Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XCI
for 2002
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Volume XCI
for 2002

Editor Alison Taylor

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Editorial

After two themed volumes these Proceedings return to the usual PCAS format of mixed papers, covering excavations, local history, landscape archaeology, architecture and historical geography. Indeed, in the finest antiquarian tradition many of the papers involve more than one of these disciplines. There should therefore be something to interest all members in this miscellany.

Two departures from recent practice are the inclusion of Conference synopses and an abbreviated Conduit. The synopses are by popular request, rising from a realisation that many members would be grateful to have a lasting reminder of these important papers. We are grateful to the authors who supplied copy so conscientiously after the event (naturally we had not thought of this in advance), and to Derek Booth who collected them all together. Conduit had to be an even more last-minute construct, when it became clear that the County Council could no longer keep up with the necessary production time-scale. This year's approach is a bit of an experiment, and it will be useful to know what reaction we have both from members and from affiliated societies.

Alison Taylor

President's Address

Two years as President is too short a time to see through any substantial programme of reform for CAS. When I was elected there were a number of initiatives I wanted to start in the hope they would mature in another President's time. To this end Derek Booth as Secretary and I put out a questionnaire in the year 2000 to profile our membership and to canvass opinion on possible changes.

It has been a central part of my Presidency to re-imibe the Society and its membership with confidence in its right to express opinion on heritage issues. It is essential that there remains a well-informed independent Society to safeguard archaeological and related services at a time when other pressures and agenda take precedence within local and central governmental organisations which we perhaps naively assume will be acting in our best interests in protecting the past. It is particularly regrettable that CAS has been excluded from representation within long-established fora to discuss and scrutinise public heritage services within Cambridgeshire at this time.

Another issue I hoped we could address was to reverse the decline of amateur archaeology, perhaps by re-establishing the Society's post of Director of Fieldwork, and to encourage research-led investigation in the County once more. This latter still awaits the right person and opportunity, but I am pleased there are encouraging signs in the way local groups have attracted grants which will give them solid research foci and draw in new members. Notable amongst these are Thriplow Society, Fulbourn Village History Society, Haverhill and District Archaeological Group and Cambridge Archaeology Field Group.

We asked members if it would be beneficial for CAS to develop other venues for meetings, and would there be interest in workshops on current research topics. We have developed the workshop idea with this year's conference dedicated to the archaeology, architecture and history of Ely, a town that has had considerable investigation in the past ten years, with some startling new discoveries but little co-ordination or academic discussion. Synopses of the talks are published within this volume. From October we shall be holding our monthly meetings in more comfortable and more accessible surroundings, in the newly built Divinity Faculty at the Sidgewick Site.

Other positive steps are that, after two years I can report that the Web page is now complete and will shortly appear at www.Cambridge-Antiquarian-Society.org.uk, and that the Society has taken back full ownership of Conduit which, over the past ten years, had been produced jointly with Cambridgeshire County Council.

In summary there has been good progress over the past two years and the Society will continue to build upon its strengths as the paramount amenity society guarding Cambridgeshire's heritage. Government policies at central and local level are capricious and we cannot afford to put faith in them without constant scrutiny and challenge. With the advent of regional government and root and branch reform of the planning system, a Cambridgeshire focus for our heritage provided by CAS will be ever more imperative. The Society is therefore essential and I thank you all for continuing to support and contribute to it. I am pleased to leave it in the capable hands of your secretary Liz Allan, and new President, Tony Kirby.

Tim Malim
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
APS Aerial Photographic Services
ASC Archaeological Services and Consultancy
BUFAU Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
CAFG Cambridge Archaeological Field Group
CAO Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office
CAU Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CGMS CGMS Consulting
CUAA Cambridge University Archaeology & Anthropology
GSB GSB Prospection
HAT Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
HDAG Haverhill and District Archaeological Group
HN The Heritage Network
JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services
NA Network Archaeology
NAU Norfolk Archaeology Unit
NHA Northamptonshire Archaeology
OAT Oxford ArchaeoTechnics
PCAC Peterborough Cathedral Archaeological Consultant
PD Philip Dixon
RSPB Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SR Samuel Rose
US University of Sheffield Department of Archaeology & Prehistory
WA Wessex Archaeology

Alconbury, Alconbury Airfield Stage 2
TL 2100 7700 (AFU Report A182)
S Macaulay and R Casa Hatton
Evaluation trenching revealed ditches and postholes. Late Iron Age ditches representing a large possible enclosure, a small subrectangular enclosure, and a possible co-axial field system were discovered. A linear ditch may relate to a late Iron Age or early Roman period enclosure.

Bottisham, Bell Road
TL 5401 6040 (HN Report 124)
H Ashworth and S Bray
Shallow linear features were recorded during evaluation. No dating evidence was recovered.

Bourn, Cambourne New Settlement, South Caxton Bypass
TL 306 575 (WA Report 45976.09)
WA (no named author)
Fragmentary remains of a possible Roman road were found, probably part of Ermine Street, at the junction of the proposed bypass and the A1198.

Bourn, Cambourne New Settlement, Jeavons Lane, land adjacent to
TL 324 598, 324 597, 318 593 (WA Report 45976.08)
WA (no named author)
Evaluation produced evidence on either side of Monkfield Drive for late prehistoric and Romano-British activity. Further investigation revealed late prehistoric boundaries and waterholes, D-shaped enclosures overlain by a rectilinear pattern, and Roman pits and graves.

Bury, Holy Cross Church Hall
TL 2875 8375 (HAT Report 920)
D Hounsell
Evaluation revealed ditches and pits that possibly date between the early medieval and post-medieval periods. There was no evidence for burials despite the proximity of the current churchyard.

Caldecote, Highfields
TL 3529 5858 (AFU Report 200)
S Kenney
Evaluation showed that medieval furrows continued into the area, and revealed a possible Iron Age roundhouse as well as an Iron Age/early Roman system of parallel ditches.
Cambridge, Apollo Way (land off), Kings Hedges Church Centre
TL 4534 6147 (HAT Report 879)
RV Gardner and A Pearson
Evaluation revealed Romano-British ditches, possibly related to occupation or agricultural activity alongside Akeman Street Roman road. Most of the dated material found is from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Cambridge, Castle Street 68, land adjoining
TL 4444 5930 (HAT Report 904)
NA Crank and J Murray
Roman quarry pits and a ditch were found during evaluation. Except for a possible part of the medieval castle ditch, the majority of the features found date to the 19th to 20th centuries.

Cambridge, Chesterton High Street, Former Yorkshire Grey Public House
TL 466 601 (CAU Reports 434 & 457)
D Mackay
Evaluation revealed undated features, early and later medieval features, and the remains of a post-medieval cellar or foundation. A possible Bronze Age pit and ditch were also found. Further investigation found activity dating from the prehistoric period through to the modern public house, including 11th to 13th century property boundaries, land divisions, pits and remains from the establishment of the street front.

Cambridge, Chesterton High Street/Union Lane Phase 2, Wheatsheaf Public House
TL 4628 5991 (CAU Report 441)
N Armour
Excavations uncovered evidence of late medieval gravel extraction along with Saxon land divisions and 11th to 12th century property boundaries.

Cambridge, Hauxton Road, Plant Breeding International
TL 4425 5427 (AFU Report 190)
M Hinman
An investigation found Neolithic pits, a possible roundhouse, postholes and enclosure ditches, along with undated pits and ditches. The evidence recovered suggests settlement from the late Bronze Age through the Iron Age.

Cambridge, High Cross, West Cambridge Site
TL 43119 59060 (CAU Report 422)
P Whittaker
An early Romano-British settlement area and a middle to later Iron Age site were revealed in the course of evaluation. Residual prehistoric material was also found, suggesting limited Bronze Age activity in the area.

Cambridge, Hills Road, Old Cattle Market
TL 46156 56814 (CAU Report 437)
D Mackay and A Dickens
Evaluation trenching revealed undated features, some possibly related to gravel extraction.

Cambridge, Huntingdon Road, Fitzwilliam College
TL 4392 5945 (NAU Report 573)
D Adams and K Penn
A large feature, potentially a quarry with possible later use as an ornamental lake appears to date from post-medieval times, as does most artefactual evidence, except for a small quantity of residual medieval pottery.

Cambridge, Long Road, Downing College Sports Field
TL 4625 5535 (CAU Report 452; APS Report 2001/08; OAT Report 2410801/DCC/CAU)
N Armour for CAU; C Bacilieri and R Palmer for APS; AE Johnson for OAT
Evaluation confirmed aerial photographic and geophysical data, revealing late Iron Age to early Romano-British occupation enclosures and features.

Cambridge, Madingley Road, West Cambridge 3, Marconi Access Route and Future Nanotech Fabrication Building
TL 4312 5906 (CAU Reports 440 and 453)
G Lucas & N Armour
Assessment and excavation found that the Romano-British remains of adjacent sites did not continue into this area. An Iron Age ditch and pit were discovered, and it was found that medieval ridge and furrow occurring across the site had been infilled in the post-medieval period.

Cambridge, Magdalene College, Chesterton Road Development Site
TL 44721 59228 (CAU Report 416)
R Regan
An assessment revealed 14th/15th century quarry pits, evidence of possible historic quarrying or landscaping, and residual Roman material.

Cambridge, Market Square, Electricity Service Trench
TL 4488 5848 (CAU Report 458)
M Alexander
Deposits appear to date to the 18th century, possibly related to town house cellars and demolition.

Cambridge, Neptune Close Service Run
TL 4536 6146 (Report forthcoming)
J Parsons and A Thomas for CAO
Investigation revealed a Roman ditch, confirming aerial photographic evidence of possible settlement.

Cambridge, Newmarket Road, Former Allotment Site
TL 4847 5931 (AFU Report 198/2)
R Casa Hatton
Evaluation trenching revealed Roman domestic settlement features, a chalk quarry pit, and evidence of nearby industrial activities, along with undated features. A field boundary or droveway had late Saxon pottery in its ditch fills.

Cambridge, St Bene'ts Church
TL 4485 5828 (AFU Report A189)
SN Kemp
Recording during floor removal in the south aisle revealed mortared floors dating before Victorian renovations, but probably post-14th century. A robber trench defining the former southern wall to the south aisle is probably Victorian, apparently representing the previous southern extent of the church.

Cambridge, St Peters Street 18 and 18a
TL 44492 59090 (CAU Report 466)
A Dickens
Roman pits and gullies or ditches were found, overlain by early medieval features, including large pits and/or a well.

Cambridge, Union Lane, Former Chesterton Hospital
TL 46055 59931 (CAU Report 454)
D Mackay
Evaluation uncovered undated features, as well as late medieval or post-medieval boundary ditches.

Cambridge, Union Lane, Former Chesterton Hospital Site 2
TL 46055 59931 (CAU Report 438)
N Armour
Occupation remains dating to the 13th to 14th centuries AD were uncovered along the alignment of Union Lane.

Cambridge, Union Lane, Former Chesterton Hospital Site 3
TL 459 598 (CAU Report 460)
C Hatherley
Post-medieval quarry pits and garden features were found by trenching.

Diddington, Little Paxton Quarry, Field 7 (West)
TL 2005 6615 (BUFAU Report 219.20)
R Burrows and A Jones
Field walking results suggested a low level of use of the landscape during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. A rectilinear enclosure and possibly contemporary field system produced early Roman and some Iron Age pottery.

Duxford, Hinxton Road, Former Techne Site
TL 4810 4585 (AFU Report 197)
J Abrams
Evaluation found a Bronze Age ditch, late prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon pits and postholes, a possible roundhouse, and an inhumation cemetery that may date to the Saxon period.

Earith, Colne Fen Site VIII, Camp Ground
TL 3775 8825 (CAU Report 450)
R Regan
Evaluation of an area of cropmarks revealed interlinked rectangular enclosures and droveways, with the core of the complex surrounded by a double ditch. The sites span the mid-2nd to 4th centuries AD, with a decline in the 5th century.

Earith, Colne Fen Site VII, The Holme
TL 765 385 (CAU Report 436)
R Regan
Trial trenching revealed a major ditched enclosure with smaller paddock systems radiating from it. There was a series of large pits, as well as a burnt stone pit and an urned cremation. Most pottery was post-Deverel Rimbury (late Bronze Age).

Elsworth, Fardell's Lane, land at
TL 3164 6381 (HAT Reports 735 and 828)
A Seddon, A Pearson and J Murray
Evaluation revealed ditches dating to the medieval period. A single late Bronze Age/early Iron Age post-hole was identified. Residual struck flint was found in many medieval deposits. Further investigation uncovered early medieval field boundaries. Residual middle Saxon and prehistoric artefacts were recovered.

Ely, Old Choir School Yard
TL 5416 8031 (PD Report - no number given)
E Willett and M Gadsby
A 19th century brick drainage channel was found during evaluation, along with a floor level of bricks and residual artefacts and bones.

Ely, West Fen Road, Cornwell Field
TL 526 807 (CAU Report 413)
R Regan
Excavations revealed several phases of activity from the 1st century BC through the 6th century AD and later. Most material found was late Saxon/medieval, and suggests shifting settlement in the area. A post-excavation assessment has been produced, describing remains dating from the Iron Age to post-medieval periods.

Elsworth, Fardell's Lane, land at
TL 526 807 (CAU Report 413)
R Regan
Excavations revealed several phases of activity from the 1st century BC through the 6th century AD and later. Most material found was late Saxon/medieval, and suggests shifting settlement in the area. A post-excavation assessment has been produced, describing remains dating from the Iron Age to post-medieval periods.

Fordham, Fordham to Burwell road, land south of
TL 619 696 - TL 621 696 (CAFG Report)
CAFG (no named author)
Fieldwalking east of the railway recorded a small scatter of struck and burnt flint, suggesting Neolithic and/or Bronze Age activity. Brick and post-medieval pottery were also recorded.

Fordham, Fordham Bypass
TL 56200 269050/TL 561850 270400/TL 561800 270200/ TL562100 269700 (AFU Report A165)
A Connor
Scatters of burnt and struck flint were found through fieldwalking, and possible prehistoric pottery was also collected.

Fordham, Hillside Meadow 12, land adjacent to
Evaluation revealed remains of probable Saxon date, consisting of a boundary ditch, postholes and gullies. This was followed by a levelling phase with agricultural use, cut into by a more recent ditch and pit.

Fordham, Mill Lane 69  
TL 6311 7047 (AFU Report B83)  
A Hatton  
Evaluation revealed two ditches and the lowest course of a clunch wall. Medieval pottery in one ditch fill may relate to a nearby settlement.

Fordham, Moor Farm  
TL 630 723 (AFU Report 196)  
J Abrams  
Monitoring for assessment the impact of arable farming on the site revealed prehistoric ditches, probably Bronze Age in date. Archaeological remains were seen to be damaged by arable farming practices on this site.

Fulbourn, Fulbourn Manor Estate  
TL 520 560-TL 542 559 (AFU Report 193)  
T Malim  
An archaeological survey concluded during 2001 identified several new sites and findspots, dating from the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. Evidence was found for a long-term settlement focus near Shardelowes Well, and the junction between the Street Way prehistoric and Roman road and the northerm end of the Fleam Dyke was recorded. In this area a possible Roman villa was found, along with evidence of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon activity. The focus of settlement appears to have shifted further west during medieval times. Three moated sites identified have been related to the sites of Colvilles, Shardelowes and Dunmowes Manors. The concentration of these moats along with a mill and earthworks suggests this might represent a shifted medieval village. An ornate timber-frame gable end was recorded in the Old Manor, and it appears the Park was created in the late 16th to mid-18th centuries.

Godmanchester, London Road 20-28, land to rear of TL 2473 7013 (AFU Report No. 201)  
J Abrams  
Evaluation trenching identified two Roman rubbish pits with fills that included fish scales and bones, cereals and pottery. A number of post-medieval quarry pits were also found.

Grantchester, Barton Road, Queens’ College Sports Ground, land adjacent to TL 4250 5700 (CAU Report 470)  
D Mackay  
An area of small-scale early and late Iron Age settlement, and the remains of probable late Iron Age and Roman field systems, were discovered through evaluation trenching.

Harston, All Saints Church

Hilton, Scotts Close  
TL 2900 6635 (HAT Report 980)  
L O’Brien and NA Crank  
An evaluation recorded ditches, postholes and a spread of burnt material. Most features dated to the late Roman period, but a number contained late Saxon/early medieval pottery.

Huntingdon, Hartford, Church Lane, All Saints Church  
TL 223 722 (HAT Report 973)  
L Prosser and P Boyer  
An evaluation found several burials below the existing churchyard, and a brick vault probably dating to the 19th century.

Huntingdon, Hinchingbrooke, Cromwell Park Primary School  
TL 2250 7220 (CAU Report 472)  
N Armour  
Trenching uncovered medieval ridge and furrow field divisions, three undated ditches, and post-medieval landscaping.

Ickleton, Back Lane, Priory Farm  
TL 4911 4353 (HAT Report 807)  
L Prosser and J Murray  
A single pit with significant amounts of Neolithic worked flint and pottery was found, along with an undated feature.

Isleham, Hall Barn Road, land between 47 and 59 TL 6392 7384 (AFU Report B84)  
S Kenney  
Evaluation revealed a single pit of prehistoric date.

Landbeach, Car Dyke Farm  
TL 477 662 (AFU Report 196)  
J Abrams  
Monitoring for assessment of arable farming impact revealed remains of the agger of the Akeman Street Roman road and an associated ditch with 4th century Roman pottery. Reversion to grassland was found to
have protected the site, although a lowering of the water table was also reported.

**Landbeach, Limes Farm**  
TL 482 645 (AFU Report 196)  
J Abrams  
Monitoring for assessment of arable farming impact revealed one Iron Age pit. It appears that continuing arable cultivation at the site has not significantly damaged archaeological remains.

**Leverington, Ringer's Lane, Fen Croft**  
TF 4429 3108 (AFU Report B85)  
A Hatton  
An evaluation revealed three undated ditches.

**Little Shelford, Hauxton Road 63**  
TL 4469 5166 (HAT Report 979)  
S Ralph and J Murray  
Evaluation recorded a number of features relating to 19th century railway development and 20th century horticulture. Two undated ditches were also discovered.

**Littleport, Camel Road 17**  
TL 5663 8724 (AFU Report A183)  
S Kenney  
An evaluation revealed a large channel with Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries in its fills. It is uncertain whether the channel is a stream or a canal, but it may be related to Roman activity found just to the south.

**Littleport, the Hythe**  
TL 5700 8695 (HAT Report 881)  
J Last and N Crank  
Trenching recovered 4th century Roman materials and a levelling deposit containing 2nd century pottery. Evidence for Roman salt making was also found, along with a small amount of medieval pottery.

**March, Elwyn Road, land off**  
TL 4190 9666 (AFU Report A187)  
R Casa Hatton  
Evaluation revealed late medieval/post-medieval ditches and a possible Iron Age pit. The ditches may represent drains or property boundaries. 19th century landscaping was recorded.

**March, Northern Office**  
TL 4151 9770 (AFU Report A179)  
R Casa Hatton and S Macaulay  
Trenching found 19th and 20th century remains, along with undated, possibly prehistoric, features including parallel ditches and ditched enclosures.

**March, West End, land rear of the White Horse**  
**Public House**  
TL 4125 9690 (HAT Report 970)  
R Gardner and L Prosser  
Evaluation recorded the post-medieval remains of a small ditch, a brick culvert and field drains. There was also a pit with a sherd from a Bellarmine jug in its backfill.

**Mepal, Block Fen ‘B’ (Pearson Land)**  
TL 433 834 (BUFAU Report 851)  
L Jones  
Trial trenching revealed that the site was close to the fen edge of an island in the Bronze Age, and possible field boundary ditches not seen in geophysical or aerial photographic data were uncovered. These may represent the continuation of a system seen at Block Fen ‘A’ and a previously investigated part of Block Fen ‘B’. Ditches and groups of postholes were found with late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery, along with a residual Mesolithic artefact. Post-medieval drainage or boundary features were also recorded.

**Milton, All Saints Church**  
TL 4802 6288 (HAT Report 899)  
L Prosser and C Hattersley  
A watching brief during floor level reduction in the nave and aisles recorded 18th and 19th century burial remains, ledger stones, vaults and evidence of earlier renovation.

**Over, Over Barrow 1.20 Training Excavation**  
TL 3720 7190 (CUAA summary report)  
C French  
Excavation at the barrow revealed a charcoal spread, cremation deposits and two postholes. Magnetic susceptibility survey found three areas of possible in situ burning on the old ground surface. The sequence uncovered to date is that of a primary cremation pit under a small turf and gravel mound, and then later burials covered by a large round barrow with a ring-ditch, with later revetment construction. Secondary cremation burials were found in the large mound and the berm. Later remains include a line of elongated possible gravel quarrying pits or a ditch, and a wooden fence-line.

**Pidley, Warboys Road, Church End Farm, site adjacent to**  
TL 3270 7819 (AFU Report B91)  
R Casa Hatton  
Evaluation identified a cobbled surface of possible late medieval/early post-medieval date, possibly part of a trackway.

**St Ives, Oliver Road**  
TL 3150 7125 (NHA Report - no number given)  
J Prentice  
Trenching revealed a complex of pitting dating from the medieval period to the 19th century.

**St Neots, Eaton Socon, Bell Lane, Priors Gate**  
TL 168 581 (WA Report 49013)  
WA (no named author)  
Excavation found Romano-British settlement remains, including ring gullies, pits, enclosures and land divisions. A square building was also recorded, along with a large rectangular enclosure with evidence of
quarrying, linear features and a large well/pit. Later ridge and furrow remains were also recognised.

**St Neots, Eynesbury, Barford Road, Tesco Extension**
TL 1824 5832 (WA Report 49271.01)
T Gent
Excavation recorded two postholes of possible Iron Age date plus a number of natural features, including possible Neolithic tree-throw.

**St Neots, Market Square 30, land to rear of**
TL 1823 6020 (HAT Report 928)
RV Gardner
Evaluation revealed post-medieval remains, including a free standing jetty and a set of steps, a large well and ground-raising deposits along the Hen Brook.

**St Neots, South Street 15/17**
TL 1832 6017 (BUFAU Report 838)
H Martin
Remains of 13th to 14th century buildings were revealed adjacent to the street frontage through evaluation. Medieval floors overlying earlier levelling deposits were also found. Later brick structures were seen to have superseded the medieval stone buildings.

**Sawston, Borough Hill hillfort**
TL 4718 4947 (CAU Report 450)
R Mortimer for CAU
Test pitting shows that Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits survive beneath the hillfort banks. Iron Age activity was recorded across the site, and features of Romano-British and later dates were also discovered.

**Sawston, Borough Hill, Spicers Estate**
TL 4712 4984 (JSAC Report 685/01/07)
J Samuels
Evaluation trenching revealed undated ditches, a palaeoenvironmentally-rich infilled river channel, a series of enclosures and a medieval ditch system.

**Soham, Fordham Road 49 & 49a**
TL 6006 7246 (HAT Report 854)
J Murray and D Hounsell
Trial trenching uncovered mostly 2nd century remains including enclosure ditches, gullies and pits.

**Soham, Fordham Road Allotments**
TL 6025 7250 (AFU Report A188)
A Connor
Evaluation revealed ditched enclosures, pits and traces of a structure of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. Extensive Roman activity included additional ditched enclosures, a metalled surface and pits.

**Steeple Morden, Steeple Morden Primary School**
TL 2856 4255 (AFU Report A185)
S Kenney
Two undated ditches were found during evaluation trenching, one of which was overlain by a post-medieval deposit. This ditch was associated with a posthole and two parallel gullies.

**Stilton, Oak Road 19-21, land to rear of**
TL 1647 8931 (HAT Report 851)
A Pearson and J Murray
A ditch and small pit of high medieval date were recorded along with post-medieval features, including a limestone wall foundation.

**The Stukeleys, Alconbury Airfield Stage 2**
See entry under ‘Alconbury’.

**Sutton, High Street and Painters Lane, land off**
TL 4385 7870 (AFU Report B89)
A Hatton
Evaluation revealed evidence for post-medieval quarrying. No residual earlier material was discovered.

**Sutton, Red Lion Lane**
TL 4438 7865 (AFU Report 206)
A Hatton
Features dating from early medieval to post-medieval times were found, including postholes, ditches, foundation trenches, rubbish pits, a platform, a well and a possible kiln. Most activity appears to have taken place between AD 1150-1350, with a decline in use of the site after the latter date.

**Swaffham Prior, Gallows Hill**
TL 3618 6938 (AFU Report A193)
S Cooper and S Kenney
An evaluation revealed undated and post-medieval pits, a Victorian wall, a bank associated with priory earthworks, and two ditches. One of these produced a medieval architectural fragment, and the other suggests the continuation of a previously known enclosure.

**Swavesey, Priory House**
TL 3618 6938 (AFU Report A193)
S Cooper and S Kenney
An evaluation revealed undated and post-medieval pits, a Victorian wall, a bank associated with priory earthworks, and two ditches. One of these produced a medieval architectural fragment, and the other suggests the continuation of a previously known enclosure.

**Swavesey, Taylor’s Lane 24**
TL 3592 6893 (CAU Report 415)
P Whittaker
Evidence was found of medieval settlement, from pre-12th century through to the 13th/14th centuries, reflecting the expansion of Swavesey during this period. Prehistoric activity was suggested by finds of a few worked flints.

**Thriplow, Heathfield, near Duxford Airfield**
TL 454 460 (HAT Report 875)
J Last
Archaeological investigation recorded a flint scatter site which included Mesolithic flaked axes, as well as Neolithic pottery and a few prehistoric features.

**Waterbeach, Denny Industrial Centre, Parkersteel Site**
TL 4075 7010 (AFU Report A167 'errata report')
No named author.
A watching brief recorded a possible edge of the Car Dyke canal, supporting earlier suggestions that the canal follows the route of the A10 and Beech Ditch. An undated possible pit was also found.

**Whittlesey, Bradley Fen**
TL 237 976 (Report forthcoming)
M Knight for CAU
Continuing investigations revealed watering holes, burnt mounds, field system boundaries, roundhouses and four-poster structures, as well as showing metalwork distributions in an area at the old fen edge. Later Neolithic metallised surfaces with flint scatters and animal remains were exposed; these appear to relate to the large watering holes found. Burnt mounds were found to overlie these surfaces, and to cover clusters of pits, wells, postholes, 'trenchs' and hollows filled with burnt stone. Finds from these features included wooden artefacts, such as log ladders, inverted tree stumps and an ard share. Other interesting finds include a pit with a large cache of butchered cattle bones and a human skull fragment, and a deep well with remains of a wooden lining (including a piece of a log boat). Single 'pristine' spears were found between the burnt mounds, and a hoard of twenty damaged weapons, dated to c. 1200 BC, was found on a small but significant mound of surviving buried soil surrounded by metalling. The three burnt mounds were partitioned by boundaries, and separated from the settlement area upslope by a large boundary ditch. The field system appears to have been established before this late Bronze Age-early Iron Age settlement was constructed. Some features also contained middle Iron Age pottery. Fragmentary and complete human skeletons were found, including the remains of one person thrown face down in a partially infilled well.

**Whittlesey, Stonald Road, land off**
TL 2655 9766 (AFU Report B93)
R Casa-Hatton
Evaluation recorded an undated posthole, some post-medieval furrows and remains dating to the Victorian era.

**Willingham, Rampton Road, land off, Phase 2**
TL 4075 7010 (HAT Report 831)
D Hounsell and J Murray
Cut features comprising pits and ditches of post-medieval date were found during an evaluation. Residual Iron Age and Roman pottery was also discovered.

**Wimblington, Stonea Camp**
TL 448 930 (AFU Report 196)
J Abrams
Monitoring for assessment of arable farming impact revealed that the site has been protected through reversion to grass.

**Woodhurst, Church Street, Huardine’s Farm**
TL 3151 7601 & TL 3153 7607 (AFU Report A184; BUFAU Report 812)
S Kenney for AFU; J Williams for BUFAU
Evaluation revealed pits, ditches and gullies from a variety of periods spanning the Iron Age to post-medieval ages, including a possible Roman inhumation and a gully that could represent an Iron Age roundhouse. Further excavation revealed Roman, early to middle Saxon, medieval and late medieval/post-medieval features. Roman settlement (2nd to 4th century) was characterised by two enclosures, ditches, gullies, pits and three inhumations. It is thought that the inhumations were disturbed in medieval times and were later reburied. The Saxon remains were a series of possible quarry pits. Medieval remains comprised of a series of intercutting pits, three of which contained human and animal bone.

The following investigations also contributed to our understanding of the historic landscape:

**Cambridge, Browns Recreation Ground**
TL 4640 6075 (Report forthcoming)
A Thomas for CAO

**Cambridge, Godesdone Road 22**
TL 4644 5900 (ASC Report ASC/CGR01/3)
D Fell

**Cambridge, Homerton Street**
TL 460 567 (CAU Report 448)
D Mackay

**Cambridge, Howes Close**
TL 4315 6055 (AFU Report B81)
R Casa Hatton

**Cambridge, Huntington Road 64-66, land to the rear of**
TL 4411 5962 (ASC Report ASC/M/CHR01/2)
J Hunn and N King

**Caxton, Cambourne New Settlement, Greater Cambourne Church and High Street**
TL 3230 5950 (WA Report 45976.05)
WA (no named author)

**Chatteris, St Martin’s Road**
TL 3978 8600 (JSAC Report 660/00/003 & GSB Report 2000/57)
JSAC and GSB (no named authors)

**Chatteris, St Martin’s Road 15, land northwest of**
TL 3964 8605 (HAT Report 808)
L Prosser and P Boyer for HAT
Desk Top Assessments were carried out on the following sites:

Bottisham, Bell Road
Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2001

TL 486 447 (NA Report – no number given)
NA (no named author)

Isleham, Hall Barn Road, land between 47 and 59
TL 6395 7385 (AFU Report A178)
R Casa Hatton

Kimbolton, Thrapston Road
TL 09855 67987 (HAT Report 959)
CDGibson

Leverington, Ringer’s Lane, Fen Croft
TL 4429 1100 (AFU Report A181)
S Cooper

Little Paxton, the Island Site
See entry under ‘St Neots’

 Manea, Williams Way 64, land adjacent to
TL 4760 8943 (HAT Report 1018)
L O’Brien, N Crank and M Sutherland

March, Elm Road, land to the south of Dagless Way
TL 4186 9833 (Report No. 927)
J Last and J Murray for HAT

Papworth Everard, Papworth Everard Bypass
TL 290 620 -278 627 and TL 278 627 - 282 637 (AFU Report A195)
R Casa Hatton

Ramsey, New Road, land at
TL 2880 8510 (HAT Report 864)
J Last

St Ives, Oliver Street
TL 315 715 (SR Report – no number given)
M Dawson

St Neots, The Island Site
TL 18509 61735 (NHA Report – no number given)
T Hallam

Snailwell, The Old Cattle Yard
TL 6425 6768 (HAT Report 873)
J Last

Soham, Fordham Road 49 & 49a
TL 6006 7246 (HAT Report 854)
J Murray and D Hounsell

Soham, Fordham Road, Former Allotments
TL 6025 7250 (AFU Report A180)
R Casa-Hatton

Water Newton, Mill Lane
TL 1095 9725 (LAS Report 492)
A Tann

Whittlesey, Showfields site
TL 276 980 (CAU Report 414)
A Hall

Woodhurst, Church Street, Harradine’s Farm
TL 3151 7601 (AFU Report A177)
D Walls

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Abbreviations

THE CONDUIT: local history and archaeology organisations and events