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**LAND TO THE NORTH-WEST OF ROSE COTTAGE,
CHURCH STREET, WHADDON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB 3525

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NGR: TL 5320 9118	Report No. 3737
Parish: Whaddon	Site Code: AS 1383
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3479
Signed:	Date: February 2011

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
 - 4.1 Topography, geology & soils**
 - 4.2 Archaeological and historical background**
 - 4.3 The site**
- 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trenches)**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HER INFORMATION**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land North-West of Rose Cottage, Church Street, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>In February 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land north-west of Rose Cottage, Church Street, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3475 4656). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for construction of eight affordable houses and associated landscaping (Planning Ref: S/1074/10/F).</i></p> <p><i>Cropmarks of a curvilinear enclosure with associated trackway and pit clusters, 300m to the east, are thought to date between the Early Iron Age and Late Roman periods (MCB 17851). Prehistoric flint scatters have also come from this vicinity (CHER 09849A and 10338). Late Iron Age pits and a gully were excavated 250m to the south (CHER 11810), and the major Roman Road of Ermine Street running from London to York passes 600m west of the site (CB 15034). Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence was also identified to the south (CHER 11810). A scheduled medieval moated site formerly the manor of the de Scales family is located 230m to the south-east of the site (CHER 01242 and SAM 53) with three more medieval moated sites further south and east.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed six parallel ditches representing field boundaries or a potential trackway. The ditches ranged in date from the medieval to later post-medieval periods. A post-medieval stakehole and a ?pit or tree hollow were also present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>31st January 2011 – 7th February 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P3479</i>	Site code	<i>AS1383</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural land</i>		
Planned development	<i>8 affordable houses</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>6 parallel ditches, a stake-hole and a ?pit or/tree hollow</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval, late post-medieval and modern pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Whaddon</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.2400m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5320 9118</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>21.20m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CCC CAPCA) (Dan McConnell)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association</i>		
Full title	<i>Land North-west of Rose Cottage, Church Street, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams M.C. & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3737</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2011</i>		

LAND TO THE NORTH-WEST OF ROSE COTTAGE, CHURCH STREET, WHADDON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land north-west of Rose Cottage, Church Street, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3475 4656). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for construction of eight affordable houses and associated landscaping (Planning Ref: S/1074/10/F).

Cropmarks of a curvilinear enclosure with associated trackway and pit clusters, 300m to the east, are thought to date between the Early Iron Age and Late Roman periods (MCB 17851). Prehistoric flint scatters have also come from this vicinity (CHER 09849A and 10338). Late Iron Age pits and a gully were excavated 250m to the south (CHER 11810), and the major Roman Road of Ermine Street running from London to York passes 600m west of the site (CB 15034). Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence was also identified to the south (CHER 11810). A scheduled medieval moated site formerly the manor of the De Scales family is located 230m to the south-east of the site (CHER 01242 and SAM 53) with three more medieval moated sites further south and east.

The evaluation revealed six parallel ditches representing field boundaries or a potential trackway. The ditches ranged in date from the medieval to later post-medieval periods. A post-medieval stakehole and a ?pit or tree hollow were also present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land north-west of Rose Cottage, Church Street, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5320 9118; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for construction of eight affordable houses (Planning Ref: S/1074/10/F). It was commissioned by John Martin & Associates on behalf of the Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CCC CAPCA) (Dan McConnell; dated 12/01/2011) and a

specification prepared by AS (dated 13/01/2011), approved by CCC CAPCA. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The site lies within a rich archaeological landscape including the Roman Road Ermine Street 600m to the west and a medieval manorial complex 230m to the south-east which is a Scheduled Monument. The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It also aimed to identify any areas of previous ground disturbance on the site

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)

2.1 The small village of Whaddon is 15km south-west of Cambridge and 1km east of the A1198 Old North Road running between Royston and Huntingdon. The site is located at the west side of the village and is part of a large, open field. Its eastern side is bounded by the point where Harmcamlow Way meets Church Street. The southern end is bordered by residential plots. To the west and north is a mix of open fields and newly-planted trees.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the project.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site. Entries within the 1km radius are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figures 4 to 8.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 The site is on fairly low lying land at 21m AOD. It lies on a wide, gentle valley slope with higher ground to the south. Several small streams in the village run north to meet the River Cam. The soils are grey rendzinas of the Wantage 2 series which are shallow, calcareous soils overlying chalk formations.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 There is one notable concentration of finds of potential prehistoric date approximately 500m east of the site. Three hundred metres to the east, cropmarks

of a curvilinear enclosure 92m by 82m with a rectangular annexe at one end, and an associated track with pit clusters are thought to date between the Early Iron Age and Late Roman periods (MCB 17851). On balance an Iron Age date is thought most likely. Two prehistoric flint scatters have also come from this vicinity (CHER 09849A and 10338). At Town End, 250m south of the site, irregular features containing Mesolithic or Neolithic flints were excavated (CHER 11810). In the same locations square Iron Age pits and a gully were thought to represent industrial activity and fine Late Iron Age pottery recovered suggest a high status site (CHER 11810).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 The major Roman Road of Ermine Street running from London to York passes 600m west of the site (CB 15034) with the Roman town of Godmanchester to the north.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 The name Whaddon meaning 'hill where wheat is grown' derives from 9th or 10th century place names for specialist farming sites in an area where usually a group of settlements were administered by a single estate centre (Oosterhuizen 2000). The excavation at Town End revealed a posthole and beam slot, and Anglo-Saxon pottery and a ditch, indicating some of the earliest settlement in the village (CHER 11810). A pre-Conquest manor stood probably where the current moated manor site is south-east of the church. It was given to Ely abbey in 970 (Taylor 1997).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 There are a comparatively large number of medieval moated sites in the village. The primary one is the medieval manor house of the De Scalers 230m to the south-east which is a Scheduled Monument (CHER 01242 and SAM 53). It comprises two islands of equal size within a wet moat, and brick and tile have been found in the vicinity. At Domesday the manor was held by Hardwin de Scales when 48 inhabitants were recorded in the village. In 1347 70 people contributed to the wool levy (Elrington 1982). Because Whaddon did not undergo much later development areas of the medieval settlement are still recognisable (Taylor 1997). There are three other moated sites just to the south and east of the Scheduled Manor site, Jarman's, Town End and Rectory Farm (CHER 05852, 01224 & 01244). James suggests that such a local concentration of moated sites may simply reflect rivalry between households of unequal status (James 2000). St Mary's Church located 150m to the east is Grade I listed and dates from the 13th century (CHER CB 14919). Ridge and furrow and scatters of medieval pottery have also been recovered from around the village.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2. The manor remained in the de Scaler family until the 16th century and in 1739 it became a possession of the Earls of Hardwicke (Elrington 1982). Whaddon never became more than a small village and never had a population of more than 400 until the late 20th century. Rose Cottage to the south of the site is a Grade II listed building of late 17th to early 18th century date with 20th century renovation (LB 52649). A late 19th century septic tank is located 80m to the east of the site (CHER 03093).

The site

OS maps of the Development Site

4.3.1 The 1839 Inclosure map (Fig. 4) shows the site adjacent to the meeting point of Village Street and a private road Shingles Lane (now Harcamlow Way). The site is in Plot 30 named The Four Closes. The plots bordering to the north and south are cottages and gardens, including Rose Cottage to the south. Plot 29 to the north-west is called Four Close Spring indicating the proximity of the stream leading to the River Cam. The 1842 Tithe map shows no change to the site although the individual plots to the north now appear as one field (Fig. 5). The 1886 OS map shows that the east-west boundary to the north is gone and a new east-west fence line has appeared bordering the south of the site (Fig. 6). There is no change to the immediate vicinity of the site in the 1901 and 1948 OS maps (Figs. 7 & 8).

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trenching)

5.1 Four trial trenches were excavated, totalling 80m. The individual trenches were 20m in length, 1.80m in width, and linear in plan (Fig.2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a wheeled mechanical JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 Figs. 2 & 9

<i>Sample Section 1a: W end, N facing</i> <i>0.00 = 19.86m AOD</i>

0.00 – 0.25m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt
0.25m+	L1001. Natural. Light yellow/white grey, compact, chalky clay

<i>Sample Section 1b: E end, N facing</i>	
0.00 = 19.83m AOD	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above.
0.35m+	L1001. Natural. As Above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditch F1017.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (20.00+ x 1.60+ x 0.60m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a light blue grey, firm silty clay. Finds comprise an iron fragment (5g). Ditch F1017 was also recorded in Trench 3 (Ditch F1010).

Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 9

<i>Sample Section 2a: W end, S facing</i>	
0.00 = 20.00m AOD	
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.33m+	L1001. Natural. As Above Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 2b: E end, S facing</i>	
0.00 = 20.17m AOD	
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.37 – 0.50m	L1021. Subsoil. Light red brown, friable silty clay.
0.50m+	L1001. Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained a Ditch F1015, Stakehole F1019 and ?Pit or Tree Hollow F1022

Ditch F1015 was linear in plan (8.00+ x 1.60+ x 0.53m), aligned north-east/south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a light green grey, firm clay. Finds comprise a sherd of lightly abraded medieval pottery (3g; 15th – 16th C).

Stakehole F1019 was sub-circular in plan (0.23 x 0.19 x 0.05m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a mid red brown, loose clay silt. Finds comprise a sherd of post-medieval pottery (1; late 17th – late 19th C).

?Pit/Tree Hollow F1022 was a highly irregular circle in plan (1.27+ x 1.24+ x 0.30m). It had irregular, moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a dark red brown, firm silty clay. Finds comprise residual medieval pottery (3g; 12th – 14th C), late post-medieval pottery (2g; late 18th – 19th C), CBM

(14g), animal bone (3g), an illegible coin (9g), an iron fragment (8g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (5g).

Trench 3 Figs. 2 & 10

<i>Sample Section 3a: N end, E facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 19.93m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.31m+	L1001. Natural. As Above Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 3b: S end, E facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 19.98m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.31m+	L1001. Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained five ditches (F1002, F1004, F1008, F1010 and F1012).

Ditch F1002 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.70+ x 1.17m), aligned north-east/south-west and possibly starting to terminate. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1003, was a light green grey, firm silty clay. It contained two sherds of heavily-abraded medieval pottery (8g; 13th – 15th C) and animal bone (3g).

Ditch F1004 was linear in plan (1.50+ x 1.33+ x 0.65m), aligned north-east/south-west. It had irregular sides, and it contained three fills which are tabulated:

Context	Description	Spot Date
L1005 Upper	Light green grey, firm, clay	1 sherd of 13 th 15 th C pottery (3g). 1 sherd of 19 th – 20 th C pottery (1g)
L1006 Middle	Mid grey brown, friable, clay silt	-
L1007 Basal	Light green white, firm chalky clay silt	-

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.50 x unknown x 0.54m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a light green grey, firm clay silt. No finds were present. It had an indeterminate relationship with Ditch F1010 due to their identical fills.

Ditch F1010 was linear in plan (1.50 x ? x 0.48m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a light green grey, firm clay silt. Finds comprise late 18th-19th pottery (1g). It had an indeterminate relationship with Ditches F1012 and F1008 due to their identical

fills. It was cut by a modern field drain. Ditch F1010 was also recorded in Trench 1 (F1017).

Ditch F1012 was linear in plan (1.50 x ? x 0.35m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had moderate sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a light green grey, firm clay silt. No finds were present. It had an indeterminate relationship with Ditch F1010 due to their identical fills.

Trench 4 Fig.2

<i>Sample Section 4a: N end, E facing</i>	
0.00 = 20.00m AOD	
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.37m +	L1001. Natural. As Above Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 4b: S end, E facing</i>	
0.00 = 19.96m AOD	
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.32 – 0.54m	L1002. Subsoil. As Above Trench 2.
0.54m +	L1001. Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 4.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the excavation. The water table was encountered in all the trenches at a depth of between 0.65 and 0.75m.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was a dark grey brown, firm organic clay silt (0.25 - 0.37m thick). Below L1000, Subsoil L1021 was present in the south-eastern sector of the site (the eastern end of Trench 2 and the southern end of Trench 4). It was a light red brown, friable silty clay. The natural drift geology, L1001, was a light yellow/grey, compact, chalky clay with occasional sandstone.

9 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

9.1 Archaeological features were recorded in three of the four trenches:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1017 (= F1010)	Ditch	-
2	F1015	Ditch	15 th – 16 th C
	F1019	Stakehole	Late 17 th - late 18 th C
	F1022	?Pit/Tree Hollow	Late 18 th -19 th C
3	F1002	Ditch	13 th – 15 th C
	F1004	Ditch	?13 th – 15 th C
	F1008	Ditch	-
	F1010 (=F1017)	Ditch	Late 18 th -19 th C
	F1012	Ditch	-
4	None	-	-

9.2 The features comprised six ditches (recorded in Trenches 1 - 3), a stakehole and a ?pit or tree hollow (Trench 2). All the ditches were parallel and aligned NE/SW. Their orientation differed slightly to the existing site boundaries and adjacent plots. They were roughly perpendicular to the Harcamlow Way footpath to the east. Three of the ditches inter-cut but their relationships could not be defined due to their identical fills. The ditches were all similar in shape and dimensions, and had very similar fills.

9.3 Six of the nine features contained datable material however the quantity of these finds is low (e.g. between 1 – 5 pottery sherds). Three of the ditches (F1002 (Tr.3), F1004 (Tr.3) and F1015 (Tr.2) may date from the medieval period (13th – 15th/16th century), but the evidence is tentative. F1002 contained two heavily-abraded medieval sherds, F1015 contained one lightly abraded medieval sherd, and F1004 contained a medieval sherd and an ?intrusive modern sherd. The only other possible medieval find was animal bone (3g) from Ditch F1002.

9.4 The archaeological features were generally well preserved. A small area of subsoil was preserved in the north-eastern sector north of Trench 2 and southern sector of Trench 4.

Interpretation of the site

9.5 The site had significant potential for medieval and post-medieval remains given the presence of the medieval de Scaler moated manor located 230m south-east of the site, and three other moated sites to the south and east. A moderate potential for Romano-British activity was based on the location of Ermine Street 600m to the west. Anglo-Saxon activity was possible following

results of an excavation at Town End. Cropmarks and finds scatters also suggested a moderate potential for prehistoric activity, predominantly Iron Age.

9.6 The evaluation revealed the remains of medieval and post-medieval boundary ditches. The central band of intercutting ditches (F1008, F1010 and F1012) suggests a relatively long period of maintenance of this particular boundary. The parallel ditches to the north and south (F1002, F1004 and F1015) suggest either a gradual shift of the boundary, or they may represent a track way. The ditches are not recorded on the maps which date from 1839 onwards

9.7 No archaeological features were present in Trench 4. The boundary ditches did not extend into this trench and there was no evidence of structural remains or 'backyard' activity.

Interpretation of site geology and topography

9.8 The site lies on the west side of a hill and drops away to the west towards Ermine Street. The north-east/south-west alignment of the ditches is consistent with drainage conditions. The chalky clay natural holds water and drainage of the area relies on ditches rather than natural soak away.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association for funding the evaluation, and John Martin and Associates who commissioned the project (in particular Mr William Allwood for his kind assistance).

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AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Cambridgeshire County Council Planning and Countryside Advice.

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APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Name/Details
Prehistoric 500,000 – AD 43		
09849A	355 468	Prehistoric flint flakes and animal bone found on County Farm land
MCB 15814	348 463	Ditch with 3 prehistoric sherds on top
10338	354 468	Flint scatter
Roman AD 43 – 410		
CB 15034	22859 70634	Ermine Street: Roman Road London to York
Medieval 410-1066		
01242	351 464	Moated Manor House Scheduled Monument 53: Belonged to the de Scalers, comprises two islands within a wet moat. Rooting pigs revealed tile and brick
CB 14919	349 465	St Mary's Church Grade I listed building 52648: 13 th century chancel, later 14 th century nave and tower. Restoration work in 19 th and 20 th centuries
01224	349 462	Town End: possible moated site or fishpond
05852	350 461	Ladybury Manor moated complex: Partially levelled earthwork of moated manorial complex at Jarman's Farm
01244	352 465	Moat at Rectory Farm
03140	352 465	Rectory Farm Grade II* listed building c.1500
09849	355 468	Manuring scatter of medieval to post-medieval pottery at County Farm
09524	345 456	Ridge and furrow
10338A	354 468	Medieval pottery from field walking
09520	343 476	Ridge and furrow
09523	346 464	Ridge and furrow
Post-medieval 1539-1900		
10466	352 465	Dovecote, Rectory Farm Grade II listed 18 th -19 th century
03093	349 465	19 th century septic tank
MCB 18020	338 466	Milestone near Wimpole Avenue Grade II listed 18 th -19 th century
12243	350 460	Vicarage gardens
11990	354 463	Folly Cottage: Building remains and 17 th -18 th century debris with 14 th century pottery in another area
Multi-period		
11810	348 463	Town Farm: Evaluation found Mesolithic or Neolithic flints and Iron Age pits and gullies indicative of industrial activity. An earlier evaluation found an Anglo-Saxon post-hole and beam slot and ditch
Undated		

MCB 17851	354 466	Cropmarks of curvilinear enclosure and associated track with pit clusters. Thought to be Early Iron Age to 5 th century Roman
08603	354 463	Crop and soil marks
10713	353 463	Possible moated site. Probably just boundary bank
09911	352 466	Possible Holloway and terracing
MCB 18440	347 461	Cropmarks of a series of circular and rectangular enclosures approximately 0.5km from Ermine Street
MCB 18439	344 467	Cropmarks of possible strip quarrying

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Source
modern	Site location	1:25,000	OS Explorer
modern	Detailed site location	1:1250	Client
modern	HER information	1:10,000	Archaeological Solutions
1839	Whaddon Inclosure map		CRO (P169/26/2)
1842	Whaddon Tithe map		CRO (P169/27/A)
1886	First edition OS	1:10,560	CRO (LIII S.W)
1901	First Edition OS map	1:1,2500	CRO (LIII.13 & 14)
1948	OS Map	1:10,560	CRO (LIII S.W)

AS 1383: Land NW of Rose Cottage, Church Street, Whaddon, Cambs

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
	1000		Topsoil	Late 19 th – early 20 th	(5) 281g	206	24	C.Pipe stem 2g Fe Fragment 94g B.Flint 18g
1002	1003	3	Ditch	13 th -15 th	(2) 8g		3	
1004	1005	3	Ditch	19 th -early 20 th	(2) 4g			
1010	1011	3	Ditch	Late 18 th -19 th	(3) 1g			
1015	1016	2	Ditch	15 th -16 th	(1) 3g			
1017	1018	1	Ditch					Fe Fragment 5g
1019	1020	2	Stakehole	Late 17 th -late 19 th	(1) 40g			
1022	1023	2	Pit	Late 18 th -19 th	(5) 14g	14	3	Coin 9g Fe Fragment 8g C.Pipe stem 5g

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 15 sherds, weighing 213g. The assemblage is essentially a mix of mainly residual medieval sherds and late post-medieval to early modern sherds. The pottery is quantified by feature below

The only possible medieval features are Ditch F1002, which contained two heavily-abraded fragments of 13th-15th century medieval coarsewares, and Ditch F1015, which yielded a single lightly-abraded late medieval/transitional sherd. Residual medieval sherds were present in Ditch F1004, Pit F1022 and the Topsoil. Features F1004, F1010, F1019 and F1022 and the Topsoil contained the later sherds.

KEY (site specific)

MShW: Medieval Shelly Ware 12th – 14th

MSLW: Medieval Sand and limestone ware 13th-15th

MGW: Medieval Gritty Ware: 13th-15th

MRSW: Medieval reduced sandy ware 13th-15th

LMO: Late Medieval Oxidised Ware 15th-16th

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 17th-18th

PMBL: Post-medieval black earthenware 17th-18th/19th

ENGS: English stoneware 18th-20th

MOCH: Mocha-type Ware late 18th-20th

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th-20th

ENPO: English porcelain late 18th-20th

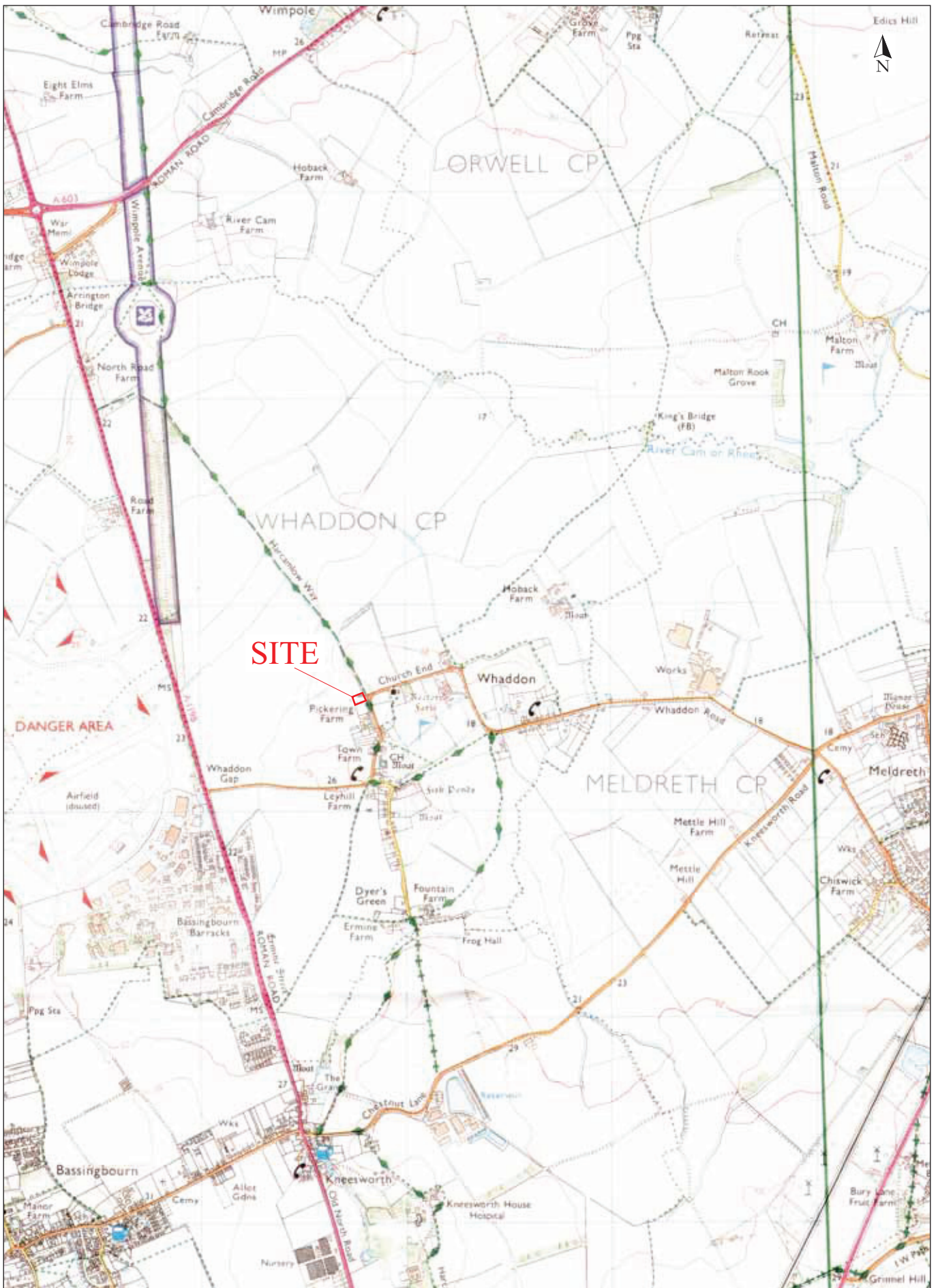
Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil 1000		1x7g MRS 1x147g ENGS	Late 19 th – early 20 th	MRS: developed cooking pot rim ENGS: lid possibly to a foot warmer or hot water bottle
Ditch 1002	1003	1x1g MGW 1x6g MSLW	13 th -15 th	
Ditch 1004	1005	1x3g MGW 1x1g ENPO	13 th -15 th 19 th -early 20 th	ENPO: probably intrusive
Ditch 1010	1011	3x1g MOCH	Late 18 th -19 th	
Ditch 1015	1016	1x3g LMO	15 th -16 th	LMO: patchy external clear/green glaze
Stakehole 1019	1020	1x38g PMRE	Late 17 th -late 18 th	PMRE: base
Pit 1022	1023	1x3g MShW 1x1g TPW 1x1g PMBL 1x1g ENGS	Late 18 th -19 th	

Quantification of sherds by feature

The Ceramic Building Materials

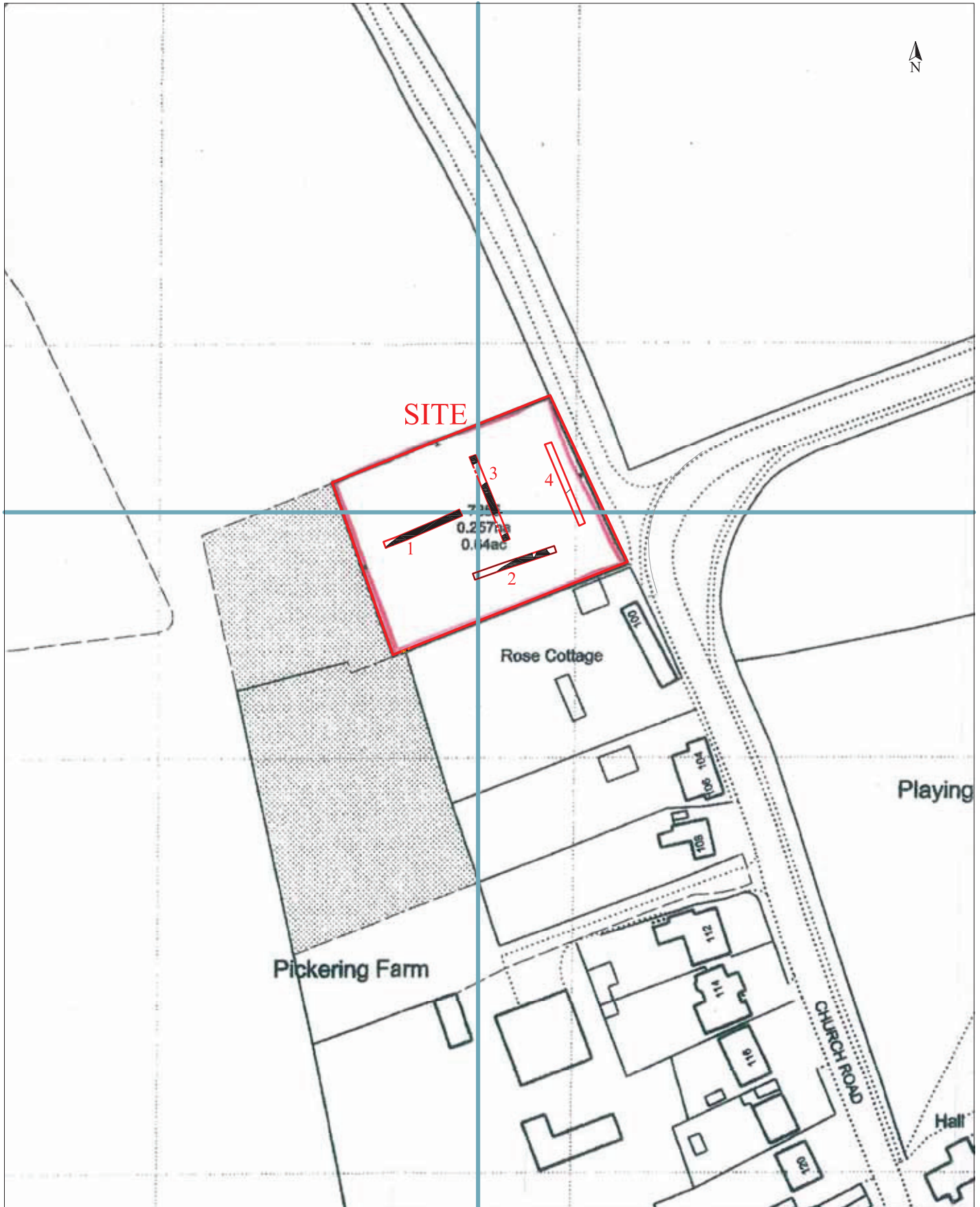
Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered 13 fragments (351g) of 19th century to early modern CBM. Pit F1022 (L1023) contained three small fragments (14g) of oxidised peg tile and one fragment (7g) of cream earthen ware pipe, probably sewage pipe. Topsoil L1000 contained a further six fragments (207g) of peg tile and three fragments (123g) of cream earthen ware pipe, including fragments with traces of an internal glaze typical of sewage pipe. These fragments have probably been re-deposited as a result of re-development of land or as rubble that was used for levelling.



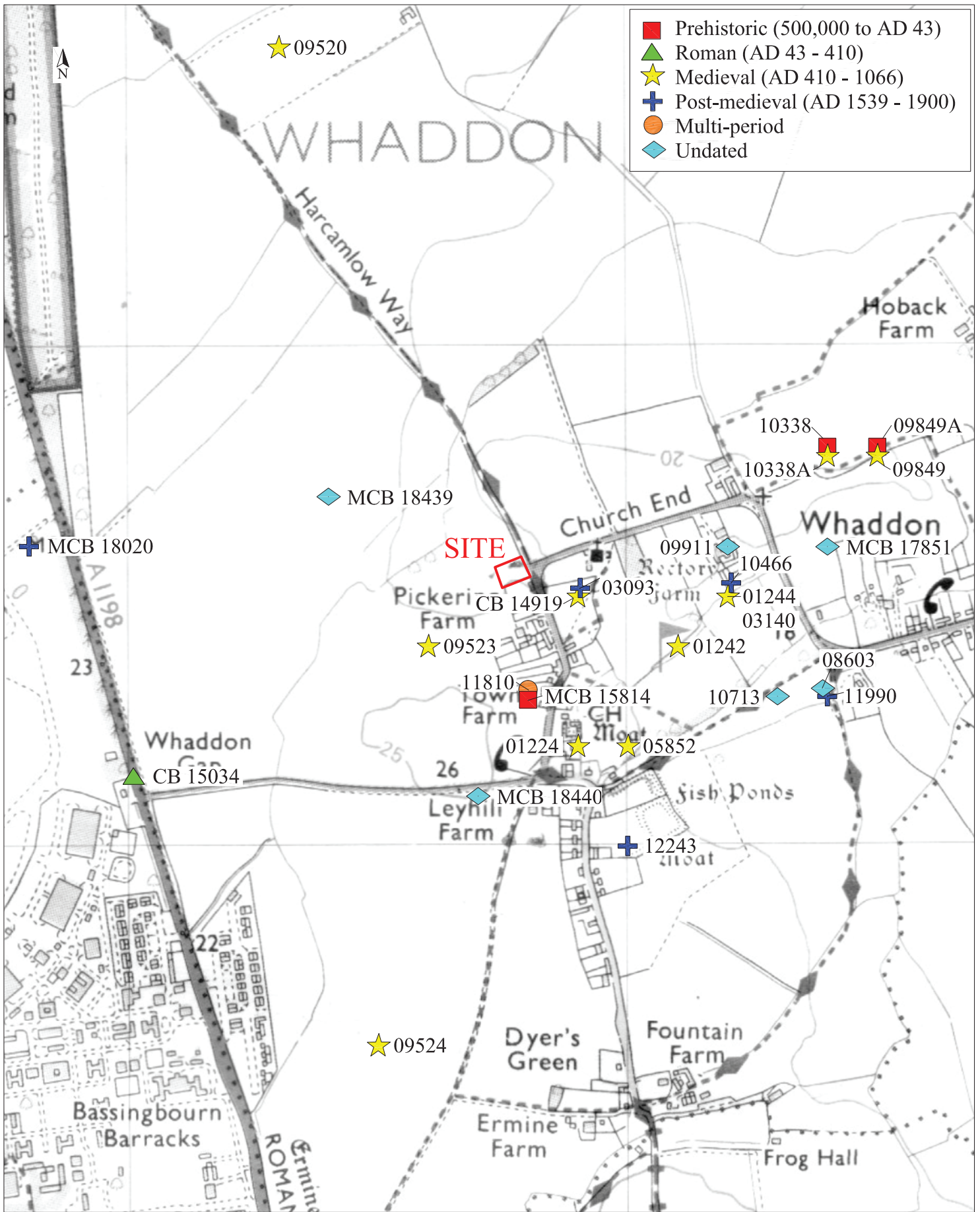
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

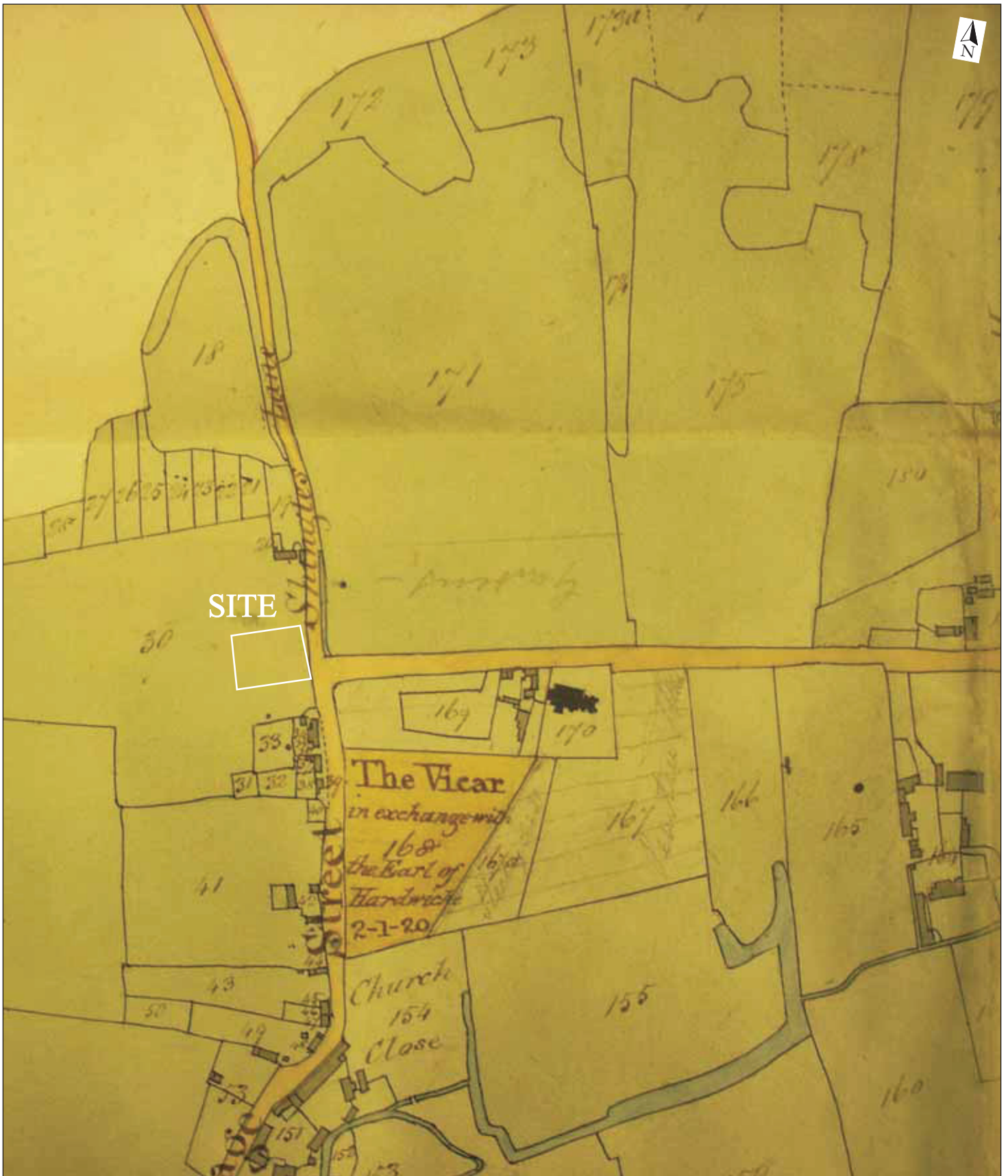


0 100m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



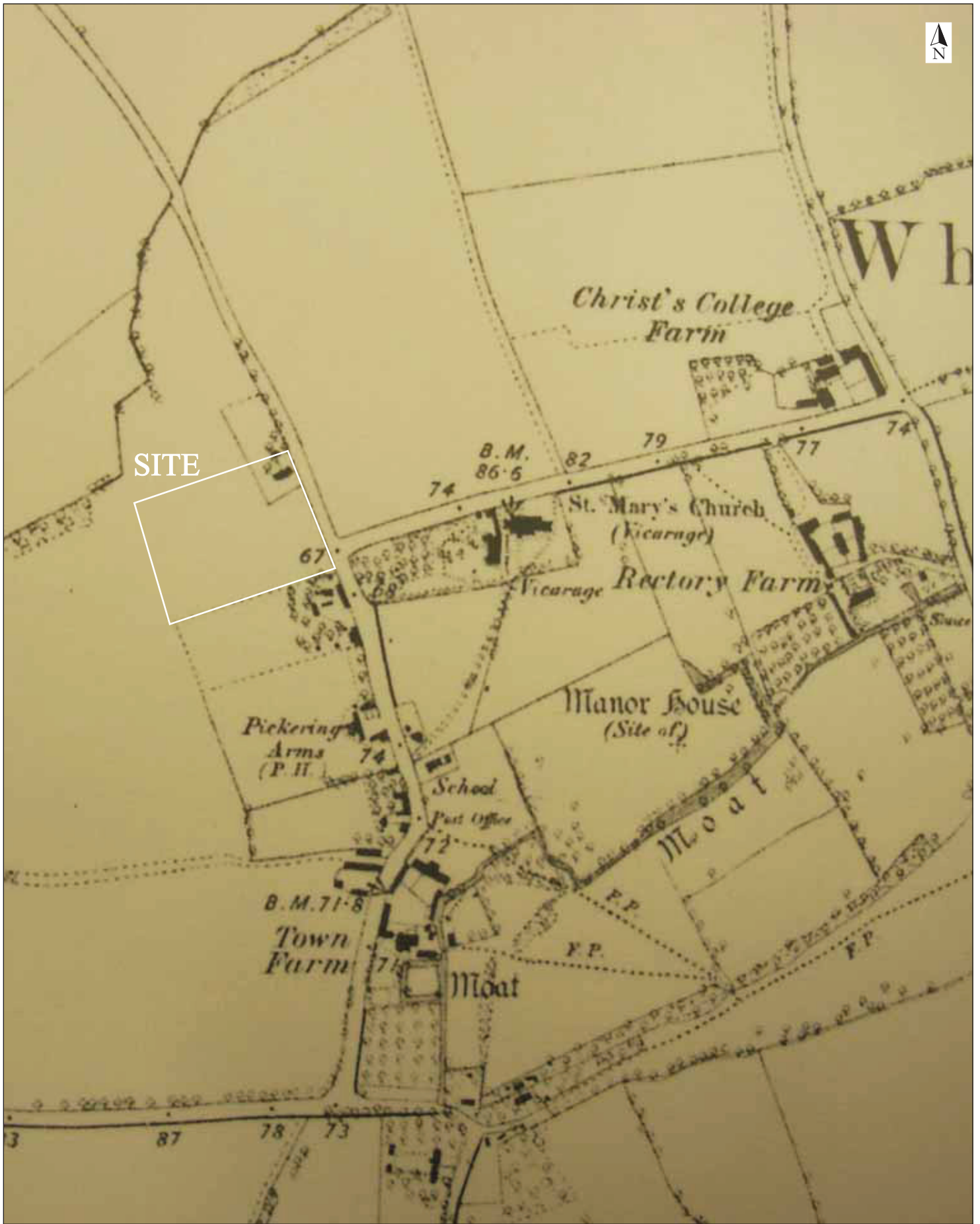
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Fig. 4 Whaddon Inclosure map, 1839
Not to scale

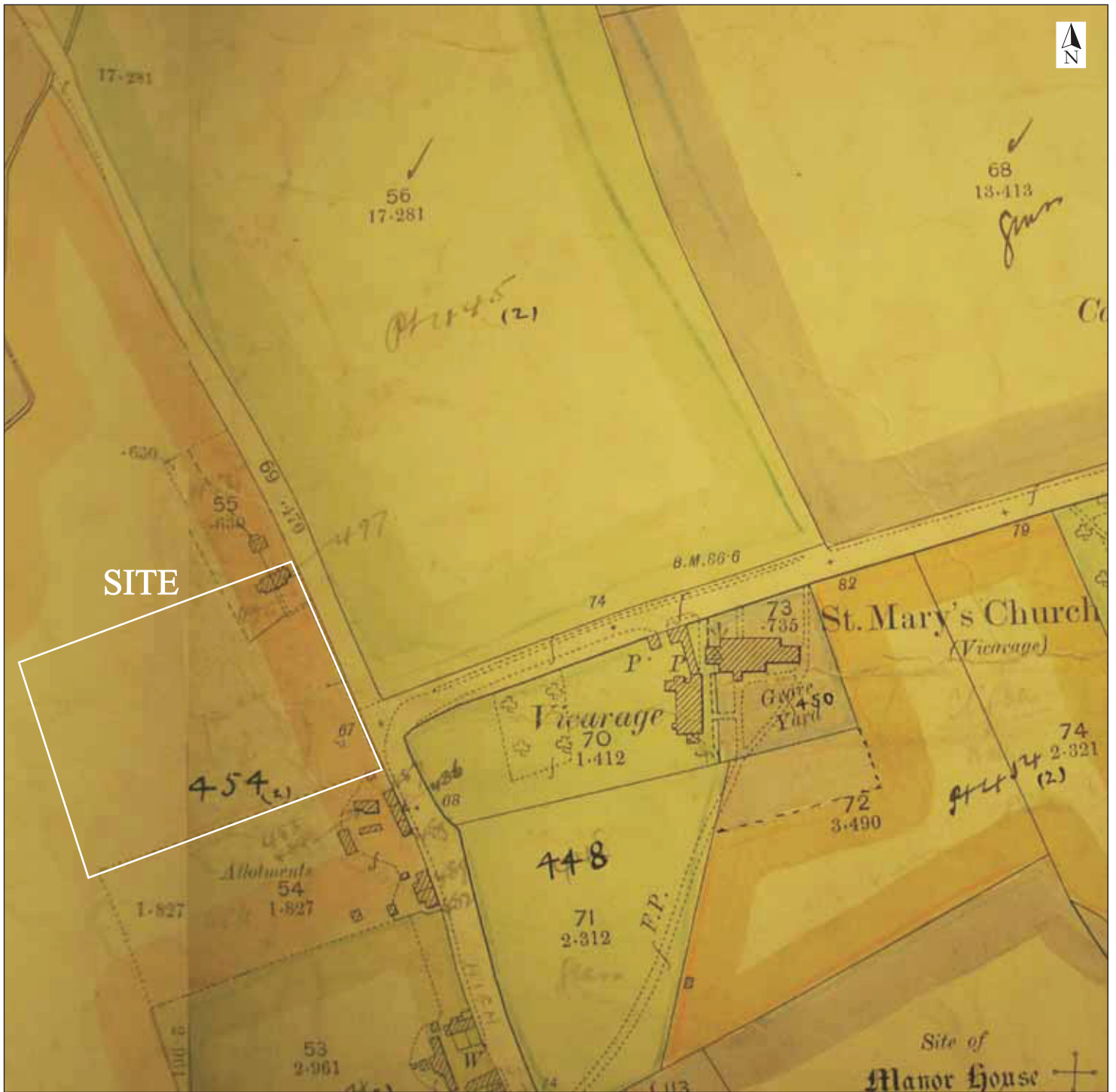


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Fig. 5 Whaddon tithe map 1842
Not to scale



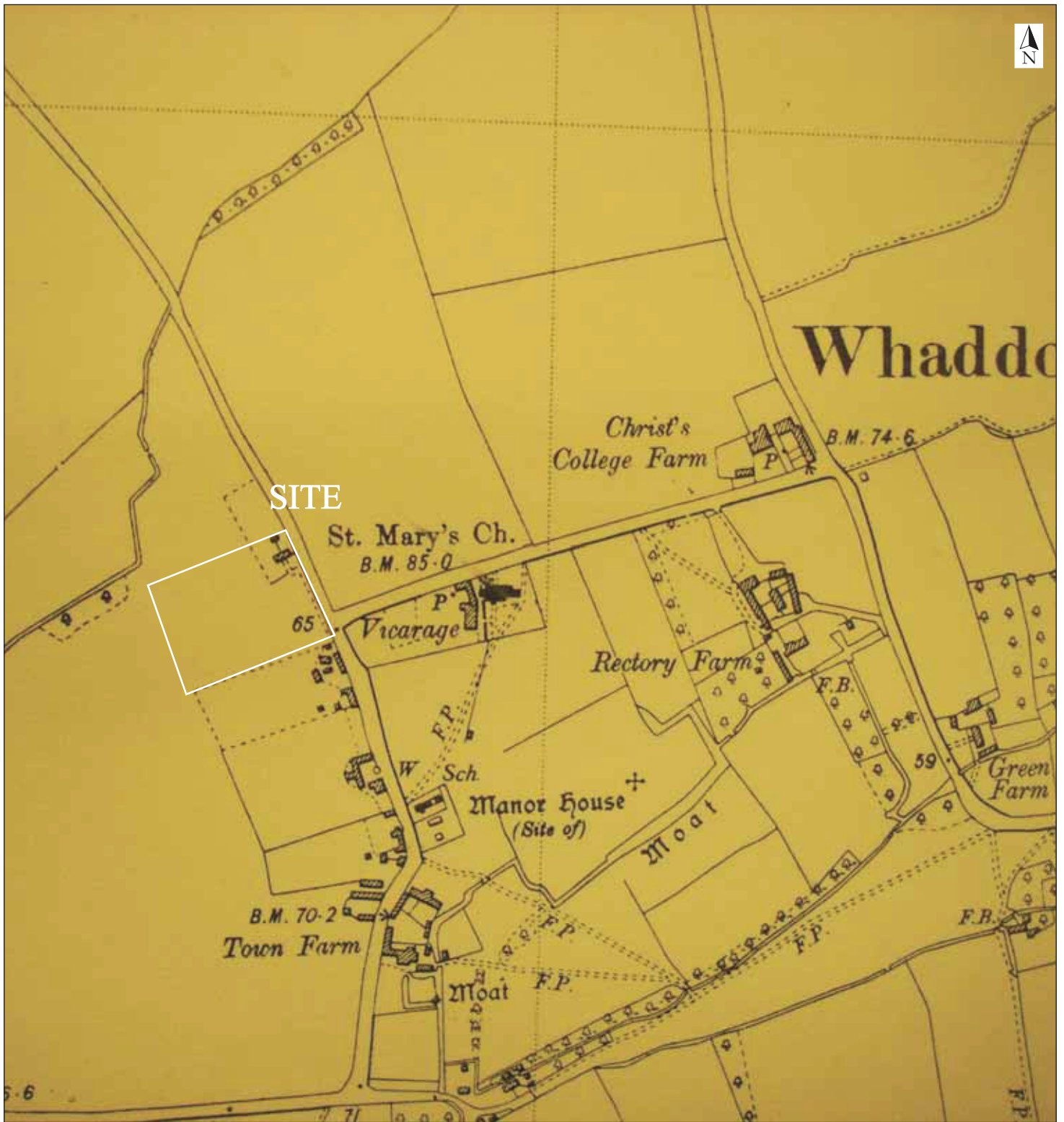
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Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1886
Not to scale



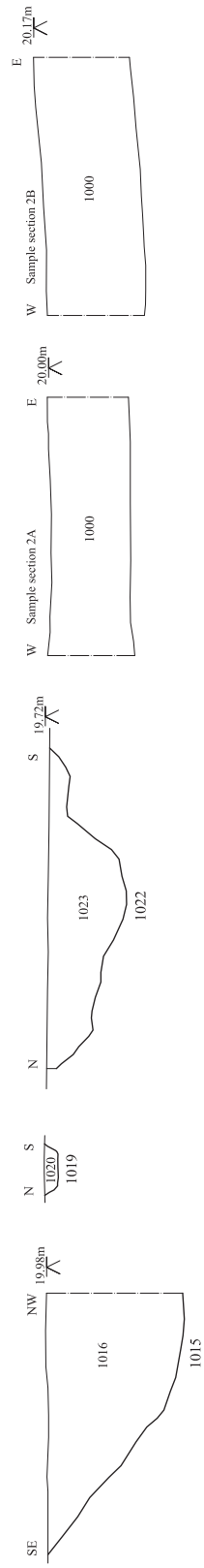
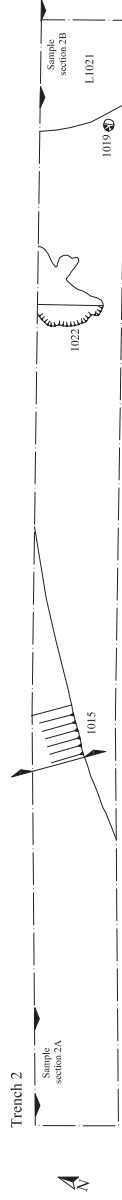
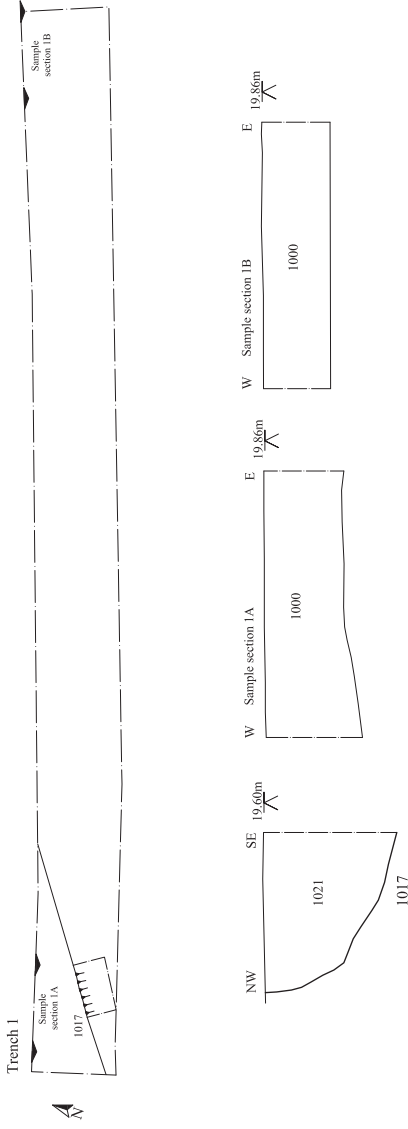
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 Fig. 7 1st edition OS map, 1901
 Not to scale

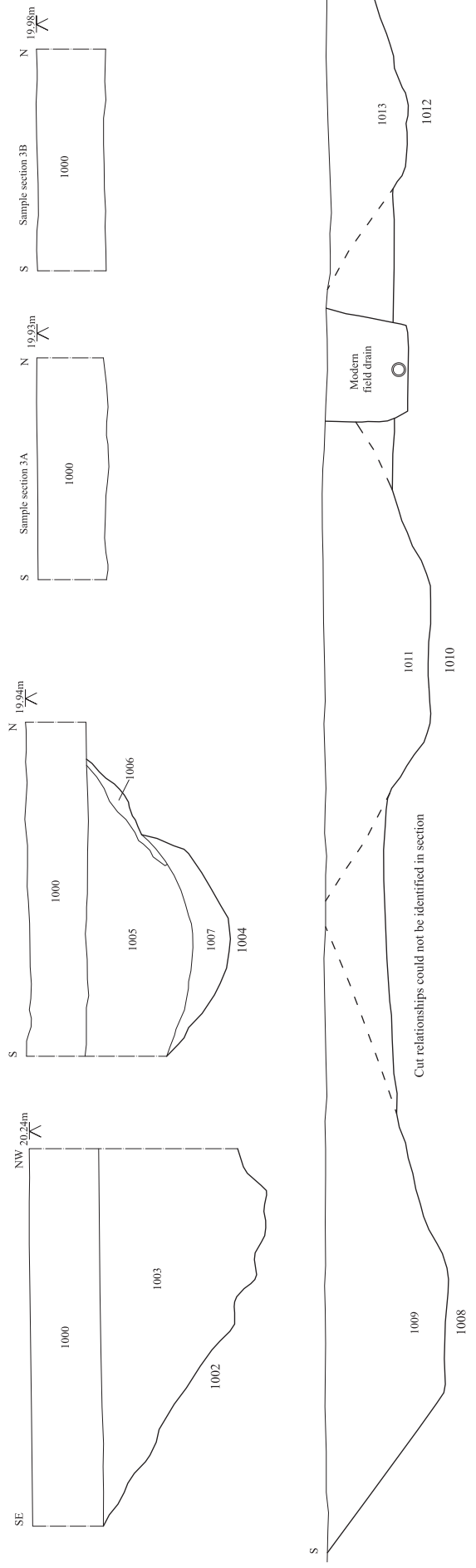
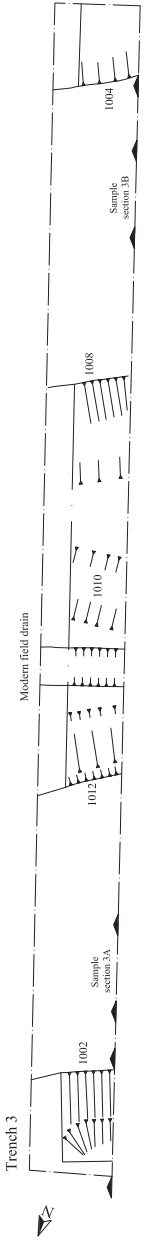


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Fig. 8 OS map, 1948
Not to scale



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Fig. 9 Plans & sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 10 Plans & sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3