
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XCIV
for 2005



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(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

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for 2005**

Editor Alison Taylor

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Editorial

These Proceedings take us on the usual chronological tour of Cambridgeshire's past, from scant traces of Neolithic occupation at Fenstanton to the impact of 19th century entrepreneurship and 20th century planning on Cambridge's Victorian New Town. As ever, we aim to bring you the most significant results of the latest archaeological excavations, together with the Society's parallel interest in historical and landscape studies. Residents of Cambridge should feel especially well served by the painstaking work represented both in Philomena Guillebaud's reconstruction of the events and effects of enclosure of the West Fields, and Bryan and Wise's analysis of one area of post-enclosure development — as they say, a microcosm of development quite typical of Cambridge in an exceptionally dynamic age. Anthea Jones literally lets the past speak for itself, through the letters of the wife of an Ely bishop, whose domestic concerns were little affected by her husband's daunting ecclesiastical responsibilities.

Outside the normal running of an active local society, CAS has been involved in a peripheral but deeply concerned way with the heritage service (including archaeology, archives and museums) of the County Council. Regular readers will be aware of the concerns we have expressed over the years at what we have seen as a general failure to support excellent staff by providing the right resources. This spring, financial matters became significantly worse, and CAS joined a substantial body of protest which at least postponed for one year one tranche of cuts (worth £100,000). This cut will however go ahead in 2006, leaving Heritage Services to face a 30% budget reduction from £927,000 to £650,000, even though Cambridgeshire is already well below neighbouring counties in funding these services. A consultants' (Kentwood Associates) discussion paper notes among other things that one decision that has caused most damage to the Council's reputation is the abolition of the post of the County Museums Officer, and CAS knows how much John Goldsmith, a vastly effective supporter of local museums since 1975, would be missed (August 2005). They note too that proposed cuts will require far-reaching policy decisions to withdraw from non-statutory services which would have 'a major impact, both for the public directly and on the ability of those services to lever additional — and often substantial — funding from external sources'.

The consultants are particularly flattering about archaeology. 'We believe this to be an outstanding example of a County Council Archaeology Service. Its archaeology and countryside advice services are held in high regard by planners, developers, other local authorities, and regional and national organisations. The service has an enviable track record in obtaining external funding... The outreach programme — particularly work with schools — is exemplary.' The report is concerned that such work is not put at risk, and it is critical of the current short opening hours of the County Record Office, of the County's failure to provide public access to historic buildings information since 2002, and the loss (August 2005) of a valued mentor for small museums. It is also worried that, if a proposed new Historical Resource & Cultural Centre is built with PFI money, there would not be funding to staff it adequately for the hours the public would reasonably expect.

There are clearly frightening times ahead, not least for our small, mostly voluntary, museums. This is very sad at a time when there is so much public enthusiasm for the past and so many new sources that can be tapped if the right support and advice are available. CAS has already filled some gaps, for example by taking responsibility for *Conduit* and publishing 'Recent Fieldwork' without grant support, and we are hoping to reinstate some financial support for local archaeological groups. We will continue of course to co-operate with the County Council through advice, by offering joint working and by fruitful liaison with their over-worked staff. We hope this coming year will see some solutions rather than additional problems, and a better atmosphere of hope and confidence. CAS is certainly willing to give all the support it can.

Just as these *Proceedings* were going to press, we heard the sad news that Rev Prof William Frend had died, at the age of 89. His had been a long and distinguished career (or perhaps series of careers, as theologian, soldier, priest and archaeologist), and he did outstanding work on early Christianity. In his later years in Cambridgeshire he impressed and worried us in turn with his continuing excavations, which were fruitful to the last. He has already submitted the results of this work to CAS for publication, and I am guilty in not having yet edited them for publication. The next *Proceedings* (2006) will include a full obituary for William, with his excavations at Great Wilbraham and accounts of Christian artefacts from Roman Cambridgeshire.

Alison Taylor
Editor

Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2004

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, Roman Road

TL 5055 5362

G Bailey for AFU

Investigation along a green lane defining the borders of Babraham and Fulbourn parishes (on the line of Worsted Street) confirmed the presence of deposits associated with road construction.

Barnack, Limes Farm

TF 0809 0508 (AFU Report 741)

S Cooper for AFU

Significant medieval remains included walls, post-holes, pits and ditches. In conjunction with visible earthworks, these indicate a substantial medieval presence.

Bartlow, Bartlow Park

TL 5873 4505 (AFU Report 715)

C Beauchamp and S Macaulay

Evaluation revealed two Romano-British inhumations and four cremations, the latter accompanied by samian dishes and pottery jars, and a possible barrow mound. Ditches, some possibly robbed wall foundations, and pits/postholes of Roman date were also discovered, possibly relating to the cemetery.

Bartlow, Fluxgate gradiometer survey, Bartlow Park

TL 5875 4505 (Preconstruct Geophysics Report)

P Masters

A fluxgate gradiometer survey identified probably recent anomalies. Three linear features may represent remains associated with the villa excavated in the 1830s.

Barton, St Peter's Church

TL 4078 5573 (AFU Report)

GD Bailey

Monitoring in the churchyard located burials and St Neots Ware pottery. The burials extended beneath the north wall of the church.

Bluntisham, 6 Rectory Road

TL 3689 7451 (AFU Report 740)

A Hatton

Evaluation revealed extensive late prehistoric/early Roman remains, though part had been disturbed in the post-medieval period.

Bourn, Densett

TL 5330 2572

P Spoerry for AFU

As part of a research programme into a newly discovered rural medieval iron industry, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching were carried out on the lost settlement of Densett. A magnetometer survey was supplemented by resistivity, while a trenching strategy was designed to investigate domestic remains and industrial features including possible smelting or smithing hearths and areas of features associated with characteristic bloomery slags. A possible concentration of domestic properties fronted onto Densett Street, dating to the 12th to late 14th or 15th centuries. Only limited evidence for metalworking was identified in this area. Adjacent to known mill sites along Bourn Brook a dense and well-preserved group of features proved to be of 13th to 14th century date and included significant quantities of ironworking waste, such as slag that probably derived from a later medieval water-powered bloomery. Elsewhere, a colluvial

profile contained ironworking waste material including burnt ceramic and vitrified brick that probably represents smelting hearth material displaced from working areas located upslope. The project will continue.

Bourn, Childerley, Dry Drayton, Elsworth, Knapwell
TL 3348 6025 (Archaeological Services WYAS Report 1316)

Non-intrusive survey, comprising fieldwalking and geophysical survey, within the footprint of the A428 improvement scheme revealed six areas of archaeological significance, including prehistoric enclosures, a putative Bronze Age barrow, a Romano-British enclosure and a medieval/post-medieval moated site.

Bourn, Childerley, Dry Drayton, Elsworth, Knapwell
Fieldwalking survey along the A428 improvement scheme.
TL 3348 6025 (Albion Archaeology Report 2004/109)
J Abrams

Fieldwalking and geophysical survey within the footprint of the A428 improvement scheme revealed a small number of artefacts with no evidence of any concentrations.

Boxworth, Conington

TL 3432 6607 (Cambrian Archaeological Projects Report 311)

P Evans

Evaluation revealed a ditch containing Bronze Age pottery, another with Bronze Age worked flints, and post-medieval field drains.

Boxworth, High Street

TL 3500 6447

R Clarke for AFU and I Taylor for BVHS

Trenching on an earthwork site revealed Iron Age and Roman ditches, a possible Roman kiln and medieval settlement features including foundations of a possible windmill. Roman building materials imply a substantial building nearby.

Buckden, Margetts Farm

TL 2100 6670 (Albion Archaeology Report 2004/11)

JM Oetgen and D Ingham

Evaluation found ditches, pits and an isolated post-hole. Two features contained Roman pottery.

Buckden, Southoe & Midloe Geophysical survey of Little Paxton quarry extension

TL 1931 6534 (Northamptonshire Archaeology)

A Butler

Magnetometer survey confirmed the existence of a ditched enclosure complex, ridge and furrow and other archaeological features.

Cambourne, Hodgkinson Land, Cambourne

TL 3202 6004 (Wessex Archaeology Report 45977.04)

An evaluation revealed an undated truncated ditch.

Cambridge Former government offices, Brooklands Avenue

TL 4557 5673 (CAU Report 608)

A Cooper

Evaluation revealed at least two phases of undated ditches, a later Bronze Age pit and traces of medieval ridge and furrow.

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital Elective Care Facility

TL 4626 5503 (CAU Report 606)

D Mackay

A second evaluation revealed features of Roman date. Three ditches contained fewer finds than in the first evaluation.

Cambridge, AP assessment, Latham Road

TL 4471 5691 (Air Photo Services Report 2004/07)

R Palmer

Enclosures and tracks were mapped. Post-medieval quarrying occurs immediately to the south of the playing field.

Cambridge, Magnetometer survey at Latham's Road

TL 4474 5700 (Oxford Archaeotechnics Report)

Magnetometer survey revealed a few features of archaeological potential, including an irregular linear feature and possible pits.

Cambridge, Evaluation at Latham Close, Cambridge

TL 4474 5700 (CAU Report 619)

D Mackay

Evaluation revealed that the area had been extensively quarried. Two ditches of Roman date were discovered.

Cambridge, Lady Adrian School

TL 4524 6017 (CCC AFU Report 723) (draft)

T Fletcher

Open area excavation revealed well-preserved remains at a depth of 50cm, comprising two pits of possible prehistoric date, a prehistoric ditch recut in the Roman period, two medieval ditches, a post medieval furrow and an undated rubbish pit.

Cambridge, Trinity Hall Playing Fields, 2004

TL 4381 5948 (CAU Report 637) (draft)

J Wills

Excavation identified three periods of activity. A 1st-2nd centuries AD field system was superseded by minor road with a partially metalled surface. The area declined in use in the 3rd and 4th centuries, although the road alignment continued to be used into the post-medieval period. Agriculture continued into medieval and post-medieval periods.

Cambridge, Jesus College

TL 4512 5905 (CAU Report 618)

C Evans and S Williams

Excavation revealed three phases of activity. Features recorded include a possible late Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age hollow, a sub square enclosure and associated pits, dating to the Mid/Late Iron Age, and

field systems of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. No evidence relating to either the nunnery or the status of Jesus Ditch was recovered.

Cambridge, Corpus Christi College

TL 4482 5825 (CAU Report 605)

C Cessford

Remains identified indicate intensive activity to the rear of properties fronting onto to Bene't Street and Trumpington Street in the medieval and post-medieval periods. A single residual sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Cambridge, High Street, Trumpington

TL 4461 5532 (CCC AFU Report 780)

S Hickling

Evaluation to the rear of 45 High Street revealed evidence of medieval roadside activity. A possible roadside ditch was identified, together with quarry pits. Late medieval finds suggested settlement in the vicinity, including metalworking residues in a buried medieval soil layer.

Cambridge, 10 Carlton Way

TL 4489 6024 (CCC AFU Report 730)

T Fletcher

Two post-medieval ditches were thought to be associated with 19th century landscaping. Despite close proximity to Akeman Street Roman road, there was no evidence of the road or associated activity.

Cambridge, Senate House

TL 4480 5847 CAU Report 598)

C Cessford

A watching brief revealed 18th century features associated with the construction of Senate House and the later addition of the eastern boundary wall. The steps of Senate House were found to be of solid brick construction.

Cambridge, Cherry Hinton Hall

TL 4828 5656 (Active 8 Archaeology Report)

M Bullivant and G Clarke

Test pits in the grounds of Cherry Hinton Hall investigated the suggested site of a watermill. The excavations revealed several chalk floor surfaces, thought to relate to buildings shown on the 1806 enclosure map, a clunch capped culvert and associated finds.

Cambridge, St Barnabas Road

TL 4616 5755 (CCC AFU Report 751)

S Cooper

An evaluation revealed field boundaries of Roman or later date.

Cambridge, Bell Language School

TL 4681 5485 (CAU Report 646)

M Brudenell

Evaluation revealed features relating to a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age open settlement, together with a fence line which set the orientation for Iron Age boundaries following its course, and a series of

Romano-British coaxial field ditches. Later medieval and post-medieval activity comprised agricultural features, including a series of remnant furrows.

Cambridge, 68-70 Castle Street

TL 4443 5931 (CCC AFU Report 746)

S Hickling

Emergency excavation beneath cellar floors revealed two Roman features, a ditch that went out of use in the mid 2nd century and a pit, dated to the later 3rd century. The ditch may be a roadside ditch of the Roman road to Godmanchester, while the pit may represent encroachment of Roman roadside settlement.

Duxford, Laceys Way

TL 4777 4641 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1670)

G Marshall, K. Nicholson, P Thompson and W Weston

An evaluation revealed sparse archaeological features, comprising a large pit dug for chalk quarrying, a few small pits, tree hollows and a ditch. Very few finds were recovered.

Earith, Evaluation at Rhee Lakeside, Colne Fen

TL 3852 7716 (CAU Report 644)

R Patten

Evidence spanning the Neolithic to Romano-British periods was recorded, comprising a Neolithic pit, Bronze Age settlement focus and field systems, Iron Age ditches and the southern continuation of the Langdale Hale Romano-British settlement.

Ellington, Grove Lane

TL 1640 7212 (Albion Archaeology Report)

R Thorpe and W Keir

Aerial photographs revealed evidence of medieval field systems and cultivation terraces, associated with the village of Ellington to the south. No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation.

Ely, 1-8 Annesdale

TL 5437 7966 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1597) (draft)

J Grant and K Doyle

A ditch was thought to represent a 18th/19th century plot boundary. The lower part of the stratigraphic sequence comprised alluvial and peat deposits, related to the site's riverside location. Above these were dumped layers dating from the 13th century onwards, which were deposited to create a dry and consolidated surface.

Ely, Stuntney Reservoir

TL 5552 7755 (CCC AFU Report 774) (draft)

T Phillips

An evaluation revealed two modern pits, two post-holes and a ditch, thought to be the remains of a medieval furrow.

Fen Drayton, Manor Farm House, High Street

TL 3378 6825 (CCC AFU Report 773)

S Hickling

An evaluation revealed a modern pit and land drain, and a possible medieval or earlier ditch. Beneath the plough soil was a layer of subsoil suggesting that the area was under arable agriculture in the post-medieval and possibly medieval periods.

Fordham, Bypass

TL 624 691

R Mortimer and A Hatton for AFU

Examination revealed remains spanning four thousand years from the Neolithic to Roman periods. The early prehistoric finds provide one of the largest groups excavated in recent times. Extensive areas of deep Early Neolithic soils contained many thousand well-preserved flint artefacts and fragments of pottery and there was clear evidence for initial land clearance. Other parts of the site produced evidence for hunting, as well as later Neolithic settlement. During the Bronze Age large-scale land division took the form of the first ditched and banked boundaries. Intensive, industrial-scale processing activity may have been linked to the processing of cattle along the wet fen-edge. A burnt flint mound was accompanied by a large well with a possible working hollow to one side: this hollow contained large quantities of worked flint and Beaker pottery. Other areas of the site were set aside for ritual activities with an alignment of pits, two burials and a small cremation cemetery. The small pits contained deliberately selected deposits of pottery, often from a single vessel. The largest of the pits was a shaft 3m deep. A crouched burial, broadly contemporary with the shaft, lay a few metres SW. Later activity included large Early Iron Age tree throws which were deliberately infilled with deposits of domestic waste, chiefly pottery. Activity continued throughout the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods. More burials were found, along with the remains of two Roman roads which converged from known villa sites at Exning and Snailwell. The roads, branching off of Street Way/Icknield Way, would almost certainly have continued north to Soham and Ely.

Fowlmere, Long Lane/ Rectory Lane

TL 4205 4598 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1565)

P Thompson, A Grassam, I Williamson and J Williams

Evaluation revealed well-preserved archaeological features, almost exclusively medieval in date. These comprise ditches, pits, postholes and a possible floor hollow. Relatively little pottery and a large quantity of animal bone were recorded.

Fowlmere, Long Lane/Rectory Lane

TL 4206 4599 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1646) (draft)

N Crank, L O'Brien and R Rennell

Six phases of activity dated from the 9th to the 19th century. In the Saxo-Norman period a large ditched enclosure was constructed, which went out of use

in the late 11th century. In the 13th-14th centuries a less substantial enclosure was constructed. Land use changed during the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Features from the 15th-18th centuries comprise quarry and rubbish pits, including a well/pit containing horse remains. A chalk structure and well of 19th century date were recorded.

Gamlingay, Church House

TL 2394 5242 (CCC AFU Report 759)

R Clarke

Evaluation revealed no features or finds, suggesting that medieval settlement did not extend to this part of the town.

Great & Little Eversden, Church Farm

TL 3743 5326 (Albion Archaeology Report 2004/33)

R Thorpe, J Pixley and J Wells

Evaluation revealed a concentration of early medieval pitting, with evidence of post-medieval dumping. Alluvial deposits indicate that the current western boundary could formerly have been a watercourse with marginal marshland.

Harlton, Harlton Church

TL 3870 5252

T Baggs

Archaeological monitoring revealed that the interior floor levels of the tower and nave were raised during the C19.

Haslingfield, Barrington Cement Quarry

TL 3981 5149 (CAU Report 610)

A Cooper

A second phase of evaluation revealed two undated ditches and two medieval/post-medieval field boundaries.

Hauxton, Primary School

TL 4412 5197 (CCC AFU Report 742)

T Fletcher

Evaluation revealed only a waterlogged deposit containing late 19th/early 20th century bottles.

Huntingdon, Ermine Street/Merritt Street

TL 2341 7228 (Albion Archaeology Report 2004/105)

M Edgeworth, G Edmondson and J Wells

The site lies in close proximity to Ermine Street Roman road. A gravel layer was found to be geological in origin. An undated ditch was identified in the SW corner of the site, likely to be part of a field boundary rather than associated with the Roman road.

Huntingdon, town centre

TL 2376 7172 (CCC AFU Report 724)

R Clarke

The earliest evidence comprises Bronze Age pottery redeposited in a medieval pit. A possible Roman feature was recorded close to Prince's Street. No Saxon remains were identified, although Saxo-Norman pottery was recorded in several trenches. The most significant evidence relates to the medieval period (mostly 13th-

14th centuries), comprising a range of features characteristic of urban settlement, including dense areas of pitting, cobbled surfaces, remains of timber buildings and a possible well. Evidence of urban contraction in the later medieval period was also evident, when this part of the town was reclaimed for agriculture. In the early post-medieval period cartographic evidence indicates that most of the development area lay within gardens to the rear of Walden House and Lawrence Court, confirmed by the presence of garden soils and features. The evaluation provided evidence of industries such as tanning and horning, antler working, possible cat skinning and cloth manufacture.

Huntingdon, Parkway, Hinchingsbrooke

TL 2224 7223 (CCC AFU Report 761) (draft)

T Fletcher

The southern area revealed a ditch and pit, dating to the Late Iron Age. In the NE area possible Bronze Age pits and a Late Iron Age roundhouse and ditch were located.

Huntingdon, Edward House, 4 Mill Common

TL 2379 7136 (Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 1268)

J Grant and B Wilkins

Evaluation revealed pits, gullies and a ditch, containing Roman tile and pottery of mid 1st - late 2nd century date. The remains might represent riverside occupation activity, predating the known 3rd century villa to the west.

Impington, Eastern entrance at Arbury Camp

TL 4466 6157 (CAU Report 0657)

C Evans and M Knight

Excavations further investigated the ditch terminals, bank and remains of the gateway. The excavation provided evidence for a western bay or set of gateway posts, and also revealed how the ditch had been dug in a segmented fashion as a series of interconnecting elongated hollows, presumably to provide upcast for the enclosing bank. Evidence was also revealed for the simple structure of the bank, which for the most part was only supported by a turf-stack.

Littleport, 7 Victoria Street

TL 5695 8682 (CCC AFU Report 745)

T Fletcher

Evaluation revealed a Roman ditch and residual finds, a series of intercutting medieval pits, and a post-medieval pit containing butchery waste. Eighteenth century makeup across the site was thought to be associated with construction on the street frontage.

Longstanton, village hinterland

TL 4025 6671 (CAU Report)

C Evans and D Mackay

In the Striplands Farm area field walking and evaluation investigated the Romano-British settlement complex identified from aerial photographs. A high density of features was recorded at the settlement site, dated to the later 2nd-4th centuries AD. The site was

found to have a Late Iron Age and Saxon component. In the SW part of the Striplands evaluation area three further sub sites were identified, evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation, the edge of an Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and Saxo-Norman occupation. The Hatton's Farm Romano-British settlement was further investigated, and found to incorporate two Iron Age compounds. A further Iron Age settlement was discovered and a possible ring ditch examined. Three further Iron Age compounds were investigated, together with evidence of Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval land use. A major Iron Age/Romano-British cropmark complex was further investigated and a series of Mid/Late Iron Age ditches was discovered. On Longstanton airfield, fieldwalking survey revealed no definite scatters. Magnetometer survey identified three definite sites which could not be investigated due to the potential for wartime ordnance.

Manea, 90a West Field Road

TL 4703 8903 (CCC AFU Unit Report 775)

T Fletcher

An evaluation revealed two parallel post-medieval ditches and modern ceramic field drains.

March, 9 Church Street

TL 4147 9531 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1550)

J Williams and I Williamson

Excavation revealed a number of features, many recent or undated. The dated features comprise a Late Iron Age pit and post-medieval post-holes and gravel quarry. Iron Age and Roman residual finds were recovered. Two ditches contained fragments of later Saxon/early medieval pottery, supporting the theory there was an early medieval settlement associated with St Wendreda's Church.

Melbourn, Cambridge Technology Centre

TL 3802 4377 (CAU Report 640)

J Wills

Evaluation revealed undated pits and postholes.

Melbourn, Carlton Rise

TL 3868 4408 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1570)

J Grant and J Williams

Evaluation revealed an undated posthole, a struck flint and a shallow pit containing struck flint.

Melbourn, Village College

TL 3829 4516 (CCC AFU Report 747)

T Fletcher

Trial trenching revealed pits, stakeholes and at least two phases of ditches. One ditch was Roman, all other features were undated or post-medieval.

Papworth Everard, Farm Lane and Stirling Way

TL 2916 6264 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1692) (draft)

D Eddisford, L O'Brien, A Peachey and J Williams

Evaluation revealed linear features, some containing Iron Age and Roman pottery, interpreted as part of a

field or enclosure system. Deep deposits of colluvium were recorded in the southern part.

Ramsey, 46-48 High Street

TL 2869 8505 (CCC AFU Report 713)

R Atkins

Evaluation demonstrated that the site had been on marginal land reclaimed during the medieval period. Features dated to the 13th and 14th century, and represent activity in the backyard of properties facing the High Street. An early post-medieval structure was built on top of the medieval levelling layer, and a cobbled surface is thought to be the external courtyard to this building. The structure had gone out of use by the 18th century, at which time the site was levelled with up to 1m of deposits.

Ramsey, 42 High Street

TL 2867 8507 (CCC AFU Report 732) (draft)

R Atkins

Excavation confirmed that the site was on marginal land that had been reclaimed during the medieval period. Levelling layers, containing domestic refuse, shell and building stone dated to the 12th and 13th centuries. A possible cobbled surface was identified, but no other medieval evidence. This part of the site was little used in the medieval period, and may still have been wet or gardens. A barn was present in the early 19th century, and reused building stone was found amongst its demolition rubble.

Soham, Ten Bell Lane

TL 5938 7363 (CCC AFU 726)

R Atkins

Evaluation revealed one late medieval pit, possibly dug to extract sand, and two undated parallel shallow ditches, possibly burgage plot boundaries.

Soham, Brook Dam Lane

TL 5947 7302 (CCC AFU Report 763)

S Cooper

Evaluation revealed a medieval pit, post medieval ditch and a Victorian rubbish pit.

Soham, Cloverfield Drive

TL 5870 7420

R Mortimer for AFU

Excavations showed that the site lay under pasture serviced by large field-wells of the Bronze Age, Romano-British and possibly Anglo-Saxon periods. The area was settled in the 12th century and a series of house plots were set out around the junction of two roads: Thorn Street – the road from Soham – and Thorn Street Lane, leading to Soham Mere. Ditches, quarry pits and wells survive from this early period, but no building remains. Remains of two late medieval houses were found associated with wells containing large pottery assemblages, well-preserved wooden objects and leather shoes.

Somersham, Somersham Park House

TL 3598 7756 (AFU Report 749)

T Baker for AFU

A possible medieval building platform and subsequent demolition layer were recorded. A later ha-ha and drain revealed reuse of bricks, possibly from the Bishop's lodgings that formerly occupied the site.

St Ives, No.1 The Waits

TL 3119 7148 (CCC AFU Report A251)

S Cooper

Evaluation revealed undated and modern postholes and modern and post-medieval layers associated with the garden of Burleigh House.

St Ives, Cow and Hare Passage

TL 3129 7136 (CCC AFU Report 782)

S Cooper

Evaluation identified archaeological deposits up to 1m in depth, including a possible cesspit. Ceramics dated from the late medieval/early post medieval period.

St Neots, New Street

TL 1830 6037 (Archaeological Solutions Report 1473)

NA Crank and A Grassam

No features were revealed, suggesting little disturbance prior to construction of 19-25 New Street in the 19th century.

Steeple Morden, 1 Cheyney Street

TL 2861 4254 (CCC AFU Report 719)

T Fletcher

Evaluation revealed a ditch terminus with late medieval sherd, a posthole and a large pond or quarry pit.

Sutton, The Brook

TL 4426 7915 (CCC AFU Report 725)

R Atkins

A Mid Iron Age and Roman settlement was found in the NW corner of the development area. A large watering hole contained large quantities of domestic refuse.

Sutton, 31 High Street

TL 4461 7881 (AFU Report 781)

T Fletcher for AFU

Saxo-Norman and early medieval activity was represented by pitting and ditches, while a building was dated by pottery to the 14th to 16th century.

Swaffham, Swaffham Prior Hall

TL 5672 6438 (AFU Report 757)

A Hatton for AFU

Two undated ditches were thought to lie either side of an enclosure ditch or the grubbed-out remains of a hedge rows.

Swaffham Bulbeck, Downing Court

TL 5551 6256 (AFU Report 752)

S Cooper for AFU

Roman pits had been cut into earlier field boundaries. The presence of building materials such as tegulae

and box flue tiles along with metalwork suggest that there may be a villa in the vicinity.

Thorney, Abbey Fields

TF 2800 0400

S Macaulay for AFU

Investigation including desk-based, aerial photographic, geophysical and earthwork surveys revealed a probable medieval moated site, as well as the possible outer precinct boundary of Thorney Abbey. Iron Age and Roman field systems may lie beneath the known medieval earthwork remains.

Thorney, Briggs Farm

TF 2500 0050

S Cooper for AFU

This site revealed a Bronze Age barrow, a well, a possible wooden trackway and field boundaries.

The Stukeleys, Parkway, Hinchingsbrooke

TL 2223 7226 (CCC AFU Report 709)

T Fletcher and M Hinman

Evaluation revealed a small and heavily truncated Bronze Age pit and small Iron Age pit.

Waterbeach, The Farmland Museum, Denny Abbey

TL 4918 6846 (CCC AFU Report 766)

D Payne

Monitoring recorded remains of a late medieval or early post-medieval midden next to the main barn.

West Wratting, Scarlett's Farm

TL 6050 5156 (CCC AFU Report 744)

R Mortimer

Evaluation revealed a narrow, and possibly early, ditch parallel to the moat. A watching brief on the site of the former farmhouse identified a possible entrance way, an earlier bank and ditch (possibly part of a pre-moat enclosure). Cartographic and excavation evidence show that the southern arm of the moat was infilled in stages between the 17th and early 20th centuries.

Whittlesey, Manor View

TL 2697 9692 (CCC AFU Report 718)

T Fletcher

Evaluation revealed evidence of intensive activity dating to the Late Saxon and medieval periods, comprising several walls, pits, postholes and features. Small quantities of Roman pottery were recovered. The investigation established that the church burial ground boundaries had altered very little, with no evidence of burials in the evaluation trenches.

Whittlesey, Glass Moor, Pondersbridge

TL 2891 9161 (Archaeological Project Services Report 57/04)

J Snee

Evaluation revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits, dominated by a probable roddon and a buried palaeochannel. An undated stabilised soil possibly represented a period of stability in the post-Roman period. A post-medieval drainage ditch was recorded.

Whittlesey, Hallcroft Road

TL 2650 9730 (CCC AFU Report 735)

S Cooper

Evaluation revealed features of post-medieval date, including a timber structure, animal burial and boundary ditches, interspersed with flooding episodes.

Whittlesford, Swan's Corner

TL 4770 4850 (Cambridge Archaeology Field Group Report)

Test pits revealed brickworks of 20th century date. Modern, medieval and Roman finds were recovered, and a fragment of a hand grenade.

Wisbech St Mary, Hollycroft Farm, Murrow

TF 3816 0725 (CCC AFU Report 731) (draft)

T Fletcher

Evaluation identified two phases of substantial medieval boundary ditches and possible ponds, with modern postholes.

Wisbech, 14 Church Terrace

TF 4637 0951 (AFU Report 770)

A Hatton for AFU

Investigation demonstrated that the site was marginal to the main concentration of occupation located to the north and NE. Absence of occupational evidence may reflect continuing risk of flooding. Sandy silt layers representing flooding episodes were the result of the Ouse bursting its banks. Their deposition may also have resulted in the river changing its course. There was some evidence of human activity SW of the river in the form of midden deposits and occupation layers dating to the 13th-15th centuries. Possible structural evidence was found west of the river channels.

Wisbech, New Inn Yard

TF 4613 0975 (AFU Report 767)

C Jacklin & R Mortimer for AFU

Examination of New Inn Yard in the centre of town revealed archaeology from the 16th to 19th century. Of particular interest was a large 'industrial' 17th-century pit lined with horn and containing domestic refuse including small clay pipe bowls.

Witcham, 30 Silver Street

TL 4608 7998 (Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report 1714) (draft)

K Doyle, D Eddisford and J Williams

Remains recorded date mostly to the medieval and early post-medieval periods, and comprised ditches, pits and a gully. Pottery was mostly locally produced Ely ware.

Wooditton, School Road

TL 6746 5987 (AFU Report 760)

G Bailey for AFU

Work revealed two drainage ditches that may have been associated with the Icknield Way.



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