
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XC
for 2001



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Tim Reynolds, Jeremy Parsons, Tim Malim and Ben Robinson: *Field-Work in Cambridgeshire*

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**Volume XC
for 2001**

Editor Alison Taylor

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society, PO Box 376

Cambridge PDO CB4 6HT

Treasurer

Dr J Shepherd MB, ChB

28 Barton Road

Cambridge CB3 9LF

Editor

A Taylor BA, MIFA, FSA

40 Hertford Street

Cambridge CB4 3AG

Tel: 01223 500431

Registrar

Don Fage MA

178 Fishpool Street

St Albans AL3 4SB

Tel: 01727 847562

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Editorial

Last year's Proceedings followed the theme of landscape history and this one is even more tightly focused, concentrating on religion in Cambridgeshire in the last 2000 years. This is in celebration of the Millennium (which we all know is really this year). It also gives us a chance to show the breadth of the Society's approaches to the past, for papers include orthodox archaeological excavation (of a Romano-Celtic temple), a more unusual exploration of objects from the dust beneath King's College Chapel, and a survey of the architecture and history of all the bell-frames in the (old) County. We are also able to set out the 1291 Valuation of the Diocese of Ely, which will be of great benefit to medieval historians, to take a look at evidence for the fascinating topic of Anglo-Saxon minsters and to examine the truth behind the legends of St Guthlac of Crowland. For something quite different we have a final paper on a 20th century mosque in Cambridge, as multi-faith culture returns to Britain.

Alison Taylor

President's Address

The sudden death of Tim Potter early last year, and the sad loss of his scholarly interest in the Roman Fens, was acknowledged by CAS in two ways: through the lecture by his colleague and fellow excavator of Stonea, Ralph Jackson, and through selection of Roman Cambridgeshire as the topic for the March conference. The publication of the British Museum's epic volume on their investigations at Stonea and of this Society's volume on Roman Cambridge provided a new level of knowledge against which many recent excavations can be compared. The conference on Roman Cambridgeshire revealed how some had made sense of this new data, fitting it into the context known from previous research and testing established models with fresh evidence. A number of common themes seemed to run through the papers that were delivered at this conference, most notably the importance of East Anglia as the bread basket for the Roman Empire, exporting grain to its garrisons on the Rhine and Hadrian's Wall, the need to store and defend this grain contributing to the development of town defences in the 4th century as the burden of taxation for the local population became increasingly oppressive.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society needs to stimulate such synthesis and debate because the present system of excavation and reporting controlled by the needs of modern economic development has become formulaic, a mechanistic response driven by a planning process with little regard to furthering archaeological research or rewarding academic endeavour. It is essential that CAS encourages active involvement in archaeology by its membership (both amateur and professional), and combines this with knowledge and experience of members who come from other disciplines. The Society needs to act as an intermediary to encourage exchange of information so that clarity can be established, particularly with regard to major research questions. Cambridge Antiquarian Society has been a lead organisation in the study and preservation of Cambridgeshire's heritage for the past 160 years; the Society began the collections that led to creation of the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and it was CAS who provided money for the first lectureship in Archaeology to be established at the University. Through its two annual conferences, its Proceedings and Conduit it is still the body that presents the results of excavations and other research to both the academic and public world, with dissemination of this information stretching to universities throughout the globe through its system of exchanging periodicals. Compared to such a record the recent vacillations in local government provision and legislative framework for protection of our heritage reveals how important it is to have continuity and democratic scrutiny. The Society is proud of its tradition of knowledgeable independence and must not be beguiled into believing it has no right to represent views at the highest levels when the need arises.

Tim Malim

Field-Work in Cambridgeshire 2000

Helen Lewis, Tim Malim and Judith Roberts

The work outlined below has been conducted for a variety of reasons; development control derived projects, emergency recording and research. All reports cited are available in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Cambridge for public consultation.

Abbreviations:

AFU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
APS	Aerial Photographic Services
ASC	Archaeological Services and Consultancy
BCAS	Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service (Albion)
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
CAO	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office
CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CGMS	CGMS Consulting
CUBCE	Cambridge University Board of Continuing Education
GSB	GSB Prospection
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
HDAG	Haverhill and District Archaeological Group
HN	The Heritage Network
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAS	Soke Archaeological Services
UCL	University College London
UEA	University of East Anglia
WA	Wessex Archaeology

Bottisham, Tunbridge Lane

TL 5453 6095 (Report 693)

G Seddon for HAT

Evaluation revealed ditches of Roman and medieval date. Roman enclosure ditches probably relate to agricultural use, and artefacts suggest a 2nd century AD date.

Bourn-Caldecote Highfields and Bourn-Cambourne Water Pipelines

TL 3421 5979, TL 3250 5950 (Report 184)

S Kenney for AFU

Recording along the pipelines revealed one boundary

ditch (probably Roman) on the Bourn-Cambourne route, and several linear features along the Bourn-Caldecote route. The latter cut through a spread of Roman pottery and building material adjacent to a Roman road (Margery 231). A pit with a complete pot (3rd–4th century AD) was also found.



Complete crushed Roman pot from Bourn pipeline.

Buckden, Margett's Farm

TL 204 666 (Report 2000/72; see also Report 1999/76)
A Walsh and M Wilson for BCAS

A well preserved Iron Age landscape survived in the area investigated. An early to middle Iron Age farmstead was followed by a large rectangular enclosure bounded by a substantial ditch, presumably related to stock enclosure, also in the early to middle Iron Age. A well and parallel linear features (possibly a trackway), other ditches, pits and a further enclosure ditch were found. Romano-British remains included pits, structural features and three alignments of possible bedding trenches.

Bythorn & Keyston, Keyston, Tollbar Lane, Hill Farm

TL 0455 7550 (Report 795)

L Prosser and P Boyer for HAT

Evaluation work revealed post-medieval quarry pits and remains of farm buildings.

Caldecote, Highfields, Caldecote Primary School

TL 3506 5864 (Report 178)

J Abrams for AFU

Investigations revealed Iron Age pits, an Iron Age/Roman ditch, postholes of unknown date, and medieval ridge and furrow. The Iron Age features are probably associated with a settlement to the north-east.

Cambridge, Albion Row, Cow and Calf Public House

TL 44406 59166 (Report 400)

R Mortimer for CAU

Evaluation found 1st century Roman pits and cess pits, 15th–16th century gravel quarrying and metal-working, and 17th/18th century levelling of the site. A large Roman finds assemblage was recovered.

Cambridge, Brooklands Avenue, Former Government Offices Site

TL 4553 5655 (Report 347)

D Kenny for CAU

Evaluation revealed evidence of Roman agricultural or horticultural practice overlain by early post-medieval agriculture. The Roman features were linear, which shared orientation and spacing with local ridge and furrow, raising the question of a possible pre-medieval date for such field organisation characteristics. The alignment of these features at right angles to the nearby Roman road might indicate they are part of a larger system to the south of Roman settlement in Cambridge.

Cambridge, Chesterton, Former Chesterton Hospital

TL 46024 59952 (Report 408)

D Mackay for CAU

An evaluation found extensive post-medieval disturbance, pre-19th century agricultural land use and 18/19th century gravel extraction. Evidence of the former Chesterton workhouse (1838) was seen. Two trenches revealed earlier undated features.

Cambridge, Chesterton, St Andrews Road, Pye Building C

TL 46366 59547 (Report 387)

M Berger and A Dickens for CAU

Post-medieval north-south linear features were covered by dark soil. A possible Holocene sequence of alluvial deposits of the Cam was observed with indications of residual prehistoric archaeology. This sequence showed a transition from flowing stream to backwater deposits.

Cambridge, Chesterton, Union Lane and High Street junction, Phase II

TL 4628 5991 (Report 377)

P Masser for CAU

A sequence of settlement activity dated back to the 12th century, including ditches and quarry pits of medieval date. The foundations of now-demolished 19th century buildings do not appear to have disturbed archaeologically significant levels.

Cambridge, Chesterton Lane Corner

TL 4462 5906 (Report 420)

R Mortimer, R Regan & N Dodwell for CAU

Excavations at an Anglian Water sewage shaft near Magdalene Bridge and St Giles church found remains spanning the whole of the Roman period, and from middle/late Saxon times through to the 20th century. At the base of excavation was a natural river channel, cut into by a Roman road (immediately post-Conquest), a roadside ditch and a large pit rich in organic remains. This road was covered by further road surfaces, and an early building lay parallel to these. The Roman levels were sealed by relatively sterile soil layers, cut into by a middle-late Saxon cemetery. Three phases of late Saxon (pre-Norman conquest) building were found to overlie the cemetery, the earliest of which contained a further inhumation. These buildings may relate to a Saxon church. Two phases of clunch-walled medieval domestic buildings and road surfaces were constructed over this. A hoard of coins dating to c. 1350 was found in these deposits. Late and post-medieval phases of building and road construction were investigated, including two public houses.

Cambridge, Clarendon Road 22–24, former Charrington Oil Depot

TL 4590 5675 (Report 360)

D Kenny for CAU

Evaluation work found remains of prehistoric or Romano-British field systems.

Cambridge, 507–509 Coldham's Lane

TL 4860 5750 (Report A174)

S Kenney for AFU

Possible Anglo-Saxon property boundaries close to Coldham's Lane showed as ditches, gullies and a pit. The only dating evidence consisted of a handful of heavily abraded Roman pottery sherds from the pit and a medieval sherd from the upper fill of the same pit.

Cambridge, 90, Glebe Road

TL 4671 5588 (Reports A158 and A160)

A Connor for AFU

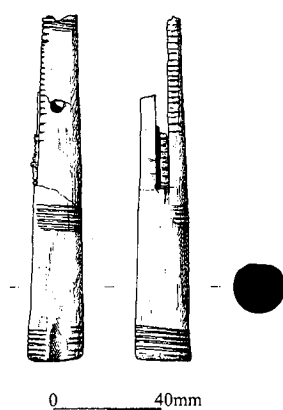
Features included pits, postholes and a narrow shallow ditch sealed by a middle Iron Age deposit as well as post-medieval ditches.

Cambridge, Hauxton Road, Trumpington

TL 4450 5465 (Report 177)

A Hatton and M Hinman for AFU

A series of narrow ditches and postholes on north-south and east-west alignments divided the landscape into enclosed areas. Early fenced enclosures were superseded by larger, more complex, ditched areas. An early/middle Saxon date is suggested for these enclosures although artefactual evidence was limited to residual Roman pottery and Niedermendig lava quern fragments. A medieval ditch, containing a fragment of 14th century bone comb handle, was noted at the edge of the site.



14th century bone comb handle from Hauxton Road, Cambridge.

Cambridge, Long Road

TL 4594 5542 (Report 176)

J Abrams for AFU

Evaluation found a series of ditches which ran north-east-south-west, east-west and north-south. These appear to be part of a co-axial field system and fit well within the immediate landscape of ditches and enclosures dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. No artefacts were recovered.

Cambridge, Jesus College, East Wing, Master's Lodge

TL 545234 258921 (Report 412)

C Begg for CAU

Parts of original wall fabrics and architectural elements were recorded.

Cambridge, Maris Lane/ Hauxton Road, Waitrose

TL 4450 5456 (Report A156)

S Kenney and A Hatton for AFU

Evaluation revealed intercutting ditches and smaller discrete curvilinear features. The site has been tentatively interpreted as belonging to the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age transition, but the features remain undated.

Cambridge, Neptune Close

TL 4536 6146 (Report 743)

J Murray for HAT

Roman features were identified, predominantly ditches, broadly dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries. Their alignment is similar to a cropmark interpreted as a droveway.

Cambridge, Norfolk Street 75, Alex Wood Hall

TL 46129 58397 (no report number)

A Dickens for CAU

A well investigated between Alex Wood Hall & No. 75 Norfolk St. appears to relate to a mid/late Victorian pump in the rear yard of Alex Wood Hall, which was a malthouse at that time. Modern material in the base of the well suggests it was open until very recently.

Cambridge, Peterhouse, Old Brewhouse

TL 44935 58025 (Report 407)

A Hall and T Baggs for CAU

Architectural and archaeological recording showed the brewhouse was remodelled and extended during the early 16th century through to the post-medieval period. The yard appears to have seen horticultural, stock rearing, gravel extraction and domestic waste-disposal activities. A latrine pit was found in the northwestern part of the yard; this was backfilled by the mid 16th century. In the 17th century an outbuilding/extension was added to the north; this was replaced by a more permanent block (possibly stables) in the late 17th/early 18th century.

Cambridge, Storey's Way 44, Churchill College

TL 4350 5955 (Report 402)

P Whittaker for CAU

Four 17th/18th century chalk/lime extraction pits were found, one of which contained residual pottery of 14th century date. The area was part of the West Fields of Cambridge. There were residual worked flints in the backfill of the pits.

Cambridge, Trinity College, Great Hall Cellars

TL 4470 5863 (Report 395)

A Hall for CAU

Gravel extraction remains were sealed by garden soil and dump deposits. Residual 12th and 13th century material was found. No *in situ* structural evidence was encountered, with the exception of a clunch foundation for an existing brick wall, likely to be associated with the construction of the Great Hall (1604-5).

Cambridge, Trinity Street, St Michael's Church

TL 4484 5854 (Report 404)

A. Hall for CAU

Intact archaeology, including inhumations, was found outside the southern entrance to St Michael's, almost immediately below the present day floor. Lack of 19th century material suggests that this area of the graveyard fell out of use by this time. A charnel pit was found (probably post-medieval).

Cambridge, Trumpington, Hauxton Road (land adjacent to)

TL 4450 5465 (Report 177)

A Hatton and M Hinman for AFU

Excavation revealed a series of narrow ditches and postholes dividing the landscape into enclosed areas, interpreted as fenced enclosures, and a number of pits. Also found were a later (possibly Saxon) system of ditched enclosures (possibly related to livestock rearing) which produced residual Roman pottery, and a large medieval ditch.

Cambridge, Trumpington Street 51-54, Fitzbillies

TL 4485 5810 (no report number)

A Hall and A Dickens for CAU

A watching brief showed modern layers overlying garden soil which sealed medieval archaeology.

Cambridge, University Library, Western Bookstack Range

TL 4405 5840 (Report 172)

D Gibson for CAU

Evaluation found an Iron Age or Romano-British ditch.

Cambridge, West Cambridge, New Stable Block

TL 427 591 (Report 348)

G Lucas for CAU

Evaluation showed post-medieval field systems representing two phases of layout, one associated with arable land use.

Castle Camps, Castle Farm

TL 6264 4244 (Report A171)

S Macaulay for AFU

Wall foundations of a 15th century brick building were located. Lack of other archaeology suggests the top of the castle motte was demolished in the 15th/16th centuries.

Castor, Primary School

TL 1246 9843 (Report A164)

A Hatton for AFU

A resistivity survey and evaluation revealed structural remains (robbed out walls and one *in situ* wall) and demolition debris dating to the 3rd century. Roman pottery, fragments of roof tile and painted wall plaster were recovered, together with later material that may indicate the building was 'robbed' in the 12th to 13th century. Two cut features and associated buried soils may also date to the Roman period and could represent landscaping and/or formal gardens associated with the nearby 'palatial complex'.

Caxton, Cambourne, A428 new route, associated landscaping and GC29-30

TL 3197 6024–TL 3217 6029, TL 3194 6018–TL 3237 6014, TL 3209 & 3227 6001 (Report 45976.6)

A Manning and J Rolfe for WA

The eastern section of the route produced widespread Roman activity, with evidence for a small enclosed settlement and another possible settlement.

Caxton, Cambourne, Greater Cambourne, Plots GC 09–11, 14, 17–21, 28 and part of the golf course

TL 31670 59415, TL 32360 59780, TL 31850 58780 (Report 45976.07)

J Wright for WA

Evaluation identified an early/middle Iron Age site with ditches and postholes. Ditches and a hearth were also exposed near the previously excavated site at Mill Farm, and two probable field ditches were found. The remains of ridge and furrow were recorded.

Caxton, Cambourne, Lower Cambourne Collector Roads & Plots Lc06–15

TL 3137 6016 (Report 45976.05)

J Monteith and A Manning for WA

Ditches, an enclosure ditch associated with a rectangular enclosure cropmark and a dense concentration of features appear to be Roman in date.

Chatteris, High Street

TL 395 861 (Report A153)

J Roberts for AFU

Evaluation north of the church of St Peter and St Paul revealed two phases of occupation with late Bronze Age vessels and a piece of antler re-deposited in a pit close to the churchyard and a large ditch containing Romano-British pottery (dating from the first century AD) further to the north.

Dry Drayton, Pettitt's Lane

TL 3803 6246 (Report 798)

G Seddon for HAT; C Cox for APS

Remnants of ridge and furrow, a shallow ditch and small pit were identified, none of which contained artefacts. An aerial photographic appraisal (APSLtd/9900/13) showed the extent of the former medieval landscape in the area, including the ridge and furrow systems at the sites.

Elsworth, Fardell's Lane (land at)

TL 3164 6381 (Report 735)

A Pearson and J Murray for HAT

Archaeological features were mainly medieval ditches, though a single late Bronze Age/early Iron Age posthole was identified. Residual struck flint was found in many of the medieval deposits.

Ely, High Street 43/Market Street 3–5

TL 5422 8034 (Report 185)

C Montague and P Spoerry for AFU

Deposits dated to the 13th–14th centuries. Fragments of shoes and off-cuts of leather from the Market Street area suggest cobbling activity (possibly late medieval), and a possible chemists shop in the 17th century. At the High Street part of the site most earlier deposits have been truncated, but a small area of medieval deposits could represent the demolition of 13th–14th century buildings. A small area at the High Street frontage showed a possible sequence of buildings dating from the medieval period onwards.



Pottery from a 17th century apothecary's shop (Ely Market Street).



14–15th century leather sole from Ely Market Street.

Ely, Lancaster Way Business Park, Plot C

TL 5140 7851 (Report 748)

N Crank for HAT

Investigation revealed three late Roman ditches.

Ely, Lynn Road 49–55

TL 5410 8060 (Report 640)

J Smith and T Vaughan for HAT

Two stone wall foundations (possibly medieval) truncated a medieval horizon, which sealed a further feature.

Ely, St Johns Road 36b

TL 5337 8024 (Report 187)

J Abrams for AFU

Features including a possible roundhouse produced late Iron Age artefacts, and two pits contained well-preserved archaeobotanical remains. A pit containing bricks from the late/post-medieval period was found adjacent to a post-medieval well.

Ely, Silver Street, Railway Mission

TL 5390 8005 (Report A159)

S Kenney and R Casa-Hatton for AFU

Features suggest the area may have been part of a 13th–14th century farmyard. These comprised boundary ditches (including a possible enclosure), pits and postholes, and an oven or corn-dryer. Thick post-medieval layers sealed the deposits.

Ely, West Fen Road, Cornwell bungalow

TL 5529 2808 (Report 373)

P Masser for CAU

A dense concentration of features represent continuation of Iron Age/Roman and late Saxon settlements into this area. Subsoil interpreted as a possible Iron Age midden was found, and a repeatedly recut ditched boundary may define the northern limit to at least one phase of the late Saxon settlement. Ploughsoil developed after the abandonment of the Saxon settlement. This was overlain by a cobbled surface of 13th–14th century date.

Ely, West Fen Road, Cornwell Field

TL 526 807 (Report 413)

R Regan for CAU

A high density of features and artefacts particularly pottery were found. Flint artefacts were likely to date

to all prehistoric periods. Iron Age settlement remains included roundhouse eaves gullies surrounded by a large enclosure ditch, a few pits, a possible inhumation and some disarticulated human remains. This might be the southern edge of a settlement found north of West Fen Road. Although continuity of settlement is suggested from the late Iron Age, Roman remains show expansion beyond the Iron Age core, with paddock and perhaps field systems radiating out towards a trackway at the southern part of the site. Pottery covers the 1–4th centuries AD. Other Roman remains include a rectilinear structure and burials (possibly a small cemetery). Saxon remains include pottery from all periods, middle Saxon ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, and late Saxon/pre-Conquest field system and enclosure remains. During the later Saxon period there appear to have been three settlement cores, all avoiding the old Roman core, one of which was centred on a rectilinear hall structure. The settlement grew and developed throughout the Conquest period, with the medieval settlement areas evolving from those established in late Saxon times, but with a shift southwards, possibly related to the establishment of a cobbled trackway. A system of long parallel ditches was constructed; these correlate with later ridge and furrow remains. In the mid to late 12th century the area saw abandonment to farmland, with settlement contracting to a strip along the trackway. Farmstead remains in the southeast appear to end in the 13th/14th century, but settlement continued around a previously established southwestern farmstead. The final farmstead in the southwest declined by the early 17th century.

Ely, West Fen Road, Green Land

TL 530 805 (Report 351)

R Regan for CAU

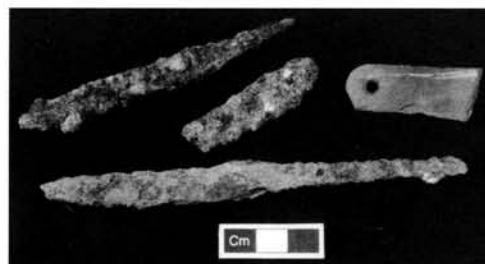
A 12th century gravel trackway delimited extensive medieval settlement. Several drainage ditches dated to the post-medieval period.

Fordham, Fordham School

TL 6336 7085 (Report 186)

A Connor for AFU

A post-built structure, possibly of middle Saxon date was found. Two parallel ditches crossed the site and a series of postholes ran parallel to these; these features appear to be associated with property boundaries dating from at least the late Saxon period.



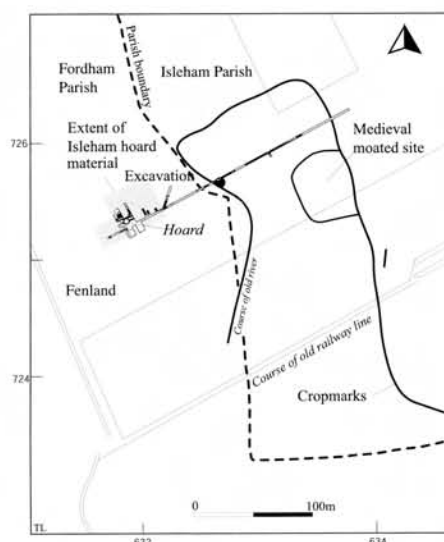
Middle Saxon knives and whetstone from Fordham Primary School.

Fordham, Moor Farm and Isleham Bronze Hoard

TL 6319 7253, TL 630 723 and TL 634 724 (Report forthcoming)

T Malim for AFU

Investigations into the Isleham bronze hoard have established its exact find spot and given context to its deposition. The hoard was placed in the end of a ditch where it met with a tongue of fen. Other ditches, pits and postholes, plus a great quantity of burnt flint were found in association. Fieldwalking over a circular cropmark 70m in diameter produced 137 probable Bronze Age worked flints and 447 pieces of burnt flint in discrete scatters (TL 630 723). A possible moated site found at TL 634 724 shows as a cropmark and a shallow depression in the field. Finds from the site included decorated Sible Hedingham ware (1200–1350).



Plan of Isleham Bronze Age hoard excavation showing the 1959 discovery is actually located in Fordham Parish.

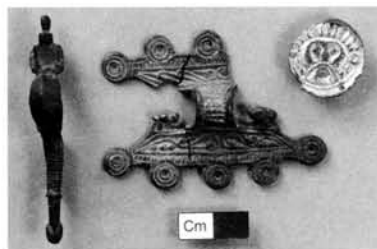
Fulbourn Manor Estate Survey

TL 526 560, TL 528 558, TL 537 563 (AFU 193)

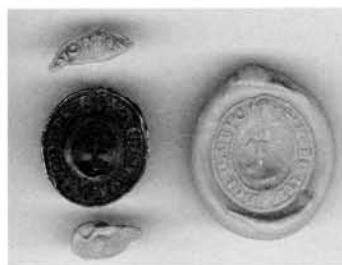
T Malim for AFU

Fieldwalking by the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group at TL 526 560 produced a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery from a cropmark moated site associated with foundations of a stone building visible within the ditched enclosure. Earthworks consisting of ditches and platforms surviving up to 2m in height were plotted immediately to the east of this site at TL 527 559. Further fieldwalking at TL 537 563 north of Shardelows Well revealed a large concentration of Roman pottery (the majority late Roman), quern stone, and some flue tile, with some discrete areas of fine wares. A second area on a slight rise contained only 1st–2nd century pottery (much abraded) including a vessel normally associated with cremations. Metalwork has now been catalogued, demonstrating origins in the late Iron Age and running through into the early Anglo-Saxon period.

Repair work at The Old Manor revealed an ornate timber-frame gable end, of a style unknown to this region. This façade and other details show that the house was of very high status and quality when constructed, dating from at least the 16th century, but including evidence that suggests the present building might have been part of an earlier, medieval house.



Sixth century Anglo-Saxon brooches from area of Shardelowe's Well and northern end of Fleam Dyke.



Medieval silver seal from Shardelowe's Manor, Fulbourn.



Sixteenth century timber framing on east-facing gable end of Fulbourn Old Manor. Photo C Malim

Girton, land off Wellbrook Way

TL 4285 6113 (Report 374)

M Alexander for CAU

Although truncated, remains suggest the whole area was within a medieval field system. Some late medieval and early post-medieval features were excavated, along with undated features. Earlier activity is suggested by residual Neolithic flints and Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Godmanchester, Cardinal West

TL 257 704 (Report 657)

G Seddon for HAT

Evaluation revealed a 2nd century Roman pit.

Great Shelford, Granham's Farm

TL 465 532 (Report 167/2)

J Roberts for AFU

A geophysical survey and an evaluation were carried out at the earthwork enclosure. Late Roman remains were found under the bank and it would appear that the digging of the enclosure ditch cut earlier features. The earthwork, therefore, is post-Roman but its attribution to a particular period remains uncertain. A sample of wood, preserved in waterlogged conditions, provided a 14C date. Undated features were found in the interior of the enclosure.

Haddenham, West End (land at)

TL 4613 7552 (Report 453)

N Crank and A Pearson for HAT

Features (mainly ditches) and finds dated to the Roman period.

Harston, Harston Mill

TL 4180 5075 (Report 422)

T McDonald, J Last, G Seddon and B Sudds for HAT
Evaluation revealed Saxon ditches, pits and postholes, and late and probably middle Iron Age activity.

Huntingdon, George Street 9/10

TL 2365 7177 (Report A161)

S Cooper for AFU

Evaluation found 13th–14th century quarrying, ditches, postholes and pits.

Huntingdon, Great Northern Street 19/20

TL 2356 7227 (Report 703)

L Prosser and G Seddon for HAT

Two post-medieval pits were probably infilled through 19th century development.

Huntingdon, Great Northern Street 69

TL 2364 7217 (Report 683)

L Prosser for HAT

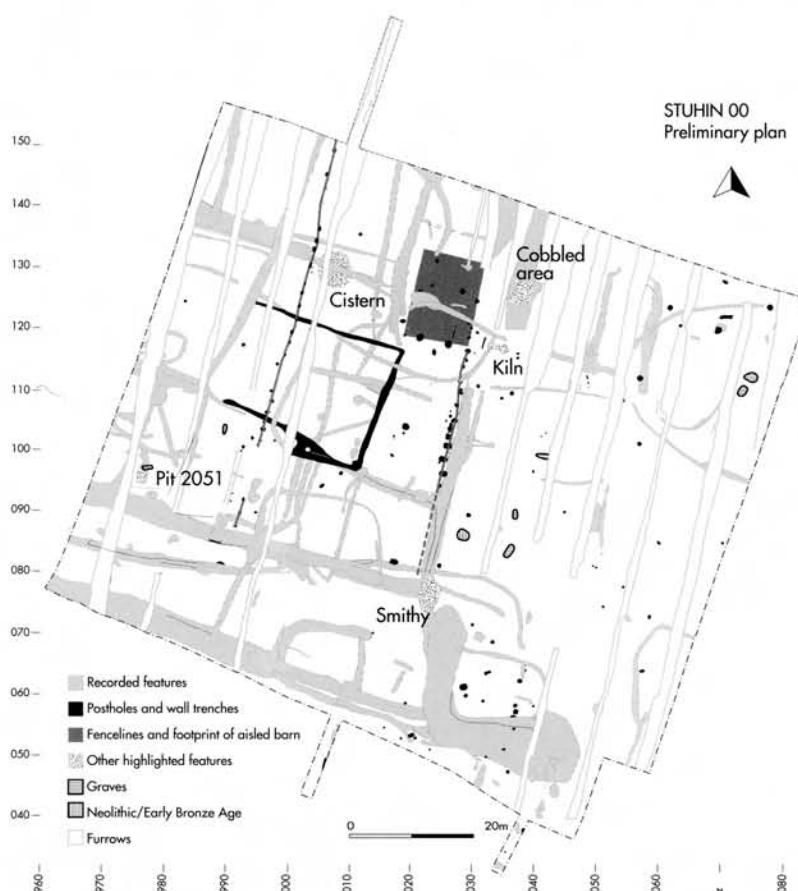
A large post-medieval pit was probably infilled in the late 19th century.

Huntingdon, Hinchbrook, Bob's Wood (land adjacent to)

TL 218 723–TL 222 720 (Report 173)

M Hinman for AFU

Settlement-related activity spanned the middle Iron Age to the 4th century AD extending over 8 ha. From the middle to late Iron Age into the Roman period the settlement moved south and east towards Ermine Street. Artefactual evidence of high status occupation suggests the presence of a villa nearby. Partial excavation of one hectare exposed a Neolithic pit with placed



Plan of Hinchbrook excavation adjacent to Bob's Wood. Part of Roman villa estate.

deposits, and evidence for a Roman aisled barn, cobbled areas, cisterns, hearths, postholes and beamslots indicative of timber buildings. Very early Roman pottery including Gaulish glazed ware was found, together with painted wall plaster, metalworking slag and other artefacts and good evidence of the contemporary environment. In addition three human inhumations were found, one of which was on its knees, face down; this might be an Anglo-Saxon burial.

Huntingdon, Hinchbrook Park Road

TL 233 722 (Report 188)

M Hinman and S Cooper for AFU

A group of pits with placed deposits reminiscent of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age remains included Beaker pottery in association with a horse cranium. Additional remains consisted of middle-late Iron Age ditches and two phases of ridge and furrow cultivation. There was a lack of Roman material.

Isleham, West Street

TL 6400 7405 (Report 175)

S Macaulay for AFU

A large boundary ditch and smaller medieval boundary ditches were found, along with horticultural beds or terracing.

Leverington, Gorefield Road, Chapter House

TF 4438 1135 (Report B69)

S Kenney for AFU

Post-medieval ditches and pits were found. Most activity related to construction of the Chapter House.

Linton, St Mary's Church

TL 5627 4673 (Report HN255)

D Hillelson for HN

Evaluation revealed a ditch and a possible pit believed to be Saxo-Norman in date.

Little Downham, Main Street/Cross Lane

TL 5209 8380 (Report 701)

L Prosser and J Murray for HAT

Most features were of post-medieval date. One ditch contained medieval sherds.

Melbourn, Water Lane

TL 3834 4396 (Report 2000/8)

M Phillips and M Wilson for BCAS

Six burials and five additional graves dated to the early/middle Saxon period. The burials appear to be divided into two groups. A late Bronze Age pit was noted. A possible ditched enclosure (undated) was also found.

Papworth Everard, Ermine Street

TL 291 624 (Report A154)

S Kenney for AFU

Pre-Roman settlement (eavesdrip gully, beam slot and postholes) was found within a large circular enclosure with Bronze Age and early Iron Age material.

Peterborough, Botolph Bridge, Orton Longueville

TL 171 973 (Report forthcoming)

S Kemp for AFU

A medieval hollow way was surfaced with limestone and flint cobbles and bounded by ditches and walls. On its southern side the remnants of a late medieval farm complex including a robbed out farmhouse with kitchens and dovecote were located around an excavated pond. The majority of pottery from this phase was Bourne D (1430–1630). North of the hollow way were stone walls, yard surfaces, hearths, ditches, pits and postholes. Three buildings have been identified all of which had been significantly dismantled. Ponds and yard surfaces from this phase also survive. The buildings overlie a series of ditched enclosures and channels which contained 10th–12th century pottery. Later Bourne pottery is almost entirely absent in the northern area. Postholes of a barn partially excavated in 1988 were also found. The combined results of this and previous work suggest that the occupation may have begun in the middle Saxon period and continued until the late 17th century. The church at Botolph Bridge was dismantled then, and the stone incorporated into Orton Longueville church.

Peterborough, Orton Longueville School

TL 1630 9625 (Report 183)

R Casa Hatton for AFU

Pits, postholes and ditches provide evidence for Neolithic land clearance and late Neolithic/Bronze Age livestock management. Late Bronze Age/middle Iron Age enclosures and pits were identified. Boundary ditches were redefined in the Roman period.

Ramsey, Newtown Green (land adjacent to)

TL 2889 8523 (Report 761)

A Pearson and T McDonald for HAT

One medieval pit was noted, together with evidence that the site was mostly wet during the medieval period (alluvial clays and peat).

St Ives, Green End House

TL 3103 7214 (Report 749)

L Prosser and N Crank for HAT

Three ditches contained medieval pottery.

St Ives, New Road

TL 3164 7103 (Report A172)

J Abrams for AFU

A post-medieval ditch, a boundary between two agricultural plots, was related to aerial photographic evidence and appeared on a map of 1728.

Sawtry, Old North Road, St Andrew's graveyard (land adjacent to)

TL 1760 8393 (Report 763)

A Pearson and J Murray for HAT

A Roman ditch and two possible medieval pits were found adjacent to the churchyard. The lack of graves suggests the boundaries of the present churchyard probably represent its historic extent.

Shudy Camps, Priory Farm, Mill Green, Shardelow's Farm & other sites

TL 633 454, TL 623 453, TL 6177 4635, TL 6450 4383 (HDAG 7/2)

J Cawse & J Holloway for HDAG

Fieldwalking of a small prehistoric occupation site produced Neolithic and Iron Age artefacts, and a possible Neolithic site and a Romano-British building were identified. Further fieldwalking was carried out at the Romano-British building near Nosterfield End, with patterns suggesting the locations of Roman structures, including the main villa building. A medieval pot scatter was also found. Earthwork and geophysical survey of a possible moated site at Mill Green located the postulated moat, and its relationship to post-medieval ditches and buildings. A concentration of medieval pottery was located at Shardelow's Farm, and medieval and post-medieval material was recovered through fieldwalking near Cardinal's Green, and from the boundary between Horseheath and Shudy Camps. The site of a later medieval building was fieldwalked near Goodwood's Farm.

Soham, St Andrew's House

TL 593 731 (Report 179)

R Hatton for AFU

A prehistoric ditch with Bronze Age flint, a late Saxon boundary ditch, medieval quarries and property boundary indicators (postholes, slots and ditches), and post-medieval landscaping evidence were found.

Soham, Station Road, The Angel Public House

TL 5903 7330 (Report 724)

T McDonald, L Prosser and G Seddon for HAT

17th–19th century ditches and pits, a brick-lined cellar and a drain, and residual late medieval material were found.

Somersham, Knobbs Farm, Lafarge-Redland Quarry Development Phase I

TL 365 790 (Report 384)

P Masser for CAU

Insubstantial Roman field boundary ditches and medieval ridge and furrow were recorded.

Somersham, Parkhall Road 14

TL 3610 7815 (Report A157)

S Cooper for AFU

Middle to late Iron Age ditches and a medieval rubbish pit were excavated. An undated ditch may relate to activity along a medieval routeway to Chatteris.

The Stukeleys, Alconbury Airfield, Rail Link

TL 2300 7600 (Report 174)

S Macaulay for AFU

Belgic/early Roman field system ditches and two areas of more concentrated archaeology with postholes, pits and ditches were found, producing early/middle Iron Age pottery. Medieval ridge and furrow remains were identified.

Sutton, Red Lion Lane

TL 4438 7865 (Report A162)

J Abrams for AFU

Medieval drainage ditches and medieval and post-medieval ponds were located.

Water Newton, Mill Reach

TL 1111 9735 (Report 172)

S Macaulay for AFU

Extensive Roman remains were found, including intercutting postholes and pits, an occupation layer and a possible fence/boundary ditch. Artefacts date to the early 3rd and fourth centuries AD. The remains relate to nearby villas, one of which is less than 50m from the site.

Waterbeach, Denny Industrial Centre, Car Dyke

TL 5488 2658 (Report A167)

S Cooper for AFU

A ditch at least 3.5m deep, sealed by post-medieval layers, appears to confirm the route of the Car Dyke canal along the A10 and Beech Ditch.

Waterbeach, Cottenham & Landbeach, Ely Road, The Cambridge Centre for Recycling (Graves' Field, The Undertakers, Webster's Field and the IWM Park)

TL 485 694, TL 488 703, TL 478 688, TL 488 690 (Report 403)

P Masser for CAU

Postholes and pits were related to a small late Bronze Age settlement in The Undertakers. Other remains included a Roman ditch (possibly part of a droveway) in Graves' Field, a Roman double-ditched droveway, three other probable Roman ditches and several undated postholes in Webster's Field, and late 3rd to 4th century occupation deposits in the IWM Park. The latter included a midden and traces of structures overlying Roman ditches, late Roman ditches related to field systems, and a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age ditch. A single undated cremation was found.

Waterbeach, St John's Church

TL 4974 6508 (no report number)

E Hindmarch and A Mudd for NA

A charnel pit, graves of probable post-medieval date, and a ditch dated to c. 12th century were noted.

Wentworth, Church Farm

TL 4799 7865 (Report 644)

T Vaughan for HAT

A linear boundary ditch with Roman pottery was uncovered.

Whittlesey, Bassenhally Road (land off)

TL 2725 9765 (Report 410)

R Patten for CAU

Furrows (part of a probable field system) and small scale quarrying dating to the 14–16th centuries were found.

Whittlesey, Whittlesey Pits, Bradley Fen

TL 2363 9791 (Report 389)

M Knight for CAU

Evaluation found remains of Bronze Age settlement, a Roman road and parts of a Roman field system. This Roman road may be an alternative route of the Fen Causeway, corresponding with a trackway earthwork north of Morton's Leam.

Wilburton, Mitchell's Farm

TL 484 748 (Report A168)

S Cooper and A Connor for AFU

Medieval occupation (postholes and ditches) and post-medieval deposits including structural remains were investigated.

Wilburton, Warren Lodge Farm

TL 483 748 (Report B73)

A Connor for AFU

Possible Roman and medieval features and undated features associated with property divisions and cultivation were noted.

Willingham, Church Street 48 (land behind)

TL 406 705 (Report 380)

P Masser for CAU

Undated features included two large pits, possibly associated with a previously recorded medieval pit. Evaluation identified a possible well and associated pits dating from the Bronze Age. Iron Age/Roman ditches, pits and postholes of a possible settlement were also uncovered.

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

Bartlow, Bartlow Hills

TL 586 448

R Fosberry (CUBCE research project report)

Burwell, Mill Lane (land off)

5910 6620 (Report 383)

D Garrow for CAU

Cambridge, Castle Street, Keys Garage

TL 4448 5916 (Report 713)

J Murray for HAT

Cambridge, Cherry Hinton, Mallets Manor

TL 489 573

M Bullivant (CUBCE diploma project report)

Cambridge, Chesterton, Church Street, Meadowcroft

TL 464 598 (Report 409)

D Mackay for CAU

Cambridge, Newmarket Road, Abbey Stadium (land at)

TL 4728 5929 (Report 762)

A Pearson and N Crank for HAT

Cambridge, Trumpington Road to King's Road water main

TL 439 571–449 561 (Report B68)

S Kemp for AFU

Chatteris, St. Martins Road

TL 3978 8600 (Report JSAC 660/00/003)

S Johnson and J Samuels for JSAC; D Shiel, C Martinez and A Shields for GSB (Report 2000/57)

Cheveley, Church Lane, Adele

TL 6805 6085 (Report 661)

T Vaughan for HAT

Elm, Frank's Farm

TF 4451 0020 (Report B74)

S Kenney for AFU

Ely, Lynn Road 144

TL 5440 8110 (Report ASC/M/LRE00/3)

N King and N Wilson for ASC

Ely, Prickwillow Road

TL 553 813 (no report number)

A Mudd for NA

Ely, West Fen Road 160 & 162

TL 530 805 (Report 353)

R Mortimer for CAU

Girton, Wellbrook Way

TL 4265 6128 (Report B72)

A Hatton for AFU

Godmanchester, Almond Close 8a

TL 2499 7051 (Report 796)

P Boyer and L Prosser for HAT

Godmanchester, Earning Street 4

TL 2486 7040 (Reports 797 & 805)

J Murray and L Prosser for HAT

Haslingfield, New Road 65

TL 4067 5234 (Report A163)

J Roberts for AFU

Horseheath

TL 6134 4678 (HDAG 7/2)

J Cawse & J Holloway for HDAG

Huntingdon, Ambury Road

TL 5239 2722 (Report B79)

J Abrams for AFU

Ickleton, Rectory Farm, Imperial War Museum (Duxford) Nitrate File Store Site 2

TL 4740 4260 (Report 388)

P Masser for CAU

Little Paxton, High Street, Former Eaton Tractor Site

TL 1940 6290 (Report 799)

P Boyer for HAT; C Cox for APS (Report 135)

Little Shelford, All Saints Church

TL 4535 5168 (Report B66)

J Roberts for AFU

Littleport, Wisbech Road 72

TL 5625 8728 (Report 641)

T Vaughan for HAT

March, Elm Road 53

TL 4207 9823 (Report 434)

G Seddon for HAT

Meldreth, Parish Church

TL 37819 46872

K Semmelson (UCL research project report)

Over, Long Furlong 3 and 5

TL 3771 7036 (Report A170)

A Hatton and J Roberts for AFU

Pampisford, St John the Baptist Church

TL 49797 48259 (no report number)

T Reynolds, Q Carroll and J Parsons for CAO

Papworth Everard, Papworth Village Centre

TL 2860 6320 (Report 729)

E Ramsey for BUFAU

St Neots, Eaton Socon, River Mill

TL 1733 5870 (Report B77)

J Roberts for AFU

Soham, Mill Corner

TL 58769 73109 (Report 486)

P Boyer for HAT

Soham, Orchard Row 58

TL 6053 7170 (Report B71)

S Cooper for AFU

West Wratting, Weston Colville, Carlton cum***Willingham, Brinkley, Westley Waterless and******Burrough Green open field systems***

TL 55-TL 65

S Harrison (UEA Master's project report)

Whittlesey & March, Nene Washlands

TL 29-TL 30, TL 242 981, TL 206 976, TL 277 989, TL

2381 9826, TF 338 002, TF 392 027

C Kitchen (RSPB)

Willingham, Short Lane

TL 4075 7036 (Report 786)

L Prosser and G Seddon for HAT

Wisbech St. Mary, Murrow, Front Road, Ivy Lodge Farm

(Report SAS00/8)

D Britchfield for SAS

Desk Top Assessments were carried out on the following sites:***Bottisham, Tunbridge Lane***

TL 5453 6095 (Report 678)

J Last for HAT

Burwell, Mill Lane (land off)

TL 5910 6620 (Report 381)

A Hall for CAU

Cambridge, Chesterton, Church Street, Meadowcroft

TL 464 598 (Report 314)

A Dickens for CAU

Cambridge, Chesterton, Former Chesterton Hospital

TL 46024 59952 (Report 364)

A Dickens for CAU

Cambridge, Chesterton, High Street, Phase II

TL 4628 5991 (No report number)

A Stephenson for CGMS

Cambridge, Chesterton Road, Magdalene College***Chesterton Road Development***

TL 44721 59228 (Report 392)

A Dickens for CAU

Cambridge, Glebe Road 90

TL 4671 5588 (Report A155)

J Roberts for AFU

Cambridge, Fullers Close (land off Storey's Way)

TL 4394 5927 (Report 681)

T Vaughan and J Last for HAT

Cambridge, Neptune Close

TL 4536 6146 (Report 730)

A Pearson for HAT

Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Newnham College***Library Development***

TL 44167 57869 (Report 399)

P Whittaker for CAU

Cambridge, Storey's Way 44, Churchill College

TL 4350 5955 (Report 402)

A Dickens for CAU

Ramsey, Newtown Green (land adjacent to)

TL 2889 8523 (Report 761)

A Pearson and T McDonald for HAT

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