
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XCII
for 2003



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Summaries of papers presented at the Spring Conference

9 March 2001, Lady Mitchell Hall, Cambridge: *Ely – archaeology, architecture, and historical perspectives*

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

**Proceedings of the
Cambridge Antiquarian Society**

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

**Volume XCII
for 2003**

Editor Alison Taylor

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Editorial

These Proceedings have a more strongly archaeological bias than normal, though still reflecting only a minute portion of archaeological discoveries in Cambridgeshire, as the 'Fieldwork' section makes clear. This bias does mean we can afford a very substantial volume, because the reports attract grant-aid, but rest assured that there is no intention to ignore local history and architecture in the future. 'Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2002' was in itself rather problematic this year, as the County Council decided they could neither grant-aid it as in previous years nor supply data in a publishable format. With help from the excavating units and a County Council list we think we have constructed a reasonable record, but are aware there could be gaps.

Including *Conduit* as part of the *Proceedings* was well received last year, and was far cheaper than separate publications, so we have continued with this format, which was only possible thanks to considerable work by Sue Oosthuizen and Vicky Faupel. This catalogue of future events, accounts of our Annual Conference plus the huge amount of work in Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire give an impressive picture of lively and productive work routinely carried out in Cambridgeshire by amateurs and professionals alike.

Alison Taylor

Joyce Pullinger

Last year saw the sudden death of Joyce Pullinger, who will be long remembered in Cambridge Antiquarian Society. She was active in its affairs for 26 years and, almost single-handedly over that period maintained its reputation for carrying out and publishing field research in and around Cambridge. In the days before full-time archaeologists were employed in local units she saved and published much evidence that would otherwise have been destroyed. She may well prove to have been the last of those who, troubled by the wholesale destruction of archaeological sites equipped themselves to locate, excavate and publish unrestricted by governmental restrictions or the need for formal qualifications.

She was born at Middleton St. George Co. Durham, the youngest of the four children. At the outbreak of war she went first to relations in Kelso and then to the Hunmanby Hall School. Allergies forced her to abandon a proposed career in nursing, and in 1948 she married John Pullinger, withdrawing from a course of study at the Froebel College, in Bedford.

It was only after 1960 that the care of a large family (she had eight children) allowed her to develop a career in archaeology. The skills she developed and the results she obtained show it to have been much more than a hobby or part-time interest. Her achievements fall into two periods, between 1961 and '87 in and around Cambridge and 1987-2002 in Gwent. When living at Orwell and in Cambridge she was an active member of the Society, attending courses on Landscape Studies and showing, in the University's Field Archaeology Training Excavations, a marked aptitude for fieldwork. This was especially noted in the 1960-65 excavations between Castle Street and Shelly Row inside the walled Roman settlement. Here she made a major contribution by organising around her other members of the Society and excavating the 2nd - 3rd century shrine. She found herself especially attracted to ceramics and under the guidance of Rex Hull, Curator of Colchester Museum and a leading authority on Roman pottery, she became adept at its interpretation and dating. Her outstanding achievement however came when development east of Castle Street, still within the Roman walls, took place. Here only limited research had been possible before the destruction of the existing buildings and the construction of the new. Voluntarily for over two years Joyce carried out the essential daily watching brief and the negotiating with building contractors which enabled her to locate and test-evaluate, with the help of the Society's field group, evidence of Roman occupation. The results were published by the Society in 2000 in our joint volume on Roman Cambridge. In the years before 1987 she became increasingly involved in the affairs of the Society, serving on its council and as a vice-president. She also undertook various local projects, most notably at Teversham with Pat White, and on sites to be destroyed by the M11 motorway. Nationally she was elected to the Council for British Archaeology and was active in the Roman Pottery Research Group.

When she and her husband moved in 1987 to Stroat near Chepstow there was no diminution in her concern for archaeological rescue work. She and John, whose surveying and photographic skills had long supported her, were founder-members of the (Forest of) Dean Archaeological Group, and located, excavated and arranged the scheduling and preservation of a previously unknown megalithic tomb and other sites.

As one with whom she worked closely for many years I had many opportunities to observe her ability and dedication. She continued the tradition of those who, like Cyril Fox forty years earlier, demonstrated when they came to be field archaeologists in their thirties and forties that they could contribute as much if not more than those with longer service but less local knowledge. Her achievements should long be an inspiration to those, who like the present Cambridge Archaeological Field Group, wish to carry out field research in ways and in areas beyond the remit of professional units.

John Alexander

Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 2002

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
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
NAU	Northampton Archaeological Unit

Bottisham, Bell Road

TL 54426092 (Report A201 and forthcoming)
S Kenney for AFU

Evaluation revealed ditches, a gully, a pit and a post-hole. 2nd to 4th century Roman pottery was found across the site together with tile, building material, bone and glass. This material may be connected with a possible villa estate, found just to the southeast across Tunbridge Lane in 2000. Area excavation revealed the full extent of the features found in the evaluation as well as ovens and flues.

Brampton, West End & Belle Isle, land off

TL 20057115 (HAT Reports 1052 and 1117)
N Crank and S Ralph / B Wilkins and M Wotherspoon
Excavation produced Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern pits and a medieval ditch.

Buckden, Margetts Farm

TL 204 666 (report in prep)
J Oetgen and J Watters for Albion Archaeology
Well-preserved evidence for a number of elements of the Iron Age landscape were recorded. An early-mid-iron Age system of linear field boundaries and possible droveways was succeeded by a farmstead of middle Iron Age date, characterised by large rectangular stock enclosures, a roundhouse and associated water pits, four-post structures, pits, and a single cremation. A short distance to the west two further

roundhouses and a well were discovered. A small number of linear features probably represent the part of a system of Romano-British bedding trenches, thought to be evidence for cultivation of vines.

Burwell, Reach Road

TL 58666567 (Report forthcoming)

A Connor for AFU

Finds dating to the late Saxon and early medieval periods have been recovered from numerous ditches, pits, postholes and a probable palaeochannel, showing that the remains discovered in previous archaeological work extend into this area and towards the ancient fen edge.

Caldecote, Highfields, land east of Highfields Road

TL 35265858 (CAU Report 482)

M Redding

Excavation revealed two main phases of activity, spanning the Romano-British and medieval periods. The Romano-British phase was characterised by the establishment of a horticultural system of formalised rectilinear bedding plots, overlain by a medieval ridge-and-furrow field system.

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Electricity Substation

TL 46395544 (CAU Report 469)

D Mackay

A single evaluation trench was excavated, revealing a ditch running on the same alignment as those earlier identified by geophysical survey in Downing College playing field. Although there were no finds, it is highly likely that the excavated ditch forms part of the late Iron Age/early Roman settlement at Addenbrooke's.

Cambridge, Barnwell Priory, Cellarers Chequer

TL 46245898 (CAU Report, no number)

T Fletcher

A watching brief recorded a 12th century pit.

Cambridge, Brooklands Avenue, former government offices

TL 45605677 (CAU Report 524)

R Patten

Evaluation trenches revealed a series of undated, though probably 'early', pits and ditches. Whether these are associated with the Roman period remains found in the 2001 phase of evaluation at this site is unclear. Also found were 19th century garden features belonging to Brooklands House, including a fountain base and ha-ha.

Cambridge, Castle Street, Cambridge and County Folk Museum

TL 44575904 (CAU Report 484)

A Dickens and N Armour

Test Pit 1 showed a sequence of deposits dated by pottery sherds and other material to the 12th–13th century, 16th century, 18th century and 19th–20th centuries respectively. Test pits 2 and 3 revealed only 19th and 20th century foundations.

Cambridge, Castle Street, Cambridge and County Folk Museum

TL 44575904 (CAU Report forthcoming)

C Cessford

Excavation revealed a sequence of Roman to post-medieval activity. The most intense periods of activity at the site were represented by a Roman timber building and neonate burial, a late Saxon sunken or semi-sunken featured building and pitting, and a 16th century path and associated features.

Cambridge, Chesterton, Scotland Road/Union Lane

TL 4621 5996 (HAT Report 1149)

J Grant and B Wilkins

Field evaluation identified small undated features and two large features containing sherds of 10th–12th century pottery.

Cambridge, Kings Hedges Road, Arbury Camp

TL 444616 (CAU Report 509)

C Evans and M Knight

A series of evaluation trenches and test pits were excavated in the interior and eastern exterior of Arbury Camp. Trenching confirmed this to be devoid of settlement features, as indicated by earlier excavation. Trenching to the east uncovered only ridge-and-furrow and a post-medieval field system. Test-pitting showed a low density of Roman pottery around the northeastern perimeter of the ringwork, probably relating to a cropmark site of this period located immediately to the north. A watching brief for a cable trench allowed examination of the ditch deposits in the southern part of the ringwork. Roman pottery was recovered, below which were organic waterlogged deposits potentially dating to the Iron Age, although no artefacts of that period were found.

Cambridge, King's Parade

TL 448 584 (CAU Report forthcoming)

A Hall

A series of watching briefs recorded 10th–11th century rubbish pits at No. 14 King's Parade, and 19th century rainwater cisterns located beneath the cellars of several properties in the street.

Cambridge, Lion Yard Car Park

TL 451582 (CAU Report 516)

C Cessford

Three test pits were excavated in the basement of the Lion Yard car park, following evaluation in 1999. These revealed a varied post-depositional history for the site, with no archaeology surviving at the lowest level to the north, a sequence of intercutting 12th century pits in the centre, and complete truncation to clay in the south. It is probable that no horizontal stratigraphy remains intact, but there is likely to be intermittent survival of deeper features.

Cambridge, Long Road 28–30, Addenbrooke's Daycare Centre

TL 46175549 (CAU Report 483)

P Whittaker

Evaluation trenches revealed Iron Age enclosure ditches and roundhouse gullies. Later enclosure ditches of the Late Iron Age/Conquest period cut the earlier ditch system. These remains must be related to the settlement complex to the south at Addenbrooke's Hospital/Downing College playing fields (below).

Cambridge, Long Road, Downing College Playing Fields

TL 462553 (CAU Report forthcoming)

D Mackay and C Evans

Excavation uncovered an extensive late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and enclosure system along with an associated cemetery, part of the complex excavated by M Cra'ster at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Several Early Roman pottery kilns were found, including some that were unfired, while late Iron Age 'wasters' indicate earlier pottery production. The cemetery contained sixteen inhumations, two cremations and a dog burial. There were also further human remains in the enclosure ditches and settlement contexts. Other notable finds from the site included a stone block with incised non-figurative decoration. In addition to the main settlement phase, there were traces of occupation from the early Iron Age and the Anglo-Saxon period.

Cambridge, Northwest Cambridge, Gravel Hill Farm

TL 434598 (CAU Report 513)

R Mortimer and D Mackay

Trenching showed that the vast majority of the evaluation area had seen post-medieval gravel and coprolite quarrying, with only small areas of undisturbed ground remaining. Within the latter was a ditch producing Iron Age and Roman pottery. A possible Roman stone sarcophagus was recorded in a garden backing onto the area.

Cambridge, Park Street, ADC Theatre

TL 44945881 (CAU Report 511)

P Whittaker

Evaluation trenches revealed deep stratigraphy dating from Roman through to post-medieval times. Both trenches showed what appeared to be a major landscaping phase; it can be seen from old maps that for-

mal gardens were located in this area during the 16th century. Trench 1 evidenced a deep medieval deposit, 3m from the ground surface, possibly part of the western side of the King's Ditch. Medieval pit and gully features were found in Trench 2, the gullies probably being drainage features feeding into the King's Ditch. Part of a large Roman ditch survived beneath the medieval features, dating to the 2nd/3rd centuries AD.

Cambridge, Park Street 11

TL 44955888 (CAU Report 485)

N Dodwell

Two Roman period adult inhumations, one buried with a neonate, were excavated in the basement of 11 Park Street. In addition, disarticulated skeletal material from a minimum of five neonates and a subadult were recovered. Two Roman ditches were also identified. The burials are very likely to be part of the late Roman cemetery recently identified nearby in the basements of Nos. 35–37 Jesus Lane.

Cambridge, Trumpington Street, land beside Fitzwilliam Museum

TL 4491 5788 (CAU Report 502)

P Whittaker

A watching brief revealed evidence of occupation activity dating from the 11th/12th to 19th centuries. The earliest horizon was an 11/12th century sub/plough soil into which Saxo-Norman postholes and pits had been cut. Residual Roman pottery sherds had also become incorporated into some of these features and the plough soil. Larger pits, also Saxo-Norman in date, were partially exposed, possibly being gravel extraction pits later used for rubbish disposal. Sealing these pits were mortar floors and walls relating to a substantial clunch structure, of c. 13th century date, one internal wall had the plaster facing still surviving. Evidence of demolition rubble and truncating pits dating to the 15th century suggested that some of the walls had been demolished by this period. Later activity on the site could be seen, with 16th century layers and pits cutting through these earlier deposits, as well as an 18th century drain relating to the post-medieval structures that were demolished in the mid 19th century when the Museum was built.

Cambridge, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Site, Institute of Criminology

TL 4428 5812 (CAU Report 526)

N Armour, C Evans and J Tipper

Excavation revealed an Early Anglo-Saxon settlement of the 6th and/or 7th century AD. This included a substantial post-built building or hall (c. 10m x 5m), two other probable posthole structures, two sunken featured buildings and three large pits. It seems likely that the settlement continued further to the east and west in a linear arrangement. A small amount of residual Roman pottery and prehistoric flint was also recovered.

Cambridge, West Road 5

TL 44285812 (CAU Report 468)

D Mackay

Archaeological features were uncovered in both the front and rear gardens of the property, possibly of Saxon date and agricultural in nature. However, the archaeology was severely truncated, probably by later agricultural activity, and few artefacts were recovered.

Cambridge, Worts Causeway, Strangeways Laboratory

TL 471550 (CAU Report 487)

P Whittaker

A pair of parallel ditches contained a scrap of Roman pottery. There was a probable Neolithic sherd from the subsoil.

Chatteris, Doddington Road, land south west of

TL 38538736 (HAT Report 1234)

J Grant and D Hounsell

Trial trenches revealed a few sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery, a small quantity of animal bone and some building materials. The site was apparently used for gravel quarrying during the post-medieval period and beyond. Undated features may relate to construction of a post-medieval/modern drain.

Cherry Hinton, Church End

TL 487576 (CAU Report forthcoming)

R Mortimer

Excavation revealed settlement evidence dating from the 8th–13th centuries.

Chesterton, St Michael's Church

TL 12689545 (HAT Report 1098)

J Grant and B Wilkins

Field evaluation revealed sparse ditches and gullies of probable medieval/post-medieval date along the same alignment as existing land boundaries.

Cottenham, The Undertakers, Gravel Diggers Farm

TL 489696 (CAU Report 503)

M Redding

A watching brief encountered no archaeological features other than remnant ridge-and-furrow. Sparse amounts of medieval and post-medieval pottery indicative of manuring were recovered from the topsoil.

Doddington, 6 Ingles Lane, land south-east of

TL 40199064 (HAT Report 1178)

M Sutherland

Excavation revealed post-medieval features, some associated with buildings formerly on this site.

Duxford, Hinxton Road

TL 48104585 (Report forthcoming)

J Roberts AFU

Excavation revealed extensive Iron Age ritual features including an early Iron Age ring ditch, a group of Iron Age pits and a curvilinear gully. Industrial features on the lower land included a possible lime kiln (provisionally dated to the Romano-British period, but

awaiting a C14 date) and a mortar mixer. Anglo-Saxon settlement remains included three sunken floor buildings. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval quarrying was also found in the area.

Site stripping and excavation of the northern part of the site revealed further Iron Age features including at least one possible shrine or temple, inhumations, cremations and a horse burial on the chalk knoll. The upper part of the site was surrounded by Iron Age and post-conquest ditches. A sequence of boundary features, some of substantial size, demarcate elements in this ritual landscape and in later phases cut across the recognisable monuments.

Duxford, Moorfield Road, proposed extension of the Volvo Construction Equipment Works Depot

TL 47854687 (CAU Report 532)

M Redding

Trenches southwest of the Volvo Works Depot revealed evidence for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity. On the eastern edge of the area are a series of coaxial ditches containing Roman pottery. Quantities of Roman roof and floor tile and pottery were found strewn over the southern part of the area. Other linear ditches are attributable to medieval and post-medieval periods with pottery ranging from the 12th to 20th centuries. Two discrete features were excavated, an undated post hole and an undated possible clunch pit. These could be related to a square earthwork known as Coldham's, immediately to the south of the evaluation area. It is highly probable that this earthwork is a post-medieval garden feature that has earlier origins, possibly utilising the earthworks of a Romano-British enclosure.

Earith, Brackhill Fen

TL 392771 (CAU Report forthcoming)

R Regan

A watching brief encountered ditches from two previously known cropmark sites. To the north, two ditches were seen that produced no dating evidence but could form part of field systems associated with the Roman settlements. To the south, ditches from cropmark-identified enclosures or paddocks yielded a few sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Earith, The Holme

TL 38507662 (CAU Report 527)

C Evans and R Patten

Excavation of a 4.4ha area of a Bronze Age field system and settlement, associated with Collared Urn, Rusticated Beaker and post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery (mid 2nd millennium – early 1st millennium BC). The field system comprises a series of compounds laid out on an approximately E-W/N-S alignment, bounded on the south by an E-W driveway. The settlement, spreading across three of the compounds, comprises up to seven roundhouses marked by postholes and two 'four-posters'. The layout may indicate an occupation 'module' of paired roundhouses. Also found were two Neolithic pits, an early Iron Age pit-well, and two rectilinear enclosures of the Roman period.

Elm, Friday Bridge Road, land off

TF 469067 (HAT Report 1099)

N Crank and J Grant

Field evaluation revealed a number of features, principally drainage ditches, the majority of them post-medieval field drains. A pond containing a single abraded sherd of medieval pottery was recorded close to the Friday Bridge Road frontage. Sparse medieval features were recorded including a ditch parallel to Friday Bridge Road.

Elm, Maltmas Drove, Friday Bridge

TF 46400450 (Report A198)

J Abrams AFU

Evaluation trenches contained darlands (or dielands) used to drain agricultural land from the medieval period onwards.

Elsworth, Fardells Lane

TL 31646381 (HAT Reports 1040 and 1274)

L O'Brien and G Seddon

Excavation revealed several phases of Saxo-Norman and later medieval agricultural activity, including two post-built structures in fenced tofts, followed by a stock enclosure, a driveway and an open field. Residual prehistoric struck flints and sparse residual middle Saxon and Roman finds were also found.

Ely, Broad Street 55

TL 543798 (CAU Report 480)

N Armour

Two evaluation trenches recovered material dating from the 14th to 19th centuries. The only feature identified was a 14th century ditch, mostly obscured by the trench sides.

Ely, 5 High Street

TL 54066 80372 (HAT Report 1223)

J Grant and W Keir

Field evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval deposits. The latter included the foundations of a structure and its later demolition and rubble layers, the remains of buildings depicted on 19th and 20th century maps.

Ely, Kings School

TL 5378879834 (Report A210)

A Hatton AFU

A narrow ditch contained medieval pottery and tile and may have been a drainage channel associated with Barton Farm.

Eye, Tanholt Farm

TF 2430 0240 (CAU Report 545)

R Patten

Excavation uncovered early Bronze Age pits, a middle Bronze Age field system, and later Bronze Age structures, representing seasonal activity within a predominantly agricultural landscape. Various ditch lengths evidenced a consolidated Bronze Age field system that was bracketed by Collared Urn pits and four-post structures. No evidence for Iron Age activity was re-

covered with a possible period of abandonment occurring before the Romano-British field systems were imposed upon the landscape. Two separate Romano-British systems were recorded, possibly representing landscape usage by two distinct settlements also separated in time.

Fen Ditton, Greenhouse Farm

TL 490598 (CAU Report 508)

C Hatherley

Evaluation trenches uncovered several ditches, pits and postholes, with finds from the earlier and later Iron Age. One early Iron Age four-poster could be identified. The alignment of some ditches shows that the late Iron Age/Conquest period field system discovered in earlier excavations immediately to the south continued into the southern part of the evaluation area. While these earlier excavations found substantial settlement evidence, the evaluation area shows a marked fall off in the intensity of Iron Age activity.

Fenstanton, Church Lane, Old Baptist Chapel, land adjacent to

TL 3193268713 (HAT Report 1207)

J Grant and M Sutherland

Pits and ditches contained a large quantity of early Roman pottery and animal bones. The site appears to have ceased to be active around the late 2nd century. It may be related to a potential villa to the north of Church Lane.

Fordham, 17 Hillside Meadow

TL 6323570637 (HAT Report 1118)

M Sutherland and M Wotherspoon

Five ditches and one gully on a similar alignment to Saxon ditches identified by previous work at 12 Hillside Meadow (Casa Hatton 2001 AFU Report A192) and 20 Hillside Meadow (HAT Report 1062) are likely to be of Saxon date and may represent domestic activity relating to the Saxon occupation previously recorded in the area.

Fordham, 20 Hillside Meadow

TL 63257057 (HAT Report 1062 and 1076)

R Gardener and L O'Brien

Evaluation trenching revealed two Anglo-Saxon ditches on the same alignment as excavations at 17 Hillside Meadow (HAT Report 1118). One ditch, probably a boundary feature, is indicative of sparse domestic and/or agricultural activity on the periphery of the main settlement focus to the northeast. A substantial area of modern disturbance caused by modern gravel extraction was revealed northeast of the site.

Fordham bypass

TL 612717 and 630690 (AFU Report A202)

R Casa Hatton

Six significant sites were identified. These include Bronze or early Iron Age timber buildings, fences and a field system. Quarrying appears to have been the

dominant activity in the Iron Age. Site 2 was a medieval or post-medieval stock enclosure close to the medieval fen edge. Site 3 revealed small ditches and a curvilinear gully amongst remnants of post-medieval and modern drainage channels. Site 4 contained pits and field boundary ditches. Near the northern end were Romano-British quarry pits and the remains of a field system.

Foxton, High Street

TL 411482 (Report forthcoming)

A Hatton AFU

A scatter of struck flint was found in the upper fills of medieval ditches. There were three small Iron Age pits one of which contained cremated human remains in a Gallo-Belgic Pot. In the medieval period large ditches divided up the landscape. Extensive pitting occurred close to the back of High Street properties, this included cess pits. Further pitting took place in the post-medieval period, probably for the recovery of gravel.

Glatton, Glatton House

TL 1533686060 (HAT Report 1200)

J Grant and D Hounsell

A post-medieval ditch, pit and gully terminal were revealed in one evaluation trench. These features may be associated with the use of the site as a formal garden in the 19th–20th centuries.

Great Shelford, Granham's Farm

TL 470535 (CAU Report 514)

C Evans, D Gibson and P Whittaker

Transect fieldwalking led to the definition of five lithic scatters. Trenching demonstrated evidence of prehistoric activity and settlement in three main areas across the site. Early Bronze Age usage of natural hollows was found in two separate areas. A middle/late Bronze Age roundhouse was revealed with associated pits and additional postholes, indicating the area was settled during that period. From the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age were found a four-poster and possible eaves gullies. A large prehistoric ditch, possibly relating to some manner of interrupted enclosure or even a barrow/ring-ditch, was exposed on the ridge of Clark's Hill. This, however, produced no diagnostic artefacts. Only one feature of late Iron Age/Romano-British date was found, which appears isolated. Post-medieval pits (17th century) and enclosure ditches were also revealed. An anti-tank trench was located within Arnold Land, this being part of the GHQ line around the southern and eastern sides of Cambridge.

Godmanchester, Oakleigh Crescent

TL 2459 7033 (BUFAU 943)

Two test pits revealed a possible Roman surface and the other a pit and another feature. The pottery mainly dated from the 2nd century and later.

Hinxton Genome Campus

TL 49804420

S Kemp AFU

A sequence of riverside sedimentation included palaeo-channels and areas of degraded peat. The best preserved sequence lies adjacent to the River Cam. The most important remains consist of broken and incomplete wooden artefacts and related wood-working debris. One fragment of wood has been radiocarbon dated to between AD770 and 1000. The presence of oak and ash points to the importation of wood and specialist working in the vicinity. A boundary ditch bordered the dry land.

Hinxton, Riverside

TL 500433 (Report A 206)

S Kenney AFU

Among the features excavated were several large ditches, pits, postholes and gullies. There was a general background scatter of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age flint work and a single Bronze Age feature. A cropmark can now be attributed in part to the early post-Conquest period, and may represent the reinstatement of an earlier boundary. Further medieval features revealed house platforms and closes.

Isleham, Hall Barn Road

TL 64007360 (HAT Report 1064)

R Gardener and J Grant

A single pit or post hole was probably of prehistoric date and there were two undated features.

Kennett, Kennett Hall Farm

TL 69286875 (CAU Report 492)

M Redding

A fieldwalking survey revealed evidence of widespread prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age. No Iron Age material was recovered, with sparse Romano-British activity. Medieval pottery and a concentration of post-medieval pottery, brick and tile were also found.

Kennett, Kennett Hall Farm

TL 697692 (CAU Report 530)

M Redding

A programme of archaeological trenched evaluation was carried out following fieldwalking (see above). A series of undated but probably 'early' features were uncovered, including differentially aligned linear ditches and narrower curvilinear gullies, and a large pit/well. A single Bronze Age posthole represents the only certain prehistoric feature from the site. Later medieval and post-medieval occupation was found in the form of beam slots for wall footings, postholes, post pads, pits, a clunch-lined well, and a hollow way. This corresponds with a concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick and tile found during fieldwalking, and represents the farmstead of Houndell, known from cartographic sources.

Kirtling, Kirtling Towers

TL 687574 (CAU Report forthcoming)

A Dickens

A watching brief encountered Tudor drains and a path belonging to a 17th century garden layout. A deep machine sondage found 'natural' at almost 3m below the present ground surface, and the occurrence of Tudor bricks to almost this depth attests to a great build-up of deposits.

Kirtling, Place Farm

TL 687574 (CAU Report, no number)

P Whittaker

A watching brief encountered 18th–19th century farmyard structures.

Landbeach, New Cross Farm

TL 4751965185 (Report A209)

S Macaulay

Three ditches and a single posthole contained pottery dating to the Saxo-Norman (AD900–1150) period. These features were beneath an eroded gravel layer, interpreted as a possible trackway or courtyard surface of later medieval date (1150–1350).

Litlington, Church Street, former School House/Oblic Engineering

TL 31024270 (HAT Report 1229)

J Grant and W Keir

One trench uncovered two parallel ditches and two inhumation burials. The burials aligned E/W (possibly late-Saxon/medieval) and post-dated the ditches. The ditches may relate to Roman or Iron Age occupation.

Littleport, Padnal

TL 57458626 (Report A199)

J Abrams

Several drainage ditches produced artefactual material dating to the 19th/20th centuries. Other features on the site (including pits, ditches and postholes) contained no dating material

March, Church Street 9

TL 415953 (HAT Report 1084)

L O'Brien

Evaluation revealed a number of ditches and gullies all orientated N/S. Finds were consistently Iron Age and Roman.

March, March Northern County Offices, HQ site

TL 416977 (HAT Report 1066, 1079 and 1269)

W Keir and L O'Brien

Excavation revealed agricultural enclosures and a possible droveway dated to the late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age period. A contemporary intact crouched burial and possibly associated hearth were found. Further ditches and pits of Roman date (2nd – 4th century AD) were found, as well as late medieval, post-medieval and recent agricultural features.

Melbourn, High Street

TL 3833644907 (Report 210)

A Hatton AFU

Postholes, ditches and pits dated to the medieval period. One group of postholes formed a structure that may have been a house, with the remaining postholes forming a fenced enclosure. A large ditch (early modern period) took water away from properties along the street front.

Offord Cluny, High Street

TL22006720 (Report forthcoming)

S Whitehead AFU

At least three phases of activity included possible Bronze Age ditches, Saxo-Norman postholes and pits and an 18th century well.

Papworth Everard Bypass

TL 290620 and 278627 and TL 278627 and 284639 (Report A211)

A Hatton AFU

Archaeological remains were recorded along much of the route of the proposed bypass. Three areas of concentrated human activity were identified. Features dated from the late prehistoric through to the 3rd century AD. These areas provided evidence of small-scale industrial activity and enclosure ditches. One isolated enclosure may have had a ceremonial use.

Peterborough, Broadlands, land off the

TF 2146 0012 (HAT Report 1078 and 1272)

D Hounsell and M Wotherspoon

Excavations revealed an extensive system of coaxial field boundaries, several pits and postholes of predominantly late Bronze Age and late Iron Age/Roman date.

Peterborough, Oundle Road, Peterborough Business Park

TL 140 962 (CAU Report 504)

D Mackay

Excavation revealed successive ditched field systems from the Iron Age, earlier Roman period and later Roman period respectively. The final field system appears to have been abandoned before the beginning of the 4th century AD.

Peterborough, Oundle Road, Riverside Retail Park

TL 17929751 (CAU Report 519)

A Cooper

Evaluation trenches revealed at least four ditches of probable late Bronze Age date as well as postholes, gullies and pits of uncertain date. This evidence complements the findings of other recent investigations in the area to suggest fairly ephemeral but extensive later prehistoric activity.

Ramsey Abbey School

TL29328515 (Report forthcoming)

S Macaulay AFU

Information about the layout of the Abbey included the area devoted to refuse disposal. The identification

of a channel/canal suggests that there may have been a wharf for loading and unloading goods in the vicinity.

Ramsey, Great Whyte, Garden Centre

TL 28728526 (HAT Report 1024)

N Crank and L O'Brien

Field evaluation revealed a sequence of medieval and post-medieval deposits probably representing attempts at land reclamation. An early post-medieval ditch was the only feature present.

Soham, Brook Dam Lane

TL 59517296 (HAT Report 1065)

W Keir and L O'Brien

Field evaluation identified drainage ditches containing abraded medieval and late medieval sherds and deposits of shell, in addition to post-medieval and modern material. The cut of the drain was artificial, and probably represents part of fen drainage works dating back to the Saxon or early medieval period.

Somersham, Church Street

TL3607477687 (Report A213)

A Cooper AFU

Deposits related to the backfilling of the medieval fishpond

Spaldwick Bridge

TL 12667305 (Report A212)

A Hatton AFU

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Spaldwick Bridge to ascertain the structural condition of both the medieval bridge as well as the post-medieval bridge, which butts up against it.

St Neots (Eynesbury) Ernulf School

TL 18225885 (Report A204)

S Kenney AFU

A pit was interpreted as a tree bole, possibly associated with Neolithic woodland clearance. A narrow ditch may also belong to this period, but no finds were recovered.

St Neots, Love Farm

TL 202607 (Report A208)

S Whitehead AFU

There were traces of a human presence in this area from the Neolithic to modern times, with one concentration dateable to the Romano-British period.

St Neots, South Street

TL 1832 6017 (BUFAU 838)

Excavation and trial trenching in 2001–2 revealed traces of buildings dating from the 13th–15th century adjoining the street frontage. Drystone walls and post holes represented buildings and less substantial structures respectively. Cobbled and tiled surfaces, pits and ditches were also discovered.

Steeple Morden, Hay Street

TL 286426 (Report A215)

A Rudge AFU

A large ditch contained a significant quantity of Romano-British pottery. Post-medieval finds were identified in overlying layers.

Steeple Morden, 15–17 Hay Street

TL 28604260 (HAT Report 1121)

J Grant and B Wilkins

Trial trenching revealed a large number of Romano-British archaeological features, comprising ditches and curvilinear features representing enclosures. A number of larger pits and smaller post holes were also present, indicating occupation.

Steeple Morden, Station Quarry

TL 3032 3919 (Oxford Archaeology)

A field walking survey was carried out as part of an evaluation, which also included trial trenches. One flint blade and a flake were retrieved during the field-walking, however in general the finds assemblage was characteristic of manuring deposition and not suggestive of plough truncation of underlying archaeological features.

Stibbington, A1

TL 08609845 (HAT Report 1116)

M Wotherspoon and D Hounsell

One ditch contained pre-medieval material and two ditches were associated with late medieval pottery. A gully and pit of a similar period appear to relate to agricultural activity.

Swaffham Prior, land adjacent to Green Head Road

TL 57056413 (CAU Report 520)

A Hall

Trenching revealed that the area had been extensively quarried for clunch. No in situ archaeological deposits were identified, though residual pottery sherds were encountered within the quarry backfill.

Teversham, Cambridge Airport Replacement Terminal

TL 48975913 (CAU Report 523)

A Cooper and C Evans

Trenching revealed evidence of Iron Age and Roman Conquest period occupation in all but one of the excavated trenches. This included a system of ditched boundaries on a NW-SE and NE-SW alignment as well as the remains of circular structures, possible post-built structures, pits and a single inhumation. The artefacts retrieved were indicative of settlement and included an unusual Iron Age base sherd with a 'makers' stamp and a possible continental import. The evidence complements the findings from investigations to the north of the site and suggests that the extensive Iron Age settlement found there extends southwards into and probably beyond the current area of investigation.

Tydd St Giles

TF 5427131647 (AFU Report 209)

A Hatton, T Baker and A Rudge

A watching brief revealed evidence for medieval activity, including the possibility that Grimston-type pottery (1250–1500) was in production nearby. Also identified was a stone wall and a series of drainage ditches, of unknown date, all of which appear to have been filled by a large-scale episode of flooding.

Waterbeach, Denny Abbey

TL 494650 (CAU Report 493)

C Hatherley

A watching brief revealed a layer containing mortar, charcoal, clunch, oyster shell and animal bone, but with no datable finds.

Waterbeach, Ely Road, Integrated Waste Management Park

TL 488 690 (CAU Report forthcoming)

P Whittaker

Evaluation trenching revealed an isolated cremation, a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditch, and Roman field systems relating to the settlement features found in the southwest corner of the field. These midden and structural features dated to the late 3rd–4th century and appear to be the northern fringes of a settlement focus further to the south and west which is evidenced by cropmarks.

Water Newton, Mill Lane, land east of

TL 10959725 (HAT Report 1270 and 1270)

N Crank and L O'Brien

Excavations revealed ditches of Roman and Saxo-Norman date and drystone walls. The Roman ditches represent remains of field boundaries associated with a nearby villa. There is continuity of use between the Roman and Saxo-Norman periods. Saxo-Norman ditches and walls may represent the remains of the pastoral fields of an early medieval settlement located south of the present village.

Wicken, Dimmocks Cote

TL 54707240 (Report A205)

S Kemp AFU

The archaeology continued the dispersed pattern of activity seen at Dimmock's Cote since 1994. These activities included post-built structures, a large pit (possibly a well) backfilled with deposits containing significant quantities of Bronze Age pottery, animal bone and local fossiliferous limestone. A crouched Bronze Age inhumation was found on the margins of a barrow excavated in 1997. Results indicate an open landscape with an unenclosed settlement and pockets of activity occurring beyond the main focus of habitation. These areas have been used for pastoral, industrial (smelting and quarrying) and ritual (particularly burial) activities. In addition to the prehistoric activity there is slight evidence for Iron Age or Roman field boundaries and much of the site is covered in traces of the medieval field system.

- Wicken Spinney Abbey**
TL55507184 (Report A207)
G Bailey
Ditches and pits were found but the only dating evidence was pottery from a small pit provisionally dated as Anglo-Saxon.
- Willingham, High Street, land to west of**
TL 40107010 (HAT Report 1087)
W Keir and J Murray
Boundary/drainage ditches of late medieval and post-medieval/modern date followed the same broad coaxial layout of property boundaries that can be seen at the rear of the High Street. A single ditch yielded late Iron Age pottery
- Wimblington, Coneywood Fen, land east of Coneywood Road**
TL 895919 (CAU Report 488)
M Redding
A post-medieval field drain was found in the westernmost trench, while further east on the fen edge there were remnants of 19th century drainage channels.
- The following investigations produced little or no archaeological evidence:*
- Barrington Primary School**
TL 39695003 (AFU Report B96)
A Hatton
- Brampton, 32 High Street**
TL 21107095 (HAT Report 1199)
J Grant and M Sutherland
- Burwell, 6 High Street**
TL 59106595 (AFU Report B105)
A Hatton
- Cambourne**
TL 3280 5960 (Wessex Archaeology Report 45976.10)
- Cambridge, Chesterton, St. Andrews Road, former Simoco works**
TL 46455960 (CAU Report 490)
N Armour
- Cambridge, Clare College, Master's Garden**
TL 44455847 (CAU Report 496)
A Clarke
- Cambridge, Girton College**
TL 42486089 (CAU Report 501)
P Whittaker
- Cambridge, Homerton College**
TL 4607 5629 (CAU Report 495)
C Hatherley
- Cambridge, Huntingdon Road, The Old Field Laboratory**
- TL 4309 6007 (CAU Report 494)
C Hatherley
- Cambridge, Kings College School**
TL 44005826 (AFU Report B99)
S Macaulay
- Cambridge Riverside**
TL 463591 (AFU Report B110)
J Roberts
- Cambridge, Rustat Road, Cambridge Water Company**
TL 4644 5697 (CAU Report 525)
A Cooper
- Cambridge, West Road 9**
TL 44195812 (CAU Report 476)
R Patten
- Chatteris, Black Horse Lane**
TL 39218674 (AFU Report B97)
S Cooper
- Chettisham Pumping Station**
TL 5443 8329 (NAU Report 787)
- Chettisham sewer**
TL 5486 8316 (NAU Report 788)
- Comberton, Church Farm Barn**
TL 38365557 (AFU Report B112)
J Roberts
- Earith, Meadow Drove**
TL 39227552 (AFU Report B109)
A Hatton
- Ely, Cambridge Road**
TL 53508009 (AFU Report B100)
R Atkins
- Ely, beside the Bishop's House, Ely**
TL 5405 8019 (Heritage Projects Report)
- Ely, West Fen Road**
TL 5302 8089 (NAU)
- Manea, 64 Williams Way, land adjacent to**
TL 47608943 (HAT Report 1018)
NA Crank, L O'Brien and M Sutherland
- Mepal, Block Fen**
TL 44308400 (HAT Report 1059)
D Hounsell and M Sutherland
- Old Weston Model Farm**
TL 09837732 (AFU Report B101)
A Hatton
- Papworth Everard, Papworth Hospital**

TL 29046282 (HAT report 1088)
J Grant and B Wilkins

St Neots, Berkeley Street, 12/14, rear of
TL 18485970 (HAT Report 1075)
W Keir and L O'Brien

St Neots, Hardwick Road, Coneygeare PH
TL 18155960 (HAT Report 1215)
W Keir, J Grant, M Wotherspoon and D Britchfield

Soham, Cloverfield Drive
TL 58677460 (AFU Report B106)
S Cooper

Soham, Fordham Road, 49 & 49A
TL 60067246 (HAT Report 1055)
M Sutherland

Swaffham Bulbeck, New England Stud
TL 58806065 (AFU Report B102)
A Hatton

Whittlesey, Stonald Road
TL 26329756 (AFU Report B104)
S Cooper

Whittlesey, Victory Avenue
TL 79307490 (AFU Report B98)
S Kenney

Whittlesey, 6 Inhams Road
TL 2772 9699 (Sutton Archaeological Services)

Wood Walton Farm
TL 23009200 and TL 22008200 (AFU Report 208)
R Casa Hatton

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