

HERITAGE NETWORK



**1-7 SAPLEY ROAD
Hartford, Cambridgeshire**

HN1088

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Land at
1-7 SAPLEY ROAD, HARTFORD
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Project ref.: HN1088
Planning Ref: 1101653OUT/1300873S73
Event Number: ECB4023

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of Bewick Homes Ltd.

by

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Report no. 821

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The cover illustration shows the site from the air (courtesy Google Maps)

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Greg Jones and Robin Densem. The report text and illustrations were compiled by Greg Jones and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Ray Kane of Bewick Homes Limited and Dan McConnell of the Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	1-7 Sapley Road, Hartford, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE29 1YG.		
County:	Cambridgeshire	District:	Huntingdon
Village/town:	Hartford	Parish:	Hartford
Planning reference:	1101653OUT/ 1300873S73	NGR:	TL 2563 7279
Client name and address:	Bewick Homes Ltd. 40 Mill Street, Bedford, MK40 3HD		
Nature of work:	Residential development	Former land use:	Other 1- Allotment
Site status:	None	Reason for investigation:	Direction of local planning authority
Position in planning process:	After full determination (as a condition)	Project brief originator:	Local authority
Size of affected area:	3185m ²	Size of area investigated:	162m ²
Event No:	ECB4023	HN reference:	HN1088
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc.:	Field Evaluation	Archive recipient:	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Start of work:	01/10/13	Finish of work:	02/10/13
Related HER Nos:	N/a	Periods represented:	Medieval, Post-Medieval
Oasis UID:	heritage1-157127	Significant finds:	Pottery, Romano-British & Saxo-Norman
Monument types:	Pit Saxo-Norman; Pit Unknown; Quarry Pit Post-medieval; Linear Unknown; Wall Post-Medieval c.17 th -18 th century		
Material archive:	Pottery, daub, animal bone, brick		

Synopsis:

In order to investigate the archaeological potential of a proposed new development site located at 1-7 Sapley Road, Hartford, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a programme of targeted trial trenching. This work was a requirement of the planning consent granted by the local planning authority.

Five trial trenches were excavated across the site, focusing on the areas of greatest potential impact. The trenches revealed two undated linear features, two irregular pits, one undated, the other containing Saxo-Norman pottery sherds, and a large post-medieval quarry pit. Brick wall foundations dating to the post-medieval period were also revealed in Trench 1 and modern wall foundations were revealed in Trench 2, which were probably associated with a recently demolished bungalow on the site.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be Low for all periods except the post-medieval period where the risk may be considered to be Moderate. Although post-medieval features are common, the possible connection with a proposed subterranean apple store may increase their perceived significance to Moderate.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Bewick Homes Ltd, as part of a programme of archaeological work undertaken by the Heritage Network as part of the proposed development of land at 1-7 Sapley Road, Hartford, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

1.2 Planning consent for the development (refs: 1101653OUT/1300873S73) has been granted by Huntingdon District Council (HDC), subject to a standard archaeological condition issued under the provisions set out in the Department of Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) and policy EN12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan 1995.

1.3 The scope of work required was defined in the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Cambridgeshire County Council (ref: DMC 26/07/2013) acting as archaeological adviser to HDC. A full specification for the work is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated August 2013.

1.4 Hartford is a village on the east side of Huntingdon. The site is located on the east side of Sapley Road, to the rear of numbers 1 to 7, and is centred on NGR TL 2563 7279. The site is bounded to the south by numbers 42a and 54 Main Street and to the east by gardens.

1.5 The HET Brief notes that the site lies within the historic core of Hartford and has prehistoric finds and features to the south and west, with Anglo-Saxon burials recorded to the south. It also notes the possibility (unattributed) that an old subterranean apple store may be located on the site.

1.6 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011), should they be discovered. It was considered that such investigation had the potential to provide evidence that could contribute to an understanding of the settlement of Hartford from the prehistoric period onwards.

1.7 The proposed development entails the construction of five new homes with associated garages, access and services.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The study area lies on level ground in the valley of the River Great Ouse at approximately 9mAOD and is currently undeveloped.

2.2 Soils on the site consist of well drained fine loam soils of the Efford 1 association (571s) (SSEW). The underlying natural geology consists of Mudstones of the Oxford Clay Formation overlain by River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel (www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience).

METHODOLOGY

2.3 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IfA and ALGAO guidance documents

2.4 Five trial trenches were located across the site, by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures.

2.5 Within each trench, topsoil and overburden were removed using a tracked 13-tonne 360-degree excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the natural geological horizon, as appropriate, and spoil from the machining was inspected visually and with a metal detector for the recovery of unstratified archaeological artefacts.

2.6 The exposed area in each trench was cleaned by hand, and potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.7 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:20.

RESULTS

Trench 1

2.8 Trench 1 was located in the south-western corner of the site, (Figures 2 & 3, Plate 1). The trench, which was oriented approximately north to south, measured 16m in length, 2m in width, and was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 0.7m.

Trench data:

Length (m):	16	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.7	Orientation	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	10.03	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.85
		Base	9.34			Base	9.47
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	10 YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-	0.2		
-	Layer	10YR 4/3 Brown Medium slightly sandy silty clay	-	-	0.25		
-	Layer	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish brown sticky silty clay w/sub-angular gravel.	-	-	>0.05		

Length (m):	16	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.7	Orientation	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	10.03	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.85
		Base	9.34			Base	9.47
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
[101]	Structure	Unfrogged Red brick wall foundation, bonded to [102] Bonded with white lime mortar.	1.6	0.35	0.09		
[102]	Structure	Unfrogged Red brick wall foundation, bonded to [101]. Bonded with white lime mortar.	1.15	0.28	0.09		

2.9 The stratigraphy in Trench 1 comprised 0.20m of very dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil over brown sandy silty clay subsoil, 0.25m in depth. This overlay the natural yellowish brown silty clay with gravel.

2.10 Two brick wall foundations, [101] and [102] were revealed at the southern end of the trench (Figure 3, Plate 1). Wall [101], which measured 1.6m long by 0.28m wide by >0.09m high, was aligned NE-SW. Its north-eastern end butted wall [102], which measured 1.15m long by 0.28m wide and >0.09m high, to form one corner of a structure. Two bricks of probable 17th / 18th century date were collected from [102]. A modern blue plastic service pipe, which was avoided during machining, was located to the north of the structure.

2.11 No other significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed in Tr. 1.

Trench 2

2.12 Trench 2 was located to the east of Trench 1 (Figure 2 & 4, Plate 2). It was oriented approximately east-west and measured 15m in length, 2.0m in width, and was excavated up to a depth of c.0.75m.

Trench data:

Length (m):	15	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.75	Orientation	E-W
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.97	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.93
		Base	9.15			Base	9.33
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay topsoil	-	-	0.25		
-	Layer	10YR 4/3 brown soft gritty sandy clay subsoil	-	-	0.25		
-	Layer	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown sticky sandy clay natural	-	-	>0.25		
201	Cut	Irregular ovoid with fairly steep sides and a concave base. Contains (202).	>1.6	1.3	0.40		
202	Fill	7.5YR 6/1 Grey medium sandy clay. Fill of [201]. No finds.	>1.6	1.3	0.40		
203	Cut	Oval 'cut' with steep sides and a flattish base. Tendrils indicate tree root.	1.6	0.6	0.25		
204	Fill	10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown medium sticky silty clay. No finds. Tree root fill.	1.6	0.6	0.25		
205	Cut	Oval? Bisected by trench edge. Steep sides' flattish base. Probable cess-pit. Filled by (206)..	1.0	>0.9	0.65		
206	Cut	10YR 3/3 dark yellowish brown sticky sandy clay. Contained Saxo-Norman pottery sherds.	1.0	>0.9	0.65		

Length (m):	15	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.75	Orientation	E-W
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.97	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.93
		Base	9.15			Base	9.33
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
207	Structure	Yellow London brick, machine made. 20 th century possible drain.			1.5	1.5	>0.3

2.13 The stratigraphy in Trench 2 comprised 0.25m of dark brown silty clay topsoil over 0.25m of brown soft gritty sandy clay subsoil, overlying the natural substratum, which consisted of dark yellowish brown sticky sandy clay (Plate 2).

2.14 An irregular oval pit, [201], was located at 6m from the west end of the trench (Figure 4). This had fairly steep sides and a concave base (Figure 8, Plate 3). It contained a single fill (201), which consisted of grey (7.5YR 6/1) sandy clay. No datable finds were recovered from the fill.

2.15 Immediately to the east of [201] was an irregular oval feature, cut [203], which had steep sides and a flattish base (Figure 8). The fill, (204), consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sticky silty clay, which contained no finds. Root tendrils present in the fill indicated that it was created by a tree root.

2.16 At the western end of Trench 2 was feature [205] which extended into the trench from the northern baulk and had been cut through the subsoil (Figure 8). It was sub-square in plan, with steep, irregular sides and a flattish base (Plate 4). The fill (206) consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3) sticky sandy clay which contained 3 sherds of St Neots type ware, of 9-11th century date.

2.17 A square modern brick structure [207] was located at the eastern end of the trench. This measured 1.5m x 1.5m and was made from 20th century machine made London bricks. It has been interpreted as a drain or a soakaway associated with the recently demolished bungalow.

Trench 3

2.18 Trench 3 was located within the south-eastern corner of the site, to the east of Trench 2. (Figure 2). It was oriented approximately northwest-southeast and measured 11m in length, 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of c.0.65m.

Trench data:

Length (m):	15.00	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.65	Orientation	NW-SE
Level at NW End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.90	Level at SE End of Trench (mOD)		Top	9.89
		Base	9.34			Base	9.37
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
-	Layer	10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silty clay topsoil.			-	-	0.2
-	Layer	10 YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil.			-	-	0.2
-	Layer	10 YR 4/4 dark yellow brown, silty clay natural.			-	-	>0.25

Length (m):	15.00	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.65	Orientation	NW-SE		
Level at NW End of Trench (mOD)			Top	9.90	Level at SE End of Trench (mOD)			Top	9.89
			Base	9.34				Base	9.37
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)						
			Length	Width	Depth				
301	Cut	Linear feature with shallow sloping sides and a slightly irregular concave base, orientated NE-SW. Contains (302).	>2.00	c.1.4	0.45				
302	Fill	7.5YR 6/3 light brown medium sandy clay. No finds. Fill of [301].	>2.00	c.1.4	0.45				

Trench data:

2.19 The stratigraphy in Trench 3 comprised 0.2 m of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt clay topsoil over a very dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil, which overlay the dark yellow brown silty clay natural (Plate 5).

2.20 A single linear feature [301] was revealed in the centre of the trench (Figure 5). This was aligned NE – with shallow sloping sides and an irregular rounded base (Figure 8, Plate 6). It contained fill (302), a light brown sandy clay, which contained no datable finds.

Trench 4

2.21 Trench 4 was located to the northwest of Trench 3, (Figure 2). It was orientated approximately northeast-southwest and measured 15m in length by 2m in width. It was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m, with a sondage at the north-eastern end excavated to a depth of c.1.3m from the top of the trench.

Trench data:

Length (m):	15.00	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.60	Orientation	NE-SW		
Level at NE End of Trench (mOD)			Top	9.85	Level at SW End of Trench (mOD)			Top	10.08
			Base	8.61				Base	9.48
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)						
			Length	Width	Depth				
-	Layer	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown medium sandy silty clay, with occasional modern brick frags.	-	-	0.30				
-	Layer	10YR 4/3 Brown silty clay with moderate sub angular stones to 12cms.	-	-	0.30				
-	Layer	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay w/gravel. Natural.	-	-	>0.30				
401	Cut	Large quarry pit cut. Only one edge of pit revealed. Vertical sided edge, base not seen. Contained (402).	>7.0	>2.0	>0.85				
402	Fill	10YR 4/3 Brown medium sticky silty clay with freq. sub-angular gravel to 60mm. Contained 2 brick fragments at base, not recovered. Dumped backfill of quarry pit [401].	>7.0	>2.0	>0.85				

2.22 The stratigraphy in Trench 4 comprised 0.30m of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silty clay overburden, overlying a layer, 0.30m thick, of 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay subsoil (Plate 7). Below the subsoil was the dark yellowish brown clay natural.

2.23 A large quarry pit [401], which measured over 7m in diameter, was located at the north-eastern end of Trench 4 (Figure 6). Only the vertical south-western edge of this feature was encountered. The fill (402) consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sticky silty clay, with frequent sub-angular gravel. A sondage was excavated through (402) to a depth of 1.3m from the top of the trench, but the base was not reached (Plate 8). Two brick fragments were encountered at the base of the sondage, but these were not recovered.

2.24 No other significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed in Tr. 4.

Trench 5

2.25 Trench 5 was located in the north-western corner of the site, to the north-west of Trench 4 (Figure 2). It was oriented approximately east-west and measured 20m in length, 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of *c.*0.90m.

Trench data:

Length (m):	20.00	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.9	Orientation	E-W
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	10.38	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	10.47
		Base	9.65			Base	9.62
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional small modern brick fragments	-	-	0.30		
-	Layer	10 YR 4/3 brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular gravel to 12cms.	-	-	0.50		
-	Layer	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay natural with sub-angular gravel to 12cms.	-	-	>0.10		
501	Cut	Linear feature. Sloping shallow sides, slightly irregular and a flat base. Orientated NW-SE. Contained (502).	>2.5	1.8	0.10		
502	Fill	7.5YR 6/3 light brown medium sandy clay, with regular very small chalk fragments. Fill of [501]. No finds.	>2.5	1.8	0.10		

2.26 The stratigraphy in Trench 5 comprised 0.30m of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silty clay topsoil, with occasional small modern brick fragments, overlying 0.5m of brown silty clay subsoil. The light brown clay natural was revealed below the subsoil.

2.27 Linear feature [501] was located at the western end of the trench (Figure 7). It was aligned NW – SE and measured over 2.5m in length, *c.*1.8m wide and 0.10m in depth. It had sloping, slightly irregular, shallow sides, with a flat base. The fill (502) consisted of light brown (7.5YR 6/3) sandy clay, with regular very small chalk fragments. The fill contained one very small, abraded and undiagnostic scrap of pottery, which could not be dated.

2.28 No other archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed in Trench 5.

FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Pottery		Brick	
	No	Wt	No	Wt
102			2	1056
206	3	10		
502	1	0.25		
Totals	4	10.25	2	1056

Pottery

2.29 A total of four sherds of pottery, weighing 10.25g, was collected from 2 stratified contexts. Three of the sherds were recovered from the fill of pit [205] and consisted of bodysherds of shell-tempered St Neots ware, from two separate vessels. Two of the sherds showed evidence of smoke discolouration on the exterior. The fourth sherd, from the fill of linear [501], comprised an abraded, undiagnostic and undateable scrap of sand-tempered greyware.

Recommendations

2.30 Given the small size and undiagnostic nature of the pottery assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

Brick

2.31 Two bricks, weighing 1056g, were collected from wall [102]. These were handmade and poorly fired, probably in a clamp kiln, and were covered in dry lime mortar. One piece was in a coarse, poorly puddled red matrix, with coarse sand and ironstone inclusions. The other was in a finer orange red clay matrix, tempered with sand and ironstone.

2.32 No complete example was present, but the largest fragment measured c.135mm long by 70mm wide and 55mm deep. The size of the bricks suggests a late 17th or 18th century date for the wall.

Recommendations

2.33 Given the small size and fragmentary nature of the brick assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 The proposed development lies within the historic core of Hartford, in a known archaeological landscape. The river Great Ouse lies 250m to the south of the site. An examination of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record for a 500m radius of the site has demonstrated the presence of archaeological finds and features date from the Palaeolithic period onwards.

- To the west of the site, early 20th century gravel extraction uncovered a number of Palaeolithic stone tools, including blades and a handaxe, with associated flakes and cores (HER No: MCB01439, MCB05774 & MCB05559). Another Palaeolithic blades was found on a ridge to the northeast of the site (HER No: MCB01687) along with flint artefacts of Mesolithic (HER No: MCB02735).
- Neolithic implements have been found during 19th century gravel extraction to the south and west of the site, including a number of axe fragments (HER No: MCB00268a, MCB01439A & MCB01843). Another axe head was recovered from the River Great Ouse to the south of the site close to a former ford (HER No: MCB01844).
- To the northeast of the site, a spearhead dating to the Neolithic to Bronze Age was discovered (HER No: MCB02689).
- To the south of the site, nineteenth century gravel extraction exposed several skeletons and a possible cremation. A number of artefacts were also recovered. These are believed to date to sometime between the Early Bronze Age and the Saxon period (HER No: MCB01946 & MCB00268).
- The vicinity of the site contains a number of Romano-British findspots. These include a piece of pottery to the southeast of the site (HER No: MCB02747), Roman coins and a quern fragment to the southwest (HER No: MCB02700), and a pudding quern from the south (HER No: MCB00268b).
- An estate at Hartford is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it was held by the king, and had two mills and two churches and a substantial population. This would suggest that the settlement had been established in the Anglo-Saxon period (Williams and Martin 1992).
- All Saints church is a flint rubble constructed church that originally dates to the 12th century, with subsequent renovations (HER No: MCB14749).
- To the east of site is a post-medieval manor house (HER No: MCB02710), and to the north of the site is the location of the former Hartford House gardens (HER No: MCB12111). It is believed that a subterranean apple store may be present on the site.

Research aims

3.2 The aims of the present project have been:

- to establish the likely presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, and characterise them in terms of location, depth, extent, date, character and condition should they be present;

- to consider the local and regional archaeological and historical context of such remains, and their significance and quality, in relation to the current published regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott and Brown 2008, Medlycott 2011);
- To investigate and record such archaeological remains as would inevitably be damaged or destroyed by the development, or ensure their preservation in situ, as appropriate.

3.3 It was considered that the site had the potential to provide evidence that could contribute to an understanding of the settlement of Hartford from the prehistoric period onwards. Of particular interest would be evidence that clarified:

- settlement patterns during the prehistoric periods;
- economy and settlement during the Roman period;
- economy and settlement during the medieval period;
- economy and settlement during the post-medieval period.

Collected Data

3.4 The excavation of the five trial trenches demonstrated that the stratigraphy was uniform across the site, comprising a layer of topsoil, between 0.20 and 0.30m thick, overlying a layer of subsoil, between 0.2 and 0.50m thick. The shallowest trench was Trench 1 at 0.45m deep and the deepest was Trench 7 at 1.00m deep. The natural substratum consists of silty clays and gravel.

3.5 No clear evidence for settlement of prehistoric or Roman date was encountered during the present project.

3.6 One feature, pit [205], contained a small number of pottery sherds of Saxo-Norman date. The feature was cut from a high level suggesting a late date, and implying that the pottery was redeposited. A second pit, cut [201], was located to the south-west of [205]. No dateable finds were recovered from its fill, but it is possible that the two features are contemporary.

3.7 Two linear features were also revealed during the present project. Linear [301], which ran on a north-east to south-west alignment, was encountered in Trench 3, in the south-eastern corner of the site. Although no finds were recovered to date the feature, it is just possible that pit [205] represents its south-western terminus. The second linear, [501], was revealed in the north-western corner of the site. This ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and appears to represent the base of a possible boundary ditch. Only one undateable scrap of pottery was recovered from its fill.

3.8 One side of a fairly large post-medieval quarry pit, [401], was revealed in Trench 4. The feature, which measured over 7m in length, over 2m wide and over 1.3m deep, contained post-medieval brick and tile fragments in its backfill. Its extent was not ascertained, but it was not picked up in the surrounding trenches, suggesting that it did not extend much further. No quarry is marked in this location on late 19th or early 20th century maps, indicating that it may pre-date the late 19th century (www.old-maps.co.uk).

3.9 The remains of a structure of possible 17th or 18th century date were encountered in Trench 1. Two brick walls, which butted to form a corner, were encountered at the southern end of the trench. The walls were aligned on Main Street, suggesting that they may relate to an earlier property on the site.

3.10 A modern brick built structure, [201] was recorded at the western end of Trench 2. This has been interpreted as a possible drain or soakaway.

3.11 All of the features from the site are medieval, post-medieval and modern in date.

Conclusions

3.12 The site on land at 1-7 Sapley Road, Hartford has defined archaeological potential, lying close to the River Great Ouse in an area known to have attracted early settlement. The five trial evaluation trenches revealed evidence of activity dating from the early medieval period to the modern period, though the Saxo-Norman material is likely to be redeposited. No evidence for the proposed subterranean apple store was identified, unless the walls identified in Trench 1 are associated with this. The information regarding this store, noted in the HET Brief, has not been provenanced.

3.13 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods except the post-medieval period where the risk may be considered to be *Moderate*. Although post-medieval features are common, the possible connection with the proposed subterranean apple store may increase their perceived significance to *Moderate*.

Confidence Rating

3.14 In the course of the trial trenching programme, the weather, ground and light conditions were acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. On this basis, there are no circumstances that would lead to a confidence rating for this stage of the project that was less than *High*.

4 Sources Consulted

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Illustrations

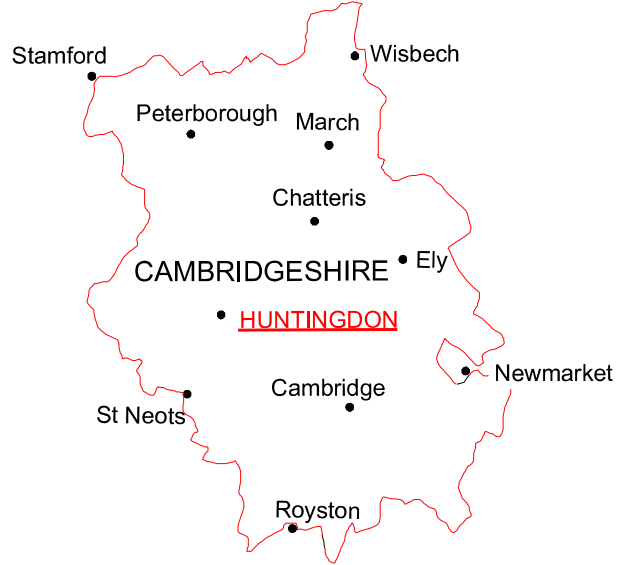
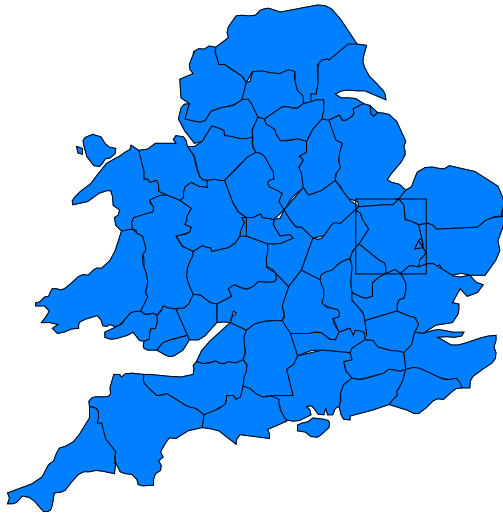
Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Trench location
Figure 3 Trench 1 Plan and Section
Figure 4 Trench 2: Plan and Section
Figure 5 Trench 3 Plan
Figure 6 Trench 4 Plan
Figure 7 Trench 5 and Section through [501]
Figure 8 Sections through [301], [201], [203] & [205]

Plate 1 Trench 1 looking north
Plate 2 Trench 2 looking east
Plate 3 NW facing Section through [201]
Plate 4 S facing Section through [205]
Plate 5 Trench 3, looking north
Plate 6 SW Section through [301]
Plate 7 Trench 4 looking SW
Plate 8 Sondage through [401], looking north
Plate 9 Trench 5 looking east
Plate 10 SE facing Section through [501]

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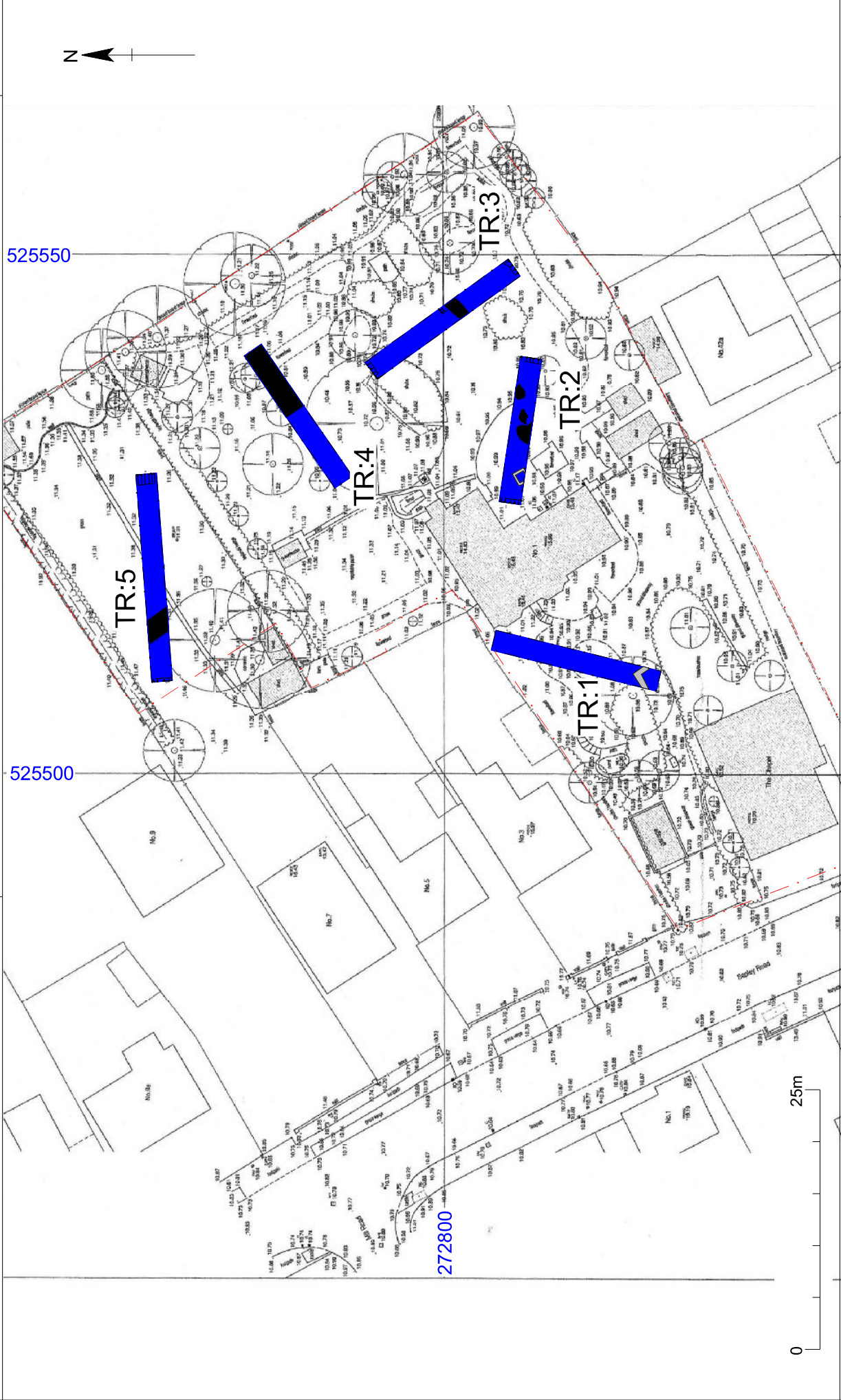


Site Location

Scale 1:10,000

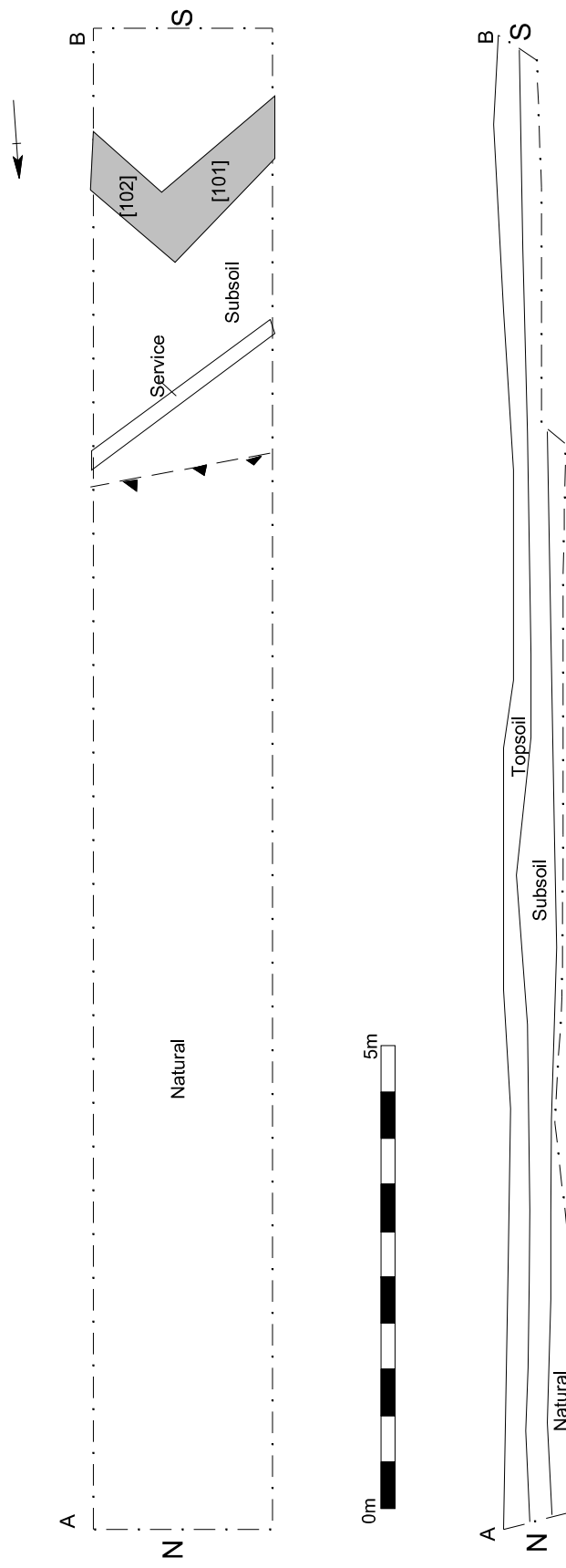
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Licence no.100014861

Figure 1



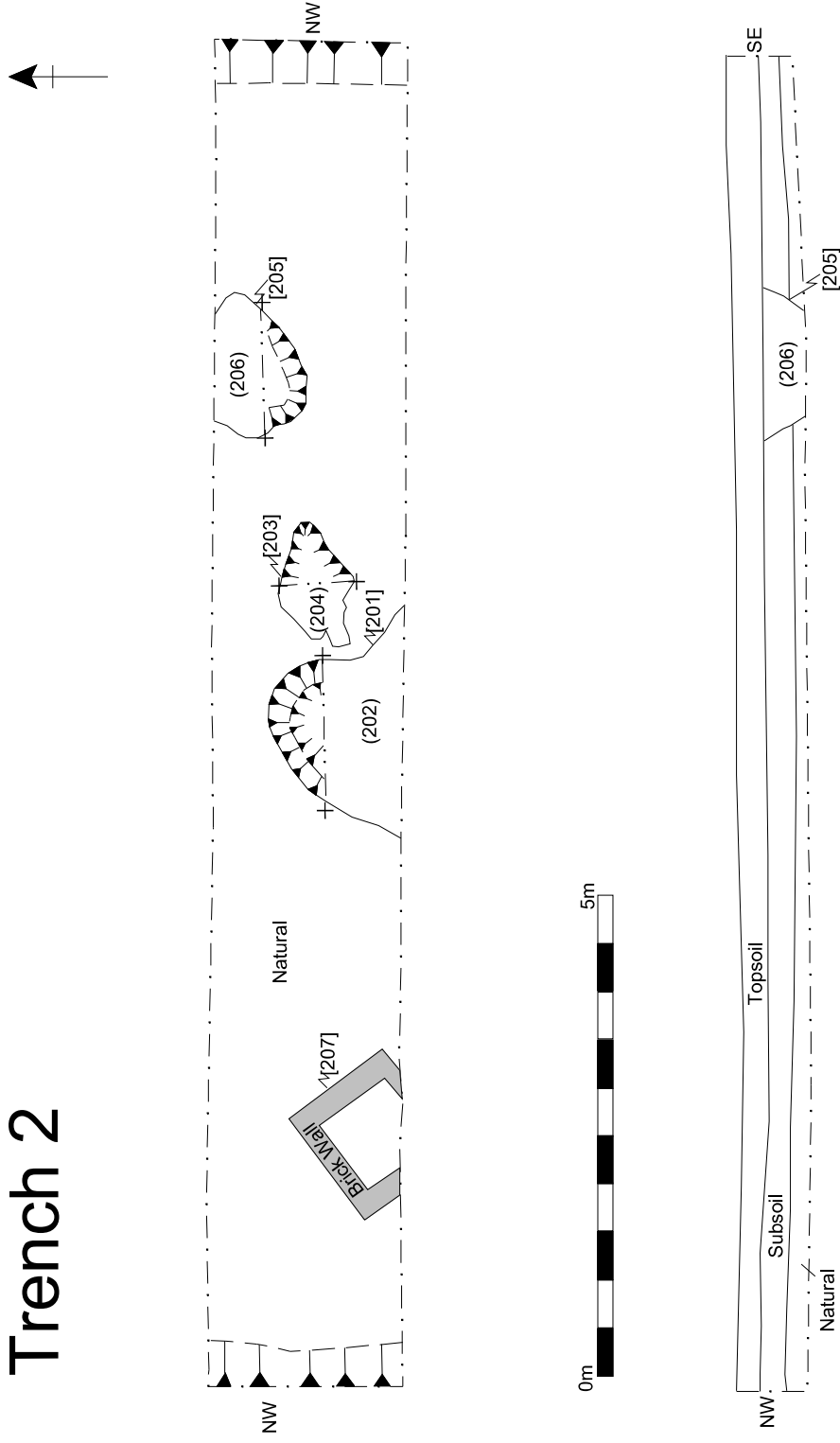
Trench Locations

Trench 1



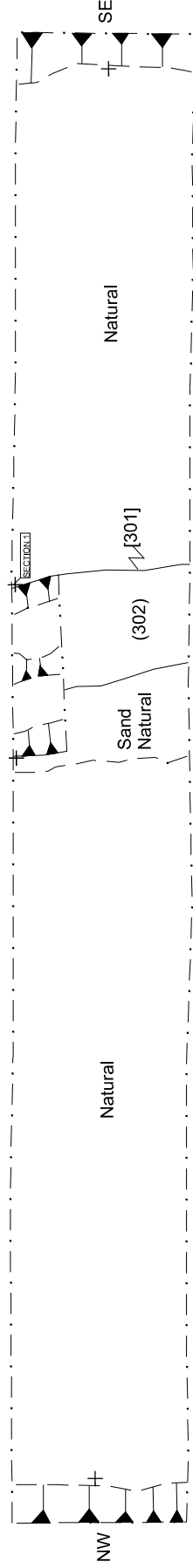
Trench 1: Plan & Section

Trench 2



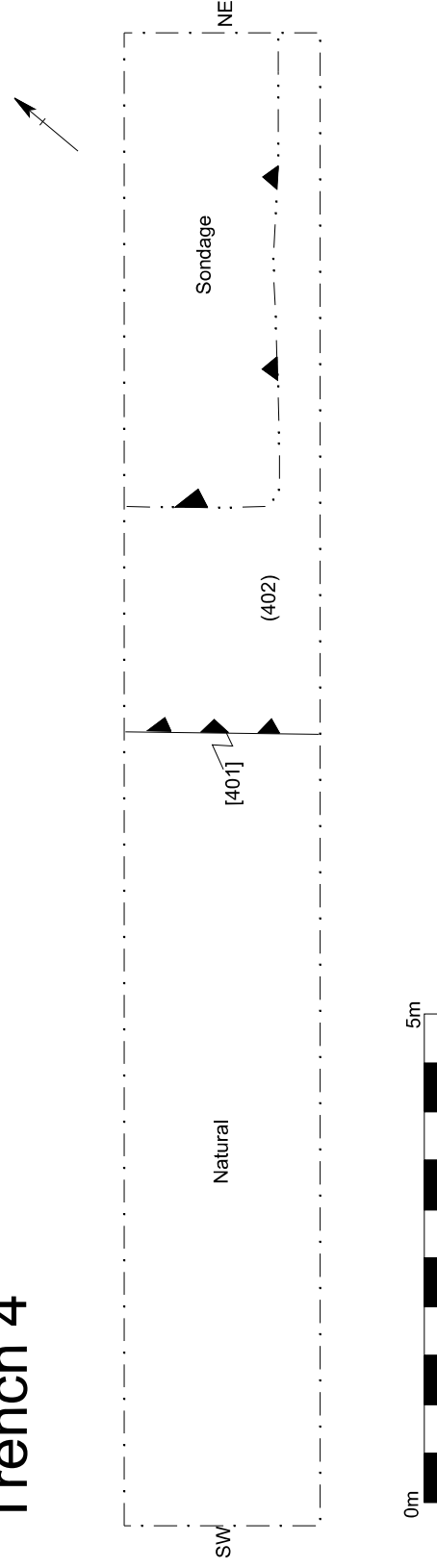
Trench 2: Plan & Section

Trench 3

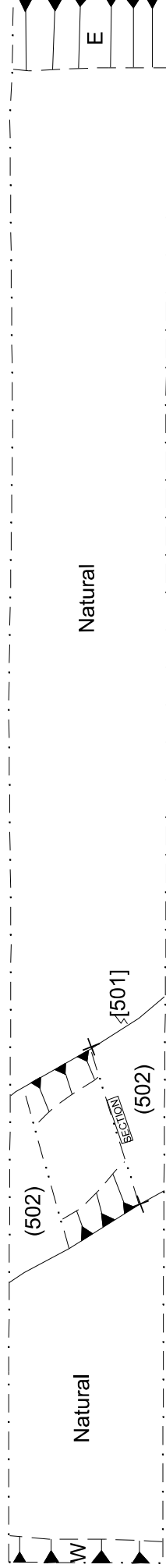
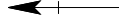


Trench 3: Plan

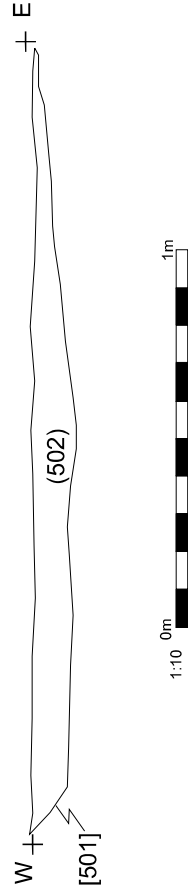
Trench 4



Trench 5

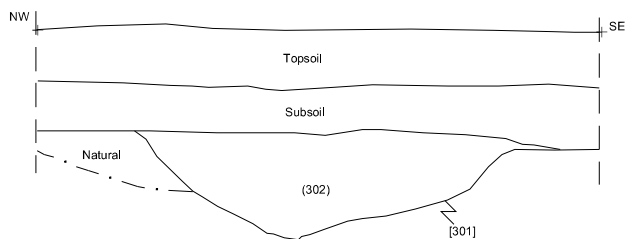


Section: Linear [501]

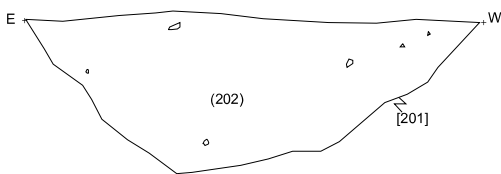


Trench 5: Plan and Section through [501]

Section: Linear [301]



Section: Pit [201]



Section: Feature [203] - possible tree root



Section: Pit [205]

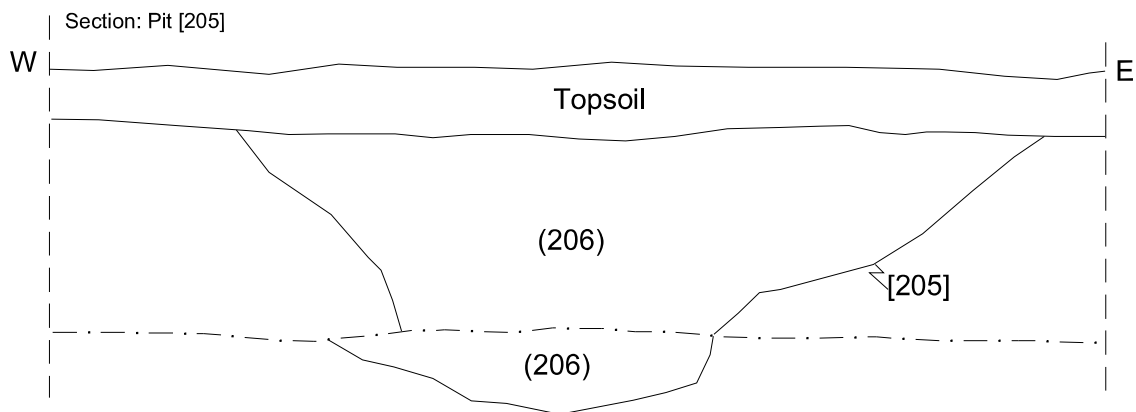




Plate 1: Trench 1 looking north



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking east



Plate 3: NW facing Section through [201]



Plate 4: S facing Section through [205]



Plate 5: Trench 3 looking north



Plate 6: SW Section through [301]



Plate 7: Trench 4 looking SW



Plate 8: Sondage through [401] looking north



Plate 9: Trench 5 looking east



Plate 10: SE facing Section through [501]

Appendix

Oasis Summary Sheet

<i>OASIS ID: heritage1-157127</i>	
Project details	
Project name	Hartford, land at 1-7 Sapley Road
Short description of the project	<p>In order to investigate the archaeological potential of a proposed new development site located at 1-7 Sapley Road, Hartford, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a programme of targeted trial trenching. This work was a requirement of the planning consent granted by the local planning authority.</p> <p>Five trial trenches were excavated across the site, focusing on the areas of greatest potential impact. The trenches revealed two undated linear features, two irregular pits, one undated, the other containing Saxo-Norman pottery sherds, and a large post-medieval quarry pit. Brick wall foundations dating to the post-medieval period were also revealed in Trench 1 and modern wall foundations were revealed in Trench 2, which were probably associated with a recently demolished bungalow on the site.</p> <p>On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be Low for all periods except the post-medieval period where the risk may be considered to be Moderate. Although post-medieval features are common, the possible connection with a proposed subterranean apple store may increase their perceived significance to Moderate.</p>
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2013 End: 02-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	ECB4023 - HER event no.
Associated project reference codes	HN1088 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 1 - Allotment
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE HUNTINGDON Hartford, land at 1-7 Sapley Road

Postcode	PE29 1YG
Study area	3185.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 2563 7279 52 0 52 20 18 N 000 09 20 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Greg Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive ID	ECB4023
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB4023
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 1-7 Sapley Road, Hartford, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, G.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.821
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 14 pages, 8 figures, 10 plates