

**LAND AT THE MANOR, CHURCH LANE
HADDENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND AT THE MANOR, CHURCH LANE,
HADDENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER no. ECB 2907

Authors: Charlotte Davies BA (Graphics) Richard Greene MA AIFA (Fieldwork & archaeology) Sophie Unger MA (Desk-based assessment) Andrew A. S. Newton MPhil PIFA (Editor)	
NGR: TL 4633 7562	Report No: 3127
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1146
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3133
Signed: <i>y</i>	Date: September 2008

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB.
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 3 LISTED BUILDING DATA**
- 4 HADDENHAM TITHE APPORTIONMENT 1869**
- 5 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 6 SPECIALIST REPORTS**
- 7 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at the Manor, Church Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation.</i>		
<i>In June and July 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at The Manor, Church Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4633 7562). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of proposed residential redevelopment.</i>			
<i>A desk-based assessment showed potential for multi-period remains. Prehistoric activity is well-represented in the parish, while Roman occupation is also known in the area and has been attested by an archaeological evaluation at West End. Anglo-Saxon Haddenham is thought to have originated in the 6th century and the site lies close to the conjectured area of settlement, c. 250m to the south-east. In the medieval period, Haddenham developed into a substantial settlement with three manors. The site lies immediately adjacent to the 13th century Holy Trinity Church.</i>			
<i>The trial trench evaluation revealed eight features, including a large north to south aligned ditch in Trench 2, and a large sand quarry pit which appears to have occupied a significant portion of the centre and north-east of the site. Two 19th- 20th century garden features were also recorded, one of which was a pond constructed from reused 18th and 19th century gravestones. The ditch in Trench 2 yielded a moderate assemblage of late 12th to 14th century pottery. Its size indicates that it would have formed an important boundary in the medieval village; it may have been associated with the 13th century church, or with an earlier manorial building on the site of the Manor.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	26/06/08 – 07/07/08		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	3133	Site code	AS 1146
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Possible archaeological potential		
Current land use	Pasture land with mature trees lining the edge of the plot		
Planned development	The construction of three residential dwellings with associated services.		
Main features (+dates)	1 large quarry pit and one large ditch.		
Significant finds (+dates)	Residual medieval pottery, early modern pottery, garden feature constructed of 18 th and 19 th century gravestones		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	0.05 ha		
NGR	TL 4633 7562		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 35m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gary Brogan		
Funded by	Trustees of Haddenham Property		
Full title	<i>Land at the Manor, Church Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation.</i>		
Authors	Unger, S., Newton, A., Greene, R.		
Report no.	3127		
Date (of report)	April 2008		

**LAND AT THE MANOR, CHURCH LANE,
HADDENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June and July 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at The Manor, Church Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4633 7562). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of works to redevelop the site, constructing new residential dwelling(s) with associated access, landscaping and services.

A desk-based assessment showed potential for multi-period remains. Prehistoric activity is well-represented in the parish, while Roman occupation is also known in the area and has been attested by an archaeological evaluation at West End. Anglo-Saxon Haddenham is thought to have originated in the 6th century and the site lies close to the conjectured area of settlement, c. 250m to the south-east. In the medieval period, Haddenham developed into a substantial settlement with three manors. The site lies immediately adjacent to the 13th century Holy Trinity Church.

The trial trench evaluation revealed eight features, including a large north to south aligned ditch in Trench 2, and a large sand quarry pit which appears to have occupied a significant portion of the centre and north-east of the site. Two 19th- 20th century garden features were also recorded, one of which was a pond constructed from reused 18th and 19th century gravestones. The ditch in Trench 2 yielded a moderate assemblage of late 12th to 14th century pottery. Its size indicates that it would have formed an important boundary in the medieval village; it may have been associated with the 13th century church, or with an earlier manorial building on the site of the Manor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June and July 2008 (26/06/08 – 07/07/08), Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the Manor, Church Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4633 7562; Figs 1-2). The investigation was commissioned by Cheffins Planning and Development on behalf of their client in order to support a planning application for a proposed residential development including the construction of three residential dwellings with associated access, landscaping and services.

1.2 The desk-based assessment was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by CAPCA (dated 20/02/2008) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 06/03/2008). The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 1999), as well as those highlighted in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aims to identify area of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the 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. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

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

2.1 The site is located in the village of Haddenham, which is situated within the district of South East Cambridgeshire. The village lies approximately 8km south-west of the cathedral city of Ely and c. 12km north-west of the small town of Soham. The river Great Ouse meanders c. 7km east of Haddenham, flowing south-west towards Waterbeach and Milton.

2.2 The site is located in the approximate centre of Haddenham to the south of Church Lane, directly adjacent to the 13th century Holy Trinity Parish Church (CHER 05697). Bordering the site to the south is the village library and the Arkenstall Centre is located to the south east. Residential housing is situated to the west of the site. The Green runs to the south of the site joining Station Road and the High Street to the east. The site currently comprises undeveloped land with some trees and vegetation within.

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

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Huntingdon 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 1km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Figure 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire Archive (CA), Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-8.

3.3 Secondary sources

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

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 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 Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The site has a surface elevation of approximately 35m AOD, and is located on one of the highest points within the village. Haddenham lies on the edge of former Fenland. The solid geology of Haddenham is Kimmeridge Clay overlain by Jurassic and Cretaceous clay. The soils of the area are of the Evesham 3 association. This consists of slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils with some fine loamy soils often found above which can be seasonally waterlogged. These traditionally support winter cereals and some cereals in moist lowland (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Despite the village being situated a considerable distance from the River Ouse, the valley floor of which is considered to have been an attractive location for settlement in the prehistoric, there have been ancient finds in Haddenham to suggest prehistoric activity did occur. The location of Haddenham as a fen island was

conducive to prehistoric settlement. Fenland often has positive implications for survival of archaeological remains, due to naturally occurring alluvium seals which can protect remains from modern plough damage. Early remains in the parish at Foulmire Fen (to the north west of Haddenham) revealed a substantial quantity of worked flints dating to the Mesolithic period and Neolithic pottery with faunal remains of red deer and cattle (Hall 1996, 64). Neolithic monuments and causewayed enclosures have also been discovered in the parish (Hall 1996, 64). The discovery of a Bronze Age canoe in North Fen in 1843 and evidence of Iron Age settlement (protected by alluvium) in the Upper Delphs indicate later prehistoric activity (Hall 1996, 68).

4.2.2 There were several spot finds of prehistoric date are recorded within the parish but their locations are unspecified. These consisted of a Neolithic flint axe (CHER 02036), a Bronze Age spearhead (CHER 02040) and an Iron Age coin (CHER 05586). A fragment of a beehive-shaped quern of grit-stone, dated from the Iron Age to the Roman period, was also discovered less than 250m north west of the site. However, the only archaeological investigation which produced prehistoric remains was the recent evaluation at 40 West End, c. 400m west of the site (CHER ECB2767). Several ditches were found revealing 19 sherds of pottery dating to the mid to late Iron Age. Although the prehistoric evidence from the village is not conclusive, it does indicate that activity was occurring in Haddenham in this period.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.3 There is a considerable amount of evidence representing Romano-British activity in Haddenham. Previous fenland surrounding the centre of the village has produced evidence of activity in this period including a 'Romano-Celtic' shrine with a surrounding ring ditch and several sherds of Roman pottery (Hall 1996, 68). However, flooding in the 4th century led to the abandonment of the shrine. Closer to the site, remnants of a Roman hut (CHER 05795B) were discovered c. 750m east of the site whilst a worn Roman coin was discovered only 375m to the south west. (CHER 05623). An evaluation at West End (CB15624; c. 250m west of the site) revealed evidence for Roman activity in 2000. Numerous features were discovered (mostly ditches) with many Roman artefacts present (Crank & Pearson 2000). The subsequent excavation which took place in 2003 revealed several intercutting enclosure ditches and pits yielding a substantial quantity of Roman pottery and bone (Phillips & Grassam 2005). A rather interesting feature on the site was a ditch filled with eight cattle and six horses, indicating possible ritual significance (Phillips & Grassam 2005). The West End discoveries have been compared with the recent excavations at Bottisham in Cambridgeshire due to both of the Roman settlements being located close to the centre of medieval villages.

Anglo-Saxon (AD411 – 1066)

4.2.4 Evidence discovered in Haddenham has suggested that the area saw moderate activity in the early Anglo-Saxon period. The base of a cross (CHER 05721) was discovered in the south of the village in 1770 (c. 625m south of the site) which was inscribed in Latin with 'O God grant thy light and rest to Ovin, Amen' (website 1). This stone cross, dated to the 7th century, was likely to be a monument to St Ovin after his death, a monk who contributed to the founding of Ely Cathedral (website 1). The

original cross can now be found in Ely Cathedral. It has been suggested that a church was constructed in Haddenham in the 7th century due to Ovin's connection to the monastery at Ely, although no archaeological evidence of this has been discovered (website 1). Further evidence suggesting occupation has also been recorded in the centre of Haddenham. A rescue excavation at Three Kings Public House (CHER 09831; c. 250m south east of the site) revealed a probable Saxon cemetery dating to the 6th century (Robinson & Duhig 1990). A double burial of a male and female with accompanying grave goods was discovered as were disturbed burials relating to nine other individuals (Robinson & Duhig 1990). This discovery may indicate the presence a settlement in the vicinity, possibly c. 500-600m distant as other Saxon cemetery sites have indicated. However, the location of a settlement would have been limited due to the waterlogged fenland surrounding the village. Robinson and Duhig (1990) suggest a settlement may have lain between the 30m and 10m contour lines close to the fen edge to take advantage of the available resources but a reasonable distance from the cemetery (Fig 8). Although this is a tentative suggestion, if a settlement was located between the 30 and 10m contour lines, this may project the settlement moderately close to the site.

4.2.5 Evidence of the later Anglo-Saxon period is also represented in Haddenham. Saxo-Norman features were found during excavations at Hinton Hall, c. 800m east of the site (CHER 05795A). Below the medieval archaeology, two timber buildings of wattle construction were revealed dated to the 11th century. Importantly, two pieces of Ipswich ware (dating to 8th to 9th centuries) were also discovered suggesting continuous occupation on the site. However, excavation beyond 10th century levels was not permitted due to the high water table in the fenland area. Interestingly, the first written mention of Haddenham was in a document dated 970 AD (Hall 1996, 68). This reference to the village insinuates that the settlement was in the early stages of development. All of the evidence suggests that an early settlement may have been in the vicinity of Haddenham with the burial ground located on high ground in the centre of the later village. This may have served numerous small farmsteads in the area or possibly one moderately sized settlement. However, the medieval village may have originated within the later Saxon period possibly demonstrated by the 10th century written reference to Haddenham. It is likely that the location of the village in relation to Ely was a significant factor in its development although the evidence does not allow comprehensive conclusions.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.6 Domesday Book records the settlement as *Hadreham*, boasting seven freemen under the rule of the Abbot of Ely (Martin 1992). Three manors are thought to date from the medieval period, the *Lindon* (Linton Hall; CHER 05795), the chief manor of Ely, *Helle* located at Hill Row and Haddenham manor (Salzman 1938, 140-141). Combined, the manors were known as the Lindon estate although this changed to the Haddenham estate as the medieval period progressed (Hall 1996, 68-69). By the 13th century, the village population must have warranted the erection of Holy Trinity Church (CHER 05697). Many 13th century features still exist within the church although restoration in the 19th century did see the removal of 15th century features such as the roodscreen. Interestingly, a medieval gravestone (CHER 05698) was discovered close to the church, possibly part of an extended graveyard in this period. The proximity of the site to the church and churchyard is an important point. The

discovery of a medieval gravestone to the north of Church Lane indicates that the medieval graveyard may have been larger than the limitations of the post-medieval burial ground, although it is unknown if the gravestone was in its original position. Depending on the medieval population of Haddenham, the burial ground may have extended further than the present yard and the cartographic sources do show that graveyard abutting the south eastern corner of the site. This raises the possibility that the medieval graveyard may have encroached into the site boundaries.

4.2.7 There have also been excavations in the village which have produced medieval settlement evidence. Investigations at 7-11 High Street (CHER CB15289) discovered a 14th century posthole and 15th/16th century pit with residual Roman and medieval pot also found (Whittaker 1998). This indicates that this location (*c.* 250m south east of the site), close to the cross roads and the church, may have been part of the central settlement at this time. Land at 69 High Street (MCB17365), although further from the centre of the village, has also produced medieval features. These have included numerous boundary ditches with a possible associated trackway and the base of a probable medieval feature. Medieval pottery scatters (CHER 08651, 05802A) have been recorded to the east and south east of the village and ridge and furrow earthworks to the north (CHER 09869). Despite little medieval settlement evidence being found in close proximity to the site, it is likely that the medieval centre was focused around Holy Trinity Church indicating that medieval activity may be discovered close to the current site.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.8 Haddenham progressed into one of the largest villages in the county in the early post-medieval period with 188 householders noted in 1562 (Salzman 1938). This is compared to Cambridgeshire towns such as Chatteris which totalled 206 households in the same period. The village developed along the High Street, demonstrated by the evidence found in an evaluation at No. 7-11 which produced remains dominated by the 18th century buildings which fronted on to the High Street (CHER CB15289). Numerous listed buildings in Haddenham date from the 17th century which illustrates the level of building in this period (CHER DCB1342, DCB972). The Three Kings Public House (CHER DCB800) was erected at this time and No. 40 The Limes (CHER DCB765) had three principle building periods beginning in the 16th century. Both a Methodist and a Baptist church were built in the 18th century in the village (CHER 05711, MCB17161). Spot finds in the parish include post-medieval pottery (CHER 08651A, 05802) and a Nuremburg token (CHER 05802). The location of the site, close to the church and in close proximity to the Rectory and High Street, may indicate that remains of post-medieval activity could be encountered. The map regression suggests a small building to the south east of the site may have infringed the southern site boundary, although this is not definitive due to possible inaccuracies with the tithe map. The land on the site has mostly remained undeveloped throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.3 The assessment site

Inclosure map of Haddenham, 1847 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 The inclosure map depicts the site as lying within a roughly square plot of

land, to the west of the church, with no buildings shown within the site boundaries. An L-shaped building, with a small wing to the north, is shown just outside the site, close to the south-eastern boundary. This is probably the original Manor house. A road (the modern Church Lane) is depicted to the north of the site. The land in the centre of the village, including the site, had previously been enclosed and no ownership was logged on the 1847 award.

Tithe map of Haddenham, 1869 (Figure 5)

4.3.2 The later tithe map indicates a little growth in the village. No building had taken place within the site boundaries, although the previous L-shaped building to the south-east (probably the original Manor house) had been extended to the north and infringed into the south-eastern part of the site by this time. There were four areas of water, possibly ponds or standing water, shown close to the site. Three were to the south-west and the fourth infringed into the south-western corner of the site itself. These may be ornamental ponds or natural pools. The church was shown to have substantially changed shape, which may have been due to the known 19th century restorations or to inaccuracies on the previous inclosure map. The accompanying apportionment listed the owner of the site as Robert Brand, and the occupier as Widow Wayman (Plot 65).

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1887 (Figure 6)

4.3.3 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts considerable change to the site and the surrounding area. The 'L'-shaped building that formerly stood to the immediate south of the site, probably the original Manor house, is missing, having presumably been demolished at some time between 1869 and 1887, and replaced with the buildings marked to the south of the site on this map. Evidence of this phase of demolition was found during the trial trench evaluation (see below). A row of trees is shown in the western part of the site, which may have caused slight truncation (by rooting or removal), but the remainder of the site was largely undeveloped. The graveyard of the church is marked immediately to the east of the site. To the north of Church Lane, the rectory on the site of Manor House was noted, while to the south-west of the site, Manor Farm, on the site of *Wren's Nest*, is marked. Several large quarry/ borrow pits, including a large marshy depression to the north-west of the Church of England cemetery on Church Lane, are also depicted.

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1901 (Figure 7)

4.3.4 Few changes to the site are noted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey Map. The trees on the site were no longer depicted, although they may have been present and simply not shown on a map of this scale. There were no other changes on the site. The cartographic sources suggest that the majority of the site has remained undeveloped throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, which has positive implications for the survival of any earlier archaeological features.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 The trial trench evaluation was carried out in June and July 2008 and comprised the excavation of 4 trenches. Trenches 1-4 were excavated on the site in locations approved by CCC CAPCA (Fig. 2). Trench 1 measured 23.00m x 1.70m, Trench 2 measured 14.50m x 1.70m, Trench 3 measured 19.50m x 1.70m, and Trench 4 measured 6.50m x 1.70m.

5.2 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the close supervision of an archaeologist. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded by means of *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 9 & 10; DPs 1, 5-7, 15-16 & 19)

<i>Sample Section 1: Trench 1; north end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 34.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	1000	Topsoil. Dark grey-black-brown silty clay with sparse building debris.
0.10 – 0.25m	1001	Make-up. Dark purple-grey-black industrial waste material with gravel.
0.25 – 0.50m	1002	Make-up. Light grey-brown clay.
0.50 – 0.90m	1007	Make-up. Medium grey-brown silty clay with sparse building debris (fill of Pit F1031).
0.90 – 1.30m	1010	Make-up. Medium orangey-grey-brown silty clay (fill of Pit F1031).
1.30 – 1.40m	1011	Make-up. Dark grey-brown silty clay (fill of Pit F1031).
1.40 – 1.90m	1039	Compact mid yellowy-greyish-brown silty clay with occasional ceramic building materials (fill of Pit F1031)
1.90 – 2.10m	1038	Compact mid orangey-greyish-brown silty sandy clay (fill of Pit F1031).
2.10 - 3.50m+	1032	Fairly loose mid orange silty sand with occasional ceramic building materials (fill of Pit F1031).

<i>Sample Section 2: Trench 1; centre, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 34.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	1000	Topsoil. Dark grey-black-brown silty clay with sparse building debris.
0.10 – 0.25m	1001	Make-up. Dark purple-grey-black industrial waste material with gravel.
0.25 – 0.50m	1002	Make-up. Light grey-brown clay.
0.50 – 0.70m	1007	Make-up. Medium grey-brown silty clay with sparse building debris (fill of Pit F1031).
0.70 – 0.80m	1010	Make-up. Medium orange-grey-brown silty clay (fill of Pit F1031).
0.80 – 1.20m	1039	Compact mid yellowy-greyish-brown silty clay with occasional ceramic building materials (fill of Pit F1031)
1.20 – 1.40m	1012	Make-up. Medium orange-brown silty sand (fill of Pit F1031).
1.40m+	1013	Make-up. Dark grey-black-brown silty clay with sparse building debris (fill of Pit F1031).

<i>Sample Section 5: Trench 1; south end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 34.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	1000	Topsoil. Dark grey-black-brown silty clay with sparse building debris.
0.10 – 0.20m	1001	Make-up. Dark purple-grey-black industrial waste material with gravel.
0.20 – 0.35m	1002	Make-up. Light grey-brown clay.
0.35 – 0.45m	1008	Burning. Dark grey-black silty clay with charcoal, animal bone and sparse building debris. This section only.
0.45 – 0.60m	1009	Make-up. Medium grey-brown silty clay. This section only.
0.60 – 1.30m	1014	Natural drift. Medium orange-brown silty sand. This section only.
1.30m+	1020	Natural bedrock. Light yellowy-orange sandstone.

Description: Three features were identified within Trench 1, one of which appeared to be the southern edge of a very large and deep sand quarry pit.

M1021 (DP 5) was a garden feature located in the centre of Trench 1. It was cut into the upper fill of Pit F1031 (L1007), and sealed by L1002. It comprised a shallow, roughly oval, steep-sided construction cut (F1022; 1.50+ x 1.90 x 0.32m), which continued beyond the trench to the east and west. The lower fill of F1022 was a lining/ packing deposit of firm blue-grey-green clay (L1023), into which four rows of upright ceramic tiles had been inserted to form a rectangular box (M1021). This contained several ceramic tiles (identical to those forming the sides of M1021) and a large flat piece of chalk, which had been laid horizontally and appeared to form the remnant of a paved surface. Above this surface, the space inside the tile-lined feature was sealed by a shallow (0.05m) layer of orange sand (L1024). This was overlain by a layer of firm blue-grey clay (L1025) very similar to L1023, which also filled the remainder of the cut for M1021 (F1022). The age of the tiles (17th – 18th century; Peachey, this report), and the stratigraphic position of the feature, suggest that Garden

Feature M1021 was later post-medieval, or possibly Victorian, in date. The presence of a clay lining indicates that it may have been part of a water feature.

F1026 (DP 6) was a pit located near the southern end of Trench 1. It had near-vertical irregular sides and a flattish base (1.25 x 0.61+ x 0.85m). It contained four fills, the lowest of which, L1027, comprised mid grey-brown silty clay, and contained two sherds of 17th-18th century pottery (<1g), CBM (39g), animal bone (36g) and oyster shell (7g). Above this was a thin layer of ashy, reddish-black silty clay with charcoal flecks (L1028). This was capped by L1029, a 0.10m thick mid grey silty clay layer, which was in turn capped by L1030, a thick layer of dark blackish-grey ashy, silty clay with charcoal flecks, similar to L1008.

F1031 (DP 7) was a large pit (16.50+ x 8.00+ x 3.00m+ deep), occupying the northern two thirds of Trench 1 and all of Trench 4. Only the gradually-sloping southern edge of the pit was revealed in the trial trenches; it appeared to extend towards the north-east corner of the site, increasing in depth as it ran north-eastwards. Pit F1031 contained numerous fills (Table 1). These varied in appearance, but generally comprised either demolition material (e.g. L1033, L1037) or lenses of humic garden soil (L1011, L1010). The lowest identified fill, L1032, contained 16 sherds (270g) of 19th to early 20th century pottery. The sequence of fills varied between the different test pits which were dug into F1031, and it was not possible to always equate fills identified in one part of the pit with the fills present in another (the various fills have been tabulated in approximate stratigraphic order in Table 1, below). The fills generally sloped downwards to the north-east, descending into the deepest part of the pit. In one test pit (Sample Section 3), the earliest identified fills (e.g. L1032, L1033) appeared to have been 'dumped' into the pit, forming a raised mound around which the later fills were then tipped (e.g. L1034, L1035, L1036). The upper fills of the pit (e.g. L1006, L1005, L1004, L1003, L1007) were more in keeping with gradual soil accumulation than deliberately dumped deposits. Given its considerable size and depth, F1031 is likely to have been a quarry pit, occupying a substantial part of the centre of the site.

Fill	Description	Finds	Spot date
L1032	Fairly loose mid orange silty sand	Pottery (16; 270g), brick (1; 3459g), A. bone (487g), clay pipe	19 th – early 20 th C
L1033	Loose light grey to blackish-brown silty sand and degraded lime mortar. Demolition material.	CBM (795g)	-
L1038	Compact mid orangey-grey-brown silty sandy clay	Pottery (3; 70g), CBM (118g)	17 th – 18 th C
L1013 (=L1034?)	Compact dark black-brown silty clay	Pottery (1; 7g), clay pipe	19 th C+
L1034	Compact dark black-grey-brown silty clay.	CBM (653g), oyster shell (5; 39g)	-
L1035	Compact mid orangey-grey-brown silty clay	-	-
L1039	Compact mid yellow-grey-brown silty clay	CBM (25g)	-
L1011	Compact dark grey-brown silty clay	-	-
L1012	Compact mid orange-brown silty sand	Pottery (2; 7g), bottle glass fragment (1; 13g)	Late 11 th - 14 th C
L1010	Compact mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-
L1007 (=L1003?)	Fairly compact mid grey-brown silty clay	Modern CBM (not recovered)	Modern
L1036	Compact dark grey-brown silty clay	Pottery (2; 18g)	17 th – 18 th C
L1037	Loose light grey to dark blackish-grey silty clay, chalk and lime mortar. Demolition rubble.	-	-
L1049	Compact dark blackish-grey-brown silty clay with light grey-white chalk flecks.	Modern CBM (not recovered)	Modern
L1006	Compact mid orangey-brown silty sand	-	-
L1005	Compact dark grey-black-brown silty clay	Modern CBM (not recovered)	Modern
L1004	Compact mid orange-brown silty sand	-	-
L1003 (=L1007?)	Compact dark grey-black-brown silty clay	Modern CBM (not recovered)	Modern

Table 1: Fills of Quarry Pit F1031

(Tabulated in approximate order, from lowest identified fill to uppermost)

6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 9 & 11; DPs 2, 20)

<i>Sample Section 6: Trench 2; east end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.20 – 0.40m	1015	Make-up. Mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent gravel, chalk and sparse building debris.
0.40 – 0.70m	1016	Make-up. Mid grey-brown silty clay.
0.70 – 1.00m	1019	Natural drift. Mid orange-brown silty sandy clay.
1.00m+	1020	Natural bedrock. Light yellowy-orange sandstone.

<i>Sample Section 7: Trench 2; west end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.20 – 0.50m	1046	Make-up. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Same as L1016.
0.50 – 0.60m+	1018	Natural drift. Compact light to mid yellowy or greyish brown gault clay.

Description: Two features were recorded in Trench 2. One was a small Victorian drain (M1048); the other was a large north to south aligned ditch (F1044), which was partially exposed at the east end of the trench.

F1044 (DP 10) was a large ditch (1.70m+ long x 3.70m+ wide x 1.60m+ deep), which was partially revealed at the east end of Trench 2. The ditch was orientated north to south, and extended to a depth exceeding 2.50m below the modern ground surface (the base was not reached due to safety constraints). The side which was exposed during excavation was initially stepped, before breaking to a gradual to moderate slope. The ditch contained a mottled fill comprised of dark black-grey clay with patches of dark orangey-grey-brown silty clay (L1045). Finds recovered from this feature comprised pottery (146g), animal bone (1324g), and nine fragments of oyster shell (45g). Based on the exposed portion of the ditch, which continued to slope downwards to the east, F1044 could have been at least twice the width which was revealed within the trench (7.00m+). Given its size, F1044 was almost certainly a boundary feature, perhaps associated with the nearby parish church, or an early manorial building on the site of the Manor. The pottery assemblage consisted of 14 late 12th to 14th century medieval sherds and one oxidised post-medieval (?red earthenware) sherd, which was probably intrusive (Thompson, this report).

M1048 (DP 11) was a small north-east to south-west aligned drain constructed of brick and tile bonded with lime mortar. In section, it was square-shaped, with side walls three brick courses high, a single course of capping bricks and a tile base. The characteristics of the building materials indicate a Victorian date.

6.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 9 & 11; DPs 3, 21, 22)

<i>Sample Section 8: Trench 3; north end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.58m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.15 – 0.35m	1017	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with gravel inclusions.
0.35m+	1018	Natural drift. Compact light to mid yellowy or greyish brown gault clay.

<i>Sample Section 9: Trench 3; south end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 34.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.25 – 0.65m	1016	Make-up. As above, Sample Section 6.
0.65 – 0.70m	1017	Subsoil. As above, Sample Section 8.
0.70 – 0.95m	1019	Natural drift. Mid orange-brown silty sandy clay
0.95m+	1020	Natural bedrock. Light yellowy-orange sandstone.

Description: Two features and a tree hollow were identified in Trench 3. The features comprised a small pit (F1040) and a linear feature (F1050) which may have been a ditch.

F1040 (DP 8) was a small pit (0.45+ x 0.50 x 0.35m) with steep rounded sides and a concave base. It was cut through the subsoil (L1017) and sealed by the topsoil; it truncated a small tree hollow. Its fill (L1041) was a dark grey-brown silty clay which yielded a single sherd of late 18th-19th century pottery (<1g), CBM (278g), an iron nail (7g), two fragments of window glass (3g) and a small quantity of animal bone (15g).

F1050 (DP 12) was a small linear feature present in the north-east corner of Trench 3. It was shallow, with steep sides and an irregular, flat base (0.20+ x 0.80 x 0.15m). It was only partially revealed in the trench, but appeared to run eastwards. Its fill, L1051, was a dark black-brown silty clay, which contained pottery (24g), CBM (31g) and animal bone (28g). It appeared very similar to L1041. This feature, along with F1040, was located in an area of heavy rooting.

6.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 9 & 10; DPs 4, 17, 18)

<i>Sample Section 3: Trench 4; whole trench, north facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1
0.15 – 0.38m	1001	Make-up. As above, Sample Section 1
0.38 – 0.50m	1002	Make-up. As above, Sample Section 1
0.50 – 0.77m	1003	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact dark grey-black-brown silty clay.
0.77 – 0.96m	1004	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact mid orange-brown silty sand.
0.96 – 1.15m	1005	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact dark grey-black-brown silty clay with sparse building debris.
1.15 – 1.25m	1006	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact mid orangey-brown silty sand.
1.25 – 1.40m	1049	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact dark blackish-grey-brown silty clay with light grey-white chalk flecks.
1.40 – 1.73m	1034	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact dark black-grey-brown silty clay.
1.73 – 1.93m	1033	Fill of Pit F1031. Loose light grey to blackish-brown silty sand and degraded lime mortar. Demolition material.
1.93 – 2.45m+	1032	Fill of Pit F1031. Fairly loose mid orange silty sand.

<i>Sample Section 4: Trench 4; east end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 34.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1
0.25 – 0.40m	1001	Make-up. As above, Sample Section 1
0.40 – 0.58m	1002	Make-up. As above, Sample Section 1
0.58 – 0.85m	1003	Fill of Pit F1031. As Sample Section 3, above
0.85 – 0.96m	1004	Fill of Pit F1031. As Sample Section 3, above
0.96 – 1.30m	1005	Fill of Pit F1031. As Sample Section 3, above
1.30 – 1.45m	1006	Fill of Pit F1031. As Sample Section 3, above
1.45 – 1.68m	1037	Fill of Pit F1031. Loose light grey to dark blackish-grey silty clay, chalk and lime mortar. Demolition rubble.
1.68 – 1.98m	1036	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact dark grey-brown silty clay.
1.98 – 2.30m	1035	Fill of Pit F1031. Compact mid orangey-grey-brown silty clay.
2.30 – 2.80m	1034	Fill of Pit F1031. As Sample Section 3, above.
2.80 – 3.03m	1033	Fill of Pit F1031. As Sample Section 3, above.
3.03 – 3.20m+	1032	Fill of Pit F1031. As Sample Section 3, above.

Description: Trench 4 extended eastward from Trench 1 and exposed additional fill layers of Pit F1031 which were not seen in the east facing section of Trench 1. Within Sample Sections 3 (facing north) and 4 (facing west), L1032 started at a depth of 1.50m below modern ground level, but sloped downwards towards the north-east and extended to below a depth of 3.50m (the base was not reached due to safety constraints). L1032 was capped by L1033, a demolition layer which contained tile, brick, and limestone mortar fragments. L1033 also sloped gently downward towards the north-east, extending more than 3.00m below the modern ground surface. Above L1033 lay a series of soil layers which were most likely the result of dumping episodes: L1034-L1037 and L1049. L1034 comprised dark grey to blackish-brown

silty clay and contained brick fragments, tile, pottery and glass. Above L1034 was L1035, a mid to dark orange-grey-brown silty clay (mostly clay) layer. This was capped by L1036, a 0.20m thick layer of dark grey to black-brown silty clay which appeared similar to L1034. L1037 was much more flat and level, extending from 1.45m to 1.68m below the modern ground surface. All of the layers below L1037 sloped downward towards the north-east. A dark grey-brown silty clay, L1049, was observed above L1037, but L1049 also comprised building debris like L1037, so it may have been part of the same dumping episode as L1037.

Above L1035, L1037, and L1049 was a series of make-up soil layers which were composed primarily of mid orange-brown silty sandy clay or dark grey-brown silty clay (L1003, L1004, L1005, and L1006). These layers were initially recorded as part of the natural stratigraphy for the entire site area, but after additional excavation, were found to be make-up fills associated with the final infilling of Pit F1031. L1004 and L1006 comprised shallow layers of orange-brown silty sand, and L1003 and L1005 comprised slightly thicker layers of dark grey-brown silty clay, much like previous topsoil layers.

6.5 Additional Features (Fig. 12)

6.5.1 One additional feature, M1052 (DPs 13 & 14), was recorded within the site. This was a garden pond feature constructed of reused gravestones bonded with concrete mortar. It was rectangular in shape and oriented east to west. It was located near the south-west corner of the site, in between two retaining walls. It measured approximately 5.50m x 2.80m around the outside top edge, narrowing slightly towards its base, and was 0.60m in depth. The gravestones used in its construction bore dates ranging from the late 1700s to the 1860s. A small rusty steel pipe protruded through the concrete bonding at the top of the south-west and south-east corners. The pipes and the concrete bonding suggest that it was constructed sometime during the early to mid 20th century.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the trial trench evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposit model across the site varied from north-east to south-west, which was clearly observed within the sections of trenches 1 through 4.

8.2 The entire site area was capped by dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (L1000) which varied in depth between 0.10m and 0.20m. Within the area of Trenches 1 and 4, the topsoil covered a 10cm to 20cm thick layer of blackish purple industrial waste comprised of melted metal and glass (L1001). Below this was a 10cm to 30 cm thick layer of medium yellow brown silty clay, L1002, which, along with L1001, appeared to be a make-up layer utilized for levelling this part of the site, perhaps for a grass

tennis court. Because the northern two thirds of Trench 1 and all of Trench 4 contained fill layers of the pit F1031, soil layers L1003 – L1013 are discussed above under the description of F1031. However, the south end of Trench 1 revealed a natural drift, L1014, which comprised medium orange brown silty sandy clay extending to a depth of approximately 1.30m below the surface. L1014 capped L1020, a natural sandstone bedrock, which was also observed in the north end of Trench 3 at 1.0m below the surface.

8.3 Within the east end of Trench 2, the topsoil (L1000) extended to a depth of nearly 0.30m and overlay a layer of make-up soil (L1015) which comprised dark grey black-brown silty clay with dense chalk flecks, mortar, and CBM. This layer extended to a depth of 0.50m, but tapered down to 0.0m as it extended west along the trench section. It appeared that this layer was used to level the ground after a depression had formed over Ditch F1044. Both the topsoil and L1015 capped L1016, a medium grey brown silty clay make-up layer that may have served as a topsoil layer in the past. This capped L1019 within the eastern half of Trench 2, and L1018 within the western half of the trench. L1019 comprised a medium orange grey-brown silty sandy clay which started at a depth of 0.70m and extended below the base of the trench (at 1.0m). L1019 was very similar to L1014, and may be the same layer of natural drift. L1018 was a light to medium yellow grey clay layer that may be a natural drift of gault clay which caps the sandstone ridge upon which the site is located.

8.4 Within the northern half of Trench 3, the topsoil overlay L1016. However, within the southern half, the topsoil overlay L1017, a 10cm – 20cm thick layer of medium grey brown silty clay with a dense amount of gravel. This layer disappeared under L1016 as it extended north along the trench. L1017 capped L1019 within the northern half of the trench, and L1018 within the southern half of Trench 3. L1019 overlay the natural bedrock L1020 at 1.0m below the surface. L1018 appeared at a depth of 0.45m below the surface and extended beyond the base of the trench.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Summary of the archaeology

9.1.1 A total of seven features were identified within the four trenches excavated during the evaluation. An eighth feature, which comprised a rectangular-shaped pond constructed of reused gravestones dated to the 18th and 19th centuries, was recorded to the south of Trench 2.

9.1.2 The earliest feature on the site was a very large north to south aligned medieval ditch, F1044 (Trench 2). Residual pottery dating to the 11th to 14th centuries was also recovered from one of the fills of Quarry Pit F1031 (L1012). The remaining features contained finds dating primarily from the 18th and 19th centuries, although residual earlier post-medieval pottery was also recovered from Pit F1031.

9.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

9.2.1 The desk-based assessment of the site noted evidence for numerous periods in the Haddenham area. It was thought possible that evidence of similar activity would be encountered during the evaluation.

9.2.2 The large 'high' medieval (late 12th to 14th century) ditch revealed in Trench 2 was a sizeable landscape feature, and would presumably have constituted an important boundary in the medieval village. Although it was only partially exposed within the trench, the portion of its profile which was observed suggests that it may have been 7.00m or more in width. A feature on this scale is unlikely to have been a simple boundary around a peasant toft/ croft. Instead, an association with the 13th century church, or perhaps with an earlier manor house on the site of the Manor, seems more likely. Documentary research carried out during the compilation of the Victoria County History indicates that there were three medieval manors in Haddenham (Salzman 1983, 140-141). The 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) shows one former manor site to have been located on Station Road and one to have been on the site of the later rectory, north of Church Lane. The third (Hinton Hall) was in fields to the east of the village centre. It is therefore unclear whether there could have been an earlier manorial centre on the site of the Manor (the building which formerly encroached on the southern boundary of the site itself). It is perhaps more likely that Ditch F1044 was associated with Holy Trinity Church, possibly delineating the extent of the original medieval graveyard. The ditch could not be bottomed due to safety constraints, but it is feasible that a ditch of this size could have originally been water-filled, forming a moat. The projected extent of the ditch is shown on Figure 13.

9.2.3 The large pit observed in Trenches 1 and 4, F1031, appears to have truncated a large part of the centre and north-east of the site. F1031 was the result of a large excavation that occurred at some time during the 19th century. The purpose of the excavation is unclear, but it was probably intended to extract sand and/or sandstone (a local resident noted that a brickworks was located just down the road from the site). Other large quarry/ borrow pits are shown nearby on early Ordnance Survey maps of the village (see Figures 6 and 7). It is also possible that the large pit was excavated (or subject to secondary use) in order to dispose of the rubble from the demolition of the original manor house, located to the south of the site, which cartographic sources indicate was demolished between 1869 and 1887 (the house was subsequently rebuilt at the end of the 19th century). The pit was most likely filled during a series of dumping episodes, with make-up soil that included sand and sandstone boulders, demolition rubble, and dark, loamy soils that may have served as topsoil layers for short periods of time. The fill layers contained finds that dated from the 16th to 19th centuries, but in no coherent order of stratigraphy, indicating that the dumping episodes occurred during a relatively short period of time prior to the construction of the c. 19th century garden feature, M1021. Any earlier archaeology in the area of the quarry pit will have been destroyed during its original excavation.

9.2.4 M1052 comprised a garden pond feature constructed of reused gravestones dating from the late 1700s to the late 1800s. It was rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 5.50m x 2.80m x 0.60m, and oriented east to west. It was located near

the south-west corner of the site. Metal pipes protruding from the concrete mortar suggest that this feature was constructed during the early to mid 20th century.

9.2.5 The remainder of the features were dated to the *c.* 19th century, which corresponds to the demolition of the original manor house.

9.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

9.3.1 The site is located on a ridge of sandstone that rises above the surrounding fenland. The sandstone ridge is capped by a natural drift layer of gault clay which appears on the geological map to terminate just south of the site. However, excavation of Trenches 1 and 2 revealed a layer of gault clay located within the south-west corner of the site, which overlay a layer of sandy drift and sandstone bedrock. This indicates that the ridge of gault clay identified on the geological map extends into the site.

9.4 Finds and environmental evidence

9.4.1 Finds from the large pit (F1031) and features within Trenches 1 and 3 (M1021, F1040, F1050) included fragments of brick, modern ceramics, and bottle glass, all of which indicate that the features were most likely from the 19th century. A small number of finds from the lower fills of F1031 were dated to *c.* 15th century, but these were found in the same layers as 19th century material, indicating that archaeology predating the 19th century may have been disturbed during the excavation and backfilling of F1031. Ditch F1044 yielded a small but moderately well-preserved assemblage of late 12th to 14th century pottery.

9.5 Research potential

9.5.1 Most archaeology predating the nineteenth century has most likely been disturbed or destroyed by the excavation of a large pit within the northern and eastern portions of the site. However, the evaluation demonstrated that at least one significant medieval feature, the large boundary ditch/ moat (F1044), survives on the site. Other contemporary features may lie in areas which were not subject to trial trenching.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). 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 Cheffins Planning and Development for commissioning this evaluation and the Trustees of Haddenham Property for funding the project.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Sarah Poppy at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record and of staff at the Cambridgeshire Archives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 8

Crank, N & Pearson, A, 2000, *Land at West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation*, HAT report 0760

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 3

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Hall, D 1996 *The fenland project, number 10: Cambridgeshire survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech*. East Anglian Archaeology 79.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Martin, G.H (Ed), 1992, *Domesday Book: A complete translation*, Penguin Classic's London.

Phillips, C, & Grassam, A, 2005, *Land at West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological excavation archive report*, AS report 1809.

Robinson, B, and Duhig, C, 1990, *Anglo-Saxon burials at Three Kings, Haddenham, 1990*, CCC AFU report 053.

Salzman, L. F. (Ed) 1938, *The Victoria History of Cambridgeshire*, Vol 4, University of London.

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

Whittaker, P, 1998, An archaeological evaluation at 7-11 High Street, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, CAU report 261

Website 1 – Haddenham Online

http://www.aliparr.net/haddenham/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=15&Itemid=31

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
<i>Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)</i>		
02036	46 75	Neolithic brown flake flint axe found in the parish.
02040	46 75	Bronze Age spearhead found in the parish.
02044	02044	Fragment of the upper half of a beehive-shaped quern of grit-stone.
05586	46 75	A Dobunnic quarter – stater found in Haddenham is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum.
ECB2767	45950 75617	An evaluation at the rear of 40 West End discovered probable Iron Age features
<i>Roman (AD 43- 410)</i>		
05623	463 753	A very badly worn Roman coin was found at this location.
05795B	4697 7557	Remnants of a Roman hut were found together with the AS finds (See 05795A) which has indicated continual occupation.
CB15624	46138 75540	An evaluation on Land at West End discovered Roman remains (mostly ditches and finds) close to the centre of the later village settlement, similar to that of Bottisham. The most significant feature was the burial of eight cattle and six horses in a ditch.
<i>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)</i>		
05721	4619 7503	This is the site of St Ovin's Cross, dated to the 7 th century which is now in Ely cathedral. The base is inscribed in Latin.
05795A	4697 7557	Saxo-Norman features found at Hinton Hall. Below the medieval remains were the remainder of two timber outbuildings. Pottery showed these were of 11 th century date and possible 10 th century occupational evidence may have been below but excavation was prevented due to the high water table.
09831	4650 7548	Rescue Excavations took place in 1989 after the discovery of burials during works to extend the car park at Three Kings PH. A double burial was discovered, one male and one female both with grave goods. Other human remains were discovered, totalling nine separate individuals. They are likely to date to the first half of the 6 th century.
<i>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)</i>		
05697	464 756	Holy Trinity Church is of 13 th century origin with numerous features of that date still surviving. There were also 15 th and 19 th century extensions. Some of the original

		features such as the roodscreen were thrown out in the 19 th century. This is a grade I listed building.
05698	464 757	A medieval gravestone was located at Holy Trinity Church.
05795	4697 7557	Hinton Hall is one of the three medieval manorial sites. The principle part of the manor house lies beneath a modern building and is likely to have been largely truncated. Ploughing removed all the earthworks close to the hall site, although approach road has survived. Excavated in 1969.
05802A	4665 7511	The mound cleared for a housing estate revealed medieval pottery. (See post-medieval 05802 for further finds)
08651	4690 7544	Medieval pottery found to the south of mound in playing field which may have been ornamental. (See post-medieval 08651A for further finds)
09869	465 762	Sinuuous ridge and furrow in field in Haddenham.
CB15289	46412 75403	Medieval features were found on an excavation on 7-11 High Street. One pit and one small posthole, along with residual pottery, date to the medieval period. (See Post-medieval for further remains).
MCB17365	4627 7509	An evaluation at land adjacent to 69 High Street discovered medieval boundary ditches with a possible associated trackway and the base of a shallow feature (See post-medieval MCB17365 for further finds).
<i>Post-medieval and modern (AD 1550 – present)</i>		
05461	4638 7569	The rectory of the village is located at this spot. It is of Victorian date but it generally believed that a post-medieval manor (one of three in the village) was also located here previously.
05560	4675 7509	This is a mound where Pest House formerly stood although no remains of the house exist. Nothing is known about its date of erection or when it was pulled down and the mound no longer exists.
05706	4634 7566	The site of Manor Farm which was on the site of Wren's nest constructed by Christopher Wren when his brother was a canon at Ely Cathedral although no visible remains of this original house.
05711	4621 7551	An 18 th century Baptist chapel located on the south of the green.
05719	4671 7520	A large mound which may be the site of a windmill or part of an ornamental harden of Hinton Hall.
05802	4665 7511	Site of a mound which is now beneath 18 to 20 Perry Close cleared for the building of the housing estate in 1937. Italian prisoners dug through it and found animal bone, a Nuremburg token and 15 th to 17 th century pottery. (See medieval 05802A for further finds)

08651A	4690 7544	Post-medieval pottery found. (See medieval 08651 for further finds)
11497	4615 7568	Ballast pit excavated in neighbouring railway. Included earthworks where a light rail track ran to the main line.
CB15289	46412 75403	Post-medieval features were found on an excavation on 7-11 High Street. Most post-medieval features date to the 18 th century associated with the buildings which fronted the plot such as yard/garden activity See medieval for further remains).
MCB17161	4635 7542	Methodist Chapel built in 1800 and rebuilt in both 1843 and 1891.
MCB17162	638 7552	A Baptist Church built in 1905 which took over from the previous Baptists church.
MCB17365	4627 7509	An evaluation at land adjacent to 69 High Street discovered post-medieval boundary ditch with other Victorian remains (See medieval MCB17365 for further finds).
MCB16166	46990 75543	Hinton Hall garden remains now destroyed but consisted of elaborate garden earthworks of perhaps the late 17 th and early 18 th century date.
<i>Undated</i>		
05718	467 758	Earthworks on a site in Haddenham suggest they are spoil heaps of previously quarried land.
12106	468 757	Hinton Hall relict grounds which are completely destroyed. A small garden at the Hall.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1847	Haddenham Inclosure map E/Q/RDZ	-	CA
1869	Haddenham Tithe map 578/P1	-	CA
1887	1 st edition ordnance survey map XXIX.7	1:25000	CA
1901	2 nd edition ordnance survey map XXIX.7	1:25000	CA

APPENDIX 3 LISTED BUILDING DATA

The following listed buildings are those that lie within *c.* 1km of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the buildings are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Her no.	NGR TL	Name	Grade	Description
DCB796	46140 74976	Barn	II	An 18 th century barn and granary south of No. 10 Aldreth Road.
DCB1342	46187 74991	No.5 Aldreth Road	II	Late 17 th century and early 18 th century red brick house.
DCB971	46314 75039	Barn	II	An early 18 th century threshing barn.
DCB798	4680 75167	N 57 High Street	II	An early 18 th century cottage with early 19 th century remodelling.
DCB972	45397 75592	No. 8 The Limes	II	An 18 th century red brick house.
DCB800	46432 75503	The Three Kings	II	An early 17 th century inn with some later alterations. Timber framed and L-shaped in plan.
DCB974	46448 75804	No. 36-38 Station Road	II	An early 18 th century cottage which is now a pair.
DCB765	46470 75896	No. 40 The Limes	II	A house with three principle building periods: 16 th , 17 th and early 19 th century. Timber framed with red brick. 16 th century building to rear.
DCB975	46439 75882	The Beristead	II	An early 18 th century house with 19 th century alterations.

APPENDIX 4 HADDENHAM TITHE APPORTIONMENT, 1869

Plot no.	Owner	Occupier	Plot name	Land type	Area (a.r.p)
65	Robert Brand	Widow Wayman	Cottage and Garden	-	0.0.2
69	Rev'd Samuel Banks	Church and yard	Pasture	-	0.3.30
70	Hugh Evans	James Wayman	House and garden	-	0.0.20
71	Trustee's of free school, Haddenham	-	Garden		0.1.0
72	Trustee's of free school, Haddenham	-	House and yards	-	0.0.20
73	Sarah Bontell	-	House and yards	-	0.0.10
74	Rev'd John Henry Brown – Archdeacon of Ely	Rev'd Samuel Banks	House and gardens	-	0.0.28
75	Thomas Porter	-	House and garden	-	0.0.20
77	Samuel Wayman	-	Outbuildings and yard	-	0.0.34

**APPENDIX 5
CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1008		1	Layer			60	3	Oyster Shell (2), 7g
1012			Subsoil	Late 11th - 14th	(2), 7g		30	Bottle Glass Fragment (1), 13g
1013			Subsoil	19th Century +	(1), 7g	96		Clay Pipe Stems (3), 7g Glass Fragment (1), 1g
1022	1023	1	Garden Feature Fill			418	3	
1026	1027	1	Pit Fill	17th - 18th	(2), <1g	39	36	Oyster Shell (1), 7g
1031	1032		Pit Fill	19th/Early 20th	(16), 270g	Brick (1), 3459 1433	487	Oyster Shell (3), 19g Clay Pipe Stems (3), 13g Fe Nails (4), 19g Bottle Glass Fragment (1), 31g
	1033	1				795	6	
	1034	4				653	58	Oyster Shell (5), 39g Fe Nail (1), 11g
	1035	4				21		
	1036	4		17th - 18th	(2), 18g	74	3	Oyster Shell (3), <1g Clay Pipe Stem (1), <1g Glass Fragments (4), 12g
	1038	1				118	24	
	1039	1		17th - 18th	(3), 70g	25	7	Oyster Shell (1), 3g
1040	1041	3	Pit Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(1), <1g	278	15	Fe Nail (1), 7g Window Glass Fragments (2), 3g

1044	1045	2	Ditch Fill	16th - 17th	(15), 146g	1324	Oyster Shell (9), 45g
1050	1051		Linear Feature Fill	17th - 18th	(6), 24g	28	
						31	

APPENDIX 6 SPECIALISTS REPORTS

The Pottery *Peter Thompson*

The evaluation recovered 49 sherds weighing 564 grams. The overall assemblage is generally abraded, and most of the pottery is post-medieval to early modern.

Period	Sherd Number	Fabric Weight (g)
Medieval	19	154
Post-medieval	25	367
Early Modern	5	43

Ditch F1044 (L1045) contained 15 sherds weighing 144g. All but one was medieval, with probably the earliest being a small fragment of Stamford ware, while a grey ware was possibly a successor to Thetford-type ware. Nine sherds were in Ely and Ely-type fabrics comprising quartz sand and limestone, and included a heavy rod handle with patchy green glaze. Three tiny conjoining sherds were in a micaceous oxidised fabric comprising a narrow finger-decorated rim, possibly a candlestick holder. These would suit a date of late 12th- 14th centuries. The remaining sherd is anoxidised red earthenware with parallel incised line decoration and is from a large vessel; it has the appearance of a post-medieval fabric, but is probably intrusive. The remaining medieval sherds were certainly residual.

Among the Early Post-medieval sherds were a tiny sherd of probable Ely Fine Ware (c. 16th century), and a small Cistercian ware sherd from Pit F1031 (L1032), but again these were residual within a much later feature. The fabrics/wares are listed below by period.

Period and date range	Sherd number	Fabric weight
<i>Medieval</i>		
Stamford ware (9 th -mid 12 th)	1	2
Medieval grey ware (12 th -14 th)	1	6
Ely-type ware (late 12 th -15 th /early 16 th)	14	135
High medieval oxidised ware (12 th -14 th /15 th)	3	11
<i>Post-medieval</i>		
Ely Fine ware (late 15 th -16 th)	2	2
Cistercian ware (late 15 th -16 th)	1	5
Post-medieval red earthenware (late 16 th -19 th)	15	224
Miscellaneous Stoneware (17 th -19 th)	2	115
Staffordshire wares (late 17 th -18 th)	5	21
<i>Early modern to modern</i>		
Refined white earthenware (mid 18 th -modern)	3	5
Mocha-type ware (late 18 th -modern)	1	31
English porcelain (bone china) (19 th -modern)	1	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>564</i>

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial trench excavations recovered a total of 93 fragments (7419g) of post-medieval CBM, including a single complete brick (3459g), in a moderately abraded and fragmented condition.

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and described below. Any extant dimensions of characteristics of forms were also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Fabric 1 (Peg Tile): Surfaces are pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4) with a thick pale yellow/brown core (10YR 6/6-7/6). Inclusions comprise sparse quartz (<0.25mm), sparse oxidised and white clay pellets (0.1-0.5mm) set in a calcareous clay matrix. The fabric is hard with a slightly abrasive or powdery feel.

Fabric 2 (Peg Tile): Surfaces are red-brown (5YR 5/3-5/4) with a thick reduced core. Inclusions comprise sparse quartz (<0.25mm), sparse reduced grey clay pellets (0.1-0.5mm) set in a calcareous clay matrix. The fabric is hard with an abrasive feel.

Fabric 3 (Brick): Oxidised red (2.5YR 4/8) throughout. Inclusions comprise sparse quartz (<0.25mm), sparse oxidised/matrix-coloured clay pellets (0.2-1.5mm) and sparse black iron ore (0.1-0.5mm) set in a highly calcareous clay matrix. The fabric is very hard with a smooth to slightly abrasive feel.

Commentary

The bulk of the CBM fragments belonged to peg tiles with a thickness of 12 -14mm, circular nail/peg hole (diameter c.15mm) and a tendency to warp during firing. Peg tile accounts for 95.70% of the assemblage by fragment count (51.30% by weight), with 20 fragments (662g) in fabric 1 and 69 fragments (3144g) in fabric 2. The two fragments frequently occur alongside one another and cannot be differentiated in terms of form. The bulk of the peg tile (59 fragments (2944g) in fabrics 1 and 2) was recovered from the fills of Pit F1031 (L1032, L1033, L1034, L1035, L1036, L1037, L1038 and L1039). Despite the ubiquitous presence of peg tile in the fills of Pit F1031, peg tile was never present in any high concentration with no context exceeding 37 fragments or 1061g. Peg tile was also present in low quantities in Garden Feature F1022 (L1023), Pits F1026 (L1027), F1040 (L1041), Linear F1050 (L1051) and Subsoil L1013. The peg tile is entirely of post-medieval date, probably within the 17th to 18th centuries AD.

The remaining CBM is comprised of brick in a single fabric, and based on this comparison probably a single form. The only example with any extant dimensions is a complete brick in Fabric 3 recovered from Pit F1031 (L1032) in association with fragments of peg tile. This brick had dimensions of 250x115x55mm with sunken margins (8mm wide), a smooth base, length-wise striations on the upper face, slightly

irregular arrises and faces. The dimensions, sunken margins and slight irregularity of this brick suggest a date in the 17th century AD, however a date stretching into the 18th century cannot be ruled out. Small fragments also in Fabric 3 were also present in Pit F1031 (L1034) and Layer L1008.

Animal Bone

Carina Phillips

Introduction

97 fragments of animal bone were hand excavated from seven features, spot dated to the 17th-19th century. The bone is of good-moderate preservation, but is highly fragmented which has hindered identification of some of the fragments to species.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used unless it was possible to clearly identify the species sheep (*Ovis sp.*) or goat (*Capra sp.*). Measurements were taken when viable following the methods of Jones *et al* (1976) and von den Driesch (1976). When available the fusion state of identifiable bones was also recorded. It was not possible to assess ages for any species due to the absence of tooth eruption/wear and low amount of bone fusion data. Fragments unidentifiable to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle (*Bos sp.*), large deer and horse (*Equus sp.*) sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, small deer, pig (*Sus sp.*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) sized bone fragments. All other unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded as such. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was also recorded, as was smashed bone. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) of a species was calculated from most frequent left or right skeletal element (minimum number of elements).

Results

41% (40 fragments) of the assemblage was identifiable to species. Sheep/goat bones were most frequently identified, including part of a horn core positively identified as goat. Cattle bones were identified in the second highest numbers. Similar numbers of pig and domestic fowl bones were also identified. Wild species are represented by a rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) tibia and possibly a goose (*Anser sp.*) coracoid which cannot be identified as wild or domestic. Only 10 fragments exhibited butchery evidence; six fragments were smashed, three were chopped and one was cut. Two small sized long bone fragments were burnt to a white colour. Carnivore gnawing was observed on six fragments.

Species	NISP	MNI
Sheep/goat	18*	5
Cattle	12	2
Pig	4	1
Domestic Fowl	4	2
Rabbit	1	1
Domestic Goose	1	1
Large sized	30	-
Small sized	19	-
Unidentifiable	8	-
Total	97	-

* one horn core identified as goat (*Capra hircus*)

Table xx1: Number of Identified SPecimens/fragments (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)

Discussion

The number of fragments identifiable to species, suggest that cattle and sheep/goat were utilised in the highest numbers. This is a usual occurrence in British archaeological assemblages, with cattle, sheep/goat and pig representing the main meaty producing species. Further consideration of species utilisation is not possible due to the limited ageing, butchery and metric evidence.

Potential

Further excavation may also produce an assemblage limited by its small size. If this is the case it may only be possible to identify some of the bone to species; detailed consideration of the utilisation of these species and the butchery techniques used will be restricted.

References

Driesch, A. von den. 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Peabody Museum

Jones, R., Wall, S., Locker, A., Coy, J. and Maltby, M. 1976 *Computer Based Osteometry Data Capture User Manual. (1)*. 1st Supplement to AML Report Number 2333, Ancient Monuments Laboratory DoE. Report Number 3342

Shell

Carina Phillips

17 fragments of Common European Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell were hand excavated from four features ranging in spot date from the 16th-early 20th century. The shells come from a minimum of 11 individual oysters, based on the present of 11 upper bivalves. No other shell species are represented in the assemblage. Oyster shells and other marine species are commonly recovered in archaeological assemblages, due to the exploitation of these species for food. It is likely that further excavation will produce a small shell assemblage.

APPENDIX 7 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Land at the Manor, 16 Church Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire
County: Cambridgeshire	District: East Cambridgeshire
Village/Town: Chatteris	Parish: Haddenham
Planning application reference:	Pre-determination
Client name/address/tel:	Cheffins Planning and Development on behalf of Trustees of Haddenham Property
Nature of application:	Residential development
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: 0.07 ha	Size of area investigated: 0.05 ha
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3919 8653
Site Code:	AS 1146
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological evaluation
Date of work:	
Location of finds/Curating museum:	CCC Archaeology Store
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 12 th through 20 th centuries
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In June and July 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at The Manor, Church Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4633 7562). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of proposed residential redevelopment.</p> <p>A desk-based assessment showed potential for multi-period remains. Prehistoric activity is well-represented in the parish, while Roman occupation is also known in the area and has been attested by an archaeological evaluation at West End. Anglo-Saxon Haddenham is thought to have originated in the 6th century and the site lies close to the conjectured area of settlement, c. 250m to the south-east. In the medieval period, Haddenham developed into a substantial settlement with three manors. The site lies immediately adjacent to the 13th century Holy Trinity Church.</p> <p>The trial trench evaluation revealed eight features, including a large north to south aligned ditch in Trench 2, and a large sand quarry pit which appears to have occupied a significant portion of the centre and north-east of the site. Two 19th- 20th century garden features were also recorded, one of which was a pond constructed from reused 18th and 19th century gravestones. The ditch in Trench 2 yielded a moderate assemblage of late 12th to 14th century pottery. Its size indicates that it would have formed an important boundary in the medieval village; it may have been associated with the 13th century church, or with <i>an earlier manorial building on the site of the Manor</i>.</p>
Author of summary: Greene, R.	Date of Summary: July, 2008

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1: Post Excavation, Trench 1, view S.



DP 2: Post Excavation, Trench 2, view W.



DP 3: Post Excavation, Trench 3, view S.



DP 4: Post Excavation, Trench 4, view W.



DP 5: M1021, Trench 1, view E.



DP 6: F1026, Trench 1, view W.



DP 7: F1031, Trench 1, view W.



DP 8: F1040, Trench 3, view E.



DP 9: F1044, Trench 2, view S.



DP 10: F1044, Trench 2, view E.



DP 11: Sample Section 6 and M1048, Trench 2, view N.



DP 12: F1050, Trench 3, view W.



DP 13: M1052, view E.



DP 14: M1052, view N.



DP 15: Sample Section 1, Trench 1, view W.



DP 16: Sample Section 2, Trench 1, view W.



DP 17: Sample Section 3, Trench 4, view S.



DP 18: Sample Section 4, Trench 4, view E.



DP 19: Sample Section 5, Trench 1, view W.



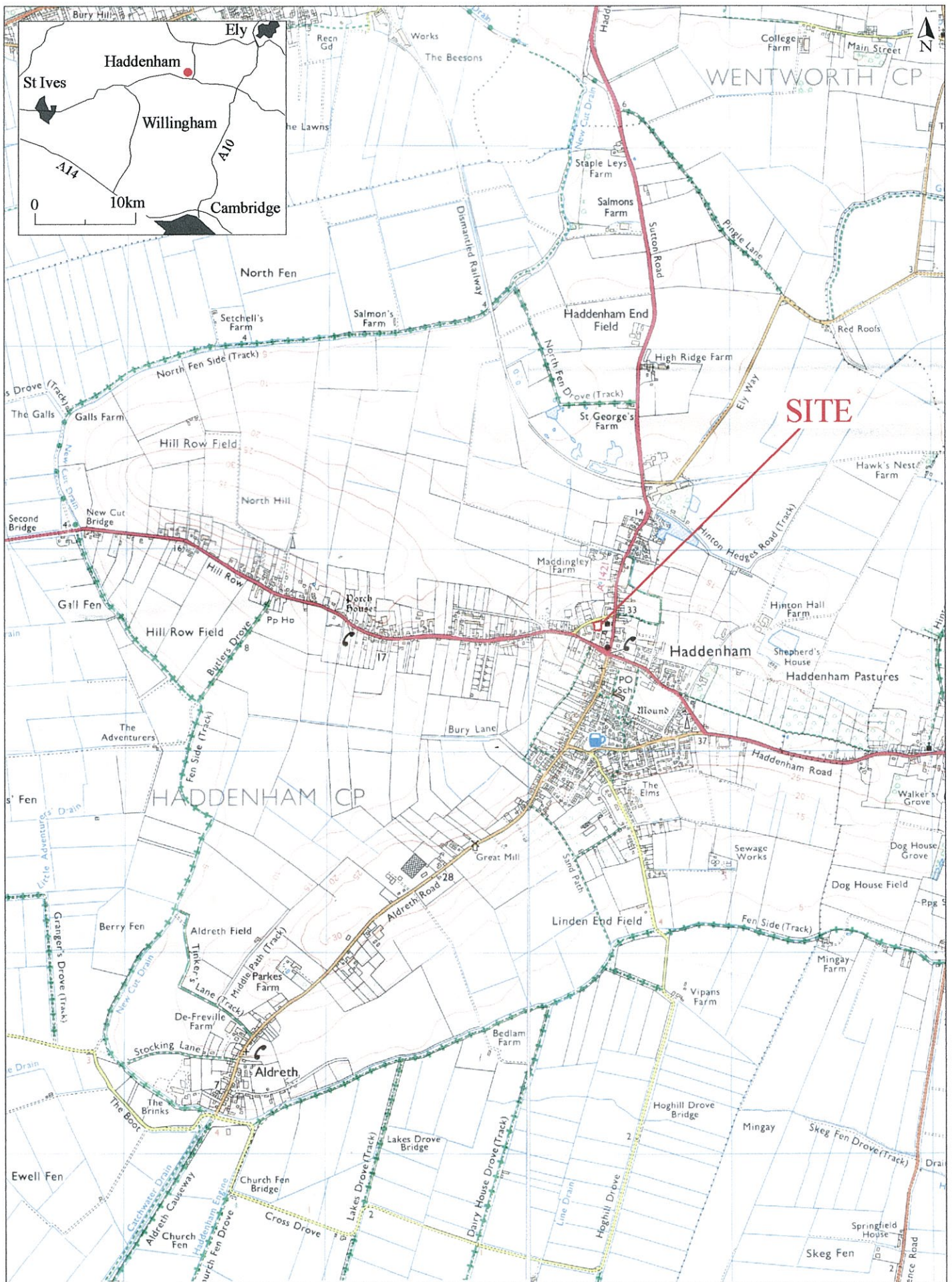
DP 20: Sample Section 7, Trench 2, view N.



DP 21: Sample Section 8, Trench 3, view W.

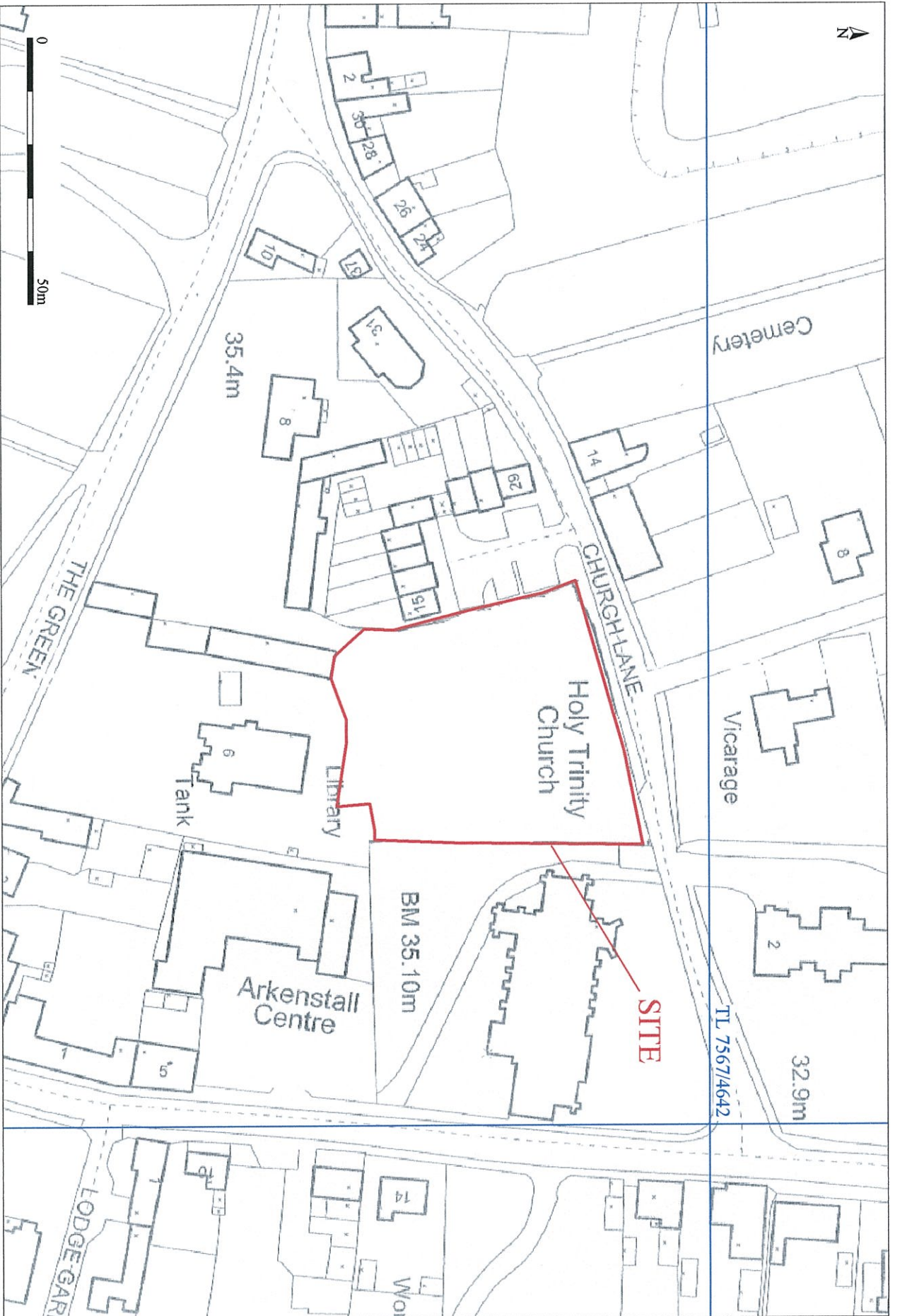


DP 22: Sample Section 9, Trench 3, view W.



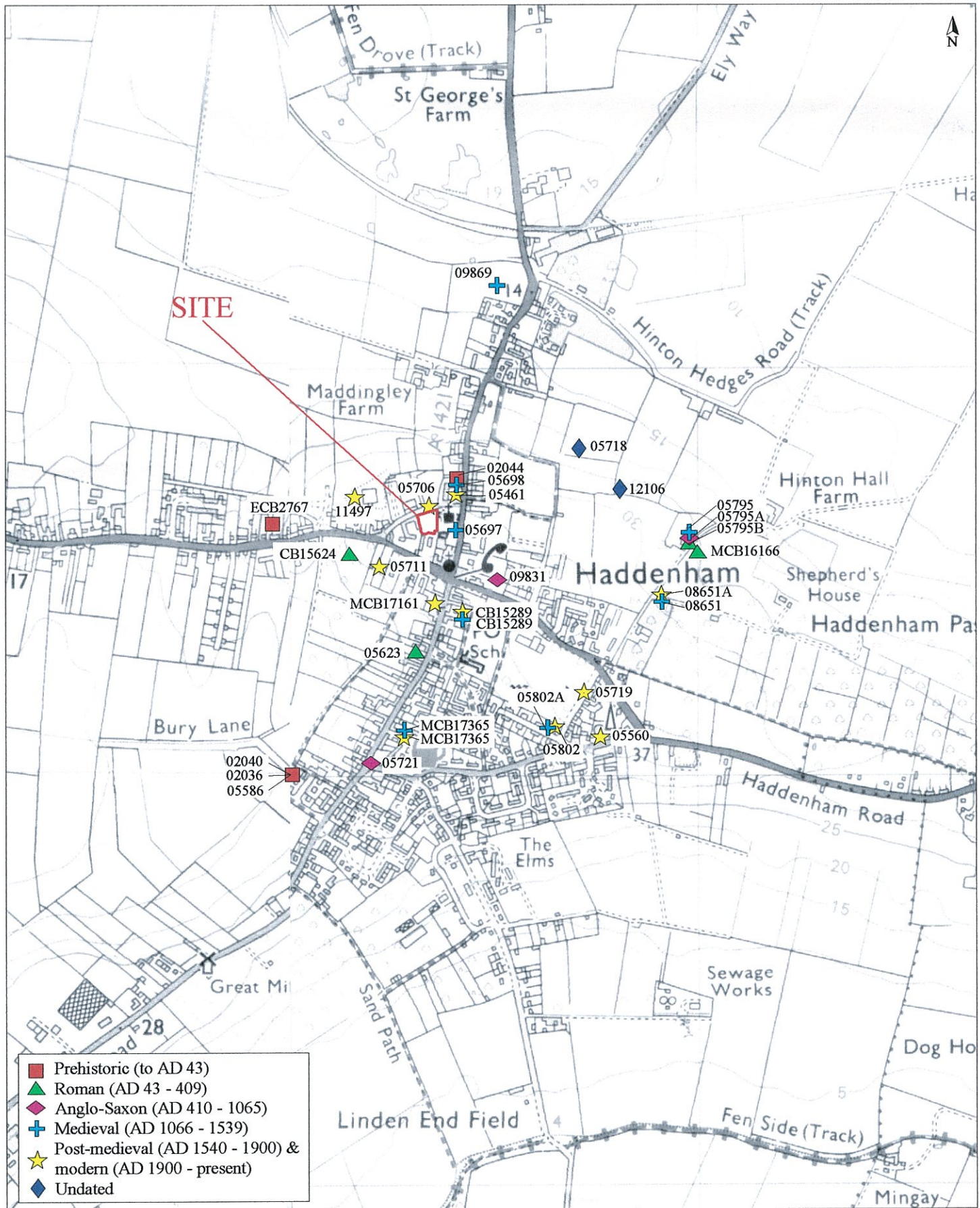
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



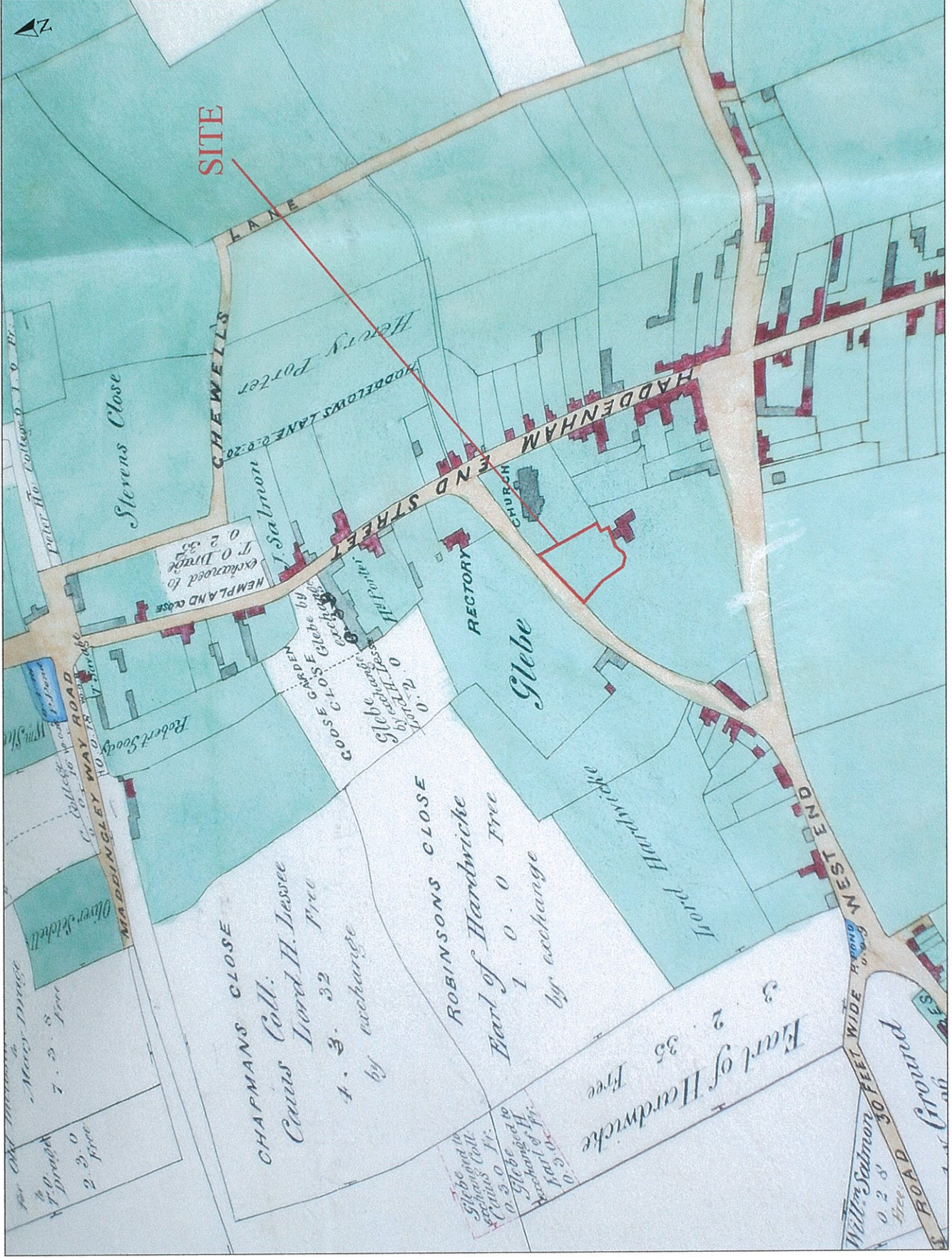
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1,000 at A4



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

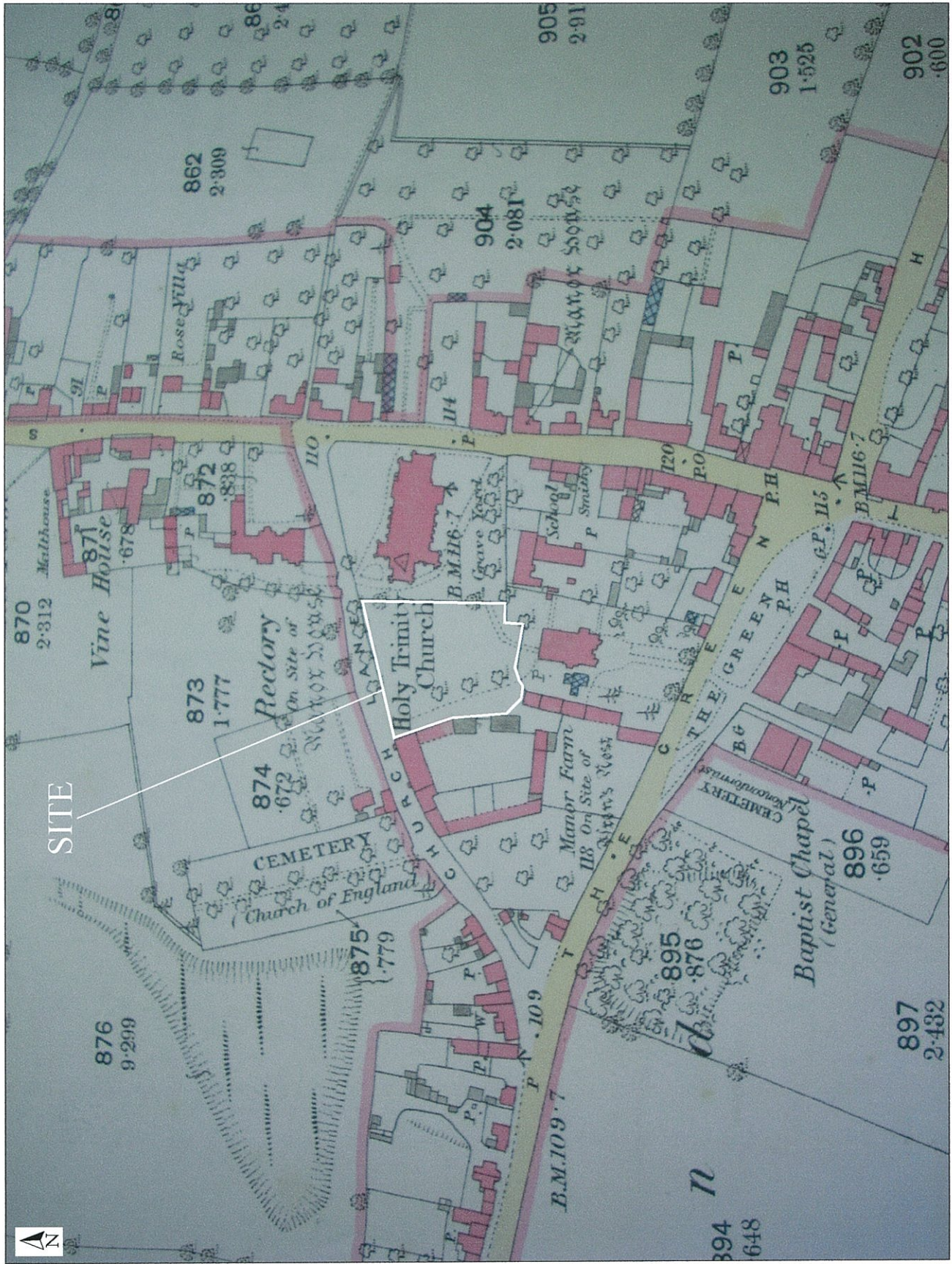
Fig. 4 Inclosure map, 1847

Not to scale



Approximate
site location

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1869
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1887
 Not to scale: reproduced from the 25 inch to 1 mile map

Reproduced from the 1887 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

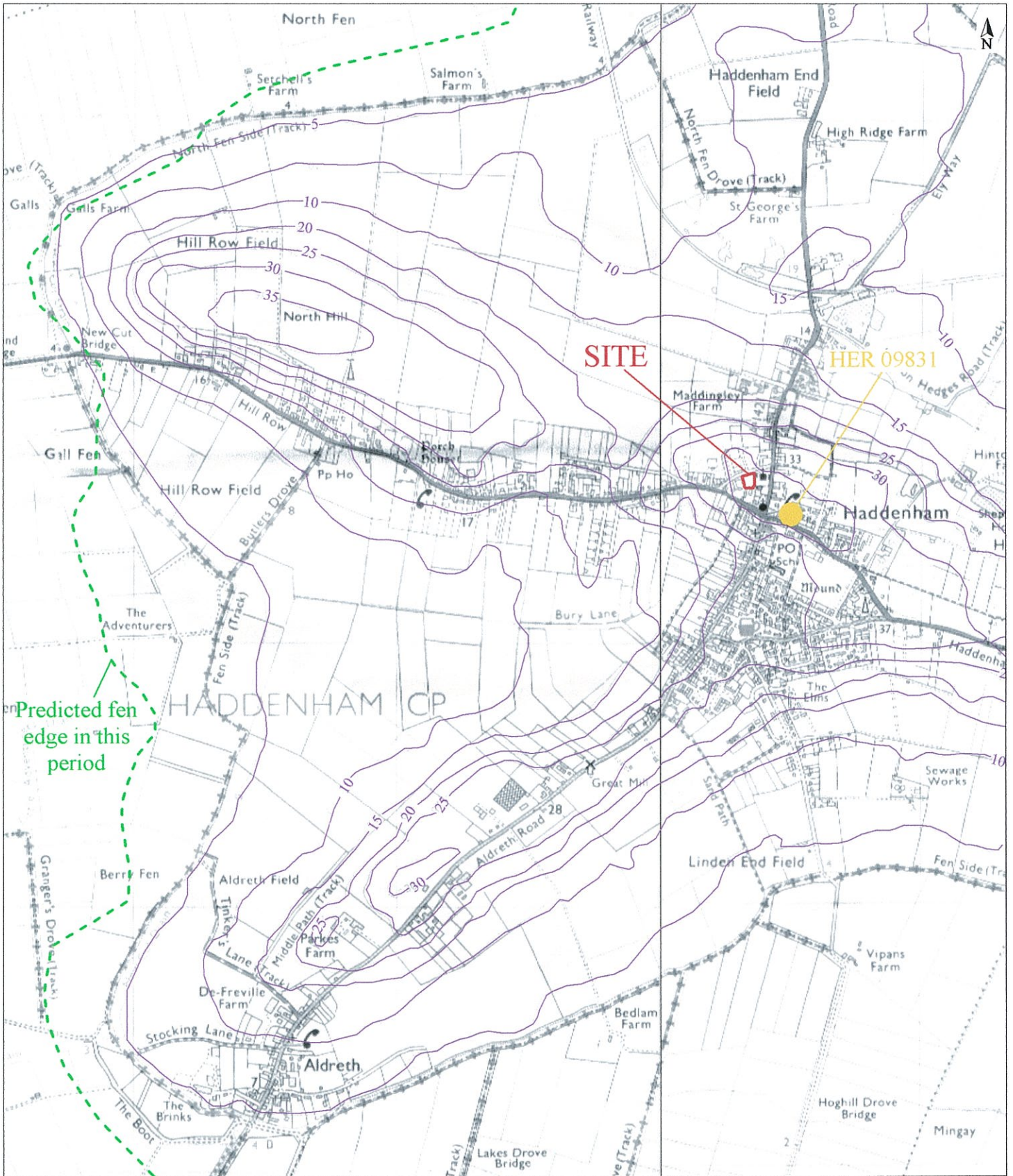


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 7 2nd edition OS map, 1901

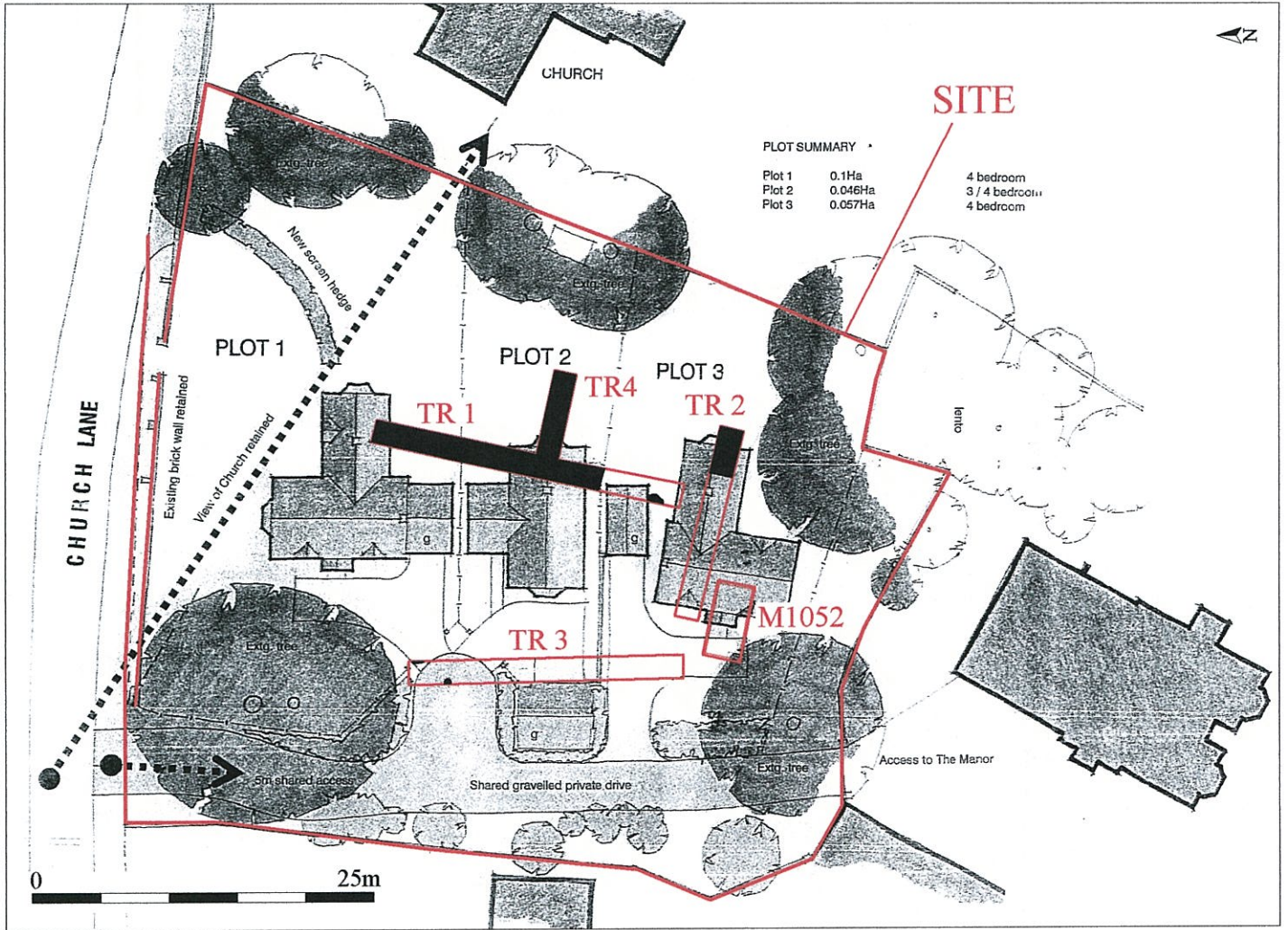
Not to scale: reproduced from the 25 inch to 1 mile map

Reproduced from the 1901 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Plan of possible Anglo-Saxon settlement, based on Robinson & Duhig 1990
 Scale 1:20000 at A4



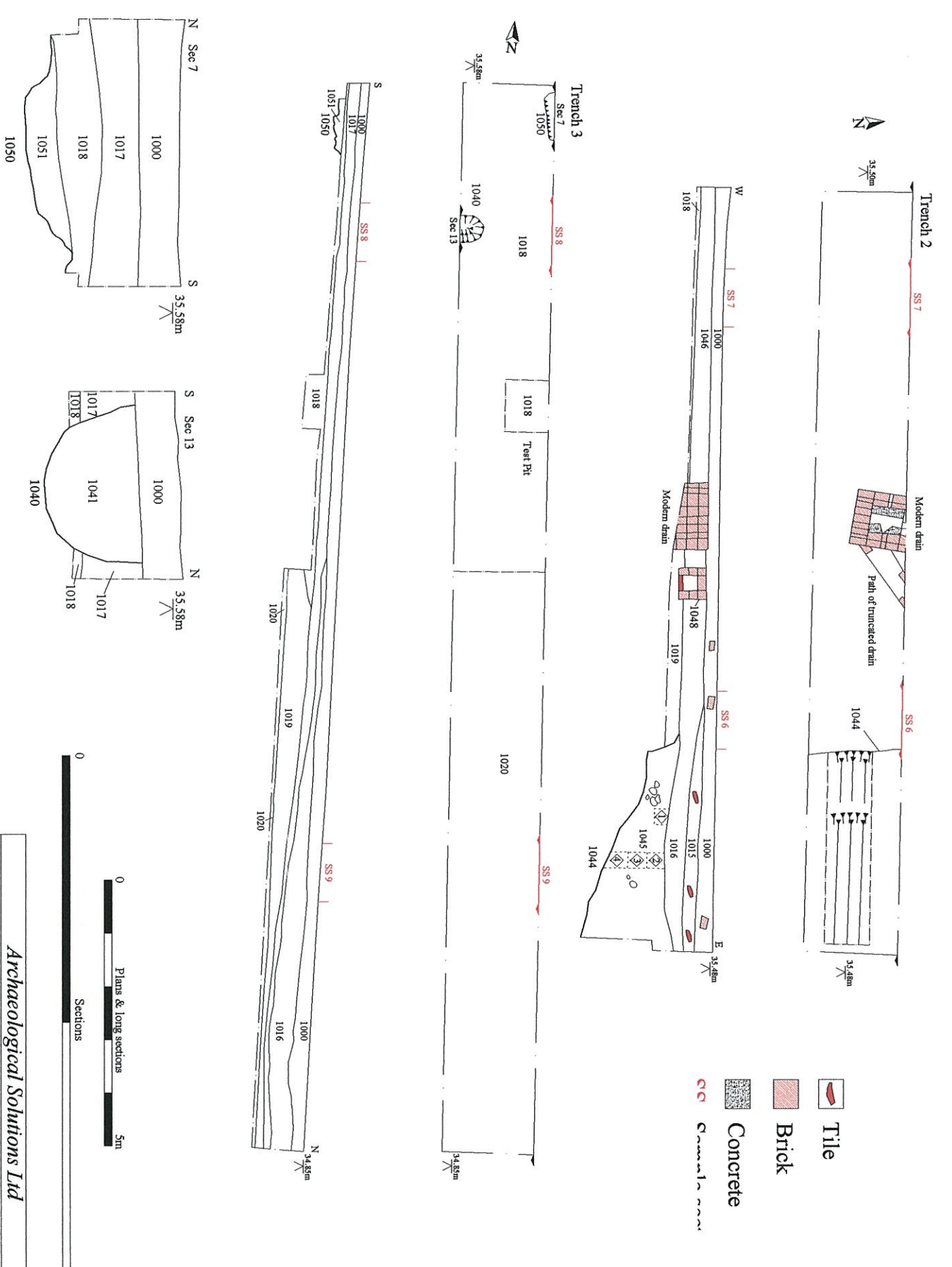
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 9 Trench location plan

Scale 1:500 at A4



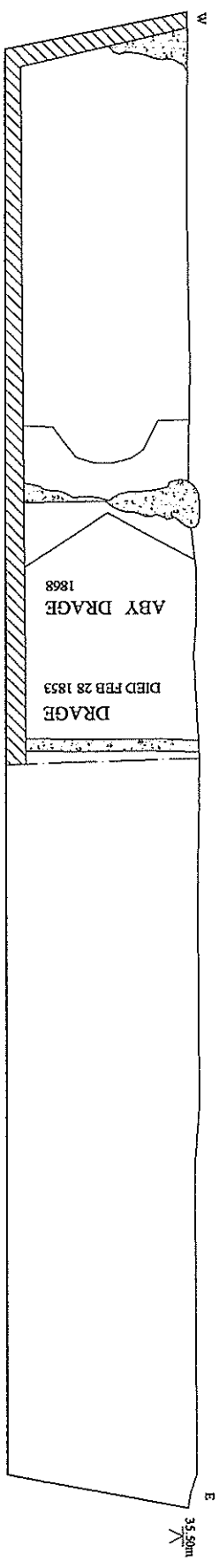
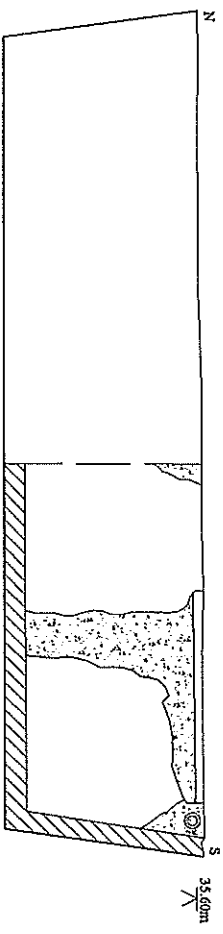
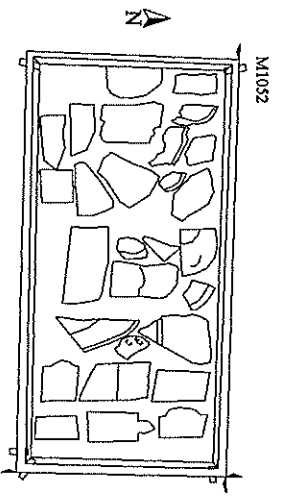
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans & long sections at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

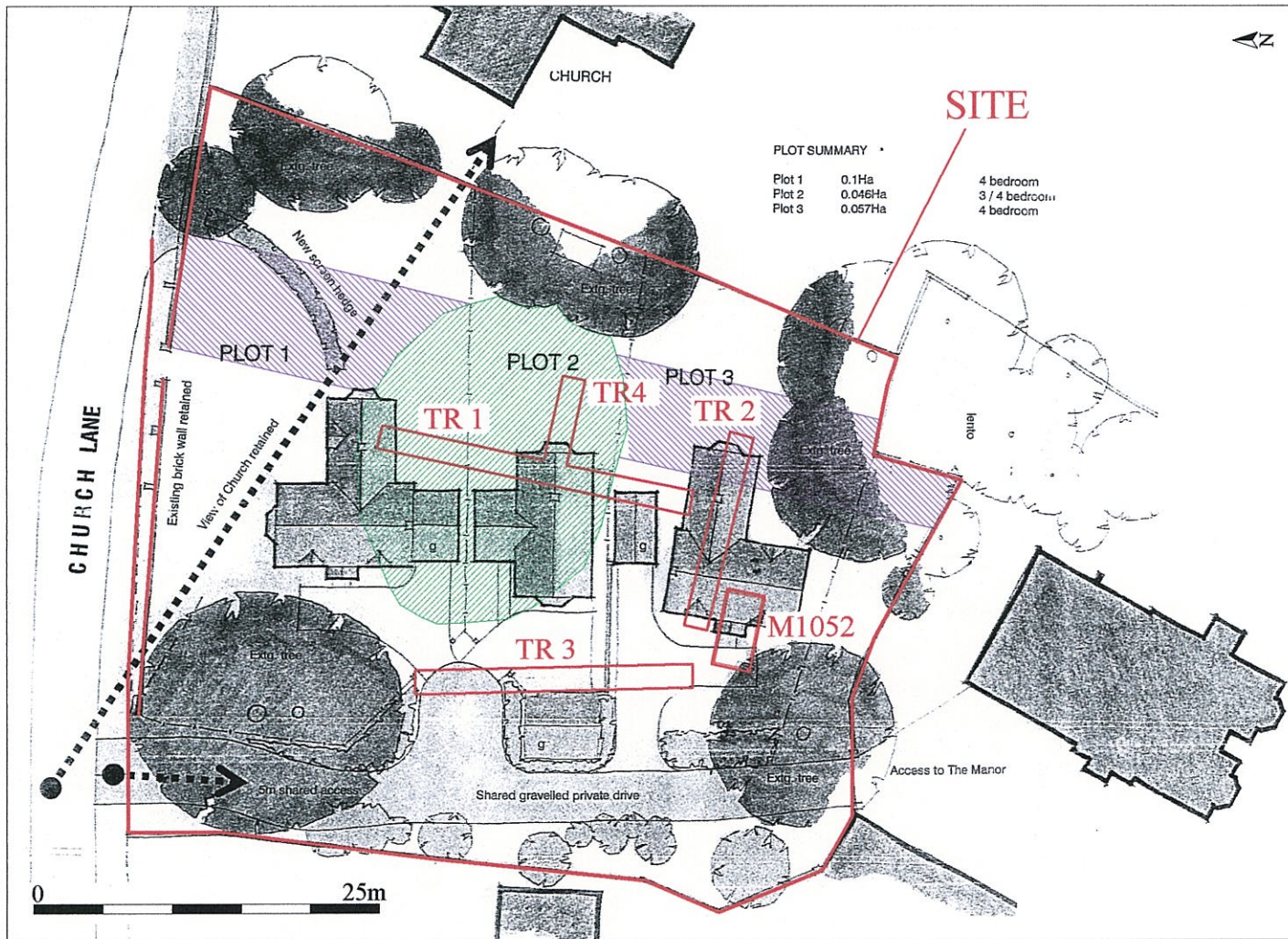
Scale plans & long sections at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A4



Concrete



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 M1052 plan and sections
 Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A4



Projected continuation of ditch 1044



Projected continuation of quarry pit 1031

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 13 Projected continuations of features

Scale 1:500 at A4