
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND ADJACENT TO 25 ST GILES CLOSE, HOLME,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER. ECB 3416

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NGR: TL 1902 8777	Report No: 3620
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS 1344
Approved:	Project No: 3935
Signed:	Date: August 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land adjacent to 25 St Giles Close, Holme, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>In August 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 25 St Giles Close, Holme, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1902 8777). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of eight residential dwellings (Planning Ref. 0801163FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The site abuts an area to the north and west that contained Iron Age and Roman ditches, domestic waste and pottery and also probable late medieval fishponds. It was thought likely that these features continued into the evaluation area.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the high potential for Iron Age and Roman archaeology, only medieval remains were revealed. The features were much truncated by ploughing with only the bases surviving intact. The sparse finds and heavily-abraded nature of the pottery suggests that these features were not domestic but may have been associated with the medieval fishponds and/or agriculture.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>20th August – 1st September 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P3935</i>	Site code	<i>AS1344</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Vacant land adjacent to housing</i>		
Planned development	<i>8 new houses</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval pits, ditches and gullies</i>		
Significant finds(+dates)	<i>Medieval pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Huntingdonshire</i>	<i>Holme</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>2772.25 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1902 8777</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>7.0 – 7.6m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Dan McConnell (CAPCA) Cambridgeshire County Council</i>		
Project supervisor (PO)	<i>Tim Schofield</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr N Collett</i>		
Full title	<i>Land adjacent to 25 St Giles Close, Holme, Cambridgeshire</i>		
Authors	<i>Schofield, T, Thompson, P</i>		
Report no.	<i>3620</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2010</i>		

LAND ADJACENT TO 25 ST GILES CLOSE, HOLME, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In August 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 25 St Giles Close, Holme, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1902 8777). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of eight residential dwellings (Planning Ref. 0801163FUL).

The site abuts an area to the north and west that contained Iron Age and Roman ditches, domestic waste and pottery (CHER CB15646) and also probable late medieval fishponds (CHER CB15648). It was thought likely that these remains continued into the evaluation area.

Despite the high potential for Iron Age and Roman archaeology, only medieval remains were revealed. The features were much truncated by ploughing with only the bases surviving intact. The sparse finds and heavily-abraded nature of the pottery suggests that these features were not domestic but may have been associated with the medieval fishponds and/or agriculture.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on Land adjacent to 25 St Giles Close, Holme, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1902 8777; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for eight new residential dwellings with associated landscaping (Planning Ref. 0801163FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (Dan McConnell, dated 24/05/2010), and a specification issued by AS (dated 26th May 2010) and approved by CAPCA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 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.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 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 Holme is a small village of c.700 inhabitants situated 8km south of Peterborough and 2.5km east of the A1(M). The site comprises a small plot of land (some 0.22ha in size) to the rear of properties fronting Station Road, accessed from St Giles Close to the west, within the core of the village.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

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 a c. 1 km radius of the site. Entries within

an approximate 1 km radius of the site 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 Huntingdon Record Office (HRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 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 located on fairly flat grass wasteland that lies in the centre of the St Giles housing estate at 7m AOD. The local geology is Oxford Clay.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Evaluation field work carried out in 1997 for the St Giles development which abuts the site to the west and north, found Iron Age ditches with pottery and domestic debris indicating occupation in the vicinity (CHER CB15646). Abraded Iron Age sherds were also found some 850m to the west beyond Holme Wood (CHER 07880).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 Occupation continued at the St Giles development site into the Romano-British period (CHER CB15646), and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the site beyond Holme Wood (CHER 07880).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 There are no Anglo-Saxon remains from within c.1km of the site.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 Holme is first recorded as *Hulmo* in 1167 and derives its name from 'island or dry ground in marsh'. It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey but was included in the 8 hides held in Glatton by Ulf which were subsequently awarded by William the Conqueror to Eustace, count of Boulogne. In 1214 count Renaud of Boulogne was captured at the battle of Bouvines, in France, and, upon his death in captivity, the lands reverted to the Crown. In 1214 Baldwin de Rivers bought a licence to inclose 15 acres of his wood for a park at Holme (CHER CB15325). In 1314 Edward II ordered a fair to be held at his manor at Holme; there was already a market.

4.2.5 Excavations ahead of the St Giles development found a series of late medieval features (dated by pottery), thought to be the remains of fishponds indicating that a manorial or monastic complex was located in the vicinity (CHER CB15648). An extensive dock was located c.300m to the north where vessels delivered to and from Whittlesey Mere (CHER MCB18004). The dock site continued in use throughout the post-medieval period until the 1850s when the mere was drained. A linear depression to the north-east of the village is suggested as a continuation of the Holme Lode (CHER 11616).

Post-medieval to Modern (AD 1539+)

4.2.6 The church of St Giles, situated 250m to the north, is Grade II* listed which was rebuilt in 1862 incorporating some of the original 12th-13th building materials (CHER 00972). Holme Wood Hall is a grade II listed building located c.380m to the north (LB 400847 and 400848), and to the west of that is Holme Wood and Park Farm landscaped gardens which include an area originally enclosed in the medieval period (CHER 12326). The closest listed building to the site is a Grade II 18th cottage at 2 Church Street c.130m to the west (LB 400849).

4.3 The site

OS maps of the Development Site

4.3.1 The 1770s estates map (Fig.4) shows that the site is located in field Plot 27 to the north of four buildings lining Station Road. There was no enclosure map at Huntingdon Record Office, and the tithe map did not extend as far west as the site. The 1887 First edition and 1901 Second edition OS maps (Figs. 5 & 6) show a change in the arrangement of buildings and their land plots, but the evaluation area remains unchanged except for its eastern boundary which is now shown (Fig 5). The 1927 OS map shows a rectangular enclosure in the south-east

corner of the main area of the site (Fig 6). The enclosure is also present in the 1958 and modern OS maps (Fig 7 & 1). The modern detailed site plan shows that the land around the site is built up, and that the access area to the south includes the western boundary of the early house plots facing Station road and a small modern building or structure (Fig 2).

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION)

5.1 Three trenches were mechanically excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeologist (Fig.2). Trench 1 measured 11 x 2.10m, Trench 2 measured 31 x 2.10m and Trench 3 measured 26 x 2.10m. The topsoil and subsoil overburden were mechanically excavated and 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* record sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. The trenches and features were recorded accurately using a Leica 805 Total Station. Soil heaps were scanned for finds and metal detected using a C.Scope CS1220R.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (DP1)

<i>Sample Section 2; south-west end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 7.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark black brown, compact sand silt and clay with occasional rounded and angular flint stones.
0.45 – 0.74m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid brown yellow, compact clay with frequent angular and rounded flint stones.
0.74m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. Light yellow orange, compact clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.

Description: Trench 1 contained two pits (F1043 and F1045) and a modern boundary ditch orientated E/W.

Pit F1043 was oval in plan (1.02 x 0.75 x 0.12m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1044, was a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones. Medieval pottery (12th – 14th C; 15g) and animal bone (17g) were present.

Pit F1045 was oval in plan (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.13m max). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1046, was a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones. No finds were present.

Trench 2 (DP2)

<i>Sample Section 3; east end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.34m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.38 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1. It contained medieval pottery (104g)
0.48m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained three ditches (F1033, F1025 & F1022) seven pits (F1035, F1037, F1039, F1027, F1020, F1018 & F1047) and Gully F1041.

Ditch F1033 was linear in plan (3.00+ x 1.16 x 0.22m) orientated north-east/south-west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1035 was oval in plan (0.80 x 0.70 x 0.31m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular flint stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1037 was oval in plan (1.08+ x 1.70 x 0.33m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1039 was oval in plan (1.20+ x 1.90 x 0.15m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay occasional rounded flint stones. It contained no finds. Pit F1039 was cut by Gully F1041.

Gully F1041 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.50 x 0.08m) orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay. No finds were present. Gully F1041 cut Pit F1039.

Pit F1027 was oval in plan (0.84 x 0.54+ x 0.16m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1028, was a mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones. No finds were present. Pit F1027 was cut by Ditch F1025.

Ditch F1025 was linear in plan (3.20+ x 0.84 x 0.22m) orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones. No finds were present. Ditch F1025 cut Pit F1027.

Ditch F1022 was linear in plan (3.20+ x 1.12 x 0.22m) orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills that are described below.

Fill	Description	Finds
L1023	Mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	-
L1024	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	-

Fills of Ditch F1022

Pit F1020 was oval in plan (3.20 x 1.30+ x 0.13m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1021, was a mid reddish brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1018 was oval in plan (1.90 x 1.10+ x 0.15m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a light yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1047 was oval in plan (2.00 x 0.81+ x 0.06m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1048, was a mid orange brown, compact silty clay with angular and rounded flint stones. No finds were present.

Trench 3

<i>Sample Section 1; north end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 7.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1. It contained medieval pottery (71g)
0.41m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained four ditches (F1003, F1006, F1016 & F1014) three pits (F1008, F1012 & F1010), Gully F1029, a modern ditch and a modern land drain both orientated north-east/south-west.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 1.84 x 0.31m) orientated north-east/south-west (DP3). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills that are described below. Ditch F1003 was cut by Pit F1008

Fill	Description	Finds
L1004	Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with	Medieval pottery

	occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	(12 th – 14 th C; 5g).
L1005	Mid red brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and fine roots.	Medieval pottery (12 th – 14 th C; 69g).

Fills of Ditch F1003

Ditch F1006 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 2.01 x 0.20m) orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1007, was a mid grey brown, compact silty clay with moderate angular and rounded flint stones. Medieval pottery (13th – 15th C; 19g) and animal bone (68g) were present.

Pit F1008 was oval in plan (0.81 x 0.58+ x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid red brown, compact silty clay with moderate angular flint stones. No finds were present. Pit F1008 cut Ditch F1003.

Pit F1012 was oval in plan (2.30 x 1.20 x 0.40m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base (DP4). Its fill, L1013, was a mid yellow brown, loose silty clay with occasional rounded and angular flint stones. No finds were present.

Ditch Terminus F1016 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.59 x 0.17m) orientated east/west. Its fill, L1017, was a dark reddish brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded and angular flint stones. Animal bone (42g) was present. Ditch F1016 cut Ditch F1014.

Ditch Terminus F1014 was linear in plan (1.50+ x 0.78 x 0.16m) orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1015, was a mid reddish brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded and angular flint stones. No finds were present. Ditch F1014 was cut by Ditch F1016.

Pit F1031 was oval in plan (4.72 x 1.03+ x 0.21m). It had shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a mid red brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones. It contained no finds. Pit F1031 cut Gully F1029.

Gully F1029 was linear in plan (1.08+ x 0.60 x 0.10m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1030, was a light yellow grey, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones. No finds were present. Gully F1029 was cut by Pit F1031.

Pit F1010 was oval in plan (1.50+ x 1.76 x 0.12m). It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1011, was a mid red brown, compact silty clay with moderate angular and rounded flint stones. Medieval pottery (12th -14th C; 3g) was present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposit model was consistent throughout all three trenches. Topsoil L1000 comprised a dark black brown, compact sand silt and clay with occasional rounded and angular flint stones (0.30-0.45m thick).

8.2 Below Topsoil L1000, Subsoil L1001 was a mid brown yellow, compact clay with frequent angular and rounded flint stones (at a depth of between 0.41 and 0.74m). Medieval pottery sherds (13th – 15th C; 175g) were recovered from this layer.

8.3 At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Natural Drift Geology L1002. It comprised light yellow orange, compact clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	1043	Pit	12 th – 14 th C
	1045	Pit	-
	1018	Pit	-
	1020	Pit	-
	-	Ditch	Modern
2	1022	Ditch	-
	1025	Ditch	-
	1027	Pit	-
	1033	Ditch	-
	1035	Pit	-
	1037	Pit	-
	1039	Pit	-
	1041	Gully	-
3	1047	Pit	-
	1003	Ditch	12 th – 14 th C
	1006	Ditch	13 th – 14 th /15 th C
	1008	Pit	-
	1010	Pit	12 th – 14 th C
	1012	Pit	
	1014	Ditch	-

	1016	Ditch	-
	1029	Gully	-
	-	Ditch	Modern
	-	Land drain	modern

9.2 Archaeological features were recorded in each trench. They were particularly numerous in Trenches 2 & 3. The range of features comprises pits (12), ditches (6, excluding modern ditches) and gullies (2), and they were represented in all three trenches. Only four features were dated (Tr.1 Pit F1043; Tr.3 Ditches F1003 & F1006; Tr.3 Pit F1010). The dating evidence was consistently medieval (12th – 14th/15th C). The only other find was small quantities of animal bone, and this most commonly occurred within the features which contained pottery.

9.3 All the features cut the natural drift geology and were sealed by Subsoil L1001. The features were shallow (c.15-20m), and truncated by ?ploughing. The sparse finds and heavily-abraded nature of the pottery suggests that these features were not domestic but may have been associated with the medieval fishponds and/or agriculture.

9.4 Prior to the evaluation the site was considered to have a potential for Iron Age and Roman ditches, domestic waste and pottery (CHER CB15646) and also probable late medieval fishponds (CHER CB15648), as identified to the north and west. In the event medieval pottery was found.

9.5 The small number of medieval features that were recorded at the site may be associated with the medieval activity identified on the earlier adjacent St Giles Close development. The East Anglian archaeological research frameworks highlight the importance of further study into medieval land use and settlement, and the evaluation further clarifies the picture and extent of the medieval layout of the village (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 98; Wade 2000, 25-26).

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the County Archaeology Store (CAS). 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 (AS) is grateful to Mr Nick Collett for funding the works and for his kind assistance, and also their architects, Partners in Planning, for their kind assistance (in particular Mr David Mead).

AS would like to thank Ms Hazel White of the Cambridge HER and staff at the Huntingdon record office.

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

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER Number	NGR TL	Details
Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43		
CB 15646	18967 87785	Ditches: Ditches of both mid to late Iron Age and Roman date were found along with domestic debris including a sherd of Iron Age pottery suggesting occupation nearby
Romano-British AD 43-410		
07880	182 879	Pottery: A few abraded Romano-British sherds were found along with some possibly of late Iron Age date
Medieval 1066-1539		
11616	1930 8837	Holme Lode: Possible continuation of Holme Lode to north-east of village
CB 15325	1848 8788	Glatton Park: Licensed in 1218 only 15 acres. Does not appear to have been extant in the late 16 th century
CB 15648	18965 87779	Fishpond: Excavation revealed probable later medieval fishponds suggesting a manorial complex in the vicinity
MCB18004	1920 8804	Dock: An extensive dock was located alongside the private road to Homewood Hall where vessels delivered and collected from Whittlesey Mere prior to its drainage in the 1850s
Post-medieval 1539-1800		
00987	188 886	Wind pump: shown on 1770 map
12326	188 882	Holme Wood and Park Farm (Park and Garden): The kitchen Garden, Tennis Court, Parterre and Ha Ha are post-medieval and the Formal Garden Park and the remainder 19 th century. The park was originally licensed in 1218
MCB 18003	1916 8800	38 Church Street; Former harbourmasters house
Modern 1800+		
00972	1893 8796	Saint Giles Church: Grade II* 400787 parts of

		the nave are 12 th century but the church was completely rebuilt in 1862. A cross base was found on the roadside south of the churchyard, now in the churchyard
CB 15092	19093 88140	SOE training site: Grade II listed building 400847. Military training site and assembly point of SOE canisters
CB 15132	18261 86512	Glatton (Conington) airfield: WW2 airfield

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

Listed Building No	National Grid Reference	Details
400787	18932 87968	Church of St Giles: Grade II* church rebuilt in 1862 using recycled 12 th and 13 th century materials
400789	18924 87957	Cross: Grade II base of cross in churchyard left of doorway to south porch
400791	18911 87976	Table Tomb: Grade II 19 th century 8m NW of the North Aisle at St Giles church
400845	18951 87967	Chest Tomb: Grade II 19 th century 4m E of Chancel at St Giles church
400846	18932 88007	25 Church Street: Grade II late 17 th century cottage
400847	19082 88149	Holme Wood Hall: Grade II 19 th century country house on site of 18 th century one that burned down
400848	19086 88146	Gate, Pier and Railings: NW corner of Holmewood Hall; Grade II 19 th century
400849	18865 87708	2 Church Street: Grade II 18 th century cottage with 19 th century additions

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Historic maps were held at the Huntingdon Record Office (HRO)

Date	Scale	Name and Source
Modern	1:25,000	OS Explorer
Modern	1:1250	Detailed site information: Client
Modern		HER information: Archaeological Solutions
1770s		Estate map
1887	25 inch	1 st edition OS map
1901	25 inch	2 nd edition OS map
1926	25 inch	OS map
1958	6 inch	OS map

4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1344: P3935 25 St Giles Close, Holme, Cambridgeshire

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	A.Bone (g)
1001		2 3	Subsoil Subsoil	13- 14/15 th C 13-14 th C	(11) 104g (5) 71g	36
1003	1004 1005	3	Ditch	12-14 th C 12-14 th C	(6) 5g (13) 69g	
1006	1007	3	Ditch	13-14/15 th C	(11) 19g	68
1010	1011	3	Pit	12-14 th C	(1) 3g	
1016	1017	3	Ditch	-		42
1043	1044	1	Pit	12 th – 14 th C	(1) 15g	17

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 47 abraded medieval sherds weighing 286g. The majority of sherds (32/68%) are heavily abraded medieval shelly wares datable between the 12th and 14th centuries. Three cooking pot rims and a sagging base are included. It is possible that one abraded grey ware sherd from ditch F1006 (L1007) could be a residual Roman sherd. Four sherds are glazed including one in a fabric similar to Potterspury ware, and may be an import from Northamptonshire. The assemblage generally fits a high to late medieval date, although one or two sherds could be residual earlier medieval wares. The pottery is quantified by context below.

Feat	Cont	Type	Quantification	Date	Comment
1001	T2	Subsoil	5x20g medieval shelly ware 3x38g medieval oxidised ware 2x24g Medieval glazed ware 1x22g Potterspury-type ware	13 th -14 th / 15 th	All sherds moderately to heavily abraded MOW: fine fabrics containing some shell, x1 with patchy clear glaze POT-t: faded glaze
1001	T3	Subsoil	3x58g medieval shelly ware 1x9g medieval grey ware 1x4g medieval coarse ware	13 th -14 th	MShW: 1x everted jar rim, 1x upright flattened jar rim MGW: possibly a strap handle MCW: medium to coarse sub-rounded quartz
1003	1004	Ditch	4x3g medieval shelly ware 2x2g medieval grey ware	12 th -14 th	
1003	1005	Ditch	13x69g medieval shelly ware	12 th -14 th	MShW: 1x everted hollowed jar rim
1006	1007	Ditch	1x1g MOW 1x1g early medieval sandy ware 5x3g medieval shelly ware 1x7g ?medieval grey ware 3x7g medieval oxidised ware	13 th - 14 th /15 th	MOW: similar shelly fabric to L1001 with clear/brown glaze so looks early post-med MGW: Could be Roman MOW: sandy fabric, grey core & inner

					surface
1010	1011	Pit	1x3g medieval shelly ware	12 th -14 th	
1043	1044	Pit	1x15g medieval shelly ware	12 th -14 th	MShW: sagging base

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1 Post-excavation shot, Trench 1, looking south-east



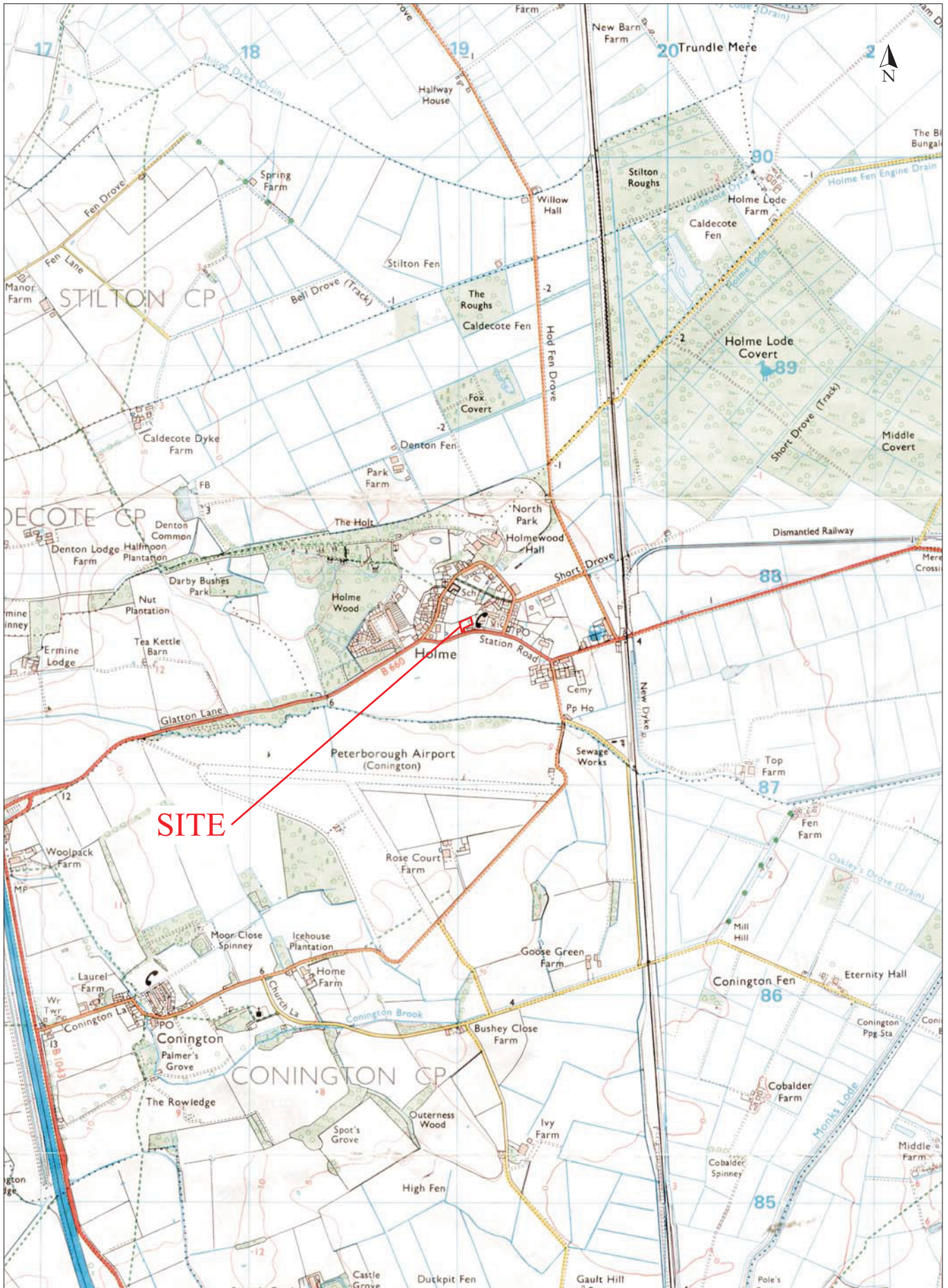
DP2 Post-excavation shot, Trench 2, looking east



DP3 Gully F1003, Trench 1, looking north-east

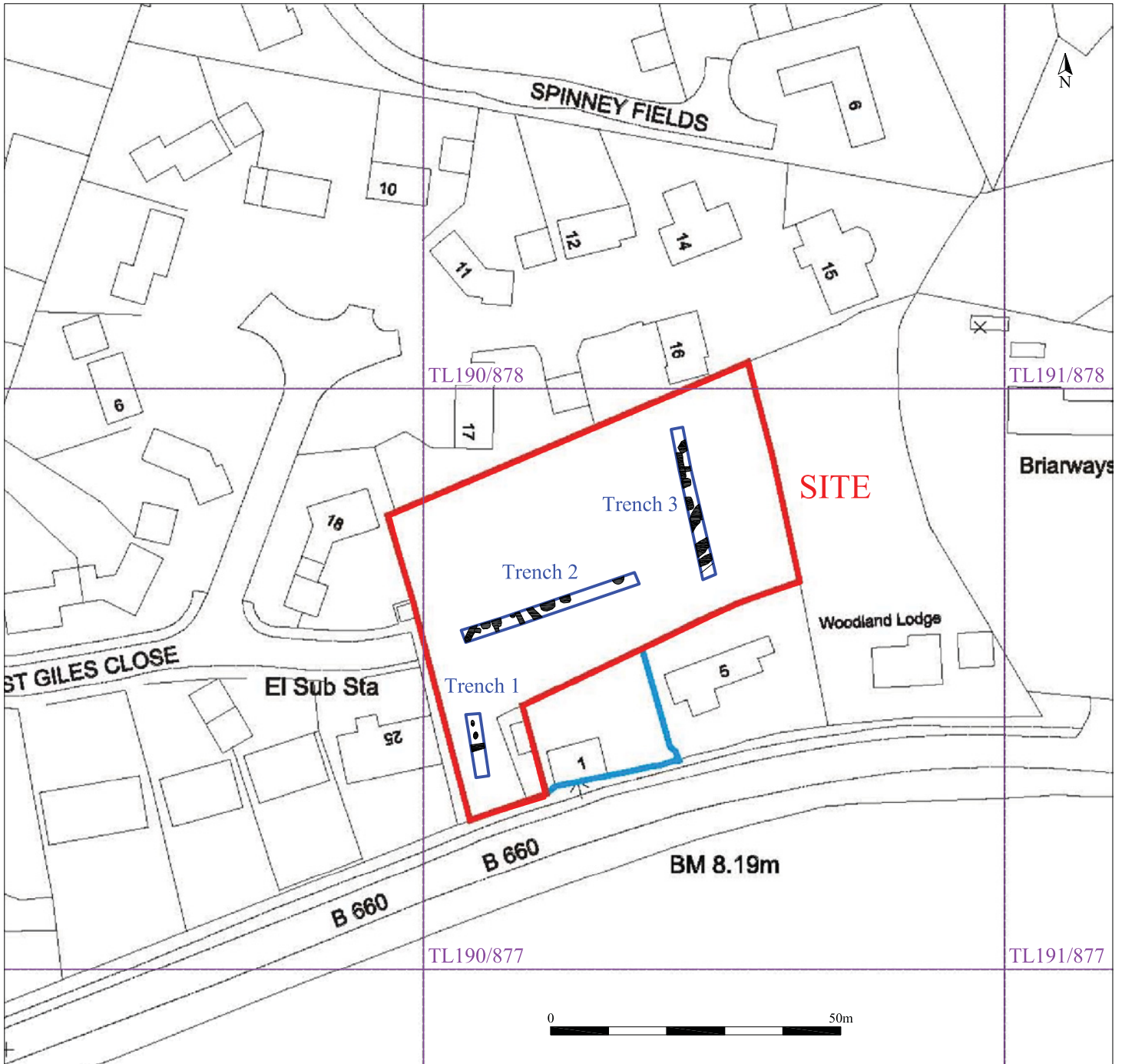


DP4 Pit F1012, Trench 3, looking west

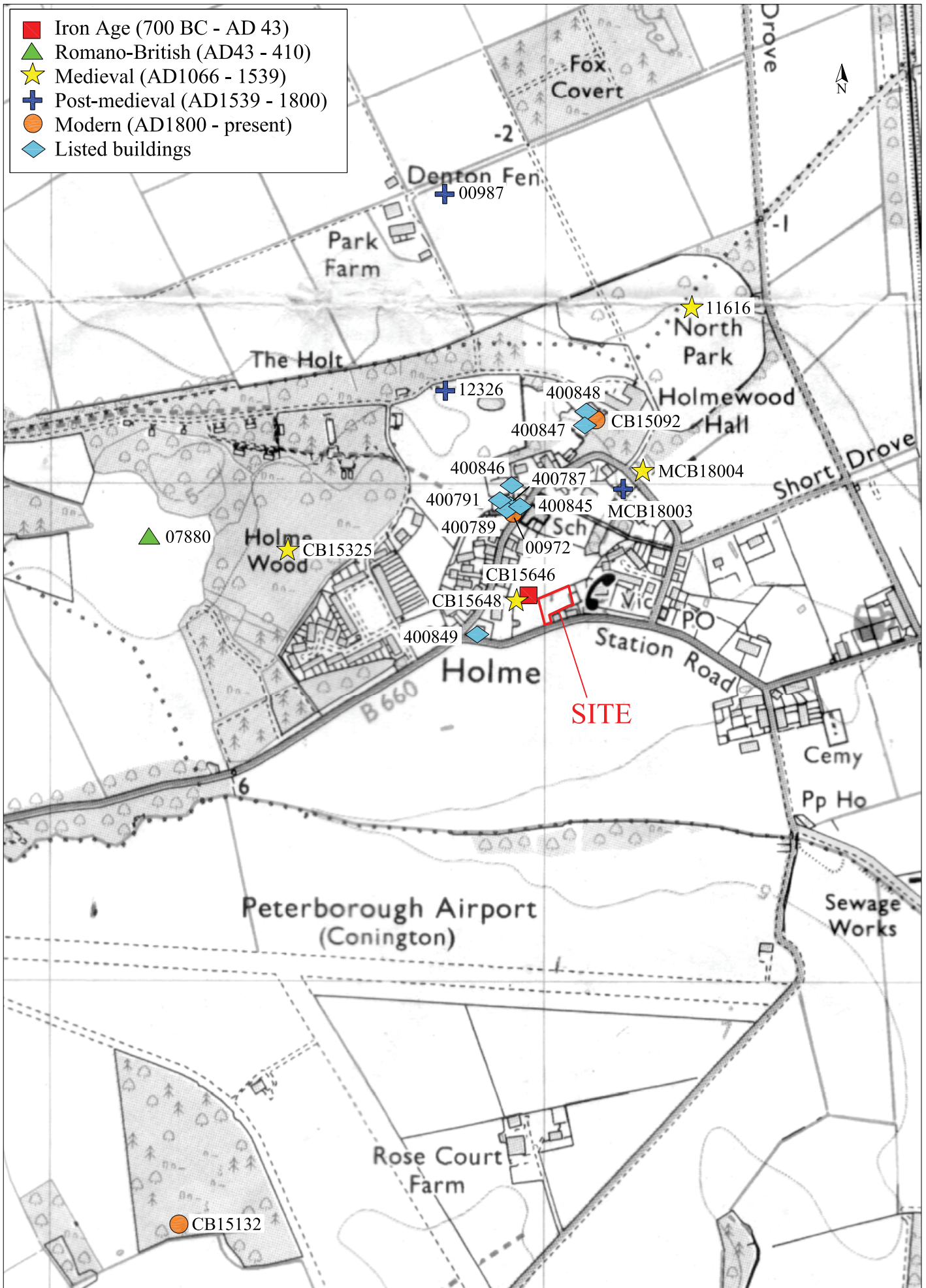


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Estate map, 1770's

Not to scale

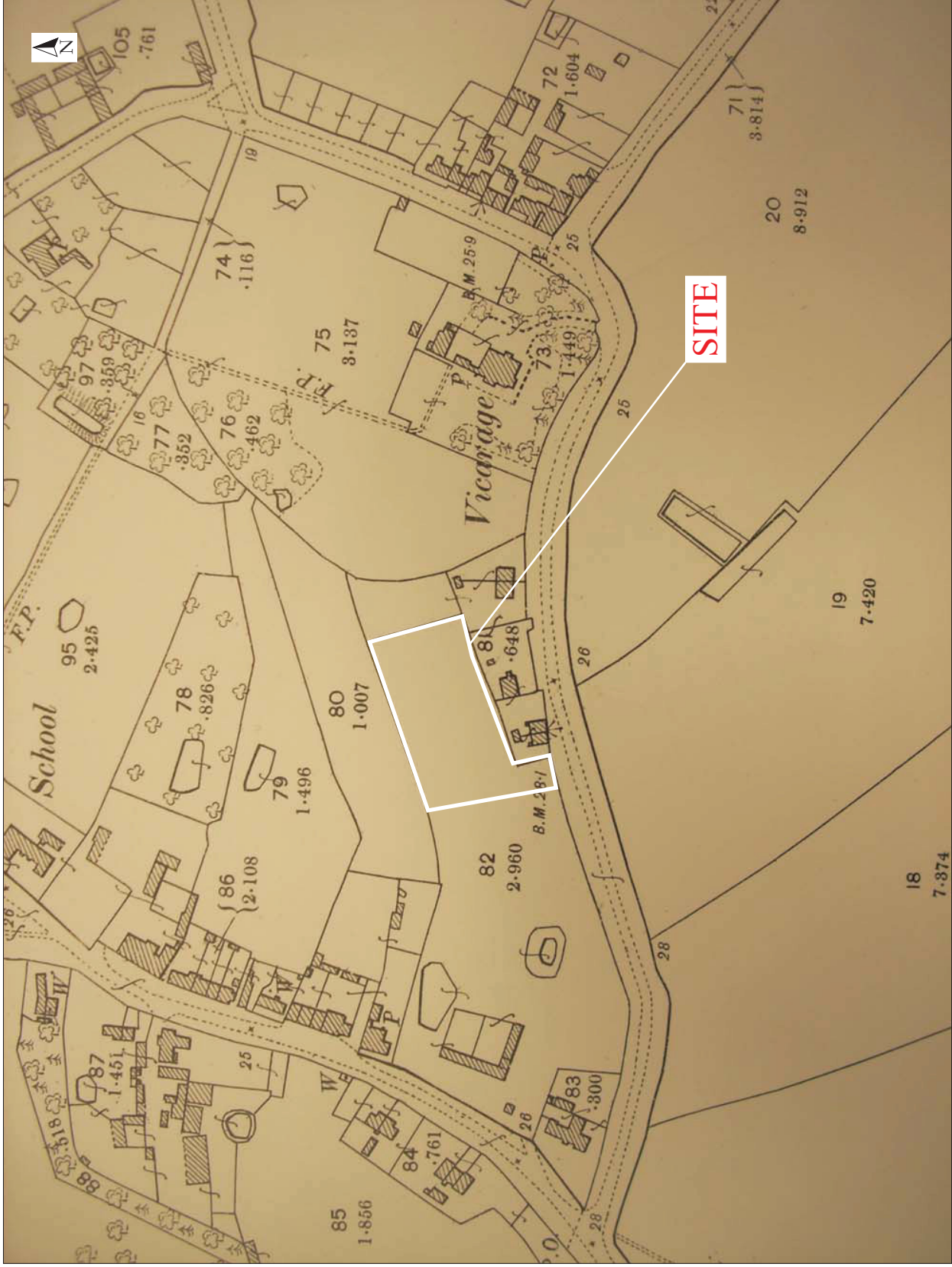


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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1887

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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1901

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Fig. 7 OS map, 1926

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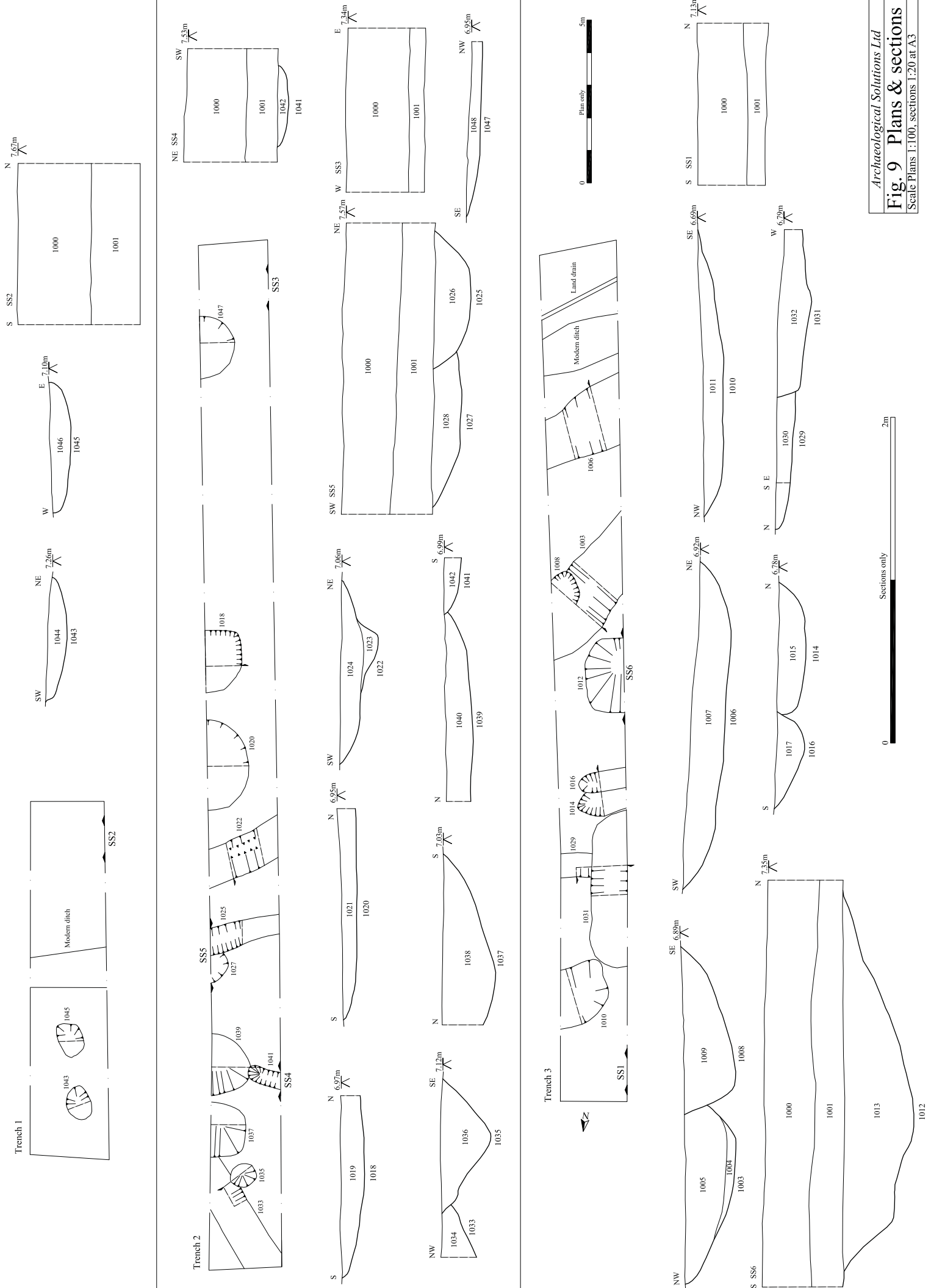


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Fig. 8 OS map, 1958

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