenstanton is in an area of well documented, significant, Iron Age and Roman activity and is located on the Roman road, Via Devana (CHET 2024). There is some evidence for earlier prehistoric activity near Fenstanton which continues into the Saxon period (CHER MCB32517).

3.2 Undated

3.2.1 An undated ring ditch was identified 735m north of the PDA from aerial imagery taken in 2006 (CHER MCB25123).

3.3 Prehistoric

3.3.1 Some lithic evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period are recorded in the HER as find spots 967m to the east of the PDA (CHER 03453).

3.3.2 A Neolithic leaf shaped spear head was recovered as an unstratified find 520m east of the PDA (CHER 03471).

3.3.3 160m south of the PDA, at Cambridge Road (CHER 32516), archaeological investigation in 2016 and following excavation in 2018 identified a significant of archaeological remains. Some of activity has been possibly attributed to the late Bronze age, consisting of a series of pits, a track way and a possible four post structure, suggesting settlement at the site in this period. Up to four cremations have also been assigned to the earliest phases of activity at the site. Details for later phases of activity are discussed below (3.5.5).

3.4 Iron Age to Roman

3.4.1 An Iron Age burial was recorded during works in 1959 at Orchard Gardens, 165m west of the development area, including pottery dating to that period (CHER 03331).

3.4.2 Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2014, as part of the A14 road

improvement scheme identified a series of archaeological features dating to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Evidence of use at the site during the Roman period in the form on a trackway and ditch were also identified (CHER MCB25712). This was located 790m south of the PDA.

3.4.3 Approximately 116m south of the PDA, archaeological evaluation identified Iron Age and Roman settlement activity at the Dairy Crest site (CHER MCB31169). Following archaeological evaluation at the site, a subsequent programme of excavation took place in 2017-18. The earliest phase of activity was characterised by a series of shallow curving ditches forming at least two small enclosures. These were accompanied by one possible structure, suggesting occupation of the site during the Iron Age.

3.4.4 Roman activity at Dairy Crest (CHER MCB31169) included a series of enclosure systems attributed to multiple phases of activity. In addition, two small cemeteries were recorded within the enclosure system possibly dating to the 3rd - 4th centuries.

3.4.5 In addition to the Bronze Age activity encountered at Cambridge Road (CHER MCB32516), one Iron Age ditch and a significant amount of Roman activity were recorded. The evidence for Roman activity suggests the presence of a large settlement extending northwards to include the Dairy Crest site mentioned above (CHER MCB25712). The earliest phases of settlement are attributed to the early Roman period and is suggested to continue into the latter half of the 4th century. The features identified included significant enclosure ditches, a timber framed building measuring 10m by 9m, and a metalled surface that was interpreted as a yard or street surface. A moderate quantity of coins (229) and pottery were recovered from the site.

3.4.6 Significantly at Cambridge Road (CHER MCB32516) was the discovery of 24 inhumation burials and two cremation burials, located in two identified small cemeteries. One of these inhumations (skeleton 4926), was of particular interest due to the presence of a nail driven through the ankle bone. This has been suggested to be the earliest evidence for crucifixion in Britain.

3.4.7 Cropmarks, possibly dating to the Iron Age or Roman periods, have been identified in fields surrounding Fenstanton and are recorded in the HER (eg. CHER 08823, 08824, MCB23528, MCB25122)

3.4.8 The Roman Military Way, Via Devana, passes through Fenstanton. The road linked Colchester, Cambridge and Chester (CHER 07970).

3.4.9 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Church Lane, 340m north of the PDA. The evaluation revealed evidence of agricultural activity dating to 2nd to 4th century AD. Further evidence included the remains of a timber structure also dating to this period (CHER MCB15451).

3.4.10 Also identified at Church Lane, during archaeological evaluation, was evidence of Roman activity at the site, 300m north of the PDA. These were recorded as possibly forming part of a rectilinear field system. This evaluation identified a ditch, post-hole and pit dating to the Roman period. Some pottery, recorded as being from the Saxo-Norman period were also identified, indicating some activity of a later period (CHER MCB22487).

3.4.11 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church Monument Lane 420m to the north of the PDA. Archaeological features dating to the Roman period were identified, including a quantity of building material indicating the possible presence of a Roman building in the vicinity (CHER MCB 16784)

3.4.12 There are various find spots recorded near the PDA dating to the Roman period including coins and pottery (CHER, 00876, 00878, 00878a, 03444, 03456, 03460, 03482, 03485, 03518).

3.5 Saxon and early Medieval

3.5.1 A brooch, dating to the Early Saxon period was recovered during construction of a bypass in 1979 (CHER 03486). A further Saxon brooch was recovered 90m south of the proposed development area (CHER MCB4290)

3.5.2 A single inhumation was recovered dating to the Saxon period during road improvement works on the A14, 790m to the south of the development area (CHER MCB25712).

3.5.3 A sunken featured building dating to the Saxon period was identified during works at Cambridge Road, although Roman material was also recovered from this feature (CHER MCB32516).

3.6 Medieval/Post-Medieval

3.6.1 Earthworks of Medieval origin were recorded to the west of the PDA, near Hilton Road. These may form part of the Medieval village located at Fenstanton (CHER 03489). Further earthworks of Medieval origin were also identified in 2014 during LIDAR survey to the west of Fenstanton (CHER MCB23122).

3.6.2 A possible house platform, along with evidence of Ridge and Furrow, is noted in the HER possibly dating to the Medieval period (CHER 03487). Further evidence for agricultural use during this period, identified in the HER, south and west of the PDA (CHER 03499, CHER 11436). This includes a small rectilinear moat (at NGR TL 3115 6827).

3.6.3 Grove House, a Grade II listed building located in the west of Fenstanton, 370m west of the PDA, has been subject to a series of archaeological investigation. The building dates to the early 18th century. During trail trenching at the site, evidence for Medieval activity at the site was identified, including two pits dating to the 10th-11th centuries as well as further evidence for agricultural activity at the site during the Medieval period (CHER 11972).

3.6.4 Adjacent to the PDA is a 19th Century fish pond which is recorded in the Ordnance Survey map dating to 1885 (CHER MCB22475). This feature still remains in this location.

3.6.5 In close proximity to the PDA, a brewery was recorded on the 1885 Ordnance survey map from 1885. This was located opposite to the development site on the south side of the High Street. The building has since been demolished (CHER MCB22473).

3.6.6 The Clock Tower Lock Up, which is a Grade II listed building, is located 250m west of the PDA. This dates to late C17 and served as a prison at this time (CHER 03592).

3.6.7 Various 19th century buildings, some of which have since been demolished, are recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dating to 1885. These include Church Farm (CHER MCB22478), an Institute (CHER MCB22479), and a school (MCB22481). Also present is Home Farm, to the south of the development area, where some buildings still remain (CHER MCB22477), and West End Farm, to the west of Fenstanton (CHER MCB22482), indicating continued agricultural use of land surrounding Fentsanton in the 19th century.

3.7 The Tudor

3.7.1 The following information has been taken from the Heritage statement (Selby 2024).

3.7.2 The site comprises the former Tudor Hotel, and its surrounding garden, situated on the north side of High Street at its junction with Swan Road. The whole site is located within the Fenstanton Conservation Area. The Tudor is not a listed building. The application site lies within a part of an earlier orchard within the grounds of Swiss Cottage (now 9 Bell Lane), a grade II listed building. Swiss Cottage was built for the Coote family in a 'rustic cottage' style and appears non the 1887 OS map. The Tudor was built much later and does not appear on maps before 1938. Not shown on the 1924 edition, it appears on the 1938 map as an unshaded rectangle, indicating that at the time of the survey it was either under construction or newly built. The Tudor was built as a tea room and traded as The Swiss Cottage Café and Restaurant. It was built with a striking appearance with applied timber framing and leaded light windows, giving it an ‘olde worlde’ appearance in a ‘Tudoresque’ style. On the main road, it was meant to attract passing traffic, sited askew and eye-catching. It traded for around 30 years. In 1965 a company called Barts Inns Ltd. was established by brother and sister, Alan Bartlett, an experienced publican at The Torrington Arms in North Finchley, London, and his sister Joan Bartholomew. Joan was the wife of Eric Bartholomew, better known as Eric Morecambe, one half of Morecambe and Wise, the extremely popular comedians, whose television shows reached spectacular viewing figures in the late 20th century until Morecambe’s sudden death in 1984.Barts Inns acquired The Swiss Cottage Café from Edward Charles Hampton on the 7th April 1966 with the condition

that the property would not be used as a repair garage or petrol filling station. Mr Hampton owned the nearby garage4. The café was renamed 'The Tudor Hotel' and from around this period the hotel was extended, firstly with a two-storey extension at its north-western end and then by a series of single storey rear extensions which, cumulatively virtually doubled the footprint of the building, which until then had been a simple rectangular two storey structure. On the 18th September 1987, Barts Inns sold the Tudor Hotel to Andrew Pavlou. Subsequently, The Tudor Hotel became 'The Tudor Thai', a restaurant and takeaway and was sold in February 2009.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised two trial trenches, totalling 39m in length.

4.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023a), *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023b), and the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020).

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using an 8 or 9 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value were 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 with PCA's bespoke digital recording system using terminology defined in PCA's excavation manual (Taylor and Brown 2018) and linked to a Geographical Information System (QGIS) used to interrogate the data.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.5 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.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means slots with a minimum of 1m width.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 No environmental samples were taken at this site.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	1
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	4
Photo register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	130
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
GIS project inc. all context and trench data	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Pottery	1g
Animal bone	9.5g

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Trench 1

6.1.1 Trench 1 contained a metal pipe running across the centre of the trench and another service seen as a cut feature (status unknown) running next to the east of wall (110). The centre of the trench was contaminated by a dark black area of made ground which emitted an odour of hydrocarbons. Only the northern half of the trench was machined fully to the level of the natural ground. The natural geological substrate in Trench 1 was recorded at a depth of 11.8m OD. The top of the trench was recorded at 12.64m ID. Thick (c.1m) made-ground deposits ((113, (112)) overlay the natural ground (117).

Feature [101]

6.1.2 Trench 1 contained a linear vertical sided feature [101] on a northeast to southwest orientation. Due to its depth below ground level this feature was not bottomed. It was excavated to 1.3m below ground level or 0.5m below the base of the trench. It contained large fragments of 19th century brick and tile and is thought to correspond to the line of a 19th century wall here that was removed by demolition in the 20th century. The wall was an external wall belonging to a building formerly on this site and can be seen on the 1888-1913 six-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map. The building is still visible on the Ordnance Survey 'Provisional Edition' map 1937-1961 sitting adjacent to the 'Tudor' building.

Wall (110)

6.1.3 A short length of wall (2.8m long, 0.30m wide) was recorded at the southern end of Trench 1. Like feature [101] it was on a northeast to southwest orientation. It was formed of unfrogged bricks bonded by a light brown weak sandy lime mortar and probably dates to the earlier half of the 19th century. A sample of a whole brick from the top of this wall was 225mm long, 115mm wide and 55mm deep. The upper surviving course of bricks was recorded at an elevation of 12.65m OD. This wall would have formed part of the internal divisions of the building on this site discussed above. This wall was not further investigated because of the presence of contaminated ground nearby and the presence of a service trench immediately adjacent to it.

6.2 Trench 2

6.2.1 The western end Trench 2 as proposed was considerably shortened to avoid the live gas and water pipes entering the building at the site entrance. Live sewage pipes and the mains electricity supply were identified within the trench itself. Approximately 60% of the trench was excavated to the level of the natural ground (c. 11.8m OD). The top of the trench was recorded at ab elevation of 12.75m OD.

6.2.2 Thick made ground deposits ((116), (115) (114)), together c. 1.0m deep, were recorded along the length of the trench which were in turn overlain by the make-up and modern tarmac of the car park area in front of the former hotel. Modern truncations associated with the ground making activity were seen at the base of the eastern end of the trench. A slot was excavated into this modern truncation (104)/[105] which exposed underlying fill of feature [107].

6.2.3 A large (13m+ long, 1.4m wide), very straight cut feature [107] was recorded below the made ground deposits truncating the natural ground. A 0.8m deep slot was excavated into this feature revealing a vertical edge that may indicate it was cut by a machine. It contained fragments of 19th century brick but no other datable material. The fill was a re-deposited natural sand with darker material impressed into the upper horizon. The base of this feature was not reached but it is assumed to represent the cut for a large 19th/20th century service run, possibly a drain or culvert associated with the now demolished building discussed above.

6.2.4 At the western end of the trench an undated rectangular feature [109] was excavated truncating the natural that produced a small fragment of probably residual Early Medieval pottery and some animal bone. The feature was at least 1m long and at least 0.6m wide. It had a flat base. It was on a similar alignment to the 19th century buildings on the site and may represent some ancillary or garden/yard feature related to building on the site at this time.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Pottery

Berni Seddon (pers. com)

7.1.1 One small fragment abraded fragment of pottery, weighing c. 1g was recovered from feature [109] in Trench 2. This pottery is either a South-West Cambridgeshire sandy ware (SCAMSW) c.1050-1250, or perhaps more likely a Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware (HUNEMW) or Huntingdonshire Fen sandy ware (HUNFSW) c.1050-1300.

7.2 Animal Bone

Ryan Desrosiers

Introduction

7.2.1 Trial Trenching at Fenstanton, presented one trench containing a single feature, yielding a total of two fragments of animal bone. These remains, weighing a total of 9.5g, are comprised of taxa from the taxonomic class of mammals (Mammalia). Both fragments of bone could only be identified to size class (namely cattle sized) due to a lack of diagnostic features. The larger fragment is likely a portion of a humerus, and the smaller fragment being from a metapodial.

7.2.2 All fragments display evidence of extraneous taphonomic factors influencing preservation, including possible water-wear. Notably, one of the specimens from Fenstanton displays direct evidence of human alteration. The item appears to have been polished on one side, and the other side has been sawn to make a flat surface. The artefact does not appear to be complete and could merit further identification by a worked bone specialist.

7.2.3 Given the dearth of highly diagnostic elements and relatively small overall NISP within the assemblage present, the Fenstanton assemblage is not analytically significant. During the archival phase of works, the worked portion of bone should be retained as part of the site archive.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 The wall (110) and demolished wall [101] found in Trench 1 are remains of the building seen on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. It is unclear whether the demolished building had some connection with the brewery opposite (founded in 1830) and seems to have been demolished in the latter half of the 20th century.

8.1.2 In Trench 2 a flat based rectangular archaeological feature of unknown date and function was excavated [109]. Though this feature produced a small fragment of early medieval pot, this feature remains undated. Given the proximity of this feature to obvious demolition and landscaping activity it is as likely to be the result of 19th or 20th century activity here.

8.1.3 A large 19th century or modern feature thought to be a service run was recorded in Trench 2 [107]. This feature may be associated with the buildings demolished on this site in the 20th century. The vertical very straight sides of this feature give the impression it was machine excavated.

8.1.4 Live modern services associated with the Tudor hotel were found in Trench 1 and Trench 2. In addition a probably redundant metal gas pipe would have likely been associated with the earlier building identified in Trench 1.

8.1.5 Up to a metre depth of made or disturbed ground was recorded in both the evaluation trenches suggesting that the site has suffered a significant degree of 19/20th century truncation associated with construction, demolition and landscaping activities.

8.2 Conclusion

8.2.1 On the basis of the results of this evaluation there seems little reason to think that the proposed development of the site will have a significant negative archaeological impact.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Dale Robinson for commissioning and the work on behalf of Indigo Cariad. PCA are also grateful to Lu Speariett of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Judy Mlynarska and was supervised by Alexander Pullen. The author would like to thank the site team: David Green and Ben Torbett for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD Department.

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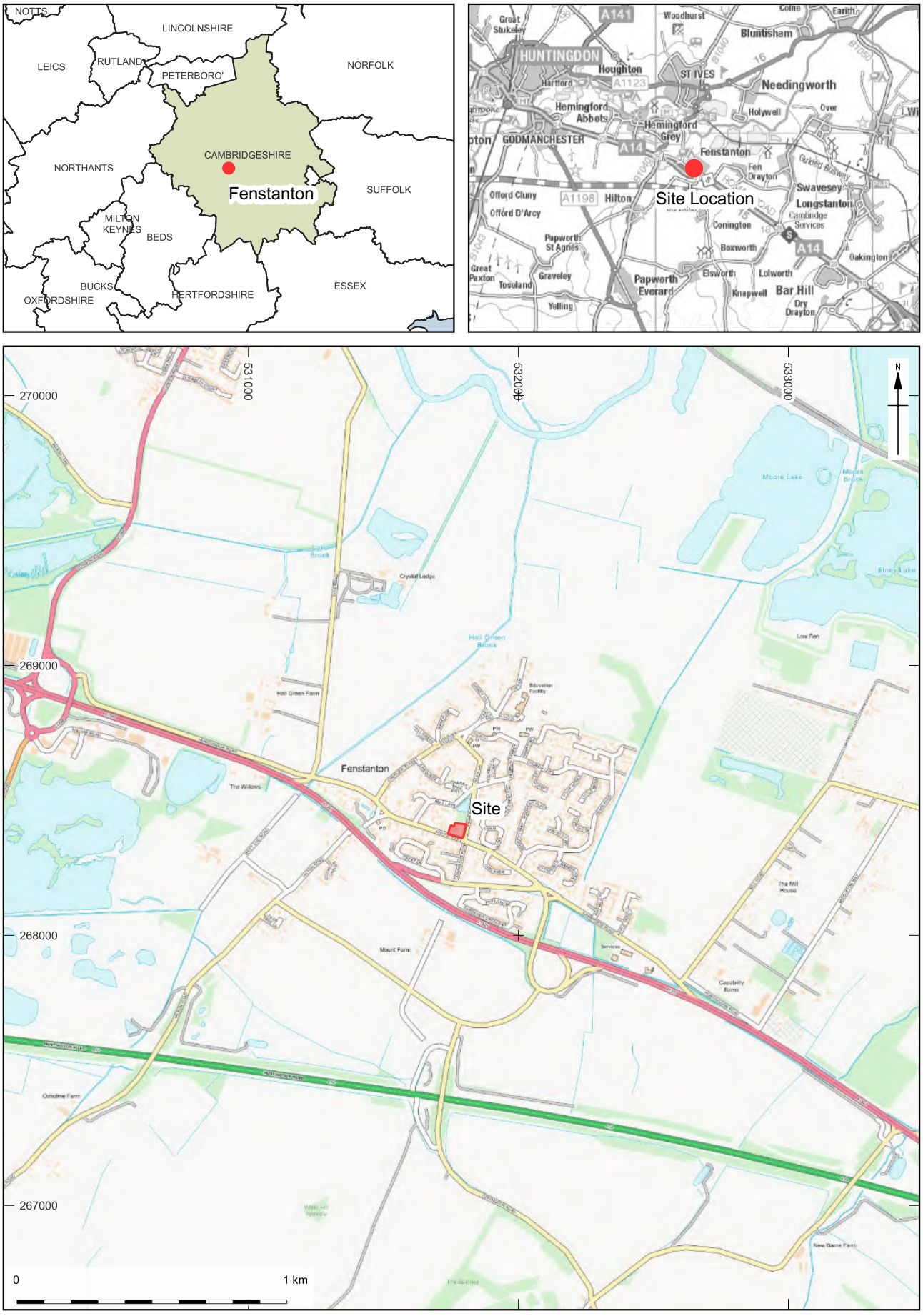

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:20,000 at A4

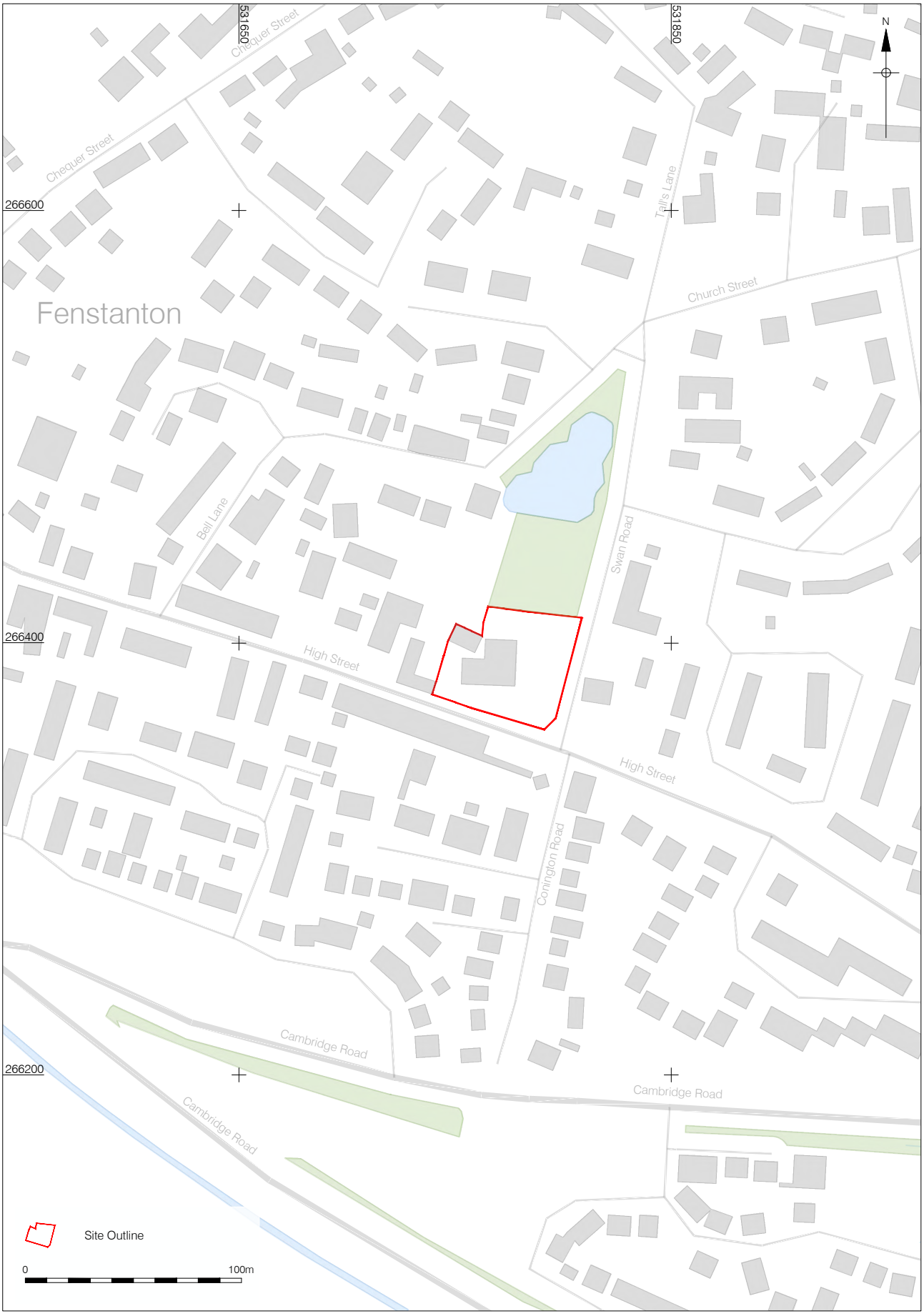

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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:2,500 at A4

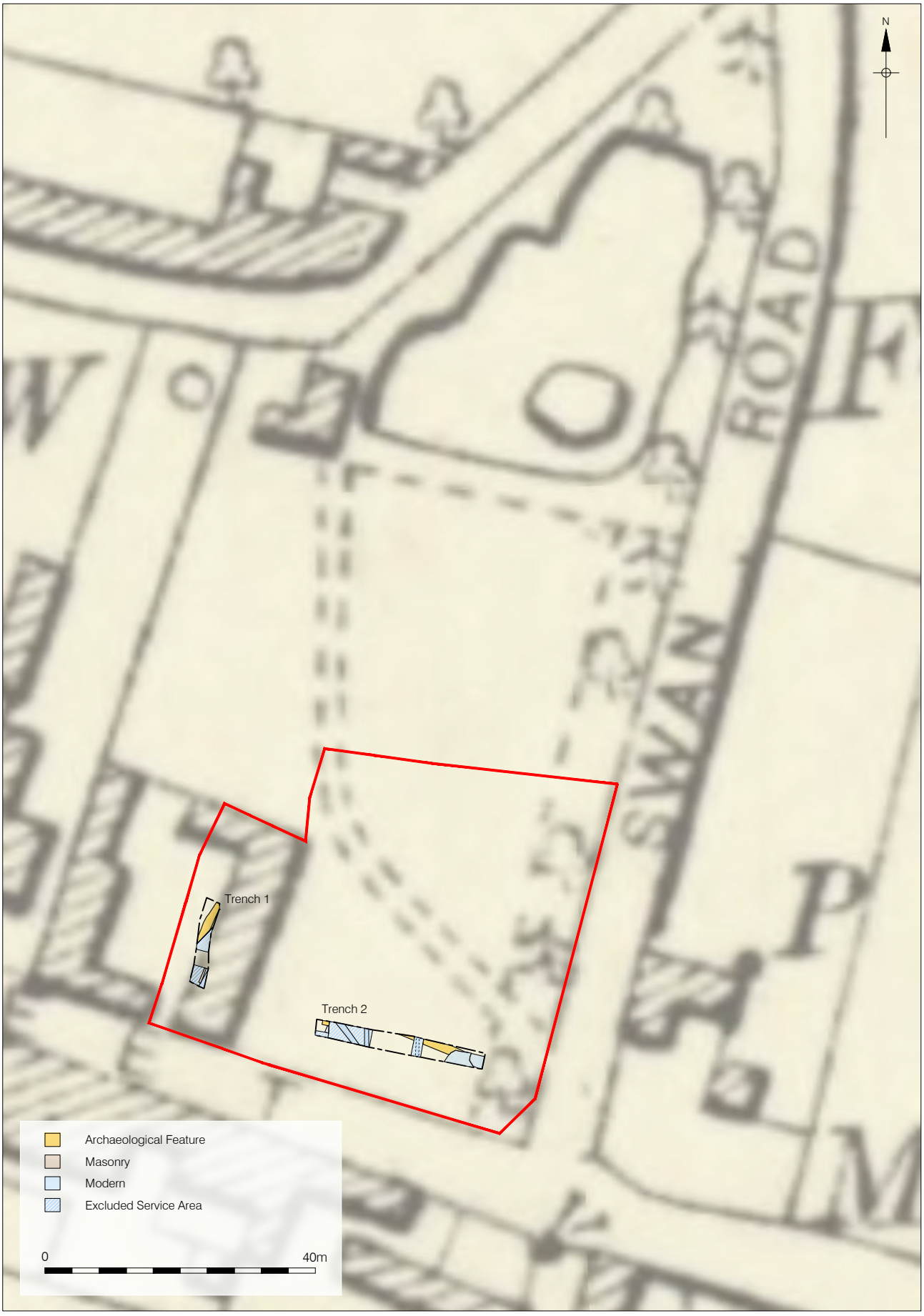

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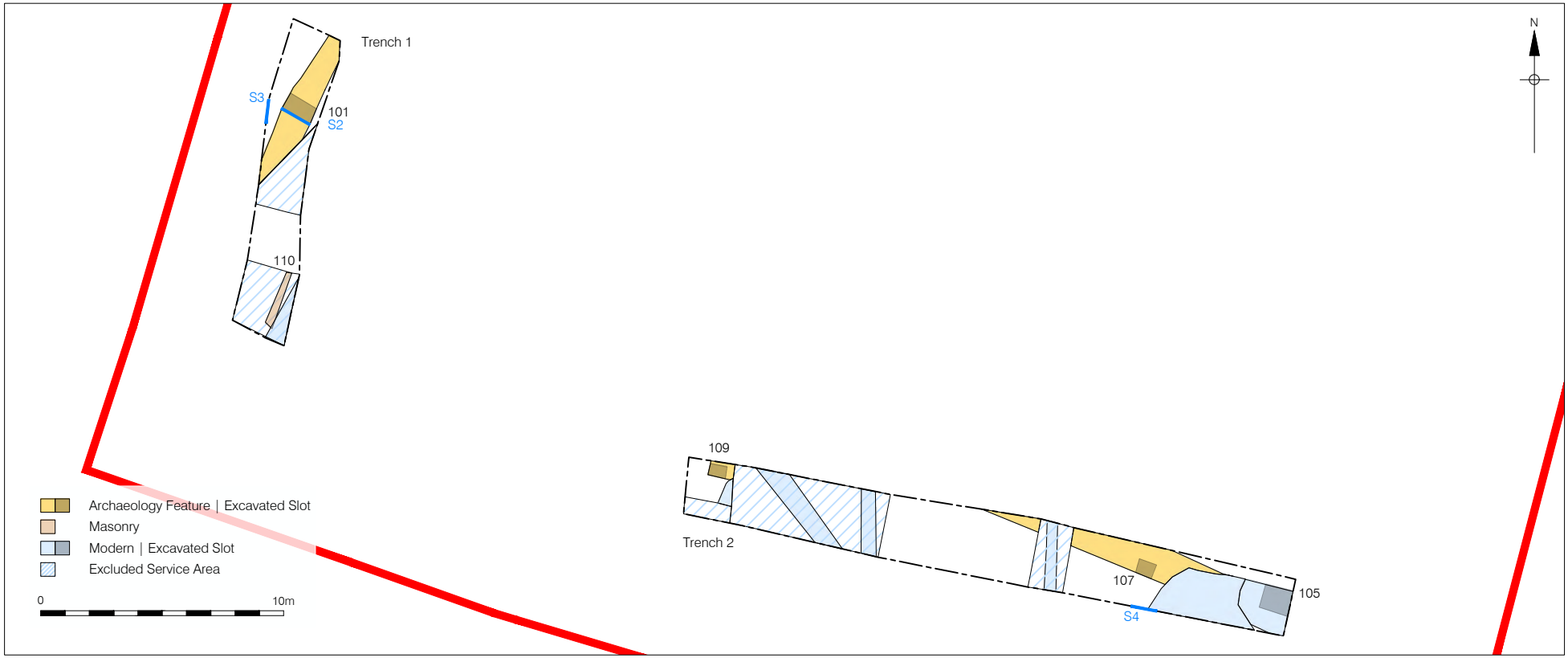
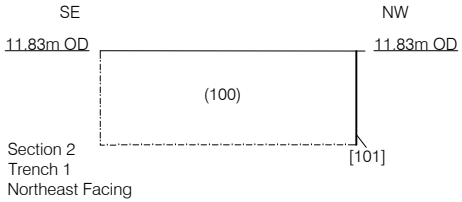
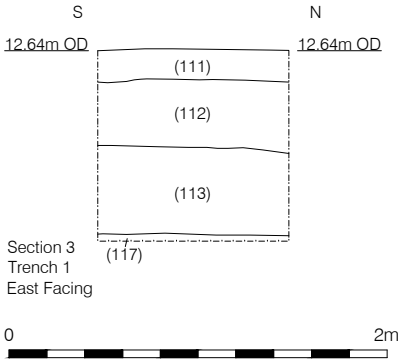
Figure 3
Trenches 1 and 2 on 1888-1903 Ordnance Survey Map
1:800 at A4







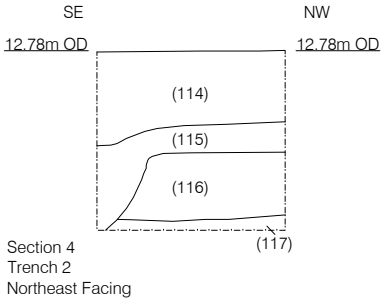


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Figure 4
Plan and Sections of Trenches 1 and 2
Plan 1:250, Sections 1:40 at A4

12 PLATES



Plate 1: Site entrance and 'Tudor' building, view northeast



Plate 2: Trench 1, view south-southwest



Plate 3: Trench 1, view east [110]



Plate 4: Trench 2, view east feature [107]



Plate 5: Trench 2, feature [107] view south-west (not bottomed)



Plate 6: Trench 2, middle of trench, view west showing natural substrate



Plate 7: Trench 2, view north undated feature [109]

13 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Cut/Layer No.	Trench	Category	Comment
100	101	1	Fill	Removed 19 century wall footing
101	101	1	Cut	Removed 19th century wall footing
102	void	1	void	rooting
103	void	1	void	rooting
104	void	1	void	void
105	105	1	Layer	modern truncation
106	107	1	Fill	19th /20th century service run?
107	107	1	Cut	19th/20th century service run?
108	109	2	Fill	Undated rectangular feature
109	109	2	Cut	Undated rectangular feature
110	-	1	Masonry	19th century wall
111	111	1	Layer	Modern topsoil
112	112	1	Layer	19th/20th century Made ground/disturbed ground
113	113	1	Layer	19th/20th century Made ground/disturbed ground
114	114	2	Layer	19th/20th century Made ground/disturbed ground
115	115	2	Layer	19th/20th century Made ground/disturbed ground
116	116	2	Layer	19th/20th century Made ground/disturbed ground
117	117	1 & 2	Layer	Natural substrate

OASIS Summary for preconst1-529170

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-529170
Project Name	Evaluation at 30, high Street, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom
Sitename	30, high Street, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	ECB7475
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	09-Dec-2024 - 10-Dec-2024
Location	30, high Street, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom NGR : TL 31669 68397 LL : 52.297928521739315, -0.070588029921055 12 Fig : 531669,268397
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Cambridgeshire Local Authority District : Huntingdonshire Parish : Fenstanton
Project Methodology	Two archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated.
Project Results	In Trench 1 a wall (110) and a demolished wall [101] were found. These features represent the remains of a building seen on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (OS six-Inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913). It is unclear whether the demolished building had some connection with the brewery opposite (founded in 1830) and seems to have been removed in the latter half of the 20th century. In Trench 2 a flat based rectangular archaeological feature of unknown date and function was excavated [109]. It seems likely that this is a late post-medieval or modern feature, however it did contain one small fragment of early medieval pottery and some animal bone. A large 19th century or modern feature [107] thought to be a large service run was also recorded in Trench 2. The top of this feature contained fragments of 19th century brick.
Keywords	Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private individual
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	[redacted]
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 23 Jan 2025, 09:44

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY 30 years

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
16 LONDON ROAD
NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG24 1TW
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
2 PLESTOWES BARN
HAREWAY LANE, BARFORD
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 8DD
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA