

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXXII

for 1982 and 1983

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON

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THE PROCEEDINGS

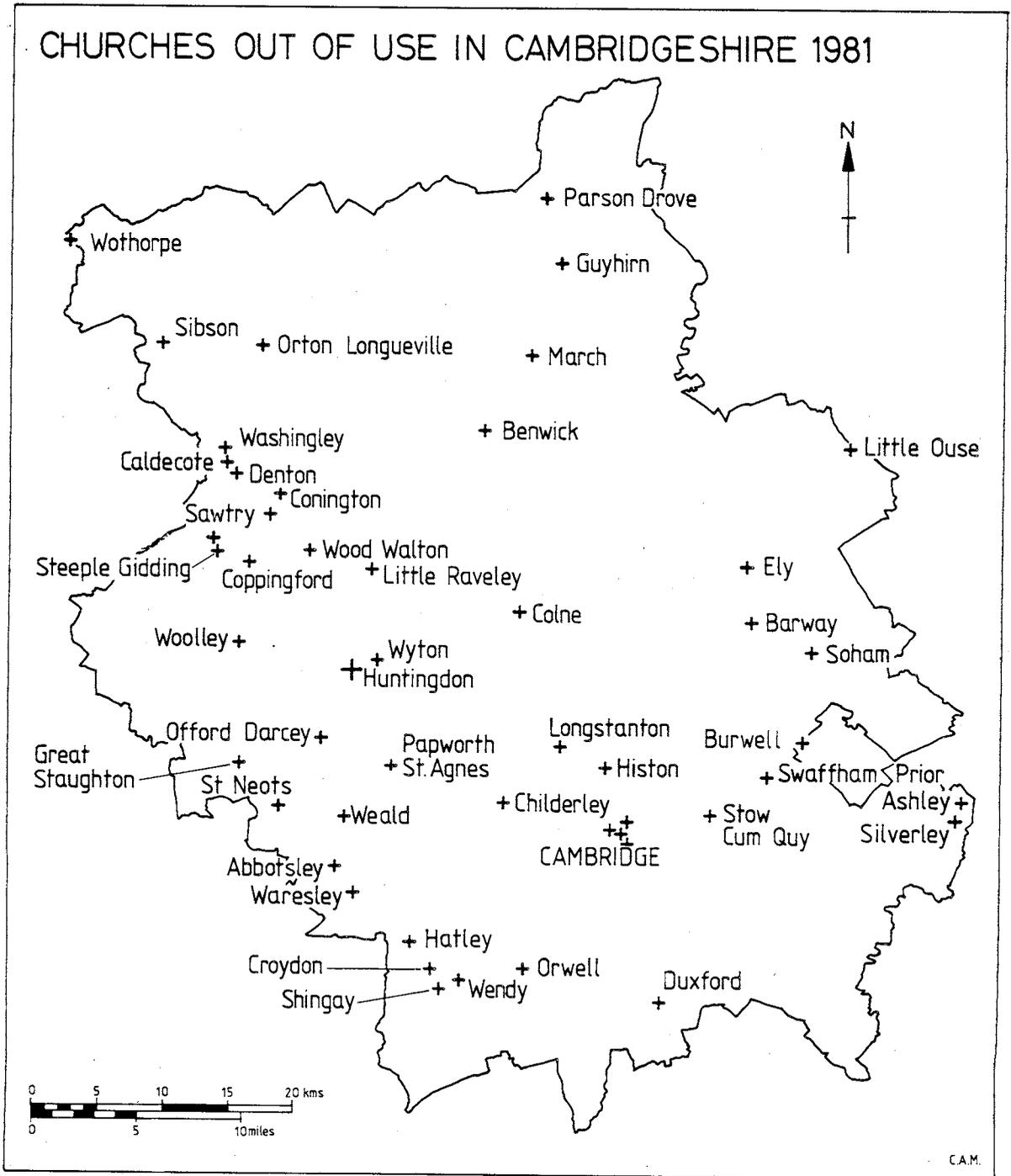
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CHURCHES OUT OF USE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

A DISCUSSION, GAZETTEER AND EXCAVATIONS ON TWO SITES

ALISON TAYLOR

Introduction

A gazetteer has been compiled of 63 churches in Cambridgeshire that have fallen out of use. This list includes only parish churches, i.e. those which have served as the centre of worship for a known area, excluding all chapels and buildings used for worship other than the 'established' religion of the time. The reason for this is that this class of sites generally includes those with the highest archaeological potential and historical significance, but which sometimes fall outside normal diocesan protection.

The gazetteer includes churches whose exact site has been lost, known sites where nothing is visible, earthworks, ruins and buildings which are either maintained, deteriorating or converted for other uses. Churches that were rebuilt on the same sites are excluded, but those that were replaced by others on a different site are included.

Description

Three churches of Anglo-Saxon date are included in the survey. Two sites, Burwell and Soham, are uncertainly located and probably destroyed and one (Cambridge, St Giles) lies within the graveyard of the present church. It is unlikely, therefore, that these can be examined further. Burwell and Soham churches probably went out of use in Anglo-Saxon times, but St Giles was used until the nineteenth century.

Fifty two medieval churches have ceased to be in use. Fifteen of the sites have been lost (although for ten churches in Huntingdon approximate sites can be suggested); one, (Huntingdon, St Benet), was destroyed after limited excavation, and the possible site of St Nicholas, Stow-cum-Quy has been covered with nissen huts. Thirteen are known just as sites with no surviving masonry and are in varying states of preservation. Five medieval churches are already in ruins and three others are seriously deteriorating. Ten churches of this date are being maintained, mostly by the Redundant Churches Fund. One church is being converted into a private house, and one has already been converted.

Medieval churches that are ruinous, deteriorating or due to be converted are:-

Ashley	St Mary	Little Raveley	St John
Colne	St Helen	Silverley	All Saints
Denton	All Saints	Wood Walton	St Andrew
Hatley	St Denis	Woolley	St Matthew
		Wyton	St Margaret & All Saints

Eight churches that are now of use were built after *ca.* 1500. Cambridge, All Saints, and Guyhirn are maintained by the RCF; Benwick St Mary is deteriorating and due to be demolished; Caldecote, St Mary Magdalene, is deteriorating and its fate is still unknown; Huntingdon, Trinity Church was demolished in 1968, Wendy, All Saints' around 1950, and March, St Mary Magdalene, after 1975. Little Ouse, St. John, is due to be converted to a house.

Discussion

The twentieth century is obviously a difficult time for churches and 22½ have already become redundant in this century. (Abbotsley, St Margaret, is still partly in use). There were also at least 20 churches that fell out of use during the Middle Ages, and twelve more in the intervening years. About eight churches that were deserted before the twentieth century were replaced by buildings nearby, which has not occurred in this century, apart from a temporary building in use at Hatley. However, changes in settlement patterns have meant that a great number of churches have been built in the nineteenth and to some extent twentieth centuries, which are still very much in use.

Generally speaking, redundancies so far have been due to over-provision of churches, dating from a time when they were a good economic investment, rather than desertion by an existing congregation. At Histon, Longstanton, Duxford and Swaffham Prior, for example, there were two churches in moderate sized villages, and therefore it was not surprising that one should go out of use. In Huntingdon and Cambridge churches were built very close together, with sixteen medieval churches in Huntingdon in

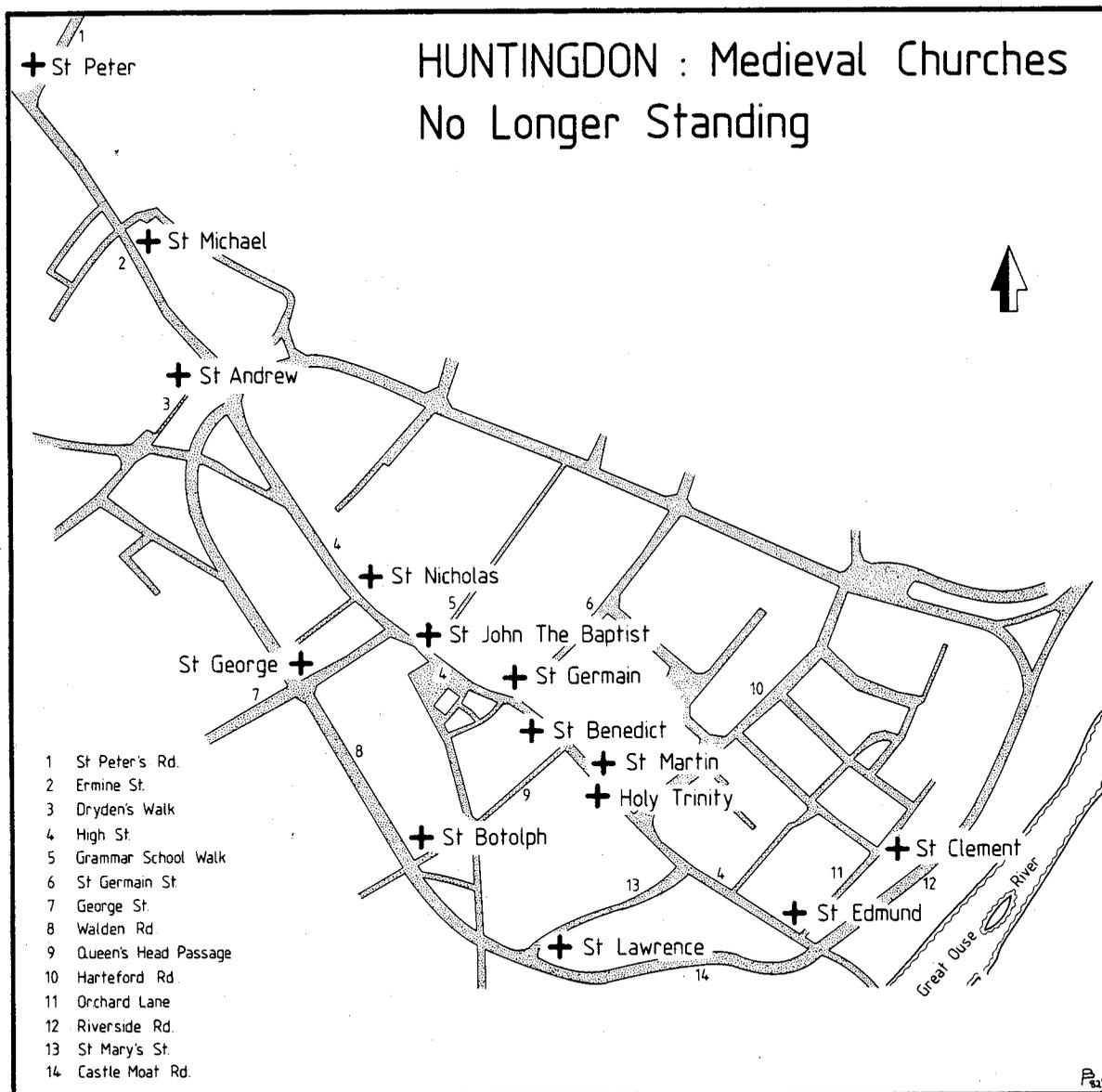
less than one square kilometre. Fourteen of these were disused by about 1600 and the sites of most of them have been lost. Churches at Childerley, Coppingford, Croydon, Denton, Malton in Orwell, Shingay, Washingley, Weald and Wothorpe belonged to villages that virtually went out of existence in the Middle Ages, the churches presumably falling into disuse at about the same time and certainly at a very early date, although Denton was still being repaired in the nineteenth century. Other churches were built at some distance from the village they served for reasons that are unfortunately not clear but which must include the convenience of the local lord, the use of a traditional 'sacred place' and a changing settlement pattern. Awkwardly placed churches at Ashley, Colne, Sawtry and Waresley were replaced by centrally placed Victorian buildings, but those at Caldecote, Conington, Parson Drove, Steeple Gidding and Wood Walton continued in use and are very recent redundancies. Since 1975 a few churches, including those at Little Raveley, Offord Darcy, and Papworth St. Agnes have become redundant although there is still a small population nearby, and those at Wyton and Cambridge, All Saints are redundant despite reasonably sized potential surrounding congregations. So far, the trend to make churches redundant where there is a surrounding population affects only churches which are particularly difficult to maintain, and/or there is another church in use nearby. However, it is a problem that is likely to become far more serious if congregations become smaller, small villages become smaller still in line with planning policies, and medieval buildings become increasingly more difficult and expensive to maintain.

Churches out of use: Analysis

	Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval
Maintained	-	10	2
Deteriorating	-	3	2
Converted	-	2	1
Ruin	-	5	-
Site Only	1	13	2
Site destroyed	1	4	1
Site Uncertain	1	15	-

Desertion Dates: (approximate figures)

	Replaced	Not Replaced
Medieval	1	20
C16	-	1
C17	1	3
C18	-	-
C19	6	1
C20	1	23



Churches Out Of Use In Cambridgeshire 1. Gazetteer

Parish and Dedication	Date(s)	Condition	Ownership	Ref	Comments
<i>Abbotsley</i> St Margaret	Med.	Half Maintained Half in Use	RCF	Pevsner (H) 203	-
<i>Ashley</i> St Mary	Med.	Ruinous	Church	Parker 1852,175 Evelyn-White 1911,3 Pevsner (C),293	Overgrown slight ruins and gravestones surrounded by bank.
<i>Barway</i> St Nicholas	Med./C19	Converted (private house)	Private	Pevsner (C),300	-
<i>Benwick</i> St Mary	1850	Due to be demolished	Church	Pevsner (C),302	-
<i>Burwell</i> St Andrew	AS	Possible site destroyed	-	VCH 1938,20 RCHM 1972,41 Lethbridge 1924,79	-
<i>Caldecote</i> St Mary Magdalene	C19	Deteriorating	Church	Pevsner (H),227	Redundancy in progress. Plan and much masonry are med. although it is said to date to 1874.
<i>Cambridge</i> All Saints	Med.	Site only	City Council	RCHM 1955,254	Demolished 1865. Area paved, with memorial cross.
All Saints	1864	Maintained	RCF	Pevsner (C),221 RCHM 1955,254	-
St Giles	AS	Site only	Church	RCHM 1955,274-5 Taylor & Taylor 1965,132-4	Demolished 1895 when present church was built to north, incorporating one arch.
St Peter	Med./C18	Maintained	RCF	Pevsner (C),230	-

<i>Huntingdon (cont.)</i>									
St Lawrence	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	VCH 1932, 146					
St Martin	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	VCH 1932, 145					In ruins, 1533.
St Michael	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	"					
St Nicholas	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	VCH 1932, 146					
St Peter	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	"					
Trinity Church	1868	Site Destroyed	"	-					Destroyed 1968.
Holy Trinity	Med.	Site Uncertain	Private/ Local Authority	VCH 1932, 145					Derelict by 1364.
				Carruthers 1824, 133					
St Andrew	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	"					
St Benet	Med.	Site Destroyed	"	"					Latest reference 1483. Excavated A. Taylor 1980.
St Botolph	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	Speed 1610					
St Clement	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	VCH 1932, 146					
		Site Uncertain	"	VCH 1932, 145					
St Edmund	Med.	Site Uncertain	"	Carruthers 1824, 134					
St George	Med.	Site Destroyed	"	VCH 1932, 145					
			"	VCH 1932, 146					
				Speed 1610					
<i>Little Ouse</i>									
St John the Evangelist	1869	To be converted	Private	VCH IV 1953, 101					
<i>Little Raveley</i>									
St John	Med./C19	Converted	Private	Pevsner (H), 286 RCHM 1926, 211					
<i>Longstanton</i>									
St Michael March	Med./C19	Maintained	RCF	Pevsner (C), 433					
St Mary									
Magdalene Offord Darcy	C19	Site Only	Private	Pevsner (C), 438					Demolished 1975. There is now just a pile of stone.
St Peter	Med.	Maintained	RCF	Pevsner (H), 298 RCHM 1926, 188-91					
<i>Orton</i>									
<i>Longueville</i>									
All Saints	Med.	Site Uncertain	Private	VCH 1926, 294 RCHM 1969, 30, 70					Demolished C17.

<i>Orwell</i> (Malton)	Med.	Site only	Private	RCHM 1968, 189 193-5	Ploughed field.
<i>Papworth St Agnes</i>					
St John the Baptist	Med./C19	Maintained	Friends of Friendless Churches	Pevsner (C), 448	Repairs in progress.
<i>Parson Drove</i>					
St John	Med./C19	Maintained	RCF	Pevsner (C), 450	
<i>St Neots</i>	Med.	Site Uncertain	Private	-	Removed in C13; site uncertain.
<i>Sawtry</i>	Med.	Site only	?	VCH 1936, 209	Demolished 1879. Graveyard remains.
<i>Shingay</i>	Med.	Site only	Private	Pevsner (C), 477	
				VCH 1948, 267, 269	
<i>Sibson</i>	Med.	Site only	Private	VCH 1936, 217	Site uncertain.
<i>Silverley</i>					
All Saints	Med.	Ruin	Church	Parker 1852, 176 Evelyn-White 1911, 3	Tower, gravestones, and fragments of walls remain.
<i>Soham</i>	AS	Site Uncertain	Private	Pevsner (C), 456 Pevsner (C), 457	Probable site destroyed.
<i>Steeple Gidding</i>					
St Andrew	Med./C19	Maintained	RCF	RCHM 1926, 256-7 Pevsner (H), 346	
<i>Stow cum Quy</i>					
St Nicholas	Med.	Site Uncertain	Private	RCHM 1972, 95	Site probably destroyed. Carved stone in Quy Hall garden.
<i>Swaffham Prior</i>					
St Cyriac and St Julitta	Med./C19	Maintained	RCF	Pevsner (C), 476 RCHM 1972, 119-20	
<i>Waresley</i>					
St James	Med./C18	Site only	Church	VCH 1932, 378	Graveyard (partly cleared). Demolished 1856.
<i>Washingley</i>	Med.	Site only	Private	-	Stone coffin and great quantity of worked stone have come from this ploughed site.
					Earthworks.
<i>Weald</i>	Med.	Site only	Private	-	
<i>Wendy</i>					
All Saints	1867	Site Only	Church	Pevsner (C), 477	Demolished after 1950. Graveyard.

<i>Wood Walton</i>					
St Andrew	Med./C19	Deteriorating	FFC	Pevsner (H), 369	
<i>Woolley</i>					
St Matthew	Med.	Ruin	Church	VCH 1936, 127-8	
<i>Wothorpe</i>	Med.	Site Uncertain	Private	Allison et al 1966, 48	Site could not be identified.
<i>Wyton</i>				VCH 1906, 526	
St Margaret &	Med./C19	Deteriorating	Private	Pevsner (H), 369	
All Saints					

2. EXCAVATION AT THE SITE OF ST. BENET'S CHURCH, HUNTINGDON, 1980

Historical Background

The dedication St Benet's and abbreviation for St Benedict's is sometimes thought to suggest that the church itself may be Anglo-Saxon in origin, which is the case in Cambridge and Lincoln. This site lies within the Saxon burh and there may well have been a church of this date on the site, but unfortunately there is no archaeological or historical evidence for this. The earliest written record that mentions the church dates to the time of Henry I, when it was granted to Huntingdon Priory by Rodbriht the Deacon of Huntingdon. In 1147 it is mentioned in a papal confirmation to the Priory (VCH 1932, 145).

The church and parish are referred to occasionally in later medieval documents but these do not give any information about its architectural developments except that in the sixteenth century there were four bells in the steeple and there was a light of St Anne in the church (VCH 1932, 145). On John Speed's map of 1610 there is a small illustration of "St Bennetts church" showing a tower with a steeple at the west end. In 1668 there was an order of Council uniting the benefices of St Benedict and St Mary which states that St Benet's 'hath been an ancient parish church but in the late unhappy wars totally demolished' (HRO 205a/7). In fact, the tower and spire survived this destruction and are shown on Thomas Jeffery's map of Huntingdon in 1768 and from this period we have the Steeple Warden's accounts for repairs to the clock. There were complaints about its state of disrepair during the eighteenth century and in 1802 a faculty was granted for taking it down (6.10.1802 Archdeaconry papers Acts of Court 250). The churchyard continued in use for burial until its closure in 1855.

Repairs of an outhouse revealed foundations and plinth stones that were recorded by S. Inskip Ladds (Ladds, 1930, 164-6). He describes them as two walls about 2'3" thick, with clasping buttresses 4'6" wide, 1'7" in projection and 10'6" apart, and suggests they represent the north and part of the east wall of the tower. These foundations were covered over and not disturbed. Stones from St Benet's were used to build a rectory on the northern part of the churchyard (Ladds, 1930), and for the wall which bounded the churchyard on the north until the recent developments. The 'Barley Mow' at Hartford was built from stones from the tower. In 1981 some of the medieval masonry retrieved during the excavations was used in a 'gazebo' near to the site of the church. The surviving gravestones, which were of eighteenth and nineteenth century date, were also incorporated in the 'gazebo'. Other known relics of the church are an early seventeenth century chalice and paten, which are now in St Mary's Church, Huntingdon, and the ceremonial staff, now in the Norris Museum, St Ives.

The Excavation

Introduction

The site of the tower was known from the work of Inskip Ladds, and therefore the approximate position of the rest of the church could be estimated. The whole area was due to be developed as a shopping centre, but there was only one small area that was not covered by buildings before demolition took place and could be excavated. Once demolition had started it was not possible for archaeologists to have more than very limited access to the site, and therefore the complete dimensions of the church are not known. The area available for excavation (Fig 1) was approximately 3m x 4m, was covered in concrete and proved to have a post-medieval cistern in the centre which had destroyed much of the area. However, the origins and development of the church were so obscure that it was thought worthwhile to examine whatever was available and the author, with David Cozens of the Huntingdonshire Local History Society and members of Cambridge Archaeology Field Group spent several week-ends in February 1980 investigating the site.

Description

The earliest part of the church discovered was the wall, (5), which extended to a depth of 1.9 m and was made of flints, bonded with gravel and mortar (Fig. 2). There were several pieces of tile at the bottom, lying on the natural subsoil. Within the wall were found tiles, a piece of limestone, and a sherd of twelfth-century Stamford ware. The wall cut through a grave, (6), on the north side and another, not shown in the section, on the south. Therefore it seems to have been built after a church had stood here for some time. This may have been in a slightly different position, or built of timber with only slight foundations that were destroyed by graves and later constructions. The wider foundations 8 (Fig. 1) seem to be built separately from the wall, but not much later. Possibly they supported a porch over a north door. Even while this wall was supporting the north side of the church graves were dug next to it, both inside and

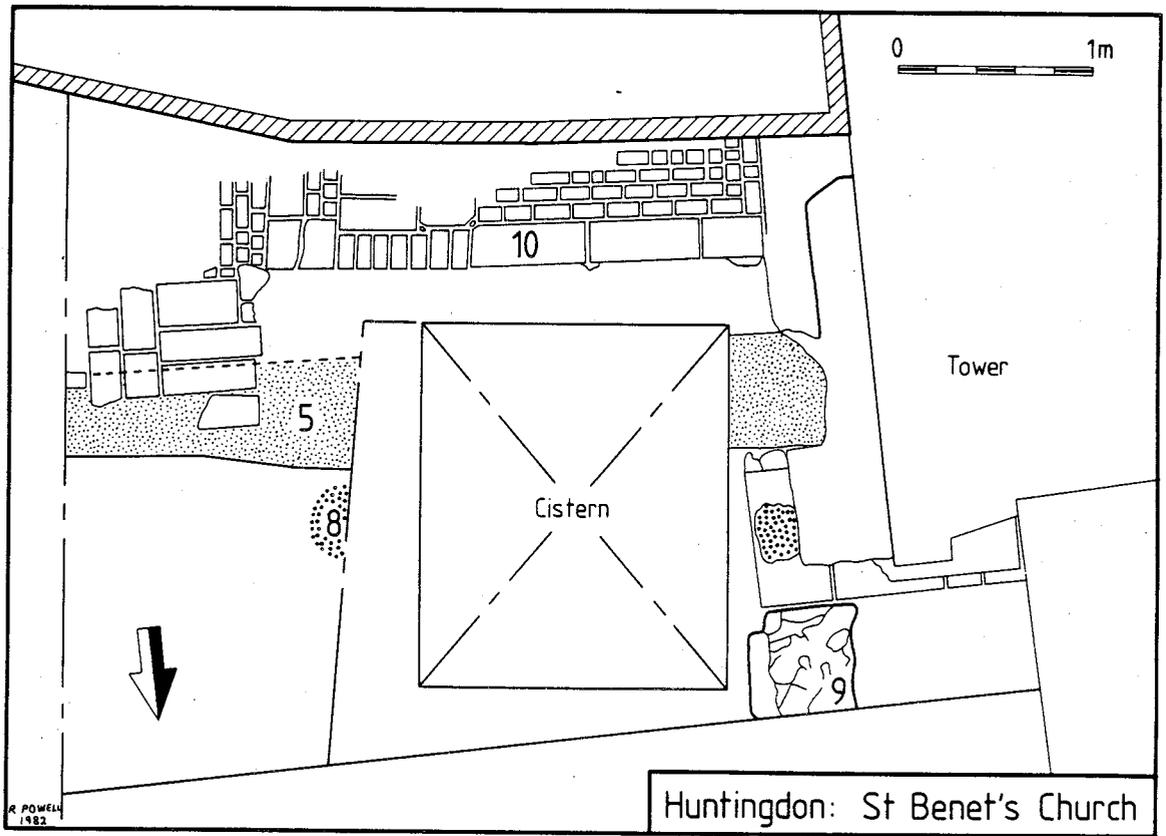


Fig. 1. Plan

outside the church, some of them cutting through the foundations themselves except where the wall actually covered them.

The next architectural phase that can be recognised is the construction of a north aisle, a fragment of whose west wall (9) was excavated. At this time the original wall must have been taken down and replaced by a row of arches. Some fragments of fourteenth century carved stone that were found on the site and are now built into the 'gazebo' probably belonged to this phase. It was probably in the fifteenth century that part of the eastern wall of the church was taken down and an imposing square tower with buttresses built to replace it. The last improvement to St Benet's seems to be the well-made floor of tile and brick (10) that probably dates to the beginning of the seventeenth century (Fig. 1). Some of these bricks have now been built into the gazebo. Previously the floor would have been beaten earth or boards.

When the church was pulled down in the late seventeenth century the walls were demolished to ground level and most of the building materials removed probably for re-use, and the site was levelled up with seventeenth and eighteenth century rubbish, including much pottery and several tobacco pipes. The adjoining churchyard continued in use, but St Benet's itself was soon covered with the outbuildings of the High Street shops. When these outbuildings were demolished it was only possible to have access to the site for one afternoon. During this time David Cozens recorded the dimensions of the tower, which were approximately 6.4 m along the east-west axis and 5.8 m on the north-south axis. The western wall of the south aisle was exposed for 4.6 m. It was .68 m wide. The corner of the aisle was supported by a diagonally placed buttress .63 m wide. It was not possible to trace the southern wall of the aisle beyond the angle of the buttress. The whole site now lies within a modern shopping precinct.

The Finds

Building Materials. Iron nails, window comes, unidentifiable lead fragments, post-medieval window glass, lime-washed and red painted wall-plaster and great quantities of plain tiles were recovered. There was one yellow glazed tile and much medieval masonry, some of it being carved. All the architectural fragments that could be dated belonged to the fourteenth century (Information: H. Richmond).

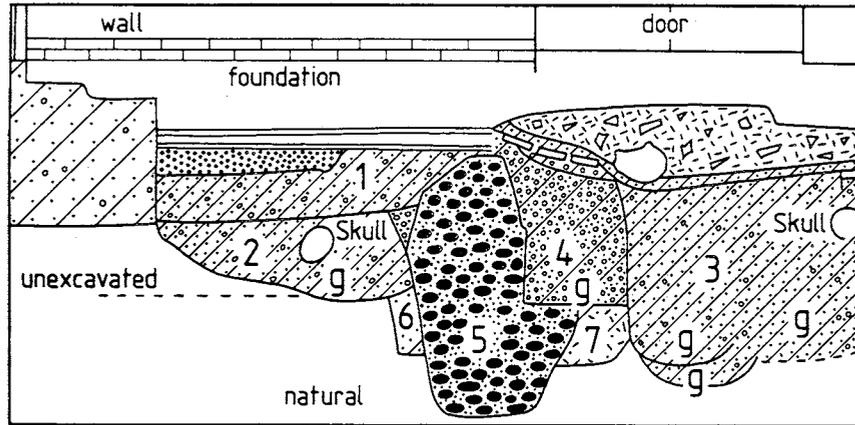
Clay Tobacco Pipes - (R.J. Flood). In addition to a number of pipe stem fragments eight more or less complete bowls and two bases were found in the post-destruction levels. None bear any makers mark and they have been dated typologically using the type references of Oswald (1975).

- 1) Medium sized bulbous bowl with a small, scarcely developed spur, type G17, ca 1640-70.
- 2) Medium sized bulbous bowl with a large flat based foot, this relates to type G6 but the marked forward projection or overhang of the bowl is approaching a style more typical of the southern counties or the West Country. Probably ca 1660-80.
- 3) Medium sized bulbous bowl of type G6, but of the more typical shape for this area without the marked forward projection of the bowl, ca 1660-80.
- 4) & 5) Slightly larger, straight sided bowls, with a less prominent foot of type G7, ca 1660-80.
- 6) & 7) Longer elongated bowls with straight sides and slightly narrower more prominent bases, type G8, ca 1680-1700.
- 8) & 9) Probably also belong to this period.
- 10) Medium sized bowl, with nearly straight sides, type G7, ca 1660-80. The bowl has a moulded decoration of the so-called 'Mulberry' pattern on the sides. This is formed from a series of raised dots in the shape of a tree normally referred to as a mulberry because of a supposed resemblance to the fruit, although it has been suggested that cherry or orange trees are the true origin of the design. It seems to appear in East Anglia, particularly the Ipswich area, slightly before 1650, possibly as the result of Dutch influence. The main distribution of the design is a Midland one, roughly in the triangle Boston, Worcester, Chester and centred on Nottingham and Derby, occurring at a slightly later date. It is also found along the south coast, particularly in the Poole area, appearing here later still, ca 1690-1700. This particular bowl probably relates to the Midland group.

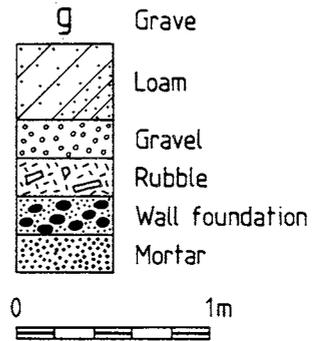
Flint. One small Neolithic-type blade from a prepared core was recovered, lying on the old ground surface below the graves outside the church.

Human Bones. The church and churchyard were used for burial before the first phase recognised on this excavation, throughout the life of the church and from then until the nineteenth century. There was therefore a great quantity of human bones, most of which were very disturbed and none of which were closely datable. A few graves were recognised but no skeletons were complete. Burials were inside and immediately outside the church and some (e.g. layer 4.) cut into the foundations of walls still in use.

Huntingdon : St Benet's Church East Section

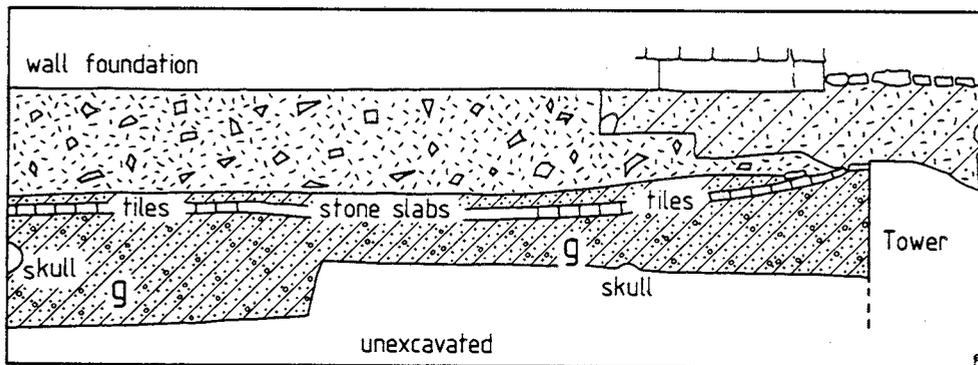


a.



Huntingdon : St Benet's Church

South section



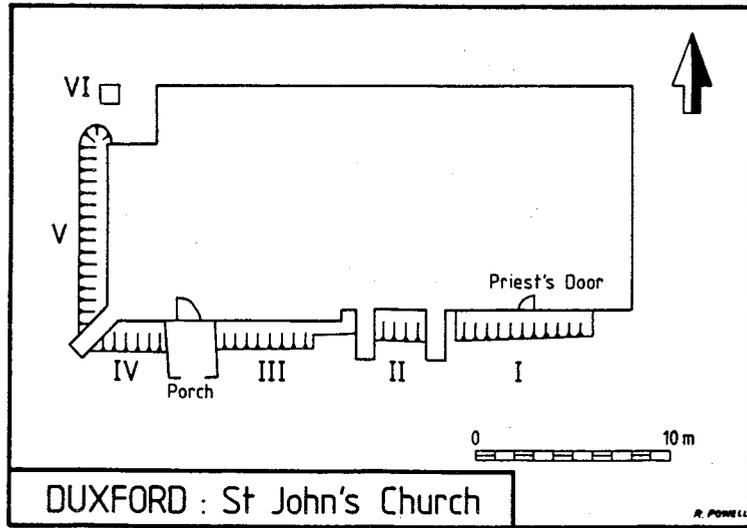
b.

Fig. 2. East & South sections

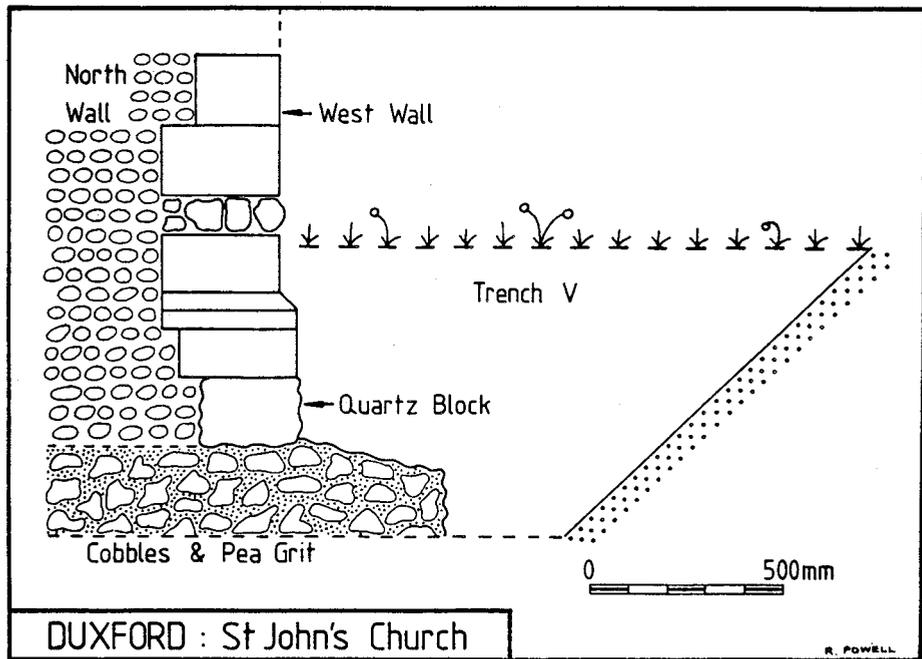
Miscellaneous. Many fragments of post-medieval wine-bottles, unidentified iron objects, animal bones, oyster shells, coffin nails and a bronze pin, probably from a shroud, were found. These were mainly found within the post-destruction build-up.

Saxo-Norman and Medieval Pottery - (Jane Carr). A group of 62 sherds was recovered, weighing a total of 525 g. These were mostly fragmentary body sherds, but included some recognisable fabrics in both sandy and shell-tempered wares. An applied thumbed strip in Thetford ware (probably from a storage jar or pitcher) and 2 rims, 1 base and 1 body sherd in St Neots type ware indicate a Saxo-Norman date. Fabrics identified from Bedford excavations (Hassall 1979) (B1, B4 and B8, all shell-tempered; C1 and C3 sandy wares) were present, with an overall date range from the ninth to the thirteenth. A few glazed sherds of Lyveden ware, and two glazed bases in Oxford type ware (possibly Brill) were also found, representing jug or pitcher forms. These would indicate a date from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries.

Post Medieval Pottery - (Jo Draper). This is rather a mixed group, including nineteenth-century stoneware bottles, but mostly consisting of local earthenwares with many glaze colour variations, all with small brown flecks. The forms are probably all of the eighteenth century. Sherds of note are: three fragments of different Staffordshire slip-ware vessels, all with combed slip decoration, and one plain sherd in a similar fabric with a large square comb stamping; two fine stoneware eighteenth-century mugs from Nottingham, and body sherds with shreds of clay over one surface that almost certainly come from a beer mug; a plain grey Westerwald mug sherd with 'Tudor rose' decoration; base of a small bowl, probably in English porcelain with two lines painted in underglaze blue; and a small rim sherd in 'Tudor Green'.



a. Plan indicating excavated areas.
Area VI is the soakaway pit.



b. The N.W. corner indicating strengthened corner foundations.

Fig. 1

3. EXCAVATIONS AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DUXFORD

FAYE AND ROBERT POWELL

Introduction

St John's church is mostly twelfth century in date, with Norman arches, and thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth century additions (Pevsner 1954 P333). Its tympanum is decorated with an equal arm cross more typical of Early Anglo-Saxon than Norman work (Cobbett 1928, Taylor & Taylor 1965 p717). In addition to this suggestion of Anglo-Saxon work St John's is particularly interesting because it is one of two medieval parish churches, both containing Norman work, within the village of Duxford.

The church went out of use in the nineteenth century and was vested in the Redundant Churches Fund in 1979. Substantial repairs were necessary including treatment for damp thought to be caused by soil build up and plant-growth. A trench had to be dug around most of the church and, because of the likely archaeological interest of the site the Redundant Churches Fund arranged for this work to be done by archaeologists rather than the normal contractors. The trench was 50 cm. wide with a 45° slope to the present clay soil surface. A "soakaway" pit was also dug at the north-west corner of the church, with dimensions of approximately a metre cube, for drainage of eaves run-off.

Description

The trench along the west wall was the only one to produce evidence of substantial foundations. Thick layers of flint rubble and pea grit mortar were found at the north west and south west corners. At the north west corner it could be seen that this was the fill of a foundation trench which matched the present corner of the nave. Thus these two isolated lengths of foundation can be seen as an attempt to provide strong external corners for the twelfth-century nave. The foundations of the south wall between the porch and the west buttress was made of chalk and flint rubble.

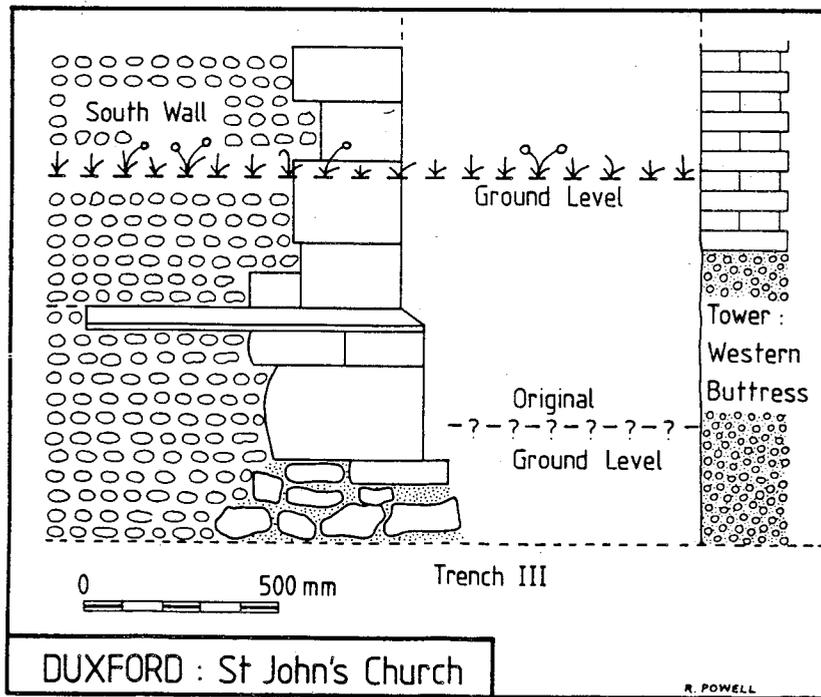
Evidence for an earlier, larger opening is apparent in the stonework below the window between the priest's door and the east tower buttress. The tower buttresses themselves are brick only to the present day ground level. Below that they are made of an apparently earlier fabric of cobble and mortar. The south-west corner buttress, however, is based on a contemporary brick foundation. The threshold of the priest's door had at some time been raised to the present day ground level with a gravel path leading from it.

The soil build-up would appear to be relatively recent in the church's history, accumulating probably over the last 150 years. Its depth ranged from approximately .75 metres to 1.25 metres with the greatest accumulation being along the south-west buttress to the east tower buttress.

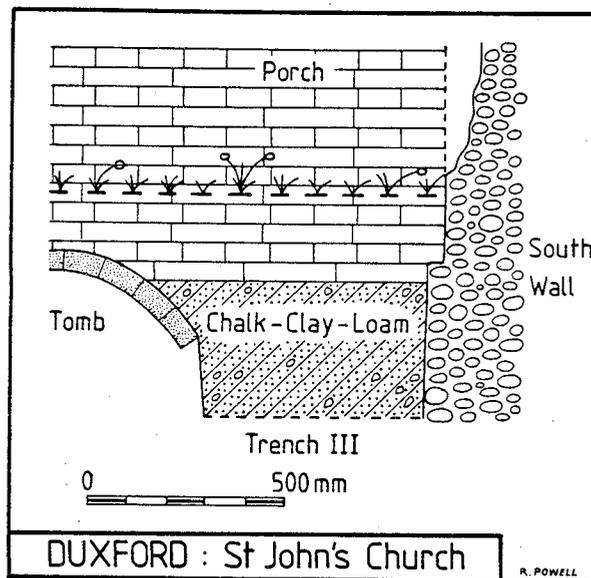
The Finds

The artefacts found were pieces of building material (i.e. clear window glass, lead caming, and roofing tiles), a fragment of glazed tile, and a small Victorian child's glass 'pop' bottle in the shape of a contemporary soldier.

A detailed study of the human remains was not made as they were all disturbed and fragmentary, probably due to subsequent burials or building. The remains were incomplete, but it could be ascertained that seven individuals were represented. One burial was discovered below the path leading from the priest's door. It was a small bundle of adult human and animal bone and probably was a reburial of disturbed bone when the tower buttresses were inserted. A disturbed burial was found (long bone fragments only), of an adult, against the west side of the west tower buttress. These remains were probably disturbed when a large brick tomb was inserted. Two other adult burials were located under the large window between the porch and the west tower buttress and these remains (2 crania and long bone fragments) were probably also disturbed by the insertion of a vaulted brick tomb. A young child's burial was discovered by the south-west buttress against the south wall. The burial was more or less complete and probably not disturbed. It represented a child of four to six years. The west wall trench produced scattered remains of long bones only. The pit dug for the soakaway, however, being approximately 2 metres from the north-west aisle corner and approximately 3 metres from the north-west corner of the west wall, produced the remains of a disturbed adult burial and an undisturbed burial of a child aged approximately eight to ten years. The age estimates for the immature burials was based on tooth eruption, epiphyseal union, and vertebral development.



a. Stonework uncovered between the corner on south wall and western buttress.



b. The relationship of the Tudor porch and the south wall. Original ground level was below the ledge on the south wall. The tomb is early nineteenth century.

Fig. 2

Conclusions

Although the excavations did not produce any artefactual evidence of importance, they revealed more of the structural history of the church. The foundation matrices of the main part of the church have been established and the removal of the overburden has also brought to light earlier features. It is to be wished that the continued work by the Redundant Churches Fund will increase the interest in the preservation of this building as a whole. The full support of the Redundant Churches Fund for necessary archaeological work is much appreciated.

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