
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume LXXXVI
for 1997



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Christopher Evans, Gavin Lucas, Tim Malim, Tim Reynolds & Twigs Way: *Field-work in Cambridgeshire: April 1996–July 1997*

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**Volume LXXXVI
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Editor Alison Taylor

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Editorial

My first task in this volume is to thank and pay tribute to the retiring editor, Audrey Meaney. She took the Proceedings through several difficult years, from 1993–7, coping in particular with new publishing technology and increasingly complex archaeological reports. In this time she made tremendous efforts to catch up with annual publication, so that, by September 1998, we are only nine months behind the date for which the issue is intended. This is despite the size and professional standards required for the only vehicle for regular reporting of most archaeological discoveries to a wide local and international readership in Cambridgeshire, as well as publishing historical and other antiquarian research.

1996-7 once again had a well-filled programme for the Society, with two conferences, on Fenland Waterways in March and on recent archaeological excavations in November. There was an impressive programme of lectures, headed by Barry Cunliffe and our own ex-President Christopher Taylor, and some enjoyable excursions. It was also a year when the Council, and in particular its President and Secretary, were involved in efforts to protect local services for archives, archaeology and local studies. Sadly, just as this volume was being prepared for the press, we heard of the deaths of two of our stalwart members and supporters. Nesta Rooke, for many years Sites and Monuments Officer for Cambridgeshire, and Brian Charge, Director of the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group, died in July 1998.

This volume contains a few minor changes in design, principally with the intention of making better use of expensive space, and it follows the usual format except for the revival, after several years, of a Reviews section. As a first attempt it perhaps appears rather incestuous, but I hope that in future we will receive a wider range of books, and I would also welcome offers of suitable reviews by other writers. This is an important way to bring works that might easily be missed to the attention of members, and to entice them to read reports which are often more interesting than their titles suggest.

Alison Taylor

Field-Work in Cambridgeshire 1997

C. Evans, D. Keen, G. Lucas, T. Malim, I. Meadows, T. Reynolds, & J. Roberts

Abbreviations used:

AFU	Archaeological Field Unit, Cambridgeshire County Council
AOC	AOC (Archaeology) Ltd.
BUFAU	Birmingham University Archaeological Field Unit
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Field Unit
FAT	Fenland Archaeological Trust
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
RCHME	Royal Commission for Historical Monuments (England)

Abington, Abington Park

TL 525 463 (Report 146)

S. Bray and T. Way for AFU

Fieldwalking revealed a scatter of worked flint, mainly of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, with some earlier elements, including two probable Upper Palaeolithic pieces. Iron Age pits and earlier features, probably the remains of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement activity, were revealed. Several large, quarry-like features probably date to some time between the Roman and medieval periods.

Ailsworth

TL 1094 9767

Tim Reynolds and Cambridge University Board of Continuing Education

Fieldwalking and metal detecting survey on a Roman villa site revealed small quantities of sherds of Roman pottery, building material, 4th century coins, nails, and bronze and iron fragments. Evidence for a line of limestone slabs and mortar fragments with associated tile and tesserae suggest that deep ploughing has affected surviving structures.

Alconbury, Spring Cottage Farm

TL 188 759 (Report 229)

P. Whittaker for CAU

Activity dating to the Late Saxon/Medieval periods (9th–14th centuries) was represented by a driveway, field boundary ditches and probable structural remains. Ridge and furrow survived as earthworks over these features.

Alconbury, Vinegar Hill

TL 186 778

Catharine Mould for BUFAU

Excavations of a previously trenched area revealed an early phase depicted by early Romano-British pottery and bone and a second phase of ditches, possibly designed as water channels. Subsequent environmental analysis may provide an insight into land use and management. There was no evidence of structural remains, but pottery, bone and tile fragments possibly derive from a nearby settlement.

Bassingbourn, Church Close,

TL 330 442 (Project No. 456)

H. Roberts for BUFAU

Geophysical survey and trial trenching north of Church Close revealed ditches, gullies and pits, with pottery mainly dating to the 13–14th centuries. No evidence was found of a possible medieval moat, although only one moat arm could be trenched. There was insufficient animal bone to indicate site function, and some charred plant remains, possibly indicating the presence of domestic rubbish.

Buckworth, Church Road/Hamerton Road

TL 148 768 (Report no. 303)

Jon Murray for HAT

Evaluation trenches revealed pits, ditches and post-holes indicating occupation during Roman, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval times. Much of the Roman pottery is late (4th/early 5th centuries). Occupation appears to be continuous from late Saxon into recent times.

Cambridge, Corpus Christi: The Master's Garden

TL 4489 5815 (Report 230)

M. Alexander for CAU

Quarrying for gravels in the 14/15th century was shown to be extensive, nevertheless the recovery of 12/13th century pottery in residual, possibly primary contexts, indicates that the area lay close to domestic occupation in pre-College times and in the 14th to 16th century. A pathway may be associated with Workhouse Lane, one of the original entry points to

the College grounds. An exposed arched wall-opening could represent a culvert taking runoff into the King's Ditch.

Cambridge, Babraham Road

TL 477 546 (Report A 147)

M. Hinman for AFU

Evaluation trenches revealed a large ditch terminal, the tightly flexed burial of a young adult male, probably of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, and the very tightly flexed burial of a calf. Elsewhere on the site there was a pair of steep-sided ditches (2m wide and at least 1.2m deep) with a 5m entrance between them. The size and position of the ditches on a high point suggest a defensive function enclosing an embanked area. Substantial quantities of butchered bone in the secondary fills suggests specific and possibly seasonal activities. Preliminary dating indicates an early Iron Age date for this enclosure.

Cambridge, 71 Castle Street

TL 44415 59265 (Report B10)

R. Heawood for AFU

A pit, between 0.45 and 0.6m below the present ground level contained 4th century Roman pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.

Cambridge, 12–14 St. Edwards Passage

TL 4485 5835 (Report 235)

M. Alexander for CAU

A watching brief during refurbishment of buildings of the late 18th/early 19th century revealed footings to a wall parallel to the back wall of No. 13 (indicating that the current building respects the alignment of an earlier structure) and a substantial clunch foundation underneath the adjoining wall between Nos. 14 and 15, suggesting that it relates to an earlier structure.

Cambridge, Jesus College – The Gatehouse Range

TL 4520 5889 (This volume)

A. Dickens & C. Evans for CAU

Architectural recording during refurbishment of the Jesus Lane Gatehouse and the range on its western side showed that all masonry belonged to the College rather than the nunnery. Removal of panelling within the first storey Gatehouse room showed that it had been elaborately painted, probably in the 17th or 18th century, (photographed by RCHM). Constructed in 1503–7 to house a Grammar school (suppressed 1570), the open hall-type plan of the western range was recovered. Linking the School and Master's Lodge at different storey levels, the Gatehouse originally had a complex arrangement of staircase flights; its timber ceiling was recorded by A.J. Baggs.

Cambridge, Trinity Hall – The Thornton Library Extension

TL 4456 5850 (Report 222)

M. Alexander for CAU

The earliest deposits were waterlain and indicate that the site fell within the river channel, the gravel bed lying some 2.6m below the present water level. Its

course was narrowed and the site reclaimed by a riverside wall and ground consolidation, apparently when the College acquired the land. Access to a building beyond the northern wall was blocked and the area sealed in a cobbled surface. In the 18th/19th century a toilet block was built against a new river wall and connected to a rain water culvert.

Cambridge, Trinity College – Master's Lodge

TL 448 586 (Report 239)

M. Alexander for CAU

The earliest activity recorded dated to the 12th/13th century, when a path and wheel ruts followed a lane running down to riverside hythes. A conduit laid in 1325 and locally repaired in the 16th century was excavated. Later activity, including a substantial clunch and stone wall foundation, related to establishment of the Lodge and ancillary buildings in the mid 16th century. Sections of another wall of this phase were found encased in the fabric of the standing basement.

Castor, Primary School

TL 125 985 (Report B9)

W. Wall for AFU

Foundations for play equipment revealed disturbed Roman layers and a pit containing charcoal and burnt daub with interwoven wattle impressions.

Caxton, Firs Farm

TL 3022 5795 (Project no. 392)

C. Mould for BUFAU

Trenching revealed yard surfaces, a cobbled layer, foundation trenches and postholes of medieval date. In addition to these settlement remains, other trenches identified remains of ridge and furrow and a pond. The remains, close to St Andrew's Church, are part of the early village which was later moved towards Ermine Street.

Cherry Hinton, Fulbourn Road

TL 491 560 (Report 247)

L. White for CAU

Three Bronze Age ring-ditches were excavated. Finds from the ditches were scarce but pottery of this period was recovered from two pits; there was no evidence of associated burials.

Cottenham, 235–239 High Street

TL 451 676 (Report 228)

M. Alexander for CAU

Archaeological features dating from the 12th century and later were recorded. The earliest ditches are not aligned with the High Street, which appears to have been laid out before the 14th century, suggesting that this part of the village was not established until after the Norman Conquest.

Diddington, Little Paxton Field 1

TL 202 651 (Project no.219.10)

A. E. Jones for BUFAU

(This volume)

Earith – ARC Quarry.

TL 382 782 (Report forthcoming)

R. Regan for CAU

Two sub-rectangular Middle Iron Age enclosures, their entrances to the southeast, were completely stripped, with a watching brief kept across the intervening areas. One enclosure was regularly laid out and contained a near-central roundhouse, with another roundhouse and other structure south of the compound. In the second enclosure was a roundhouse, seven four-post structures, and the postholes of three other possible buildings. Numerous pits were located, most being clay-lined cooking pits. The watching brief confirmed that the southern enclosure system continued west beyond the opened area, where three ring-gullies with an attached compound were test excavated.

Eaton Socon, River Mill

TL 1733 5870 (Report A119)

J. Roberts for AFU

Evaluation excavations adjacent to the Ouse revealed ditches and gullies containing small quantities of early medieval pottery and animal bone.

Ely, Lynn Road

TL 540 813 (Report forthcoming)

S. Bray for AFU

An isolated circular pit was found, lined with the remains of at least two Bronze Age vessels. To the east ten parallel shallow ditches were sealed beneath a medieval headland.

Ely Ouse Flood Scheme, Rivers Cam, Ouse, Little Ouse and LarkJ.B. Finney *et al.* for CAU

Two culverts (TL 5250 7390 & TL 5855 8355), an earthen bank (TL 7165 8630) and an area of chalk rubble which could represent the remains of jetties (TL 5370 7575), have been identified.

Fen Ditton, Greenhouse Farm

TL 490 594 (Report 240)

R. Mortimer for CAU

Evaluation of c. 14ha. of Iron Age occupation dating c. 600 BC to c. 100 AD suggested the site was an open settlement in the early Iron Age, set within and surrounded by ditched fields, with a possible contraction into deep-ditched enclosures in the Mid/Late Iron Age. Archaeological features towards the Newmarket Road appear to continue through into the airfield to the south.

Fulbourn, Fulbourn Hospital

TL 498 566

Richard Brown for OAU

Trenching revealed evidence for mid-late Bronze Age occupation in the form of a ditched enclosure, along with a series of postholes and structures, both possibly associated with livestock management. The small amounts of domestic artefactual evidence and the presence of deep ditches, fence lines and structures,

and the bones of cattle, auroch, sheep/goat, pig and horse suggest a communal livestock enclosure not a domestic settlement. Other finds included early to late Bronze Age pottery, worked flint, molluscs and charred plant remains.

Fulbourn, Shardelowe's Moated Manor

TL 52 55

T. Malim for AFU

Ditches 12m and 8m wide were observed in a pipeline trench, probably the western and northern arms of a moat known from cropmark and documentary evidence. Chalk footings for a wall (1.5m wide, 0.1m thick) 0.3m below the present land surface, a chalk surface 2m to the northeast with fragments of building stone, a further wall, and a cobbled surface 10m to the northeast, were also noted, these features apparently outside the moated area along its northwest edge. A V-shaped ditch with recent organic fills crossed the trench 20m northeast of the moat ditches.

Gamlingay, Station Road

TL 243 519

Jon Murray for HAT

A Saxon inhumation cemetery with over 100 individuals was excavated, and also 13 sunken-featured buildings. A large scatter of prehistoric flints was identified, including 5 tranchet flint axes.

Godmanchester, Pinfold Lane

TL 245 704 (Report B7 and A127)

M. Hinman for AFU

Test pitting and a recording brief established that at least 1m of Roman deposits survive. Previous archaeological excavations were also located, but the recording brief did not permit any archaeological excavation to take place.

Godmanchester, Cow Lane

TL 257 707 (A126)

M. Hinman for AFU

Excavations adjacent to previous excavations by F. McAvoy for English Heritage revealed further prehistoric features including postholes and intercutting pits, the earliest of which contained a waterlogged oak trunk and hazel round wood. Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age pottery deposited in the pit indicate a return to the same location over a period of several hundred years. Roman enclosure and field boundary ditches at the south end of the area date to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

Godmanchester, St. Anne's Lane

TL 2481 7048 (Report A122)

M Hinman for AFU

Evaluation work revealed a well-preserved sequence of prehistoric and Roman remains. Roman activity was related to the expansion of the town in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Evidence for structures, enclosures, domestic rubbish pits and open areas surfaced with compacted gravel is present within the development area.

Great Shelford, 18/20 Cambridge Road

TL 461 531 (Report forthcoming)

S. Bray for AFU

Ten probably early medieval pits and six ditches were recorded, probably on the periphery of medieval activity in the area.

Haddenham, Flat Bridge Farm

TL 4175 7315 (Report 231)

L. White for CAU

Evaluation work on the north bank of the Old West River revealed several scattered archaeological features including an Iron Age roundhouse and associated settlement features (small pits and ditches); an isolated cremation pit was also excavated.

Hinxton Hall Northern ha-ha

TL 5498 2449 (Report B11)

R. Heawood for AFU

A machine trench revealed the original profile of the early 19th century ha-ha, 1.5m deep with flint and brick retaining wall, subsequently filled with chalk rubble and topsoil.

Impington, Arbury Camp

TL 4449 6160 (Request Survey Dec. 1995)

A. Oswald for RCHME

An earthwork survey was undertaken of the Iron Age fort, which is severely plough-damaged. The fort was univallate and had a single entrance facing east. It is almost perfectly circular. The field immediately west of the present B1049 was also investigated to search for medieval field systems previously noted by Trump and Alexander. A trackway, headlands and very slight traces of ridge and furrow were recorded.

Littleport, Camel Road

TL 5660 8715 (Report forthcoming)

R. Heawood for AFU

Roman features included ditches, gullies, 'tanks', hearths and possible beam slots. Pottery, coins and a brooch indicate occupation between the 2nd to 4th century. Briquetage and later Roman drainage ditches suggest water management for salt extraction.

Longstanton

TL 393 670 (Report No 356)

Alex Jones for BUFAU

Use of archaeological records and photographic and fieldwalking surveys revealed cropmarks of possible prehistoric settlements; ring-ditches, earthworks above ground, ridge and furrow, a hollow-way, and a few sherds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, flint artefacts and post-medieval brick and tile.

Market Deeping By Pass

TF 134 096 and TF 149 080

Archaeological Project Services

Three areas of activity, correlating approximately with cropmark areas, suggest areas of prehistoric activity. In one, where the route crosses the road between

Castle End and Deeping Gate, ditches, gullies, shallow pits and postholes were revealed, but no artefactual material was recovered for dating. The central sector contained a crouched burial, ring-ditch and two possible barrows. In the same area were ditches and pits of the Mid to Late Iron Age period, dated from Iron Age pottery sherds found in the fills. The southern sector contained ditches, postholes, two possible drip gullies and a possible occupation layer/buried soil associated with Late Bronze Age occupation, dated by pottery sherds from fills of the features.

Maxey, Lyndon Farm

TF 1142 0793 (Report A116 and forthcoming)

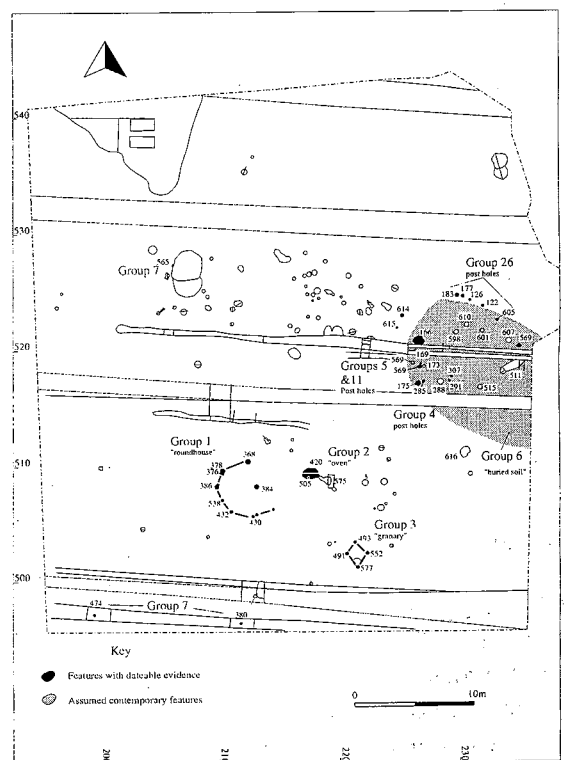
J. Roberts for AFU

Excavations revealed a burial, a well and numerous pits, ditches and gullies. Much Roman pottery, tile and building material, together with animal bone and quern stones, suggest occupation of the site, close to the Roman road, King Street, between the 2nd and 4th centuries. A small quantity of prehistoric material was also recovered. Of particular importance were post-Roman or Anglo-Saxon sherds, found mainly in pits, together with Anglo-Saxon loom-weight fragments, a needle, and red deer antler, suggesting part of the site was occupied in the 5/6th centuries.

Milton, Butt Lane

TL 5461 2626 (Report 145)

A. Connor for AFU



Phase 1 Bronze Age Features from the AFU Report on excavations at Butt Lane, Milton.

Continuing excavations revealed small timber structures, several pits, a quarry, ditches (possibly of a trackway) and a buried soil. Small quantities of middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the buried soil and post-built structures, revealing part of a rare settlement site of this period. Pits and ditches have been attributed to the late Iron Age, as have some further posthole structures. Evidence for Roman occupation comes from quarry pits and from parallel ditches which were perhaps a continuation of the Iron Age trackway.

Needingworth, Barleycroft Farm, ARC Quarry

TL 3510 3620/7140 7220 (Report forthcoming)

M. Knight & C. Evans

Excavation continued on the Bronze Age field system extending throughout the eastern Ouse-side fields. The northern portion was double-ditched and hedge-divided, linked by a boundary to the Butcher's Rise ring-ditches reported last year. Associated roundhouses and Collared Urn pits were recovered. It was more open and reeve-like than southern areas, where there were smaller internal paddocks with a more intense settlement presence and a small cremation cemetery. The northern field system was replaced by or had added to it six great post alignments. These were oriented both north to south and east to west, at points bisecting each other (with some having wide entrance intervals up to 25m across), and were 45–130m long. With deep-set posts at intervals of 0.5–8m, those on the north to south alignment terminated in 'T'-shaped arrangements, evocative of the Flag Fen causeway/post alignments but with no known immediate parallel. A number of Neolithic pitting clusters (Mildenhall and Peterborough Ware attributed) were found when large areas were opened, and, adjacent to the river, distinct Grooved Ware-associated groups were excavated (see description of those at the Over quarry, below). A small barrow was discovered and will be preserved.

Over, ARC Quarry

TL 378 719 (Report forthcoming)

J. Pollard for CAU

Excavations continued on two further sites, neither of which contained waterlogged components. Later Neolithic pit clusters, from which large quantities of Grooved Ware and bone were recovered, were examined. Post-built structures were found in association, including a 'C'-shaped setting with an accompanying inhumation. A human skull set in the base of one of the pits had been ringed with deer antlers. Pottery, mainly large decorated sherds, is the most substantial Grooved Ware assemblage from the region.

Peterborough, Fengate – The Co-Op Site

TL 217 990 (Report forthcoming)

D. Gibson for CAU

Excavations on the fenward side of Catswater Iron Age settlement, where a Neolithic henge has been investigated, revealed further Neolithic activity, including pits and a substantial and evidently rebuilt

sub-rectangular post structure from which both early and later Neolithic wares were recovered.

Peterborough, Botolphbridge

TL 174 974

I. Meadows for Peterborough Archaeology Group

Excavations in 1987–88 revealed traces of a late Saxon and early medieval village, and metal detection suggested there was also a Roman settlement here. In 1997 a series of Roman agricultural enclosure ditches of the 2nd century and the severely truncated stone foundations of a building which had been robbed in antiquity were examined by test-pitting. Adjacent to the building was a metalled surface between two ditch terminals. Preservation was poor as a result of Saxon and medieval cultivation.

Peterborough Cathedral, Bishops Vegetable Garden

TL 1945 9855

I. Meadows for Peterborough Archaeology Group

A large vertical-sided east–west trench, over 3m deep and containing 17th century sherds, was excavated to the north of the original precinct wall. It extended into an earlier ditch which represents the continuation of the burh defences. The burghal ditch had been scoured/recut at least once before being left to silt up, and contained burnt limestone and facing mortar which may have been derived from the burh wall or a gateway. The presence of the gateway was indicated by the termination of the ditch within the trench. Two wooden stakes driven into the ditch base presumably formed some type of barrier preventing people or animals straying off the causeway. It is even possible they formed part of the defensive system. The adjacent gateway is probably the Bolehithe gate mentioned by Hugh Candidus as the location of Hereward the Wake's storming of the monastery in 1070. Between this trench and earlier work in Bishops Road Gardens it is possible to produce a complete section through the Saxon ditch on the south side of the burh. Examination of the pottery will help date later refurbishment of these defences.

Peterborough, Fengate, Murden's Former Depot

TL 2106 9850 (Report 97/1)

F Pryor for FAT

Two Neolithic pits, Bronze Age linear ditches and an early Iron Age trackway were recorded. Additionally, features similar to those found on an adjacent site were recovered, these being a series of late Iron Age/early Roman ditches, a roundhouse eaves-drip gully and a series of small pits and postholes.

Peterborough, Paston Reserve,

BUFAU

Excavation of a Romano-British farmstead enclosure uncovered a cobbled surface, a large shallow pit, a number of small pits, a hearth, possible postholes, and a layer of brown soil which could be interpreted as the remains of a stable or barn floor. A large quantity of pottery was recovered of 3rd–4th century date. Other finds comprised Roman brick and tile, frag-

ments of animal bone and iron nails. Evidence for a linear field system possibly earlier than the enclosure was also identified.

St Ives, The Priory

TL 3145 7115 (Report no.278)

Jon Murray for HAT

Evaluation trenches identified well-preserved, stratified medieval deposits surviving to a depth of at least 1.5m, including a dump layer, pits and ditches. There was surviving structural stone work, probably from the priory buildings, and a chalk foundation. Other features may be Roman or Saxon in date; there were numerous Roman sherds found and a handful of Saxon ones.

St. Neots, Eynesbury, Barford Road

TL 180 585 (Report A148)

S. Kemp for AFU

A complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual monuments to the south of Eynesbury were evaluated. Early prehistoric monuments investigated included cursus ditches, ring-ditches ranging in diameter between 16m and 14m, and a possible long barrow (58m by 25m), and Iron Age pit alignments which cut across the earlier monuments. Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery was recovered from several features. Subsequently there were Roman and medieval field systems represented by ditches and trackways.

Sawtry, Tort Hill East

TL 1720 8485

Gwilym Hughes for BUFAU

Large area excavations in two sectors revealed linear ditches, some of which appeared to form a rectilinear enclosure, as well as gullies and pebble surfaces. Pottery from the area of excavation suggested occupation from an early Roman date to the 3rd to 4th century. Wall plaster fragments were found in an enclosure. Other finds included an arch of angular stones, fragments of a rotary quern, and animal bone.

Sawtry, Tort Hill West

TL 1720 8460

Peter Leach for BUFAU

Open area excavations of a rectilinear enclosure and associated features of late Iron Age date revealed activity in the Early, Middle or later Iron Age, and Late Iron Age/Early Roman periods. Ditches and gullies or wall-construction trenches were found, some providing evidence for settlement reorganisation. Further evidence for settlement was two hearths or ovens, charcoal, late Iron Age, and Belgic-style wares and early Roman pottery. A late Roman burial was the only evidence for activity prior to ridge and furrow agriculture. A northern settlement area revealed evidence of curvilinear and linear boundary ditches, and circular structures of the pre-Roman Iron Age phase. The latter enclosures were sub-divided by less substantial ditches or gullies, with arrangements of post-holes, pits, hearths, and traces of clay flooring suggesting a timber and wattle and daub structure. A

substantial quantity of animal bone and pottery was found. The pottery dated occupation to within the second half of the 1st century, possibly into the early 2nd century.

Stapleford, Wandlebury Hillfort

TL 494 533 (Report forthcoming)

K. Gdaniec and. C. French for CAU, Dept. of

Archaeology, University of Cambridge, and RCHME
A geophysical survey supervised by Dr. C.A. Shell defined extensive settlement evidence in the south of Varley's Field, where the underlying geology changes, and artefact surveys and excavation confirmed this break, although a low background of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age lithics were evident across the whole field. Clusters of pits, like those found inside the ringwork in 1956-7, contained evidence of structured deposition, grain storage, and both human and animal burial; these were associated with Early Iron Age pottery. Some had been truncated by the outer ditch and bank, confirming that they pre-date the construction phases of the ringwork. An earthwork survey by RCHME identified an eastern entranceway marked by a distinct kink in the outer rampart and ditch, and limited investigation of this area revealed a Roman cobbled route overlying major construction elements of the entranceway. A post-built enclosure within the paddocks and orchards was sealed by the inner rampart bank. Traces of small structures, gullies and storage pits further extend the settlement evidence.

Stilton, Norman Cross

TL 159 907

C. Mould for BUFAU

Medieval ridge and furrow and field boundaries were trenched. No evidence was found of the suggested line of Ermine Street to the west of the A1, but in one trench ditches and pits containing late 2nd and 3rd century pottery were sealed beneath a 4th century spread of pottery. There were interconnecting ditches and gullies, but little evidence for coherent structures. However, pottery, bone and structural material found within their fills suggests that domestic occupation could have been located nearby. This is supported by the presence of roughly rectangular areas defined by linear features which could have been 'backplots' or paddocks, and a stone surface, possibly the surviving remains of a yard. All could have some association with a Romano-British homestead.

Swavesey, School Lane

TL 359 688 (Report forthcoming)

R. Heawood for AFU

Excavations close to the centre of Swavesey revealed dense Saxo-Norman and medieval occupation, including evidence for several post-built timber structures. An important stratified sequence of medieval occupation was discovered. Pottery ranged from 10th to 14th centuries, including Thetford, St. Neots, Ely, Lyveden Stanion and Grimston wares. Many features contained large sherds of both early and late date

which may contribute to redefining the standard dates given to these pottery types.

Waterbeach Car Dyke

TL 496 642 (Report forthcoming)

S. Macaulay for AFU

An excavation of the Roman canal where it connects with the River Cam located the original edge of the Roman river and showed the canal to have been 24m wide and 7m deep at this point. Two kilns producing Horningsea Ware were found on the bank of Car Dyke. A nearby timber building appears to have been a warehouse or further industrial area. Activity on the site dates from the mid 2nd to late 4th century AD.

Waterbeach, Chittering – Bannold's Lodge

TL 500 690 (Report 226)

P. Whittaker for CAU

Early Neolithic to Bronze Age lithic scatters were discovered, with no associated features. A late Iron Age/early Roman settlement was associated with a roundhouse and hearth, and a 2nd–4th century AD phase was a more established period of activity characterised by enclosure ditches, a droveway and boundary ditch (the latter with an inhumation).

Although a series of gravel quarry pits cannot be dated conclusively, at least half are pre-14th century. A 14th century enclosure ditch was associated with a structure and a droveway/causeway, probably the continuation of the Denny Causeway which once led to Denny Abbey; it continued in use into post-medieval times.

Wittering, Bonemills Farm

TF 047 015 (Report forthcoming)

W. Wall for AFU

Evaluation on the route of the trunk main from Wing, Northamptonshire to Peterborough revealed remains of Middle Saxon iron-smelting furnaces. Two furnaces were sub-oval pits about 2.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. At one end the sides and bases of the pits were heavily discoloured by heat; running out from this end were thick flows of tap slag, ash and charcoal. A third feature was possibly a furnace of a different type, a circular pit 0.60m in diameter and 0.33m deep. This had no evidence of slag-tapping, although a large mass of iron and slag recovered from it may have been a bloom. Nothing remained of the superstructures. Several pits adjacent to the furnaces contained charcoal and burnt ironstone, with evidence of burning at the pit base. These may have been used for roasting the ore before smelting. Charcoal samples from the fills of furnaces one and three were submitted for radiocarbon dating:

Beta 111221 Oak (*Quercus*) sapwood charcoal from furnace 1:

1350 + 80 BP cal AD 575 to 875 (95%)

Beta 111222 Elder (*Sambucus*) charcoal from possible furnace 3:

1230 + 50 BP cal AD 680 to 905 and cal AD 920 to 950 (95%)

No metal artefacts were recovered in spite of an intensive metal-detector survey, and a traverse across the site with a magnet failed to produce any traces of hammer scale.

Woodhurst, Wheatsheaf Road

TL 329 754 and 319 759 (Report no A124)

J. Last for AFU

Fieldwalking along the route of a pipeline revealed a scatter of late Roman pottery 1km east of the village. Excavations exposed a ditch and feature (approximately 25m wide and over 0.55m deep) containing pottery, tile, animal bone and coins dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Near the village a small ditched enclosure, probably of late Roman date, was noted and a small (11 x 12mm) plaque of silver inscribed in three rows with the Christian prayer VRS/ACI (Chi-Rho symbol)/VIVAS was found.



Silver plaque found at Wheatsheaf Road, Woodhurst. Scale 2:1

Examination of the following areas revealed little or no archaeological information.

Alconbury Hill

BUFAU (forthcoming)

Brampton, Park Road

TL 201 709 (Report A121)

Buckworth, Church Road/Hamerton Road

TL 148 768 (CAU Report 292)

Cambridge, Homerton College

TL 4815 5420 (CAU Report 224)

Eaton Socon

TL 169 588 (HAT Report 256)

Godmanchester, 6 Earning Street

TL 2703 5208 (CAU Report 227)

Great Shelford, Whitefields, Hinton Way

TL 473 534 AFU (Report B12)

Keyston

TL 0439 7532

Northamptonshire Archaeology (forthcoming)

Leighton Bromswold Manor Farm

TL 515 753 (AFU Report B15)

Little Paxton, St. James' Church

TL 182 627 (AFU Report B14)

Littleport, Hardwick Close

TL 5646 8718 (AFU Report B13)

March, Creek Road

TL 418 967 (BUFAU Project no. 428)

Mepal, Witcham Road

TL 445 806 (AFU Report A115)

Papworth Everard, Church Lane

TL 283 627 (HAT Report no. 198)

Peterborough, Flag Fen Sewage Treatment Works

TL 212 697 (FAT Report no. 97/2)

Peterborough, Westfield Road, Co-Op site

TL 1820 9970 (AOC, forthcoming)

Sawtry, Manor Farm

TL 173 838 (AFU Report B8)

Somersham, 100 High Street

TL 358 779 (AFU, forthcoming)

Southorpe, Southorpe Quarry

TF 0860 0200 (HAT Report 252)

Spaldwick, Ferriman Road

TL 1283 7255 (HAT Report 298)

Stretham, Old West River

TL 5250 7390 & 4925 7165 (CAU Report 232)

Upton, South Farm,

TL 1841 7896

BUFAU (forthcoming)

Waterbeach, Hill Farm

TL 495 650 (AFU Report B16)

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Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

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Manuscripts: Buckinghamshire Record Office (hereafter Bucks RO) Dormer estate, D/93/Box 2, Court Roll of Ravensmere Manor, Hughenden 1752.

Books: Schmorl, G. & H. Junghanns. 1971. *The human spine in health and disease*. 2nd American edn, ed. E.F. Besemann, New York: Grune and Stratton.

Articles in books: Hines, J. 1998. 'The sixth-century transition in Anglian England: an analysis of female graves from Cambridgeshire'. In J. Hines (ed), *Studies in Early Medieval Chronology*. Oxbow Monographs.

Articles in Journals: Moorrees, C.F.A, E.A. Fanning & E.E. Hunt. 1963. Formation and resorption of three deciduous teeth in children. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 21, 205-13.

Theses: Mortimer, C. 1990. *Some Aspects of Early Medieval Copper-Alloy Technology, as illustrated by a Study of the Anglian Cruciform Brooch*. Oxford University D. Phil. thesis, unpublished.

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