
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XCIII
for 2004



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THE CONDUIT: *local history and archaeology organisations and events*

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society**

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**Volume XCIII
for 2004**

Editor Alison Taylor

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Editorial

The first thing you will notice about these Proceedings is our leap (as a belated welcome to the 21st century) into colour, for our cover and a number of plates. This is not really an innovation: CAS had beautiful colour plates in 1883 and a few other 19th century volumes. At last this is affordable again, and the water colour drawings and photographs we wanted to show seemed to fully merit some extra expense. In future, we will look carefully at illustrations that would benefit from such reproduction and would be particularly keen to include fine examples of artefacts.

This volume contains some very substantial reports on archaeological work, for we are one of the few outlets available for full publication of excavations. It is refreshing to see that these all relate to recent work, not the backlogs that once were a feature of British archaeology. A quick look at the 'Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2003' section however reminds us what a small proportion of current work can be made available in this way. Of course, reports on all sites are produced and can be purchased from the relevant units or consulted in the county archaeological office. In future, these will also be added to a national data base known as OASIS, run by the Archaeology Data Service, so accessing this huge amount of data will eventually be much simpler. We aim to keep you abreast with such advances through our own website, www.camantsoc.org.

It was a great pleasure to be asked by the Cambridgeshire Local History Society to publish a short note on their superb photographic project, a worthy successor to CAS' similar project in the early part of the 20th century, now a much valued part of the Cambridgeshire Collection. This voluntary effort will likewise be used by those involved with the historic environment in years to come. The same Society asked us to include the list of recent additions to the Cambridgeshire Collection, compiled by Chris Jakes. This list used to be included in *Conduit* and has been much missed. It reminds us that our local historians are not far behind local archaeologists in their labours, a tribute to the floods of new data from an ever-active antiquarian community.

'Fieldwork', 'Reviews', 'Spring Conference report' and 'Conduit' are regular items we have managed to maintain – and which add to another substantial volume. This year, 'Conduit' was compiled at short notice by our redoubtable President, Tony Kirby, to whom we owe many thanks. In the nature of things this has to be done at the last moment, and even so many societies do not have a complete programme for the following year at the time we need it. We would therefore like to have a Supplement later in the year, as with original *Conduit*, but currently this is beyond our means. Perhaps we will have better news next year.

It remains to offer further thanks to our retiring President. Tony has taken the Society safely through two quite difficult years, and this October hands over to Nicholas James. Our Secretaries carry an even larger burden of work for the Society, of which organising nine lectures, often by speakers of national repute, is only one part. We are therefore extremely grateful to our retiring Secretary, Liz Allan, and to Janet Morris, who has now taken on the challenge. We must say a sorry farewell too to Don Fage, who has had the tough job of Registrar. It may also be noticed that we still have vacancies for Excursions Officer and for Editor of *Conduit*, so do contact us if you are interested in volunteering.

Alison Taylor
Editor

Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2003

Alison Dickens, Alexandra Grassam, Elizabeth Popescu and Sarah Poppy

The work outlined below has been conducted for a variety of reasons, including development control derived projects, emergency recording and research. All reports cited are available in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Cambridge for public consultation.

Abbreviations:

AFU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
AS	Archaeological Solutions, previously Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
NAU	Northampton Archaeological Unit

Babraham, Babraham Research Campus, Babraham Park

TL 51305040 (CAU Report 597)

J Wills

Evidence for continuous activity on the site dating from the Roman period up until the modern day was recovered. A single early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building was discovered. The use of the river as a mode of transport in the 10th/11th centuries was suggested by the discovery of a possible 'hard'. Numerous ditches and gullies forming part of the medieval field system were excavated, the preservation of which can be seen in the field systems within the modern landscape around Babraham. Activities associated with the construction of the 16th century Hall were identified in the form of ditches and possible flood defences. The latest phase of activity recorded dated to the 19th century, creation of formal gardens.

Bottisham, Beechwood Avenue

TL54446064 (AFU Report A229)

R Atkins

Evaluation revealed a few Saxo-Norman features, comprising a possible well and rubbish pit. No later medieval features were found, and the site has been considerably disturbed in recent times.

Bottisham, Tunbridge Hall Farm

TL54616092 (CAU Report 552)

J Wills

The investigation recorded stone-footed buildings and painted wall plaster, indicating a high status Roman settlement. The remains appear to belong to the later Roman period (c. 200–450) although sequential superimposed fields indicate a settlement spanning the broader Roman period. Industrial activities were indicated by quantities of slag.

Boxworth Big Dig at Boxworth

TL34966446

I Taylor

Following a series of surface finds, a test pit revealed mid Iron Age-Roman pottery and other finds, indicating domestic occupation in the vicinity.

Buckden, Margetts Farm

TL21006670 (Albion Archaeology Report 2004/11)

JM Oetgen and D Ingham

Sparse archaeological features comprised ditches, pits and an isolated posthole. Two features contained Roman pottery.

Buckden, St Mary's Church

TL19266766 (Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 1267)

NA Crank and J Grant

An auger survey and test pits revealed a deep redeposited natural material, possibly representing moat infill or upcast, which could equally be interpreted as a construction deposit for the church. Finds within this deposit included abraded 12th–14th century sherds.

Burwell, 9 Mandeville

TL 58936600 (AFU Report A225)

G Bailey

Evaluation revealed a quarry for clunch extraction which contained sherds of possible medieval pottery. The quarry was located adjacent to Church Lane and may relate to development associated with St Mary's church.

Cambourne, Little Common Farm

TL33115918 (Wessex Archaeology Report 45973.2)

D Godden

Evidence was found for two phases of field systems, dating from the Roman to Saxon periods. Medieval ridge and furrow was observed.

Cambourne, Monk Field Farm

TL32485919 (Wessex Archaeology Report 45973.2)

D Godden

Evidence of a Middle-Late Iron Age settlement was recovered, consisting of a D shaped enclosure with internal divisions and structures. The enclosure was abandoned in the Late Iron Age, and the settlement restructured. A number of pits date to this period. The settlement was surrounded by an Iron Age/Roman field system. Medieval ridge and furrow was observed.

Cambourne

TL33095927 (Wessex Archaeology Report 45976.13)

R Every

Large-scale evaluation revealed an Early/Middle Iron Age settlement and field system on one site and a Roman cremation and ditches on another. Two further field systems were recorded, probably dating to the Roman period. A possible palaeochannel was identified, and traces of ridge and furrow were evident in most trenches.

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital

TL46255499 (CAU Report 578)

J Tipper

Evaluation revealed archaeological features containing mid-Roman pottery. Elsewhere the extent of truncation caused by construction of Addenbrooke's Hospital was shown to be limited.

Cambridge, Brooklands Avenue

TL 4553 5655 (CAU Report 608)

D Mackay and A Cooper for CAU

Two phases of undated ditches were revealed, a later Bronze Age pit and traces of medieval ridge and furrow. There was also significant disturbance from later activity, especially in the southern end of the investigation area.

Cambridge Queens' College

TL44715813 (CAU Report 589)

J Tipper

Monitoring during replacement of the floor at Old Hall revealed vaulted cellars and a sequence of deposits relating to construction and alteration of the hall.

Cambridge, Cherry Hinton, Land Adjacent to 63 Church End

TL 48655762 (CAU Report 607)

C Cessford and R Mortimer

Excavations revealed a major early medieval settlement founded in the late 9th century and in use until the early 12th century. Occupation continued after this point, but on a much reduced scale, until the early

14th century, when activity declined even further. The main phase of late 9th to early 12th century occupation probably represents part of a manorial complex, while the later activity is interpreted as a peripheral area of the medieval village. Small amounts of prehistoric, Roman and Middle Saxon material indicate that the area was intermittently utilised for agriculture prior to the late 9th century.

Cambridge, Cherry Hinton, Rosemary Lane

TL48545765 (CAU Report 561)

R Mortimer

Further late Saxon settlement evidence was recovered, suggested to be part of a major manorial centre.

Cambridge, Cherry Hinton, Spring Head

TL48555625 (Active8 Report)

G Clarke and M Bullivant

Small scale excavation at the site of Spring Head revealed medieval and post-medieval finds. An earthwork mound was found to be the result of modern landscaping

Cambridge, Chesterton, 132 Scotland Road

TL46576011 (CAU Report 549)

R Patten

Evaluation revealed 18th–19th century gravel extraction and undated ditches.

Cambridge, Corpus Christi College

TL44825825 (CAU Report 605)

C Cessford

Evaluation demonstrated survival of medieval and post-medieval features and deposits, indicating intensive activity to the rear parts of properties fronting onto to Bene't Street and Trumpington Street.

Cambridge, Cow and Castle

TL44405916

CAU (no named author)

An evaluation found 1st century Roman pits and cess pits, and late medieval quarry pits containing waste from iron smithing. Archaeological deposits had been truncated by quarrying activity.

Cambridge, Fitzwilliam College Library

TL44015950 (CAU Report 539)

A Cooper

A single substantial ditch is likely to be associated with later prehistoric/Roman settlement to the east.

Cambridge, Jesus College

TL45115906 (CAU Report 569)

C Hattersley and C Evans

Evaluation revealed four linear features, including one probable ditch terminus. Two were post-medieval, the other two Iron Age.

Cambridge, 13–18 King's Parade

TL44835839 (CAU Report 568)

A Hall and M Brudenell

A watching brief was carried out during refurbishment and redevelopment. Cellaring and services had disturbed much of the earlier archaeology, but where intact the results demonstrated deposits dating from the 12th century. Evidence for large scale pitting (possibly gravel extraction), refuse pits, floors, yard surface and some structural traces was observed.

Cambridge, New Milton Primary and Lady Adrian Schools

TL45306006 (AFU Report A232)

S Hickling

Trenches revealed extensive late 19th/20th century gravel extraction. Elsewhere a Bronze Age ditch was identified.

Cambridge, Selwyn College

TL44055808 (CAU Report 533)

R Regan

The site produced evidence of a Roman field/boundary ditch, also revealing two extant plough soils. The lower of these probably dates from the Roman period, while the upper plough soil dates from the 17th century. Evidence of late 18th century gravel quarrying was revealed. A further ditch was thought to be part of the field system.

Cambridge, Selwyn Gardens, Tyndale House

TL43895775 (CAU Report 563)

J Wills

A large Iron Age/early Roman ditch was discovered during evaluation.

Cambridge, Thompson's Lane Spiritualist Church

TL 44825893 (AFU Report A223)

T Baker and S Kenney

Evaluation revealed generally undisturbed horizontal layers dating from the medieval to modern periods and possibly earlier. The foundation trenches exposed post-medieval foundations, some of which were stone-built.

Cambridge, 17–21 Victoria Avenue

TL 45345940 (AFU Report A227)

Steve Hickling

Evaluation revealed a large modern pit, medieval gully and two undated, but probably early, pits.

Cambridge, Histon, Impington, Longstanton, Over, Swavesey Guided busway evaluations

TL40146782 (CAU Report 591)

C Cessford and D Mackay

Eighteen areas were evaluated. The most significant were a mid-late Roman settlement at Addenbrooke's link, medieval activity and waterlogged deposits near Swavesey priory, a medieval burial and well at Histon Stable Access, and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches at the balancing pond 4 site in Histon.

Cambridge, Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's

TL46225535 (CAU Report 609)

C Evans, D Mackay and L Webley

Remains recorded include Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement evidence, a Late Iron Age/Conquest period settlement, a later 1st century AD cemetery and eleven Conquest period pottery kilns. In the late 1st to early 2nd century the site returned to agricultural use before being total abandoned in the later Roman period. Middle Saxon remains were also encountered, consisting of wells and post-hole structures, before reverting to agriculture in the medieval period.

Chatteris, Cox's Lane/Chapel Lane

TL39028677 (Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 1326)

D Britchfield NA Crank, and I Rowlandson

Evaluation revealed deeply stratified late medieval and post-medieval soil horizons, with sporadic alluvial encroachment from the adjacent Slade Lode.

Duxford, Moorfield Road

TL47824685 (CAU Report 532)

M Redding

Evaluation identified ditches of probable Roman date. A 16th–18th century garden feature (parterre), was located within a probable *temenos* (boundary around a Roman temple). It is possible that the parterre was built on Roman earthworks, perhaps the temple itself. The parterre may indicate a building under the Volvo depot.

Eltisley, Newton County Primary School

TL 27245951 (AFU Reports A223 & 239)

R Atkins, S Hickling and R Mortimer

Evaluation exposed at least two phases of archaeological activity. The earliest features consisted of a ditch running north to south and a pit which contained a fragment of human hip bone. A large medieval pit, dating to the 13th century, cut both these features and was backfilled with large amounts of charred cereal grains. An adjacent ditch may be contemporary with this pit and together these features may represent back plots to houses either fronting the roadway to Caxton or the route to the moated manor to the east. Subsequent excavation produced evidence for a possible Roman field system and Late Saxon occupation consisting of ditches and pits. Occupation appears to have ceased by the 12th to 13th centuries when the area reverted to arable agriculture. Earlier features were eventually sealed by ridge and furrow, which was itself removed when the school was built.

Ely, Community College

TL 53728110 (AFU Report A236)

G Bailey

Evaluation revealed two phases of medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity. The earlier phase comprised relatively small ditches, part of a small enclosure which was masked by a later phase of post-medieval ridge and furrow. Pottery indicates a date

range of mid 11th to early 15th century for the agricultural enclosure. Finds from the topsoil date from the 15th to the 18th centuries. It is clear that the site has been used primarily for agriculture from the medieval period until the construction of the Community College in the 20th century.

Ely, 2 Ship Lane

TL54447992 (CAU Report 540)

J Tipper

Evaluation revealed medieval waterlogged deposits, the result of periodic flooding. A steep sided feature may be a ditch, or alternatively part of a massive clay lined tank, comparable to examples from Jewson's Yard. A large number of horn cores indicate industrial activity, such as tanning or horn working, but there is no evidence of pottery production. No buildings were found, and the only structural remains were an isolated posthole and possible post pad.

Fen Drayton, Wilderspin Garage

TL33786819 (CAU Report 577)

J Wills

Evaluation revealed evidence for a Roman field system on the same alignment to those identified from cropmarks. Two possible farmyard ponds, one medieval, provided evidence for excellent organic preservation.

Foxton, West Hill Road

TL40804770

Thriplow Landscape Research Group

A resistivity survey in an area of cropmarks recorded part of a ring shaped anomaly about 27m in diameter with possible internal features.

Fulbourn, Park Field Training Excavation

A Connor

A training excavation on this cropmark site sought evidence for a medieval moat, Colvilles' Manor, one of more than five manors in Fulbourn. It tested whether the rectangular building identified from cropmarks could be the documented manorial chapel. The building proved to have been constructed on a platform above natural peat and was initially a single roomed structure, floored with compacted chalk. A pit filled with chalk rubble was cut into the centre of the floor and may have held a post, cross, font or pulpit. The building was later extended; the insertion of deeper foundations may imply that a second storey was added or that additional consolidation was required. Although no floor associated with this phase survived, a few fragments of plain floor tiles were found. Stone foundations found at the east end of the building could be the base of an altar. The building was later extended again to almost three times its original width. Remains of a chalk rubble sub-floor were found.

Godmanchester, Roman Way

TL 25206995 (AFU Reports A235 & 217)

T Fletcher, J Bolderson and R Atkins

Aerial photographs indicate that this site lay within the medieval field system around Godmanchester. Evaluation revealed Roman and prehistoric pits, as well as ditches of Roman and later date. Subsequent work identified Bronze Age enclosure ditches dating to c. 2350–700BC. A 'working hollow' contained a spread of worked flints and pottery fragments. A second phase of possible Bronze Age ditches may have formed another enclosure. Three cremations and a number of rubbish pits were also found.

Haddenham, land at West End

TL 4613 7552 (AS Report No. 1400)

NA Crank and L O'Brien

Excavations revealed 2nd to 4th century ditches, probably part of a field system on the periphery of a Roman settlement based closer to the fen edge. Before the field system was constructed, a linear ditch was excavated. A row of over eleven articulated horses and cattle were deposited along its base before it was backfilled. This linear feature extended beyond the limits of excavation and yielded sparse Roman pottery.

Haslingfield, Haslingfield Manor

TL40535232 (CAU Report 570)

D Mackay

Evaluation demonstrated that the ground plan of the Elizabethan manor and associated features may still be preserved in part. Below this were found deep medieval deposits, indicating high status domestic occupation from the 12th century onwards.

Hemingford Abbots, Village Hall

TL28277101 (AFU Report A250)

S Hickling

Three features were all likely to be of late 19th century date or later.

Huntingdon, 4 Chequers Court

TL23957181

K Gdaniec

Emergency recording identified a feature containing shoe leather and horn cores, interpreted as a tanning pit.

Huntingdon, Hartford Road

TL24127169 (CAU Report 572)

J Wills

One trench revealed settlement evidence dated to the 11th–13th centuries, comprising structural remains, and redeposited dumped layers. The site reverted to agricultural use in the later medieval period.

Huntingdon, Huntingdon Probation Service

TL23807189

Q Carroll

Three burials were identified, indicating a larger cemetery, suggested to be that of the medieval hospital of St John.

Huntingdon, Glendower, 5 Mill Common

TL 23717130 (AFU Report A220)

S Cooper

Significant Roman riverside activity may be related to a Roman villa less than 100m to the west, at Whitehills. A large channel, or a series of channels containing Roman building material was found.

Huntingdon, Watersmeet, Mill Common

TL 241175

D Hounsell and K Nicholson for AS

Excavation found evidence for activity from the early Roman period to the 10th to 12th century, but concentrated in the late Roman period. An early Roman enclosure occupied an area which became a late Roman inhumation cemetery, yielding 68 skeletons most of which were buried on a west to east alignment and in an extended supine position. Four skeletons were found buried outside of the cemetery in the eastern part of the site, which was dominated by a system of late Roman field ditches. In Saxo-Norman times large pits were dug to the south of the Roman cemetery.

Kennett, Kennett Hall Farm

TL69696912 (CAU Report 530)

M Redding

Evaluation revealed a range of remains, including ditches and well of possible prehistoric/Roman date, medieval and post-medieval ditches and occupation evidence, and a Bronze Age posthole.

Landbeach, New Farm

TL47836646 (AFU Report A237)

R Casa Hatton

Evaluation revealed remains associated with Akeman Street. The road itself had been severely truncated by modern farming activities, causing almost complete obliteration of the agger. The roadside ditches were preserved beneath rubble from the recent demolition of farm buildings. Their proportions were consistent with other excavated sections of Akeman Street. Also identified were two undated/post-Roman shallow features, maybe remains of small quarry pits, and remains of a 20th century post built structure.

Longstanton

TL39176706 (BUFAU Report)

R Cuttler and M Duncan

Evaluation to the west of Longstanton revealed Saxon and medieval remains comprising field boundaries and possible ridge and furrow. Features relating to Late Saxon and medieval settlement were found close to Over Road, and may relate to the former medieval settlement at Green End.

March, Cedar Close

TL 42179732 (AFU Report A234)

S Hickling

Evaluation uncovered evidence for activity associated with salt making. This consisted of pits, postholes and ditches, as well as an extensive, but irregular layer of briquetage and ash. The southern part of the site was covered by inundation layers and a layer of peat suggesting fen formation. Associated with this wetland were a number of drainage ditches. Dating was problematic, although the briquetage deposit was dated by a small fragment of Roman pottery.

March, Creek Road

TL 42209765 (AFU Report A224)

S Kenney

Evaluation revealed ditches and two pits. No dateable finds were recovered. An alluvial sequence interrupted by a peat formation episode was observed.

March, Longhill Road

TL 41509940 (AFU Report A226)

R Atkins

Evaluation uncovered evidence for a regionally important early Roman salt making area and associated domestic occupation dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Archaeological remains were extensive and well preserved. In the salt making area stratified deposits survived to more than 1.30m thick with up to seven phases of activity. Structural evidence consisted of post- and stakeholes, as well as industrial features including a kiln with flue and surrounding postholes. A trackway ran north to south, associated with a plethora of ditches including large water channels, pits including some possible quarry pits for clay as well as levelling layers. A mass of briquetage, salt making objects and fragments were backfilled into features of all phases. Environmental evidence suggests that grass and reeds were being used as fuel. The domestic occupation areas included enclosure ditches, posthole and possible slot structures, wells, pits and other features. The pottery and bone assemblage indicates domestic occupation of average status with kitchenware dominating. Unusual items from the animal bone assemblage include beaver bones. Crops were evidently being processed in the vicinity.

March, 23-33 Wimblington Road

TL 41529494 (AFU Reports A218 & PXA 43)

R Atkins and S Cooper

Aerial photography had revealed possible remains of Roman settlement (a villa?) immediately west of this development area. Evaluation encountered a large number of enclosure ditches and gullies, rubbish pits and postholes which may be linked to this. Pottery suggests that occupation spanned the Late Iron Age to c.2nd century AD. Human bones were recovered. Subsequent excavation located important evidence for occupation from the 1st century BC to the early 3rd century AD, with evidence for pastoral farming, salt and pottery production and limited metalworking. Finds indicate a domestic settlement with some

access to high status goods. The settlement was positioned on low land c. 3.5m OD. It lay in largely open although damp grassland which was used intermittently for cereal production.

Maxey, Willowbrook Farmyard

TF 12910846 (AFU Report A228)

S Hickling

Evaluation exposed archaeological remains close to the street frontage. These represent domestic medieval occupation, probably beginning in the 10th or 11th century, perhaps continuing into the 16th century. Surfaces, walls, ditches, postholes and a hearth were encountered.

Mepal, Meadlands, Block Fen

TL 4430 8400 (AS Report Nos. 1378 and 1436)

L O'Brien, S Turner, I Turner, M Sutherland and B Roberts

Previous archaeological investigations had revealed Neolithic/early Bronze Age field systems and at least eight barrows close to the former fen edge to the south and north east of the site. Area 4 revealed two linear ditches and possible tree boles. Two early Bronze Age possible satellite cremations were excavated. Although both had been truncated by ploughing, one contained a cremation in a collared urn, as well as an intact possible 'food offering'. Area 2 was situated in an area where aerial photography and geophysics had suggested a barrow. No trace was found, though a possible cremation was recorded. Although the cremations do not appear to have any spatial association with the barrows, they appear to be on the same axis as both the NW/SE field system to the northwest, and with barrows 1104 (SAM 42) and SAM41 to the southeast. Area 5 revealed a large number of small pits, larger shallow silty features of probable natural origin, probable tree hollows, and parallel drainage ditches of modern origin. The latter respected the existing field boundaries. Finds were sparse, but included small quantities of Early Bronze Age pottery, struck flints of generally contemporary (Neolithic/Bronze Age) date, and animal bone.

Milton, Stage 1 evaluation, Cambridge Rowing Lake

TL48436231 (Oxford Archaeology Report)

A Simmonds

Twenty one evaluation trenches were excavated at the southern end of the proposed rowing lake site, together with geoarchaeological recording of the alluvial sequence of the river Cam. A pit and posthole containing Bronze Age pottery were discovered at the northern end. A Middle Iron Age and two Roman pits were recorded. Roman linear ditches across the floodplain were noted, probably constructed for drainage and as access to the river. Palaeoenvironmental evidence indicated the northern half of the site may have existed as a swamp, while the southern half was damp grassland. A layer of peat formed during of after the Roman period when fen conditions developed.

Offord Cluny, 177 High Street

TL22006721 (AFU Report 215)

S Whitehead

A group of prehistoric flint tools were recovered, together with a small number of residual Roman artefacts. Saxo-Norman-medieval features were identified, interpreted as quarry pits and property boundaries.

Orton Waterville, East of England Showground

TL 14209604 (AFU Report 702)

S Whitehead

The earliest evidence of human activity was an undiagnostic residual Bronze Age flint flake. Prehistoric activity was also indicated by pottery deposited in a large pit and a curving irregular Iron Age ditch which crossed the site: the latter contained Middle to Late Iron Age shell tempered pottery, charred prehistoric wheat varieties and remnants of a possible cremation. The Romans appeared to have used the existing Iron Age boundary in creating new boundaries/field systems. The two Roman ditches contained varied assemblages of standard Roman kitchen and tablewares as well as storage vessels and roof tile. Such finds may indicate a substantial building in the vicinity, presumably a farmstead. Later activity was also based around agriculture, represented by post-medieval field drains in both stone and ceramic pipe as well as plough furrows. More recent plough scars were also visible.

Parson Drove, Land south of the Butchers Arms, Main Road

TF 3744 0846 (AS Report No. 1276)

NA Crank and J Grant

Evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval features. In addition a quantity of residual Roman, Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery was also recovered from contexts containing medieval ceramics, indicative of long-term activity in the area. It is possible that some of the features initially date to the Saxon period. The excavated evidence comprises pits as well as enclosure ditches of generally co-axial but varying alignment, indicative of more than one phase of activity.

Peterborough, British Sugar Factory

TL 17929751 (CAU Report 536)

R Pattern for CAU

Excavation failed to throw any more light upon the prehistoric landscape but did reveal a possible Saxon structure within an area of known Saxon activity.

Peterborough, Fengate, Flag Fen Sewage Works

TL 218987 (CAU Report 555)

R Pattern

Within the majority of the excavated test pits a series of fenland deposits were recorded consisting of peat formations and alluvial clays. In one test pit a layer of wood indicated possible Bronze Age worked timbers.

Peterborough, Fengate, Fengate Sewage Treatment Works

TL 204981 (CAU Report 573)

M Knight and C Swaysland for CAU

An auger survey confirmed the gravel terrace to be restricted to the northern quarter of the field and confirmed the level of organic preservation to be both extensive and well stratified.

Peterborough, Fengate, Storeys Bar Road

TL 22189924 (CAU Report 584)

A Cooper for CAU

Findings indicated that the land within the PDA was low lying (between 0.04 and 0.07m OD) and would have stood in an increasingly wet, Fen environment during the later prehistoric and Roman periods; no trace of the mainland gravel terrace was uncovered within the test pits.

Peterborough, Marshall's Garage, Oundle Road

TL 19009795 (AFU Report A219)

B Hatton

A second phase of evaluation revealed a pit, ditch and possible natural channel. Circumstantial evidence suggests that the pit may be prehistoric.

Peterborough, South Bank

TL 51952980 (AFU Report 704)

A Hatton

Evaluation exposed post-medieval drainage channels, leading towards the River Nene.

Ramsey, 30 Great Whyte

TL 28678517 (AFU Report A213)

S Cooper

Evaluation revealed a medieval ditch containing pottery and bone, heading in the direction of the Great Whyte.

St Ives, Former Permanex site, Ramsey Road

TL 310887154 (Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 1174)

B Wilkins, B Roberts and K Nicholson

Archaeological excavation revealed evidence for activity at the site during the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, with a hiatus during the 15th and 16th centuries. Significant features at the site included 13th to 14th century plot boundary ditches, a 17th century cockfighting ring (identified by excavation and documentary references) and an 18th century well.

St Neots, Loves Farm

TL52012606 (AFU Report 700)

M Hinman

Large-scale evaluation revealed occupation from the Neolithic onwards. The most intensive activity, probably the settlement core, lay to the southwest and primarily consisted of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation, although traces of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early Saxon activity were also found. Iron Age and Roman activity was revealed on high ground and

consisted of a series of substantial enclosures.

Sawston, Dernford Farm

TL 46905110 (AS Report No. 1491)

P Weston and J Grant

Fieldwalking revealed a general scatter of struck flint, with no apparent concentrations. The flints comprised notched flakes, blades and scrapers, and include a pyramid micro blade core of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date and a partially polished, flaked chert axe of Neolithic date. Iron Age sherds were recovered in the northern half of the site, in addition to a single Romano-British sherd.

Sawston, Police Station

TL48544985 (CAU Report 596)

C Cessford and R Mortimer

Evaluation and a watching brief revealed two ditched enclosures, which may be Roman military camps, and a subsequent road junction, both probably dating to the 1st century AD. Additional evidence of Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity and a medieval agricultural headland were identified. The discovery of the road junction enables a better understanding of the route of Ashwell Street/Street Way in the 1st century AD, and provides evidence of a Cam valley route.

Soham, St Andrews House

TL 59307305

R Atkins

Investigations located a small concentration of Early Iron Age features including possible postholes and a few pits. The area was reoccupied from the 10th century AD and boundary ditches and domestic pits were found. During the 13th and 14th centuries further boundary ditches and rubbish pits were present, with a dense concentration of chalk quarry pits in one area. Activity declined in late medieval times. The period after c. 1600 saw a large increase in activity when most of the development area formed part of the vicarage. Some of the features on the site have been related to maps of the area, including the coach house shown on a map of 1832. Such structures went out of use in the 19th century when parts of the site were raised by up to a metre and the area was landscaped with trees.

Somersham, Knobbs Farm

TL 365790 (CAU Report 616)

J Wills for CAU

Evaluation revealed a relatively low status, Romano-British rural site, with pottery dating from the 1st to the 3rd centuries AD, seemingly without a gap.

The Stukeleys, Hinchbrook, Bob's Wood

TL 52202722

M Hinman

Extensive excavation revealed Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 200–50BC) boundary ditches and a settlement, which developed into a system of irregular fields linked by droeways and tracks. Widespread iron

production later began, with iron-rich stone being imported. Large enclosures were added in the Late Iron Age, with the associated traces of eleven round houses. Livestock specialisation seems to have reached its peak at around the time of the Roman Conquest and it is notable that the site overlooks Ermine Street, built in AD42–43. By the late 1st century smaller paddocks were in use and an aisled building was constructed, supplied by water cisterns. A small cemetery, possibly used by a single family, was laid out opposite the aisled building. The late 2nd to 3rd centuries saw a reversion to large ditched enclosures, while a substantial pond and other water management features were established. A 2nd-century timber-framed building had a stone front porch. The earlier cemetery continued in use although there was a change in burial practice from cremation to inhumation.

Sutton, 31 High Street

TL44617877 (CAU Report 588)

J Wills

Evaluation revealed ditches, pits, postholes and gullies. The majority of features dated to the 13th century. No clear evidence for structures was recorded and the remains are thought to represent backyard activities.

Thorney, Abbey Fields

TF 2810 0400

S Macaulay

As elements of an ongoing project, AFU undertook a desk-based assessment, aerial photographic, geophysical and earthwork surveys and an archaeological restoration plan. Investigations have already revealed the original outer precinct boundary, identified more fish ponds and medieval house platforms and suggested earlier Iron Age and Roman field systems. Future plans include a local community project to carry out selective excavations and to display and interpret material from the site.

Thorney, A47 Bypass

TF 271041 – TF 320044 (CAU Report 546)

A Cooper

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken along the route of the proposed A47 Thorney Bypass. No archaeological features were encountered although a sequence of marine, alluvial and peat deposits was revealed, probably dating from the Mesolithic period onwards. This evidence provides an insight into the fluid and shifting character of prehistoric landscapes around Thorney.

Thriplow

TL44364682

Thriplow Landscape Research Group

A resistivity survey was carried out to determine the condition of a barrow, showing the ditch preserved in the most part. Metal detecting recovered four Roman coins.

Whittlesey, Burdett Nurseries, Eastrea Road,

TL 283969 (CAU Report Forthcoming)

S Williams for CAU

Traces of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity were recorded. Features included posthole clusters, gullies, ditches enclosures and field boundaries. Medieval activity was evident in the form of plough furrows.

Willingham, 76 High Street

TL 40167005 (AFU Report B118)

G Bailey

16th century or later pottery, a horse jaw and three late 15th to 16th century horseshoes were found in make-up deposits. Sealed beneath modern overburden were layers of silt. The earliest feature was a possible palaeochannel, perhaps responsible for the accumulation of subsequent layers of silt as flood material.

Willingham, High Street

TL 40267026 (AS Report No. 1420)

J Grant, W Keir, B Roberts and P Weston

Medieval and post-medieval features fronted the western side of the High Street. The features comprised postholes and pits including part of a large probable cess pit. A recent evaluation at nearby Over Road and the High Street revealed a single ditch which contained Late Iron Age pottery

Woodhurst, Fullards Farm

TL 31557594 (AFU Report A222)

A Rudge

Roman and post-Roman ditches and rubbish pits were revealed during evaluation. Heavy truncation had removed traces of early activity.

The following investigations produced little or no archaeological evidence.

Bourn Bourn Hall Clinic

TL32265618 (CAU Report 554)

Burwell, Early Learner's Centre

TL 58896697 (AFU Report B113)

Land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge

TL 44445930 (AS Report No. 1338)

Cambridge, 193 Huntingdon Road

TL 54322601 (AFU Report B122)

Cambridge, Trumpington, King George V Sports Field

TL 44835486 (AFU Report B120)

Cambridge University Botanic Garden

TL45615729 (CAU Report 575)

Chatteris 48–56 New Road

TL39758622 (NAU Report)

Earith New Mooring, River Great Ouse

TL38227465 (CAU Report 538)

Great Abington, 111–121 High Street
TL53204860 (AS Report 1258)

Hardwick, Redbrick Farm Barns
TL37405854 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy
Report HRF02/3)

Hemingford Abbots, Village Hall
TL 28287130 (AFU Report A250)

Impington, Cambridge Regional College
TL45616193 (CAU Report 543)

Littleport, behind Wisbech Road
TL56048721 (Archaeological Project Services Report
138/03)

March, Stags Holt
TL45549987 (Archaeological Project Services Report
84/03, Air Photo Services Ltd Report 2002/16)

Maxey, Mill Road, Castle Farmhouse
TF 128087 (CAU Report 544)

Milton, Penfold Farm Golf Course
TL 4845 6365 (AFU Report B121)

Peterborough, Fengate
TL 2162 9865 (AFU Report A238)

St Neots, Eynesbury Primary School
TL 18275989 (AFU Report B114)

Snailwell, British Racing School
TL 64876584 (AFU Report B115)

Soham, 54–56 Fordham Road
TL 60087228 (AS Report No. 1485)

Waterbeach, Bank Farm
TL 51106810 (AFU Report B116)

Whittlesey, Alderman Jacobs Primary School
TL27669758 (AFU Report B117)

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