

HERITAGE NETWORK



OLD ESTATE YARD Elton, Cambridgeshire

(HN469)

Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

OLD ESTATE YARD, Over End, Elton, Cambs.

HN469

Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment

Prepared on behalf of Tanner & Tilley Planning Ltd.

by

Karin Semmelmann, MA PIFA

Report no.*

June 2004

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**11 Furnston Court, Icknield Way, Letchworth SG6
1UJ**

Tel: (01462) 685991 Fax: (01462) 685998

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The photograph on the cover shows the parish church of All Saints from the west.

Acknowledgements

The research for this project was carried out by Karin Semmelmann. The text and illustrations were prepared by Karin Semmelmann, and the report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Roger Tilley, Turner & Tilley Planning Ltd; Sarah Poppy and Quinton Carrol, County Archaeology Office, Cambridgeshire County Council; Lynn Reynolds, Public Reference Library, Huntingdon and the staff of the County Record Office, Huntingdonshire for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Old Estate Yard, Overend, Elton, Nr. Peterborough, Cambs. PE8 6RU		
County:	Cambridgeshire	District:	Huntingdon
Village/town:	Elton	Parish:	Elton
Planning reference:	0400120FUL	NGR:	508972, 293573
Client name and address:	Tanner & Tilley Planning Ltd, 4 Beresford Rd, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH 6 5AA		
Project Reference:	HN469	Other Reference:	N/a

Synopsis:

In order to assess the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct 19 dwellings with warden accommodation and garaging on Old Estate Yard, Overend, Elton, Nr. Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Tanner & Tilley Planning Ltd. to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment of the site.

The site lies in an area which has produced archaeological evidence for human activity since the Neolithic period. The evidence also suggests that the site of Burystead, which lies in the north-west corner of the village of Elton and became one of the manors of the Abbott of Ramsay, may have been occupied from the 3rd/4th century until the beginning of the 18th century.

Old Estate Yard, which is Grade II listed, was built as a foundry/workshop for James Hayes, who invented agricultural machinery there in the mid-19th century. Although the northernmost buildings included in the proposed development are modern, the others appear to incorporate some of the original building work within their present form.

1. Introduction

1.1 This study has been prepared at the request of Tanner & Tilley Planning Ltd., as a desk-based assessment of a development site at Old Estate Yard, Over End, Elton, Nr. Peterborough, Cambridgeshire

1.2 The site lies opposite the parish church of All Saints, centred on NGR TL 08972 93573 (Fig.1). It is bounded to the south by post-medieval structures; to the west by Over End road and to the north and the east by fields.

1.3 Old Estate Yard lies within the Elton Conservation Area.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.4 The aim of the present document has been to provide:

- A comprehensive overview of the development of land use on and in the vicinity of the study area from readily accessible sources;
- An assessment of the risk that development within the study area might encounter archaeological remains, and of the significance of such remains.

1.5 The research has followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and includes reference, where appropriate, to:

- Archaeological databases
- Historical documents
- Cartographic and pictorial documents
- Aerial photographs
- Geotechnical information
- Secondary and statutory sources

1.6 Repositories consulted include:

- Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR)
- Huntingdonshire County Record Office
- Northamptonshire County Record Office
- Huntingdon Reference Library
- University Library, University of Cambridge

- Haddon Library, University of Cambridge
- Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photographs
- Peterborough Museum

COMPETENCE

1.7 The Heritage Network is an independent practice specialising in archaeology and the historic environment. Founded in 1992, the company has undertaken a wide variety of commercial archaeological projects for clients involved in housing and industrial development, pipeline and road construction, agriculture and landscaping. As a *Registered Archaeological Organisation*, the company is monitored annually by the Institute of Field Archaeologists to ensure that its work meets the highest professional standards.

1.8 Projects are administered and co-ordinated by David Hillelson, the Heritage Network's Archaeological Director, an established archaeologist with extensive experience of the management of archaeological projects in both urban and rural environments. He holds an honours degree in archaeology from the University of Durham, and is a Member of the *Institute of Field Archaeologists*. He has been the practice's principal officer since 1992.

1.9 Research projects are managed by Helen Ashworth. She holds a degree in English and History from Middlesex Polytechnic, a Post-graduate Diploma in Librarianship, a Post-graduate Certificate in Field Archaeology from the University of Oxford, and she is an Associate of the *Institute of Field Archaeologists*. She has over twenty years of practical archaeological experience in local government, with the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England, and in private practice.

2. Evidence

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Elton lies on the Jurassic limestone belt, which runs from Dorset to Yorkshire. Old Estate Yard is located directly opposite the parish church of All Saints towards the southern end of the village, known as Over End. The land slopes down to the River Nene, which lies to the west of the church. The natural drift geology in the vicinity generally consists of clay, with gravelly loam towards the river and cornbrash limestone around the church and the study area.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Prehistoric

2.2 A number of Neolithic and Bronze age finds have been recovered from various parts of the village, with the evidence suggesting an early riverside settlement. A probable hengiform monument of late Neolithic date lies to the north of Elton (TL096).

2.3 The Sites and Monuments Record has an entry for an alignment of Iron Age pits (SMR 05657), which may have been part of a palisade (Fig.2).

Romano-British

2.4 Seven possible Roman occupation sites of the 3rd/4th century AD have been identified by fieldwalking. In addition, evidence for Romano-British activity was recovered during the 1977 excavation of the medieval manorial site known as Burystead, Nether End, (SMR 05577a) in the north-west of the village by the River Nene (see below).

2.5 The excavations revealed a number of medieval buildings and a high proportion of Romano-British pottery of predominantly 3rd/4th century date throughout the site. Indeed, although one of the buildings (Building 1) produced only 1 medieval pottery shard against 57 Romano-British shards and 3 tiles including a tegula, the overall archaeological evidence from the site led to the suggestion that a Romano-British site probably lay underneath the medieval complex, of which Building 1 was an integral part.

Medieval

2.6 The evidence from the Saxon pottery shards suggests that the Burystead site was either in use or re-used in the early Saxon period, and subsequently continued to be in use until the 8th century.

2.7 Four further early-mid Saxon (410-850AD) occupation sites and two mid-Saxon (650-850AD) occupation sites have been identified by fieldwalking.

2.8 Documentary evidence indicates that Burystead manor was acquired by Bishop Aethelric (1016-34) and given to Ramsey Abbey, which did not sub-tenant the manor, and subsequently maintained all

its profits until the Dissolution of the monastery in 1538. In 1541 Henry VIII granted the manor to Katherine Howard and five years later to Katherine Parr. It reverted to Edward VI on Katherine's death in 1548.

2.9 A second manor is known to have evolved in the southern part of the village by the early 13th century. This was known as Hall Fee and encompassed what is now Elton Hall, St. Botolph's Green and Over End. That this manor may have had earlier roots is suggested by the fact that there are two entries for the village in the Domesday Book (1086). The Huntingdonshire entry, which appears to refer to Nether End, records a church and priest, 28 villagers and land for 24 ploughs and the Northamptonshire entry, which may refer to Over End, records 6 freemen and land for 6 ploughs. The present village of Elton would, therefore, appear to have evolved from two separate village units with their own manors, with the parish church lying between the two manors. The decline of the earlier manorial site at Nether End was almost certainly associated with the dissolution of Ramsey Abbey in 1538.

2.10 The earlier history of Elton Hall is rather obscure, but it is recorded that between 1450 and 1600 it was the residence of the Sapcotes and known as Hall Fee. Of the present building, only the tower and the undercroft are of this period, and date to the late 15th century. By 1662 Hall Fee belonged to Sir Thomas Proby, who probably acquired it at much the same time as he became Lord of the Manor through his marriage to Frances Cotton. Elton Hall was largely rebuilt by Sir Thomas Proby between 1662 and 1689, with later rebuilding taking place in the 18th and 19th centuries.

2.11 The Sites and Monuments Record has a number of entries for the medieval period, of which the most common appears to be ridge and furrow earthworks (Fig.3). The village has two Scheduled Ancient Monuments; the site of Ramsey Abbey Manor at Nether End (SMR 05577) and two Saxon stone crosses in the churchyard (SMR 0141).

Post-medieval

2.12 The archaeological evidence from the Burystead excavation in 1977 suggests that the site was abandoned near the beginning of the 18th century, during which time Elton Hall had become the centre of manorial focus.

2.13 Post-medieval entries in the Sites and Monuments Record include a smithy approximately 200m north of the present study area (SMR 00142), barns north-east of Carrs Farm (SMR 00143), Cooper's Hospital Almshouses (SMR 04316) and pillbox dating to the Second World War (SMR 15229). There are a number of Grade II listed buildings in the village, including number 15 Over End and the workshops in Old Estate Yard.

2.14 Elton has stayed largely an estate village with many of the buildings constructed from locally derived limestone or from stone imported from nearby quarries such as Barnack or Ketton and roofed with slates from the Collyweston quarries. As with many other rural settlements, the emphasis has changed in recent years from being an agriculturally based community to a commuter based village.

Cartographic

2.15 The earliest cartographic evidence is the Enclosure Map of 1784. Although it is rather unclear and does not show any buildings, the map shows that the fields to the north and the east of Old Estate Yard have remained largely unchanged. There is no tithe map for Elton.

2.16 The 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey Plan, dated 1887 and 1901 respectively, show that all the present stone built structures at Old Estate Yard were present by (Figs. 4a & 4b). In addition, there was a structure north of the stables in 1887 and another east of Building 6.

2.17 By 1901 more buildings had been erected east of Building 6 and an area north of Building 1 appears to have been enclosed.

2.18 The 1952 Ordnance Survey plan shows that all previous buildings were present, but the enclosure that had appeared north of Building 1 had by then been superseded by a rectangular enclosure or open fronted structure north of where Building 2 now stands. Another structure had been erected towards the north-east of the present study area as had a building linking the stables (Building 7) and Building 6.

2.19 By 1977 the building linking Buildings 5 and 6 had been demolished and all that remained of Building 5 was most of the north wall. Building 6 had been foreshortened on the eastern side and the structures to the east of it had been demolished. Buildings 2 and 3 had not yet been erected.

3. Site specific

General

3.1 The former workshops at Old Estate Yard are Grade II listed buildings and are recorded as having been part of an iron foundry built for James Hayes who lived in number 15 Over End, which is a separately listed Grade II property in the south-western part of the yard.

3.2 James Hayes was born in Elton and baptised at All Saints Church on Christmas Day 1799. He invented and patented agricultural machinery in the early 19th century, including the straw elevator (Fig.6).

Building 1

3.3 This is a brick-built lean to with a corrugated asbestos roof abutting the north wall of a two-storey, post-medieval, stone industrial building (Plate 1/1). It has been built of red and Fletton bricks set in a Flemish bond using cement mortar. Two of the three windows appear to have been re-used, as they are similar to those in the upper storey of the stone building which Building 1 abuts. These windows are iron framed containing small panes, small sections of which containing 6 panes open in each window. The eastern window, however, is probably more recent and is made of wood.

3.4 The earlier Ordnance Survey plans show a building on this site (Figs. 4a & 4b), and although it is possible that the present building is the one shown, the brickwork appears too modern to be of this date. It is more likely that the building shown on the OS maps was replaced in more recent times.

Building 2

3.5 This is a modern breeze block extension to the same stone building and lies to the east of Building 1 (Plate 1/2). The north elevation is built only as far as the gable, beyond which is a wooden frame with chicken wire. The roof consists of corrugated asbestos sheeting.

3.6 This building does not appear on the 1977 Ordnance Survey Plan and must, therefore, be considered to post date it.

Building 3

3.7 Building 3 is an open sided shed under a corrugated asbestos roof north of Building 2 (Plates 1/3 & 1/5). It is a modern metal frame structure with metal sheeting to the north elevation. Building 3 incorporates a breeze block shed on the eastern side (Plate 1/4) and concrete hard standing in the centre.

3.8 Although a feature (possibly an open-sided shed) is shown on the 1977 Ordnance Survey Plan (Fig.5b), the footprints of this do not correspond to those of Building 3, which suggests that Building 3 was erected some time after this date.

Building 4

3.9 This appears to be an 20th century timber framed structure with corrugated iron and tin sheeting for walling and a corrugated asbestos roof (Plates 1/6-1/10).

3.10 The east elevation of the breeze block shed in Building 3 can be seen in the west elevation of this building (Plate 1/8) and a metal gantry is present in the north-western part of the shed (Plate 1/9).

3.11 Although Building 4 is not shown in its present form on any of the maps pre-dating 1977, the appearance of the timberwork suggests that this may be older than is. The 1952 Ordnance Survey plan does, however, show a rectangular structure where Buildings 3 and 4 now stand (Fig.5a), and it is possible that the eastern half of this structure is the basis for the present structure.

Building 5

3.12 Building 5 lies to the east of the workshops and is a low open fronted timber framed shed with a stone built north wall under a corrugated asbestos roof (Plates 1/11, 1/12 & 2/1). The wall has been built of well coursed, roughly ashlar stone from the Ketton, Barnack/Blisworth and Stamford quarries as well as some brick, tile and concrete. The mortar is predominantly lime based with some cement mortar repairs. The upper part of the south wall consists of open concrete slabs.

3.13 The Ordnance Survey plans before 1977 (Figs. 4a, 4b & 5a) show a building on the site of the present shed, which extended further east. By 1977 the south and east wall of this buildings had been demolished, and the north wall foreshortened (Fig. 5b).

3.14 The scars for an earlier roof line are visible only slightly above the present roof line in the gable wall of the adjacent building. This suggests that the earlier structure was only a little higher than the present building and may therefore also have been an open fronted structure.

Building 6

3.15 Building 6 is a stone built structure south of Building 5 (Plates 2/2-2/4). It has an opening in the western end of the north wall and two windeyes (ventilation slits) to the east of it, which suggests that it originally functioned as a barn (Plate 2/2). The south wall, which extends further eastwards beyond the return wall of building has two glazed windows. This structure differs from Building 5 inasmuch as all the walls are stone built, but of poorer quality, probably locally derived combrash limestone. There is some evidence in the west elevation for recent rebuilding (Plate 2/3). The north elevation shows not only evidence for some modern repairs around the entrance, but also for the reconstruction of the east elevation. The roof is of steel corrugated sheeting on timber trusses.

3.16 There are some brick built buttresses inside the building supporting large timbers of no discernible function, which circumnavigate the interior (Plate 2/4).

3.17 The building appears to date to the late 18th/early 19th century. The Ordnance Survey Plans show Building 6 extending further eastwards until 1952 (Figs.4a, 4b & 5a). By 1977 the building had been foreshortened (Fig.5a).

Building 7

3.18 Building 7 lies opposite the workshops and was formerly a stable block (Plates 5/5-5/9). The south elevation is built of well coursed, ashlar limestone and the north and east elevations are brick built. The building has a slate roof. The brick used for the east and north elevations is a combination of red and yellow bricks, with some modern brick evident in repair work (Plate 2/6). Three windows in the north elevation and one in the south elevation are similar to the iron framed ones in the workshop opposite. Both the combinations of brick and window types suggest a fair amount of rebuilding has taken place to this building. The rear, south wall, appears to be of much the same date as the 15 Over End and the workshops.

3.19 The footprint of this building is shown, in its entirety, on all the Ordnance Survey plans (Figs 4 & 5).

Conclusion

3.20 The buildings fall into two distinct categories; Buildings 1-4 to the north of the workshops and Buildings 5-7 to the east and south-east.

3.21 Buildings 1-4 are all modern additions, with Buildings 3 and 4 being of a far more temporary style of construction. Their location, north of the workshops, isolates them from the courtyard complex created by number 15 Overend, the workshops and the ancillary buildings.

3.22 In contrast, Buildings 5-7 all contain at least remnants of earlier structures. Whilst Buildings 5 and 6 lie beyond the wall at the eastern end of the courtyard complex, Building 7 is an integral part of the complex. Although Building 6 has been foreshortened, both it and Building 7 contain architectural features of the original structure that are of interest; the windeyes in Building 6 and the fenestration in Building 7.

3.23 The fact that Building 7 lies within the courtyard complex and appears to contain some of the original structural work in the south elevation gives it “group interest” as it forms an integral part of courtyard, both spatially and architecturally.

4. Assessment of Risk

Prehistoric

4.1 Whilst it has been noted that a number of prehistoric artefacts have been found in various parts of the village, non appear within a 500m radius of the present study area on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

4.2 The SMR lists a series of Iron Age pits approximately 230m east of Old Estate Yard (SMR 05657) which may represent a palisade.

4.3 The close proximity of the Iron Age feature suggests that there may be a moderate risk of encountering Iron Age features or finds on the site.

4.4 The regional research framework has identified the development of farming, and the integration of settlements and their associated fields during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods as an important research topic (Brown & Murphy, 2000:10–12). In addition, a number of research topics have been highlighted for the Iron Age in the regional research framework (Bryant, 2000: 16-17) including the development of farming and settlement chronology. Therefore, the significance of any potential remains of prehistoric date on the present site should be considered to be high.

Romano-British

4.5 The evidence from fieldwalking for a number of Romano-British occupation sites in the vicinity of the study area combined with the archaeologically excavated evidence for presence of Romano-British occupation approximately 670m north-west of Old Estate Yard suggests that the possibility of encountering Romano-British features or finds may be moderate.

4.6 A number of relevant topics, including the investigation of small rural settlements such as farmsteads and relationship between town and country in the landscape, have been identified in the regional research framework (Going & Plouviez, 2000:21–22) and, as such, the significance of any potential remains of this period on the present site should be considered to be high.

Anglo-Saxon

4.7 The Burystead site is of great importance in that the archaeological evidence suggests that it was in use during the Romano-British-Saxon transitional period, the nature of which is hotly debated. One of the main research topics for this period is the impact of colonists, not only in the 5th century, but also in the Scandinavian period and after the Norman Conquest (Wade, 2000:26).

4.8 There is evidence to suggest that there were several Saxon occupation sites spanning the entire Anglo-Saxon period (410-1066AD). The regional research framework has identified the systematic survey of early Saxon settlement sites in order to locate and characterise them as an urgent priority (Wade, 2000:23-26). The desertion of some early sites in favour of a new location in the 7th century,

known as the “Mid-Saxon shuffle” as little understood, as is the economy of this and the Late Saxon periods. Both the characteristics of the “Mid-Saxon shuffle” and the Saxon economy have been identified in the regional research framework as requiring further investigation (*ibid.*). The significance of any potential remains of this period on the present site should be considered to be high.

Medieval

4.9 Old Estate Yard lies approximately 85m east of the medieval parish church of All Saints (SMR 00140), which contains two late Saxon wheel crosses in the churchyard (SMR 00141). It is approximately 501m north-east of Elton Hall (SMR 0012321), which has medieval origins and approximately 640m south-east of the Abbott of Ramsay’s Manor by the river (SMR 05577).

4.10 In addition, there are five entries in the SMR for medieval ridge and furrow earthworks within a 500m radius of the site (SMR 11607, 05656, 08720, 08723 and 08724) (Fig.2). With the exception of SMR 08720, they all lie to the east of the present study area. Figure 3, however, shows a large area of earthworks also lies to the south-west of Old Estate Yard.

4.11 Both the proximity of the medieval manors and the church combined with the plentiful evidence for medieval agricultural activity throughout the village would suggest that the risk of encountering medieval features or finds to be high.

4.12 In addition to the requirement to further understand the impact of the Norman Conquest on indigenous settlements as mentioned above (para, 4.7), the regional research framework has identified the need to definition of medieval settlement patterns across the region and the relationship of the medieval pattern to earlier patterns as a principal research requirement (Wade, 2000:26). In addition, agrarian change and geographical variations in production in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods require more research, preferably through extensive sampling of large scale excavations (Murphy in Wade, 2000:23-26). The significance of any potential remains for this period on the present site should, therefore, be considered to be high.

Post-medieval

4.13 Old Estate Yard as well as the dwelling immediately to its south and several more to the north and the south of the site are post-medieval listed properties. The Yard’s historical importance as a 19th century workshop with an iron foundry suggests that the possibility of encountering post medieval features or finds is high. Any such archaeological evidence may prove to be of some significance in our understanding of 19th century industrial processes and technology.

4.14 Despite the instigation of a number of thematic researches into post-medieval industrial archaeology, Gould emphasises the lack of a coherent overall research framework for research in this area and the need to “establish what exists where, an its comparative importance, so that priorities can be properly formulated” (Gould 2000:39-42). As Old Estate Yard was specifically built for rural industrial processes in an area considered to be at the forefront of the agricultural revolution (Gould 1997:73), any features or finds from this site must be considered to be of very high significance.

CONCLUSION

4.15 Old Estate Yard is located in an archaeologically rich landscape and is a prime example of a purpose built industrial complex for a known innovator in the agricultural revolution. The proposed development includes the demolition of two buildings, which may date to the early 19th century and may have been an intrinsic part of the complex when it was first constructed. In the light of the regional research agenda, full historic building recording may be considered to be of great value of those buildings to be demolished, particularly in the possible event of further investigations into the workshops.

4.16 There is a high probability that archaeological remains, of potential significance when considered in the context of the established research agenda for the region, are preserved below ground on the site, and would be damaged, destroyed or otherwise affected by its development. The actual nature of such remains can only be characterised by intrusive investigation. It is likely that such an investigation would form an element in the requirements of the planning authority relating to the proposed development of the site, either before the determination of a planning application, or as a condition on consent being granted.

5. Sources Consulted

PM 2/5 Enclosure Map (1784)

H.IV 8 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan (1887)

H.IV 8 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Plan (1900)

MC 6/5/4 WI Map (1970)

Ordnance Survey Plan (1952)

Ordnance Survey Plan (1977)

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6. Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	SMR plot
Figure 3	Cropmarks around Elton
Figure 4a.....	Tracing from the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Plan (1887)
Figure 4b	Tracing from the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey Plan (1901)
Figure 5a.....	Ordnance Survey Plan (1952)
Figure 5b	Ordnance Survey Plan (1977)
Figure 6	James Hayes' straw elevator
Plates 1	See Appendix 1
Plates 2.....	See Appendix 1

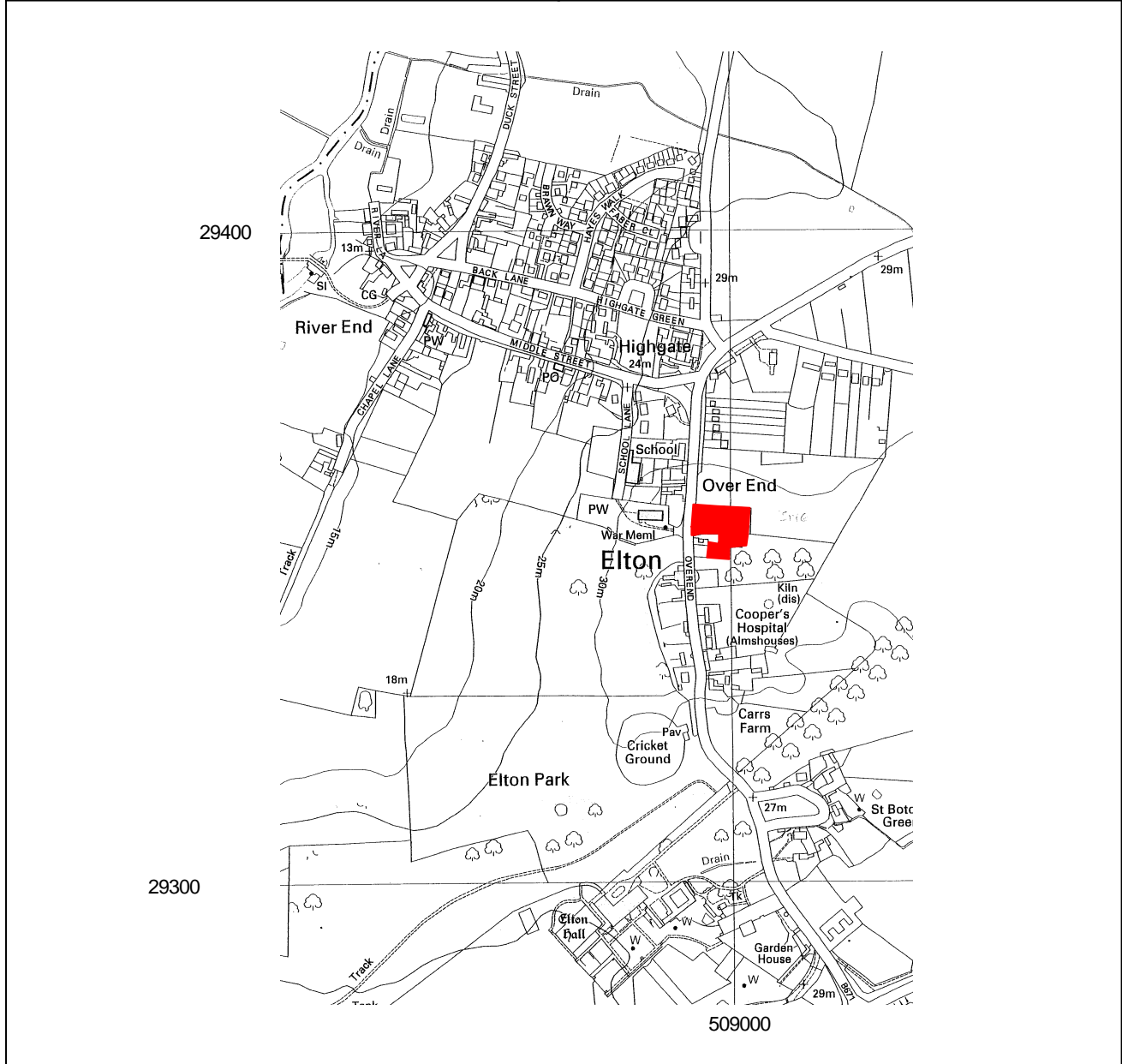
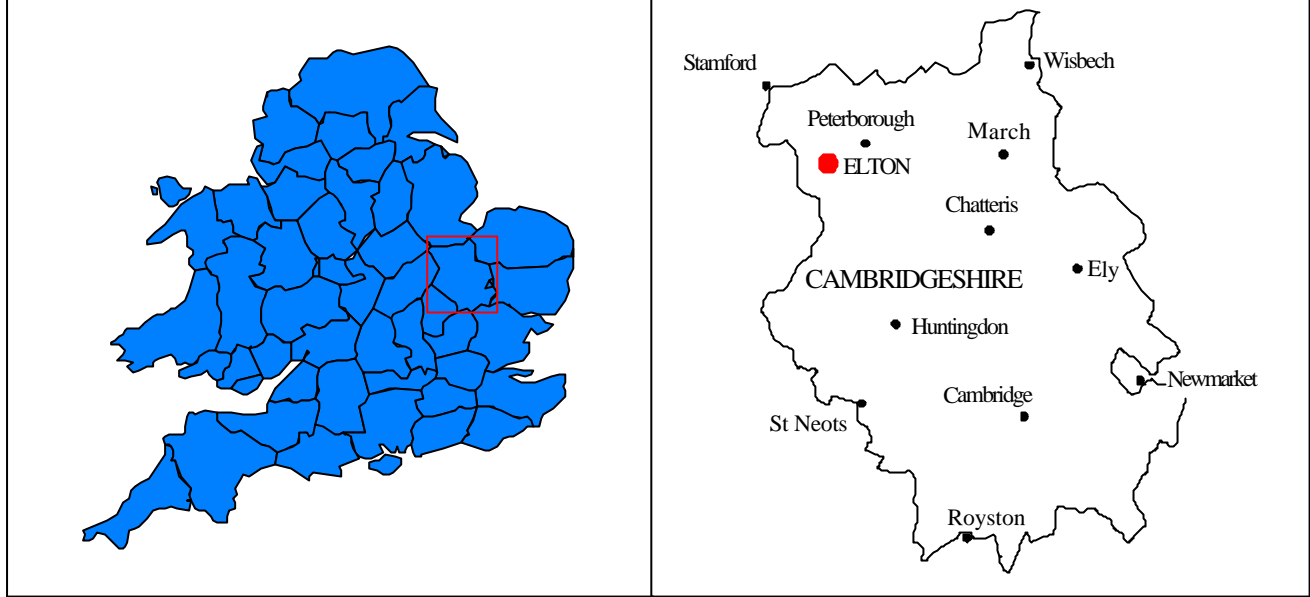
Appendix 1: Photographic Record

Figure No.	Photo No.	Description	Facing
Plate 1	1	North elevation of Building 1	SW
	2	North elevation of Building 2	SE
	3	West elevation of Building 3	NE
	4	Shed within Building 3 from the west	E
	5	Buildings 1-3 from the north-west	SE
	6	Building 4 from the south-east	NW
	7	East elevation of Building 4	NE
	8	West elevation of Building 4	SW
	9	Interior of Building 4 from the north-west	SE
	10	South & east elevation of Building 4	NW
	11	North elevation of Building 5	SW
	12	East elevation of Building 5	SW
Plate 2	1	South & east elevations of Building 5	NW
	2	North elevation of Building 6	S
	3	West elevation of Building 6	E
	4	N. wall of Building 6 showing buttresses & timbers	SE
	5	North elevation of Building 7	SE
	6	East elevation of Building 7	NW
	7	South elevation of Building 7	NW
	8	South elevation of Building 7	NW
	9	West end of Building 7	SW
	10	Rear of 15 Over End & courtyard complex from the north-east	SW
	11	Workshop in the northern side of courtyard complex	NW
	12	West end of courtyard complex	E

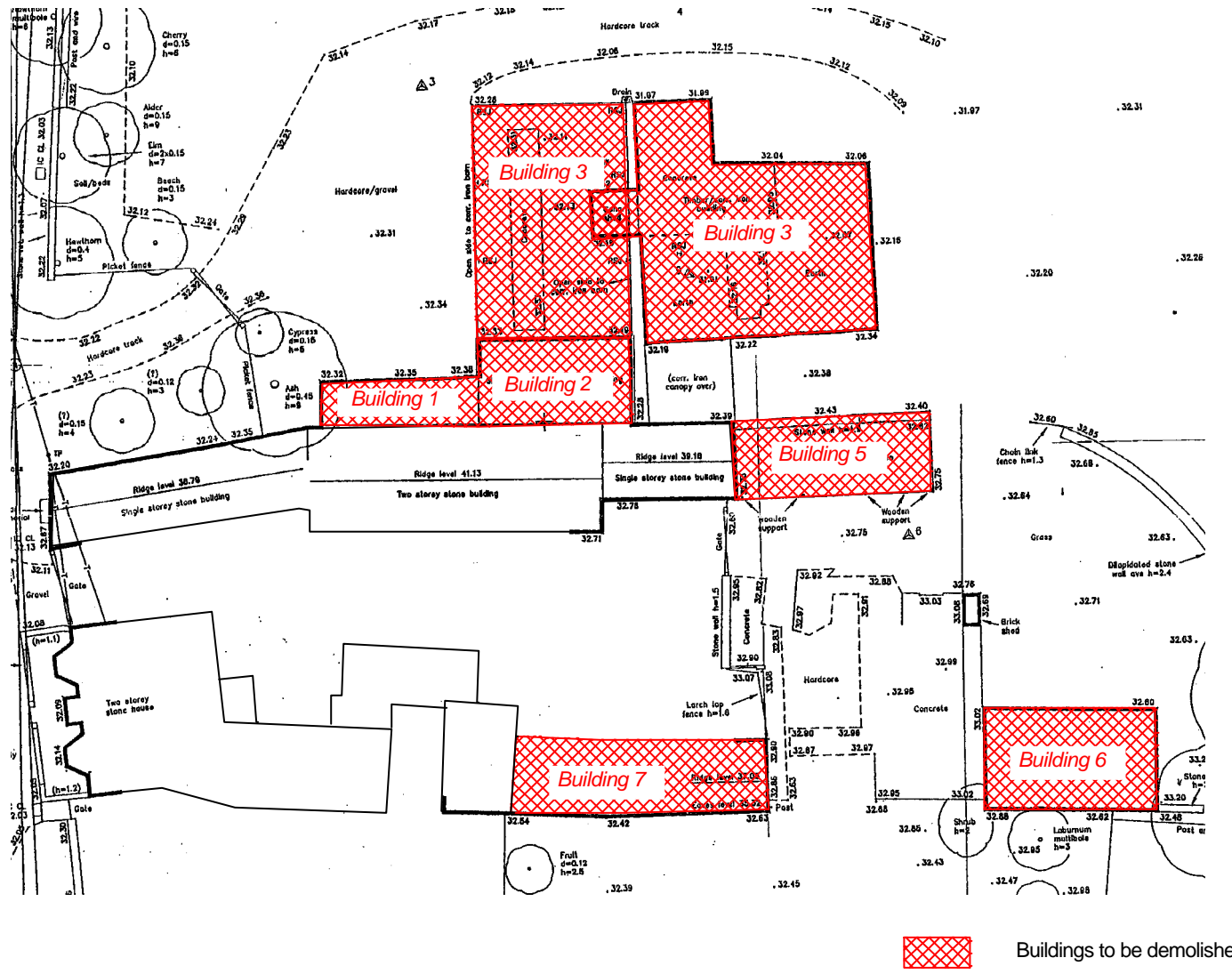
Appendix 2

Extract from Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Record

CSMR	NGR	Period	Remarks
08720- CB10464	TL 087 937	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
08723- CB10467	TL 090 934	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
08724- CB10468	TL 091 936	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
08725- CB10469	TL 094 932	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
11607- CB13651	TL 0911 9400	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
12321- CB14444	TL 085 934	Medieval	Elton Hall , Ice house
CB15229	TL 089 935	Modern	World War II pillbox
00132A- CB186	TL 085 930	Post medieval	Elton Hall park and gardens
00140- CB195	TL 0886 9357	Medieval	Parish church of All Saints
00141- CB196	TL 0886 9357	Late Saxon (850-1065AD)	Two churchyard crosses
00142- CB197	TL 0896 9377	Post medieval	Blacksmith's workshop
00143- CB198	TL 090 933	Post-medieval	Barns north-east of Carr's Farm
04316- CB5236	TL 0896 9336	Post-medieval	Cooper's Almshouses. The earlier ones have been demolished and new ones are now on the site.
04318- CB5238	TL 0851 9395	Unknown	The Green
05577- CB6805	TL 0835 9385	Medieval	A monastic grange or memorial site, foundations of what appear to be the main hall and adjacent buildings were uncovered when spoil was removed for flood embankment in 1977. Roman and Saxon pottery also came from this site.
05656- CB 6890	TL 093 935	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
05657- CB6891	TL 092 036	Iron Age (800BC-42AD)	Pit alignments, which may represent a palisade
05658- CB6892	TL 094 940	Unknown	Unspecified site evidenced by cropmarks
05666- CB6901	TL 0876 9335	Unknown	Parchmark evidence for roads



Site location plan	Scale 1:10000
(Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Licence no. AL100014961) Figure 1	



Site layout
(Base plan courtesy of Sidell Gibson Architects)

Scale 1:400

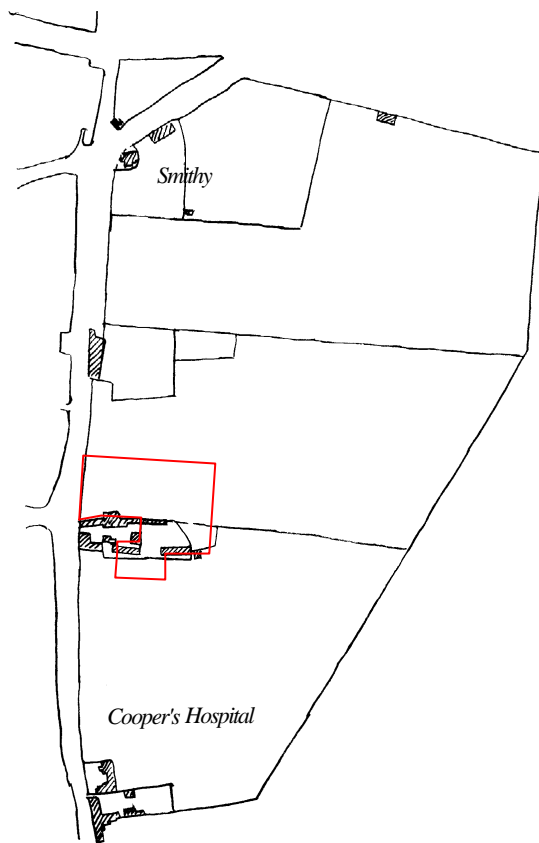
Figure 2



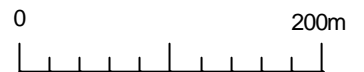
Cropmarks around Elton
(Map courtesy of Cambridgeshire County Council)

Scale 1:15000

Figure 4



— Extent of proposed development

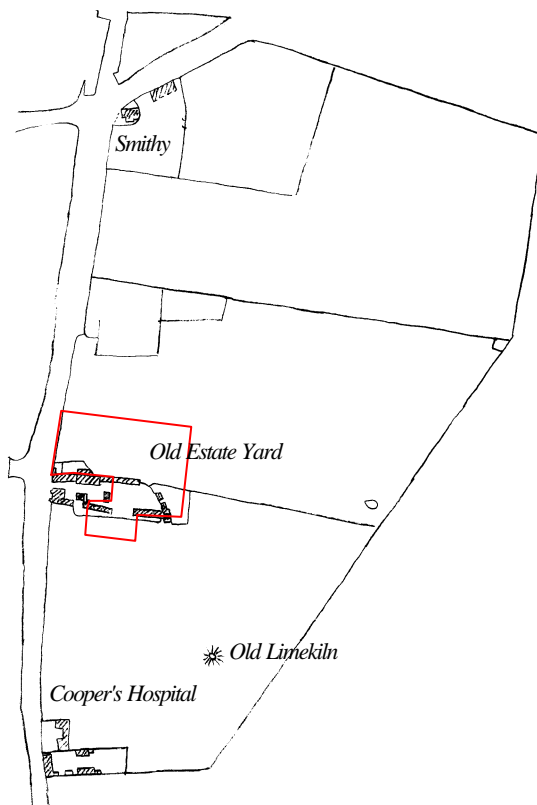


Tracing from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan (1887)

Scale 1:5000

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Figure 5a



— Extent of proposed development

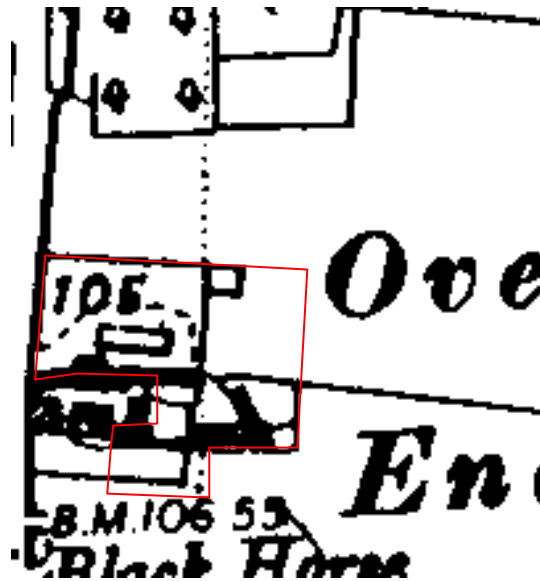


Tracing from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Plan (1901)

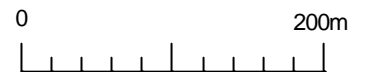
Scale 1:5000

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Figure 5b



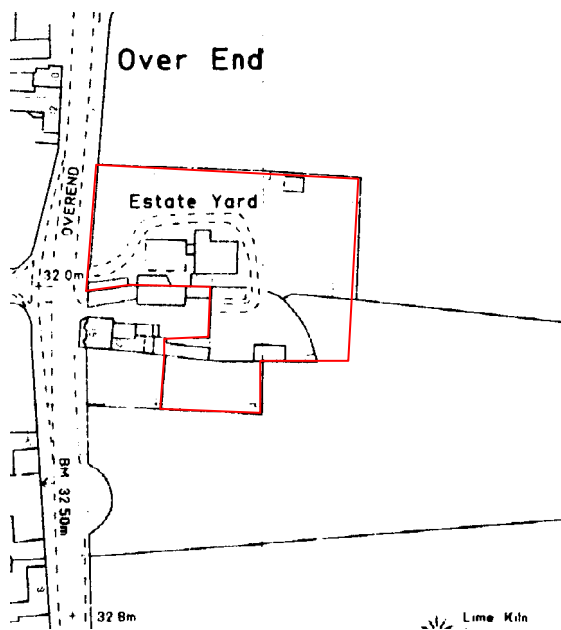
— Extent of proposed development



Ordnance Survey Plan (1952)

Scale 1:2500

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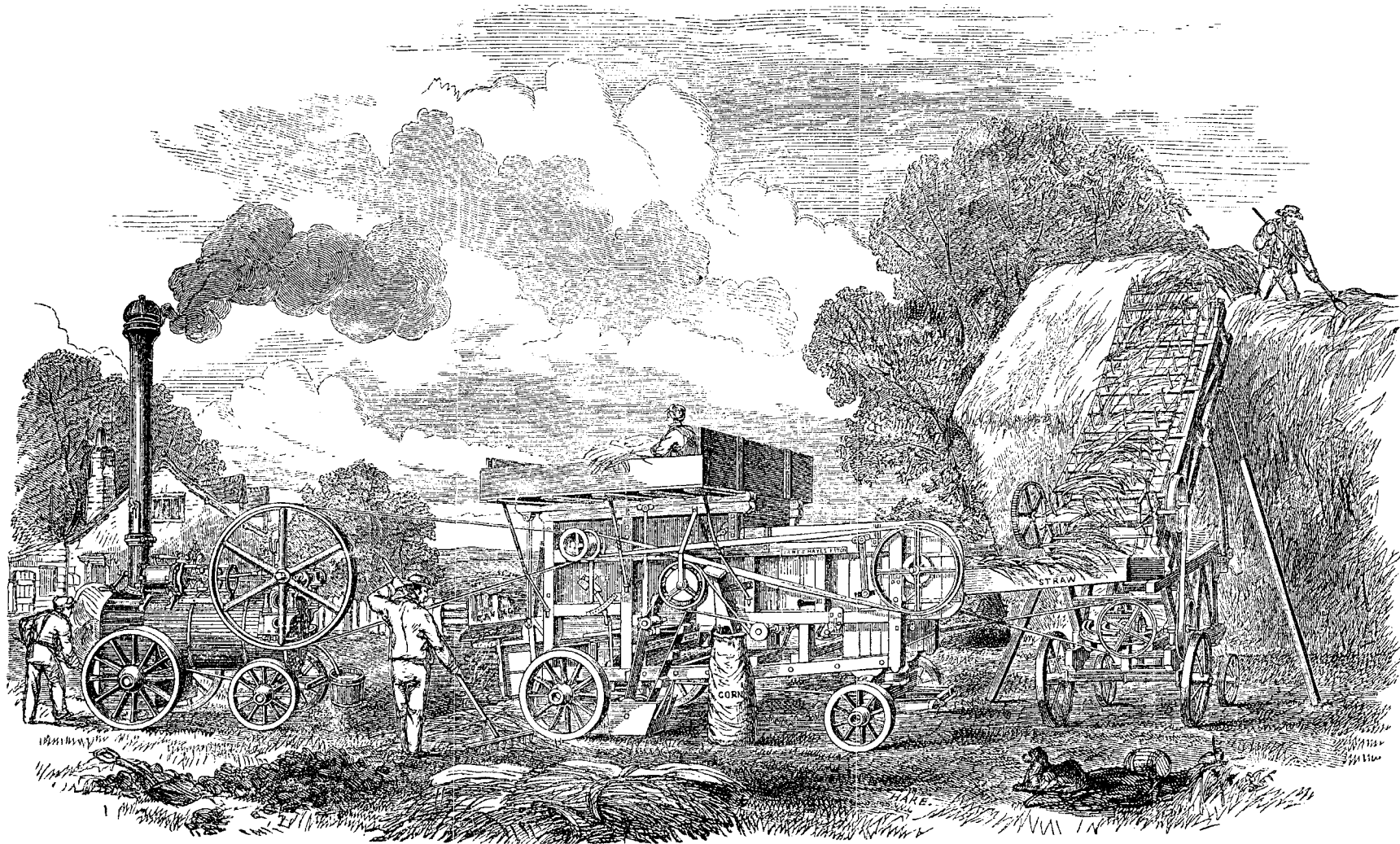
— Extent of proposed development



Ordnance Survey Plan (1977)

Scale 1:2500

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The Straw Elevator, designed and patented by James Hayes of Elton, as first used in 1853.

James Hayes' straw elevator
(Illustration from Whistler 1892)

Scale n/a

Figure 7



1/1

North elevation of Building 1



1/2

North elevation of Building 2



1/3

West elevation of Building 3



1/4

Shed within Building 3 from the west



1/5

Buildings 1-3 from the west



1/6

Building 4 from the south-east



1/7

East elevation of Building 4



1/8

West elevation of Building 4



1/9

Interior of Building 4 from the north-east



1/10

South & east elevations of Building 4



1/11

North elevation of Building 5



1/12

East elevation of Building 5

		
2/1	2/2	2/3
South & east elevations of Building 5	North elevation of Building 6	West elevation of Building 6
		
2/4	2/5	2/6
N. wall of Building 6 showing buttresses & timbers	North elevation of Building 7	East elevation of Building 7
		
2/7	2/8	2/9
South elevation of Building 7	South elevation of Building 7	West end of Building 7
		
2/10	2/11	2/12
Rear of 15 Over End & courtyard complex from the north-east	Workshop in the northern side of courtyard complex	West end of the courtyard complex