

**Locality:** ABBOTS RIPTON, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 233779 (G)

**HER Ref:** 02611

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unknown; found in 1896 (by Evans?)

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

Described as “*a well-shaped ochreous pointed implement (5 inches) found at Abbots Ripton, 3½ miles north of Huntingdon*” (Evans 1897, 538).

**Dating:** None

**Location:** Oxford (Ashmolean Museum)

**Notes:** Not recorded as part of FRCPP.

#### **References:**

Evans, J. (1897). "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain." Longmans Green, London.

Roe, D. A. (1968). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** **BABRAHAM**, Babraham Park

**NGR:** TL 513503 (G)

**HER Ref:** 06323  
(However, see also MCB16132 and notes below)

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Probably Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Surface find discovered by Mr. M. C. Burkitt, F.S.A., while sitting in a clump of trees at Babraham Park. Precise location described as '16 yards from North Drive in a small coppice not far from the entrance to the park' (Burkitt, 1945). It may have been derived from small gravel pits dug within the park to provide gravel for the nearby drive.

**Material:** 1 x flake

Max. Length: 55.3 mm

Max. Width: 36.7 mm

Max. Thickness: 9.2 mm

Described by Burkitt as a '*Levallois flake, manufactured from dark-coloured flint, somewhat rolled with a glossy patina*'.

Wymer (1996) noted that the Babraham Park flake was almost certainly not Levallois and more likely to be a handaxe thinning flake. Presumably this identification was made from the illustration in Burkitt (1945), as the artefact was not located by Wymer and was omitted from the TERPS gazetteer on the grounds that it was a surface find.

Located during FRCPP at Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge.

FRCPP analysis supports Wymer's identification as probable thinning flake, but possibility of later prehistoric date remains.

**[FRCPP Artefact ID: CP 1094]**

See Cambridge (A&A) Database for detailed record.

**Dating:** None

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[Accession Number: 1976.449]

N.B. – location was unknown to both Wymer and Roe.

**Notes:** Figured in Burkitt (1945, pp.147)

The Babraham Levallois flake is a small surface find, and could not be located for a positive identification by either Roe or Wymer. JJW's assertion that it is more likely to be a thinning flake is probably based on the illustration in Burkitt. CHER records a later Prehistoric flint scatter from field walking at Babraham Park (MCB16132), suggesting that this artefact may not be of Palaeolithic date.

### **References:**

Burkitt, M. C. (1945). A Levallois Flake in Brabraham Park, Cambridgeshire. *Antiquaries Journal* **25**, 147.

Roe, D. A. (1968). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** BARNWELL, no specific provenance  
(See entries under CAMBRIDGE, Barnwell)

**NGR:** n/a

**HER Ref:** n/a

**Catchment:** Cam  
**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Lower and Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** n/a

**Material:** n/a

**Dating:** n/a

**Location:** n/a

**Notes:** Early Cambridgeshire find noted to have come from the Barnwell Gravel by Mrs. McKenny Hughes (1884).

**References:** n/a  
McKenny Hughes, M. C. (1884). Palaeolithic Implements from Cambridge. *Nature* **30**, 632.

**Locality:** BARRINGTON, 'Coprolite Pit'

**NGR:** TL 38374938  
TL 403498

**HER Ref:** 03097

**Catchment:** Ashwell River Cam (Rhee)

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Ipswichian (MIS 5e)

**Context:** The gravely silts of the Barrington Beds occur as terrace remnants on the north side of the Cam, c.6m above the floodplain. They are famous for the large Ipswichian mammalian faunal assemblages which include superbly preserved near-complete hippopotamus skeletons.

There is a degree of confusion surrounding the precise location of this and other pits around the village of Barrington (see individual entries). The current HER entry for this site gives the 8-figure grid reference above and is based entirely on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition (1<sup>st</sup> Revision) 6in. Ordnance Survey map for Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely (1903), which has marked '*Skeleton of hippopotamus found 1879*'. The location of this spot is not as described by Fisher (1879), however, who was obviously working from an earlier version of the map. In order to verify the location a pre-1879 map must be consulted.

Subsequent sources have provided the 6-figure grid reference (above), derived from Fisher's description of the location but using recent map editions. It is therefore inaccurate.

**Section** (from Fisher, 1879)

5. Trail of fine gravel in which are pits with ashes and bones
4. Grey gravely silt with bones and shells
3. Chalk marl
2. Greensand with 'coprolites' (i.e. phosphatic nodules)
1. Gault

The bone bearing deposit (4) consists of a matrix of grey sand with a slight admixture of clay. Also included are lumps of chalk marl and coprolites, presumably derived from lower deposits.

### **Lithology**

Fisher (1879) noted that the majority of pebbles are subangular flint, small, worn but not rounded. Also present are quartz, quartzite, syenite, jasper and trap. These non-flint elements were sufficient in number that the deposit could not be called a 'flint-gravel'. Some of the exotic lithologies may well be erratics derived from the Boulder Clay, although the quartzite is possibly from older river gravels related to Midland drainage. Many of the pebbles were striated, suggesting derivation from

the till. Deposit is decalcified, but numerous *Gryphaea* fossils demonstrate the past presence of limestone lithologies.

**Material:** *Archaeology*  
See entry for **Eastwood's Chalk Pit**

***Mollusca***

Fisher (1879) recorded the following taxa:

- Helix fasciolata* (or *caperata*)
- H. virgata*
- H. nemoralis*
- Succinea*(?) *oblonga*
- Limnaea palustris*
- Pisidium amnicum*

More substantial molluscan assemblages were recorded at **Cardo's Pit** (McKenny Hughes, 1888; 1911) and **Eastwood's Chalk Pit** (Sparks1952); see individual entries for these sites.

***Mammalia***

The following species were noted by Fisher in 1879 (where Latin binomials have been superseded current name given in brackets):

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Element</b>
<i>Ursus spelaeus</i>	1 x canine 1 x humerus (fragment) 1 x metatarsal
<i>Meles meles</i>	1 x ulna
<i>Hyaena spelaea</i> (= <i>Crocota crocuta</i> )	1 x skull and mandible fragment 1 x tooth 1 x vertebra 1 x scapula 1 x rib fragment 2 x metatarsal
<i>Felis spelaea</i>	1 x radius (fragment)
<i>Cervus megaceros</i> (= <i>Megaloceros giganteus</i> )	6 x antler fragments 1 x mandible fragment
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	1 x Brow-tine 1 x antler base 1 x tibia
<i>Cervus</i> sp.	1 x astragalus 1 x tibia fragment
<i>Bos primigenius</i>	1 x skull fragment 1 x horn core 33 x vertebrae 1 x pelvis fragment 1 x femur fragment 10 x tibiae 9 x calcaneae 10 x astragali 1 x complete hind limb 5 x metatarsals 4 x scapulae (fragments) 9 x humeri 1 x radius and ulna conjoined 10 x radii (fragments) 4 x ulnae

	9 x metacarpals 26 x misc. foot bones
<i>Bison priscus</i>	4 x horn cores
<i>Hippopotamus major</i> (= <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> )	1 x skull (fragmented) 4 x jaw fragments 15 x molars + some fragments 10 x canines 9 x incisors 24 x vertebrae (some in series) 2 x pelves 2 x patellae 4 x femora 2 x tibiae 2 x calcanea 1 x astragalus 4 x humeri 2 x radius and ulna 8 x misc. foot bones
<i>Rhinoceros leptorhinus</i> (= <i>Stephanorhinus hemitoechus</i> )	19 x molar teeth and fragments 1 x skull (posterior part) 3 x vertebrae 1 x femur fragment 1 x patella 1 x tibia 6 x humerus fragments 5 x radii 3 x ulnae 13 x misc. foot bones
<i>Elephas antiquus</i> (= <i>Palaeoloxodon antiquus</i> )	4 x molars (of two individuals)
<i>Elephas primigenius</i> (= <i>Mammuthus primigenius</i> )	1 x molar fragment, seen and identified by Fisher. Noted as having fallen to pieces and therefore unlikely to have survived in any collections.

Of the *H. amphibius* remains, Fisher thought that at least two individuals were represented, with one being an entire skeleton. Probably five *S. hemitoechus* individuals are represented. Bone condition was noted as 'scarcely abraded'. Splinters of bone were also observed by Fisher, perhaps the result of gnawing. Definitive Hyena gnawing was later observed by Hughes (1911).

### **Pollen**

Three samples of light grey marly silt were taken for pollen analysis from material adhering to bones in the Sedgwick Museum (Gibbard and Stewart, 1975). These were:

- D 31929        (*H. amphibius* incisor)
- D 31930        (*H. amphibius* canine)
- D 31905        (Rhinoceros mandible)

Grasses and herbs dominate the assemblage, indicating an environment of grasslands and damp meadows.

**Dating:** Presence of *H. amphibius* and pollen evidence indicative of MIS5e (Ipswichian)

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)  
Manchester Museum  
Colchester Natural History Museum

**Notes:** -

**References:**

- Boreham, S. (2002). The Pleistocene Stratigraphy and Palaeoenvironments of the Cambridge District. Unpublished PhD. thesis, The Open University.
- Fisher, O. (1879). On a mammaliferous deposit at Barrington near Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **35**, 670-677.
- Forbes, C. L. (1960). Field meeting in the Cambridge district. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **71**, 233-241.
- Gibbard, P. L., and Stuart, A. J. (1975). Flora and vertebrate fauna of the Barrington Beds. *Geological Magazine* **112**, 493-501.
- McKenny Hughes, M. C. (1888). On the mollusca of the Pleistocene gravels in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* **25**, 193-207.
- McKenny Hughes, T. M. (1911). Excursion to Cambridge and Barrington. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **22**, 268-278.
- Kennard, A. S., and Woodward, B. B. (1922). The post-Pliocene non-marine mollusca of the East of England. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **33**, 104-142.
- King, W. B. R. (1944). Field Meeting at Barrington, near Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **55**, 189-190.
- Marr, J. E. (1920a). The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* **75**, 204-42.
- Norris, G. (1962). Some Glacial Deposits and their Relation to the Hippopotamus-bearing Beds at Barrington, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* **89**, 97-119.
- Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.
- Sparks, B. W. (1952). Notes on some Pleistocene sections at Barrington, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* **89**, 163-174.
- Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.



**Locality:** BARRINGTON, 'The Green'

**NGR:** TL 39404956 (A)

**HER Ref:** 03105

**Catchment:** Ashwell River Cam (Rhee)

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Ipswichian (MIS 5e)

**Context:** Fisher (1879) noted that a further pit was opened to the west of his published sections, opposite the Blacksmith's shop on the Green, Barrington. This pit was described as being as rich in bones as the deposits at the 'Coprolite Pit'. Although the exposure here was not recorded by Fisher, it was marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6in. Ordnance Survey map as '*remains of hyena, bear, lion &c. found A.D. 1879*'. The grid reference provided above is therefore taken as being accurate.

Current HER entry for this site is based entirely on the OS Map.

**Material:** *Archaeology*

See entry for **Eastwood's Chalk Pit** for notes on Palaeolithic material.

*Mammalia*

There are no specific records of the mammalian fauna described on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map. However, it is possible that the assemblage in the Sedgwick is an amalgamation of material obtained from both here and the 'Coprolite Pit'.

**Dating:** Although no biostratigraphical type-fossils (i.e. Hippopotamus) are noted specifically from this site, it is assumed that the deposits here are the same as those at the 'Coprolite Pit' recorded in detail by Fisher (1879) and are therefore of Ipswichian age.

**Location:** Probably Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)  
[Unchecked by FRCPP as fauna outside remit of research].

**Notes:** Area appears to be undeveloped, perhaps the best place to relocate the Barrington Beds for future research.

**References:**

Boreham, S. (2002). The Pleistocene Stratigraphy and Palaeoenvironments of the Cambridge District. Unpublished PhD. thesis, The Open University.

Fisher, O. (1879). On a mammaliferous deposit at Barrington near Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **35**, 670-677.

Gibbard, P. L., and Stuart, A. J. (1975). Flora and vertebrate fauna of the Barrington Beds. *Geological Magazine* **112**, 493-501.

**Locality:** BARRINGTON, Cardo's Pit

**NGR:** TL 383492 (A)

**HER Ref:** 03097  
03105

**Catchment:** Cam (Rhee)

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Ipswichian (MIS 5e)

**Context:** Following the discovery of Ipswichian mammalian assemblages at Barrington in the short-lived 'coprolite' workings of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, three excursions to pits dug for cement manufacture at the western end of the village were undertaken by the Geologists' Association. The first, in 1911, recorded a very similar succession to that described by Fisher. Subsequent visits by the GA in 1944 and 1948, primarily to examine the Jurassic and Cretaceous geology, noted that the interglacial beds were no longer exposed in the working sections and that the pit was becoming progressively more overgrown and flooded. The pits are now a SSSI, the citation noting that a modern study of the deposits *in situ* is badly needed.

*Section* (after Hughes, 1911)

- 3) Made ground
- 2) Barrington Beds – marl, loam, sand and gravel with bones and shells.  
Pebble bed (0.3-0.6m thick) at base with abundant mammal remains
- 1) Chalk Marl (including Cambridge Greensand)

**Material:** *Archaeology*

See entry for **Eastwood's Chalk Pit** for notes on Palaeolithic material.

### *Mollusca*

<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>	<i>S. schumacherii</i>
<i>Helicella virgata</i>	<i>Limnaea pereger</i>
<i>H. itala</i>	<i>S. oblongata</i>
<i>Hygromica hispida</i>	<i>L. truncatula</i>
<i>H. sericea</i>	<i>L. palustris</i>
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	<i>Planorbis spirorbis</i>
<i>V. excentrica</i>	<i>P. leucostoma</i>
<i>V. costata</i>	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>
<i>Helix nemoralis</i>	<i>V. cristata</i>
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>	<i>Pomatias elegans</i>
<i>Jaminia muscorum</i>	<i>Spaerium corneum</i>
<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i>	<i>Pisidium amnicum</i>
<i>V. pygmaea</i>	<i>Agriolimax agrestis</i>
<i>Succinea putris</i>	<i>Arion</i> sp.
<i>S. elegans</i>	<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	

### ***Mammalia***

McKenny Hughes (1911) notes the discovery of several limb and other bones of a small deer (?*Dama*) and lists the fauna already curated in the Sedgwick Museum (presumably the material from recovered by Fisher).

Cold-climate fauna was also reported from an area where gravel was once extensively worked along the 'zigzag road to the east end of Barrington village' yielding 'remains of mammoth, etc.'. The whereabouts of this material is unknown.

**Dating:** Presumed to be the same beds as at the 'Coprolite Pit' and the Green and therefore assigned to the Ipswichian

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

### **References:**

Boreham, S. (2002). The Pleistocene Stratigraphy and Palaeoenvironments of the Cambridge District. Unpublished PhD. thesis, The Open University.

Fisher, O. (1879). On a mammaliferous deposit at Barrington near Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **35**, 670-677.

Forbes, C. L. (1960). Field meeting in the Cambridge district. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **71**, 233-241.

Gibbard, P. L., and Stuart, A. J. (1975). Flora and vertebrate fauna of the Barrington Beds. *Geological Magazine* **112**, 493-501.

McKenny Hughes, M. C. (1888). On the mollusca of the Pleistocene gravels in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* **25**, 193-207.

McKenny Hughes, T. M. (1911). Excursion to Cambridge and Barrington. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **22**, 268-278.

Kennard, A. S., and Woodward, B. B. (1922). The post-Pliocene non-marine mollusca of the East of England. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **33**, 104-142.

King, W. B. R. (1944). Field Meeting at Barrington, near Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **55**, 189-190.

Marr, J. E. (1920a). The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* **75**, 204-42.

Norris, G. (1962). Some Glacial Deposits and their Relation to the Hippopotamus-bearing Beds at Barrington, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* **89**, 97-119.

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Sparks, B. W. (1952). Notes on some Pleistocene sections at Barrington, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* **89**, 163-174.

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

**Locality:** BARRINGTON, Eastwood's Chalk Pit

**NGR:** TL 397510 (G)

**HER Ref:** None

**Catchment:** Cam (Rhee)

**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Ipswichian and Devensian

**Context:** Sparks (1952) recorded 5 sections here, four (Sections A, B, C and D) in the main chalk face and one (Section E) at the southern end of the Chalk Marl pit just to the south (see map in Sparks, 1952 pp.164).

The exposures are interpreted as soliflucted valley fill covering the interglacial beds that have elsewhere around Barrington yielded a *Hippopotamus* fauna (these beds were not exposed at this pit). The four northern sections varied so little that a single generalized description was provided:

***Sections A, B, C and D (generalized), Eastwood's Chalk Pit***

**Bed 2** ~1.5 – 3.5m brown, stony loam with humic, shelly layer at base (Bed 2a) and, in section C only a layer of angular chalk near surface

**Bed 1** ~1.5 – 3.0m chalky sludge with thin dark bands (Bed 1a)

*H. subglobosus* chalk, weathered at surface

Bed 1 is composed almost entirely of rounded chalk pellets in a matrix of finely-divided chalk. This chalk 'sludge' is indicative of periglacial conditions. Below this there is a gradual transition from highly weathered chalk to unweathered chalk bedrock. The bed is interrupted in places by one or two dark bands ~15cm thick, caused by the presence of humus and occasional charcoal fragments. Some erratics are present, mostly flint chips patinated white (these could have been misinterpreted as artefacts – see below) and rounded pebbles of quartz and quartzite (erratics or reworked fluvial gravel?). It has yielded a Pleistocene molluscan assemblage, shells being more common in the dark bands (Bed 1a).

Bed 2 is a brown stony loam, at the base of which is a dark, humic band packed with shells of Holocene age and therefore not described here.

***Section E***

The section here is similar to those in the main pit, but the thicknesses of the beds are significantly reduced.

**Material:** *Archaeology*

Roe (1968a, 34) records 3 flakes from a chalk pit at Barrington, giving only the general grid reference of TL 510397 (NOTE – this grid reference has been reversed and should read TL 397510, the vicinity of the flooded Eastwood's chalk pits to the north of Barrington). It is not clear from which of the pits in this area the flakes were recovered. It should also be noted that patinated flint chips have

been noted here within the soliflucted chalk sludge which may have been mistaken for artefacts.

### ***Mollusca***

The Pleistocene molluscan fauna from Bed 1 indicates climatic conditions similar to north Scandinavia or the Archangel district of Siberia (Sparks 1952).

Taxa	Sections A-D (Bed 1)	Sections A-D (Bed 1a)	Section E
<i>Lymnaea (Galba) truncatula</i>	-	-	66
<i>L. (Stagnicola) palustris</i>	-	-	5
<i>Planorbis (Anisus) luecostoma</i>	-	-	124
<i>Succinea (Quickella) arenaria</i>	-	-	145
<i>Succinea (Oxyloma) pfeifferi</i>	-	-	90
<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i>	-	-	6
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	-	-	7
<i>Vertigo parcedentata</i>	-	-	180
<i>Pupila muscorum</i>	85	102	69
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	36	62	-
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	15	71	108
<i>Cochliopa lubrica</i>	23	41	24
<i>Clausilia sp.</i>	-	-	1
<i>Trichia hispida</i>	139	12	16
<i>Helicella (Xeroplexa) geyeri</i>	32	19	-
<i>Helicella (Helicella) itala</i>	1	-	-
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	9	12	12
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>	5	10	13
<i>Retinella (Perpolita) radiatula</i>	5	5	6
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	12	5	-
<i>Arion sp.</i>	Common	Common	Common
<i>Agriolimax spp.</i>	23	20	15
<i>Pisidium cinereum</i>	-	-	7
<i>Pisidium obtusale</i>	-	-	5
<i>Pisidium nitidium</i>	-	-	1

**Dating:** Stratigraphical position of cold-climate molluscan fauna suggests Devensian (MIS 4-2) age.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Artefacts were unavailable for study during the FRCPP – see Museum Notes

### **References:**

Boreham, S. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Open University.

- Fisher, O. (1879). On a mammaliferous deposit at Barrington near Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **35**, 670-677.
- Forbes, C. L. (1960). Field meeting in the Cambridge district. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **71**, 233-241.
- Gibbard, P. L., and Stuart, A. J. (1975). Flora and vertebrate fauna of the Barrington Beds. *Geological Magazine* **112**, 493-501.
- McKenny Hughes, M. C. (1888). On the mollusca of the Pleistocene gravels in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* **25**, 193-207.
- McKenny Hughes, T. M. (1911). Excursion to Cambridge and Barrington. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **22**, 268-278.
- Kennard, A. S., and Woodward, B. B. (1922). The post-Pliocene non-marine mollusca of the East of England. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **33**, 104-142.
- King, W. B. R. (1944). Field Meeting at Barrington, near Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **55**, 189-190.
- Marr, J. E. (1920a). The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* **75**, 204-42.
- Norris, G. (1962). Some Glacial Deposits and their Relation to the Hippopotamus-bearing Beds at Barrington, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* **89**, 97-119.
- Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.
- Sparks, B. W. (1952). Notes on some Pleistocene sections at Barrington, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* **89**, 163-174.
- Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

**Locality:** BARTLOW, Bartlow Hills

**NGR:** TL 585450 (G)

**HER Ref:** 06134

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** 'Low terrace gravels'

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** May have come from the low terrace gravels near the famous Roman barrows. Wymer (1985, 1996) gave only a vague grid reference of TL 593448 (E) for both finds from Bartlow (see also BARTLOW, no specific provenance).

**Material:** 1 x handaxe  
Described in Clark (1938) as '*a well-flaked, bluish-white patinated coup-de-poing handaxe, labelled 'Bartlow Hills'*'.  
However, a note in the CHER record states that H. E. Martingell thinks it unlikely to be of Palaeolithic age.

**Dating:** Unclear, no precise terrace identified

**Location:** Colchester Museum (possibly Saffron Walden Museum)  
  
There is uncertainty over the precise location of this artefact, most likely to be in Colchester Museum as noted by Wymer, although CHER suggests it may be at Saffron Walden. Not studied by the FRCPP.

**Notes:** Text of Essex SMR record passed to CHER in March, 1990 (former ESMR No. 4788).

**References:**

- Clark, J. G. D. (1938). Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* **1**, 247-254.
- Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.
- Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.
- Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** BARTLOW, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 597447

**HER Ref:** 09204

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** 'Low terrace gravels'

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unknown  
Wymer (1985, 1996) gave only a vague grid reference of TL 593448 (E) for both finds from Bartlow (see also BARTLOW, Bartlow Hills).

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

**Dating:** Unclear, no precise terrace identified

**Location:** Saffron Walden Museum  
Not studied by FRCPP

**Notes:** Text of Essex SMR record passed to CHER in March, 1990 (former ESMR No. 4840).

**References:**

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.



**Locality:** BLUNTISHAM, Barleycroft Farm Pit

**NGR:** TL 365765

**HER Ref:** 06773  
10823

**Catchment:** Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Fluvial Sands and Gravels being extracted in major quarry at this location. Most finds made either on spoil heaps and on floor of quarry by local collectors. Details of the deposits are available in the CCC Parish File.

**Material:** First known finds made in 1985, by V Baddeley and R. Busby. From reject heaps of gravel sorting machine:  
1 x handaxe (ficron), flint heavily patinated; heavy butted  
1 x handaxe (cordate), grey flint, very fresh

A visit was made to the site 15/01/1986 to examine the geological deposits, but no further artefacts were recovered. It was possible to identify the deposits from which the above were derived.

CHER (10823) also records find made by James Northfield of Sutton from spoil heaps of ARC quarries in the Bluntisham area – see separate entry.

During an assessment exercise in 2001, White (Bridgland and White 2002) examined the collection of local collector Paul Haylett. The following were recorded from Barleycroft Farm, none of which have previously been recorded in the CHER:

24 x flakes  
6 x levallois flakes  
1 x levallois core  
15 x handaxes  
2 x roughouts

The condition was noted to be mostly abraded (24) or slightly abraded (17), with only 7 being fresh or better. This suggested derivation from earlier gravel deposits.

**Dating:** Terrace 1 encompasses MIS4-present. Artefacts are Lower & Middle Palaeolithic in character, in range of conditions. They probably derive from earlier deposits, but some refuse of MIS3 occupation may be included.

**Location:** Private Collection of Paul Haylett (not studied by FRCPP)

## **References:**

Bridgland, D. R., and M. J. White. 2002. *Assessment of the Potential for Early Palaeolithic Archaeology in the Low-Lying Gravels of the Great Ouse in Cambridgeshire: The Hanson Quarries*. Cambridge Archaeology Unit Report

CHER (See parish file for full report of visit and of the artefacts)

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** BLUNTISHAM, ARC Quarries

**NGR:** TL 362725

**HER Ref:** 10823

**Catchment:** Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1

**Period:** Lower & Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Spoil heaps from quarries working sands and gravels of terrace 1. No sections available & precise find context not known.

**Material:** CHER records find made by James Northfield of Sutton from spoil heaps of ARC quarries. 6 flint pieces, varying from fresh to rolled.  
2 x handaxes, well made  
1 x chopping tool, crude? with cortex on the butt,  
1 x levallois core, iron stained, classic lineal preferential ('tortoise-core') type  
1 x flake, irregularly edged blade, rolled  
1 x handaxe fragment, very rolled and patinated.

**Dating:** Terrace 1 encompasses MIS4-present. Artefacts are Lower & Middle Palaeolithic in character, in range of conditions. They probably derive from earlier deposits, but some refuse of MIS3 occupation may be included.

**Location:** Presumed to be in private collection of James Northfield

**References:**  
CHER

**Locality:** BLUNTISHAM, East of Colne Road

**NGR:** TL 372753

**HER Ref:** 11771  
11722

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found during a watching brief on the laying of a water pipeline between Bluntisham water tower and Earith Road, Colne. Recovered from gravels

**Material:** 1 x handaxe  
1 x side scraper  
1 x flake, edge damaged with transverse retouch

**Dating:** unknown, but given terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** unknown

**References:**

Roberts, J. 1995. Bluntisham water tower to Earith Road, Colne: an archaeological watching brief. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report A049

**Locality:** **BOTTISHAM**, Upper Hare Park / Allington Hill  
(See also **SWAFFHAM BULBECK**)

**NGR:** TL 583593 (E)

**HER Ref:** 06301  
06757a

**Catchment:** Granta  
**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** The two sites recorded as Upper Hare Park and Allington Hill are considered to be one and the same, since Allington Hill is within Upper Hare Park (Clark, 1938; Worssam and Taylor, 1969 and Wymer, 1985; 1996). There is a wooded area at the NGR given above, but there is no visible evidence of gravel pits.

This site has produced more handaxes than any other in Cambridgeshire. Most of the artefacts were found over a period of some years from 1884 onwards by Professor and Mrs. T. McKenny Hughes and Mr. H. Keeping. The first discovery was a handaxe recovered from the ploughsoil by Mrs. McKenny Hughes in 1884. A number of flakes were also found in small hollows dug for gravel close to this spot (McKenny Hughes, 1884). The handaxe was noted by Evans (1897, 539).

Further artefacts were recovered from the gravel ridge at 45m O.D., a high-level site in Cambridgeshire terms (cf. Marr, 1909, comment on another high-level find at Hildersham).

The Allington Hill assemblage was one of Derek Roe's 38 handaxe groups (Roe 1968b, pp.11 and Fig.29), who grouped them on the basis of their uniformly fresh condition, patination and similarities in the raw material. Wymer (1985) was more cautious, noting that the exact provenance of the material is unknown and the area was worked fairly extensively for gravel in the past. They are mainly in sharp or slightly rolled condition, with the exception of one recorded as being 'dug out under 11 feet of gravel at Upper Hare Park by Nathan Day, May '06', which is very rolled.

**Material:** *Archaeology*

59 x handaxes  
3 x flakes

*Mammalia*

McKenny Hughes (1884) also notes the presence of a mammalian faunal assemblage at nearby Lark's Hall, in gravels that 'probably belong to the same set of river terraces'.

**Dating:** Twisted ovates present indicating Lower Palaeolithic and possibly MIS 11

**Location:** British Museum (only noted in Wymer 1985)

Brighton Museum  
Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Figured in Clark (1938, pp.252)

**References:**

Clark, J. G. D. (1938). Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* **1**, 247-254.

Evans, J. (1897). "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain." Longmans Green, London.

McKenny Hughes, M. C. (1884). Palaeolithic Implements from Cambridge. *Nature* **30**, 632.

Marr, J. E. (1909). On a Palaeolithic Implement found *in situ* in the Cambridgeshire Gravels. *Geological Magazine* **6**, 534-7.

Marr, J. E. (1926). The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **82**, 101-43.

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Roe, D. A. (1968b). British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Handaxe Groups. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **34**, 1-82.

Worrmsam, B. C., and Taylor, J. H. (1969). Geology of the Country around Cambridge, Sheet 188. Memoir of the Geological Survey.

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** **BOTTISHAM**, Heath Farm Gravel Pit  
(See also **BOTTISHAM**, Six Mile Bottom)

**NGR:** TL 575581

**HER Ref:** 06274

**Catchment:** Granta  
**Terrace:** Terrace 2

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found by Mr. H. Keeping. Marr (1926, 112) describes the site as '1 mile north of Six Mile Bottom station'. The site has now been subsumed by the A11 motorway.

The deposit in which the artefacts were found occurs at 90ft. (~30m) O.D., some way below the ridge of gravel mapped as appertaining to the old river system

**Material:** 7 x handaxes

Wymer (1985) notes 4 handaxes, slightly rolled, two of which are twisted ovates. This description is similar to the material known from Upper Hare Park / Allington Hill. Evans (1897, 539) knew of the site and refers to a number of implements having been found there (see **BOTTISHAM**, no specific provenance). Clark (1938) lists two ovate and five cordate handaxes from 'Heath Farm'.

**Dating:** Twisted ovates present indicating Lower Palaeolithic and possibly MIS 11

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Figured in Clark (1938, pp.252)

#### **References:**

Evans, J. (1897). "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain." Longmans Green, London.

Marr, J. E. (1926). The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **82**, 101-43.

Clark, J. G. D. (1938). Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* **1**, 247-254.

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** **BOTTISHAM**, Six Mile Bottom  
(See **BOTTISHAM**, Heath Farm Gravel Pit)

**NGR:** TL 575581

**HER Ref:** 06274

**Catchment:** Granta  
**Terrace:** Terrace 2

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** n/a

**Material:** n/a

**Dating:** n/a

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

- Evans, J. (1897). "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain." Longmans Green, London.
- Marr, J. E. (1926). The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **82**, 101-43.
- Clark, J. G. D. (1938). Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* **1**, 247-254.
- Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.
- Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.
- Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.



**Locality:** BOTTISHAM, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 545605 (G)

**HER Ref:** 06274

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Some of the artefacts described here may have come from pits north of Six Mile Bottom station, details unknown.

**Material:** 14 x handaxes  
1 x Levallois flake

Evans (1897, 539) mentions 'implements, mainly of ovate form, said to have been found in the neighbourhood of Bottisham'. He thought they came from the pits north of Six Mile Bottom station (see BOTTISHAM, Six Mile Bottom)

However, Wymer (1985) notes that they could equally have come from Upper Hare Park / Allington Hill (see BOTTISHAM, Upper Hare Park / Allington Hill). Of eight handaxes at Cambridge, seven are sharp and only slightly rolled and two of these possess twisted edges, suggesting more of an affinity with Allington Hill. This is slightly odd, as the Heath Farm / Six Mile Bottom material is similarly described (see above).

A twisted ovate handaxe in similar condition at the BM may also be from Allington Hill. Smith (1931) notes a 'drift implement' in the Sturge Collection from Bottisham (Lode Fen). Six handaxes and a Levallois flake in the Ashmolean Museum have the general provenance 'Bottisham'. There are also four handaxes from Bottisham Heath listed by Clark (1938), which probably relate to the Heath Farm Gravel Pit (see BOTTISHAM, Heath Farm Gravel Pit).

**Dating:** Twisted ovates present indicating Lower Palaeolithic and possibly MIS 11

**Location:** British Museum  
Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Oxford (Ashmolean Museum)

**Notes:** Figured in Clark (1938, pp.252)

#### **References:**

Clark, J. G. D. (1938). Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* **1**, 247-254.

Evans, J. (1897). "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain." Longmans Green, London.

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Smith, R. A. (1931). "The Sturge Collection." British Museum, London.

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** BRAMPTON, Cresswell's or Midland Railway Pit

**NGR:** TL 210690 (A)

**HER Ref:** 02532

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1 - 2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Roe (1968a, pp.129) records this site as Brampton, although subsequent records in Wymer (1996) locate it in the neighbouring village of Buckden.  
N.B. not to be confused with the handaxe discovered at Brampton in Norfolk.

See also **BUCKDEN**, Cresswell's or Midland Railway Pit

**Material:** See **BUCKDEN**, Cresswell's or Midland Railway Pit

**Dating:** Unknown, but given terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** St. Ives (Norris Museum)

Formerly in Huntingdon Museum, the contents of which were moved to St. Ives c.1933.

**References:**

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

**Locality:** BUCKDEN, The Red House

**NGR:** TL 195675 (A)

**HER Ref:** None

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 3

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Discovered by Major Duberley while digging gravel in the garden of the Red House (now known as 'Buckden House') at a depth of ~0.6m.  
The Great Ouse is approximately a mile away, the house being located in the valley of a small tributary stream.

**Material:** 1 x handaxe  
Length = 4in., Width = 2.4in., Thickness = 1.2in.  
Patinated bluish-white and stained, cortical butt.

**Dating:** None

**Location:** St. Ives (Norris Museum)  
Formerly in Huntingdon Museum, the contents of which were moved to St. Ives c.1933.  
Currently on loan to St. Neots Museum

**Notes:** Figured in Garrod (1929, pp.248)

**References:**

Garrod, J. R. (1929). Recent discoveries in Hunts. *Antiquaries Journal* **9**, 247-8.

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** BUCKDEN, Offord Pit  
(See also OFFORD CLUNY)

**NGR:** TL 215675 (A)

**HER Ref:** 02539

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1 - 2

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found in 'Offord Gravels' at a marina beside the Great Ouse. Roe (1968a) records this site as 'Offord Cluny'.

**Material:** 1 x Levallois core

**Dating:** unknown, but given terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** St. Ives (Norris Museum)  
Formerly in Huntingdon Museum, the contents of which were moved to St. Ives c.1933.

**References:**

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** BUCKDEN, Cresswell's or Midland Railway Pit

**NGR:** TL 210690 (A)

**HER Ref:** 02532

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1 - 2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Gravel pits ~12-15 feet deep near Buckden Railway Station

**Material:** *Archaeology*

Roe records 2 retouched flake implements and 8 flakes from this site, which he refers to as 'Brampton' (see BRAMPTON).

Wymer states that the material was found by Dr. Garrood, although this is probably not the case for all of the artefacts.

1) Small side-scraper of brown flint, retouched on two sides. Length = 4.6cm, Width = 3.5cm, Thickness = 1.1cm. Marked '196'.

2) Scraper of dark grey flint, retouch to two sides. Length = 7.8cm. Donated by Dr. J. R. Garrood, Huntingdon Literary and Scientific Institute.

3) Flake, dark brown flint, circular shape, retouched around most of its edge. Length = 7.1cm, Width = 6.6cm, Thickness = 1.6cm. Found in 1964 at Buckden Gravel Pit. Marked TL 020650, but this grid reference is incorrect. Donated by C. F. Tebbutt

4) Flake, grey flint, thick, patinated white with retouched edges. Length = 9.1cm, Width = 3.5cm, Thickness = 1.2cm. Formerly in the collection of the Huntingdon Literary and Scientific Institute.

5) Flake of brown flint. Length = 7.5cm, Width = 4.0cm, Thickness = 1.1cm. Marked '196'.

6) Long blade of brown flint. Length = 7.0cm, Width = 3.4cm, Thickness = 1.4cm.

7) Large flake, grey flint, retouch to one end. Length = 10.8cm, Width = 8.0cm. Marked '280'.

8) Flake, brown flint. Length = 8.2cm, Width = 6.0cm, Thickness = 1.8cm. Marked '196'.

### *Mammalia*

Mammoth and other mammalian bones were found in gravel pits by Mr. Cresswell, former head-teacher of Huntingdon Grammar School and farmer at Station Farm.

In 1932 part of a reindeer antler was recovered at a depth of ~10 feet (Huntingdon Museum no. 1096)

**Dating:** Unknown, but given terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** St. Ives (Norris Museum)

Formerly in Huntingdon Museum, the contents of which were moved to St. Ives c.1933.

**References:**

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** BURNT FEN, Littleport

**NGR:** TL 610870 (G)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Uncertain. The name Burnt Fen applies to 40 square km of Fenland.

**Material:** 8 x handaxes

Roe (1968a) records 8 handaxes from this locality.

Bout coupe handaxe, L:112mm, W:78mm, Th:24mm, fresh condition, patinated white.

**Dating:** Nothing direct, but using White and Jacobi's correlation of bout coupe handaxes with the late Middle Palaeolithic then an MIS3 (ca 59-25kya) might be suggested

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)

**Notes:** Figured in Clark (1938, pp.250)  
Figured in Tyldesley

Wymer suggest that two other rolled handaxes attributed to Burnt Fen are not from Cambridgeshire but Mildenhall, one is actually marked Burnt F.n. ...ilden. He also urges caution in interpreting material from the Fens that lacks a firm provenance or is from the surface, noting that the fenland rivers were used to transport bargeloads of gravel for making roads in the Fens (1985, 84).

### References:

- Clark, J. G. D. (1938). Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* **1**, 247-254.
- Roe, D. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, p225
- Tyldesley, J. A. 1987. *The bout coupé handaxe: a typological problem*. *British Archaeological Series* 170. Oxford: BAR. p24
- White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.
- Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks, p79



**Locality:** BURWELL, Burwell Fen

**NGR:** TL 570666 (G)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:**  
**Terrace:**

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** F.R.C. Reed (1897, 238) considered the pointed implement from Burwell described by Professor Babington to be a forgery.  
Wymer (1985) records a genuine ovate handaxe at Cambridge in slightly rolled condition.

**Material:** 3 x handaxes

**Dating:** none

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)  
Norwich (City Museum)

**References:**

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** BURWELL, Burwell Castle

**NGR:** TL 589661 (A)

**HER Ref:** 01775b

**Catchment:**  
**Terrace:**

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found while digging post holes for a new fence around the castle site. The post holes were 2'6" deep, the handaxe being found near the base of one of these.

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

**Dating:** none

**Location:** Burwell Museum

**Notes:** Not examined by FRCPP

**References:**

CHER only

**Locality:** BURWELL, Newmarket Down  
(see SWAFFHAM PRIOR, Newmarket Down)

**NGR:** TL 610630 (G)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:**  
**Terrace:**

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unknown

**Material:** 4 x handaxes

**Dating:** none

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)

**Notes:** Wymer inexplicably refers to this site as being at Burwell, *contra* Roe (1968) and himself (1985) both of whom attribute it to Swaffham Prior.

**References:**

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8. pp. 39

Wymer, J. J. (1985). "Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia." Geobooks, Norwich. pp. 100

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury. pp. 63

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Trumpington, Royston Road Pit

**NGR:** TL 445547 (E)

**HER Ref:** 04415

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 3

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** A gravel pit on the Royston Road, half-a-mile south of trumpington, close to the LNWR Railway. Find made by H. Lingwood (Marr 1920, 210)

**Material:** *Archaeology*

Marr notes worked flints in the deposits here, including a “Chellean” handaxe. Wymer, cites 1 handaxe, 1 retouched flake, 1 misc and 4 flakes from here.

***Mollusca***

Kennard (in Marr 1920) lists the following:

*Helicella crayfordensis*

*H. itala*

*H. striata*

*Hygromia hispida*

*Arianta arbustorum*

*Helix nemoralis*

*Succinea pfeifferi*

*Succinea oblonga*

*V. piscinalis*

*Pisidium amnicum*

*Pisidium henslowianum*

**Dating:** Gravel of Terrace 3, possibly MIS9 according to Bridgland and Schreve (2002)

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Roman Catholic Church, Hills Road

**NGR:** TL 455577 (A)

**HER Ref:** 05013

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Wymer 1985 places on terrace 3, Wymer 1996 places on Terrace 2

**Period:** Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unknown – Marr (1920, 209) simply notes that J. Reid Moir bought a flake from a Cambridge dealer who said that it was found on the site of the RC Church on Hills Road.

**Material:** 1 x brown flake, ca 125mm

**Dating:** Deposits of Terrace 2 could potentially range from MIS8-MIS4, Terrace 3 anywhere from MIS12-8. Without further details, these could be of any age.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Festival Theatre Site

**NGR:** TL 460588

**HER Ref:** 04531

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Unclear – Wymer (1985) associates it with Barnwell Abbey Pits, and attributes it to the same Terrace (3/2), but Wymer 1996 places it in the gravels of Terrace 1, which simply must be an error as he still links it with Barnwell Abbey pits by citing Festival Road HER reference in his Barnwell Abbey Pit section – Barnwell Station is probably Terrace 1, so some confusion may have crept in.

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unclear

**Material:** 2 x roughly flaked handaxes, orange in colour, one heavily abraded, one moderately so.

**Dating:** With such an unclear context and abraded condition, difficult to estimate.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** HER entry for this site includes finds from Barnwell Abbey Pits: everything but the two handaxes listed here should be removed.

**References:**

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Observatory Hill

**NGR:** TL 433593 (E)

**HER Ref:** 04410  
04435 (duplicate?)

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Observatory Gravels

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Finds made at separate times in gravel pits that existed here in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Finds made here by A.F. Griffith in 1878, other finds by H. Keeping, dated 1866.

**Material:** The Sedgwick Museum houses three handaxes and a flake (the former include two sub-cordiforms [Wymer type G and GK, L90mm and 110mm] & a elongated ovate [Wymer K f/v, 100mm]). All are very rolled and stained. They are presumably the ones reported by Clark (1938, 249 and duplicated in CHER 04435)

**Dating:** Gravels are outwash deposits that predate terrace gravels of the Cam: possibly date to late MIS12.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

### **References:**

Griffith, A. F. 1879. On a flint Implement found at Barnwell, Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* IV:177-80.

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks, 184

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Castle Hill

**NGR:** TL 442592

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 4

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** The piece was found *in situ* during the excavation of a Roman Site by Dr. John Alexander in 1974. Area now built upon.

**Material:** 1 x very rolled primary flake.  
Wymer considers this the only indisputable find from the terrace 4 gravel in the city.

**Dating:** The gravels of Terrace 4 are suggested to be correlated with MIS 12-11-10 climatic cycle (ca 400,000) by Bridgeland and Schreve 2001. It rolled condition suggest sit may be older than the gravels that contain it.

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)

#### **References:**

Bridgland, D. R., and D. C. Schreve. 2001. "River terrace formation in synchrony with long-term climatic fluctuation: supporting mammalian evidence from southern Britain," in *River basin sediment systems: archives of environmental change*. Edited by D. Maddy, M. G. Macklin, and J. C. Woodward, pp. 229 – 248: Lisse.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks, 184, pp.186

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology, pp.59



**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, North of Victoria Bridge

**NGR:** TL 453600

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Wymer (1985) places this site on Terrace 3, but Wymer 1996 places it on Terrace 2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unclear

**Material:** 5 x flakes

**Dating:** Deposits of Terrace 2 could potentially range from MIS8-MIS4, Terrace 3 anywhere from MIS12-8. Without further details, these could be of any age.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Barnwell Abbey Pits

**NGR:** TL 464588

**HER Ref:** 05139

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 3

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Series of gravel pits either side of Newmarket Road in late 19thC, that appear to have extended from Walnut Tree Avenue (461590) to Ferry Lane (465590) Those on the south of the road were Terrace 3, but on the North may have also included some Terrace 2 deposits – these have now been dug away in the area of the pits (Worssam and Taylor 1968, 109). This is very significant in terms of archaeological value and potential.

Most of gravel in 1870s from pit at TL above, situated south of the road and behind houses opposite the Abbey Church. Descriptions of the deposits and lists of fossils were produced by number of different people including Seeley (1866), Hughes (1883, 1916), Mrs Hughes (1888), Woodward (1888) and Marr (1920)

Gravel about 8-120ft thick, resting on Gault in the North but on Chalk Marl in the South, which was about 1m thick. Seeley stated that plants, molluscs and bones found came from a single marl zone upto 4ft thick and about 2ft above the

**Material:** Griffith obtained a rolled pointed handaxe (Wymer F b/i, L 16cm), described by Clark 1938 as magnificent

Seeley (1866, 477) reports on a fragment of elephant rib bone found in 1862 by Rev F Blake of Caius. The fragment was 3 inches long and showed on the severed end numerous cut surfaces made with a sharp implement. The facets extend all the way round; Seeley speculated that it might have been done to allow the bone to be snapped. Seeley had no doubt the Whittling was as old as the bone. It was found 12ft down in the freshwater gravels

Fauna – rhino and horse also reported from this pit & Mrs McKenny Hughes noted that *Unio littoralis* had been found in abundance in the NW corner of the workings, at a low level.

Seeley stated that plants, molluscs and bones found came from a single marl zone upto 4ft thick and about 2ft above the base, but Mrs Hughes (1888) suggested that molluscs were distributed sporadically in lenticular masses at varying horizons.

Kennard and Woodward (in Marr 1920), list 80 species of mollusc from Barnwell

<i>Limax arborum</i>	<i>E. obscura</i>	<i>P. carinatus</i>
<i>Agriolimax agrestis</i>	<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>	<i>P. umbilicatus</i>
<i>Agriolimax laevis</i>	<i>Azeca goodalli</i>	<i>P. vortex</i>
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i>	<i>Caecilioides acicula</i>	<i>P. leucostoma</i>

<i>Polita cellaria</i>	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	<i>P. contortus</i>
<i>P. alliaria</i>	<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i>	<i>P. fontanus</i>
<i>P. nitidula</i>	<i>V. pygmaea</i>	<i>Segmentina nitida</i>
<i>P. radiatula</i>	<i>V. moulinsiana</i>	<i>Physa fontinalis</i>
<i>Zonitoides nitidus</i>	<i>V. angustior</i>	<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>	<i>Truncatellina minutissima</i>	<i>Belgrandia marginata</i>
<i>Arion sp.</i>	<i>Balea perversa</i>	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	<i>Clausilia rugosa</i>	<i>Valvate piscinalis</i>
<i>Pyramidula rotundata</i>	<i>C. pumila</i>	<i>V. cristata</i>
<i>P. ruderata</i>	<i>Succinea putris</i>	<i>Unio pictorum</i>
<i>Eulota fruticum</i>	<i>S. elegans</i>	<i>U. littoralis</i>
<i>Helicella itala</i>	<i>S. pfeifferi</i>	<i>Corbicula fluminalis</i>
<i>H. crayfordensis</i>	<i>S. oblonga</i>	<i>Sphaerium corneum</i>
<i>Hygromia hispida</i>	<i>Carychium minimum</i>	<i>S. moenanum</i>
<i>H. liberata</i>	<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>	<i>S. lacustre</i>
<i>Acanthinula lamellate</i>	<i>Acroloxus lacustris</i>	<i>Pisidium amnicum</i>
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	<i>Limnea auricularia</i>	<i>P. casertanum</i>
<i>V. excentrica</i>	<i>L. pereger</i>	<i>P. nitidum</i>
<i>V. costata</i>	<i>L. palustris</i>	<i>p. pusillum</i>
<i>Helicigona lapicida</i>	<i>L. truncatula</i>	<i>P. subtruncatum</i>
<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>	<i>L. stagnalis</i>	<i>P. henslowanum</i>
<i>Helix nemoralis</i>	<i>Planorbis laevis</i>	<i>P. supinum</i>
<i>Ena montana</i>	<i>P. crista</i>	

Sparks also produced a list, but combined molluscs from Trumpington, Grantchester and Histon Road. Worssam and Taylor list the following in the BGS collection and state they came from the Barnwell Abbey Pits:

<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>
<i>Azecca menkeana</i>	<i>Belgrandia marginata</i>
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	<i>Carychium minimum</i>
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	<i>Ena montana</i>
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>	<i>Fruticicola fruticum</i>
<i>Helicella crayfordensis</i>	<i>H. itala</i>
<i>Helix nemoralis</i>	<i>Hygromia hispida</i>
<i>H. liberta</i>	<i>Lymnaea auricularia</i>
<i>L. peregra</i>	<i>L. truncatula</i>
<i>Planorbis leucostoma</i>	<i>P. planorbis</i>
<i>P. vortex</i>	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>
<i>Retinella nitidula</i>	<i>R. radiatula</i>
<i>Succinea elegans</i>	<i>S. putris</i>
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	<i>Valvata cristata</i>
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>
<i>V. moulinsiana</i>	<i>V. pygmaea</i>
<i>Zonitoides nitidus</i>	<i>Corbicula fluminalis</i>
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i>	<i>P. casertanum</i>
<i>P. casertanum ponderosa</i>	<i>Potamida littoralis</i>
<i>Sphaerium corneum</i>	<i>S. lacustre</i>
<i>Unio pictorum</i>	

### **Mammals**

Reed (1897, 210) lists bos/bison, woolly rhino, horse, straight tusked elephant, mammoth, red and roe deer, lion, hippo, hyaena and badger

### **Dating:**

Terrace 2/3 is according to Bridgland and Schreve probably MIS9. The fauna is clearly a mixture of warm and cold species. The reports of corbicula, horse and hippopotamus together go against current thinking on the temporal exclusivity of these species. Must be a mix of different ages (i.e Terrace 3/2) in south and

Terrace 2/1 upper division in north or is hippo a misidentification (? – Seeley notes presence of right os calcis, left os calcis and incisor tooth)

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)  
Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)

**Notes:** Early section illustrated by Seeley 1866, 478

**References:**

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Griffith, A. F. 1878. On a Flint Implement from the Barnwell Gravel. *Geological Magazine* 5:400-403.

Griffith, A.F. 1879. On a Flint Implement found at Barnwell, Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* IV:177-80.

Hughes, T. M. 1883. On some fossils supposed to have been found in the Pleistocene Gravels of Barnwell, Near Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* 2.

Hughes, T. M. 1916. *The Gravels of East Anglia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hughes, M. T. M. 1888. On the mollusca of the Pleistocene gravels in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* 5:193-207.

Jukes-Brown, A. J. 1878. *The post-Tertiary deposits of Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge and London.

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Penning, W. H., and A. J. Jukes-Brown. 1881. *The geology of the neighbourhood of Cambridge*. Memoir of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Seeley, H. 1866. A sketch of the Gravels and Drift of Fenland. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 22:470-480.

Woodward, B. B. 1888. Notes on the Pleistocene land and freshwater Mollusca from the Barnwell Gravels. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* 10:355-60.

Worrmsam, B. C., and J. H. Taylor. 1969. *Geology of the Country around Cambridge, Sheet 188*. Memoir of the Geological Survey p110

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 186

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Barnwell Station Pit

**NGR:** TL 470596

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 1

**Period:** Unclear

**Context:** Mrs Hughes (1888) described a brickpit here where up to 12ft of gravel was seen channelled into Gault, Cambridge Greensand and Chalk Marl. She thought it was the same age as Abbey Pits. Marr and Gardner (1916) saw same pit at a later date and much enlarged – (gave NGR above, i.e west of railway and close to the station. The base of the gravel in the pit was 6ft below surface level of alluvium.

**Material:** Roe (1968, 35) reports two handaxes from this pit, but Wymer (1985) believes this to be an error & that they are from one of the other pits in the Barnwell area.. Marr (1920b, 184) clearly states that no ‘contemporary implements have been found’ in the deposits at Station Pit.

Deposits yielded rich flora and fauna including mammals and beetles (see Marr 1920b, Chandler 1921; Coope 1968 for extensive lists) of arctic character indicative of tundra conditions

Mammals included horse, mammoth, woolly rhino, reindeer

**Dating:** Deposits are likely to be Devensian, the artefacts, if truly from this pit, possibly not of this period

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

### References:

Chandler, M. E. J. 1921. The Arctic flora of the Cam Valley at Barnwell, Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 77:4.

Coope, G. R. 1968. Coleoptera from the 'Arctic Bed' at Barnwell Station, Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* 105:482-486.

Hughes, M. T. M. 1888. On the mollusca of the Pleistocene gravels in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* 5:193-207.

Marr, J. E. 1920b. Man and the Ice Age. Presidential address. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 3:177-91.

Marr, J. E., and E. W. Gardner. 1916. On some deposits containing an Arctic Flora in the Pleistocene beds of Barnwell, Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* 3:339-343.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Elfleda House Pit, Newmarket Road

**NGR:** TL 476593

**HER Ref:** 04691

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 4

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Flint artefacts were collected from spoil heaps at this site and were said to be fairly common. They were little waterworn and Marr (1920a, 222) stated that it was often difficult to distinguish between artefacts that came from the gravel with those from the surface (i.e. later prehistoric).

**Material:** Three cores (2 described as 'tea-cosy' shaped) and a flake were regarded by Marr as giving indications that they came from the gravel. These were patinated blue-grey. He also describes a pot boiler and cut bones. Wymer seems to doubt their validity.

***Mammalia:***

Mammoth, red deer and roe deer are reported.

**Dating:** The gravels of Terrace 4 are suggested to be correlated with MIS 12-11-10 climatic cycle (ca 400,000) by Bridgland and Schreve 2001

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

Bridgland, D. R., and D. C. Schreve. 2001. "River terrace formation in synchrony with long-term climatic fluctuation: supporting mammalian evidence from southern Britain," in *River basin sediment systems: archives of environmental change*. Edited by D. Maddy, M. G. Macklin, and J. C. Woodward, pp. 229 – 248: Lisse.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, 377 Milton Road

**NGR:** TL 467611 (A)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found on surface in Garden by N.A. Huddleston

**Material:** A small ovate handaxe is recorded in the Cambridge A&A

**Dating:** Deposits of terrace 2 could potentially be of any age from MIS 8-4, and the surface context does not allow it to be refined any further.

**Location:** Presumed to be in private hands

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.



**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Milton Road Pits  
(aka Swan's Gravel Pit: Wymer 1996)

**NGR:** TL 452596

**HER Ref:** 05224

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Marr (1920a, 209) refers to a find made in 1912 in gravel 6ft from the surface.

**Material:** Roe (1968, 32) lists two handaxes and two flakes in the Sedgwick

Marr (1920a 207) describes a very rolled sub-cordate handaxe (Wymer GJ 110mm) and some flakes from here, one being figured (p222)

Reed describes a pit near or exactly here (at the end of Victoria and Milton Roads), where bones of giant deer, mammoth, woolly rhino, hippo, horse and corbicula were noted. Again this is an unlikely combination of animals.

**Dating:** Deposits of terrace 2 could potentially be of any age from MIS 8-4, and the condition suggests in heavily derived secondary context. Combination of temporally exclusive animals suggests deposits of different ages, exactly what might be expected if both Upper and Lower Parts of T2 were being exploited over the 450 yard extent of the quarry (cf. Worssam and Taylor 1969, 115)

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:**

CHER record seems to be taken directly from Clark 1932, four of the implements in this list are reported as being from Chesterton or Chesterton Pits, rather than Milton Street Pits. Maybe think about removing from here as already noted in Chesterton entry.

**References:**

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Reed, F. R. C. 1897. *A handbook to the geology of Cambridgeshire for the use of students (Cambridge Natural Science Manuals)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

Worssam, B. C., and J. H. Taylor. 1969. *Geology of the Country around Cambridge, Sheet 188*. Memoir of the Geological Survey p110

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Chesterton, General Provenance

**NGR:** TL 47 57 (G)

**HER Ref:** 04591

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Most of Chesterton site on Terrace 2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Gravel was extensively dug at Chesterton, on ground now built over, south west of the church. In 1876 12ft of gravel with some seams of fine sand were seen. The gravel thinned eastwards.

**Material:** Four handaxes are listed by Roe (1968, 32). Wymer describes these as:

Pointed handaxe (F a/i) 100mm, very rolled

Pointed handaxe (F b/-) 80mm, very rolled

Flat butted cordate (JN e/v) 130mm, in sharp condition and fire damaged.

Cordate (J e/vi) 130mm, black flint, slightly rolled

Marr refers to the later two (those in the A&A) but states that nothing is known of their origin.

One of the points was found by Rev O Fisher (Evans 1897, 538).

Original HER reference lists only one artefact: that found on the grass field by the side of Mill Road, close to the hedge dividing the road from the field. It must have been thrown through or over the hedge, when the road was being mended with gravel. According to the road surveyor, this gravel came from Chesterton (see Griffith 1879, also Marr 1920a 209)

There were also records of bones and shells, including Hippo and Corbicula, so something is amiss

**Dating:** Deposits of terrace 2 could potentially be of any age from MIS 8-4, and indeed the combination of hippo (5e only) and Corbicula (pre 5e only) would seem to suggest that materials from deposits of all these ages may have been worked. The range of handaxe condition, and the presence of a bout coupe is consistent with such a supposition

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Evans, J. 1897. *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain*, 2nd edition. London: Longmans Green.

Griffith, A. F. 1879. On a Flint Implement found at Barnwell, Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* IV:177-80.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 455580 (G)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unknown

**Material:** 3 x handaxes

**Dating:** none

**Location:** Brighton Museum  
Edinburgh (NMA)  
Ipswich Museum

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Notes:**

**Locality:** CAMBRIDGE, Histon Road

**NGR:** TL 444610

**HER Ref:** None

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Terrace 3/2

**Period:** -

**Context:** Channel deposits seen in sewer trench in 1938, comprising (after Hollingworth 1950):

- Loamy soil with flints 1-2ft
- Fine to medium ochreous gravel and sand, pockety 2-4ft
- Fine and coarse yellowish sand with chalk, and flint pebbles locally enclosing ball-like masses of grey white calcareous silty marl 3-4ft
- Pale grey shelly calcareous silty marl 1.5-2ft
- Bedded shelly sand with much fine chalk, silt and marl 1-2ft
- Pale cream coloured to buff calcareous organic muds with shells including corbicula 1-2ft
- Channel filled with coarse gravelly sand with masses of peaty mud (western part of trench) 0-4ft
- grey clay with broken flints and lenses of black flint gravel, shells and rare mammalian bones 2-3ft
- Mottled light and dark organic muds with shells 2
- Grey and sepia organic muds with wood 1
- calcareous grey to greenish grey organic mud passing to silt 2
- grey silt 3-4
- black flint gravel to 27-29ft on to gault at the pumping station

***Material:***

No archaeology is presently known from this site, but its proposed age means that it is possibly present. It was a rich organic site yielding fruits, seeds, pollen and molluscs. Lists can be found in the references below.

***Molluscs***

*Bithynia tentaculata* (Linne)  
*Valvata piacinalis* (Muller)  
*V. cristata* (Muller)  
*Marstoniopsis steinii* (Martens)  
*Carychium minimum* (Muller)  
*C. tridentatum* (Risso)  
*Limnea pereger* (Muller)  
*L. palustris* (Muller)  
*L. stagnalia* (Linne)  
*L. truncatula* (Muller)  
*Myxas glutinosa* (Muller)  
*Planorbis contortus* (Linne)  
*P. crista* (Linne)

*P. laevis* (Alder)  
*P. leucostoma* (Millet)  
*P. planorbis* (Linne)  
*P. vorticulus* (Troschel)  
*P. vortex* (Linne)  
*Segmentina complanata* (Linne)  
*S. micromphala* (Sandberger)  
*S. nitida* (Muller)  
*Ancylus lacustris* (Linne)  
*Physa fontinalis* (Linne)  
*Pupilla muscorum* (Linne)  
*Vertigo antivertigo* (Draparnaud)  
*V. moulinsiana* (Dupuy)  
*V. pygmaea* (Draparnaud)  
*Truncatellina cylindrica*  
*Zua [Cochlicopa] lubrica* (Muller)  
*Azeqa goodalli* (Ferussac)  
*Columella edentula* (Draparnaud)  
*Punctum pygmaeum*  
*Vallonia costata* (Muller)  
*V. excentrica* Sterki  
*V. pulchella* (Muller)  
*Ena montana* (Draparnaud)  
*Limax* sp  
*Arion* sp  
*Petasina fulva* (Muller)  
*Planatella itala* (Linne)  
*Retinella nitidula* (Draparnaud)  
*R. radiatula* (Alder)  
*Zonitoides nitidus* (Muller)  
*Candidula radigueli* (Bourguignat)  
*Trochulus hispidus* (Linne)  
*T. libertus* (Westerlund)  
*Agriolimax laevis* (Muller)  
*Arianita arbustorum* (Linne)  
*Cepaea hemoralis* (Linne)  
*Clausilia rugosa* (Draparnaud)  
*C. pumila* Pfeiffer  
*Succinea pfeifferi* Rossmassler  
*Corbicula fluminalis* (Muller)  
*Unio* sp.  
*Pisidium amnicum* (Muller)  
*Sphaerium corneum* (Linne)

**Dating:** Bridgland and Schreve assign this site to Terrace 3/2, which is probably dated to ca. MIS9. Pollen analysis (Walker 1953 assigned the site to the Ipswichian (MIS5e) but this is considered unreliable, especially as the fauna included the *Corbicula fluminalis*, Bos/Bison, red and fallow deer, Straight tusked elephant and rhinoceros

**Location:** -

**References:**

Hollingworth, S. E., J. Allison, and H. Godwin. 1950. Interglacial deposits from the Histon Road, Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 105:495-509.

Sparks, B. W., and R. G. West. 1959. The Palaeoecology of the Interglacial Deposits at Histon Road, Cambridge. *Eiszeitalter und Gegenwart* 10:123-143.

Walker, D. 1953. The interglacial deposits at Histon Road, Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 108:273-282.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp186

**Locality:** CHATTERIS, South Park Street

**NGR:** TL 393857 (A)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** March Gravels

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Presumably a surface find. Location now a residential street.

**Material:** A rolled and stained primary flake was found at South Park Street in 1960.

**Dating:** Bridgland and Schreve (2001) assign the March Gravels to the MIS10-9-8 cycle

**Location:** Wisbech Museum

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp75

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology pp61



**Locality:** CHATTERIS, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 390865 (G)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Wymer (1996) simply notes 'from gravels at Chatteris'.

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

Pointed handaxe in the Ashmolean is the one recorded by Evans (1897:538) as coming from gravel at Chatteris.

**Dating:** none

**Location:** Oxford (Ashmolean)

**Notes:**

In the Wisbech Museum are three mammoth molars found between Mepal and Chatteris.

**References:**

Evans, J. (1897). "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain." Longmans Green, London pp538

Roe, D. A. (1968). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8. pp36

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp75

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury pp62

**Locality:** CHATTERIS, Horseway

**NGR:** TL 424867 (E)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** March Gravels (CHECK)

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Arable land, possible surface find

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

**Dating:** Unclear, but Bridgland and Schreve (2001) assign the March Gravels to the MIS10-9-8 cycle

**Location:** Wisbech Museum  
(Handaxe in the School Loan collection of Wisbech Museum)

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp75

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). *Wessex Archaeology*, Salisbury pp62

**Locality:** CHATTERIS, Blunts Farm  
**NGR:** TL 453866 (E)  
**HER Ref:** 05812  
**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Nordelph Peat (Wymer 1996). CHECK  
**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic  
**Context:** Unknown, probably surface find.  
**Material:** 1 x handaxe  
**Dating:** unknown  
**Location:** Unknown, although note in TERPS refers to a record of it in the Cambridge A & A.

**Notes:**

Referred to in TERPS as Chatteris / Manea. HER number provided by TERPS is the same as that for Chatteris Blunts Farm (Welches Dam), although the HER record itself notes only one handaxe. Are they one and the same??

**References:**

Roe, D. A. (1968). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8. pp36

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp75

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury pp62

**Locality:** CHATTERIS, Blunts Farm, Welches Dam  
(See also MANEA, Eldon Hall, Byall Farm)

**NGR:** TL 470860 (A)

**HER Ref:** 05812

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Nordelph Peat (Wymer 1996) CHECK

**Period:** Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found when digging potatoes, depth unknown. Probably dragged up by plough – need to check underlying deposits. Area now arable beside the Bedford River.

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** Wisbech Museum

**Notes:**

HER number provided by TERPS is the same as that for Chatteris Blunts Farm, although the HER record itself notes only one handaxe. Are they one and the same??

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp75

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). *Wessex Archaeology*, Salisbury pp62

**Locality:** CHATTERIS, Byall Farm, near Fox's Drove

**NGR:** TL 445875 (E)

**HER Ref:** 05809  
05871

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Surface find

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

**Dating:** unknown, but given terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Wisbech Museum

**Notes:** Figured in Baden Powell (1950)

**References:**

Baden-Powell 1950, 37

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p38

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp39

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury pp62

**Locality:** CHIPPENHAM, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 660700

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Kennett (?)

**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** unknown

**Material:** 1 x pointed handaxe (Wymer FG, L140mm)

**Dating:** Uncertain

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p36

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp96

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** COLNE FEN, Earith Quarry (Hanson)

**NGR:** TL 380780

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1

**Period:** Lower and Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Large active quarry run by Hanson PLC. Artefacts recovered from spoil heaps and from floor of quarry, so precise context is unclear. However, they certainly originated in sands and gravels of T1 of the Ouse (see below why this may actually be a secondary context). Sections at Earith Quarry were logged and examined by Bridgland and White (2002). They reported on a 5m sequence of sands and gravels at TL????:

- Series of 4-5 stacked, laterally impersistent units, mostly fine gravel and coarse sand. The top unit had a intraformational ice-wedge cast ca 2m
- Coarse gravel, with possible lag material and representative of a break in deposition ca 0.2m
- Cross Bedded sands and sandy gravel ca 1m
- Homogenous, sub-horizontally bedded medium coarse gravel ca 0.7m
- Horizontally bedded sand and sandy gravel ca 1m
- Jurassic Clay

Bedding is consistent with a braided gravel-bed river environment of the sort that would have been common during the colder parts of the Pleistocene.

***Material:***

Bridgland and White (2002) reported on the artefacts collected here by Paul Haylett. This comprised:

11 flakes  
1 core  
2 levallois flakes  
7 handaxes  
2 roughouts

19 of the 23 pieces were in rolled or slightly rolled condition. 4 flakes were recorded as sharp

Wymer (1996) records 1 core and 3 flakes found during the course of TERPS.

Bones were also found, including woolly rhino, mammoth, horse, bison and deer

**Dating:** Terrace 1 encompasses MIS4-present. Artefacts are Lower & Middle Palaeolithic in character, in range of conditions. They probably derive from earlier deposits, but some refuse of MIS3 occupation may be included. The presence of intra-

formational ice-wedge casts suggest extremely cold conditions prevailed during the deposition of the sequence examined, leading to the conclusion that the deposits themselves are MIS2. The artefacts are therefore estimated to have come from earlier occupations during MIS3 and MIS7

**Location:** Private collection of Paul Haylett & C.C.C (Wymer finds)

**References:**

Bridgland, D. R., and M. J. White. 2002. *Assessment of the Potential for Early Palaeolithic Archaeology in the Low-Lying Gravels of the Great Ouse in Cambridgeshire: The Hanson Quarries*. Cambridge Archaeology Unit Report

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.



**Locality:** COLNE, near to quarry in Colne  
**NGR:** TL 383779  
**HER Ref:** MCB16018  
**Catchment:** Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2  
**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic  
**Context:** Unclear, surface find?  
**Material:** 1 x handaxe, patinated blue-white, tip lost to recent damage.  
**Dating:** Unclear. Terrace 1-2 could potentially span MIS8-3  
**Location:** Uncertain

**References:**

CHER (T. Reynolds Index Cards: Item recorded at Norris Museum finds day)

**Locality:** COMBERTON, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 383563 (G)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** unknown

**Material:** One miscellaneous piece

**Dating:** uncertain

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Not in TERPS

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p36

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp183

**Locality:** COTON, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 410590

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** surface find

**Material:** Handaxe, very rolled

**Dating:** uncertain

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp183

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** DIDDINGTON / SOUTHOE & MIDHOE  
**NGR:** TL 520625  
**HER Ref:** 02507  
**Catchment:** Cam  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2 Gravel  
**Period:** ?Palaeolithic  
**Context:** unknown beyond note that found close to active pit  
**Material:** 1 flake, HER and TERPS suggests Levallois  
**Dating:** Terrace 1-2 potentially ranging from MIS8-3  
**Location:** St Ives Museum

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** DULLINGHAM, no specific provenance  
**NGR:** TL 630580 (G)  
**HER Ref:** none  
**Catchment:** Cam  
**Terrace:** -  
**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic  
**Context:** unknown  
**Material:** Roe (1968, 36) records three handaxes from this parish  
**Dating:** unknown  
**Location:** Brighton Museum

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p36

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp102

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** DUXFORD

**NGR:** TL 455446

**HER Ref:** 04083

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** -

**Period:** unknown

**Context:** unknown

**Material:** CHER lists one flint flake, possibly a scraper

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** unknown

**Notes:** Really need to see this to confirm its validity, but whereabouts unknown

**References:**

CHER only

**Locality:** EARITH, Earith Quarry, Colne Drove or Meadow Lane

**NGR:** around TL 390765

**HER Ref:** 01681, 01682, 01695, 07186, 02542, 02055

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1

**Context:** River Gravels being exploited in series of quarry at Colne Fen around NGR given above. Mapped as terrace 1-2 these gravels underlie the modern floodplain (surface height 4m OD, base height -4mOD) and are strongly suspected of being T1.

Bell's (1970) floral analysis suggest situation where shrubby vegetation was growing around a braided river system, in and around pools on its plain and also on the more stable areas of the floodplain. Suggests that vegetation was luxuriant yet open, although are a few shade tolerant (grew under salix scrub?) Marsh vegetation is also present. Dung Beetles and carcass beetles suggest the presence of large mammals

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Material:** Wymer (1996, 60-61) has 3 separate entries for Colne Fen/Meadow Lane:

For Pit at TL 391759

3 retouched flakes

5 flakes

1 Levallois core

For Pit at TL 391763

2 handaxes

1 core

1 retouched flake

1 flake

1 misc

For Pit at TL 380750

31 flakes

Wymer (1985, 75) described the following: "five rolled or slightly rolled, patinated Levallois flakes and one thin, struck tortoise core in mint condition. Also included is the rolled, top half of a very thin hand axe, part of another, very rolled broken ovate handaxe, and a sharp rough-out or core. The remainder of the material comprises flakes in rolled or slightly rolled conditions, undiagnostic of any particular industry"

The two sets of figures just about tally, but Wymer's own observations, rather than those he took from Roe (1968, 130) seem to have more Levallois material.

CHER has the following detailed records taken from St Ive's Museum Card index:

01680

- A, Flake tool of grey flint. Length 6,8 cms, width 4,9 cms, thickness 1,2 cms.
- B, Double - edged scraper of black flint. Length 6,9 cms, width 3,8 cms.

01691

- A) Flake of brown flint, length 7.2 cms, width 5.2 cms, thickness 2.0 cms.
- B) Blade of white flint, retouched along the edges. Length 10.5 cms, width 3.8 cms, thickness 1.3 cms
- C) Triangular shaped flake of brown flint. Length 6.4 cms, width 5.1 cms, thickness 2.0 cms
- D) Flake of white-brown flint. Length 8.7 cms, width 7.1 cms, thickness 1.3 cms
- E) Long flake of brown flint. Length 8.0 cms, width 2.6 cms, thickness 1.0 cms
- F) ?side scraper of brown flint, water rolled. Length 11.4 cms, width 5.9 cms, thickness 2.5 cms
- G) Flake of brown flint, retouched round edge. Length 9.4 cms, width 8.0 cms, thickness 2.9 cms
- H) ?Hammer stone of brown flint. Length 12.5 cms, width 4.9 cms, thickness 4.3 cms
- I) Thin flake tool of black flint. Length 11.8 cms, width 10.2 cms, thickness 2.5 cms.
- J) Thick flake of brown flint. Length 10.6 cms, width 6.0 cms, thickness 3.3 cms
- K) Long, slender blade of brown flint. Length 8.7 cms.

07186:

- A) Bifacially-worked tool of grey flint. Length 9,4 cms, width 6,8 cms, thickness 2,3 Cms.
- B) Core of brown flint. Length 8,7 cms, width 6,8 cms. Thickness 4,4 Cms.
- C) Large core of black flint. Length 16,0 cms, width 11,7 cms, thickness 3,8 Cms.
- D) Part of large axe head of white flint - broken obliquely across one end. Length 15,0 cms, width 8,5 cms.

Which of the finds noted by Roe and Wymer these represent is not clear.

Bell (1970) published sections and a list of floral components from Earith. Shows ice wedge casts, with flora (pollen and macros) comprising a mixture of thermophilous plants steppic species, halophytes and some northern montane species. Very mixed. Concluded that the ecology represented a which pointed conditions during the last glacial with a cold steppic environment with luxuriant steppic vegetation but very few if any trees.

***Pollen (for tables see Bell, 1970, pp355-358)***

Pine, spruce, birch all recorded – but typically dismissed as far travelled – citing 2000km distances in Canadian Arctic, where values up to 20% been recorded. Also found nuts of *Carpinus* and *Corylus*, but dismissed as secondary & derived from Ipswichian deposits upstream (WHY?)



Some southern species present requiring July temps of 16 degrees for fruiting. Winter temperatures probably very cold, although are some species requiring temps above -8. Bell suggest absence of trees caused by low winter temperatures, soil instability and strong winds which would dry out shoots etc (evidence of strong winds from his inference of salinity and desiccation derived from the presence of obligate halophytes among the flora.

### ***Insects***

Coope (2000) published in detail on the insect faunas from the site.

**Dating:** Gravels are likely to date to the Devensian (75-11kyr), some of the archaeology is probably older and in secondary context, an assertion supported by the rolled condition of most of it.

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**Notes:** See also entry for COLNE FEN, Earith Quarry (ARC).

### **References:**

Bell, F. G. 1966. Plant remains from Earith, Huntingdonshire. *Huntingdonshire Fauna and Flora Society Annual Report for 1965*.

Bell, F.G. 1970. Late Pleistocene flora from Earith, Huntingdonshire. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B* 258:347-378.

Coope, G. R. 2000. Middle Devensian (Weichselian) coleopteran assemblages from Earith, Cambridgeshire (UK) and their bearing on the interpretation of 'Full glacial' floras and faunas. *Journal of Quaternary Science* 15:779-788.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp75

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p130

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 60-61

**Locality:** EARITH, Earith Fen

**NGR:** TL 389764

**HER Ref:** 01682

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** unclear

**Material:** Flake tool, L61mm, W93mm, Th17mm

**Dating:** unknown, but given terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** St Ives Museum (SAVNMX297)

**References:**

CHER

**Locality:** ELM, Near Gray's Moor

**NGR:** TL 420014

**HER Ref:** 04261A

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Alluvium

**Period:** Suggested to be Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found during a field survey in 1978, presumably a surface find.

**Material:** A single worked flake

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** unknown

**References:**

Hall, D and Wilson, D.R. 1978. Elm – A Field Survey. *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Society* 66: 21-46 (37)

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** ELSWORTH, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 314637

**HER Ref:** MCB16064

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Paleolithic

**Context:** Found in Garden

**Material:** Scraper, patinated blue

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** unknown

**References:**

CHER, Tim Reynolds' Index Cards

**Locality:** ELTON, Ballast Pits

**NGR:** TL 090937 (G)

**HER Ref:** 00134

**Catchment:** Nene

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Wymer (1996) notes that these pits are unlocated. Their context is therefore unknown

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

Found in 1882 by Mr. T. George, F.G.S., in a ballast pit at Elton, about 5 miles N. of Oundle, an 'ochreous pointed implement in colour and appearance identical with that from King's Langley' (Evans Collection; Evans, 1897 pp.573).

**Dating:** Unclear

**Location:** Oxford (Ashmolean)

**References:**

Evans, J. (1897). "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of the Great Britain." Longmans Green, London.

Roe, D. A. (1968a). A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. (1996). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds). Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

**Locality:** ELTON, no specific provenance

**NGR:** Unknown

**HER Ref:** 08048

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** unknown, bought at in an antique shop & marked "25/09/31 Elton"

**Material:** Handaxe, stained orangey-yellow with ptches of brown cortex

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** Bedford Museum

**References:**

CHER

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** ELY, Shippea Hill

**NGR:** TL 605840

**HER Ref:** 08069

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Broken handaxe apparently from a small gravel hill forming Shippea Hill but it is marked Burnt Fen, leading Wymer (1985, 81) to question its attribution to Shippea Hill rather than Littleport

CHER also notes 4 slightly rolled handaxes and a fresh Levallois flake marked Burnt Fen and attributes them to Shippea Hill. These should probably be removed & provenanced to Littleport. Wymer's (1985, 79) comments that Burnt Fen encompasses 40 sq. km is pertinent here.

**Material:** Clark (1938) lists the butt of a broken handaxe, in sharp condition but with a strong patina. The break is ancient. Wymer speculates that the whole piece would have been flat, pointed and about 20cm.

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** British Museum (1928-11-10)

**References:**

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p36

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp102

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** FEN DRAYTON, Fenstanton Road Pit

**NGR:** TL 329685 (A)

**HER Ref:** 01694

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 3

**Period:** Lower and Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unclear, although Pit was exploiting gravels of Terrace 3

**Material:** Roe (1968, 36) lists 3 handaxes and two Levallois flakes

**Dating:** Bridgland and Schreve (2001) assign the terrace 3/2 deposits to the MIS10-9-8 cycle, which would fit with the presence of Levallois material

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**Notes:** The entry in CHER refers to additional material from here, donated by a Mr. Clifton; viz, A) Blade of grey flint, with retouching around 3 edges. Length 6.5 cms, width 3.1 cms, thickness 0.9 cms. . B) Blade of grey flint, retouched around 3 edges. Length 7.3 cms width 2.7 cms, thickness 0.9 cms. From the description, this is probably later prehistoric

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p36

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp102

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.57

CHER



**Locality:** FEN DRAYTON, ARC Quarry

**NGR:** TL 345698 (A)

**HER Ref:** 10824

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Alluvium

**Period:** Lower and Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Recovered from Spoil Heaps in the pit at above NGR by Mr James Northfield. One hand-axe was described as coming from the surface of a clay deposit (therefore from in the pit itself). Another collection made by Paul Haylett, from similar contexts

**Material:** *Northfield Collection:* Fourteen pieces worked flint in total, comprising:  
Two flakes in worn condition  
One distal fragment of a flake  
One bifacial transverse scraper on a flake

One biface fragment, very rolled

One irregular biface

Eight bifaces, five retaining cortex with two are on river pebbles. Condition of bifaces varies from rolled to fresh with variable staining and patina.

*Haylett Collection* (see Bridgland and White 2002)

9 flakes

2 levallois flakes

12 handaxes

Conditioned varied from rolled- fresh, but larger proportion of fresh material than seen in nearby Ouse deposits

CHER notes that material is similar to that found elsewhere in the Ouse gravels. The between St Neots and Earith in condition, hand axe (biface) shape and probable geological context.

**Dating:** The gravel deposits below the Alluvium span a large part of the Devensian. The condition of the artefacts however, suggests that much of it was derived from earlier deposits

**Location:** Cambridge CC

**References:**

CHER

Bridgland, D. R., and M. J. White. 2002. *Assessment of the Potential for Early Palaeolithic Archaeology in the Low-Lying Gravels of the Great Ouse in Cambridgeshire: The Hanson Quarries*. Cambridge Archaeology Unit Report

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology., 57

**Locality:** FENSTANTON, Woolpack Farm

**NGR:** TL 2993 6840 (A)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Ipswichian and Devensian

**Context:** Earlier work near this site was undertaken by Cambridge (1964, 1965), Forbes and Cambridge (1967) and Preece and Ventris (1983), all of which referred to the locality as Galley Hill.

The Woolpack Farm sequence of Pleistocene fluvial deposits was recorded by Gao *et al* (2000), providing a dating framework for neighbouring sites. Sediments consist of a basal gravel (suggested to be pre-Ipswichian), fossiliferous fluvatile muds, sands and gravels later disturbed and formed into a diamicton, and overlying gravels (suggested Devensian age). Units 6 and 7 (see lithostrat table, below) are of Late Devensian and Holocene age.

*Lithostratigraphy (after Gao et al 2000)*

Unit	Lithology	Lithostratigraphical unit	Max. thickness (m)
(7)	Alluvial silt and clay		
(6)	Solifluction diamicton		
(5)	Upper gravel	St. Ives Member	2.0
(4)	Lower gravel	Hemingford Member	3.5
(3)	Silt beds near the base of the Lower gravel	Linton's Farm Beds	Up to 0.3
(2)	Diamicton	Woolpack Farm Beds	+ 1.7 (5.4 in boreholes)
(1)	Basal gravel	Fen Drayton Member	

(1) Basal gravel (Fen Drayton Member)

Not examined in detail, suggested to have formed as a braided stream deposit in cold climate conditions (by inference probably MIS 6). Overlies Oxford Clay bedrock.

(2) Woolpack Farm Beds

These beds fill an eroded channel-like depression and consist of clayey sand with subordinate gravel and numerous shells and wood fragments. Molluscan shells are well-preserved (see below). Numerous blackened bones were found in diamicton dumped on the quarry floor and differ from those collected from the overlying gravels, which had a pale colour. On this basis, the earlier blackened faunal assemblages of Cambridge (1964) have been tentatively assigned to this unit.

(3) Linton's Farm Beds

Sand, silt and clayey silt beds which occur near the base of the Lower gravel. Have yielded large bivalves and other shells (see below).

(4) Lower gravel

Composed predominantly of brown gravel in a sand matrix, clast-supported structure. Light-coloured bones in worn condition were collected from this gravel deposit

(5) Upper gravel

Truncates Unit 4 with evidence of periglacial processes, including ice wedge casts and cryoturbation structures.

**Material: *Pollen***

Samples from the Woolpack Farm Beds indicate temperate conditions with the presence of thermophilous trees (*Quercus*, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*) and also many herb and shrub species which have southern distributions today (e.g. *Ajuga reptans*, a woodland plant typical of closed forest and *Acer campestre*, which has a southern distribution in Europe but can reach as far north as England).

***Plant macrofossils***

Macrofossil remains of trees, shrubs and low herbaceous woodland plants are recorded from the Woolpack Farm Beds. The presence of marshy, shallow ponds is also indicated, and aquatic plant remains indicated the occurrence of slow-moving or standing water bodies in the area.

***Mollusca***

65 taxa were identified. The assemblage is typical of Ipswichian assemblages from eastern England and comparable to Tattershall Castle (Holyoak and Preece 1985). The majority of the fauna are aquatic Mollusca indicative of a slow-moving, well-oxygenated stream. Occurrence of paired valves suggests rapid burial and low level of post-mortem transport. Occurrence of abundant *Bithynia tentaculata* shells and opercula. Terrestrial fauna are dominated by species of the floodplain or riverside.

***Coleoptera***

86 taxa of beetles were recovered, 58 of which were identified to species. These represent a variety of habitats, including

- Still water with abundant growth of water plants
- Streams (although the total absence of riffle beetles, which live in well-oxygenated running water, suggests that the environment was not fluvial)
- Grassy habitats resembling the cultivated land of the present day
- Meadow-like environment, varying from marshy with rich vegetation to dry areas with patchy vegetation
- Deciduous trees are indicated by the presence of bark-tunneling species, all of which have a preference for *Fraxinus*

The notable presence of dung beetles clearly indicate that the local environment was frequented by large herbivorous mammals. That some of these mammals died in the area is shown by the presence of the carcass beetle.

The beetle assemblage suggests mean July temperature close to 21°C.

## *Vertebrate fauna*

### Vertebrates from the Woolpack Farm Beds

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#### Insectivora

*Sorex araneus*, common shrew

#### Rodentia

*Apodemus* sp., wood mouse

*Microtus* sp., a vole

*Arvicola* sp., a vole

*Clethrionomys glareolus*, bank vole

#### Carnivora

*Canis lupus*, wolf

*Ursus arctos*, brown bear

#### Proboscidea

*Palaeoloxodon antiquus*, straight-tusked elephant

#### Artiodactyla

*Megaloceros giganteus*, giant deer

*Cervus elaphus*, red deer

*Dama dama*, fallow deer

*Bos primigenius* / *Bison priscus*, aurochs / bison

#### Pisces

*Esox lucius*, pike

*Perca fluviatilis*, perch

*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, rudd

Other cyprinid

#### Amphibia

*Rana* / *bufo*, frog / toad

#### Reptilia

cf. *Natrix natrix*, grass snake

#### Bird

Unidentified limb bone

**Dating:** Palaeobotany is suggestive of an early Ipswichian (Eemian) age, especially due to the abundance of *Acer*, often used as a distinct feature of the Ip II temperate substage.  
The molluscan fauna contains *Bithynia marginata* but not *Corbicula*, indicative of Ipswichian age.  
The beetle fauna is indicative of warm temperate conditions. Most of the non-British species are to be found living today in central and southern Europe.  
Vertebrate fauna contains major elements of the 'hippopotamus fauna' characteristic of the Ipswichian stage. Although the Woolpack Farm assemblage contains no hippo, the remainder of the faunal assemblage is sufficiently similar to those assigned to the Ipswichian to be considered of that age.

**Location:** Unknown, samples may have been archived in Cambridge

**Notes:** See also publications on the Galley Hill pits (Cambridge, 1964, 1965; Forbes and Cambridge, 1967).

#### References:

Gao, C., Keen, D. H., Boreham, S., Coope, G. R., Pettitt, M. E., Stuart, A. J., and Gibbard, P. L. (2000). Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK. *Quaternary Science Reviews* **19**, 787-810.

**Locality:** FENSTANTON, Pit near Woolpack Inn

**NGR:** TL 302683 (A)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Context:** Unclear, pit noted by Wymer (1996) as being flooded and no longer operational.

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Material:** 1 x retouched flake

4 x flakes

1 x Levallois core

**Dating:** Nothing directly but work at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton suggests that the terrace gravels here date to the Devensian. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**References:**

Roe, D. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, p131

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology, pp57

**Locality:** FENSTANTON, Gravel Pit south of Cambridge – Huntingdon Road

**NGR:** TL 307685

**HER Ref:** 01692

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Context:** Found in even bedded sands and gravels of the Ouse

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Material:** 1) bout coupe handaxe of black flint, fresh condition with slight white patina on one side and some orange staining on the other. L: 128mm, W: 94mm Th 27mm. Marked “Fenstanton 120”  
2) flake on brown flint, L 42mm, W 38mm, Th 10mm  
3) Flake on brown flint L 85mm, W 36mm, Th 11mm  
4) ?hammer stone on brown flint 60mmx58mm  
5) scraper on brown flint L 90mm, W 87mm Th 26mm  
6) ?hammer stone on grey flint L 120mm, W 116mm, Th 104mm  
7) flake on brown flint L52mm, W 25mm  
8) an additional 20-30 artefacts also reported, but believed to have been destroyed during WWII  
9) Mammoth remains also reported

**Dating:** Work at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton suggests that the terrace gravels here date to the Devensian. The typology of the bout coupe handaxe from the site is consistent with this, more specifically MIS3. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Norris Museum, St. Ives (307685 X389)

**Notes:** 01685, 03450, 03453, 01676 and 01677(erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER). Site now flooded pit.  
Figured by Tyldesley

**References:**

- Coote, C. M. 1948. Notes: Fenstanton and St. Ives. *Transactions of the Cambridge and Huntingdon Archaeological Society* 7:41.
- Tyldesley, J. A. 1987. *The bout coupé handaxe: a typological problem. British Archaeological Series 170.* Oxford: BAR. p24
- Roe, D. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, p258
- White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.
- cf. Gao, C., D. H. Keen, S. Boreham, G. R. Coope, M. E. Pettitt, A. J. Stuart, and P. L. Gibbard. 2000. Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 19:787-810.

**Locality:** FENSTANTON, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL317700

**HER Ref:** 01685

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Donated by Ian Richards, Found by Great Ouse, no further details

**Material:** 1) small flat-butted cordiform handaxe in almost mint condition; considered to be a *bout coupe* by Roe. L 96mm, W 68mm Th 31mm

**Dating:** Work at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton suggests that the terrace gravels here date to the Devensian. The typology of the *bout coupe* handaxe from the site is consistent with this, more specifically MIS3. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Norris Museum, St. Ives (317700 X386)

**Notes:** 01692, 03450, 03453, 01676 and 01677 (latter erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER). Site now flooded pit

**References:**

CHER

Gao, C., D. H. Keen, S. Boreham, G. R. Coope, M. E. Pettitt, A. J. Stuart, and P. L. Gibbard. 2000. Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 19:787-810.

**Locality:** FENSTANTON  
(erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER but NGR shows part of Fenstanton Pits)

**NGR:** TL300684

**HER Ref:** 01677

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2 at this NGR

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** No details available. NGR suggest part of extensive gravel extraction in Fenstanton area now represented by flooded pits

**Material:** Palaeolithic flints, including flake tool of black flint L 129mm, W 64mm, Th 30mm

**Dating:** Nothing directly but work at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton suggests that the terrace gravels here date to the Devensian. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Norris Museum, St. Ives

**Notes:** 01685, 01692, 03450, 03453 and 01676 (latter erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER). Site now flooded pit

**References:**

CHER

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

cf. Gao, C., D. H. Keen, S. Boreham, G. R. Coope, M. E. Pettitt, A. J. Stuart, and P. L. Gibbard. 2000. Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 19:787-810.



**Locality:** FENSTANTON  
(erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER but NGR shows part of Fenstanton Pits)

**NGR:** TL300684

**HER Ref:** 01676

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2 at this NGR

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** No details available. The grid reference falls outside area of modern flooded pits that lie E and S, but it seems very likely that find was from same gravel context & made during extraction activity.

**Material:** Flake tool on yellow (?stained?) flint L95mm, W 71mm Th 4mm

**Dating:**

**Location:** Norris Museum, St. Ives

**Dating:** Nothing directly but work at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton suggests that the terrace gravels here date to the Devensian. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Notes:** see also 01685, 01692, 03450, 03453, and 01677 (latter also erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER).

**References:**

CHER

cf. Gao, C., D. H. Keen, S. Boreham, G. R. Coope, M. E. Pettitt, A. J. Stuart, and P. L. Gibbard. 2000. Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 19:787-810.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** FENSTANTON

**NGR:** TL315685 (G)

**HER Ref:** 03450

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** NGR suggests on NE corner of extensive aggregate extraction on this terrace level, probably from Ouse sands and gravels

**Material:** Roe and Wymer list 20 flakes and 2 levallois flakes from this general locality

**Dating:** Work at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton suggests that the terrace gravels here date to the Devensian. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Norris Museum, St. Ives

**Notes:** 01685, 01692, 03453 , 01676 and 01677 (latter erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER). Site now flooded pit

**References:**

CHER

Coote, C. M. 1948. Notes: Fenstanton and St. Ives. *Transactions of the Cambridge and Huntingdon Archaeological Society* 7:41.

Gao, C., D. H. Keen, S. Boreham, G. R. Coope, M. E. Pettitt, A. J. Stuart, and P. L. Gibbard. 2000. Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 19:787-810.

Roe 1968, 130

**Locality:** FENSTANTON

**NGR:** TL308686

**HER Ref:** 03453

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** NGR suggests on NE corner of extensive aggregate extraction on this terrace level, probably from Ouse sands and gravels

**Material:** Palaeolithic implement (?handaxe?)

**Dating:** Work at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton suggests that the terrace gravels here date to the Devensian. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Norris Museum, St. Ives

**Notes:** 01685, 01692, 03450, 01676 and 01677 (latter erroneously called Hemingford Grey in CHER). Site now flooded pit

**References:**

CHER

Garrod 1953

Gao, C., D. H. Keen, S. Boreham, G. R. Coope, M. E. Pettitt, A. J. Stuart, and P. L. Gibbard. 2000. Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 19:787-810.

**Locality:** FOWLMERE, no specific provenance  
(See also THRIFLOW / FOWLMERE, Heath Farm)

**NGR:** TL 432437

**HER Ref:** 04022

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** No recorded details. Found by B. Beveridge. The NGR given is an arable field.

**Material:** 1 x handaxe

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** unknown, presumably in hands of the finder

**Notes:**

Wymer got his details from SMR, so a bit circular to cite him as source in CHER

**References:**

CHER

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** FOWLMERE, 71 Chapel Lane

**NGR:** TL 42454565

**HER Ref:** 11694

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found in the garden of 71 Chapel Road in 1993, at approximately 3 ft deep while digging holes for a fence post beneath layers of thick clay and a layer of black peat.

**Material:** A convergent scraper

**Dating:** Unknown

**Location:** Presumed to be in the hands of the finder

**References:**

CHER, which cites information gathered by Alison Taylor (Taylor, A 27/03/1995)

**Locality:** GIRTON, Traveller's Rest Pit

**NGR:** TL 429602

**HER Ref:** 05299

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Observatory Gravels

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Two pits (North & South Pit) separated by only a few yards, located at 26m O.D. on ridge between Cam and minor valley to west.

Marr describes following sequence:

5)Surface

4)Upper evenly-bedded gravel <1m thick, truncated in places

3)Unevenly bedded-series 2-3m thick, involution in upper part, ice wedge casts

2)Lower evenly bedded series, 2-3m thick of varying coarseness: base v. coarse with alternating gravel, sands and loams above

1) Bedrock (gault clay)

Surface of the gravel slopes westwards & Marr therefore thought that they were part of the minor valley. Geological Survey (Worssam and Taylor 1969) suggested not fluvial but glacial outwash. Shells indicate cold climate & also ice-wedge casts recognised (Moir 1938; Marr 1920a draws these but calls them underground erosion-channels). The top of these casts are truncated, by upper evenly-bedded gravel suggesting a period of exposure between deposition.

**Material:** Wymer (1985, 77 ) notes 25 handaxes, 151 flakes, 14 finishing flakes, 4 retouched flakes, 1 roughout and 8 broken handaxe fragments.

Wymer 1996 (following Roe 1968) however, cites 40 handaxes, 148 flakes, 20 retouched flakes, 3 misc, a roughout and a Levallois flake (in 1985 he dismissed this as secondary working)

Most of artefacts collected by J.J. Marr from 1911 onwards, mostly from gravel heaps; he did not inform workmen what he was looking for. Only a small handaxe and two flakes found in situ by him— from the base of the unevenly-bedded gravel.

Burkitt (1931) also reports and figures 3 artefacts from here, 2 handaxes found by C.S. Leaf on spoil heaps and a flake found in situ by himself 1 ft 4in from the surface in a loam above the upper evenly bedded gravel. The latter is similar in preservation to “many of the flints found on the surface” and is probably not Palaeolithic.

Clark (1938) reports a small handaxe and four flakes from the lower evenly bedded gravel, but does not cite his source. He suggests that material can be divided between the different beds on the basis of condition, but in truth this is too variable and based on too small a sample to be valid.

Marr ( 1920a and 1926) notes a series of white implements that were restricted to the south pit, to which the Upper evenly bedded series was similarly restricted.

All the artefacts are rolled or very rolled and are heavily derived.

Marr's suggestion that some of the finds were of Mousterian character & his division of Acheulean, Chellean and Mousterian and identification of a Micoque type handaxe should be regarded with caution. Seriation of this site is totally unclear.

***Mammalia:***

Very rare, only two horse teeth, red deer astragalus and rhinoceros vertebra

***Mollusca:***

*Pupilla* noted by Marr

**Dating:** Gravels are outwash deposits that predate terrace gravels of the Cam: possible date to late MIS12. Marr had ideas that these were younger than the lower deposits containing hippo and *Corbicula* & given his ideas of Mousterian finds, concluded late deposits of the minor stream.

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Sections figured in: Marr (1920a, Fig. 2)  
Artefacts figured in: Marr (1920a, Figs. 3-7)  
Burkitt (1931, pp.56)  
Clark (1938, pp.250)

**References:**

Griffith, A. F. 1879. On a Flint Implement found at Barnwell, Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* IV:177-80.

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Marr, J.E. 1920b. Man and the Ice Age. Presidential address. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 3:177-91. (183-4)

Marr, J. E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43.

Burkitt, M. C. 1931a. Six Interesting Flint Implements now in Cambridge. *Antiquaries Journal* 11:55-7.

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Marr, J. E., and W. B. R. King. 1928. Notes on the Pleistocene deposits of the Cambridge district. *Geological Magazine* 65:307-312.

Paterson, T. T. 1938. The effects of frost action and solifluxion around Baffin Bay and in the Cambridge district. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 96:99-130.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.



**Locality:** GIRTON, Searles Pit, North of Girton Church  
(See also GIRTON, Traveller's Rest Pit)

**NGR:** TL 424625

**HER Ref:** 05032

**Catchment:** Cam  
**Terrace:** Observatory Gravels

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found in pit resting at 18m OD, lower than Traveller's rest but still exposing Observatory Gravels. No further details

**Material:** An ovate handaxe with a tranchet tip found by Mr. J.T. Banton, slightly rolled condition, L14

**Dating:** Gravels here are outwash deposits that predate terrace gravels of the Cam: possible date to late MIS12.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Marr, J. E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43. (p 113)

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks., 77

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** GODMANCHESTER, Sweetings Road

**NGR:** TL 246968 (A)

**HER Ref:** 11421a

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2 Gravels underly

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found in a post-medieval quarry pit during an archaeological assessment at Sweetings Road, Godmanchester, in advance of the granting of planning consent for a housing development; Feb-March 1994 by Cambridge County Council Archaeology Unit.

**Material:** 1 handaxe, described as *bout coupe* on HER

**Dating:** If *bout coupe*, then possibly MIS3. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Cambridge County Council

**Notes:** Location still unknown, *bout coupe* identity still unsure

**References:**

Macauley, S. 1994. *Post Medieval gravel quarrying at Sweetings Road, Godmanchester*. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Report A031.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** GODMANCHESTER, Cambridge Road  
**NGR:** TL 24 70  
**HER Ref:** 01686  
**Catchment:** Ouse  
**Terrace:** Undefined  
**Period:** unknown  
**Context:** From the end of the lane leading to Cambridge Road near Godmanchester.  
**Material:** Hammer stone of brown flint, diameter 70mm  
**Dating:** unknown  
**Location:** St Ives Museum  
**Notes:** **Severe doubts, check artefact in museum – Wymer does not list, nor does Roe, which makes me suspicious – MJW**  
**Not located in museum - TSW**

**References:**

CHER

**Locality:** GRANCHESTER, 370 yards W of Church

**NGR:** TL 428555

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Cam

**Terrace:** Height could equate to Terrace 3

**Period:** Lower Palaeolithic

**Context:** Marr (1926, 110) refers to a section 370 yards west of Grantchester Church, at a height of 60ft OD. Mrs Hughes says that the shells were found at depth of about 6-8ft below the surface.

She describes a section exposed during digging for phosphate nodules, and noted that the gravel occurred in irregular masses troughed into the underlying chalk marl. She surmised it represented shifting channels of a river.

Section (figured Mrs Hughes 1888, 196):

- Surface soil and rusty gravel
- chalky gravel and marl with pans of peaty silt and bands full of land and freshwater shells
- Chalk marl and phosphate beds
- Gault

**Material:** Mammalian fauna, comprising: mammoth, horse, bison, aurochs, giant deer, red deer, bear, lion, and wolf (Hughes 1916, 55). Mrs Hughes (1888) also lists hyeana and water vole

Long list of 62 molluscs also presented by Marr (1920a, 234), including *Corbicula fluminalis* and *Bithinia tentaculata*.

**Dating:** Marr thought same age as Barnwell Abbey Pits, most of which are on Terrace 3, and probably date to MIS9 (Bridgland and Schreve 2001)

**Location** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)  
Manchester Museum

**References:**

Hughes, M. T. M. 1888. On the mollusca of the Pleistocene gravels in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. *Geological Magazine* 3:193-207.

Hughes, T. M. 1916. *The Gravels of East Anglia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Marr, J. E. 1920a. The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 75:204-42.

Marr, J.E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp95

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** GRAVELEY, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 250640

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:**

**Terrace:**

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Till, according to TERPS

**Material:** Roe lists 3 handaxes

**Dating:** -

**Location:** Roe lists them as being in NHM, might now have been transferred to BM

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p34

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** GREAT CHESTERFORD

**NGR:** TL 505425

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:**  
**Terrace:**

**Context:** Nothing beyond a record of “Gravel Pit Great Chesterford 1879” in Marr 1926, 123

**Period:** unknown

**Material:** One rolled and patinated flake

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** unknown

**References:**

Marr, J.E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43. (p123)

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp102

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** HEMINGFORD GREY, Marsh Lane

**NGR:** TL 303695

**HER Ref:** 01693

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Roe states from well-bedded gravel of Ouse

**Material:** Total of 14 artefacts noted from this pit, including:

- 1) Small flat-butted cordiform/bout coupe handaxe on grey flint, fresh condition, poorly made L: 77mm, W: 59mm, Th: 22mm
- 2) Thinning flake on brown flint, L 72mm, W 52mm, Th 9mm
- 3) retouched flint flake L85mm, W 63mm, Th 8mm
- 4) flint flake L 71mm, W 59mm, Th 18mm
- 5) flake on brown flint, rolled & possibly natural
- 6) flake on brown flint, L 111mm, W 58mm, Th 23mm
- 7) Small irregular handaxe

**Dating:** Unclear, although T1-2 Gravels of the Ouse widely attributed to the Devensian. Typology of handaxe might suggest an MIS3 attribution. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Norris Museum, St Ives (X29)

**Notes:** Site is now a flooded pit.

### **References:**

Roe, D. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, p258

Tyldesley, J. A. 1987. *The bout coupé handaxe: a typological problem*. *British Archaeological Series 170*. Oxford: BAR. p36

White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.



**Locality:** HEMINGFORD GREY, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 300684

**HER Ref:** 01677

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unknown

**Material:** Thick flake of yellow flint. Length 95mm, width 71mm, thickness 40mm.  
Found 1984

**Dating:** unknown, but given terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** St. Ives (Norris Museum)

**Notes:** Amalgamated into one entry in Wymer 1996 with other finds from Hemingford Grey.

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** HILDERSHAM, Pit near Pear Tree Inn

**NGR:** TL 545485

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** Probably Terrace 1

**Period:** Palaeolithic

**Context:** Marr (1926, 123) describes a section in a gravel pit 3-4m above the modern river. Molluscs and mammals were also reported, all indicative of a cold climate.

**Material:** Wymer (1985, 192) was unable to trace this material, but cites that Mr. J.M. Wordie and Mr. T.L. Lethbridge found some flakes here, one of which is described as Upper Palaeolithic.

Roe (1968, 37) records a handaxe and a flake from Hildersham (no specific provenance) held in the Sedgwick, but it is not certain that this material is relevant to the present pit

**Dating:** uncertain

**Location:** unknown

**References:**

Marr, J.E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p37

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks p192

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 82

**Locality:** HILDERSHAM, Gravel Pit on the west side of Furze Hill

**NGR:** TL 552488 (A)

**HER Ref:** 06091  
06092

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** Recorded as Glacial Sand and gravel by Wymer (1996), probably after BGS mapping, although Wymer (1985, 192) refers to a terrace feature at 60m OD, which would suggest great antiquity. Marr (1926, 108) considered them to be the continuation of those seen on the south side of the river at Hadstock, where they are overlain by boulder clay.

**Period:** Lower and Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Marr (1909) provides the following section (**CHECK**)

1. Angular flint gravel with bedded sand – 10ft
2. Bedded brownish-red sand and flints – 4ft
3. Sand with small flints. 6in
4. Bedded brown sand 2ft
5. Sand with small flints (implement near base) 6in
6. Bedded brown sand – 3ft

Marr found his implement at the base of the sand of Bed 5 above. Another handaxe (d. below) is marked '*in soil 9" down, ex R. Meadows 3.3.50*', while the broken tip (a. below) is marked '*in situ in gravel just above main sand*' presumably Bed 1 (?). This indicates that finds were made in several of the described deposits.

**Material:** Roe (1968) lists a total of 39 artefacts comprising:

- 11 handaxes
- 5 cores
- 22 flakes
- 1 Levallois flake

Marr reported an in situ find from sands near the base of the section at this site, an ovate with very little sign of waterwear

Wymer (1985) list:

- a. Ovate handaxe (K e/v, 90mmL, slightly rolled, Sedgwick [the one found by Marr])
- b. Sub cordate handaxe (FG, 80mm, slightly rolled, Sedgwick)
- c. Cordate handaxe (J e/v, 85mm, very rolled, Sedgwick)
- d. Cordate handaxe (J e/v, 85mm, slightly rolled, Sedgwick)
- e. Butt of broken handaxe (125mm, slightly rolled)
- f. Tip of broken handaxe (?K, 60mm, slightly rolled)
- g. Pointed handaxe (F b/I, 120mm, rolled, A&A)
- h. Stone struck handaxe (D, rolled)

- i. Stone-struck handaxe (D, rolled)
- j. 21 primary flakes
- k. 4 crude cores
- l. A possible mis-struck Levallois core

**Dating:** unclear

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick)  
Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)  
Ipswich Museum

**Notes:** Figured in Clark (1938, 250)

**References:**

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Marr, J.E. 1909. On a Palaeolithic implement found in situ in the Cambridgeshire Gravels. *Geological Magazine* 6, 534-537 and Plate xxxi

Marr, J.E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p37

Smith, R.A. Prehistoric Problems in Geology. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* 26: 1-20

White, H.J.O. 1932. *Geology of the Country around Saffron Walden*. Memoir of the Geological Survey

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp192

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 82

**Locality:** HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH, The Friary

**NGR:** TL 339706 (A)

**HER Ref:** 01675

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Edge of River Gravel of Terrace 3

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found in Garden by Major Brookes at depth of 0.40m

**Material:** Handaxe 140mm Long, brown flint. Marked: "*the Friary, 1ft 3*". *Donated by Major Brookes*"

**Dating:** Unclear. The Terrace Gravels of Terrace 3 may span period MIS12-8 according to Bridgland and Schreve (2001), depending on whether part of Terrace 4/3 or 3/2, which is never clear in TERPS & difficult to determine from mapping. Furthermore, that this location is on a bluff between terrace adds further uncertainty.

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**References:**

- Garrod, J. R. (1939). Handaxe from Holywell, St. Ives, Hunts. *Antiquaries Journal* **19**, 329-30.
- Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p132
- Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 57

**Locality:** HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH, Basal gravel deposits

**NGR:** TL 3440 7078 (A)  
TL 3550 7200 (A)

**HER Ref:** MCB16192  
MCB16194

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Undefined

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Found at base of gravel layer 2" above Jurassic clay

**Material:** Various artefacts from quarry in this locality. It is possible that the two HER entries are duplicates. Notes 15 artefacts, including flakes, one handaxe and a core fragment.

**Dating:** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown. Details in parish file

**References:**

CHER, T. Reynolds index cards.

**Locality:** HORNINGSEA, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 495625 (G)

**HER Ref:** 08113

**Catchment:** Cam  
**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Lower and Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** There are no details of the provenance or discovery of either of the finds from this locality, beyond the fact that the ovate was found in 1883.

**Material:** Two handaxes are recorded as coming from Horningsea, probably unrelated.  
1) a fresh condition ovate handaxe, mottled green staining, found in 1883  
2) a bout coupe handaxe, fresh condition L: 108mm, W: 84mm, Th: 26mm

**Dating:** Lack of context precludes dating, although typology of artefact #2 might suggest Middle Palaeolithic (MIS3 age)

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Figured by Tyldesley

**References:**

- Roe, D. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, p255
- Tyldesley, J. A. 1987. *The bout coupé handaxe: a typological problem*. *British Archaeological Series 170*. Oxford: BAR. p24
- White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.
- Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks, p77

**Locality:** HOUGHTON

**NGR:** TL 286728

**HER Ref:** 01674

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** unknown

**Context:** unknown

**Material:** 1 flake (L69mm, W35mm) marked '*Houghton 64*'

**Dating:** unclear

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**References:**

Only reference is CHER, their sources cited as Artefact 1984 Norris Museum



**Locality:** HOUGHTON AND WYTON, Gravel Pit north of Huntingdon-Houghton Road, called Wyton Pit in CHER

**NGR:** TL 266729 (A)

**HER Ref:** 01689

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** River Gravel, no further details Now a flooded pit

**Material:** 4 flakes, 2 miscellaneous pieces are listed by Roe (1968, 133), all in St Ives.

CHER reports that St Ives holds 3 flints from this area, but that neither finders nor dates are recorded. Three pieces are described thus:

- a. Flake of black flint, ?crude retouch round edge; length 84mm, width 69mm, thickness 25mm
- b. Scraper of grey flint with hinge fracture at one end, retouch on one side of corner; length 6,8cm, width 4,7cm, thickness 2,1 cm.
- c. Flake tool of brown flint, length 8,0cm, width 8,2cm, thickness 2,2cm

It is not yet known whether these are included in those recorded by Roe or whether they are different.

**Dating:** unclear. Terrace deposits assigned to Terrace 1-2 could potentially span the period MIS8-MIS3 depending on which division of Bridgland and Schreve's (2001) schema one is dealing with at any given location.

**Location:** St Ives Museum

#### **References:**

**Bridgland and Schreve**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p133

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.56

**Locality:** HOUGHTON AND WYTON, Thicket Path

**NGR:** TL 286717 (A)

**HER Ref:** 01673

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** South edge of Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** No specific details, reference s for path through pasture

**Material:** 1 flake, 1 levallois flake, recorded in Roe and apparently first reported by Tebbutt.  
CHER also lists an awl of white flint, retouched on two sides (L70mm, W 59mm, Th16mm) from here

**Dating:** unclear given poor context. Terrace deposits assigned to Terrace 1-2 could potentially span the period MIS8-MIS3 depending on which division of Bridgland and Schreve's (2001) schema one is dealing with at any given location.

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**References:**

**Bridgland and Schreve.**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p132

CHER also lists the following reference [not sure what it means]:  
OS Corr 6in (CF Tebbutt) 1951

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.56

**Locality:** HUNTINGDON, Hartford, Gillsfield Pit

**NGR:** TL 250724 (A)

**HER Ref:** 01688, 09871 (same piece described?)

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** found 5.5m down in gravel

**Material:** Roe lists a single flake in St Ives.

The CHER has record of a Point / scraper of grey flint; L88mm, W78mm, th20mm from Gill's Field Pit, Hartford, 18ft. Marked '128'.

**Dating:** unclear given poor context. Terrace deposits assigned to Terrace 1-2 could potentially span the period MIS8-MIS3 depending on which division of Bridgland and Schreve's (2001) schema one is dealing with at any given location.

**Location:** St Ives

**Notes:** Face of old pit visible behind new housing in Mayfield Road

Also from HARTFORD

**Flake, flint, discovered in the gravel of the Ouse at Hartford, about a mile from Huntingdon and two miles from Godmanchester.**

Wyatt, 1870: 35

Evans, 1897: 538

From the same gravel deposit tusks and molars of *elephas primigenius* (= *Mammuthus primigenius*) and *rhinoceros tichorhinus* (= *Coelodonta antiquitatis*).

### References:

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p131

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 55

**Locality:** HUNTINGDON, Hartford, Maddy's Pit

**NGR:** TL 253727 (A)

**HER Ref:** 05774

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** At least one of the Levallois flakes was found 5.1 m down in gravel

**Material:** Roe (1968, 131) lists 36 flakes and 6 Levallois flakes.

Amongst these may be the following which are described in CHER:

- a) Thin flake of grey flint; L64mm, W49mm, Th9mm
- b) Blade of white flint, retouched along edges and broken obliquely across; L57mm.
- c) Flake of grey flint; L73mm, W55mm, Th17mm
- d) Pointed blade of white flint, with retouch on point; L71mm W24mm Th9mm
- e) Flake of brown flint, retouched round edges; L64mm W29mm Th9mm
- f) Pointed flake of grey flint, with retouching on edges of point; L71mm W38mm TH10mm
- g) Side scraper of brown flint, with retouching along two edges; L46mm W38mm, Th9mm
- h) Large blade of grey flint, retouched down both long edges; L162mm, W50mm, Th32mm
- i) Heavy butted blade of brown flint, retouched round edges; L125mm W58mm, Th30mm  
Marked '197

There is also a supposed bone needle from this pit now in St Ives Museum, cited in OS Corr 6in Tebbutt 1949

**Dating:** unclear given poor context. Terrace deposits assigned to Terrace 1-2 could potentially span the period MIS8-MIS3 depending on which division of Bridgland and Schreve's (2001) schema one is dealing with at any given location

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**Notes:** CHER lists that Mr. Maddy of Sapley Lane identified his father's pit as being that at that published at TL/2530/7273. St. Ives card index of accessions states the following: "Pa flints - from Maddy's Pit, 13, also a box of unsorted"

#### References:

CHER

OS Corr 6in Tebbutt 1949

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p131

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 56

**Locality:** HUNTINGDON, Hartford, Allen's Pit

**NGR:** TL 255728 (A)

**HER Ref:** 01439, 02683 (same site, poss duplicate & also refs OS corr by Garrod)

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Those reported by Garrod (1933) were from a depth of 3-4m. Levallois core found in a black deposit. CHER also has reports of a handaxe and Levallois core found in this pit by Mr Hard, presumably these are all the same.

**Material:** Wymer (1996) lists  
 2 handaxes  
 1 retouched flake  
 5 flakes  
 1 Levallois core

CHER has details of the following:

- a) Flake of grey flint; L77mm W 49mm Th15mm. Marked '195'.
- b) Long flake of brown flint, retouched along edge and broken obliquely across; L85mm W38mm Th11mm marked '195'
- c) Pointed flake of brown flint, with retouch on edges; L60mm W45mm
- d) Thick flake of yellow flint, retouched all round edge; L76mm W52mm Th25mm Marked '135'
- e) Thick narrow blade of grey flint; L81mm W19mm marked '126'.
- f) Levallois tortoise - core; L120mm W105mm Marked '127'
- g) Pointed hand axe of brown flint; L117mm

**Dating:** unclear given poor context. Terrace deposits assigned to Terrace 1-2 could potentially span the period MIS8-MIS3 depending on which division of Bridgland and Schreve's (2001) schema one is dealing with at any given location

**Location:** St Ives Museum

**Notes:** Mr. Maddy who now lives in Sapley Lane identified the local pits as follows - Allen's published at TL/2543/7286. St Ives card index of accessions individually describes the following - Palaeolithic flints -Allen's Pit, 6. Huntingdon Museum is closed down and the material went to St Ives c 1934 (source = CHER)

**References:**

CHER

OS Corr 6in Garrod 1953

Garrod, J.R. 1933. Palaeoliths from the Lower Durse. *Antiquaries Journal* 13: 313-5

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p131

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 56

**Locality:** HUNTINGDON, Hartford, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 255725 (G)

**HER Ref** 01690, 05559

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** CHECK

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** The flake described by Evans was simply reported as being found in gravels of the Ouse, presumably the modern River. The handaxe donated by Mr. Hard has NSP

**Material:** Roe reports a handaxe and Levallois flake from here.

Evans (1897, 538) reports on the finding of a flake from Ouse gravels  
CHER contains a record of an ovate handaxe, 90mm long, donated by Mr Hard who appears to have been about in the 1930s. Presumably these are all the same finds.

**Dating:** given total lack of context, unknown

**Location:** Oxford University Museum (Evans' piece)  
St Ives Museum (Hard's piece)

### References:

CHER

Evans, J. 1897. *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*. London: Longmans, 538.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p131

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 56

**Locality:** ISLEHAM, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 640740

**HER Ref:** None

**Catchment:** Kennett

**Terrace:** -

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unclear. Wymer (1985, 94) speculates that some may have come from gravelly deposits exposed in the shallow railway cuttings between Worlington and Isleham, referred to in the Geological Survey Memoir (Whitaker et al 1891, 88).

One, from the Surface of Wayland Farm, Prickwillow Road, Iselham Fen is a surface find in an area of peat

**Material:** At least 4 handaxes have been reported.

Wymer records these as:

Pointed handaxe, F b/i, 140mm, slightly rolled, A&A

Pointed handaxe, F c/iii, 130mm, rolled, A&A

Ovate handaxe (K f, 80mm, Mildenhall, reported by Colin Pendleton of Mildenhall Museum)

Handaxe noted by Roe (1968, 37) in Ashmolean)

**Dating:** unknown

**Location:** Cambridge (A & A)  
Oxford (Ashmolean)  
Mildenhall Museum

### References:

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p37

Whitaker, W. Woodward, H.B., Skertchley, S.J.B and Jukes-Brown, A.J. 1891. *The Geology of Parts of Cambridgeshire and Suffolk (Ely, Mildenhall, Thetford)*. Memoir of the Geological Survey.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp94

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 64

**Locality:** KENNETT, Shambles Field

**NGR:** TL 685680 (E)

**HER Ref:** 07490

**Catchment:** Kennett

**Terrace:** Terrace 3 (Worssam and Taylor 1969, 114)

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Surface finds

**Material:** Pointed handaxe (F b/iii, 120mm) in sharp condition found 'on the surface of Shambles Field 1886' (illustrated by Wright 1886, F121)

**Dating:** unclear given fact that these are surface finds, but gravels of Terrace 3 should be lithostratigraphically datable. If conform to Ouse system, then probably MIS12-11-10 or MIS10-9-8.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Wymer (1985, 96) states that: "numerous palaeoliths are attributed to this parish mistakenly, for they were found in the Great Eastern Railway Pit at Kentford, the position of which is clearly given by Wright (1886) as about a mile and a quarter from Kennet Station in the County of Suffolk". Wymer (1996, 80) lists 102 handaxes, 2 roughouts, 39 retouched flakes, 17 flakes, 3 misc and 2 levallois flakes from this site, dispersed among 11 museums.

### References:

- Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.
- Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p37
- Wright, A.G. 1886. Palaeolithic implements in Cambridgeshire. *Nature* 34: 521-522
- Wright, A.G. 1889. On the discovery of Palaeolithic implements in the neighbourhood of Kennet, Cambridgeshire. Privately Printed
- Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp96
- Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. P80



**Locality:** KENNETT, Dane Hill

**NGR:** TL 690680 (E)

**HER Ref:** 07490, 08113

**Catchment:** Kennett

**Terrace:** Terrace 3 (Worssam and Taylor 1969, 114)

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Surface finds

**Material:** 2 handaxes from Dane Hill Farm recorded by Wright (1886, 1889 & subsequently noted in all refs below). One is a cordate in fresh condition (J f/vi, L115mm) the other a slightly worn pointed form.

A flake with basketwork patina and partly faceted butt has also been reported (Clark 1938, 253)

**Dating:** unclear given fact that these are surface finds, but gravels of Terrace 3 should lithostratigraphically datable. If conform to Ouse system, then probably MIS12-11-10 or MIS10-9-8.

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** Wymer (1985, 96) states that: “numerous palaeoliths are attributed to this parish mistakenly, for they were found in the Great Eastern Railway Pit at Kentford, the position of which is clearly given by Wright (1886) as about a mile and a quarter from Kennet Station in the County of Suffolk”. Wymer (1996, 80) lists 102 handaxes, 2 roughouts, 39 retouched flakes, 17 flakes, 3 misc and 2 levallois flakes from this site, dispersed among 11 museums.

### References:

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p37

Wright, A.G. 1886. Palaeolithic implements in Cambridgeshire. *Nature* 34: 521-522

Wright, A.G. 1889. On the discovery of Palaeolithic implements in the neighbourhood of Kennet, Cambridgeshire. Privately Printed

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp96

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. P80

**Locality:** LARK HALL, Hippo Site  
(See also entries for BOTTISHAM)

**NGR:** TL 585548 (G)

**HER Ref:** None

**Catchment:** Great Ouse / Cam  
**Terrace:** Unknown

**Period:** Ipswichian

**Context:** Precise context unknown, locality noted by Marr as 'south of Six Mile Bottom'.

**Material:** Mammalian fauna including *Hippopotamus*.

**Dating:** *Hippopotamus* remains are indicative of the Ipswichian (MIS5e)

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**References:**

Marr, J. E. (1926). The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **82**, 101-43.

**Locality:** LINTON

**NGR:** TL 560460

**HER Ref:** 06117

**Catchment:** Granta  
**Terrace:** unknown

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Unknown. Wymer speculates that these are surface or subsoil finds on the basis of their condition

**Material:** 1 x Levallois flake-blade, patinated, worn condition  
Max. Length = 105mm  
  
1 x handaxe, bout coupe or flat butted cordiform, patinated, fresh condition:  
Max. Length = 135mm  
Max. Width = 85mm  
Max. Thicknes = 28mm

**Dating:** Lack of context precludes dating, although presence of rolled Levallois flake combined with the typology and condition artefact #2 might suggest Later Middle Palaeolithic (MIS3 age)

**Location:** Ipswich Museum (1927-82.33)  
[not examined by FRCPP]

**Notes:** Figured by Tyldesley

There appears to be an element of confusion between Wymer 1985 and Wymer 1996 about sites at Linton. As far as we can tell the reference in TERPS that Wymer associates with 06117 is a site at general reference TL 565470, which is cross referenced to Wymer 1985, p193. However, in the 1985 book he reports a handaxe and Levallois flake from a site at general reference 560470. We assume these are the same, and take the 1985 comment and reference as correct. The TERPS report seems to have been copied directly from Roe 1968

### References:

- Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks, p193
- Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.
- Tyldesley, J. A. 1987. *The bout coupé handaxe: a typological problem*. *British Archaeological Series 170*. Oxford: BAR. p24
- Roe, D. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, p255
- White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.

**Locality:** LINTON, Rivey Hill

**NGR:** TL565480

**HER Ref:** -

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** High Level Gravel at 109m

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Gravel overlying boulder clay at ~109m OD. Site is called Barrington Hill in Geological memoir, and the gravel is regarded as being 'ancient'

**Material:** Maynard found 8 artefacts of black or grey flint, many with slight red staining. Some were lightly worn, but some very fresh. Noted artefacts included:

- 1) an end-scraper of grey flint ~6cm long
- 2) another end-scraper, with the width exceeding the length (Transverse scraper?)
- 3) a core of black flint
- 4) a core of grey flint
- 5) a small flake with a faceted platform

**Dating:** Unclear

**Location:** Material is lost

**Notes:**

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks, p193

Marr, J. E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43, cf p123

**Locality:** LINTON, pit near Hadstock Church

**NGR:** TL 54 45

**HER Ref:** 06200

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** High Level Gravel at 200ft

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** A pit about 1 mile NW of Hadstock Church, close to the spot where footpaths from the Village join that leading from Linton to Catley Park. Marr describes the geology as revealing boulder clay overlying gravel at ~62m

**Material:** Maynard is reported to have found a number of flakes of Mousterian type from the gravel here.

**Dating:** Unclear

**Location:** Material is lost

**Notes:** Listed as being in Essex by Wymer 1985, with a different NGR TL 560455  
Pit now overgrown and surrounded by arable

**References:**

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks, p193

Marr, J. E. 1926. The Pleistocene Deposits of the Lower Part of the Great Ouse Basin. With appendix by A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward on the non-marine mollusca. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 82:101-43, cf p123

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Edmunds, F. H. 1932. *Geology of the Country around Saffron Walden*.

**Locality:** LITTLE ABINGTON

**NGR:** TL 539502 (E)

**HER Ref:** none

**Catchment:** Granta

**Terrace:** Unclear

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** White (1932, 79) describes 9m of sand and gravel '7 furlongs (ca 2.5km) NE of Little Abington Church'. He described the sediments as being contorted in the upper 2m and chalky and well-bedded on the lower part.

**Material:** Handaxe (Wymer type E), rolled, marked "1918 GM". Found by Guy Maynard of Ipswich Museum, who described it as "boldly flaked sub-ovate tool of Chelles type".

Roe (1968, 37) also record a flake in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge

**Dating:** Uncertain

**Location:** Saffron Waldon Museum  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:**

**References:**

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p37

White, H.J.O. 1932. The Geology of the Country around Saffron Waldon. *Memoir of the Geological Survey*.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp188

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

- Locality:** LITTLE PAXTON, Paxton Park, Riverside Pit (aka Pit 1)
- NGR:** TL 185619 (E)
- HER Ref:** 00578 and also duplicated to some degree in 00483, 00584a and 00587
- Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2
- Period:** Middle Palaeolithic
- Context:** Finds made in the pit behind the south lodge and quite close to the river. Extraction took place on the left bank floodplain of the Ouse, only a “few feet” above the water level. Sand/gravel could only be dug to 7-8 feet. Marr observed the following sequence:
- 2-3ft soil or subsoil
  - 1ft+ evenly-bedded gravel
- Material:** C.F. Tebbutt obtained a number of artefacts and some mammalian remains from this pit
- Archaeology*  
4 x handaxes  
18 x flakes  
1 x core, broken
- The generally fresh condition of Little Paxton material suggests not far travelled & in derived yet primary context.
- Mammalia*  
Mammoth  
Horse  
Bos
- Dating:** Gravel in this region widely regarded as Middle Devensian (MIS3). The fauna is consistent with the Pin Hole Mammalian Assemblage Zone. The typology of some of the handaxes from the Little Paxton deposits also suggests an MIS3 attribution.
- Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
St Ives (Norris Museum)
- Notes:** The site now commonly referred to as Little Paxton actually comprised a series of workings in the same terrace level on the left bank of the River Ouse in what was formerly Paxton Park. The pits have been called different names by different workers: Tebbutt, who conducted most of the collecting and investigating here, mentions three individual pits, but Paterson and Tebbutt appear to have lumped the material from all sites together for the purposes of creating a workable assemblage. This has undoubtedly resulted in duplicate entries in the CHER.

The handaxes are figured by Tebbutt *et al.*, Figs B, D, F and E

Pits now flooded

**References:**

Tebbutt, C. F., J. E. Marr, and M. C. Burkitt. 1927. Palaeolithic industries from the Great Ouse gravels at and near St. Neots. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 5:166-73.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.



**Locality:** LITTLE PAXTON, Paxton Park, Roadside Pit (aka Pit II)

**NGR:** TL 186621 (E)

**HER Ref:** None

**Catchment:** Great Ouse  
**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Finds made in the pit behind situated immediately behind the south lodge and close to the road. It was dug at a slightly higher level than pit 1 (see 00578) and was excavated down to 8-10 ft below the surface

**Material:** C.F. Tebbutt cites only two specific finds from this pit: a small flake and a 'burin'. Roe (1968) attributes another 8 flakes to the site. Generally fresh condition of Little Paxton material suggests not far travelled & in derived yet primary context.

**Dating:** The implementiferous terrace deposits at Little Paxton are generally regarded as Middle Devensian (MIS3). Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)

**Notes:** The site now commonly referred to as Little Paxton actually comprised a series of workings in the same terrace level on the left bank of the River Ouse in what was formerly Paxton Park. The pits have been called different names by different workers: Tebbutt, who conducted most of the collecting and investigating here, mentions three individual pits, but Paterson and Tebbutt appear to have lumped the material from all sites together for the purposes of creating a workable assemblage. This has undoubtedly resulted in duplicate entries in the CHER.

The burin is figured by Tebbutt *et al.* (1927, fig. G)

Pit now flooded

**References:**

- Tebbutt, C. F., J. E. Marr, and M. C. Burkitt. 1927. Palaeolithic industries from the Great Ouse gravels at and near St. Neots. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 5:166-73.
- White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.
- Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** LITTLE PAXTON, Paxton Park, Roadside (aka Pit III)

**NGR:** TL 186621 (E)

**HER Ref:** 00584 with some duplication with 00483, 00584a and 00587

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Finds made in the pit in the angle formed by the Great North Road and the Road leading from St Neots. CHER records that finds made in 1922 in sand pit “10 chains NE of St Neots paper mill”

Gravel had been dug to a depth of 12ft. Marr described the visible geology as:

- ferruginous gravel, with clayey matrix and occasional loamy seams (2ft thick)
- well-bedded gravel sand and loam, 2ft visible

**Material:** C.F. Tebbutt cites one handaxe as specifically coming from this pit. Wymer (1996) reports 8 flakes Generally fresh condition of Little Paxton material suggests not far travelled & in derived yet primary context.

*Fauna*  
 Woolly rhino  
 mammoth  
 reindeer  
 horse

**Dating:** The implementiferous terrace deposits at Little Paxton are generally regarded as Middle Devensian (MIS3). Fauna consistent with Pin-Hole MAZ. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)

**Notes:** The burin is figured by Tebbutt *et al.* (1927, fig. A)

The site now commonly referred to as Little Paxton actually comprised a series of workings in the same terrace level on the left bank of the River Ouse in what was formerly Paxton Park. The pits have been called different names by different workers: Tebbutt, who conducted most of the collecting and investigating here, mentions three individual pits, but Paterson and Tebbutt appear to have lumped the material from all sites together for the purposes of creating a workable assemblage. This has undoubtedly resulted in duplicate entries in the CHER.

CHER also notes in 00584a that Tebbutt gave 5 artefacts found in 1922 to the Norris Museum, the reference being RONB, 1924, informant Tebbutt and St Ives Museum Index Cards. St Ives Museum has the following

- 1) large flake of grey flint, retouched around 3 edges L 129mm, W 69mm, Th 33mm;
- 2) double scraper of dark brown flint L68mm, W 49mm, Th 17mm
- 3) Rectangular scraper of grey flint retouched around 3 edges L64mm, W 30mm, Th10mm;

- 4) Blade of brown flint, retouched along edges and broken across, L82mm, W29mm, th13mm;
- 5) lump of yellow flint
- 6) Core of black flint L78mm, W62mm, Th44mm
- 7) Thin oval blade of grey flint L75mm, w49mm

No visible pit, open ground near mill

### **References:**

Tebbutt, C. F., J. E. Marr, and M. C. Burkitt. 1927. Palaeolithic industries from the Great Ouse gravels at and near St. Neots. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 5:166-73.

White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

CHER

**Locality:** LITTLE PAXTON, Paxton Park, no specific provenance

**NGR:** TL 195633 (G)

**HER Ref:** Subsuming 00483, 00578, 00584, 00584a and 00687

**Catchment:** Great Ouse

**Terrace:** Terrace 1-2

**Period:** Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** The site now commonly referred to as Little Paxton actually comprised a series of workings in the same terrace level on the left bank of the River Ouse in what was formerly Paxton Park. Various pits were worked, although the exact number is unknown and there is some inconsistency in nomenclature and descriptions of location in the various secondary references. Tebbutt, who conducted most of the collecting and investigating here, mentions three individual pits I, II and III, while Roe lists two others, the Upper and Lower Pits. It is unclear yet whether these are alternate descriptions for Tebbutt's pits. Paterson and Tebbutt lumped all the material from all sites together for the purposes of creating a workable assemblage, and this is how the material is generally considered. This has undoubtedly resulted in duplicate entries in the CHER as listed above.

Low terrace of the Ouse, only 1-2m above river

Paterson and Tebbutt provide a section and description of a 12ft deep exposure, which is the best available although no precise pit is given.

6) brown, very sandy fluviatile flint gravel, disturbed with signs of solifluxion

5) hiatus marked by clear disconformity, erosion of 4

4) thin bed of yellow-brown clay, with few angular pebbles. No plant or pollen.

3) lens of brown, sandy loam

2) 9ft of compact well-bedded fluviatile gravel. Top three feet are more sandy. Most artifacts from this bed.

1) Basal layer of large boulders and pebbles. Erratics show derivation from glacial deposits. Contained fossils. Uniformly waterlain & no Oxford clay in it, but suggested to be fluviually reworked solifluxion (why?), passes up without break into 2

Bedrock: = Oxford Clay

**Material:** *Artefacts*

Roe (1968) records 10 handaxes, 3 cores, 49 retouched flakes, 168 flakes, 5 Levallois flakes and 3 misc.

Paterson divided into groups A & B, divisible on condition and patina; unclear how many artefacts belong to each group

Group A: appears to comprise 6 flakes, a handaxe and a core – rolled & patinated brown or white. Flakes suggested to be Levallois although subsequent workers such as Wymer (85) & Jacobi (pers. comm.) think they are handaxe thinning flakes.

Group B: appears to be the rest, fresh-slightly rolled. Some (ca 30) are grey, possible because made on Lincs flint, rest are all black. This group includes 7 handaxes, one a classic bout coupe. Some bifacial scrapers, and flakes seem to represent full reduction complex from roughing out to finishing.

Flakes seem to relate to complete reduction sequences – 30% from preliminary ‘modelling’, many with fully cortical dorsals. 45% shaping & thinning flakes. Finishing phases also evident.

### **Fauna**

From Bed 1 (passing conformably into 2 from which artefacts derived)  
Mammoth, woolly rhino, reindeer, bos/bison and horse

**Dating:** Gravel widely regarded as Middle Devensian (MIS3). The fauna is consistent with the Pin Hole Mammalian Assemblage Zone. The typology of some of the handaxes from the Little Paxton deposits also suggests an MIS3 attribution. Further downstream at Brampton the middle terrace yielded hippo, suggesting an Ipswichian (MIS5e) date, again suggesting a Devensian age for Paxton on the lower terrace. Terrace 1-2 association probably between MIS8-3

**Location:** Cambridge (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Cambridge (Sedgwick Museum)  
St Ives (Norris Museum)

**Notes:** The CHER is in need of some revision on Paxton. Wymer (1996) cites Paxton as “extensive gravel workings in this area from at least 1920s and still in operation now by Camas Aggregates”. The area has a number of old flooded pits. Gravel is presently being screened at this site, but it is being introduced from other places.

### **References:**

Tebbutt, C. F., J. E. Marr, and M. C. Burkitt. 1927. Palaeolithic industries from the Great Ouse gravels at and near St. Neots. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 5:166-73.

Paterson, T. T. and. Tebbutt, C.F. 1947. Studies in the Palaeolithic succession in England No. III. palaeoliths from St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 13:37-46.

White, M. J., and R. Jacobi. 2002. Two sides to every story: *bout coupé* handaxes revisited. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21:109-133.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. London: Council for British Archaeology, Research Report No 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** LITTLE WILBRAHAM

**NGR:**

**HER Ref:**

**Catchment:**

**Terrace:**

**Context:**

**Material:**

**Location:**

**References:**

**Notes:**

**Locality:** MANEA, Bedlam Farm

**NGR:** TL 497907 (E)

**HER Ref:** 05998

**Catchment:** Nene

**Terrace:** -

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Surface find, found by Mr. F.M. Walker

**Material:** 1 x flake  
Described as Clactonian type by Baden-Powell. Preservational state suggests from gravel.

**Dating:** Unknown

**Location:** F. M. Walker Collection  
[Unlocated by FRCPP]

**Notes:** Location unknown, presumed to still be in a private collection.

**References:**

Baden-Powell, D.W.F. 1934. On the marine gravels at March, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* 85: 195-219

Baden-Powell, D.F.W. 1950. Palaeoliths from the Fen District. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 16: 29-41

Clark, J. G. D. 1938. Early Man. The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* 1:247-254.

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8.

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp39

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology.

**Locality:** MANEA, Papworth's Pit (unlocated)

**NGR:** TL 480895 (G)

**HER Ref:** 05871  
05981

**Catchment:** Ouse

**Terrace:** March Gravels

**Context:** No specific provenience. Papworth's Pit could not be relocated by Wymer (1996).

The March Gravels are a patch of gravel rising from the Fens and forming a low island about 11km long. They are marine and freshwater in origin representing a period of high sea-level during which the low lying washland basin and fens formed a large estuarine environment. They contain both marine and freshwater molluscs and reach a height of ca 12m OD. Environmental conditions similar to the modern Wash are envisaged. The Upper part of the March gravels tend to be contorted by cold climate processes and are overlain by a brown clay. Given this, it is difficult to assess whether surface finds in the March area were really from the March gravels or from a later deposit (Wymer 1985, 37)

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Material:** 2 x flakes

Figured by Baden-Powell (1950, 37-38), one a small primary flake, the other possibly a levallois flake.

CHER also lists one 'palaeolithic implement' in Mr. Wiles Green's Collection, which Wymer (1996) 62 takes to be a handaxe.

**Dating:** The March gravels are suggested by Bridgland and Schreve (2001) to be MIS10-9-8 cycle, representing a high sea level stand during which the low lying Fen basin was flooded. Given the doubts over the context of the piece under consideration, no safe estimate can be given

**Location:** In private hands: Wiles Green Collection & F. M. Walker Collections  
[Unlocated by FRCPP]

**Notes:** Location unknown, presumed to be in private collections.

Two flakes are figured by Baden-Powell (1950:37-38, Figs. 8, 10) from this unlocated pit. The smaller is just a primary flake, but the other is 11cm long, thin, double-ridged and with a faceted platform and is probably Levalloisian.

## References:

Baden-Powell, D.F.W. 1950. Palaeoliths from the Fen District. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 16: 29-41

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. , p38

Wymer, J.J. 1985. Palaeolithic sites of East Anglia. Norwich. Geobooks, p39



Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology. 62

**Locality:** MANEA, Eldon Hall, Byall Farm  
(See CHATTERIS, Byall Farm, Fox's Drove)

**NGR:** TL 455880

**HER Ref:**

**Catchment:**

**Terrace:**

**Period:**

**Context:**

**Material:**

**Dating:**

**Location:** Wisbech Museum

**References:**

**Notes:**

There is a flat, thin, finely made cordate handaxe in this museum marked 'Eldon Hall, Byall Farm, L. Sisson' which fits the description of the handaxe in Baden-Powell (1950:37, Fig.5), said to have been found on the surface at Byall Farm 'near Fox's Drove'. The handaxe is only slightly rolled and Baden-Powell records that gravel is not far below the surface at this place, although he thought the condition of the implement was more consistent with it coming from Boulder Clay.

**Locality:** MARCH, Grays Moor Pit  
**NGR:** TL 414007  
**HER Ref:** 03901  
**Catchment:** Nene  
**Terrace:** March Gravels  
**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic  
**Context:** The March Gravels

The March Gravels are a patch of gravel rising from the Fens and forming a low island about 11km long. They are marine and freshwater in origin representing a period of high sea-level during which the low lying washland basin and fens formed a large estuarine environment. They contain both marine and freshwater molluscs and reach a height of ca 12m OD. Environmental conditions similar to the modern Wash are envisaged, The Upper part of the March gravels tend to be contorted by cold climate processes and are overlain by a brown clay. Given this, it is difficult to assess whether surface finds in the March area were really from the March gravels or from a later deposit (Wymer 1985, 37)

**Material:** Baden-Powell (1950) describes and figures two pointed handaxes (F d/i, 110mm and F a/i 140mm) from this pit, found by Mr Warby in 1942.

**Dating:** The March gravels are suggested by Bridgland and Schreve (2001) to be MIS10-9-8 cycle, representing a high sea level stand during which the low lying Fen basin was flooded. Given the doubts over the context of the piece under consideration, no safe estimate can be given

**Location:** Cambridge (Sedgwick)

#### **References:**

Baden-Powell, D.F.W. 1950. Palaeoliths from the Fen District. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 16: 29-41

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p38

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp37

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology, 63

#### **Notes:**

Baden-Powell (1950:37 Figs. 1, 2) describes two pointed handaxes from this pit, apparently from the March Gravels. They are both only slightly rolled, very thin and bear a 'toad-belly patina' (Wymer 1985).

**Locality:** MARCH, Linwood House Pit

**NGR:** TL 407938 (E)

**HER Ref:** 05901

**Catchment:** Nene

**Terrace:** March Gravels

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** Wymer (1985) suggests from March Gravels or a solifluction layer; Wymer 1996 states from Till.

The March Gravels are a patch of gravel rising from the Fens and forming a low island about 11km long. They are marine and freshwater in origin representing a period of high sea-level during which the low lying washland basin and fens formed a large estuarine environment. They contain both marine and freshwater molluscs and reach a height of ca 12m OD. Environmental conditions similar to the modern Wash are envisaged. The Upper part of the March gravels tend to be contorted by cold climate processes and are overlain by a brown clay. Given this, it is difficult to assess whether surface finds in the March area were really from the March gravels or from a later deposit (Wymer 1985, 37)

**Material:** A flake found found by Mr Walker about a metre below the surface; reported by Baden Powell (1934; 1950, 34).

**Dating:** The March gravels are suggested by Bridgland and Schreve (2001) to be MIS10-9-8 cycle, representing a high sea level stand during which the low lying Fen basin was flooded. Given the doubts over the context of the piece under consideration, no safe estimate can be given

**Location:** Presumed to be in the hands of the collector (cf. Wymer 1996, 62)

### References:

Baden-Powell, D.W.F. 1934. On the marine gravels at March, Cambridgeshire. *Geological Magazine* 85: 195-219

Baden-Powell, D.F.W. 1950. Palaeoliths from the Fen District. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 16: 29-41

Roe, D. A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report No. 8. p38

Wymer, J. J. 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia*. Norwich: Geobooks pp37

Wymer, J. J. 1996. *The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project Regions 9 (Great Ouse Drainage) and 12 (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds)*. Wessex Archaeology, 62

### Notes:

A single flake, in sharp condition, was found c. 1m. from the surface of this pit by Mr. F. M. Walker of Manea (Baden-Powell, 1934; 1950:34, Fig. 7). It was described as a Clactonian flake, but it can only really be considered a primary flake of almost any industry. Baden-Powell did not know whether it came from the March Gravel or a solifluction layer.



**Locality:** MARCH, New Park

**NGR:** TL 415970 (G) according to Wymer 1985, Wymer 1996 gives an accurate NGR of TL 421973

**HER Ref:** 08171

**Catchment:** Nene

**Terrace:** March Gravels

**Period:** Lower or Middle Palaeolithic

**Context:** 6m down in the March Gravels, although exact findspot unknown

The March Gravels are a patch of gravel rising from the Fens and forming a low island about 11km long. They are marine and freshwater in origin representing a period of high sea-level during which the low lying washland basin and fens formed a large estuarine environment. They contain both marine and freshwater molluscs and reach a height of ca 12m OD. Environmental conditions similar to the modern Wash are envisaged, The Upper part of the March gravels tend to be contorted by cold climate processes and are overlain by a brown clay. Given this, it is difficult to assess whether surface finds in the March area were really from the March gravels or from a later deposit (Wymer 1985, 37)

**Material:**

Hand-axe found by AG Wright about 1883 when foundations were being dug for a house in the town (Whitaker et al 1893, 113).

Very large piece L190mm, ovate in form (K e/v), slightly rolled and stained ochreous red. CHER describes it as spindle shaped

**Dating:** The March gravels are suggested by Bridgland and Schreve (2001) to be MIS10-9-8 cycle, representing a high sea level stand during which the low lying Fen basin was flooded. Set 6m down, this piece probably dates to MIS9

**Location:** Oxford (Ashmolean)

**References:**

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**Notes:**