



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Longstanton, Cambridgeshire, 2015 and 2017

Catherine Collins



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Longstanton, Cambridgeshire, 2015 & 2017

Catherine Collins

2015 – ECB4663
2017 – ECB5247



2019

**Access Cambridge Archaeology
Department of Archaeology
University of Cambridge
Pembroke Street
Cambridge
CB2 3QG**

01223 761519

access@arch.cam.ac.uk

<http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/>

(Front cover image: Team photos at left: LON/17/3 and right LON/17/6. Copyright ACA)



Contents

1	SUMMARY	9
2	INTRODUCTION	11
2.1	ACCESS CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY	11
3	AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES	12
3.1	AIMS	12
3.2	OBJECTIVES	12
3.3	OUTCOMES	12
4	METHODOLOGY	13
5	LONGSTANTON	14
5.1	THE SETTLEMENT TODAY	14
5.2	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	17
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	18
6.1	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	18
6.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	24
6.2.1	Prehistoric.....	24
6.2.2	Romano-British	26
6.2.3	Anglo-Saxon	27
6.2.4	Medieval	28
6.2.5	Post medieval and later.....	30
6.2.6	Undated	31
7	RESULTS OF THE TEST PIT EXCAVATIONS IN LONGSTANTON	33
7.1	THE 2015 EXCAVATIONS.....	34
7.2	THE 2017 EXCAVATIONS.....	41
8	DISCUSSION	58
8.1	PREHISTORIC	59
8.2	ROMANO-BRITISH.....	61
8.3	ANGLO-SAXON	62
8.4	MEDIEVAL	66
8.5	POST MEDIEVAL AND LATER	67
9	CONCLUSION	69
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	70
11	REFERENCES	71
12	APPENDICES	73
12.1	POTTERY REPORTS – <i>PAUL BLINKHORN</i>	73
12.1.1	2015 Pottery Report	75
12.1.2	2017 Pottery Report	77
12.2	OTHER FINDS – <i>CATHERINE COLLINS</i>	80
12.2.1	2015 test pit finds	80
12.2.2	2017 test pit finds	83
12.3	MAPS	89

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of Longstanton highlighted in red	14
Figure 2: The extent of Longstanton parish © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000	15
Figure 3: Longstanton village with the two conservation areas shaded in blue © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 20,000	16
Figure 4: A close up of the south of Longstanton village the two separate conservation areas in blue © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000	16
Figure 5: Late 19 th century map of Longstanton © Crown Copyright and Database rights/Ordnance Survey 2019, 1: 10,000	23
Figure 6: The locations of the two years of test pitting in Longstanton (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000	33
Figure 7: Longstanton 2015 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service 1: 10,000	34
Figure 8: Location map of LON/15/1	35
Figure 9: Roman coin and copper alloy fragment found from the spoil heap of LON/15/1 © ACA	36
Figure 10: Location map of LON/15/2	37
Figure 11: Location map of LON/15/3	38
Figure 12: Location map of LON/15/5	39
Figure 13: Location map of LON/15/6	40
Figure 14: 2017 Longstanton 2017 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000	41
Figure 15: Location map of LON/17/1	42
Figure 16: Possible slate object with scratches visible along one side (from LON/17/1, context 2) © ACA	43
Figure 17: Location map of LON/17/2	44
Figure 18: Location map of LON/17/3	45
Figure 19: Location map of LON/17/4	46
Figure 20: Location map of LON/17/5	47
Figure 21: The EPNS spoon excavated from LON/17/5, context four. © ACA	48
Figure 22: Location map of LON/17/6	49
Figure 23: The house of LON/17/7 – no TP location recorded	50
Figure 24: Location map of LON/17/8	51
Figure 25: The linear just becoming visible in the southern half of LON/17/8 © ACA	52
Figure 26: Location map of LON/17/9	53
Figure 27: Location map of LON/17/10	54
Figure 28: The complete glass bottle excavated from LON/17/10, context 2 © ACA	55
Figure 29: Location map of LON/17/11	56
Figure 30: The linear feature identified in LON/17/11 © ACA	57
Figure 31: Looking east at the section of the test pit and feature in LON/17/11 © ACA	57
Figure 32: The 16 test pits excavated in Longstanton (in red) in relation to the known archaeology of the village, and defined as the Northstowe site designations (Collins 2017) and © Cambridge Archaeological Unit	58
Figure 33: The presence of burnt stone from the Longstanton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000	60

Figure 34: The presence of worked flints from the Longstanton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000.....	60
Figure 35: Approximate location of LON/15/1 in relation to the prehistoric (green and orange) and Roman (blue) features excavated during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations in Areas J, C and E. Modified from Collins 2016a © Cambridge Archaeological Unit	61
Figure 36: Approximate locations of LON/15/1 and LON/17/8 in relation to the Early (red) and Middle (blue) Anglo-Saxon features excavated during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations in Area J. Modified from Collins 2016a © Cambridge Archaeological Unit	63
Figure 37: Approximate locations of LON/15/1 and LON/17/8 in relation to the Middle Anglo Saxon features (red) excavated during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations in Area J. Modified from Collins 2016a © Cambridge Archaeological Unit.....	64
Figure 38: All the test pit locations from the Longstanton 2015 and 2017 excavations © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	90
Figure 39: Late Bronze Age pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	91
Figure 40: Roman pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	92
Figure 41: Early Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	93
Figure 42: Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	94
Figure 43: High medieval pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	95
Figure 44: Late medieval pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	96
Figure 45: Post medieval pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	97
Figure 46: 19 th century pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000.....	98

List of Tables

Table 1: The pottery excavated from LON/15/1	35
Table 2: The pottery excavated from LON/15/2.....	37
Table 3: The pottery excavated from LON/15/3.....	38
Table 4: The pottery excavated from LON/15/5.....	39
Table 5: The pottery excavated from LON/15/6.....	40
Table 6: The pottery excavated from LON/17/1.....	42
Table 7: The pottery excavated from LON/17/2.....	44
Table 8: The pottery excavated from LON/17/3.....	45
Table 9: The pottery excavated from LON/17/4.....	46



Table 10: The pottery excavated from LON/17/5	47
Table 11: The pottery excavated from LON/17/6	49
Table 12: The pottery excavated from LON/17/7	50
Table 13: The pottery excavated from LON/17/8	51
Table 14: The pottery excavated from LON/17/9	53
Table 15: The pottery excavated from LON/17/10	54
Table 16: The pottery excavated from LON/17/11	56
Table 17: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/1	80
Table 18: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/2	80
Table 19: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/3	81
Table 20: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/5	81
Table 21: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/6	82
Table 22: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/1	83
Table 23: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/2	83
Table 24: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/3	84
Table 25: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/4	85
Table 26: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/5	85
Table 27: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/6	86
Table 28: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/7	86
Table 29: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/8	87
Table 30: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/9	87
Table 31: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/10	88
Table 32: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/11	88

1 Summary

Two weekend community based test pit excavations were undertaken in Longstanton, Cambridgeshire, in 2015 and 2017 as part of the ongoing excavations prior to the construction of Northstowe new town, funded by Homes England. Over the two years a total of 16 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated by volunteers, local residents and members of both the Longstanton and District Heritage Society and the Fen Edge Archaeology Group; supervised and directed by Access Cambridge Archaeology.

The test pitting in Longstanton revealed a range of activity dating from the Bronze Age through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through the parish as well as providing new archaeological evidence. The nature of the test pits allows excavations in otherwise inaccessible places for the normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation, and it showed that some earlier phases of activity in Longstanton still exist under the present settlement, despite the widespread level of disturbances and modern development.

The earliest evidence excavated from the test pitting included a number of lithics with a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. Romano-British activity was focused in the north of the village only, likely relating to a settlement area identified during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations. Longstanton developed on its current village setting from the early to middle Anglo Saxon period as two separate foci of settlement, one in the far north and one around All Saints Church. The activity was also able to be related to the results from Northstowe, particularly with the presence of two probable enclosure ditches that were identified from the northern test pits. Longstanton thrived through the late Anglo-Saxon and high medieval periods and developed into a three foci settlement that was unfortunately also quite severely affected by the turbulent 14th century, after which it was then slow to recover and remained a small agricultural settlement until the 20th century.

2 Introduction

A total of 16 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated over two, two-day digging events in 2015 and 2017 in the village of Longstanton, just northwest of Cambridge. Yearly this breaks down as five test pits being excavated in 2015 and 11 excavated in 2017, the majority of the test pits were excavated in residential gardens where local residents offered spaces to dig, and were undertaken by local residents, volunteers as well as members of the Longstanton and District Heritage Society (LHDS) and the Fen Edge Archaeology Group (FEAG).

Both excavations were funded by the Homes and Communities Agency (from March 2018 renamed Homes England) as part of the Northstowe new town development. The 2015 excavations coincided with the end of the Phase 1 archaeological investigation that was focused on the site of the Longstanton golf course and the 2017 test pitting related to the then on-going commercial excavations as part of Phase 2 at Northstowe.

Both of the test pit excavations were organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology and the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, both part of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. Additional logistical support in the village was provided by LHDS.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the Department of Archaeology in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Since 2015 ACA has been managed by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and thus have been able to work more closely with the unit to deliver outreach programmes such as the community excavations at Peterborough Cathedral in 2016 and the Longstanton test pitting. The ACA and CAU collaboration has also enabled the continuation of the education outreach projects that involve work with both primary and secondary school pupils.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Longstanton were as follows:

- To strengthen the village's sense of community
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To build the relationship between Longstanton village and the developers on the new town of Northstowe
- To increase knowledge and understanding of Longstanton village and its environment
- To inform future interpretation of the area
- To compare the archaeology of Longstanton to the bigger picture currently being uncovered at Northstowe

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Longstanton were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of Longstanton
- To provide the opportunity for as many volunteers as possible to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To support and engage with members of the public and local historical societies through involvement with the project

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Longstanton were as follows:

- Local residents with new archaeological skills.
- Local residents with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the history and archaeology of Longstanton
- A local population more engaged with the history and archaeology of Longstanton
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the Longstanton and how it ties in with the bigger picture found at Northstowe

4 Methodology

The two years of test pitting in Longstanton was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), both affiliated with the University of Cambridge and the Longstanton and District Heritage Society (LDHS). The excavation and recording followed the standard Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS), formerly known as the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA), instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging takes place over two days, which begins with an initial talk explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of three or four individuals, and each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the ILAFS instruction handbook and a record booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

The test pits are all 1m² and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is LON/year, so LON/15 for 2015 and LON/17 for 2017.

During the excavation 100% of the spoil is sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts are retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features are planned at 1:10 and excavated sequentially with latest deposits removed first. Pottery and most other finds are identified promptly by archaeological experts who are on site for the duration of the excavation and visit the test pits regularly; and at the same time provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Test pits are excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever is encountered first. A minority of test pits will stop on encountering a feature, (ancient or modern) which archaeological staff deem inadvisable or impossible to remove, and occasionally excavation may cease at a level above natural due to time constraints. On completion of each test pit excavation, all four sections are drawn at 1:10 along with the unexcavated base of the test pit prior to backfilling by hand and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857). ACA retain all finds in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

5 Longstanton

5.1 The settlement today

Longstanton is a village in south Cambridgeshire situated just 9km northwest from the centre of Cambridge and to the east of the A14, a major trunk road connecting Ipswich and Cambridge with Huntingdon and the Midlands. The B1050 now by-passes the village but connects the A14 to Earith in the fens and beyond. The village itself sits on the fen edge, at about 10m OD, rising to the south and west to 20m OD alongside the A14 and edge of the parish (figure 2). All Saints church at the crossroads is centred on TL 39901 66418.

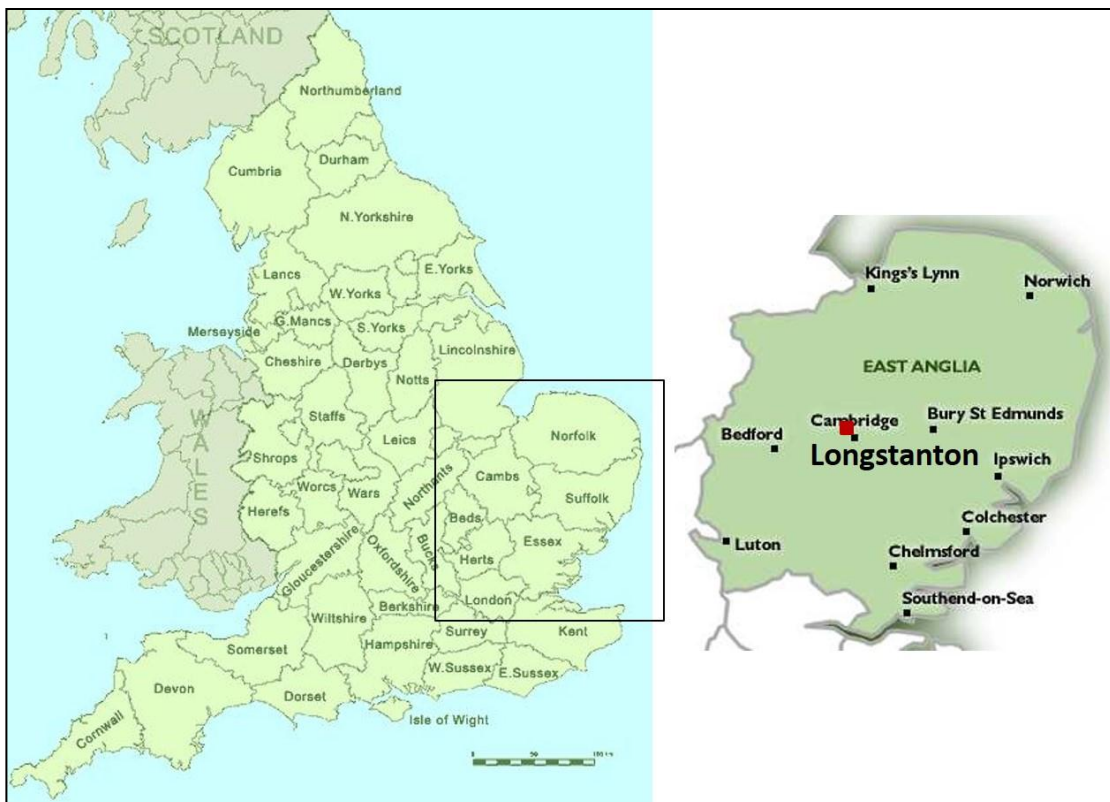


Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of Longstanton highlighted in red

Longstanton is a long village, with a distance of about 2.2km as the crow flies between each end. In recent years new housing has been built to the north west of the village, for which the new by-pass was also constructed.

The village is a well-served community, not only with good transport links to Cambridge, including the Guided Busway but also by a range of business and services. There is a village shop and post office, a Co-op, health centre, dentist, vets, estate agent, beauticians, a pavilion, recreational areas and playgrounds, a village institute, primary school, two churches and various groups and societies that cater for all ages.

Oakington Airfield developed during the 2nd World War and although the airfield is split between Oakington and Longstanton parishes, the majority of the activity and associated buildings were on the Longstanton side. The site remained with the RAF until the late 1970's, after which it was utilised as an army barracks that came to an end in 1999. It was then taken over by the Home Office and for a few years used as



an Immigration and Detention Centre before being closed in 2010;¹ the site was then taken over by the Homes and Communities Agency who began development planning for the new town of Northstowe that will cover all of the original Oakington Airfield as well as extending north towards the Guided Busway.² The Air Training Corps and the Army Cadet Force still have a base in Longstanton and close to the airfield for children and young people.

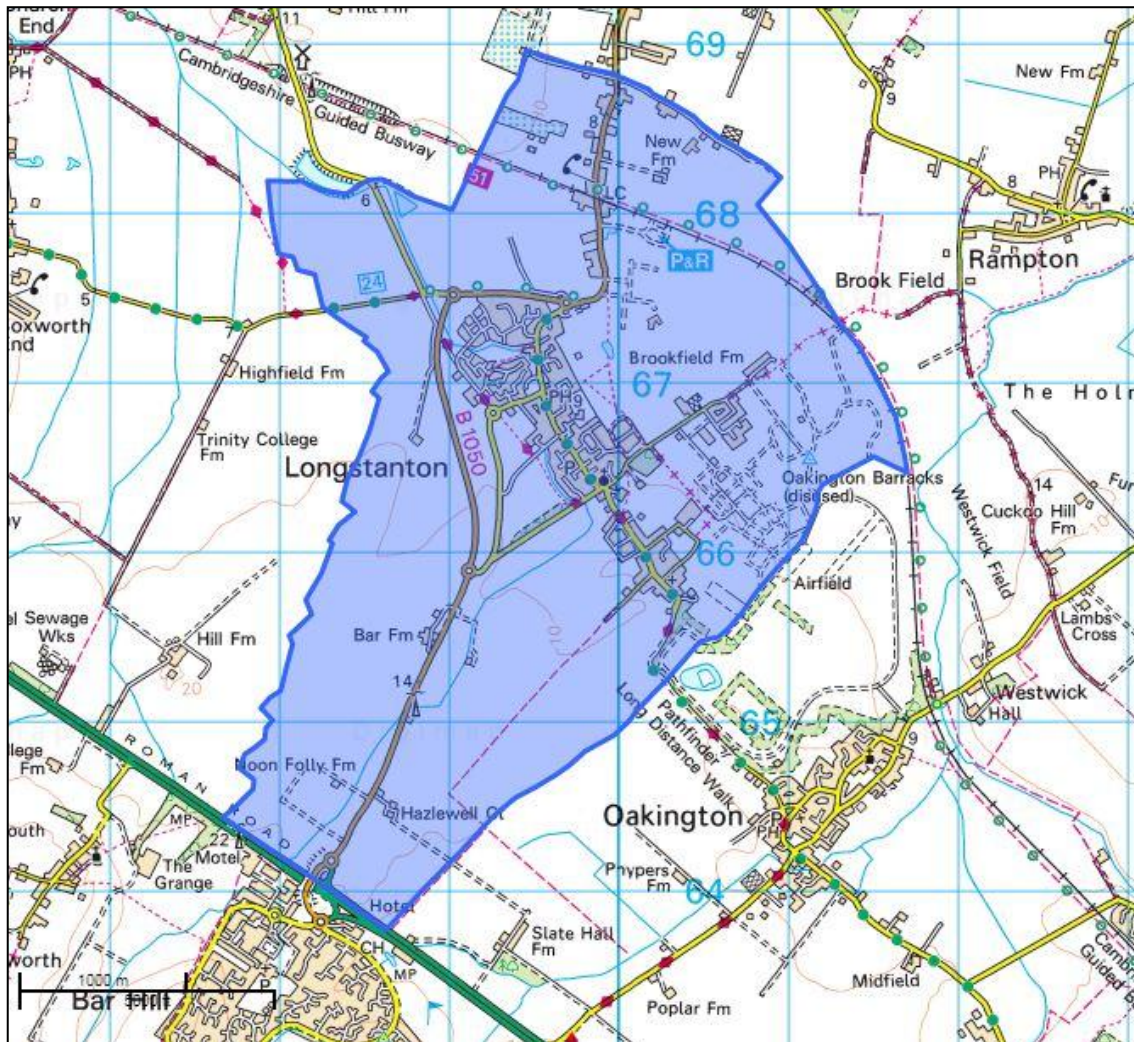


Figure 2: The extent of Longstanton parish © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000

Two conservation areas exist for Longstanton village (figures 3 and 4) and each one is loosely centred on one of the two churches. All Saints Church conservation area is the larger of the two, encompassing the crossroads and the original village core, expanding through the mainly open areas of land between Woodside and Long Lane to the west. The St Michaels Church conservation area is much smaller but potentially older foci of village settlement between Wilsons Road and St Michael’s Mount.³

¹ [http://www.northstowe.com/sites/default/files/Northstowe History and Heritage Booklet.pdf](http://www.northstowe.com/sites/default/files/Northstowe%20History%20and%20Heritage%20Booklet.pdf) (Accessed January 2018)

² <http://www.northstowe.com/content/local-history> (Accessed January 2018)

³ <https://www.scams.gov.uk/content/conservation-area-appraisal-longstanton> (Accessed January 2018)

5.2 Geology and Topography

As noted above, Longstanton is situated on the edge of the fens, with the River Great Ouse over 7km to the north of All Saints church. The bedrock geology is mainly clay, across the village are both the West Walton Formation and Amphill Clay Formation as well as the Kimmeridge Clay Formation to the south of All Saints church. The western half of the village sits on a sand and gravel ridge of River Terrace Deposits 3 that would have been on the edge of lower lying wetland.⁴

The village is also within an area defined as the 'Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands', a National Character Area profile, number 88 that encompassed most of north and mid-Bedfordshire and western Cambridgeshire, as well as part of east Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire⁵ and the West Anglian Plain Natural Area⁶ It is the clay geology that defines the topology within this National Character Area (NCA) profile to give a broad, gently undulating lowland plateau that is divided by shallow river valleys that gradually widen as they approach The Fens (NCA profile number 46). Woodland cover is generally scattered and sparse and has a predominantly intensively farmed arable landscape, with large rectilinear fields of varying sizes. Population across the NCA is generally sparse, settlements characterised along the fen edge are linear in design, along a main road, such as the case in Longstanton.⁷

⁴ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (Accessed January 2018)

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-the-east-of-england> (Accessed January 2018)

⁶ <http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000IL3890W.16NTBZ2305K22Q> (Accessed January 2018)

⁷ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5091147672190976?category=587130> (Accessed January 2018)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

The name Longstanton derives from the Old English word *Stanton* to mean ‘farmstead on stony ground’ (Mills 2011) which likely relates to the long gravel ridge upon which the settlement was founded. The first reference to the village was in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Stantune* for which there were four separate entries. The affix of Long to the start of the settlement name is a reference to the length of the settlement, the first reference of which was in the year 1282 when the village was known as *Long Stanton* (*Ibid*).

Stantune has four separate entries in the Great Domesday Book, part of the Domesday survey, compiled in 1086; the translations of which can be seen below (all Williams and Martin 2003). Additional information about understanding the Domesday Book is available online.⁸

The first entry describes land belonging to Count Alan, in which ‘*Picot holds 4 hides and 1 ½ virgates from the count. There is land for five ploughs. In demesne there are two ploughs and four villans, 12 bordars and six cottars have six ploughs. It is and was worth 100s; TRE £8. Thirteen sokemen held this land, of those one was a man of Bishop Wulfwig. The rest were the men of Eadgifu. All of them could give or sell their land*’.

The second entry concerns the land of Gilbert FitzTuroid who ‘*holds 4 ½ hides in Longstanton. There is land for six ploughs. Hugh holds of him. In demesne are two ploughs and seven villans with nine bordars and 13 cottars have four ploughs. There are three slaves and meadow for two ploughs. From the fen, 3,200 eels and 2s 8d. It is and was worth £6, TRE £8. Saxi King Edwards thegn held this land and could give or sell it*’.

The third entry describes the land of Picot of Cambridge ‘*In Longstanton Guy holds three hides from Picot. There is land for four ploughs. In demesne are two ploughs. There is meadow for two ploughs, it is worth £4, when received £8, TRE £10. Fifteen sokemen held this land, of these 11, the men of King Edward, had 1 ½ hides and proved two cartage dues and five watchmen for the sheriff and could give or sell their land. And three others had 1 hide under the Abbot of Ely and could sell but the soke remained with the Abbot. And one, the man of Saxi, had half a hide and could not give it*’.

The final entry in the Domesday Book for Longstanton is regarding the land of William FitzAnsculf who ‘*holds half a virgate from the King in Longstanton. There is land for two oxen and meadow for two oxen. It is and was worth 2s, TRE 5s. Hoc held this land under Earl Waltheof, he could not give it. Now Picot holds it from William*’ (Williams and Martin 2003).

It has been calculated that the overall population for Longstanton as the time of the Domesday survey was 320 (Paul and Hunt 2015), a very large number for the time and one that was only second to Histon.⁹ The village sits within Northstowe Hundred and

⁸<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/> (for general information and <https://opendomesday.org/place/XX0000/longstanton-all-saints-and-st-michael/> for Longstanton specifically (Accessed February 2019))

⁹ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp220-223> (Accessed January 2018)

was recorded at having 12 hides in total during the medieval period, just smaller than Girton and Madingley that had 15 hides each and Oakington that consisted of 14½ hides. The hundred remained much the same until the 19th century when all the parishes joined the Chesterton poor-law Union in 1836 and in 1974 all the villages were brought together into South Cambridgeshire.¹⁰

Longstanton itself was two separate parishes until 1953, and were known as Longstanton All Saints and Longstanton St Michael after the two churches; the first record of which was in 1217.¹¹ All Saints church sits at the crossroads in the south of the village is part of the Diocese of Ely and the younger of the two churches, mainly dating from the early to mid-14th century (CHER No: 03512). It is Grade I listed and is reported to have replaced an earlier church on the same site that had burnt down during the peak of the Black Death in 1349. The church of St Michael (CHER No: 05449), dates to the early 13th century (c.1230) but also has later 14th and 15th century insertions. It is situated in the far south of the current village and is Grade II* listed. It was built with no tower and records show that it was still thatched up until the 19th century, prior to rebuilding work at this time. The benefices were united in 1923, although the ecclesiastical parishes remained separate until 1959, when St Michaels became a chapel of ease to All Saints. St Michaels was finally made redundant in 1973 and today is in the care of The Churches Conservation Trust.

The population of Longstanton was recorded separately by the two parishes until the 1950's. All Saints has always been geographically larger as well as the most populous; the lay subsidy record of 1327 records that 71 people were taxed that were thought to represent a population of between 850-890 people. In 1377 a poll tax recorded that 267 people over the age of 14 were taxed, again likely representing a population of c.534 (Paul and Hunt 2015). The Black Death as well as other socio-economic factors of the 14th century, likely affected the population of Longstanton as by 1563 there were 34 families living in All Saints and eight in St Michaels that rose to roughly 60 families by the late 17th century for All Saints and 12 in St Michaels.¹² In 1801 the total population was recorded at 296 for All Saints and 104 for St Michaels, a total of 400, a number that steadily grew through the first half of the 19th century to peak at 463 in All Saints in 1851 and 171 in St Michaels (a total of 634 individuals). The population then rapidly fell through the latter half of the 19th century, particularly in St Michaels, after which it never fully recovered. In 1881 the population of St Michaels was at 73, whilst in All Saints it was 410, a total of only 483 people. This number still fluctuated through the early 20th century, in 1921 the population for All Saints¹³ was at 348 and St Michaels was 79,¹⁴ to give a total population of 427. In 1951 the combined total population for the parish was recorded at 1,481 and in 1961 was 1,723¹⁵ and in the 2011 census the population was at 2,590.¹⁶

Three principle manors are recorded to have existed in Longstanton, known as Colville's Manor, Cheyneys Manor and Tony's Fee, each with its own farm. Two of the manors, Colville's and Tony's Fee were established pre-conquest whereas the second two manors (Cheyneys' and French Lady Manor) were post-conquest creations (Paul and Hunt 2015).

¹⁰ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp113-114> (Accessed January 2018)

¹¹ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp231-236> (Accessed January 2018)

¹² <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp220-223> (Accessed January 2018)

¹³ http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10159477/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed January 2018)

¹⁴ http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10120240/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed January 2018)

¹⁵ http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10066955/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed January 2018)

¹⁶ https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Longstanton_0.pdf (Accessed January 2018)

Colville's manor relates to the first entry in the Domesday Book, with Picot the tenant in chief. His successors included the Pecche family and by 1235 to Philip de Stanton, who was also sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. In 1274 the manor had passed to Philip de Colville through marriage of Philip de Stanton's daughter Maud to Henry de Colville. The manor continued to be held by the Colville family until 1362 when it was sold to Sir Robert Thorpe, who in 1372 licensed it to John of Gaunt who subsequently conveyed the manor to Corpus Christi College Cambridge, although the overlordship remained with the Lords of Richmond until the 17th century (*Ibid*). The location of this manor is thought to be in the southeast of the village, close to St Michael's church as the advowson (the right to recommend a member of the Anglican clergy for a vacant benefice) was held by the de Colville family in the 13th century. It may have been on the site of the wrongly named Bishops Palace, as in the mid-19th century, a moat enclosing about two acres and part of a fishpond were recorded here, though these have not survived.

A small estate was created during the 13th century from Colville's manor that was held by William Gringley that included a mill valued at 12d. It has been speculated that this estate was merged once more with the Colville manor by 1476. Philip de Stanton created another estate from this manor around or before 1250 to which he gave to William Cheyney of Steeple Morden for his pledged service that became known as French Lady's Manor (after Eleanor of Aquitaine) and is thought to be on the site of The Grange, opposite St Michaels church (CHER No: 10298).

Cheyneys Manor relates to the third entry in the Domesday Book of land held by Picot of Cambridge, through which the estate was passed down through his descendants until Gilbert Pecche surrendered it to the crown in 1284. However, William de Chedway or Cheyney held the manor in 1242 as half a knight's fee and is how the manor got its name. The manor remained in the Cheyney family until 1511, when Sir Thomas Cheyney settled his Cambridgeshire manors on the marriage of his daughter to Thomas Vaux, later Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Cheyneys subsequently passed to Vaux's sons, until in 1617, Edward Lord Vaux sold the manor to Sir Christopher Hatton of Kirby Hall, a man who had already acquired Colville's manor (Paul and Hunt 2015).

The site of a property called The Manor today, opposite All Saints church, is thought to have been built around a medieval hall house, and believed to be the building of Cheyneys Manor (CHER No: 10305). It has been mainly dated to the mid to late 15th century through dendrochronology, although a sherd of 14th century pottery has also been found under the floor of the house. Deeds for the house dating from 1932 stated that the house was known as Manor Farm of Inholm Farm. It seems likely that the house was built between 1465 and 1470 for the Burgoyne family, replacing the pre-existing manor house. Alternatively, there have also been suggestions that this site is also the location of Tony's Fee manor; as Tony's Fee reportedly founded All Saints church by the early 13th century (CHER No: 10296) and as the advowson of All Saints was attached to Tony fee by the mid to late 13th century.¹⁷

The largest of the pre-conquest holdings was known as Tony's Fee, the manor passing from Gilbert Thorold to the Tony family by the early 13th century. Through marriage, the overlordship fell to the Earls of Warwick and eventually to the crown, although the tenancy for the manor descended through the Hubald family and through marriage to Henry of Nafford who held half a knight's fee of the Tony Family in the 1230's. An additional estate was created from Tony's Fee that was later known as Walwyn's manor and was in existence from 1279 when it was held as a quarter fee by Robert of Caen. During the early 14th century this estate was passed to Sir John Walwyn, which later passes to the Engaine family and in 1486 was passed to Sir John Cheyney and

¹⁷ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp231-236> (Accessed January 2018)

thereafter descended with Cheyneys manor (Paul and Hunt 2015). The location of the manor house for Tony's Fee is not known, although it has been suggested by the Longstanton and District Local History Society that the site of Walwyn's Manor was the later known site of Hatton's Farm,¹⁸ now the location of the Primary school. Hatton's Farm was the site of a manor, built during the 15th century, close to the corner of Hatton's Road and the High Street (CHER No: 00298) but was pulled down in c.1874. The manor house was reportedly for the estate was the 17th century Grange, opposite St Michael's church.

A site to the south of St Michaels church is still recorded on modern OS maps as Bishops Palace (CHER No: MCB17674 and 03660). This was originally accidentally recorded to be the site Bishop Cox supposedly entertained Queen Elizabeth I in August 1564, but it is now more widely believed that this was not the site of the Bishops Palace, which was in fact at Fen Stanton, where the Bishop had his private residence. This site does however occupy slightly higher ground, although no trace of any earthworks have been found and none are recorded on 19th century maps of the village. Evaluation trenching revealed foundations of a probable 16th-17th century stone footed building which post-dated 10th-15th century settlement features that were also found with a hollow lined with cobbles, which appeared to have been used to collect water but was also found to contain 14th-15th century pottery. It is most probably the site of Colville's manor (Taylor 1998), or at least one probable phase of building work there, as another location has been put forward for the site of this manor (as above).

There was no formal market in Longstanton, i.e. one that had been granted through a Royal charter in the medieval period, but the proximity of Longstanton to Cambridge, a major urban trading centre, would have been significant. The village of Swavesey, a neighbouring settlement to the northwest, was also an important economic centre in the medieval period. It had already had an estimated population of over 1000 at the time of the Domesday Survey and had both a church and priory with a castle, but it was the construction of a canal between the River Great Ouse and the village that led to the settlement having a river port and a market following on from a charter in 1244 that would have made Swavesey just as important as Cambridge for trade for the people of Longstanton (Ravensdale 1984, Collins and Dickens 2009).

The layout of the village and the boundary between the parishes of All Saints and St Michaels has been determined over the years by the extent and locations of the various manors'. The boundaries of which were still being re-drawn at the time of enclosure. The roads to Over, Willingham and Oakington were unaffected by The Enclosure Act of 1816, which enabled landowner to enclose their land, and remain the same to this day. The road to Rampton was renamed and became a major road (from a track); an additional road to Swavesey was built from Over Road and what is now School Lane was originally called New Road and was built at this time to connect the Hatton turnpike road the village.¹⁹ Three open fields that had once been open common from the medieval period, located on the southwest, northwest and northeast of the village were finally enclosed by 1816, ending a process that began at the start of the 17th century (Evans and Dickens 2003). By and large, Longstanton has always remained an agricultural settlement with a range of crops grown. Today, agriculture is focused on wheat, barley and rape with land also utilised as pasture.²⁰

¹⁸ <http://www.ldhs.org/longstanton/the-manor/> (Accessed February 2018)

¹⁹ https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Longstanton-Part1_555KB_.pdf (Accessed January 2018)

²⁰ *Ibid*

The south of the village has always remained quiet with little in the way of traffic, which was concentrated in the northern half of the High Street connecting the now A14 to the southern fens. Medieval Longstanton likely consisted of a group of loosely connected hamlets with no specific focus of settlement, with at least three separate clusters of activity noted, four if the medieval hamlet of Green End is also included. This shows that development was not restricted to tofts lining the High Street and was also not a continuous line of settlement and was more extensive than later post medieval maps hint at, for example, some of these were also still visible until Enclosure in 1816 (Paul and Hunt 2015). A possible moated site was also present to the north of the village at Fishponds Cottages, but that remained a separate settlement until its desertion during the 19th century (Evans and Dickens 2003). The rest of the village was eventually joined by post-war ribbon and housing developments during the later 20th century and a few farms were built on the former open fields after Enclosure.

Turnpike Acts were initiated during the mid to late 17th century to improve the major land routes of the day by money raised from local trusts as well as tolls from traffic. The Huntingdon road turnpike, between Godmanchester and Cambridge (along the route of the current A14) was turnpiked in 1745.²¹ The B1050 between Somersham and the A14 was also turnpiked, but much later, during the 19th century and travelled through Longstanton with the tollgate thought to be located at Bar Farm to the south of the village.²² It was recorded that Sir Thomas Hatton also built a private road from this toll road directly to his manor during the 18th century, and by 1816 there was also a tollgate along its route.²³

During the railway boom of the 1840's, Cambridge was a popular destination choice for the construction of new lines, although at this time, the station in the city was at least 1.5km away from the nearest housing areas. The Cambridge to St Ives railway was opened in August 1847 and then extended to March and Wisbech into the fens by the following year. As passenger traffic was generally light, the use of the line was mainly agricultural in nature, although with a later extension of the line to Doncaster, coal started to be brought along this route from the Midlands towards London. A station at Longstanton was built to the north of the village, on the site of the current Longstanton Park and Ride. The popularity of the line for passengers did increase in the first half of the 20th century and the line remained in use until October 1970, at which time it was completely closed.²⁴

The first official school to be built in Longstanton was along School Lane in 1875, prior to which, schooling in the villages was most probably church based. The chancel in St Michael's church was in use as a schoolroom from at least 1843, but All Saints had two possible schools by the early 19th century, one of which was funded by the Hatton family until they ceased to reside in the village by c.1812.²⁵ The new school building however served both All Saints and St Michaels and was sufficient until the RAF were stationed at Oakington airfield at the start of the Second World War. The influx of families to the area meant that the school struggled to accommodate all the children, so some of the older children had to be taught on the airbase itself. By the early 1950's the school was too overcrowded, which led to unsanitary conditions and so a new 'modern' school was built in c.1953 along the High Street on land that was originally part of Hatton manor²⁶ and remains in use to this day.

²¹ [http://www.turnpikes.org.uk/map/Cambridgeshire & Hunts/turnpikes.jpg](http://www.turnpikes.org.uk/map/Cambridgeshire%20&%20Hunts/turnpikes.jpg) (Accessed January 2018)

²² [http://www.turnpikes.org.uk/Tollhouses of Cambridgeshire & Hunts.htm](http://www.turnpikes.org.uk/Tollhouses%20of%20Cambridgeshire%20&%20Hunts.htm) (Accessed January 2018)

²³ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp220-223> (Accessed January 2018)

²⁴ http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/l/long_stanton/ (Accessed January 2018)

²⁵ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp236-237> (Accessed January 2018)

²⁶ <http://www.ldhs.org/longstanton/the-school/> (Accessed January 2018)

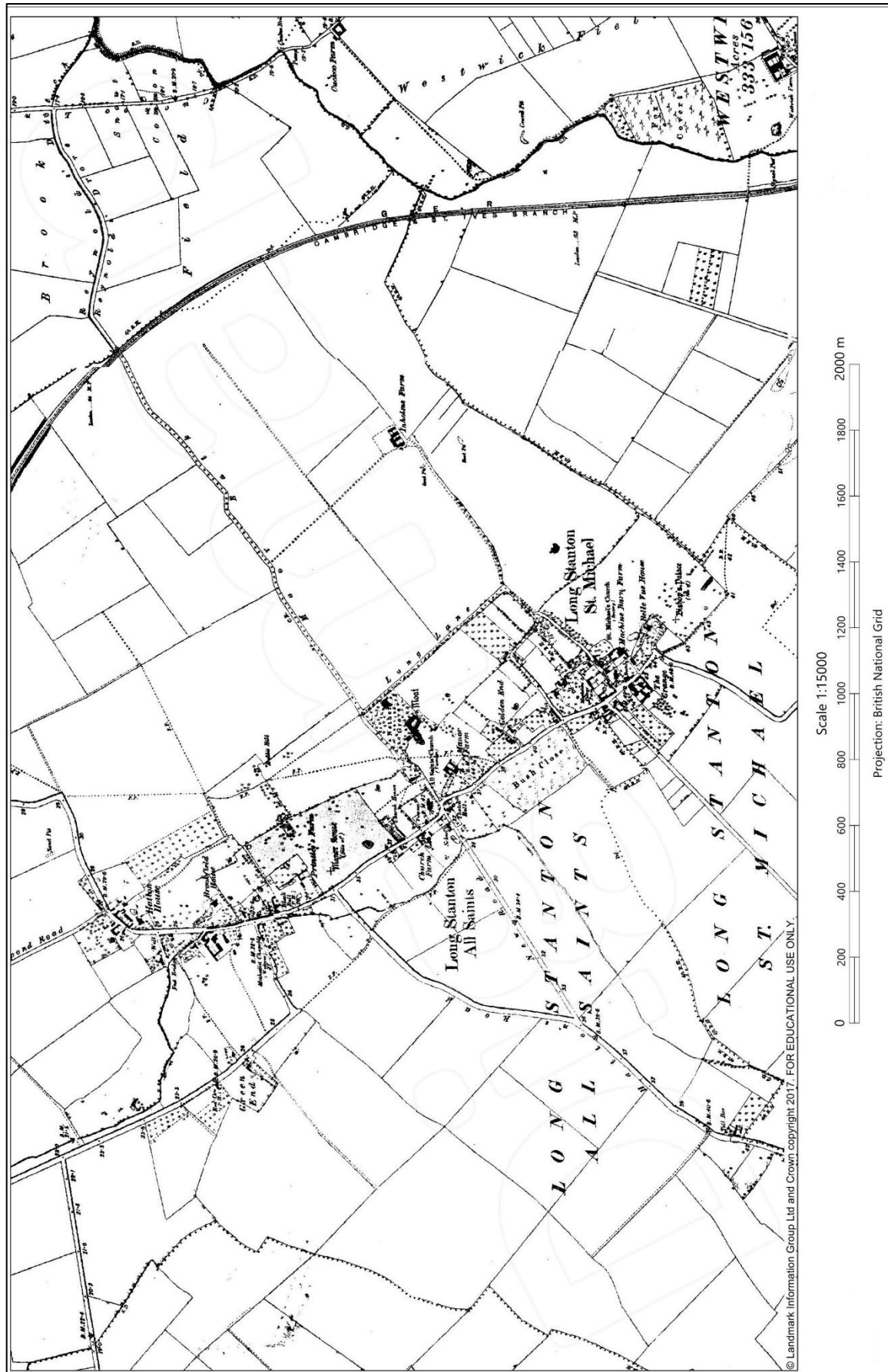


Figure 5: Late 19th century map of Longstanton © Crown Copyright and Database rights/Ordnance Survey 2019, 1: 10,000

RAF Oakington had the largest impact on the settlement of Longstanton, particularly with the creation of the airfield (mostly within the parish of Longstanton; including the main entrance), the barracks and the influx of military personal to the area with their families which led to a lot of new housing in the latter half of the 20th century. The new town of Northstowe will continue to have an impact on Longstanton and its residents, as it fills the area of the old airfield and beyond with again development mostly within Longstanton parish.

6.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological record for Longstanton is extensive, so each identified site will only be briefly discussed here. The archaeological excavations at Oakington airfield as part of the new town of Northstowe have been excluded from this report, as at the time of writing they are on-going. However, the Phase 1 archaeological results (from the golf course) are included here as they were finished in 2015. The archaeological data recorded here is based on Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) data found for a 2km search around Longstanton from the Heritage Gateway website²⁷ and is discussed through the following sections by time period.

6.2.1 Prehistoric

A range of prehistoric sites have been identified from the multiple archaeological investigations undertaken within and around the village. The earliest find dated as prehistoric was found whilst laying a new drain along the corner of High Street and Hatton's Road (CHER No: 03521) and was identified as a Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) flint axe. Scatters of lithic material were also found during an excavation of Anglo-Saxon and medieval field enclosures at Green End along Over Road, but were only able to be dated as prehistoric (CHER No: MCB20146). An evaluation at Home Farm at Green End identified additional lithic material, again only dated as prehistoric, but with Middle to Late Iron Age ditched enclosures were also found (CHER No: MCB20136) as a likely focus of settlement from the Iron Age (Cutler 2001). At the same site was also recorded an Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) ring gully (CHER No: MCB15902), likely representing an enclosure as well as three linear gullies, two pits and a post hole again likely of an Iron Age date (CHER No: MCB16944).

Survey, fieldwalking and excavation at Striplands Farm in the north of the village have identified areas of Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement (CHER No: MCB16340), consisting of a range of features such as foundation slots, post holes, pits, ditches, wells and watering holes as well as a midden deposit (for example Mackay and Knight 2007, Hatton 2009, Evans and Patten 2011). The preservation was good at this site, with a range of organic matter preserved including wooden objects that were found with animal bone, additional human cremation remains and a variety of lithics, some of which may also be Late Mesolithic and Neolithic in date so suggest that occupation was present on site from early prehistory. This prehistoric site was also first identified through a desktop study of aerial photographs (CHER No: CB15729) and subsequent excavation has yielded the discovery of a probable Bronze Age burial with a later Iron Age enclosure and a subsequent shift in occupation to the east during the Roman period (Burrows 2010).

²⁷ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx (Accessed January 2018)

At Hatton's Farm also in the north of the village, initial survey and subsequent excavation (recorded as Site I) recorded a range of Iron Age to Roman settlement remains (CHER No: 09548). These consisted of field systems and enclosures, trackways, pits, post holes, ditches and gullies, with at least two Iron Age settlement compounds so far identified. From the finds also recorded it was accessed that the pottery was locally made and that this farming settlement had little wealth and contact with the outside world. Settlement continued on site into the Roman period with some of the Romano-British finds identified suggesting that this area may have been a shrine during the Roman period. Subsequent excavations on the site (CHER No: 08296) have found additional settlement remains (Site II) including ditch systems relating to agricultural practices and joins onto the area of the old golf course, part of the Northstowe excavations (see below). Site III at Hatton's Farm continued in advance of the original construction of the golf course and identified an additional Late Iron Age settlement complex (CHER No: 10096A). The presence of a later medieval windmill mound on site (CHER No: 10096) helped to preserve a number of these roundhouses from medieval and later ploughing. Aerial photography and geophysical survey also at Hatton Farm initially revealed evidence for a ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date, although any subsequent excavation has not substantiated this (CHER No: MCB16344).

Archaeological investigation was undertaken along the course of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway, from which multi-period remains were found. At the Longstanton Park and Ride site (CHER No: CB15761), a number of Bronze Age (2200-700 BC) features were identified, mainly pits, as well as evidence for burning. Also to the north of the village on construction route 4 of the Guided Busway was found a number of linear features and a pit, one of the linear features contained later prehistoric pottery and it has been suggested that it may be an extension of the Iron Age and Roman site that was identified at Hatton Farm (CHER No: CB15760).

Archaeology undertaken in advance of the construction of the Longstanton by-pass found the remains of a discreet Neolithic pits and post holes with ditches, potentially part of a field system or boundary ditch (CHER No: MCB18155) around Green End. Animal bone and lithics were also recorded with both Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery that shows a continuation of activity on site into the 2nd century BC. Further to the north of this site was found evidence for Iron Age activity (CHER No: MCB18107) that was mostly associated with a single enclosure with animal bone and Early to Mid-Iron Age pottery also found. A third site that was excavated along the bypass and northern extent of the new housing development (CHER No: MCB18156) that yielded a discreet area of pits and post holes of Neolithic date, although some of the pottery also found were found to date to the Early Bronze Age also. The animal bone found contained a number of antlers with evidence for too manufacture (Paul and Cuttler 2007).

An evaluation was undertaken along the route of the proposed haul road in relation to the large residential development in the north of the village, known as Field 19, to the west of Longstanton and found mainly Late Iron Age parallel ditches and pits with Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone (CHER No: MCB20144). Additional evaluations along other proposed access routes to the south of the village and south of Wilsons Road located a large ditch, a spread of charcoal and burnt stones as well as three post holes and two pits were thought to date to the Late Bronze Age (CHER No: MCB16857). To the north of Wilsons Road was identified as pair of sub-circular interconnected encloses of likely Iron Age date with subsequent work also finding features and a headland running on a northeast to southwest alignment (CHER No: MCB16346). Between Longstanton and the A14 additional evaluation work was undertaken along the proposed new road corridor and revealed a concentration of linear features of mainly Middle to Late Iron Age and early Roman in date that may

form settlement or livestock enclosures (Paul and Cuttler 2007) (CHER No: MCB16343), and opposite Bar Farm to the southwest of the village was found a number of linear features that although contained no finds, the nature of the fills and their orientation suggests a prehistoric date (CHER No: MCB16863).

Survey and archaeological evaluation have also been undertaken at various sites within the Northstowe development area. Field O, just north of Rampton Road (CHER No: MCB16351) found an Iron Age sub-circular enclosure with associated ring gullies, pits and ditches with a large quantity of domestic rubbish also recovered (see also CHER No: MCB16350). A second evaluation was undertaken just west of this site, known as Field F (CHER No: MCB16372) and was closer to Magdalene Close. This site also revealed evidence for a small scale Iron Age settlement or farmstead that comprised of pits, ditches and postholes containing animal bone, burnt clay and Iron Age pottery. Also in Field F was found a large boundary ditch (CHER No: MCB16373) that was thought to be Iron Age in date, although no firm dating evidence was recovered during the excavation to prove this. On the golf course, a geophysical survey revealed a well-defined sub-rectangular enclosure (CHER No: MCB 17628) that was believed to be Iron Age in date.

Phase 1 of the archaeological excavation at Northstowe was undertaken to the south of Longstanton Park and Ride between the golf course site and extending east to the Guided Busway. Across all the areas excavated during Phase 1, Areas C, J, E, F, K and M, only residual evidence for early prehistoric activity was recorded, in the form of lithic scatters with a small number of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits and post holes from area J, the closest site to Hatton Farm in the far north of the village, the further away from this site, the more peripheral the early prehistoric activity was (Collins 2017). A Middle Bronze Age field system and settlement was recorded across the majority of the areas, but a significant expansion of the settlement activity here was found from the Middle Iron Age onwards (Collins 2016a and 2016b). This was initially as enclosures and an open field system but towards the later Iron Age this was seen to evolve into enclosed settlements, in particular in Area M, to the north of Rampton Road that also became more complex as it underwent many changes around the time of the Roman Conquest and after.

A geophysical survey on Oakington Airfield, just to the south of Rampton Drift found an enclosure complex of likely Iron Age date (CHER No: MCB16349), although excavation was very limited due to the potential for war time ordnance some Middle Iron Age pottery was recorded but the majority of the finds dated as Roman. Also on Oakington Airfield was found a small pit with Middle Bronze Age pottery (CHER No: MCB16856).

6.2.2 *Romano-British*

A number of the prehistoric sites identified above were found to continue into the Roman period (AD 43-410). At Hatton Farm, the original complex Iron Age settlement at Site I also revealed multiple Romano-British finds, including pottery, coins, a finger ring, figurine and a bracelet and it has been suggested that there may have been a change in land use, as many of the metalwork items were votive in nature and therefore suggesting that this area may have been utilised as a shrine by the Roman period (CHER No: 09548). A number of inhumation burials were also excavated at this site to also be of Romano-British date. A driveway was found to run north from Site I along the line of the gravel ridge (CHER No: CB15684) and out to the northeast of Longstanton village. Site II at Hatton Farm was also seen to continue through the

Roman period as evidence for the ditched field system or enclosure was found to be still in use (CHER No: 08296).

Other areas of settlement in and around Longstanton were first established during the Roman period and include an enclosure identified at Striplands Farm, also in the north of the village (CHER No: 08298). This consisted of a high density area of pits, boundary ditches, gullies and two inhumations with Roman building materials, steelyard weights, rotary quern stones, bracelets, brooches, mounts and nails that also yielded residual Mid to Late Iron Age pottery as well as Anglo Saxon pottery, and finds that suggested a continuation of this site through to the 11th century AD. Further excavation at Striplands Farm identified additional Roman pits (for clay extraction) and linears that form part of narrow enclosures. Also found was Roman pottery and tile, mainly dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD (CHER No: MCB16341) and this site was initially identified during a desktop study in the 1990's through aerial photography (CHER No: CB15729). Evidence for Romano-British settlement was also recorded to the north of the village, as a continuation of earlier Iron Age occupation, although shifts in the pattern of settlement were noted with a change in land use (Burrows 2010).

During research into the history of The Manor, just south of All Saints church, sherds of Romano-British pottery were found (CHER No: 10305) and possible Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery was found from an area of gravel quarrying as part of the Guided Busway route to the north of the village (CHER No: CB15760). Between the village and the A14 were found Iron Age and Roman features that consisted of probable settlement or livestock enclosures alongside what is now Hatton's Road (CHER No: MCB16343).

The major area of Romano-British settlement from Phase 1 of the Northstowe excavations were found in Area M (Collins 2017) and developed from a number of Iron Age enclosures, a relatively small rural farmstead into a more complex villa-like settlement. It was found to not be overtly wealthy, but was very well connected with the wider region for trade and had areas of both metalwork and pottery production. The primary focus was on agriculture, but mainly for the local population. This site in particular was in use throughout the length of the Roman period, with also some Early Anglo Saxon activity also identified.

6.2.3 *Anglo-Saxon*

As four references to settlement in Longstanton were referenced in the Domesday Book of 1086, so it is known that a village here was established by the Late Anglo-Saxon period at the very latest (AD 850 onwards). A single Anglo-Saxon spot find has so far been recorded from the village and was found during a survey at The Manor, opposite All Saints church, when a sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery was uncovered (CHER No: 10305). Two additional sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford Ware pottery have subsequently been excavated from a single test pit excavation at The Manor, in 2018 (Scarle 2018).

The Romano-British settlement mentioned above that was identified at Striplands Farm also showed evidence for continuation into the Early Anglo-Saxon (AD 450-700) period as perhaps one of the first foci of the modern village (CHER No: 08298). Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was found with brooches, a coin and a knife. A concentration of Anglo-Saxon activity was also noted on the high ground to the west of Field H at Striplands Farm with a spread of occupation material that included animal bone, pottery and a spindle whorl (CHER No: MCB16339). Additional evaluation work at Striplands found

additional Saxo-Norman activity to include 'significant' boundary ditches together with quarry pits and smaller possible house plots with a well and various midden deposits (CHER No: MCB16342).

A lot of the remaining Anglo-Saxon archaeological evidence for activity in Longstanton has only been able to be dated as Saxo-Norman and includes archaeology carried out in advance of residential developments that found evidence for enclosures and plot boundaries to the west of the High Street (CHER No: MCB17804), as well as a number of pits and later medieval activity. Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 850-1066) activity has been found on land at Home Farm, now under the new residential development to the west of the High Street, as a series of boundary ditches and pits that were either utilised as house sites or enclosures for animals (CHER No: MCB15906). Activity here again continued to develop through the medieval period. Also at Home Farm during an evaluation, additional ditches and pits of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date (CHER No: MCB20136 and MCB20145) were also found (Cuttler 2001). Just to the south of this area, another archaeological evaluation was undertaken and revealed additional field boundaries and pits that again were found to continue through the medieval period (CHER No: CB15718) and Late Anglo-Saxon ditches and pits were recorded either side of a hollow way at Green end (CHER No: 10303).

An excavation to the west of Longstanton at Green End found Saxo-Norman field enclosures and boundary ditches that continued in use throughout the medieval period (CHER No: MCB20146). To the south of Green End open area excavations were undertaken along the site of a haul road and found ditches, gullies and pits all of Saxo-Norman date that were also cut by later medieval features (CHER No: MCB20149).

Transitional Early Anglo-Saxon features were identified from the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations nearby to where previous Romano-British settlement was focused. This includes a broad scatter of Early Anglo-Saxon post built structures, pits and fence lines that were sited on 'clean' ground to the west of Area M and the Romano-British settlement identified there (Collins 2017). This also included a small cemetery that was sited over the Romano-British remains, but was relatively short lived and by the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon period the settlement had shifted again, most likely further west and under the current settlement of Longstanton village. A separate area of Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon enclosures and features were also found in Area J, the closest excavated site to Longstanton village, just to the east of Hatton Farm. This were found to likely be part of a shifting settlement, rather than multiple contemporary structures, a practice that was common during the Early Anglo-Saxon period (Hamerow 2014). The evidence for settlement did not last long beyond the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (AD 700-850), the suggestion being that the focus of settlement by the start of the Late Anglo-Saxon period was under the current village of Longstanton. This was supported by the limited Late Anglo-Saxon pottery found scattered over a number of areas that was also probably from manuring of fields (Collins 2016b and 2017).

6.2.4 *Medieval*

Evidence for medieval (AD 1066-1539) activity is quite widespread across the village with areas of both settlement and agriculture identified, a lot of which are also continuations of the Saxo-Norman sites discussed above. At Striplands Farm, the Saxo-Norman activity here was cut by medieval pits and 12th century linear features formed two phases of enclosures (Hatton 2009); that at the time were thought to represent back plots of individual plots (CHER No: MCB16342). Additional archaeological work undertaken at Striplands found a series of medieval pits at the

south-eastern end of site that also truncated the Saxo-Norman and Iron Age remains there (CHER No: MCB18590) and the remnants of a medieval headland were also recorded to the east of the farm (CHER No: 10301).

As part of the archaeology over the new residential area in the north of the village was found a mix of Saxo-Norman probable enclosures and plot boundaries. Also recorded was a large boundary ditch, aligned northwest to southeast that was found to be established during the 10th/11th century but also continued to be maintained with subsequent recutting until the 13th/14th century. It was thought that this ditch was the probable back boundary plot for medieval properties fronting the High Street (CHER No: MCB17804).

The site of a medieval windmill is known from Hatton's Farm in the north of the village that was also in use until the later 18th century (CHER No: 10096). This site also protected earlier Iron Age and Roman areas of settlement from later ploughing and development. Also to the north of the village is a triangular moat like earthwork or curving linear water channels that may be medieval in origin as a fish pond or a post medieval moated site (CHER No: 03322) as well as an area of ridge and furrow identified to the west of the Longstanton Park and Ride site that was recorded with a headland and also several ponds (CHER No: 10894).

At Green End, a survey and evaluation in the 1990's had shown that this area was once a separate hamlet to the rest of Longstanton. Ridge and furrow has been recorded in two fields around Green End Farm with a possible earlier ploughsoil and sherds of medieval pottery, it was also noted that a lot of later ploughing and development have likely removed any evidence for original holloways and platforms. Activity in the 10th and 11th century however included two large ditches, a gully and an irregular linear feature, as well as a possible enclosure with cooking pot fragments that suggests local domestic activity. A later phase of 12th to 14th century activity also identified consist of a possible yard surface with stakeholes, a posthole, gullies and ditches (CHER No: 10303). It has been suggested that a field system was established to the west of Longstanton during the 11th century and was in use also through the 12th century, at a time when a major boundary was also established and maintained until the 14th or 15th century. Tofts were also built during the 13th century, but the whole area was eventually abandoned because of changes in flood water regimes during the later medieval and early post medieval periods (CHER No: MCB15906 and CB15730). Additional field systems were also noted during an excavation by Over Road in Green End, known as Field 7 (Cuttler and Ratkai 1998) and found evidence for field systems that were utilised throughout the medieval period, with some of the boundaries being re-defined and further enclosures also developed until a sharp decline in the 15th century (Cuttler and Duncan 2003). Foundation trenches were also recorded in this area as well as further areas of ridge and furrow, ditches and pits that are also part of the now deserted settlement at Green End (CHER No: MCB20146, CB15718 and 10896).

To the south of Green End, ditches, gullies and pits of Saxo-Norman date were identified along a new haul road site (CHER No: MCB20149) that were also cut by later medieval plough lines, and visible over the whole site. Also along the route of a haul road to the west of the village was found four pits and seven shallow linear ditches, all aligned east-west and found to contain pottery dating to the 13th-15th centuries (CHER No: MCB20144). Areas of medieval ploughing were also recorded here (CHER No: MCB17630) that was also seen to continue further west towards the A14 (CHER No: MCB 16343) as well as to the south, with a possible original hollow way leading west out of the village (CHER No: 10306). Wilson's Road in the southwest of the village is also believed to have been an ancient trackway, alongside which remains evidence for

medieval ridge and furrow, particularly on the southern side, less so to the north of the track (CHER No: 10299).

Additional medieval ditches and pits were also found at land belonging to Home Farm (Bain 2005), now under residential housing (CHER No: MCB 20136, MCB16944 and MCB20145) and ridge and furrow was recorded on land to the rear of Longstanton primary school that likely ended in a headland (CHER No: 10302). There was also evidence at the primary school for possible additional earthwork features that may be evidence of Hatton manor.

An evaluation was undertaken at a site immediately to the south of St Michaels Church that yielded a medieval gully, ditch and post hole, to potentially relate to early activity around the church (CHER No: MCB16234) that also contained evidence of medieval ridge and furrow (CHER No: 09923). At the site incorrectly labelled the Bishops Palace to the southwest of St Michaels church, evidence for medieval settlement features were recorded during an evaluation on site that also included a cobble lined hollow for collecting water that was found with 14th-15th century pottery (CHER No: MCB17674 and 03660) and may be evidence for the manor site thought to be in that location (Evans *et al* 2007).

Medieval earthworks, including a possible moat or pond as well as ridge and furrow have been recorded at Nether Grove to the east of The Manor and All Saints church (CHER No: 02289). These features at Nether Grove are also thought to be related to the medieval earthworks documented at The Manor that comprise of a series of house platforms, terraced ditches and leats; recorded as a shrunken medieval village (CHER No: 09261, 10296 and 10857). Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow was also found to continue south of Nether Grove with also evidence of either a later medieval or early post medieval building (CHER No: MCB16369). Also thought to be associated with this cluster of medieval activity was a series of further ditches and pits to the north of Mills Lane (Slater 2016) and suggest a continuation of the settlement area prior to it being converted to agricultural land later on.

Additional medieval ridge and furrow was found across large areas of the Northstowe Phase 1 excavations with no evidence for any settlement outside the medieval village. Various medieval field patterns were also able to be recorded, given the large area that was open for excavation (Collins 2016a, 2016b and 2017).

The remains of a medieval cross now sit in All Saints churchyard, although this would not have been its original site (CHER No: 03512a) and a well that is said to date to the 13th century with St Michaels church is located within the churchyard (CHER No: 10297).

6.2.5 *Post medieval and later*

The one medieval windmill site known in Longstanton stood in the north at Hatton's Farm, but continued to be in use until the late 18th century, for which a number of ancillary buildings were also recorded (CHER No: 10096). A possible original medieval pond or moated site out to the north of the village, also continued to be occupied during the post medieval period with use of the site for fishponds. Cottages were also in situ by the early 19th century (CHER No: 03322). A post medieval (AD 1540-1799) pond was recorded at Striplands Farm (Hatton 2009) that was also found to truncate the previous Saxo-Norman activity on the site (CHER No: MCB18590) and a large hollow was identified in the far south of the village, by St Michaels church that has tentatively been interpreted as a farmyard pond, given the associated post medieval finds also

recorded (CHER No: MCB16234 and 10209). Across a large part of the north of the village have been identified earthworks, ponds and possible filled in channels, all of which have been recorded as post medieval in date (CHER No: 10304), likely as both water management systems and as boundaries.

The intense medieval ploughing and field systems that have been recorded to the west of Longstanton were abandoned by the early post medieval period. Several excavations have shown that one large boundary ditch extended across these open fields, replacing both the ridge and furrow as well as the original medieval house plots. This ditch was orientated north-south (CHER No: MCB15906) and it has been suggested it was created for water management, meaning that rising water levels during the early post medieval period made this land unsuitable for habitation until well into the 20th century. The presence of a large post medieval ditch or dyke that was recorded alongside Over Road out to the north of the village may also have been of a similar purpose (CHER No: MCB16979).

The archaeology undertaken along the route of the bypass found evidence for both ditches and gullies that were all considered to be post medieval in date (CHER No: MCB18157) as well as post medieval plough marks (CHER No: MCB17630 and MCB18158). Evidence for ploughing continued west on fields towards the A14 (CHER No: MCB16343). Along the route of the Guided Busway was found evidence for post medieval field drains as part of the wider agricultural landscape (CHER No: CB15761). A few spot finds have also been recorded on the HER, post medieval clay pipe was recorded on land to the south of the village that mainly found Iron Age and medieval activity. During the post medieval this land was likely left as open fields (CHER No: MCB20144).

Additional post medieval field systems were recorded during the Northstowe Phase 1 excavations across large areas of the site (Collins 2016a and 2016b) as well as former field boundaries. Evidence for post medieval quarrying was also recorded with a large pond that was likely utilised for livestock and was found in Area M (Collins 2017).

The site of a post medieval, probable 19th century, park was recorded from old maps out to the north of Longstanton village on land that was reused to make way for the golf course club house (CHER No: 12157). This site was thought to be part of a new manor house of the day, either Brookfield House or Hatton House, although as both of these are now destroyed this remains unclear.

Modern archaeological features are rare in the village, only a single evaluation, at Fairview, revealed a single pit of 20th century date (it was filled with green glass bottles) (CHER No: MCB20632). Oakington airfield mainly dates from the Second World War although the first planes to fly from this once grassed airfield were in the very early 20th century (CHER No: CB15144). During an evaluation on Oakington airfield, a single undated ditch was recorded that although no finds were recorded from the feature, it was assumed to be pre-medieval in date (CHER No: MCB19533). A Home Guard store or shelter exists to the north of the village, close to the old B1050 level crossing (CHER No: CB15192) and a pillbox is recorded from along Wilson's Road in the south of the village (CHER No: MCB17777).

6.2.6 *Undated*

Despite the large scope of archaeology undertaken in Longstanton, only a small number of features were not able to be dated during their excavation. This is mainly due to the small areas that were able to be excavated in advance of construction work,

from which no datable finds were recorded. A small number of artefacts have also not been able to be dated from a variety of sites that range from building material, metal work and animal bone.

From the work along the Guided Busway, a series of ditches were not able to be dated during the time available (CHER No: CB15761) as well as further ditches and a pit on a separate site (CHER No: MCB17967). During work to the north of the village prior to the construction of a balancing pond revealed a number of shallow gullies that were thought to be relatively old as they were sealed by a layer of alluvium (CHER No: MCB16979) and although no precise date was able to be determined it was thought at the time of the excavation that they could date from the Iron Age, based on other similar nearby features (Walker 2005).

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Longstanton

The approximate locations of the 16 test pits excavated between October 2015 and September 2017 can be seen figure 6 below. Yearly, this figure breaks down to five test pits excavated in 2015 and 11 excavated in 2017. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order and by year. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Longstanton and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

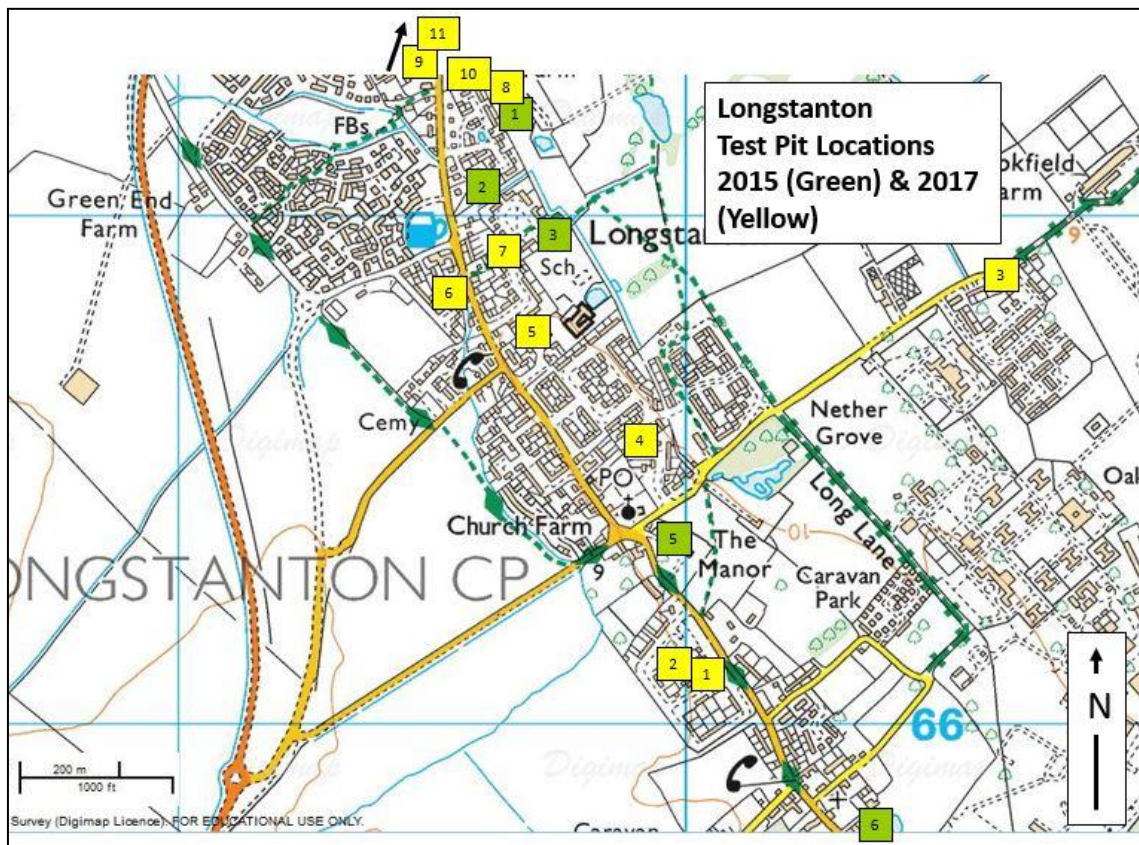


Figure 6: The locations of the two years of test pitting in Longstanton (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

7.1 The 2015 excavations

Over the weekend of the 10th-11th October 2015 a total of five 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated in Longstanton as an outreach project to tie in the archaeology of Longstanton with that of the nearby and at that time, recently concluded excavations of the Phase 1 site at the planned new town of Northstowe. This was focused on the old golf course and undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) from which four distinct sites from the Iron Age, Roman, Anglo Saxon and medieval period were investigated. The excavations in Longstanton were undertaken where residents volunteered their gardens and were dug by local residents, volunteers as well as members of both Longstanton and District Heritage Society (LDHS) and the Fen Edge Archaeology Group (FEAG).

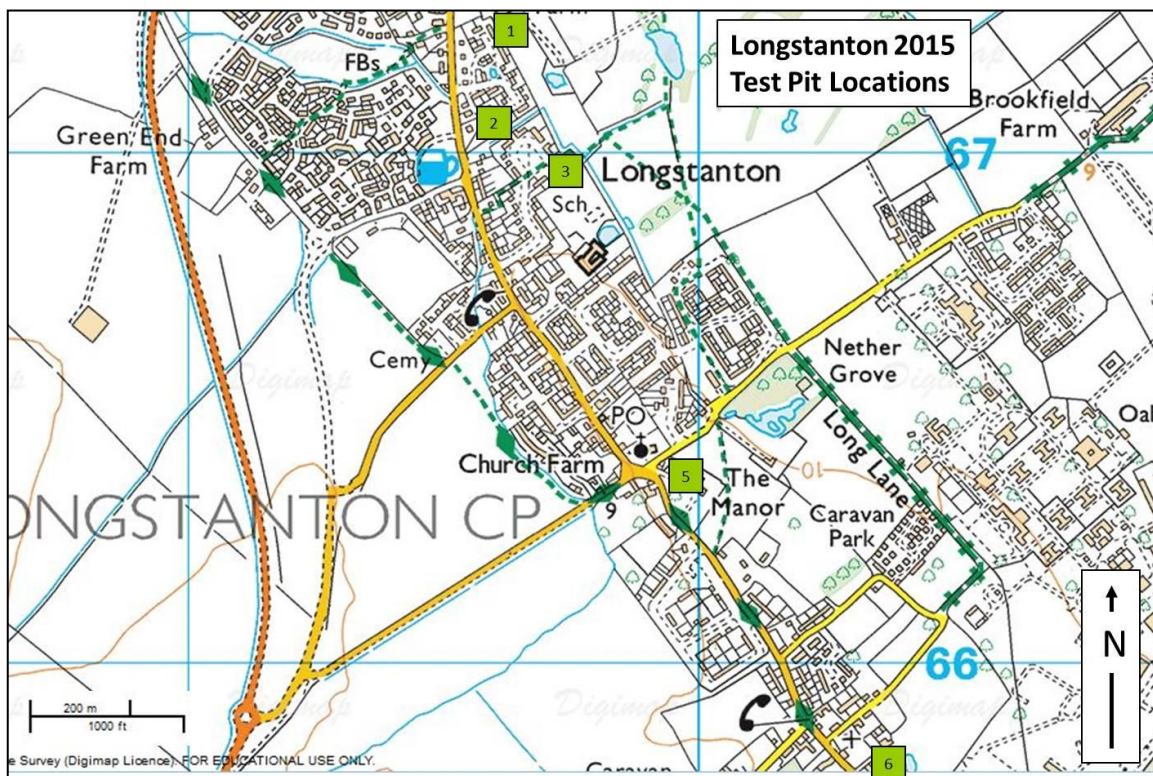


Figure 7: Longstanton 2015 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (LON/15/1)

Test pit one was excavated in a grass paddock to the southeast of Brewers Close in the far north of the village and backing onto the Northstowe development to its east (Hatton Farm, 11 Brewers Close, Longstanton. TL 39706 67242).

Test Pit one was excavated to a depth of between 0.7m-0.8m in depth at which a feature was identified cut into the natural. Excavations were halted at this level, although the feature was half sectioned and recorded and then the test pit was also recorded and backfilled.

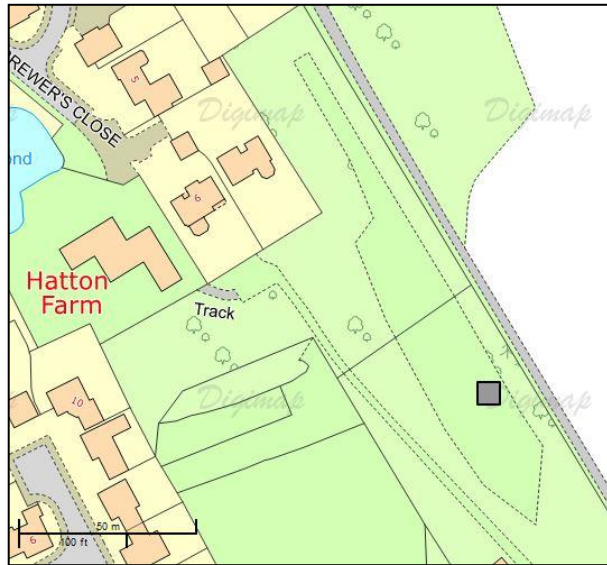


Figure 8: Location map of LON/15/1

A number of both Early/Middle Saxon wares and Late Saxon St Neots Ware were both recorded from LON/15/1 as well as two sherds of Roman pottery. The remaining four sherds are post medieval in date and have been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware and Midland Blackware.

TP	Context	RB		E/MS		SN		GRE		MB		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1									1	2	1550-1600
1	2					1	1	1	32			900-1600
1	3							2	3			1550-1600
1	4	2	15	4	18							100-850
1	5					1	1					900-1100
1	20			1	4							450-850

Table 1: The pottery excavated from LON/15/1

There was very little in the way of recent disturbances evident from LON/15/1 as there was nothing in the way of post-17th century finds and pottery that were excavated from the test pit and has more than likely been kept as an open field or meadow from the medieval period through to the present day. A feature was identified at the base of the test pit, cut into the natural. The feature was half sectioned and one rounded edge of it was found on the northern side but the rest of the feature was larger than the extent of the test pit. The edge may have been part of a ditch terminus or a pit edge, only further excavation would be able to determine this. The fill (context 20) yielded a number of possible worked flints (potentially of late prehistoric date) as well as a single sherd of Early Anglo Saxon pottery, which also suggests a date of that time.

Additional sherds of both Early and Late Saxon pottery were also found in the soil so further suggests that there was additional activity on site during the Saxon period, which stopped until the post medieval. The two sherds of Roman pottery also found suggest that there was also activity here at that time, although it may again just relate to site use as open fields. Very few finds were also recorded through the test pit as small fragments of CBM, iron nails and lumps of charcoal. Metal detecting over the spoil heap found a possible Late Roman coin and a copper alloy fragment (below).



Figure 9: Roman coin and copper alloy fragment found from the spoil heap of LON/15/1 © ACA

Test Pit two (LON/15/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the north of the village (5 Brookfield Drive, Longstanton. TL 39618 67040).

Test Pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Sherds of both Roman and Victorian pottery were both only identified from LONG/15/2.

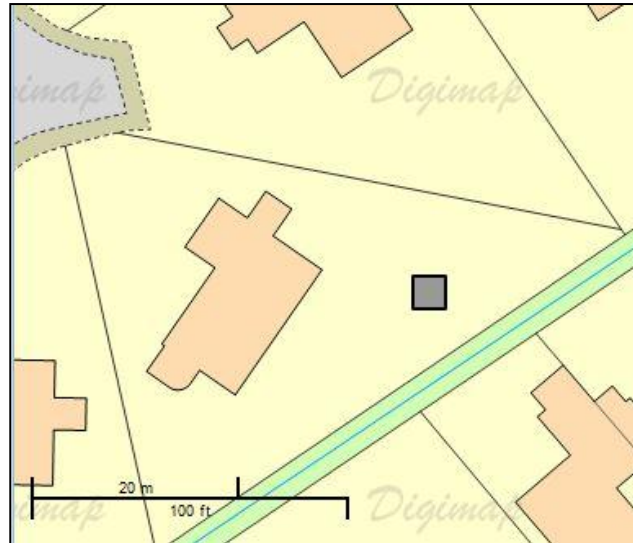


Figure 10: Location map of LON/15/2

TP	Context	RB		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1	1	1	1	1	100-1900
2	2	3	9	1	1	100-1900
2	3			1	1	1800-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from LON/15/2

The majority of the finds that were recorded from LON/15/2 are more modern in date suggesting that there has been quite a bit of disturbance on site, most likely when the current housing estate was built in the c.1960's, prior to which being built the site would have just been open fields, likely represented by the two sherds of Victorian pottery that were found. The mix of finds recorded consist of slate, coal, square iron nails, a gold milk bottle top, glass, pieces of plastic, fragments of concrete/cement, CBM, concrete tile, black roof lining material, tarmac, mortar, iron nails and strips of corroded scrap metal with 12 snail shells that were found in the lower contexts of the test pit. Additional worked flints and possible burnt stone were also recorded that are likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

The presence of four sherds of Roman pottery also recorded does suggest that there was likely occupation on site at that time that was found as part of a cluster of activity identified through the test pitting strategy in the north of the village.

Test Pit three (LON/15/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the eastern corner of an enclosed rear garden to a modern house set just to the north of the Primary School. (24 Prentice Close, Longstanton. TL 39753 66964).

Test Pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.57m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

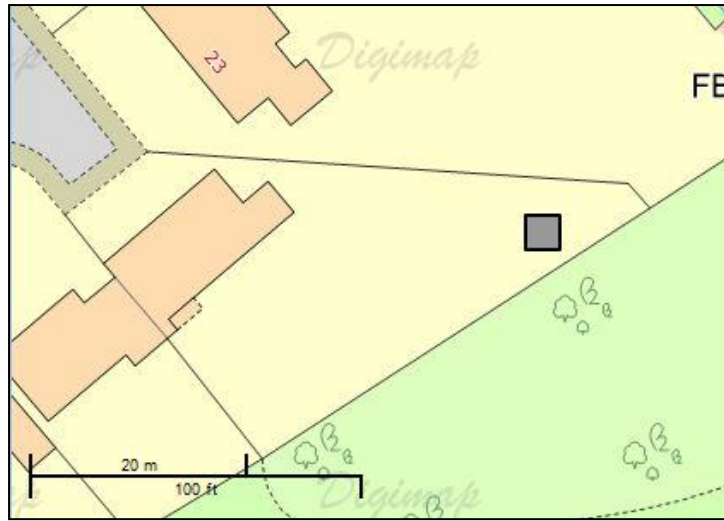


Figure 11: Location map of LON/15/3

Single sherds of both Roman and high medieval Hertfordshire Greyware were both recorded from the lower contexts of LON/15/3. An additional three sherds of Victorian pottery were also recorded.

TP	Context	RB		HG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1					2	5	1800-1900
3	2			1	10	1	1	1150-1900
3	3	1	1					100-400

Table 3: The pottery excavated from LON/15/3

Much like the results from LON/15/2 the finds that were excavated from LON/15/3 yielded a number of more recent finds, likely all dating from when the current estate was built in the c.1960's and the fact that the current owner utilised this area of the garden as an allotment area for many years. During the post medieval and until the 20th century this area was likely just kept as open fields and possibly even before then as only single sherds of both Roman and high medieval pottery were recorded which suggest that this site was likely peripheral to more intense occupation elsewhere in the village. In the case of the Roman activity that was likely focused further north, whereas the medieval occupation was likely focused to the south, as identified through the test pitting strategy.

The large mix of finds also recorded consist of iron nails, glass, CBM, modern tile, clay pipe, glass marbles, fragments of concrete/cement, tile, brick, scrap pieces of corroded metal and tarmac as well as tiny snail shells and potential worked flints that are likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (LON/15/4)

Due to fewer volunteers on the digging days than expected, test pit four was not able to be excavated.

Test Pit five (LON/15/5)

Test pit five was excavated in a grass paddock to the northwest of a grade II listed early 19th century manor house, with 15th/16th century timber framing and set opposite Longstanton All Saints Church. (The Manor, Woodside, Longstanton. TL 39969 66374).

Test Pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.47m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

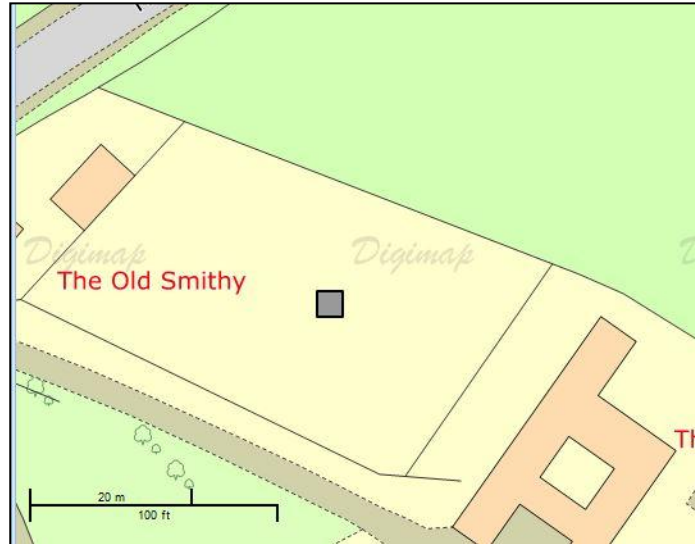


Figure 12: Location map of LON/15/5

A wide range of mainly Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery wares were identified from LON/15/5 as Early Anglo Saxon pottery, Late Saxon St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was also recorded with a single small sherds of Victorian pottery.

TP	Context	LBA		E/MS		SN		EMW		SHC		HG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2													1	1	1800-1900
5	3			3	13			2	6	1	4					450-1200
5	4	1	5	5	19			2	6			3	15			1200BC-1200
5	5					1	1			1	1					900-1200

Table 4: The pottery excavated from LON/15/5

The site of the paddock at the Manor and opposite All Saints church has had evidence for occupation through both the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, as based on the pottery recorded, after which there may have been a shift in the settlement and the land was not utilised much; like today it is kept as a grass paddock. The finds do suggest a degree of disturbance on site however with a mix of finds recorded through the contexts excavated, with the first context representing a layer of burning with a number of nails and screws found. The rest of the finds consist of CBM, tile, clay pipe bowl fragment with a cross keys design on it, slag, mortar and possible flat sandstone tile fragments. The presence of a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery that was also recorded is the only sherd of prehistoric pottery to be excavated through the test pitting in Longstanton, but does suggest that there was likely prehistoric activity on the fen edge that was supported by the find of some burnt stone.

Test Pit six (LON/15/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the large enclosed open front garden of a Victorian house set in the far south of the village and backing onto the abandoned Oakington Airfield (The Mount, St Michaels, Longstanton. TL 40380 65759).

Test Pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.38m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

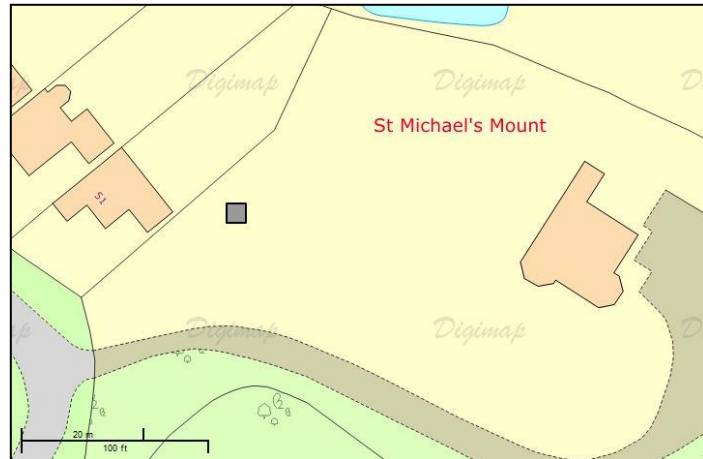


Figure 13: Location map of LON/15/6

All the pottery excavated from LON/15/6 dates to the mid-16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, English Stoneware and as Victorian.

TP	Context	GRE		HSW		WCS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	5	15	20	1700-1900
6	2	3	55							76	99	1550-1900
6	3	2	5			1	7			38	41	1550-1900
6	4	1	19	1	5					18	15	1550-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from LON/15/6

It is possible that the 19th century current house on this spot may have replaced an earlier structure dating to the post medieval, particularly as a number of post medieval pottery sherds were also recorded and suggest that there was occupation on site at this time. The mix of the more recent finds and pottery from LON/15/6 suggest that there may have been a large amount of landscaping when the current house was built, particularly given the large amount of Victorian pottery that was found through the pit. The finds also recorded consist of a metal lid, iron nails, slag, scrunched foil, coal, slate, CBM, tile, clay pipe, charcoal, pieces of scrap metal, glass, oyster and cockle shells with iron bolts. The presence of both worked flint and burnt stone that were also found from LON/15/6 may be of later prehistoric date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

7.2 The 2017 excavations

Over the weekend of the 9th – 10th September 2017 a total of 11 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated in Longstanton as an outreach project to tie in the archaeology of Longstanton with that of the nearby and ongoing excavations of the Phase 2 site at the planned new town of Northstowe. This phase was focused on the Oakington Airfield site and undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU). The excavations in Longstanton were undertaken where residents volunteered their gardens and were dug by local residents, volunteers as well as members of the Longstanton and District Heritage Society (LDHS).

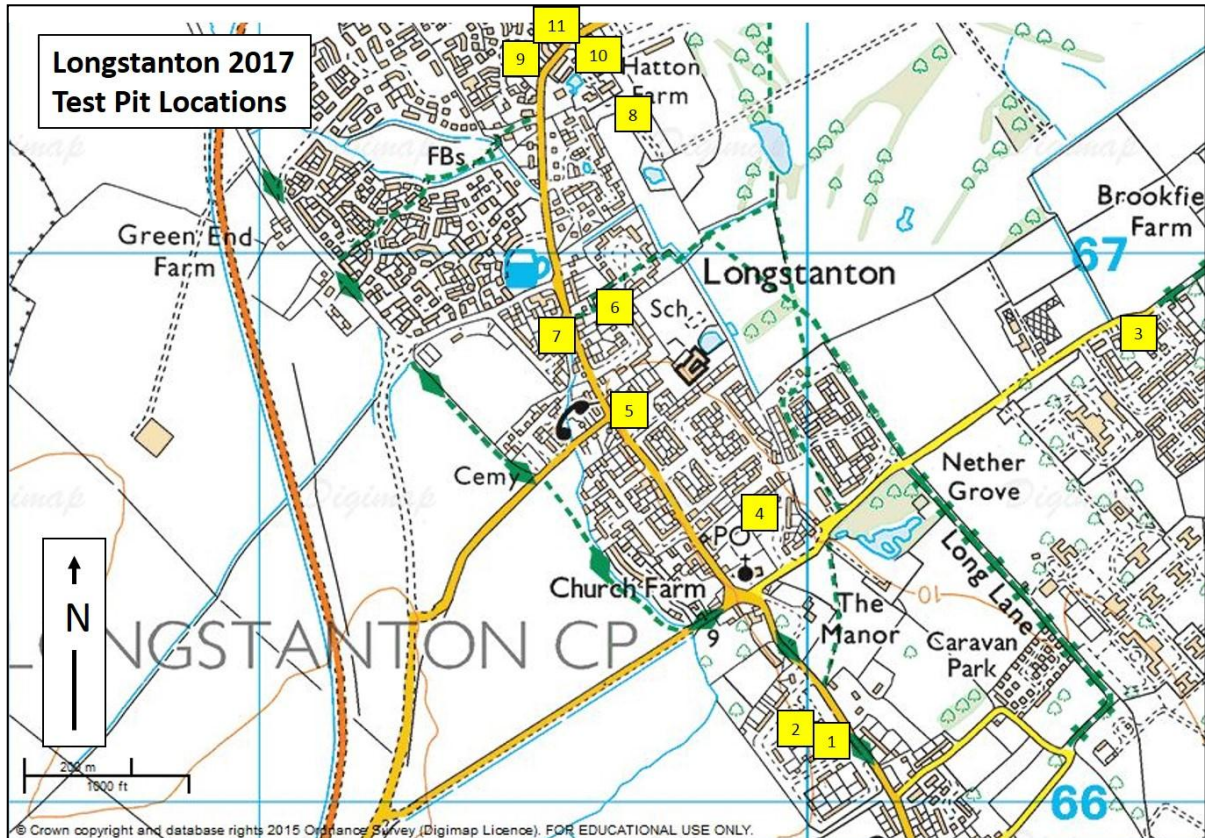


Figure 14: 2017 Longstanton 2017 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (LON/17/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a mid-20th century house set in the south of the village and to the west of Oakington Airfield (25 Thatchers Wood, Longstanton. TL).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, with then the western half of the test pit was excavated to 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

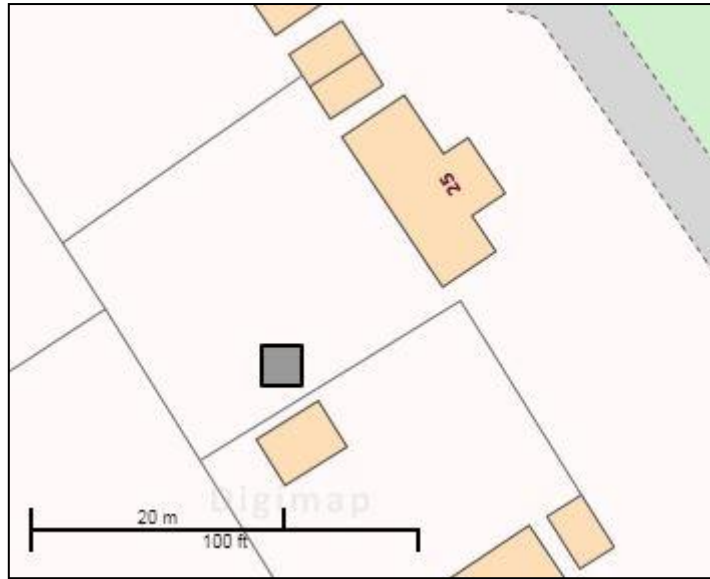


Figure 15: Location map of LON/17/1

A single sherd of Victorian pot was only found from LON/17/1, context one.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	5	1800-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from LON/17/1

The houses at Thatchers Wood in Longstanton were built by the military during the 20th century to house officers who were based at RAF Oakington – now the site for the Northstowe development. The excavation revealed a lot of builders' rubble, most likely spread through the garden, although this accounted for approximately the upper three contexts of the test pit. The previous soil horizon could be seen, which was also thick clay in this part of the village and shows how little previous occupation there was on site. The largest mix of finds from LON/17/1 came from the upper three contexts of the test pit, consisting of a plastic clothes peg, a small piece of Lego, mortar, concrete, metal clothes peg springs, modern nails and screws, coal, slate, modern CBM, brick and tile fragments, a fragment of modern marble tile, asbestos, glass, Perspex, fragments of possible tarmac and pieces of lead lining. Also found were clay pipe and small nails from the lower half of the test pit as well as animal bone and a possible fragment of slate with parallel scratches down one side (below), although its current use is not known.



Figure 16: Possible slate object with scratches visible along one side (from LON/17/1, context 2)
© ACA

Test Pit two (LON/17/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a mid-20th century house set in the south of the village and just to the west of Oakington Airfield (8 Thatchers Wood, Longstanton. TL 39968 66105).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, with a sondage in one corner to 0.35m. Natural was not found, but due to the presence of heavy clays and time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Only three sherds of pottery were excavated from LON/17/2 and have been identified as Hertfordshire Greyware, Midland Blackware and as Victorian.

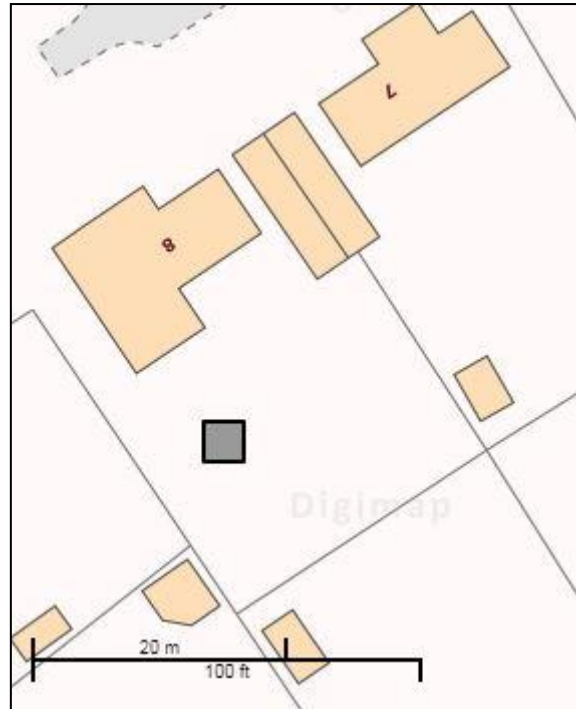


Figure 17: Location map of LON/17/2

TP	Cntxt	HG		MB		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2	1	3	1	1			1150-1600
2	3					1	2	1800-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from LON/17/2

The excavations at LON/17/2 were similar to those found from LON/17/1 just to the south. The houses were built at the same time as part of an estate for the officers at RAF Oakington and their families during the 20th century. However, during the excavation, with the loss of volunteer diggers, the heavy clay soils and a thunderstorm, the pit was closed down after one day of digging. The results however do suggest further activity on site prior to the post medieval which was only recorded from LON/17/2 with the single sherd of high medieval pottery found from context two. This area was likely peripheral to the focus of medieval occupation in Longstanton, which through the test pitting strategy has been identified to be further north with this site always been open fields or even a woodland area. The mix of finds through the test pit attest again to the level of disturbance that is likely present across the whole of Thatchers Wood, with a mix of finds excavated through the test pit to include coal, CBM, tile, modern brick fragments, slate, glass, mortar, cement, a metal hoop and hook, a strip of metal and a piece of tarmac. The presence of three pieces of burnt stone however from context two may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity in this part of the village, and potentially contemporary with the Bronze Age pottery that was found just to the north at The Manor in 2015 (LON/15/5). Analysis of the lithics would however be needed to confirm this.



Test Pit three (LON/17/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the open front garden of a mid-20th century house set in the far east of the village and immediately north of Oakington Airfield (6 Rampton Drift, Longstanton. TL 40613 66886).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of between 0.43m and 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Victorian pottery was only recorded from LON/17/3 that was also mixed through the test pit.

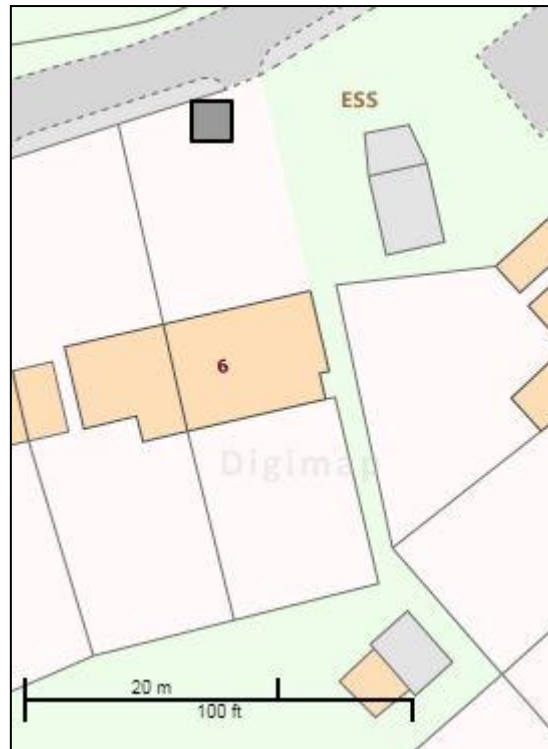


Figure 18: Location map of LON/17/3

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
3	1	2	3	1800-1900
3	2	1	3	1800-1900
3	3	1	5	1800-1900
3	4	4	17	1800-1900
3	5	2	8	1800-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from LON/17/3

The estate of houses at Rampton Drift were also built for the families of military personal serving at Oakington and again the excavation has demonstrated the extent of the disturbance that was created when these houses were built. A lot of builders' rubble was found through the test pit that with the pottery suggests that there was little in the way of activity on site prior to the 19th century, likely as open fields given its position in the far east and away from the core of the village. The mix of finds excavated consist of modern glazed tile fragments, CBM, modern brick fragments, tile, concrete, cement, mortar, coal, pieces of plastic, nails, glass, food wrappers, a detachable ring pull, possible pieces of tarmac, a metal tent peg, a tiny wrench, plastic wire coverings, roof lining, metal wire and pieces of scrap metal. Two oyster shells were also recorded with a single possible piece of burnt stone, which may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity in this part of the village, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (LON/17/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an end of terrace mid-20th century house set to the north of Oakington Airfield and just north of All Saints Church (76 Thornhill Place, Longstanton. TL 39915 66551).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from LON/17/4 with a range of medieval and post medieval sherds identified as Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Ely Ware, Midland Blackware, Glazed Red Earthenware and as Victorian. An additional two sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were also recorded from two of the contexts.

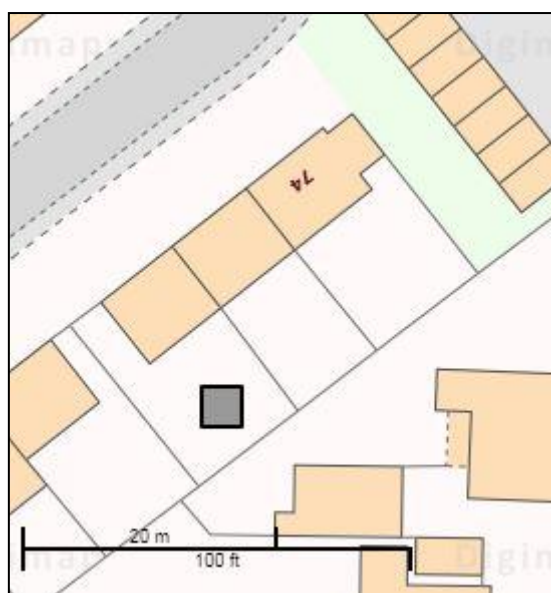


Figure 19: Location map of LON/17/4

TP	Cntxt	ESAX		SHC		HG		ELY		MB		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1									1	3	1	5	4	4	1550-1900
4	2	1	3											5	14	450-1900
4	3			1	36									1	1	1100-1900
4	4					1	16	1	3							1150-1200
4	5	1	3			1	5									450-1200

Table 9: The pottery excavated from LON/17/4

The houses within this estate were originally also built for military personal during the 20th century but the excavations here yielded less in the way of builders' rubble and disturbance than perhaps test pits one to three. The upper levels of the test pit had still been turned over with a mix of modern finds actually recorded from the upper four contexts of LON/17/4, consisting of modern nails, a two pence coin dated 1981, coal, glass, a plastic clothes peg, part of a washing line, plastic, concrete, CBM and brick fragments, mortar, asbestos, a lollipop stick, plastic wrapping fragments, clothes peg springs, iron nails, milk bottle tops and a tiny plastic mouse. Also recovered were pieces of animal bone and oyster shell as well as a possible piece of worked flint that may be later prehistoric in date and potentially contemporary with the Bronze Age pot found at The Manor in 2015 (LON/15/5), although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. The presence of Early Anglo Saxon pottery at LON/17/4 suggests that this area, not too far from the location of All Saints church, may have been one of the original foci of activity for the village, as identified through the test pitting strategy. The lack of any later Anglo Saxon occupational evidence then suggests that there was likely a shift in the settlement away from this site until the 12th century. From about the 14th century, it's possible this site was then again abandoned with only marginal use through the post medieval and later until the current houses were built.

Test Pit five (LON/17/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed side garden of a modern house set towards the centre of the village and close to Hatton Park Primary School (3 Hatton's Park, Longstanton. TL 39702 66716).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 20: Location map of LON/17/5

A single sherd of White Salt-Glazed Stoneware was recorded from LON/17/5 with three sherds of Victorian pot.

TP	Cntxt	SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2			2	3	1800-1900
5	4	1	2			1720-1750
5	5			1	11	1800-1900

Table 10: The pottery excavated from LON/17/5

The location of this test pit is thought to have been within the grounds of the manor house sited here, the building of which was likely further east and under the current primary school. The presence of a quite substantial deposit of mainly mortar lumps with some brick and CBM fragments in context four, hints at the presence of a structure, maybe an outbuilding or perhaps a boundary wall to the manor, dating roughly to the 18th century, which is also contemporary with the earliest pottery found here. The bias toward mortar being found more than CBM also suggests that the structure here was purposely taken down and the bricks likely taken away to be used elsewhere. A mix of other finds were recorded through the test pit with this demolition rubble, consisting of iron nails, a door hinge, glass, coal, cement/concrete, tile, burnt clay pipe stem and possible burnt CBM, a milk bottle top, polystyrene, a metal button and an Electro Plated Nickel Silver dessert spoon that was excavated from context four (below) and is likely of later 19th or early 20th century in date. Pieces of animal bone and oyster shell were also recorded with two possible pieces of worked flint and two pieces of burnt stone that are all likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 21: The EPNS spoon excavated from LON/17/5, context four. © ACA

Test Pit six (LON/17/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the High Street and Longstanton Brook, close to the centre of the village (79 High Street, Longstanton. TL 39522 66853).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of c.0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 22: Location map of LON/17/6

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from LON/17/6 dates as Victorian, although a small amount of both medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded. These have been identified as Medieval Sandy Ware, Ely Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware.

TP	Cntxt	EMW		ELY		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1					1	4			25	42	1550-1900
6	2									11	12	1800-1900
6	3					1	2			10	34	1550-1900
6	4							2	3	5	5	1650-1900
6	5	1	2	1	5	1	1					1100-1600

Table 11: The pottery excavated from LON/17/6

The results from LON/17/6 suggest that this site had marginal use during the high medieval and early post medieval periods, perhaps as fields due to its proximity to the brook, which has likely not moved too far from its current position. There was a change in land use into the 19th century with an increase of activity on site and disturbance, this land may have been part of a neighbouring property and a mix of finds were excavated from the test pit, particularly through the upper four contexts of the test pit. These include clay pipe, modern CBM, battery cores, a CALOR bottle lid, CBM, an electrical component, iron nails and bolts (some of which were handmade), strips of metal, glass, coal, slate, tile, a door hinge, mortar and a possible piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A number of pieces of animal bone were also excavated, including a likely incomplete cat burial from context three, with a single animal tooth only recorded from context five, suggesting this layer was generally undisturbed. A single piece of possible worked flint was excavated from context two that is likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit seven (LON/17/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the High Street but close to the centre of the village (13 Prentice Close, Longstanton. No Grid reference recorded).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

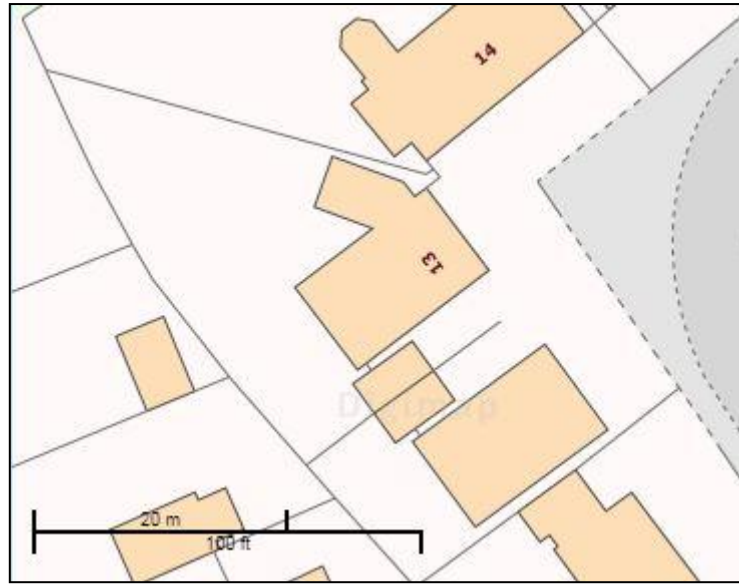


Figure 23: The house of LON/17/7 – no TP location recorded

Single sherds of Roman pot, post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and a Victorian sherd were all excavated from LON/17/7, context one.

TP	Cntxt	RB		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1	1	4	1	10	1	3	100-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from LON/17/7

The single sherd of Romano-British pottery excavated from context one of LON/17/1 is likely part of a wider spread of Roman activity identified through the test pitting strategy in Longstanton. The cluster of this Roman activity has been recorded in the far north of the village and the two test pits that have so far been excavated in Prentice Close have each yielded a single sherd (see also LON/15/3), which suggests that this area may have been along the southern periphery of a Roman settlement identified here as well as at the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations on the old golf course site. The excavation here, albeit limited, suggests that there was then little in the way of activity on site until the post medieval and the 19th century, perhaps as fields backing onto a property fronting the High Street. A small mix of finds were also recorded through the two contexts excavated and shows that there is a degree of disturbance evident here. The finds consist of CBM, tile, coal, concrete, iron nails, metal wire, bottle glass, charcoal and fragments of animal bone.

Test Pit eight (LON/17/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in a grass paddock to the southeast of Brewers Close in the far north of the village and backing onto the Northstowe development and the old golf course to its east (Hatton Farm, 11 Brewers Close, Longstanton. TL 39693 67271).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m at which the natural and a linear feature were identified. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery wares were excavated from LON/17/8, consisting of both Early Anglo Saxon pot and Late Anglo Saxon Thetford Ware sherds. These were mixed in with Medieval Sandy Ware, Midland Blackware, Glazed Red Earthenware and two sherds of Victorian pot.

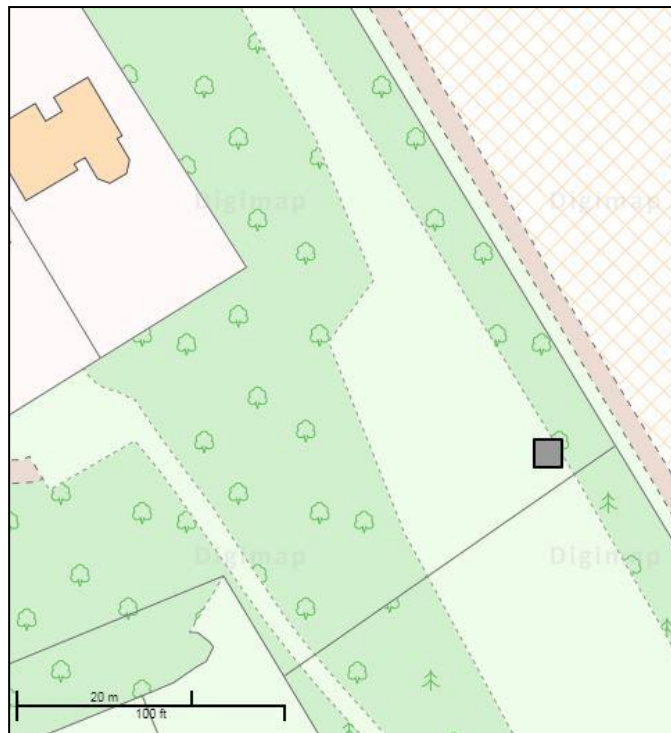


Figure 24: Location map of LON/17/8

TP	Cntxt	ESAX		THET		EMW		MB		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			1	1							1	1	850-1900
8	2	1	1	3	7	3	7	1	8	1	1	1	4	450-1900
8	4	2	7											450-850

Table 13: The pottery excavated from LON/17/8

This test pit follows on from one that was excavated in the same field to the south in 2015 (LON/15/1) and the results were similar to what was excavated here. This area in the north of the village was a focus for activity during the Early Anglo Saxon period, as noted through the test pitting strategy, with a separate cluster evident around All Saints church further south. These separate areas of activity continued into the later Saxon period too that continued through to the 13th century. After which there was perhaps a shift in the settlement or a change in land use that meant the land was likely left as open fields, much as what can be seen today. The few finds recorded also support this notion of peripheral activity to the settlement with finds of CBM, possible tarmac fragments, chalk, slate, coal, a golf ball, clay pipe, tile, scrap metal and animal bones. Pieces of worked flint and animal bone were only found from contexts four and five and these mainly came from the top of a possible linear feature that was found running east-west through the southern half of the test pit only and cut into the natural (below). The feature was not able to be excavated in the time available, but the Early Anglo Saxon pottery was excavated from the upper levels of this feature and so hints at perhaps a 6th century date for this, although of course further excavations would be needed to confirm this. The presence of five worked flints, including a possible core, also hint at the presence of likely later prehistoric activity in this area, but again analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 25: The linear just becoming visible in the southern half of LON/17/8 © ACA

Test Pit nine (LON/17/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the large enclosed side garden allotment area of a likely late 19th or early 20th century house set along the main road in the far north of the village (Old Farm, 155 High Street, Longstanton. TL 39496 67312).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, with the northern half of the test pit then excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from LON/17/9, consisting of single sherds of Roman and Late Anglo Saxon St Neots Ware pot. These were mixed through the test pit with sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Reduced Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and three sherds of Victorian pot.



Figure 26: Location map of LON/17/9

TP	Cntxt	RB		SN		HG		HED		LMR		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2			1	9	2	2	100-1900
9	2									3	12					1400-1550
9	3											1	9	1	4	1550-1900
9	4					1	2									1150-1200

Table 14: The pottery excavated from LON/17/9

A small range of finds were excavated from LON/17/9 and hints that there was likely minimal activity on site prior to the construction of the current house. This area may have been the western extent of both Romano-British and Late Anglo Saxon activity in Longstanton, as noted through the test pitting strategy. The activity then continued through the medieval period until the early post medieval after which a change in land use or a shift in the settlement meant that there was then not much activity until more recently. The location of the test pit within a large allotment area does mean however that the level of disturbance is much greater than perhaps elsewhere in the garden. The mix of finds also recorded were found through all five contexts of the test pit and consist of coal, iron nails, CBM, mortar, glass, a fragment of marble like stone, slag, animal bone, slate, clay pipe and possible fragments of burnt CBM. A single piece of burnt stone was also found from context two that may be later prehistoric in date that with the flint arrowhead found previously in the allotment area by the current owners, hints at Bronze Age activity on or close to site.

Test Pit 10 (LON/17/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 20th century house set in the far north of the village and adjacent to the Northstowe development (2 Hatton Farm Cottages, Station Road, Longstanton. TL 39631 67345).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with the western half of the test pit then excavated to 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to the presence of a possible feature and time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of both Late Anglo Saxon St Neots Ware and Thetford Ware were both excavated from context five and three sherds of medieval pot were also identified as Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Potterspury Ware. An additional four sherds of Victorian pot were also recorded from context two.

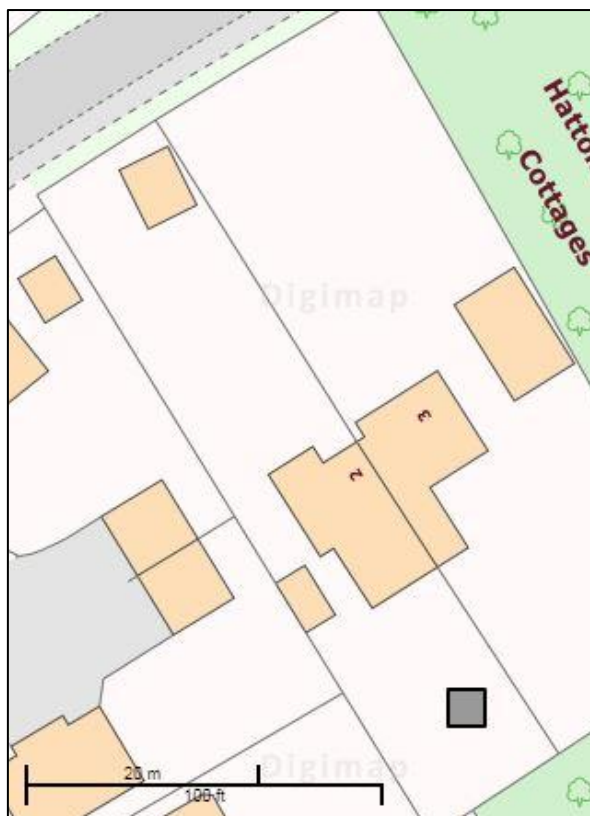


Figure 27: Location map of LON/17/10

TP	Cntxt	SN		THET		SHC		HG		PT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	2					1	3					4	19	1100-1900
10	4							1	19	1	3			1150-1400
10	5	1	3	1	2									850-1100

Table 15: The pottery excavated from LON/17/10

The pottery excavated from LON/17/10 suggests a continued focus of activity in the far north of the village from Late Anglo Saxon period, as identified through the test pitting strategy. Here however, activity seems to continue through the medieval period as well until about the 13th century, after which there was a change in land use or a shift in settlement, which likely caused the land to be abandoned until the 19th century. A mix of finds were recorded through the upper three contexts of the test pit with fragments of CBM and mortar found with tarmac, a piece of marble tile, coal, brick and drain fragments, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, slate, possible burnt CBM and a complete small glass bottle (below). With the medieval pottery from context four was only found animal bone and oyster shell and a small piece of charcoal was only recorded from context five with the late Anglo Saxon pottery that was likely from the upper fill of a possible linear feature recorded through the eastern half of the test pit, orientated roughly north-south. Excavation was not able to continue beyond context five due to time constraints, so the full extent and use of the feature remain unknown.



Figure 28: The complete glass bottle excavated from LON/17/10, context 2 © ACA

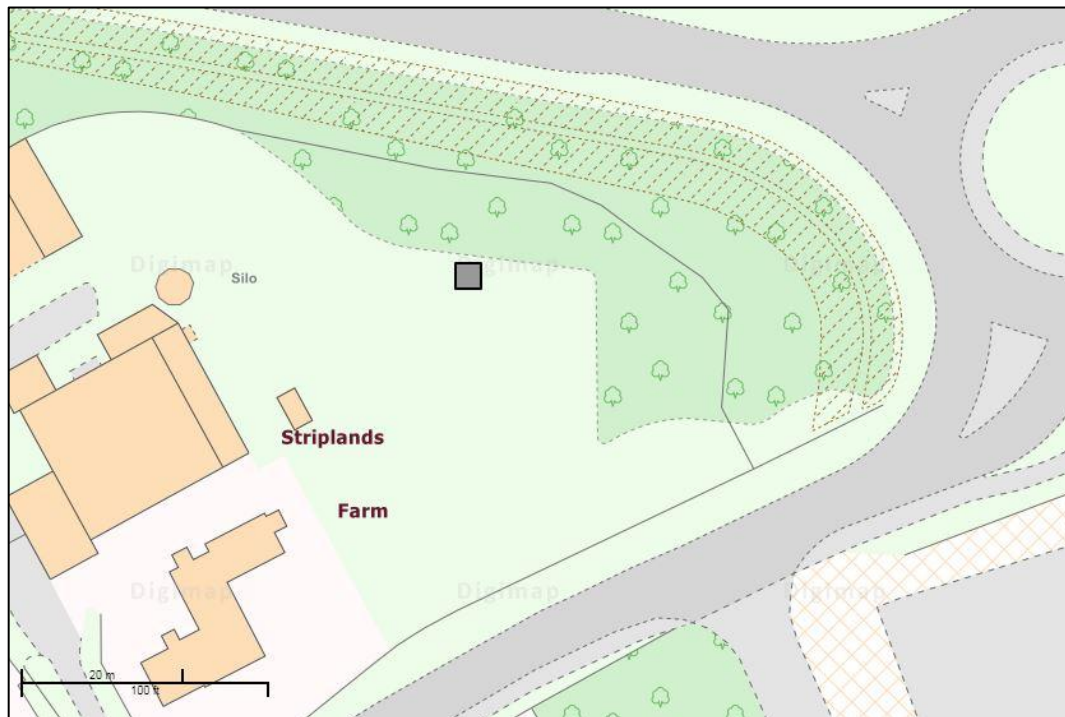
Test Pit 11 (LON/17/11)


Figure 29: Location map of LON/17/11

Test pit 11 was excavated in the open garden area to the east of the farm, and on the edge of the orchard area (Striplands Farm, Station Road, Longstanton. TL 39615 67458 - *Guestimate*).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m at which the natural and a linear feature was identified running east-west through the test pit. The feature was half sectioned to a depth of 0.94m, at which the natural was found and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of both Roman Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware and Early Anglo Saxon pot were both recorded from LON/17/11 with an additional single sherd of Victorian pot found from context one.

TP	Cntxt	RB		ESAX		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1					1	3	1800-1900
11	3	1	5					100-400
11	5			1	15			450-850

Table 16: The pottery excavated from LON/17/11

Very few finds were excavated from LON/17/11 that was sited in the far north of the village but both the single sherds of Romano-British and Early Anglo Saxon pottery that were found from the test pit suggest that this site was still part of the area of both Roman and Early Saxon activity identified in the north of the village through the test pitting strategy. The sherd of Early Saxon pottery may well have come from the very upper fill of a possible linear feature that was identified at 0.5m in depth that ran east-west through the southern half of the test pit. The only other finds identified from the base of the test pit include a number of snail shells and animal bone fragments. This feature was half sectioned within the test pit and excavated to a depth of 0.94m and was found to have fairly steep straight sides to a slightly rounded base (below).



Other finds also recorded include slate, bottle glass, CBM, coal and mortar with additional snail shells and animal bone fragments with also a single small piece of worked flint that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 30: The linear feature identified in LON/17/11 © ACA



Figure 31: Looking east at the section of the test pit and feature in LON/17/11 © ACA

8 Discussion

The test pitting in Longstanton has contributed greatly to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish as well as its relationship to the ongoing archaeological excavations for the new town of Northstowe. The results from the two years of test pitting in the settlement are included in the analysis and will be discussed in historical order below. The pottery has been utilised as the main source of dating in this report, as pottery can be the most accurately dated, often within a hundred years of so and it is one of the most frequent finds recovered from the test pitting strategy.

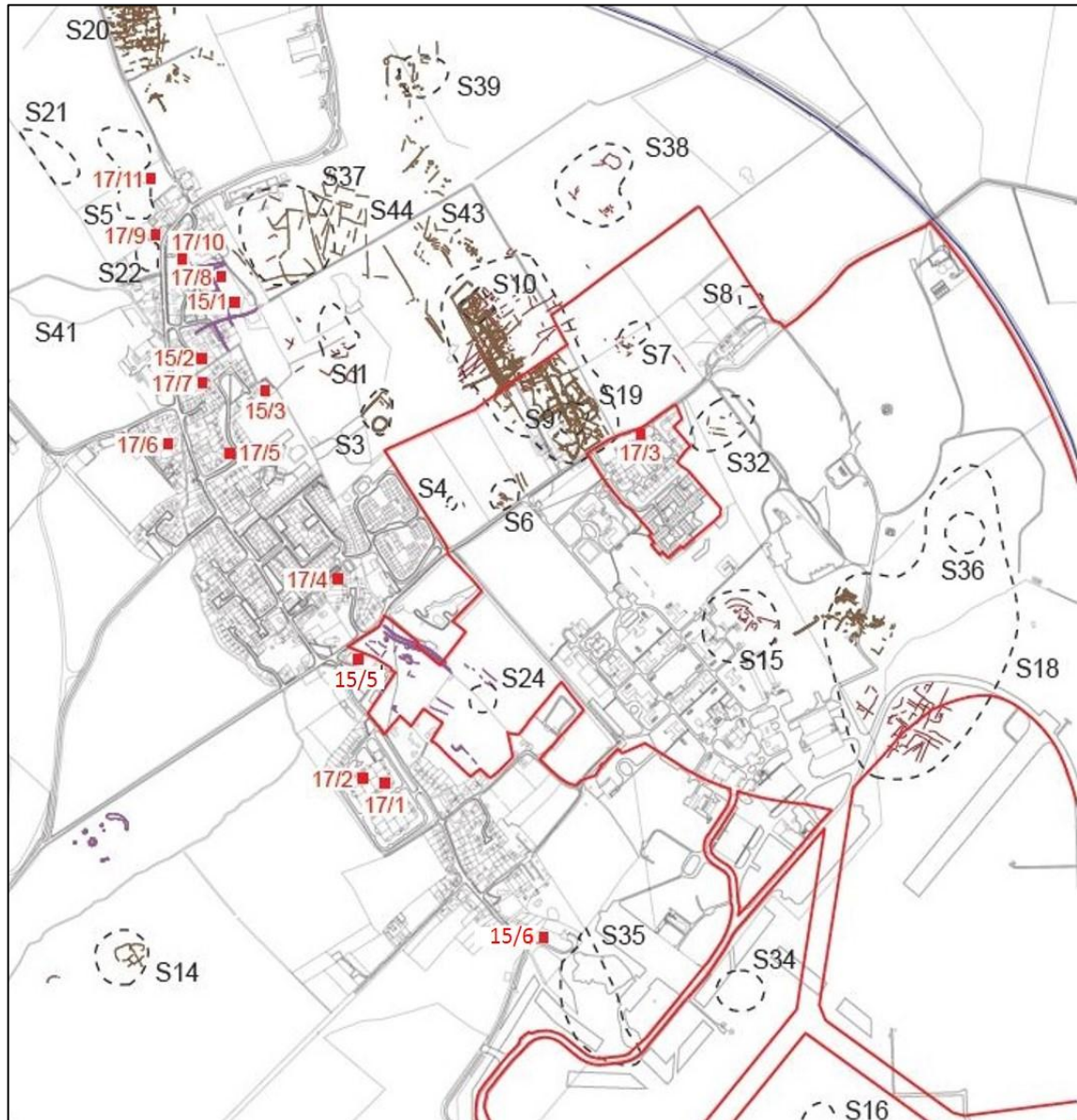


Figure 32: The 16 test pits excavated in Longstanton (in red) in relation to the known archaeology of the village, and defined as the Northstowe site designations (Collins 2017) and © Cambridge Archaeological Unit

8.1 Prehistoric

Although no prehistoric features were identified from the 16 test pits excavated in Longstanton, a single small sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was excavated from LON/15/5, opposite All Saints church. The previous archaeology around Longstanton has recorded scatters of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and later Neolithic/Bronze Age lithics, suggesting sporadic and likely transient activity through this landscape, but it is from the later Neolithic period onwards that the first archaeological evidence dates (Paul and Hunt 2015).

It was during the Middle to Late Bronze Age for which there is evidence for extensive and permanent settlement in the Longstanton environs. One of these sites is around the Striplands Farm area to the north of the current village, with structures identified as well as pits and well, with midden deposits. It would have had an extensive network of field systems, boundaries and droeways into the fens, with evidence for long-term and intensive activity (Evans and Patten 2011). Bronze Age activity has also been recorded from the Longstanton West excavations, in the form of pits, enclosures and field systems, though it was said that these were identified on land that was not suitable for permanent settlement (Paul and Hunt 2015, Collins 2016a, 2016b and 2017).

The single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery excavated from the south of the village, likely derives from this wider landscape utilisation of field systems and boundary ditches, all of which were recorded south of Striplands Farm, both to the west in previous excavations and more recently to the east at Northstowe and so away from the known areas of settlement. A number of pieces of burnt stone, or pot boilers, as was their use, were found from seven of the 16 test pits (figure 33), but distributed across the length and width of the village, from Old Farm in the north to the south of St Michaels church and east along Rampton Road. This distribution seems to follow the line of the gravel ridge that Longstanton village is situated on. This burnt stone is not able to be accurately dated given their presence in later mixed soil horizons but a date of the Neolithic or perhaps more likely, the Bronze Age, is not out of the question given that the only prehistoric pottery excavated from the test pitting dates to the Late Bronze Age, and was also found with some of the burnt stone at The Manor, opposite All Saints church.

A selection of possible worked flints were also excavated from nine of the 16 test pits (figure 34), but again are not able to be specifically dated, as a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken, due to the grey report writing of this report. The majority of these flints were likely flakes from tool making, but a possible core was found from LON/17/8, closer to the Bronze Age settlement core at Striplands Farm that was also excavated from the same field as LON/15/1, which yielded about 20 flakes, hinting at perhaps more intensive activity in this part of the village.

No evidence for any Iron Age activity was recorded through the test pitting, which may be because of the shift in settlement focus at this time from the gravel terraces to the chalk and clay 'uplands' (Paul and Hunt 2015). The largest Iron Age settlement evidence was recorded during the Northstowe Phase 1 excavations, with multiple houses, ditches enclosures and animal pens and was located at point where at least three routes meet. Even during the Phase 2 excavations at Northstowe, the extensive Roman settlement excavated, had its origins during the Iron Age. Field systems and boundaries likely continued west from these areas under the current village, but the lack of Iron Age finds from the test pitting is likely due to the fact that it is beyond the area settled in the Iron Age, or any evidence for activity was not able to be found under the modern development of Longstanton and through the small number of test pits excavated.

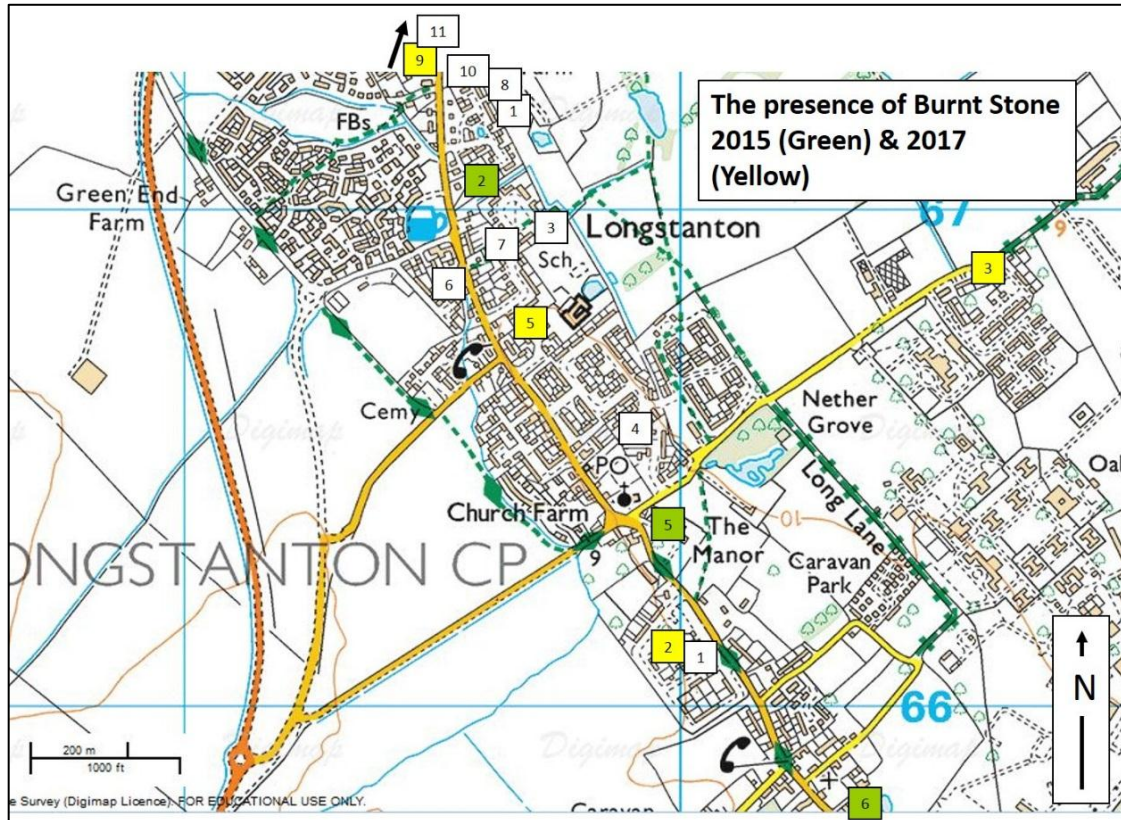


Figure 33: The presence of burnt stone from the Longstanton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

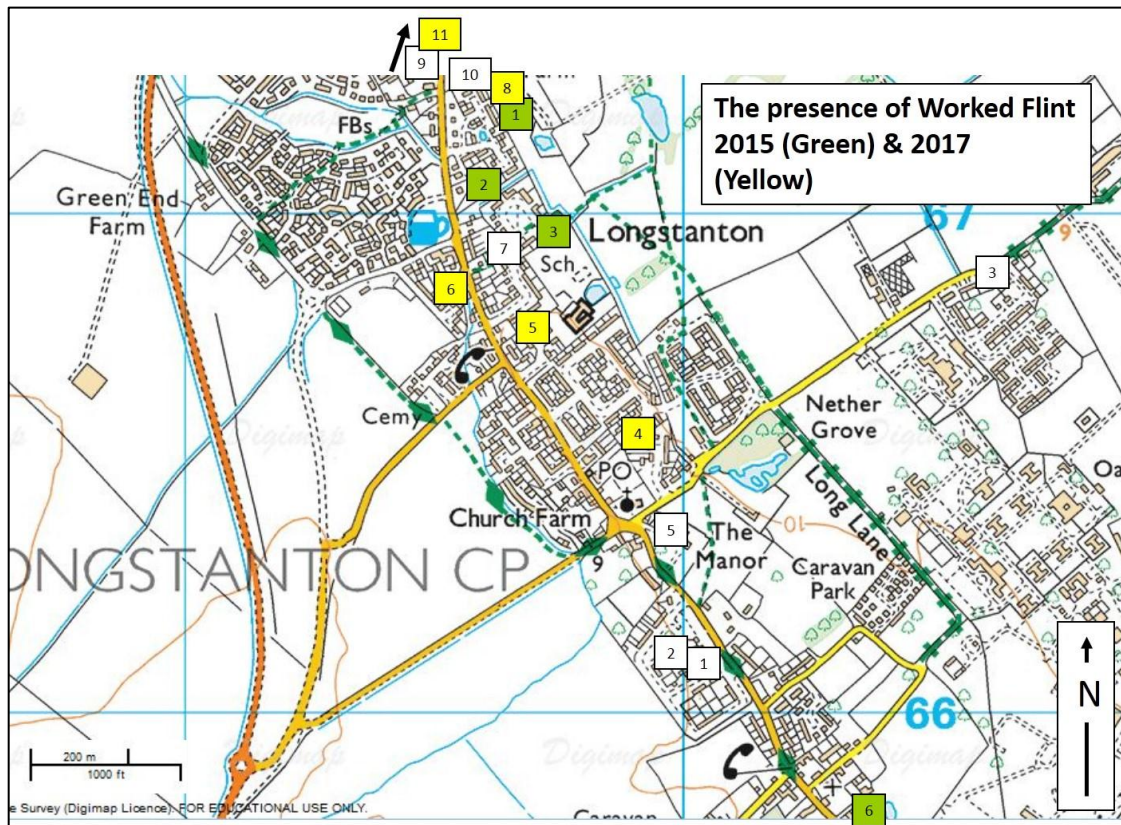


Figure 34: The presence of worked flints from the Longstanton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

8.2 Romano-British

A total of 10 sherds of Romano-British pottery were excavated from six of the Longstanton test pits, accounting for just 2.9% of all the pottery excavated. Although the pottery was analysed by a post-Roman pot specialist, the types of Roman pottery identified were found to be all domestic in nature; there were no imports and some sherds identified came from along the Nene Valley (appendix 12.1). Interestingly, all the Romano-British pottery excavated from both years of test pitting derived from test pits in the north of the village only, specifically to the north of Hatton Park Primary School (appendix 12.3).

The majority of the test pits yielded just one or two sherds of Roman pottery only, most likely deriving from peripheral activity such as manuring of fields, but one test pit, LON/15/2, contained four sherds of Romano-British pottery that potentially hints at slightly more intense activity just east of the High Street. Perhaps contemporary with this, were the two sherds of Roman pot excavated from LON/15/1 and both of these test pit sites were relatively close to the known Roman archaeological features that were identified during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations, known as Area J (figure 35). A Late Roman coin was also recovered from LON/15/1.



Figure 35: Approximate location of LON/15/1 in relation to the prehistoric (green and orange) and Roman (blue) features excavated during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations in Areas J, C and E. Modified from Collins 2016a © Cambridge Archaeological Unit

The pottery (and coin) found from the test pitting may be associated with the Roman activity within the boundary and trackway identified in Northstowe Area J (NB: LON/15/2 was sited much further to the south and west of these features and is not recorded on the map above, see instead figure 32) that has also been tracked and found to extend west under the current village layout. Few finds were recorded from these features in Area J (Collins 2016a) and it was suggested at the time that these were peripheral to more intense settlement elsewhere, which is supported by the test

pitting that also showed the current settlement of Longstanton was peripheral to more intense activity elsewhere.

These Romano-British sites in the wider landscape in and around Longstanton, include the on-going excavations at Northstowe Phase 2 on the old Oakington Airfield (Evans and Mackay 2004, Aldred and Collins forthcoming), which recorded the presence of a large Roman settlement, covering at least 20 hectares that would have been a thriving area of domestic activity, industry, commerce and worship (*Ibid*). A separate Roman settlement was also excavated at Phase 1 at Northstowe, on the old golf course and in particular Areas K and M (Collins 2016b and 2017) that also recorded a thriving settlement of domestic activity and industry as well as more burials and likely connected by trackways. Areas of dense Roman settlement have also been identified in the north of the village, around Striplands Farm (Evans *et al* 2006, Evans and Mackay 2004) and the majority of these sites are continuations of settlements established during the Iron Age (or even earlier), often as much smaller farmsteads which developed and continually changed through the Roman period to more complex settlements. Recent excavation work along the new A14 corridor between Cambridge and Huntingdon, which is itself a Roman Road, known as Ermine Street, have excavated a Roman trade distribution centre²⁸ that certainly would have influenced settlement in this area and there would have certainly been connections between this and the more rural settlements identified around Longstanton as well as probable trade links to the larger 'market' towns of both Cambridge and Godmanchester.

The test pitting has shown that Romano-British archaeology remains under the current village, particularly in the north, but was likely still peripheral to the large Roman settlements excavated to the north and east of Longstanton. Enclosures, boundaries and field systems have been found elsewhere in the parish and hint that the landscape here was continuously utilised through the Roman period, and following on from a landscape defined during the Iron Age (Paul and Hunt 2015).

8.3 Anglo-Saxon

A greater number of early to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery (AD 410-849) sherds were excavated from the Longstanton test pits, compared to those dating as Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 850-1065). The early to mid-Saxon pot consisted of a total of 19 sherds of relatively crude, locally made pot (5.65% of all the pottery found) that was also excavated from five of the 16 test pits, and found in two distinct clusters that may hint at the origins of the village. One of these areas was in the north of the village, around Striplands and Hatton Farm and the second cluster was found close to All Saints church and The Manor, which suggests that there may have been at least two foci of settlement in the early post-Roman period (appendix 12.3).

The test pit data compliments the previous archaeological results in and around Longstanton that have recorded areas of early to mid-Anglo-Saxon occupation, particularly in the Northstowe Phase 1 excavation on Area's C and E, which became the 'focus' of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement, although the settlement itself was very much dispersed (Collins 2016a) and toward the middle Anglo-Saxon period there was evidence for a shift in settlement further to the west, in an Area defined as Area J, which actually borders the current extent of the village of Longstanton. Phase 2 at Northstowe also identified a small farmstead area to the south, which dated as early

²⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/a14-cambridge-to-huntingdon-archaeology-shines-light-on-6000-years-of-history> (Accessed February 2019)



Anglo-Saxon only (Aldred and Collins forthcoming). The edge of probable early-mid Anglo-Saxon settlements were also defined at Striplands Farm (Evans *et al* 2007) as well as at Longstanton West, although no evidence for structures were found (Paul and Hunt 2015). These are supported by cemetery remains recorded at Northstowe Phase 1, Area M where an early to mid-Saxon cemetery was also excavated (Collins 2017), a 6th century cemetery was also identified during the Longstanton west excavations (Paul and Hunt 2015) and an early Saxon cemetery has also been recorded in the neighbouring parish of Oakington, which has also been dated to the 6th century AD (Taylor *et al* 1998).

The early Anglo-Saxon pottery that was found during the test pitting in Longstanton does show a continuation of activity in the landscape into the early post Roman period and the northern of the two areas of likely early Anglo-Saxon activity may be contemporary with the settlements and cemeteries at both Striplands Farm and Phase 1 of Northstowe. This is supported by the find of a likely ditch terminus or pit edge that was recorded in LON/15/1, and contained just a single sherd of early Anglo-Saxon pottery (although additional sherds of early-mid-Saxon pottery were found above the feature, through the sub and top soil matrix). The location of the test pit (figure 36) does appear to line up with a series of middle Anglo-Saxon features (a ditched enclosure and a large long hall structure) in the neighbouring field that were identified as part of the Area J Phase 1 Northstowe excavations and interpreted as a dwelling (Collins 2016a). If these features are contemporary, it would hint that the feature excavated from LON/15/1 is potentially the terminus of the ditch, as seen through Area J immediately to the west.

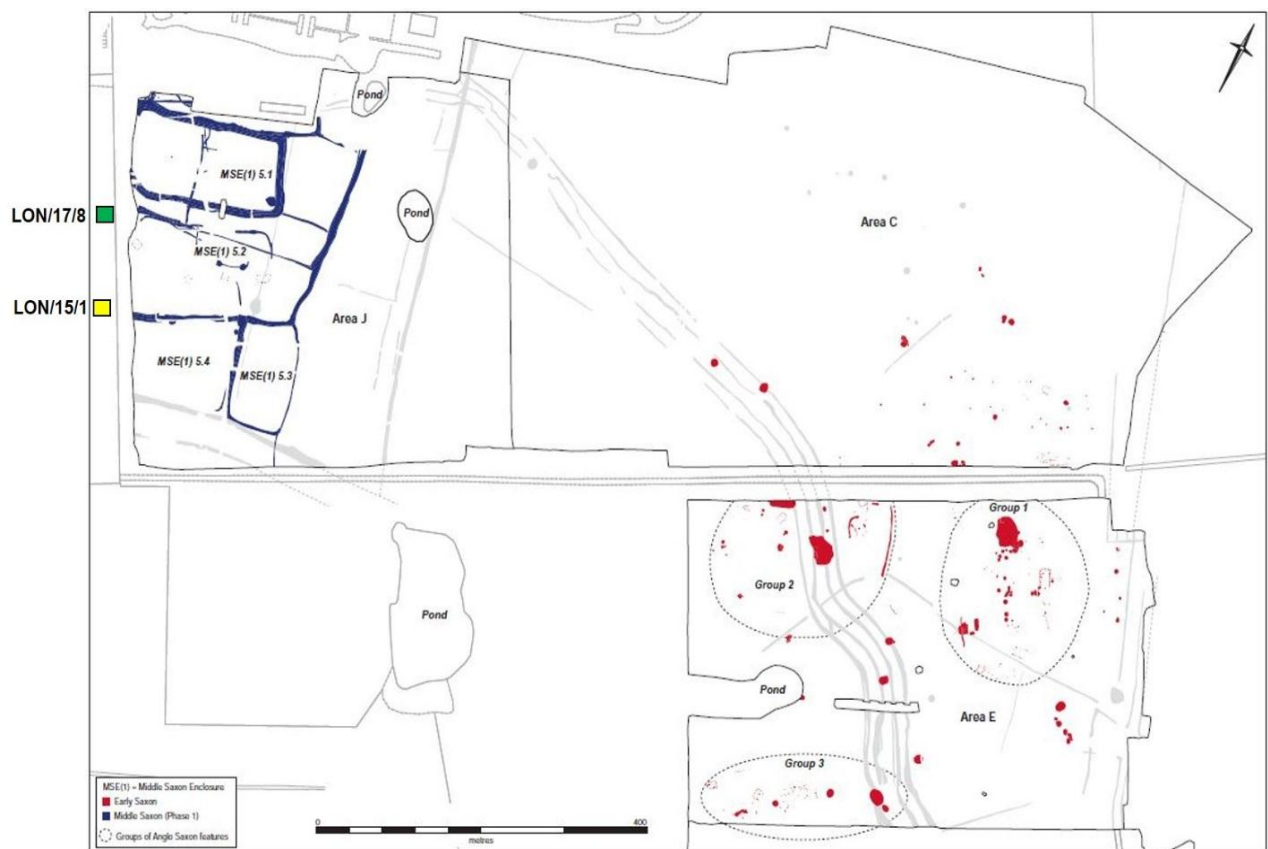


Figure 36: Approximate locations of LON/15/1 and LON/17/8 in relation to the Early (red) and Middle (blue) Anglo-Saxon features excavated during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations in Area J. Modified from Collins 2016a © Cambridge Archaeological Unit



The location of LON/17/8, also close to the western extent of Area J, recorded a second linear feature through the test pit that again may have been a continuation of the activity recorded during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations (figures 36 and 37). Three sherds of early to mid-Anglo Saxon pottery were also found from the upper levels of this linear but without further excavation in this field, it is not possible at this stage to determine the exact relationship between the known archaeology from Area J and the results from the test pitting. A third feature was recorded from LON/17/11 that was sited to the north of Area J and across the road from the old golf course club house. Early to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery was found from the upper fills of this east-west orientated ditch, and so appears to be on a similar alignment to the encloses noted just to the south in Area J, suggesting that this area of settlement identified at Northstowe, may extend further to the north, at least to the area around Striplands Farm, but the test pits sites to the west of Area J, could have been the western extent of the settlement.

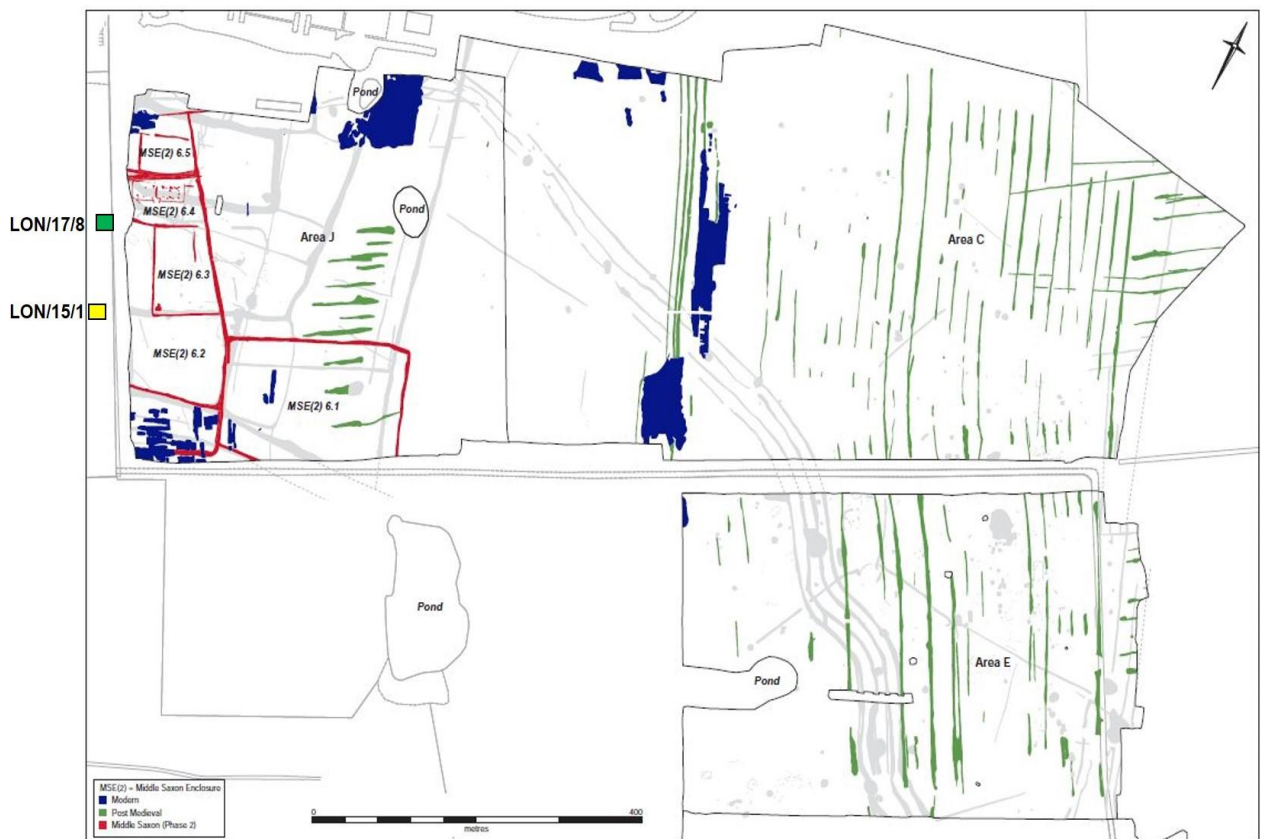


Figure 37: Approximate locations of LON/15/1 and LON/17/8 in relation to the Middle Anglo Saxon features (red) excavated during the Phase 1 Northstowe excavations in Area J. Modified from Collins 2016a © Cambridge Archaeological Unit

From all the excavations that have been undertaken around Longstanton, it seems probable to suggest that there were an undefined number of separate areas of settlement in the early to mid-Anglo-Saxon period, as discussed above. The results from the test pitting strategy have supported this notion further, hinting at an area of early-mid Anglo-Saxon occupation around All Saints Church, further south in the village. Two of the test pits, LON/15/1 in the north and LON/15/5 in the south, contained five and eight sherds of early-mid Anglo-Saxon pottery respectively. This 'higher quantity' of pottery from these two test pits, i.e. five sherds or more, is usually indicative of contemporary settlement in the immediate vicinity (Lewis 2014), and so for the southern area of activity, this was one of the previously unknown areas of early-mid Saxon occupation, prior to the test pitting.

The Northstowe settlement evidence has shown that the early-mid Anglo-Saxon occupation areas were generally short lived and the sites soon abandoned, a notion examined by Hamerow (2014) who describes the settlements of the 5th to 7th centuries 'as one of a shifting settlement'. In the case of Longstanton (and Northstowe), these changes may have been due to an overall shift in the settlement in the later Anglo Saxon period that established a more coherent and planned settlement in the current location of the village.

By the late Saxon period, the village was the second largest in the immediate area, only behind Histon, as recorded in the Domesday Book (and discussed in section 6.1). The structure of the village at this time has been classified as polyfocal in character (Paul and Hunt 2015) following on from layout of the early-mid Anglo Saxon village, for which the test pitting has also been able to demonstrate a continuation of activity through the late Saxon period in particular, at the far north of the village around the area of Hatton Farm.

The late Anglo-Saxon pottery from the test pitting consisted of five sherds of St Neots Ware and five sherds of Thetford Ware pot, all of which were found from only five of the test pits and accounting for only 2.97% of all the pottery found. Four out of five of these test pits yielding Late Anglo Saxon pottery were located in the far north of the village, at Old Farm and around Hatton Farm. Not all the locations of the pre- and post-conquest manors are known from Longstanton village, but the relative concentration of late Saxon pottery that was found from this area, may hint at this area being one of the original foci of the village. The amount of pottery from each of the test pits however, consisted of either one or two sherds, which hints more that the north of Longstanton may have been peripheral still to more intense late Anglo-Saxon occupation elsewhere (Lewis 2014). Four sherds of late Saxon pottery were however excavated from LON/17/8, which may hint at the continuation of this area specifically, following on from the early-mid Anglo-Saxon activity (and feature) also found from the same test pit.

A possible linear feature was recorded from the north of the village, at LON/17/10, although full excavation was not able to be carried out due to time constrictions, late Anglo Saxon pottery was recovered from the top fill. As this test pit was further to the west of the Northstowe excavation Phase 1 Area J site, it may be that this feature could have had its origins in the early or middle Saxon period, only being backfilled into the later Saxon, although this is still conjecture at this stage. If it does have a slightly earlier Saxon date to it however, it may also be contemporary with the series of enclosures noted in the western edge of Area J (figures 35 and 36 above) that could then continue further west under the current village layout. Further excavations here would be needed to confirm this.

A single sherd of late Anglo Saxon pottery was also recorded in the test pit sited opposite All Saints church at The Manor. Again, there was a concentration of early to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery in this area, which is perhaps why the site was chosen for All Saints church and The Manor. This house sited opposite the church, has already been speculated as being the site of Cheyneys Manor that was recorded to be pre-conquest in origins, but the limited pottery found during the initial test pitting and the additional two sherds of late Saxon pot excavated from a 2018 test pit, prove there was activity at The Manor during the late Anglo-Saxon period, but not necessarily as occupation, given the few sherds identified (Lewis 2014)

The lack of any additional sherds of late Anglo-Saxon pottery and therefore activity, through the rest of the Longstanton test pits, may be due to the sporadic nature of the test pitting, rather than the lack of occupation, particularly given how prosperous the settlement was recorded as during the late Anglo-Saxon period. The likelihood of

recovering additional Anglo-Saxon remains from under the current village settlement is high.

8.4 Medieval

A total of 26 sherds of pottery were found from eight of the 16 test pits excavated in Longstanton to date to the high medieval period (AD 1066-1399), although this equates to only 7.7% of all the pottery found. The pottery wares identified were produced from across southern England with specific sites identified at Ely and Hedingham, and also from Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire (see appendix 12.1). The distribution of the high medieval pottery can be seen in appendix 12.3, where three distinct clusters of activity were noted. Much like the character of the late Anglo-Saxon settlement, the village in the high medieval was still polyfocal, although the High Street had been established and was considered the 'backbone' of the settlement (Paul and Hunt 2015). The previous excavation data on the HER has already shown where some areas of the medieval settlement were located as well as areas of ridge and furrow. The test pitting has been able to contribute to this in areas where the normal techniques of archaeological investigation are not able to be applied.

The test pitting results also show the medieval pottery was found in the same settlement areas, as defined during the late Anglo-Saxon, with an area of likely high density activity in the far north of the village between Hatton Farm and Old Farm that again could be evidence for a continuation of this land as the site of an original manor. A second cluster of activity was noted from a couple of test pits sited centrally in the village (LON/15/3 and LON/17/6) that may relate to activity around Hatton Park primary school and the third area of high medieval activity as defined through the test pitting strategy was once again clustered around All Saints church. Even though all but one of these test pits yielded between one and four sherds of high medieval pottery and so generally not an example of nearby occupation (Lewis 2014), one test pit, LON/15/5, sited at The Manor, produced nine sherds of high medieval pottery, as a much more certain aspect of occupation here at that time, and potentially related to owners of Cheyneys Manor. These results also support the finds from previous excavations which also noted three distinct areas of medieval settlement in Longstanton, though not including the hamlet at Green End (Paul and Hunt 2015).

A single sherd of high medieval pottery was also found to the south of The Manor at LON/17/2, and perhaps represents an open area of the village; this sherd may have derived from manuring of the fields which may then also support the polyfocal suggestion of development for Longstanton. No evidence for any medieval activity was recorded from around St Michael's church, but that is likely due to the lack of test pits that were able to be excavated in that area rather than a lack of activity, particularly as the church has a construction date of the 13th century.

There is a significant decrease in the pottery recorded from the Longstanton test pits dating to the late medieval (AD 1400-1539), compared to the high medieval, with a total of only three sherds of later medieval pottery recorded from a single test pit (LON/17/9), at Old Farm in the far north of the village. It accounted for only 0.89% of all the pottery found, and was quite local in origin, probably deriving from nearby production sites. This decline in the amount of pottery excavated is quite severe and hints that there may have been due to shifts in the settlement pattern as well as perhaps changes in land use from the 14th century, which were influenced by a number of national social and economic factors. The century began with a population boom, which then subsequently led to over population in some areas as well as significant

land shortages and much depleted soils. This was not helped by a series of both poor harvests and bad winters and subsequent famine which had already started to decrease the population and was then accelerated by the Black Death that swept through the country (Nightingale 2005, Lewis 2016).

Although the amount of pottery found from the test pits cannot be equated to population figures at that time, a decline in the population because of the Black Death in Longstanton is a possibility, as this decline in people has been recorded through tax records at that time (section 6.1). The overall decrease in the amount of later medieval pottery does also hint at a shifting settlement, as put forward by Paul and Hunt (2015), but as yet remains unproven. What can be said with some certainty is that the established manor sites from the late Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods in both the far north of the settlement and around All Saints Church, showed evidence for continual activity, even if the full character of the medieval settlement here was not able to more defined through the test pitting strategy.

8.5 Post Medieval and later

The recovery after the turbulent 14th century, including the Black Death in Longstanton was likely a relatively slow process, particularly when looking at population figures, which show that by the late 16th century there were only 42 families living in Longstanton at that time that then only slowly rose to reach a total population of only 400 in 1801.²⁹

There was an increase in the amount of pottery excavated from the post medieval (AD 1540-1799) period, when compared to the later medieval. A total of 27 sherds of mainly English pottery were recorded from nine of the 16 test pits and accounted for 8% of all the pottery found. The specific pottery production sites mentioned in appendix 12.1 for the post medieval pot include the Midlands, Staffordshire and Harlow in Essex. A single sherd of imported pottery was identified as Cologne Stoneware, and found from LON/15/6 to the south of St Michael's church. Cologne Stoneware was made from the c.1600 onwards and would have been imported from the Rhineland in Germany, but as there are no records of any market in Longstanton, the original pot would have to have been imported from a large trading centre, such as at Cambridge or Godmanchester and could hint at the status of the owners of the site at this time having a slighter higher wealth than the rest of the Longstanton, or mercantile connections, as this was the only sherd of imported pottery found from all the test pitting in the village. The pottery was found distributed in test pits through the length of the village, which likely helps represent the sporadic nature of the settlement that was seen on the enclosure maps and first OS maps during the 19th century.

Overall though, the vast majority of the pottery excavated from 15 of the 16 Longstanton test pits dated to the 19th century and later as a range of 'Victorian' wares. A total of 240 sherds of 19th century and later pottery were identified, accounting for 71.4% of all the pottery found. No 19th century pot was found from LON/15/1 and for the first time, evidence for activity was also recorded along Rampton Drift (appendix 12.3). The Industrial Revolution during the 18th century and the introduction of the railways during the 19th century aided the growth and development of Longstanton as a settlement, but many of the inhabitants were likely drawn away from rural life, where farming was still the main occupation, but an increase in population and an often shortage of jobs in the countryside led to a move into the cities, like Cambridge to look

²⁹ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp220-223> (Accessed January 2018)

for work. Longstanton likely remained a small rural settlement until the construction of Oakington Airfield which directly led to the development of additional housing and the 20th and 21st century growth of the settlement that is still going on today.

9 Conclusion

The 16 archaeological test pits that were excavated in the village of Longstanton, as part of the ongoing community outreach side of the Northstowe Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations with the help of the Longstanton and District Heritage Society, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the Bronze Age period through to the modern day. All the test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of the development of Longstanton and its relationship to the new town of Northstowe which continues to excavate large areas of prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlement around Longstanton, as well as also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the village.

The landscape around Longstanton would have been attractive in prehistory, close to the fen edge with a wealth of natural resources as well as on a slight ridge of higher ground of sand and gravel that would have been better draining for settlement. Although only limited evidence for later prehistoric activity was recorded from the test pitting, it supports what is already known about the environs here and how the land was utilised. Roman activity was identified from the test pits excavated in the north of the village only, from which it seems likely that they relate to the areas of settlement located during the Phase 1 excavations at Northstowe. It was during the early to mid-Anglo-Saxon period that Longstanton as a settlement first developed with at least two separate foci for settlement, one in the north and the second around All Saints church. During the medieval period this developed into three separate foci, but Longstanton was a thriving and populous village, but it seems to have been affected by the various social and economic factors of the 14th century (including the Black Death) that caused the settlement to shrink and shift, and only slowly recovered through the post medieval period, as shown by the population figures at that time. It was after the coming of the railways and 20th century development that has made Longstanton the village that is seen today.

There is plenty of scope for further archaeological work in Longstanton village. It would be useful for the 20 sherds of Romano-British pottery to be examined by a Roman pottery expert who would be able to more accurately date the pottery that could then also be related to the multiple phases of Roman archaeology that have so far been uncovered at Northstowe. The chance to also re-examine the features that were identified from test pits in the north of the village would also help to fully determine to what extent these relate to the Northstowe excavations, particularly for Phase 1 and Area J. The test pitting strategy is also heavily reliant on people volunteering gardens and open spaces for the excavations so there is also scope for additional excavations in the village to 'fill in the gaps'. Re-examining some of the test pits that did not reach natural (11 of the 16 were not able to excavated to natural in the time available) would also add to the picture of the archaeology in Longstanton, as well as being able to fill in the gaps would be able to give a much fuller picture of the development of Longstanton, which although has been disturbed by later developments, there is still plenty of evidence under the extent of the current settlement.

10 Acknowledgements

Both the excavations in Longstanton were directed by Alison Dickens of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), with on-site supervision provided by Catherine Collins and Laure Bonner (Access Cambridge Archaeology) and Matthew Collins (CAU). Paul Blinkhorn analysed the pottery. Additional support was provided by members of the Longstanton and District Heritage Society, in particular Rodney Scale and Hilary Stroude, who also very kindly offered her house for use as the base for each excavation, for which we are very grateful.

The excavations were funded by the Homes and Communities Agency (now Homes England) as part of the ongoing excavations at Northstowe undertaken by the CAU. Our gratitude must go to all the property owners in Longstanton who allowed the excavations to continue in their gardens and open spaces. Thanks also to all the volunteers and local residents who took part in the excavations

11 References

- Aldred, O and Collins, M. Forthcoming. Northstowe Phase 2 Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Post-Excavation Summaries. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit*
- Bain, K. 2005. Land at Home Farm, Longstanton: Cambridge Water Company, Water main construction. An Archaeological Watching Brief, 2005. *Birmingham Archaeology Project No. 1323*
- Burrows, R. 2010. Longstanton Field 11/Phase 3 Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation. *Birmingham Archaeology Project no. 2069*
- Collins, M. 2016a. Northstowe Phase 1 Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment (Vol 1), Area C, E and J. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No: 1346*
- Collins, M. 2016b. Northstowe Phase 1 Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment (Vol 2), Area F1, F2 and K. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No: 1348*
- Collins, M. 2017. Northstowe Phase 1 Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment (Vol 3), Area M. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No: 1363*
- Collins, M. and Dickens, A. 2009. Tracing the Line: Archaeological Investigations along the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway; Part 1. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No: 883*
- Cuttler, R. 2001. Home Farm Longstanton. Archaeological Evaluation 2000. *Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit Project No. 699*
- Cuttler, R and Duncan, M. 2003. Land west of Longstanton: Residential Development, Phase 2 and Bypass Route (Southern extent). Archaeological Evaluation, 2003. *Birmingham Archaeology Project No. 1099*
- Cuttler, R. and Ratkai, S. 1998. Home Farm, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire: archaeological investigations 1997: Post-excavation Assessment. *BUFAU Report No. 356.03*
- Evans, C. and Dickens, A. 2003. Longstanton – New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 489*
- Evans, C. and Mackay, D. 2004. Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. A Village Hinterland (I). *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 696*
- Evans, C, Mackay, D and Appleby, G. 2006. Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. A Village Hinterland (II). The 2005 Evaluation. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.711*
- Evans, C., D. Mackay, G. Appleby. 2007. Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. A Village Hinterland (III). The 2006 Evaluation. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.755.*
- Evans, C. and Patten, R. 2011. An Inland Bronze Age: Excavations at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Volume 100, pp 7-45*
- Hamerow, H. 2014. *Rural Settlements and Society in Anglo-Saxon England*. Oxford: University Press
- Hatton, J. 2009. Further Excavations at Striplands Farm, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire (II). *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 900*
- Lewis, C. 2014. 'The Power of Pits: Archaeology, Outreach and Research in Living Landscapes'. In Boyle, K., Rabett, R.J. and Hunt, C.O. (Eds) *Living in the Landscape. Essays in Honour of Graeme Barker*. University of Cambridge: McDonald Institute Monographs
- Lewis, C. 2016. Disaster recovery: new archaeological evidence for the long-term impact of the 'calamitous' fourteenth century. *Antiquity 90, pp777-797*

Mackay, D. and Knight, M. 2007. Further Excavations at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. *Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 764*

Mills, A.D. 2011. *A Dictionary of British Place Names. First Edition Revised* Oxford: University Press

Nightingale, P. 2005. 'New Evidence of Crises and Trends of Mortality in Late Medieval England'. In *Past and Present, No.187*, pp. 33-68

Paul, S and Cuttler, R. 2007. Longstanton Western Bypass Excavations, Cambridgeshire, 2007. Archaeological post-excavation assessment. *Birmingham Archaeology Project No. 1559*

Paul, S and Hunt, J. 2015. *Evolution of a Community: The Colonisation of a Clay Inland Landscape. Neolithic to Post-Medieval Remains excavated between 1995 and 2011 at Longstanton in Cambridgeshire*. Oxford: Archaeopress

Ravensdale, J.R. 1984. Swavesey, Cambridgeshire. A fortified Medieval Planned Market Town, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 72, pp 55-58.

Scarle, R. 2018. *The Manor, Longstanton. A test pit dug in 2018*. Unpublished Report

Slater, M-A. 2016. Lane at Mills Lane, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. *Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Report No: R12546*

Taylor, A. 1998. *Archaeology of Cambridgeshire. Volume 2: South East Cambridgeshire and the Fen Edge*. March: Cambs County Council

Taylor, A, Duhig, C and Hines, J 1998. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Oakington, Cambridgeshire. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 86: pp 57-90

Walker, C. 2005. An Archaeological Evaluation at Longstanton Balancing Pond, Cambridgeshire. *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 05/129

Williams, A & Martin, G.H (Eds). 2003. *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation. Volume II Great Domesday: Cambridgeshire to Lincolnshire*. London: The Folio Society

12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – *Paul Blinkhorn*

All Pottery Types (in chronological order)

LBA: Late Bronze Age. 1200-800BC. Simple, hand-made 'bucket-shaped' pots with lots of flint, mixed in with the clay. Mainly used for cooking.

RB: Roman. An assortment of common types of Roman pottery such as shelly ware and Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware, and was made in many different places in Britain. Lots of different types of vessels were made.

E/MS or ESAX: Early Anglo-Saxon. Crude pottery made by the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Was first made after the Roman pottery industries ceased production after the legions withdrew. Most people probably made their own pottery of this type, dug from clay close to where they lived and fired in bonfires. Most pots were plain, simple forms such as jars and bowls, but some, usually used as cremation urns, were decorated with stamps and scored linear patterns. First made around AD450, very rare after AD700.

THET: Thetford ware. So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1100. The pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, but the clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

ELY: Ely Ware. Mid-12th – 15th century. Grey sandy fabric with reddish or brown surfaces, usually with small quantities of tiny fragments of limestone and fossil shell in the clay. Jars, bowls, and glazed jugs. Made at a number of sites in Ely in Cambridgeshire.

SHC: Medieval Shelly Ware. AD1100-1400. Made at several different places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. The clay that the potters used has a lot of small pieces of fossil shell in it, giving the pots a speckled appearance. Sometimes, in acid soils, the shell dissolves, giving the sherds a texture like cork. Mainly cooking pots, although bowls and jugs were also made.

EMW: Medieval Sandy Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

HG: Hertfordshire Greyware, Late 12th – 14th century. Hard, grey sandy pottery found at sites all over Hertfordshire. Made at a number of different places, with the most recent and best-preserved evidence being from Hitchin. Range of simple jars, bowls and jugs.

PT: Potterspury Ware. c. AD1250-1600. Made at Potterspury in Northamptonshire. Fine, slightly sandy ware, usually buff or red in colour. Often found with patches of green glaze. A large number of kilns have been excavated in the village over the years, and have shown that the potters produced a wide range of different pots, although jars, bowls and jugs were the commonest types.

LMR: Late Medieval Reduced Ware. 1400 – 1550. Hard grey pottery with sand visible in the clay body. Dark green glazes, wide range of everyday vessel types.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD1550 – 1700. Similar to GRE, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Just about everywhere in Britain began to make and use this type of pottery from about AD1550 onwards, and it was still being made in the 19th century. The clay fabric is usually very smooth, and a brick red colour. Lots of different types of pots were made, particularly very large bowls, cooking pots and cauldrons. Almost all of them have shiny, good-quality orange or green glaze on the inner surface, and sometimes on the outside as well. From about AD1690, black glaze was also used.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD1550 – 1700. Similar to GRE, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls.

HSW: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

SWSG: White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Delicate white pottery made between 1720 and 1780, usually for tea cups and mugs. Has a finely pimpled surface, like orange peel.

VIC: A wide range of miscellaneous mass-produced 19th century wares, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

12.1.1 2015 Pottery Report

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

TP	Context	RB		E/MS		SN		GRE		MB		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1									1	2	1550-1600
1	2					1	1	1	32			900-1600
1	3							2	3			1550-1600
1	4	2	15	4	18							100-850
1	5					1	1					900-1100
1	20			1	4							450-850

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a largely marginal use in the Roman, late Saxon and early post-medieval periods, but seems to have been occupied in the early/middle Saxon era.

Test Pit 2

TP	Context	RB		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1	1	1	1	1	100-1900
2	2	3	9	1	1	100-1900
2	3			1	1	1800-1900

The site of this test-pit seems to have been largely unused, with evidence of perhaps marginal use such as fields in the Roman and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 3

TP	Context	RB		HG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1					2	5	1800-1900
3	2			1	10	1	1	1150-1900
3	3	1	1					100-400

The site of this test-pit seems to have been largely unused, with evidence of perhaps marginal use such as fields in the Roman, medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 4

Not excavated

Test Pit 5

TP	Context	LBA		E/MS		SN		EMW		SHC		HG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2													1	1	1800-1900
5	3			3	13			2	6	1	4					450-1200
5	4	1	5	5	19			2	6			3	15			1200BC-1200
5	5					1	1			1	1					900-1200

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a largely marginal use in the Bronze Age, late Saxon medieval and Victorian periods, but seems to have been occupied in the early/middle Saxon era.

Test Pit 6

TP	Context	GRE		HSW		WCS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	5	15	20	1700-1900
6	2	3	55							76	99	1550-1900
6	3	2	5			1	7			38	41	1550-1900
6	4	1	19	1	5					18	15	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post medieval, and suggests that the site was not used before that time. It then seems to have had a largely marginal use until the Victorian era.

12.1.2 2017 Pottery Report

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	5	1800-1900

This test-pit only produced one sherd of pottery, and it is Victorian, indicating that people did not use the site before that time.

Test Pit 2

		HG		MB		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2	1	3	1	1			1150-1600
2	3					1	2	1800-1900

This test-pit produced very little pottery, with the sherds that did occur suggesting that the site had a marginal use, as fields or similar, in the medieval, early post-medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 3

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	2	3	1800-1900
3	2	1	3	1800-1900
3	3	1	5	1800-1900
3	4	4	17	1800-1900
3	5	2	8	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that people did not use the site before that time.

Test Pit 4

		ESAX		SHC		HG		ELY		MB		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1									1	3	1	5	4	4	1550-1900
4	2	1	3											5	14	450-1900
4	3			1	36									1	1	1100-1900
4	4					1	16	1	3							1150-1200
4	5	1	3			1	5									450-1200

This test-pit produced a fairly wide range of pottery which suggests that there were a number of phases of activity at the site, starting in the early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th – 9th century). It then appears to have been abandoned until the earlier medieval period (12th – 14th century).

century), then was again abandoned, before having a marginal use in the post-medieval and Victorian periods.

Test Pit 5

TP	Cntxt	SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2			2	3	1800-1900
5	4	1	2			1720-1750
5	5			1	11	1800-1900

This test-pit produced a small amount of 18th and 19th century pottery, suggesting that it was not occupied before that time

Test Pit 6

TP	Cntxt	EMW		ELY		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1					1	4			25	42	1550-1900
6	2									11	12	1800-1900
6	3					1	2			10	34	1550-1900
6	4							2	3	5	5	1650-1900
6	5	1	2	1	5	1	1					1100-1600

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a marginal use in the earlier medieval period, and again in the post-medieval era, before being occupied in the 19th century.

Test Pit 7

TP	Cntxt	RB		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1	1	4	1	10	1	3	100-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but it shows that the site had a marginal use in the Roman, post-medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 8

TP	Cntxt	ESAX		THET		EMW		MB		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			1	1							1	1	850-1900
8	2	1	1	3	7	3	7	1	8	1	1	1	4	450-1900
8	4	2	7											450-850

The pottery assemblage from this test-pit is quite small, but shows that the site had a marginal use during the early/middle and late Anglo-Saxon periods, the early medieval and early post-medieval eras, and again in the 19th century.



Test Pit 9

TP	Cntxt	RB		SN		HG		HED		LMR		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2			1	9	2	2	100-1900
9	2									3	12					1400-1550
9	3											1	9	1	4	1550-1900
9	4					1	2									1150-1200

The pottery assemblage from this test-pit is quite small, but shows that the site had a marginal use during the Roman and late Anglo-Saxon periods, all through the medieval and early post-medieval eras, and again in the 19th century.

Test Pit 10

TP	Cntxt	SN		THET		SHC		HG		PT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	2					1	3					4	19	1100-1900
10	4							1	19	1	3			1150-1400
10	5	1	3	1	2									850-1100

The pottery assemblage from this test-pit is quite small, but shows that the site had a marginal use during the late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, and again in the 19th century.

Test Pit 11

TP	Cntxt	RB		ESAX		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1					1	3	1800-1900
11	3	1	5					100-400
11	5			1	15			450-850

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but it shows that the site had a marginal use in the Roman, early/middle Anglo-Saxon and Victorian eras.

12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

12.2.1 2015 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =3g		corroded iron nail =1g		
C. 2			thin corroded iron nail =<1g		
C.3	red CBM =3g		corroded iron nail =4g		charcoal lumps x3 =3g
C.4			corroded iron nail =3g		
Spoil Heap			Late Roman? Coin =<1g, copper alloy fragment =1g		

Table 17: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear flat glass x4 =22g, clear container glass =<1g	square corroded iron nail =5g, gold milk bottle top =1g	slate x4 =9g, coal x7 =20g	red plastic =<1g, fragment of concrete/cement? =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x4 =247g, pink/yellow CBM =14g	clear flat glass x3 =30g, green bottle glass =4g	thin strips of corroded metal x4 =28g, small corroded iron nail =3g	coal x16 =122g, slate x2 =16g	flat concrete tile =92g, black roof lining? with a single nail through each piece x2 =81g, tarmac? x8 =179g, mortar=7g
C.3				slate =3g	tarmac x3 =5g, snail shell x5 =2g, animal bone x12 =33g
C.4					snail shell x4 =12g
C.5					snail shell x3 =10g

Table 18: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/2



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	pink/yellow CBM =5g, black CBM? tile fragment =24g	clear flat glass =3g	corroded iron nails x5 =16g, corroded iron lump =15g		concrete =8g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x2 =2g, yellow CBM =36g, black CBM tile square? =5g	clear container glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass =2g, black shiny glass marble =5g, half a clear glass marble =4g	corroded iron nails x10 =35g, corroded small L shaped iron scrap =14g		concrete/cement? =10g
C.3	yellow flat tile x2 =70g, modern red CBM x3 =62g, burnt? CBM x2 =54g, yellow CBM =5g		corroded iron nails x4 =10g		concrete =718g
C.4	modern red brick fragments x2 =344g, red CBM x3 =43g, yellow flat tile =37g	degraded clear flat glass x2 =3g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron nails x3 =7g, curved thick plate of iron =188g	coal =4g	shell =<1g, lump of tarmac? =59g
C.5	red CBM =3g	clear container glass x3 =12g			tiny snail shells x3 =<1g, concrete? =292g

Table 19: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/3

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM =2g	clear container glass =3g	metal screws x4 =25g, metal nails x40 =129g, thin strips of aluminium? x2 =2g		
C. 2	yellow curved tile =103g, pink/yellow CBM x4 =101g, clay pipe bowl fragment (crossed keys design) =1g		corroded iron nails x4 =10g, slag x4 =25g, corroded iron lumps x3 =11g	coal x16 =29g, flat sandstone tile? =11g	
C.3	yellow curved tile =39g, yellow CBM x2 =2g, red CBM x3 =<1g		slag x4 =18g	flat sandstone tile? =43g, coal x8 =9g	mortar =22g
C.4	grey/orange CBM? =18g		metal nail =2g	coal x4 =2g	fossil shell? =3g

Table 20: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/5



Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM x5 =10g, yellow flat tile =107g, red CBM x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =4g, clay pipe stem fragment =<1g	clear container glass =<1g	think metal lid =8g, corroded iron nails x3 =22g, slag =6g, scrunched foil x2 =<1g	coal x12 =6g, slate =<1g	
C. 2	yellow CBM =2g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, red CBM x5 =39g	clear flat glass x5 =5g	corroded iron nails x9 =46g, long corroded iron nail =20g, corroded iron scraps x2 =18g, scrap sheet of metal =5g	coal x13 =14g, slate x3 =2g	charcoal x9 =28g, cement/mortar? =3g, oyster shell =<1g
C.3	red CBM x2 =25g, yellow CBM x2 =7g, yellow flat tile =13g	green bottle glass =3g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x4 =45g, slag x2 =6g	coal x7 =5g, slate x2 =4g	cockle shell fragment =<1g
C.4	half a clay pipe stem =<1g, red CBM x5 =19g, yellow CBM =1g	green bottle glass =3g, clear flat glass =<1g	long corroded iron bolt =85g, corroded iron nail =7g, slag x2 =4g	coal x22 =21g	shell x3 =<1g, fossil shell? x3 =4g

Table 21: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/15/6

12.2.2 2017 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM x2 =28g		metal clothes peg spring =1g, corroded modern screw =12g, corroded modern nails x2 =6g	coal x9 =16g, slate =1g	white plastic clothes peg =3g, red Lego fragment =<1g, animal bone =8g, mortar =133g, concrete x2 =61g
C. 2	red flat roof tile fragment =197g, red/brown brick fragments x2 =708g, red CBM x3 =56g, yellow CBM =45g	clear container glass x7 =13g	modern corroded iron nail =6g, lead lining fragment =6g	coal x3 =16g, slate =2g, slate like object with scratches down one side =19g, white marble tile fragment =16g	mortar =30g, tarmac? =47g, white Perspex =2g
C.3	red CBM x3 =138g, yellow CBM x2 =90g	clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =<1g	modern corroded nail =4g, triangular metal bracket fragment? =92g	slate x3 =19g, coal =6g	animal bone =17g, asbestos =5g, modern concrete/tarmac x3 =28g
C.4	yellow CBM =30g, red CBM x3 =29g			slate =1g	burnt? modern material =10g
C.5	yellow flat tile =218g, red CBM x3 =30g, clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =<1g				tiny nails x3 =6g, animal bone =<1g

Table 22: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =6g			coal x5 =13g	
C. 2	modern red CBM x14 =380g, yellow CBM x6 =19g	clear container glass x2 =12g		coal x6 =25g, slate =2g, burnt stone x3 =29g	tarmac? =23g, mortar/cement x2 =74g
C.3	yellow tile =165g, red CBM x3 =19g		D shaped metal hoop =42g, metal hook with hole at top end for hanging =6g, a strip of metal a loop at one end and two long nails protruding from each end =76g	coal x3 =14g	mortar x6 =167g

Table 23: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/2



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	white glazed modern flat tile =2g, modern red CBM x21 = 449g, modern red/grey brick fragment =835g	clear container glass =2g, clear flat glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass =<1g	modern nail =14g, small metal domed button? =2g, slag? x3 =37g, tiny wrench with yellow plastic covering around shaft =3g	coal x4 =29g	clear plastic funnel =<1g, concrete x5 =213g, mortar/cement x9 =245g, plastic =<1g
C. 2	white glazed modern flat tile x2 =22g, red flat tile x3 =214g, red CBM x15 =392g		metal tent peg =22g, corroded iron nail =4g, large detachable corroded metal ring pull =3g		green plastic wrapping x4 =<1g, red plastic =<1g, 'mints' wrapper =<1g, tarmac? x8 =66g, concrete x5 =1569g, mortar/cement x2 =364g
C.3	modern red CBM x16 =198g	clear container glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x3 =10g	coal x2 =5g, burnt stone? =<1g	green plastic wrappers x6 =<1g, oyster shell =7g, grey plastic wire covering =4g, cement/mortar x7 =195g, white painted mortar? =102g
C.4	modern red flat tile x2 =26g, red CBM x12 =214g, white glazed modern flat tile =8g		corroded iron nail =9g, strip of lead, slightly twisted in the centre and cut at end to produce two prongs =124g	coal x9 =40g	tarmac fragments? x3 =79g, grey plastic wire covering =3g, red plastic wire covering =2g, green plastic wrapper =<1g, black roof lining x4 =6g, cement/mortar x4 =12g
C.5	red CBM 2 =169g, red/pink modern CBM x7 =206g		corroded iron nail =3g, metal wire =6g		tarmac? x2 =108g, oyster shell =<1g

Table 24: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/3



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		orange bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =2g	long corroded modern iron nail =14g, two pence coin dated 1981 =7g, tiny corroded iron nail =2g	coal x16 =49g, flat stone tile? fragment =19g	red CBM x3 =5g, white plastic clothes peg =7g, green plastic coated washing line part =4g, black plastic tube fragment =1g, concrete? X3 =57g, animal bone =<1g
C. 2	red brick fragment =192g, red CBM x8 =26g, modern reddish concrete tile? x2 =53g	clear flat glass x3 =8g, green bottle glass 2 =3g	metal clothes peg springs x2 =7g, modern nail =1g, corroded iron nail =2g, milk bottle top =<1g, thin metal wire wrapped around a small segment of metal tubing =12g	coal x8 =39g, worked flint =1g	mortar x2 =61g, asbestos =11g, white plastic lolly stick =<1g, white plastic wrapping x2 =1g, yellow plastic clothes peg =4g, animal bone x6 =26g, oyster shell =<1g, green plastic =<1g
C.3	red CBM x3 =29g	clear container glass =4g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	metal clothes peg spring =4g, corroded iron scrap =1g	coal =4g	mortar =51g, animal bone =3g, oyster shell =1g
C.4					animal tooth =2g, tiny plastic mouse =<1g
C.5					animal bone x9 =19g

Table 25: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red CBM x29 =166g, light red/brown burnt? CBM =41g	clear container glass =<1g	large metal door hinge =150g, corroded iron nails x2 =6g	coal =2g, worked flint? =5g	animal bone x3 =18g, concrete/cement x6 =149g, mortar x10 =48g, red plastic =<1g, grey breeze block like fragments x2 =3g
C.4	red CBM x10 = 263g, yellow CBM x2 =24g, yellow flat tile =57g, burnt clay pipe stem =1g		metal button =3g, metal spoon =24g, corroded iron nail =4g, milk bottle top =<1g	burnt stone x2 =6g, coal? x4 =107g	polystyrene =<1g, mortar x14 =400g, concrete? x2 =21g
C.5	red brick =1072g, red flat tile x3 =227g, red flat roof tile =47g, red CBM and mortar x2 =66g, clay pipe stem =6g		corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x2 =3g, worked flint? =10g	animal bone x7 =23g, oyster shell =1g, mortar x2 =59g

Table 26: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/5



Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x3 =7g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, modern pink/red CBM x3 =42g, red CBM =6g, yellow CBM =2g	clear flat glass x4 =7g, green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x19 =79g, corroded iron square nails x8 =71g, corroded iron bolt =33g, rectangular flat strip of corroded metal with nail through one end =90g, corroded iron scrap x2 =2g	coal x2 =5g, slate x2 =12g	central battery cores x3 =9g, black screw lid "CALOR" =9g, white oblong china object with hole through centre (electrical component?) =12g
C. 2	yellow CBM x4 =24g, yellow flat tile =13g, red CBM x3 =15g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g	clear container glass =3g	corroded iron nails x10 =52g, square corroded iron nails x10 =52g, boot shaped flat corroded scrap =14g, corroded flat metal strip that tapers slightly at one end =36g, metal door hinge? =22g, slag? =25g	coal x5 =8g, worked flint =13g	central battery cores x3 =7g, animal bone x2 =6g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, yellow CBM x2 =23g, red CBM x2 =15g	green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nail =3g		animal bone (incomplete cat burial?) x71 =70g, central battery core =4g
C.4	red CBM =23g, clay pipe stem =<1g, modern pink/red brick and mortar =12g	clear container glass =2g		coal x4 =6g	animal bone x10 =30g,
C.5					animal tooth =2g

Table 27: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =4g, yellow/orange tile fragment =108g, black CBM/concrete? =15g		square corroded iron nails x2 =16g, thin corroded iron nails x2 =5g, bent thin metal wire =1g	coal =3g	animal bone x4 =6g, charcoal x4 =3g
C. 2		green bottle glass =11g			charcoal x2 =<1g, animal bone =1g

Table 28: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/7



Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =12g			chalk x2 =9g, flint core? =105g	tarmac? x3 =44g
C. 2	slightly curved red tile =16g		corroded iron nails x2 =8g, scrap of lead? =6g, piece of scrap metal =7g	slate x2 =24g, coal x4 =3g	tarmac? =24g, white golf ball =46g, animal bone x4 =10g
C.3	clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM x3 =14g			coal =<1g, worked flint =3g	animal bone x4 =7g
C.4				worked flint =3g	animal bone x7 =20g
C.5				worked flint x3 =3g	animal bone x14 =82g

Table 29: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =4g, yellow CBM x4 =33g		slag? =2g, small corroded iron nail =8g	coal x38 =27g	mortar x6 =41g, animal bone x3 =15g
C. 2	yellow CBM x4 =40g, red CBM x2 =4g	green bottle glass =4g		coal x7 =10g, burnt stone =2g, marble like stone =51g	animal bone x2 =4g
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x2 =7g, burnt? red CBM x3 =39g, yellow CBM =4g	clear flat glass =<1g	slag? =4g	coal x2 =3g, slate =2g	
C.5				coal x2 =2g	

Table 30: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/9



Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM x6 =95g, modern red CBM x3 = 42g			square corner stone of flat marble tile =106g, coal x2 =6g, worked flint =20g	mortar x2 =39g, tarmac? x4 =72g
C. 2	yellow flat tie x3 =172g, yellow CBM x2 =13g, red/orange CBM x2 =9g, clay pipe stem =2g, pink/yellow curved tile/drain fragments x2 =52g, grey brick fragment with thin red skin =55g, burnt? CBM =15g	clear container glass x5 =15g, small complete clear glass bottle =51g	corroded iron nail =5g	coal x5 =35g, worked flint =5g	cockle shell x2 =<1g, animal bone =3g
C.3		orange bottle glass =4g		slate x2 =5g, coal x2 =4g	mortar x2 =11g
C.4					animal bone x4 =15g, oyster shell? =4g
C.5					charcoal =<1g

Table 31: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/10

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2				worked flint =<1g	bone x2 =11g
C.3	red CBM x2 =11g	green bottle glass =5g		slate =8g	animal bone x2 =25g
C.4	red CBM x3 =34g			coal =1g	snail shell x2 =<1g, mortar =4g, animal bone x5 =11g
C.5					snail shell x2 =2g, animal bone x3 =19g
C.6					snail shell x3 =5g, animal bone x2 =28g

Table 32: The non-pottery finds excavated from LON/17/11



12.3 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Longstanton between 2015 and 2017 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at: <https://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/cambridgeshire/longstanton-test-pitting> showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

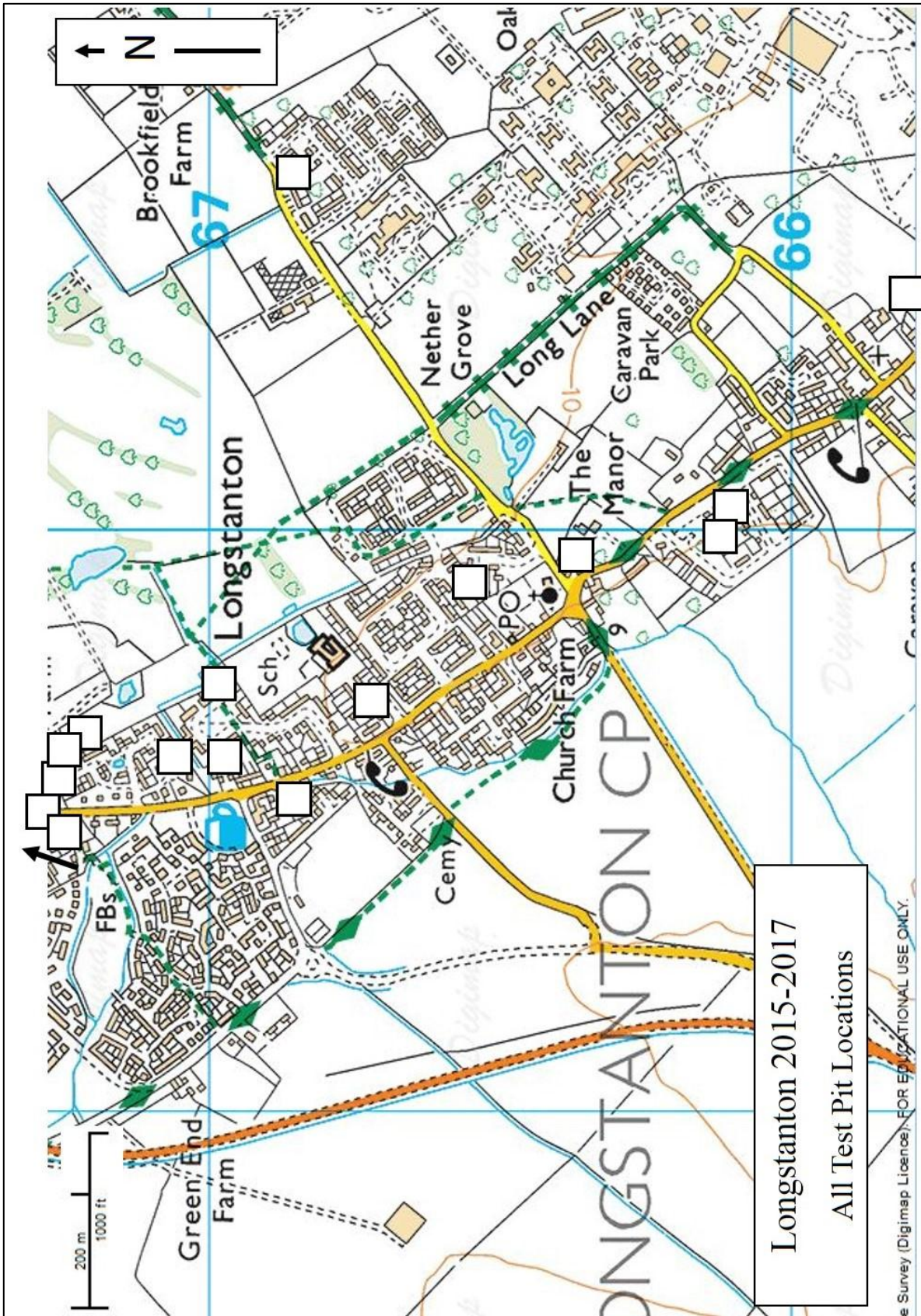


Figure 38: All the test pit locations from the Longstanton 2015 and 2017 excavations © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

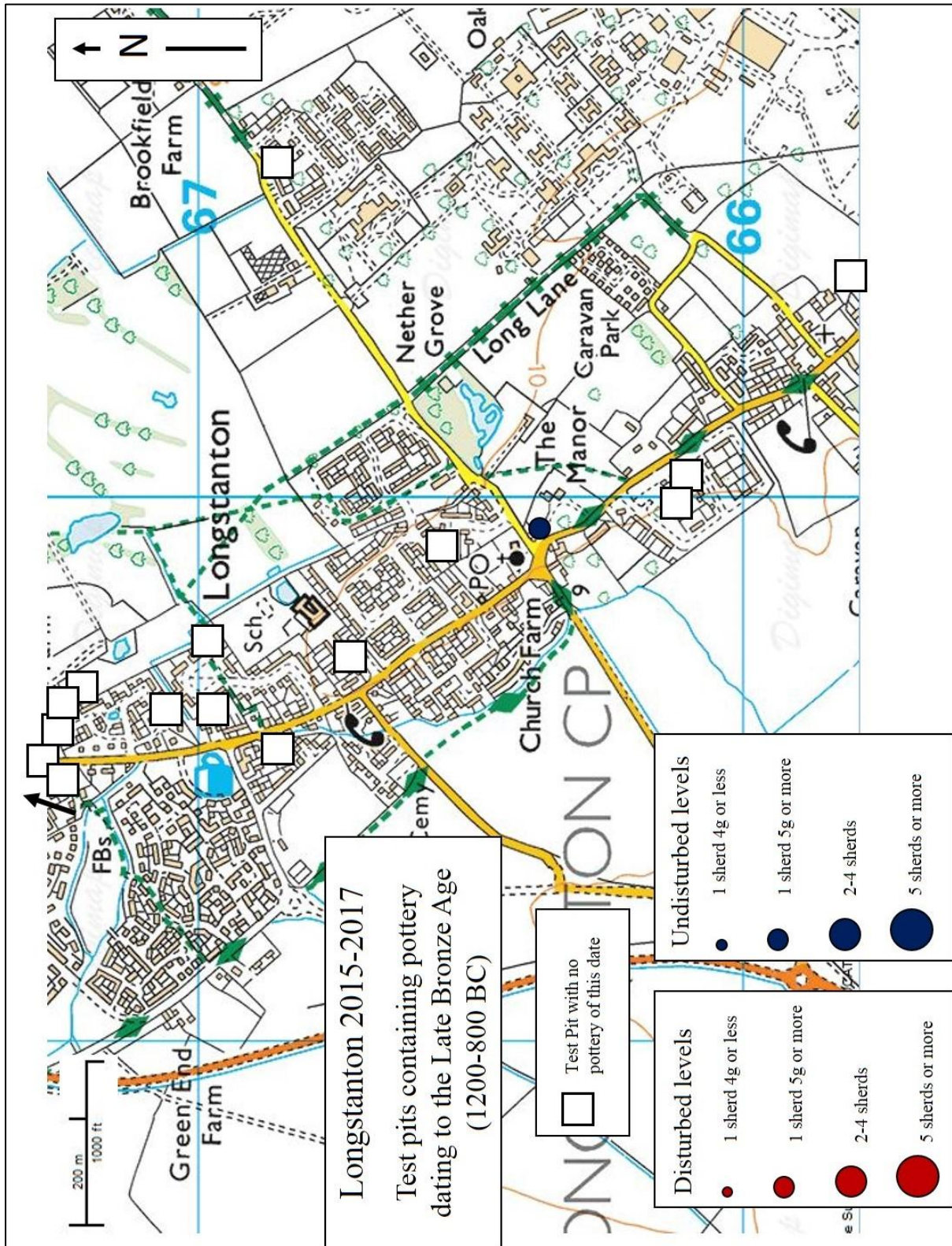


Figure 39: Late Bronze Age pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

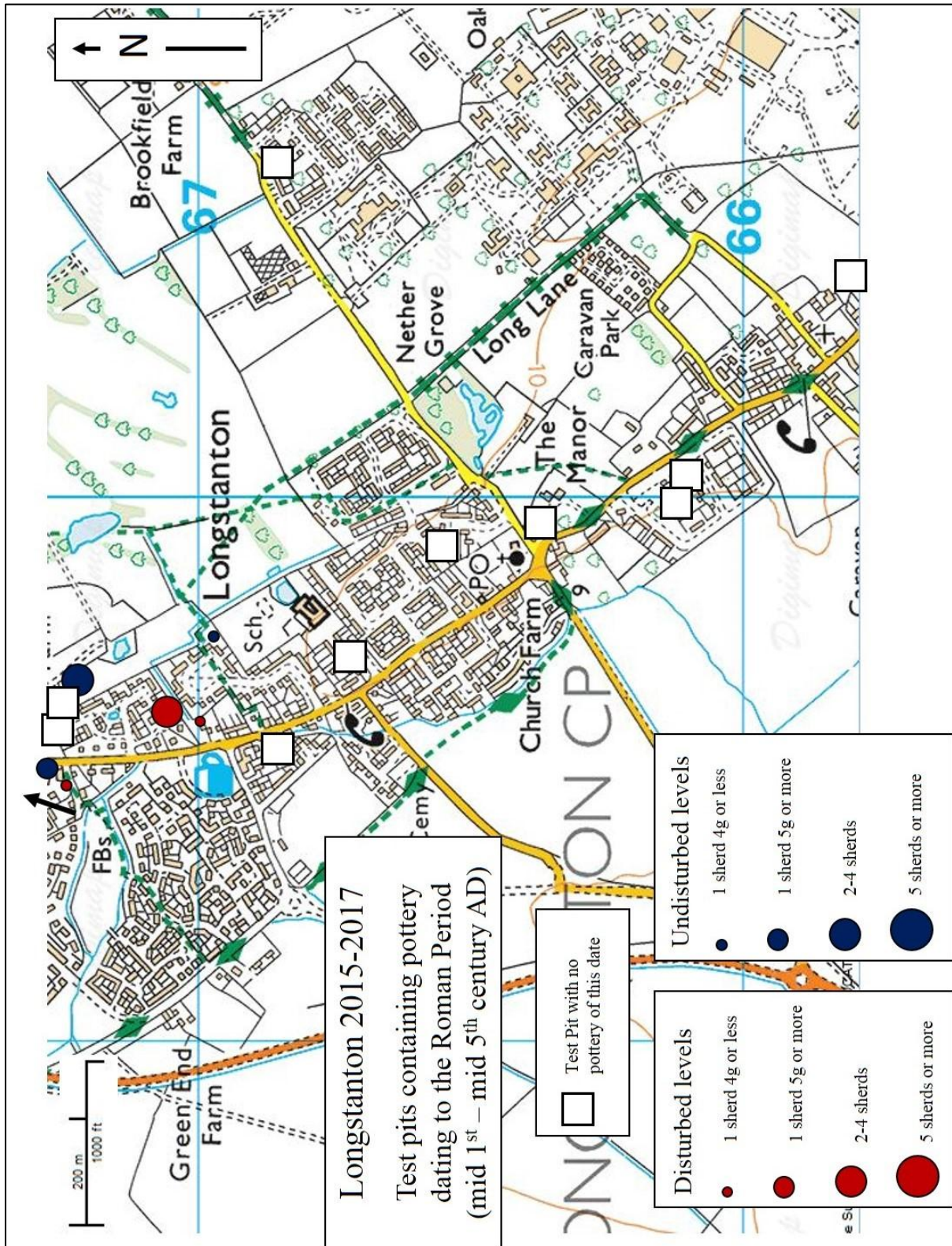


Figure 40: Roman pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

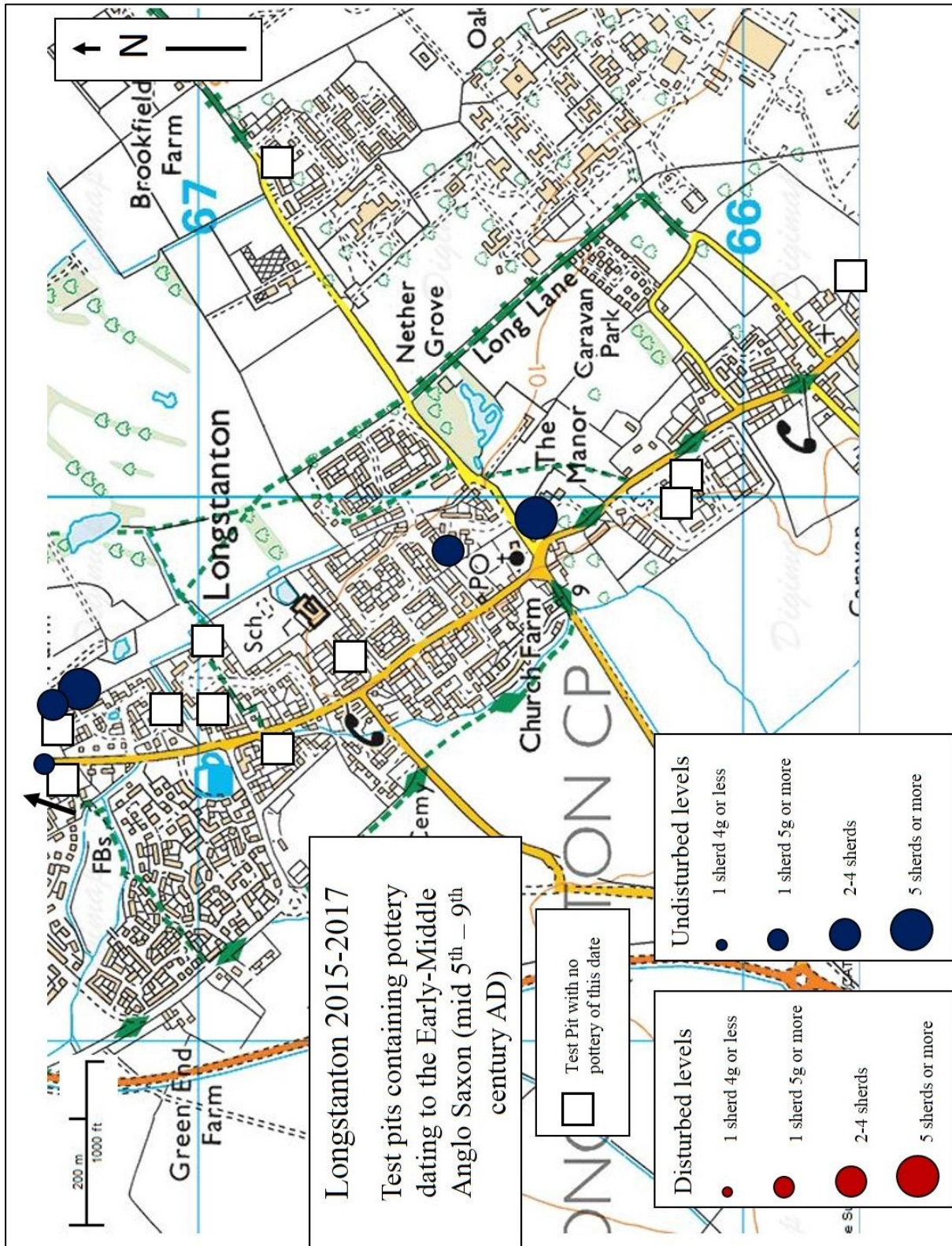


Figure 41: Early Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

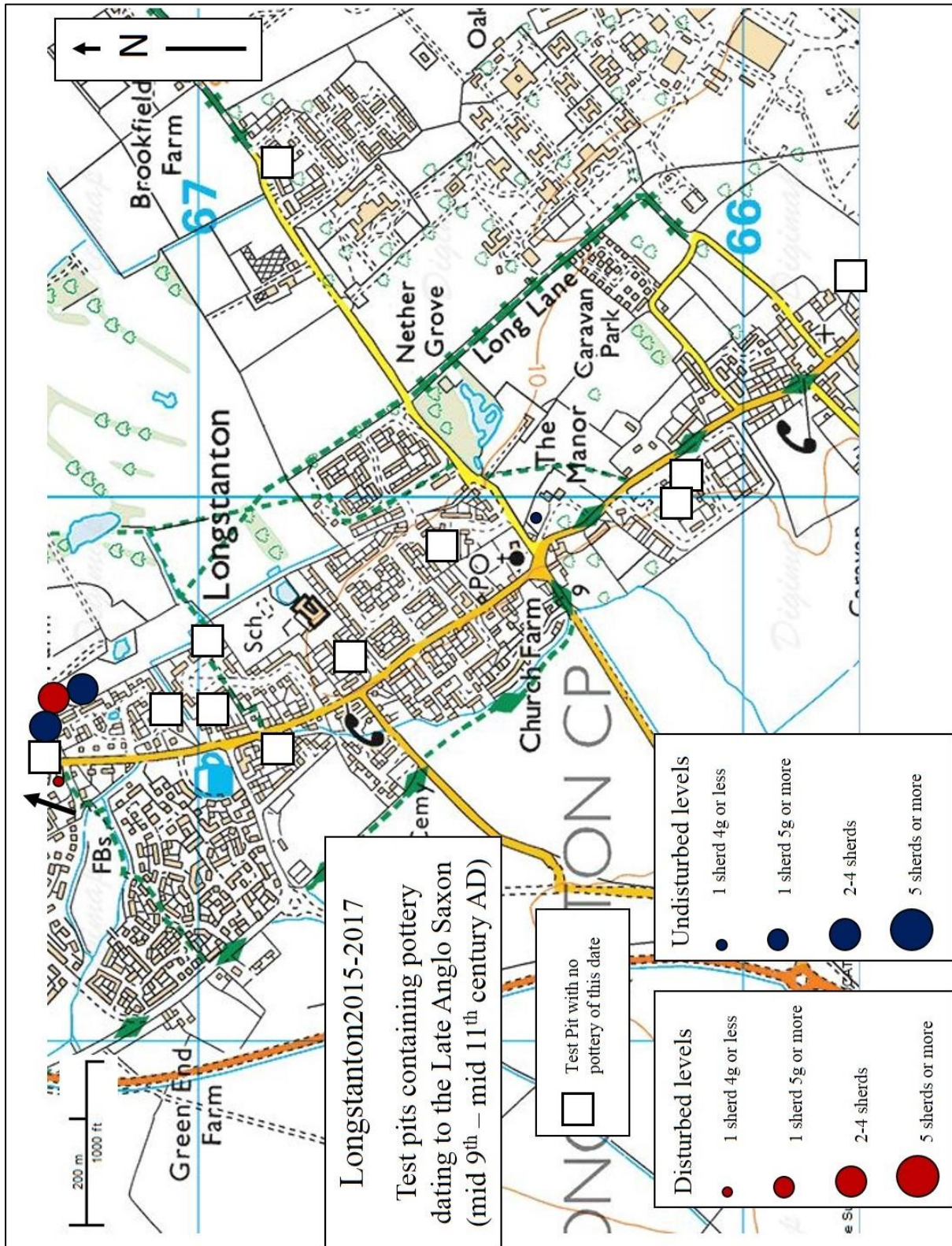


Figure 42: Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

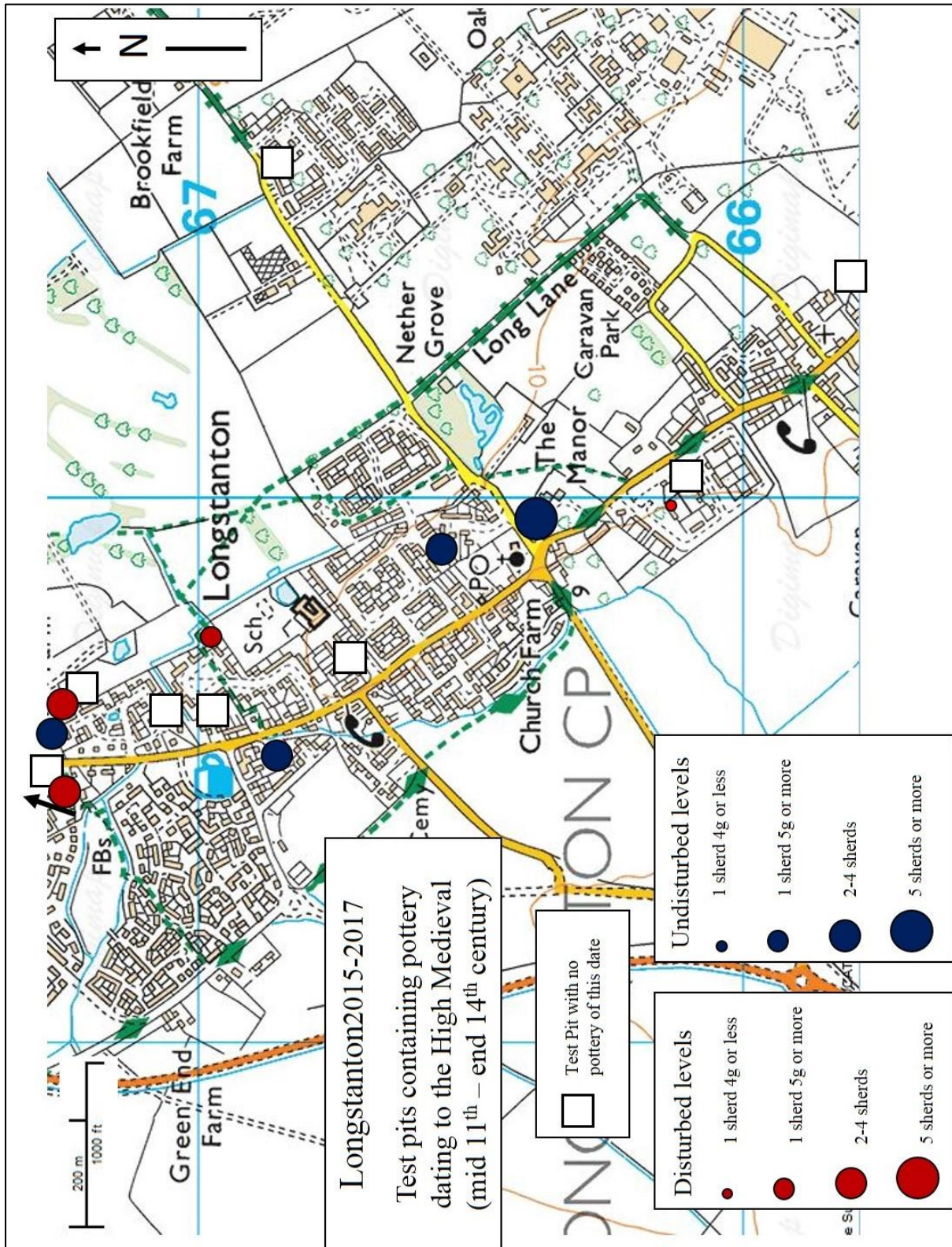


Figure 43: High medieval pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

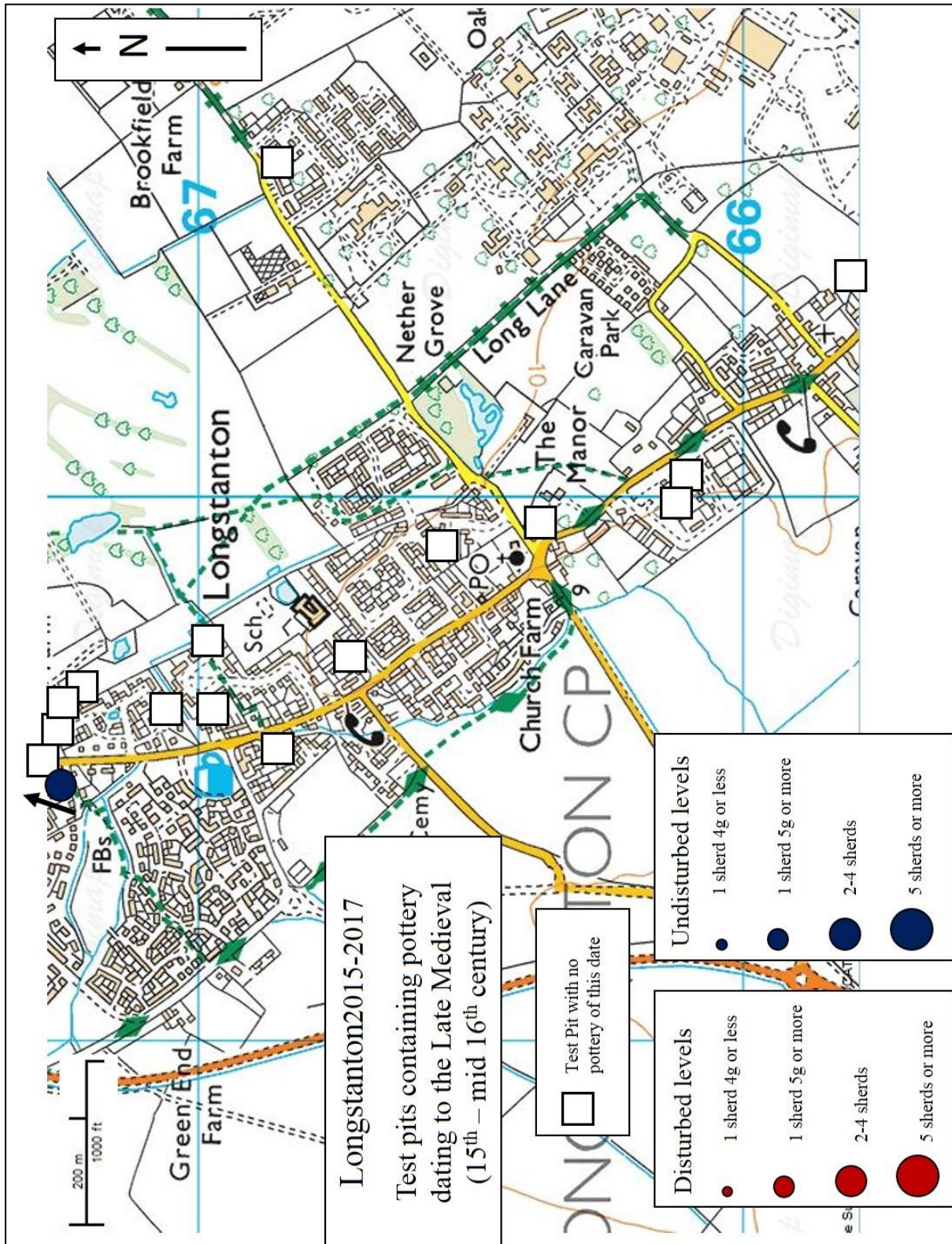


Figure 44: Late medieval pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

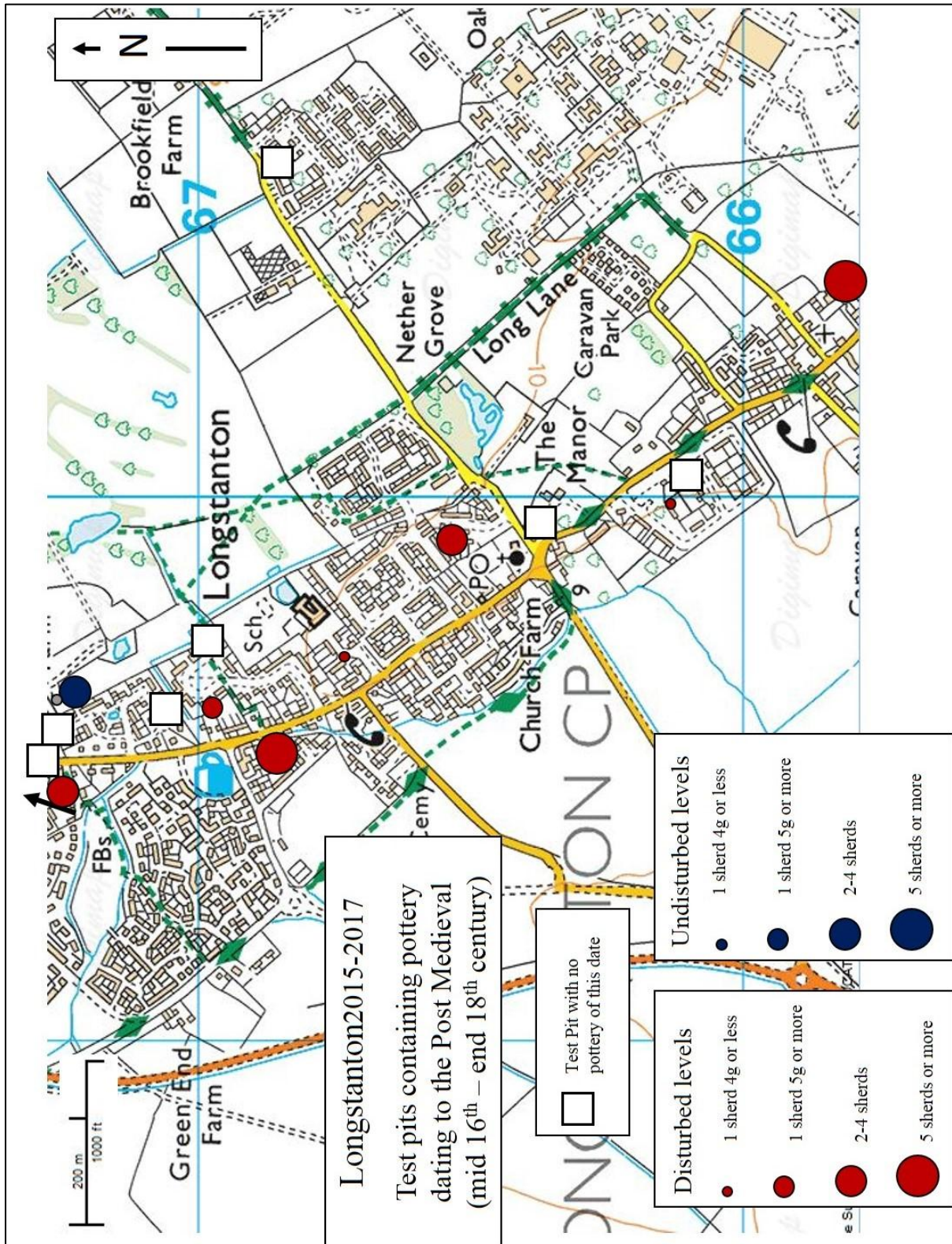


Figure 45: Post medieval pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

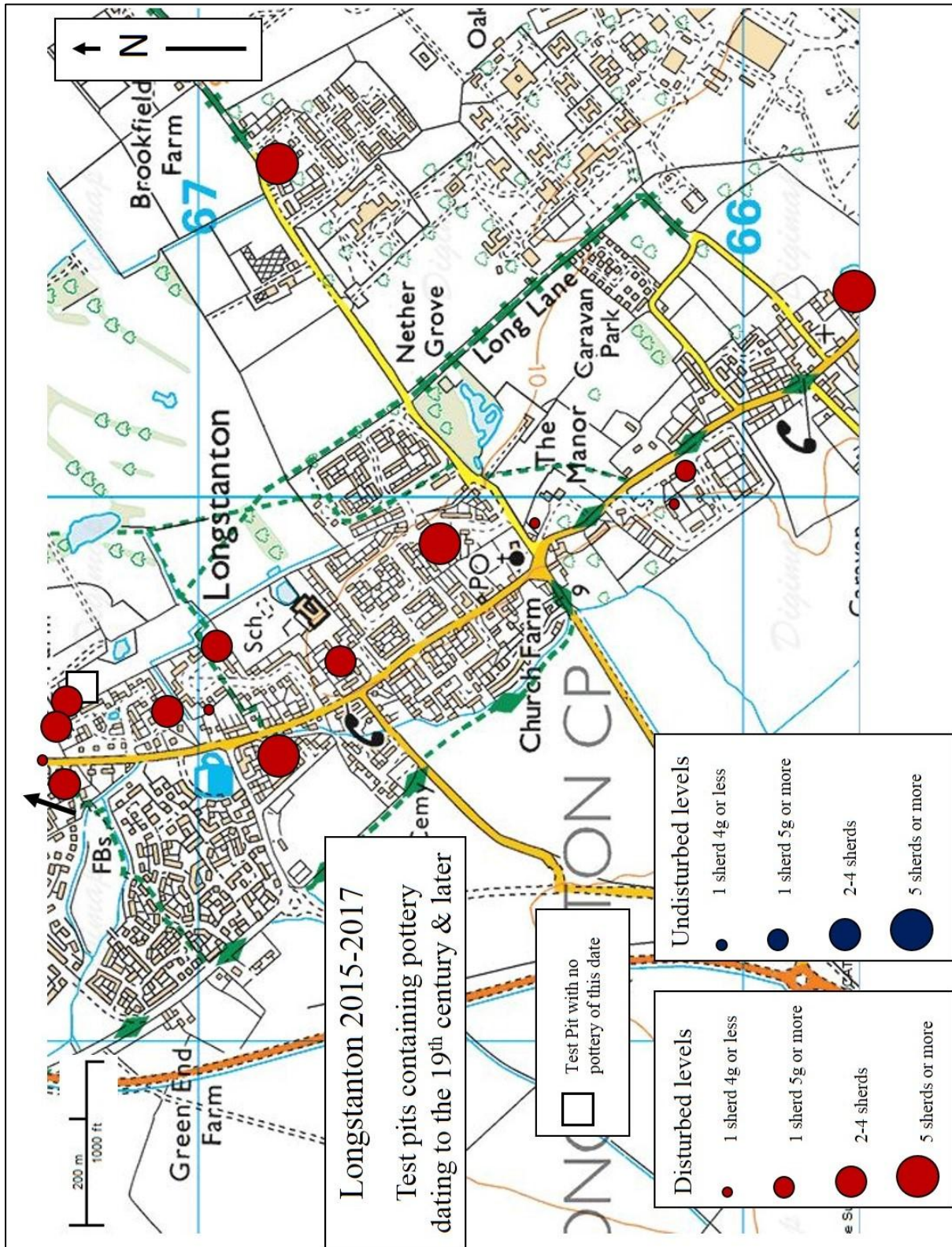


Figure 46: 19th century pottery distribution map from all the Longstanton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000