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Article Summaries from Volume CVII presented here

Contents

A Flint Scatter at Nine Wells, Great Shelford	1
Steve Boreham, Julie Boreham and Lawrence Billington	
Romano-British Spelt Malting on the Cambridgeshire Fen Edge: Excavations at Norman Way Industrial Estate, Over	1
Rachel Fosberry and Pat Moan, Illustrations by Gillian Greer	
A Roman Extra-Mural Settlement at the Woolf Institute, Westminster College, Cambridge	1
Steve Graham with Alice Lyons, Illustrations by Séverine Bézie	
Return to the Three Kings, Haddenham: further excavation of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered in 1989	1
Jon House, Tom Woolhouse, Rosie Weetch and Aileen Tierney With additional contributions by Sue Harrington and Berni Sudds	
The Shrunken Village of Hamerton	1
Stuart Ladd, with a contribution by Ian Riddler, Illustrations by Charlotte Walton	
A Fourteenth-Century Terrier from Wimpole, Cambridgeshire	2
William Franklin, Susan May and Michael Coles	
A reassessment of the 'relict field system' in Tadlow, Cambridgeshire	2
Adrienne Compton	
The early history of Commercial End, Swaffham Bulbeck, a small hamlet on the Cambridgeshire fen edge	2
Rob Brooks* and Michael Green With Ruth Beverton, Anthony Breen, Julie Curl, Val Fryer and Richenda Goffin	
Short Report: Willow Hall Farm Quarry, Thorney TL2490 0210 (ALBION report 2018/77)	2
David Ingham	
Short Report: Saxo-Norman Settlement Remains at Fulbourn Primary School	2
Daria Adamson	
Short Report: An unusual 14th-century bone knife handle from Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon	2
Ian Riddler, with Chris Thatcher, Illustration by Gillian Greer based on a drawing by Rosalind Hall	

* Unfortunately Rob Brooks' name was inadvertently omitted from the printed volume.

A Flint Scatter at Nine Wells, Great Shelford

Steve Boreham, Julie Boreham and Lawrence Billington

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 7–14

A previously unknown flint scatter from Nine Wells, Great Shelford is described, representing activity from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. The lithic assemblage comprised flint cores, scrapers, blades, flakes and waste, together with burnt stone. This is taken to represent numerous episodes of occupation and activity close to the chalk springs at the site. Aerial photography, Ground Penetrating Radar and boreholes are used to put the flint scatter into context within the surrounding landscape.

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Romano-British Spelt Malting on the Cambridgeshire Fen Edge: Excavations at Norman Way Industrial Estate, Over

Rachel Fosberry and Pat Moan, Illustrations by Gillian Greer

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 15–30

Archaeological investigations at Over have revealed significant evidence for crop processing and spelt malting on the Roman fen edge. Analysis of the archaeobotanical remains demonstrates that these activities were being carried out on an industrial scale, providing further insight into the organisation and development of the fenland landscape and the importance of this area to the wider Roman economy.

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A Roman Extra-Mural Settlement at the Woolf Institute, Westminster College, Cambridge

Steve Graham with Alice Lyons, Illustrations by Séverine Bézie

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 31–40

A small excavation in 2015 revealed part of an agricultural settlement located just outside the 4th-century defences of Roman Cambridge focused on Castle Hill. In the immediate pre-Conquest period a field system was laid out, which during the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD was superseded by a series of agricultural strips or paddocks, at least two post-built structures and a scatter of pits. Further reorganisation was evident in the Middle Roman period when two substantial and parallel boundary ditches were constructed. Late Roman activity was limited to two inhumations, interred in coffins close to the earlier boundary ditches, that presumably formed part of a small cemetery. Despite the limited size of the area, the site sequence generally reflects the broader development of Roman Cambridge and helps to illuminate the extent and character of settlement and related activity on the south-western fringe of the town. Furthermore, it casts some doubt upon the projected south-west alignment of Akeman Street shown on current published plans of the town.

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Return to the Three Kings, Haddenham: further excavation of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered in 1989

Jon House, Tom Woolhouse, Rosie Weetch and Aileen Tierney, With additional contributions by Sue Harrington and Berni Sudds

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 41–94

The excavation at the Three Kings, Haddenham, revealed evidence of early Anglo-Saxon activity, most significantly a continuation of the cemetery uncovered by previous excavations in 1989–1990 and reported on in PCAS 81 (Robinson and Duhig 1992). The current excavation uncovered eight graves containing nine individual burials, six of the burials having associated grave goods which date them to the sixth century AD. The grave goods include a spearhead and shield boss and fittings, associated with a male burial, and dress accessories, including beads and brooches, associated with a female burial. Many of the accompanying grave goods are typical of the period, but some are more unusual, including a horse bridle which had been modified as a brooch and shield appliqué in the form of fish. In addition to the graves, four charnel pits were identified, containing disarticulated bones of numerous individuals, indicative that the cemetery was larger at one time. Some of the burials had been disturbed by broadly contemporary and later pitting, suggesting an adjacent settlement occupied from the early Saxon to the medieval period.

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The Shrunken Village of Hamerton

Stuart Ladd, with a contribution by Ian Riddler, Illustrations by Charlotte Walton

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 95–106

New analysis of LIDAR data for the village of Hamerton, which lies 15km south of Peterborough, has enhanced the village earthwork survey that was conducted here 40 years ago (Brown and Taylor 1978). In addition, archaeological excavation of an unexpectedly well-preserved 16th-century house adjacent to Alconbury Road found that it overlay an abandoned 12th- to 13th-century structure following several centuries of disuse and/or agricultural use of the site. Finds recovered from the post-medieval building illustrate the occupants' wealth, while earlier objects (which include a rare 11th- to 12th-century cordage implement) hint at the village's origins, connections and status. The buildings' alignments point to continuity in the settlement's morphology, which was potentially established in the Middle to Late Saxon period.

A Fourteenth-Century Terrier from Wimpole, Cambridgeshire

William Franklin, Susan May and Michael Coles

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 107–118

This paper describes and discusses a late medieval terrier for part of the parish of Wimpole, now in the archives of Kings College Cambridge. This forms part of ongoing research into the history and archaeology of Wimpole carried out by the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group (CAFG). It contributes fresh insights into the late medieval settlements and landscape of the parish.

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A reassessment of the 'relict field system' in Tadlow, Cambridgeshire

Adrienne Compton

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 119–128

The survival of apparently ancient fieldscapes in the modern agricultural landscape has been used as evidence of prehistoric landscape planning and for the continuity of agricultural use, into medieval and modern periods. One example of a seemingly orderly and planned prehistoric landscape can be found in the West Cambridgeshire parish of Tadlow. This article will explore the Tadlow field system in the light of recent scholarship, particularly considering the origin of the grid and what its survival means for subsequent land use.

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The early history of Commercial End, Swaffham Bulbeck, a small hamlet on the Cambridgeshire fen edge

Rob Brooks* and Michael Green With Ruth Beverton, Anthony Breen, Julie Curl, Val Fryer and Richenda Goffin

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 129–142

Recent fieldwork beyond the northern edge of the village of Swaffham Bulbeck in south-east Cambridgeshire provided an opportunity to investigate the history of the adjacent hamlet of Commercial End. Excavation established that the main activities on the site occurred during the medieval and post-medieval periods, although some earlier material was identified. The archaeological evidence suggests that the site was used primarily for the exploitation of the natural deposits of chalk and clunch, together with limited signs of occupation. The investigation uncovered a significant pottery assemblage of medieval and early post-medieval date indicative of settlement nearby.

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Short Report: Willow Hall Farm Quarry, Thorney TL2490 0210 (ALBION report 2018/77)

David Ingham

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII p. 143

A further area was excavated, extending the plan of prehistoric and Roman field systems.

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Short Report: Saxo-Norman Settlement Remains at Fulbourn Primary School

Daria Adamson

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 144–147

Excavation at Fulbourn primary school produced Saxon-Norman period settlement remains.

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Short Report: An unusual 14th-century bone knife handle from Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon

Ian Riddler, with Chris Thatcher, Illustration by Gillian Greer based on a drawing by Rosalind Hall

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CVII pp. 148–150

An unusual medieval knife handle in the form of a woman with a hawk was found during excavations in Huntingdon.

* Unfortunately Rob Brooks' name was inadvertently omitted from the printed volume.