

**41 MIDDLETONS ROAD, YAXLEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**41 MIDDLETONS ROAD, YAXLEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB3346

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 1836 9230	Report No: 3642
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS 1351
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4041
Signed:	Date: September 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	41 Middletons Road, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire		
<p>In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 41 Middletons Road, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1836 9230). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of new dwellings</p> <p>The medieval core of the village lies approximately between 500m and 900m west of the site around Manor Farm. Fishponds and ditches have been found in the vicinity of the medieval manor house (CHER 01028, 0128A & CB 15470). The Grade I listed church of St Peter dates from the 13th century (CHER 01706), and remains of the shrunken medieval village are nearby (CHER 02738).</p> <p>The majority of the archaeological features revealed during the evaluation were located in the northern sector of the site (Trench 1, and the northern end of Trench 2). The features are relatively dense in Trench 1 comprising three ditches, two pits and a possible tree hollow. The dating evidence is sparse, for example, Pit F1016 (Tr.1) contained only one abraded sherd of 13th – 15th century pottery. Similarly Ditch F1011 (Tr.1) contained only two sherds of mid 11th – mid 14th century pottery. Therefore the 'medieval' features are not securely dated. The Cobbled Surface, F1004 (Tr.2) incorporated 12th – 14th century pottery, again abraded, but the associated CBM suggests a post-medieval date for the feature. The medieval sherds are likely residual derived from activity in the vicinity of the site.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	17-21 September 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	4041	Site code	AS1351
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Overgrown empty plot		
Planned development	Two new dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	Pits, ditches, yard surface		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval and post-medieval pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Yaxley
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	0.2 ha		
NGR	TL 1836 9230		
Height AOD (max/ min)	15m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CCC CAPCA)		
Project supervisor (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	PPV Group		
Full title	41 Middletons Road, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G. & Thompson, P.		
Report no.	3642		
Date (of report)	September 2010		

41 MIDDLETONS ROAD, YAXLEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 41 Middletons Road, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1836 9230). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of new dwellings

The fen edge was a focus for Romano-British settlement and extensive undated earthworks, together with a Romano-British ditch, pottery and coins, have been identified to the west of the site (CB15469 & 01409). A second area of settlement to the north-west comprises a series of enclosures and a cemetery that span the Late Iron Age to Late Roman periods (MCB16368).

The medieval core of the village lies approximately between 500m and 900m west of the site around Manor Farm. Fishponds and ditches have been found in the vicinity of the medieval manor house (CHER 01028, 0128A & CB 15470). The Grade I listed church of St Peter dates from the 13th century (CHER 01706), and remains of the shrunken medieval village are nearby (CHER 02738).

The majority of the archaeological features revealed during the evaluation were located in the northern sector of the site (Trench 1, and the northern end of Trench 2). The features are relatively dense in Trench 1 comprising three ditches, two pits and a possible tree hollow. The dating evidence is sparse, for example, Pit F1016 (Tr.1) contained only one abraded sherd of 13th – 15th century pottery. Similarly Ditch F1011 (Tr.1) contained only two sherds of mid 11th – mid 14th century pottery. Therefore the 'medieval' features are not securely dated. The Cobbled Surface, F1004 (Tr.2) incorporated 12th – 14th century pottery, again abraded, but the associated CBM suggests a post-medieval date for the feature. The medieval sherds are likely residual derived from activity in the vicinity of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at No.41 Middletons Road, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1836 9230; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by the PPV Group and conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of new dwellings (Huntingdonshire DC Planning Ref. 100082FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CCC CAPCA) (dated 18/08/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 19/08/2010), and approved by CCC CAPCA.

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. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

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 Yaxley is located 5km south of Peterborough and 3km east of the A1(M). The site is in the western half of the village, in a residential area, and comprises an overgrown plot containing trees and grass to the rear (west) of the Middletons Road frontage. Blenheim Way is to the west of the plot.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development. Those sites within 1km of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Secondary sources were also consulted either at the Record Office (Huntingdon) or from AS's own library.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 Yaxley is on low lying ground, but on a slight rise above the fen at 15m AOD. The soil is Typical Calcareous Pelosol of the Hanslope series classed as slowly permeable clayey soils with no prominently mottled subsurface horizon at or above 40cm depth. They crack deeply in dry seasons and have a coarse blocky or prismatic structure. They have a calcareous subsurface horizon and no clay-enriched subsoil. The underlying geology is clay.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 There is a dearth of earlier prehistoric finds from within 1km of the site. A Palaeolithic hand axe was found approximately 150m to the south-east (CHER 01419), and a pit containing prehistoric flints and animal bone was found some 550m to the west (CHER 11336A).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.2 The picture for the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period is different as the fen edge saw an intensification of settlement, and Late Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed settlements have been excavated 900m to the north-east (MCB16368). A Late Iron Age enclosure containing roundhouse drip gullies was succeeded by two early Romano-British enclosures and a later 2nd century enclosure. A small inhumation cemetery was located on the western perimeter, and ceramic building material and a pit for a kiln suggest that a Roman villa type building was located in the vicinity. Also identified were small late 3rd century enclosures thought to relate to livestock brought about by changes in agricultural practices in Late Roman Britain. Wasters and kiln debris and Nene Valley colour coat pottery sherds were also recovered from Cow Bridge 750m to the east of the site (CHER 01628 & 00996). Earthworks, and a Romano-British ditch, pottery

and coins, all indicative of Romano-British settlement, were found to the west of the site around Manor Farm (CB15469 & 01409).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 The name Yaxley derives from 'wood or clearing of the cuckoo' and is first recorded in 956 when King Edgar's granted the manor of Yaxley by charter to Thorney Abbey. No Anglo-Saxon finds have been made within 1km of the site.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 The medieval core of the village lies between approximately 500m and 900m west of the site around Manor Farm. Excavation at the current post-medieval building did not find evidence for the original manor house (CHER 01028), although earthworks thought to be the fish ponds have been identified along with medieval ditches (CHER 0128A & CB 15470). The Grade I listed church of St Peter to the south of the manor is mentioned in Domesday, but the earliest surviving remains in the current church are 13th century (CHER 01706). Remains of a shrunken medieval village including house platforms, a trackway and pond are situated near the church (CHER 02738). In the 13th century a large portion of land at Yaxley was given to various officials of the abbey, and in 1279 two windmills and three fisheries are recorded attached to the manor. Other medieval remains in the area include earthworks north of Manor Farm (MCB 15873), ridge and furrow (CHER 01427), and the canalising of the Yaxley Lode (MCB 16924).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.5 After the Dissolution Yaxley manor remained in Crown hands until granted to Princess Elizabeth who retained it for her lifetime. The rural character of the area is shown in the mixed upland and fen farming that was practised throughout the parish. One farmer, Anthony Bowland of Yaxley, shows in his inventory of 1671 that he owned 99 acres. He grazed three steers and three heifers in 'Fen Close', and five steers and five heifers on fen pasture. There were an additional 40 sheep grazing on fallow field, whilst the crops grown were mainly wheat followed by barley and peas (Wickes 1995). The inventories of other local farmers follow a similar pattern. The nearest listed buildings to the site are on Middleton Road approximately 60-80m south of the site. The closest are No's 35 & 35A (TL 18356 92230) which is a Grade II listed 17th century timber framed house altered in the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.3 The site

Early maps of Huntingdonshire

4.3.1 The 1821 Inclosure map shows the site on lands of the Lordship of Yaxley

(Fig. 4). The First Edition 1887 OS map (Fig. 5) shows no change to the field layout in the immediate vicinity of the site, but there is a row of buildings and a courtyard and well within and beyond the southern part of the site. Ponds are shown in the north-east corners of field Plots 80 and 81 and the upper portion of field Plot 81 is orchard. The 1901 OS map (Fig. 6) shows two buildings immediately to the south of the site's access corridor to Middletons Road which still exist today (No. 41). The 1924 OS Map (Fig. 7) shows two new square buildings or structures and a field boundary on the southern part of the site. A rectangular building has also been constructed just north of the access area to Middleton Road. The 1950 OS map (Fig. 8) does not show the two structures on the site shown on the previous map.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Two trial trenches, each 35m long, were excavated, and the trenches were 1.60m wide (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Fig. 9)

<i>Sample section: South west end, South east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown clay silt.
0.28 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, pale grey brown, mottled with orange, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and CBM fragments.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Compact, yellowish orange sandy clay.

<i>Sample section: North east end, South east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.32 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.45m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained three ditches aligned northwest/southeast (F1007, F1011, and F1012), two pits (F1014, and F1016), and a ?tree hollow (F1009). All the features except Pit F1014 were dated to the medieval. F1014 is undated.

F1007 was a shallow, wide, linear ditch (1.60+ x 2.16 x 0.33m) aligned northwest/southeast. It had irregular shallow sides and an irregular concave base. Its fill (L1008) was a compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones. It contained 17th – 18th century pottery (4/67g) and animal bone (42g).

F1009 (3.88 x 1.60+ x 0.20m) was an oval feature. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1010) was a compact, dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. It was not certain whether this feature was a shallow pit, a tree hollow, or simply a depression, however, it did contain 16th – 18th century pottery (1; 5g), CBM (26g) and animal bone (7g).

F1011 (1.60+ x 2.60 x 0.87m) was a ditch, aligned northwest/southeast. It was adjacent, and parallel, to F1012. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L1006) was a compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones. It contained mid 11th – mid 14th century pottery (2; 58g) and animal bone (230g).

F1012 (1.60+ x 2.04 x 0.58m) was a linear ditch, aligned northwest/southeast. It was adjacent, and parallel, to F1011. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1013) was a compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

F1014 (0.09 x 0.08 x 0.26) was a circular pit that cut Ditch F1011. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1015) was a compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

F1016 (1.40 x 0.80+ x 0.48) was an oval pit. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1017) was a compact, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. It contained 13th – 15th century pottery (1; 9g) and animal bone (45g).

Trench 2 (Fig. 9)

<i>Sample section: North west end, South west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – .0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.18 – 0.24m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.24m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section: South east end, South west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 9.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.17 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.36m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained a cobbled yard or track (F1004). No other archaeological features were present.

F1004 (1.60+ x 9.20 x 0.10m) was a shallow linear feature. It had shallow sides and a flat base. It appeared to be running northeast/southwest and was cut by a modern land drain. F1004 was not present in Trench 1. The cut contained grey stone and broken red brick (L1005) which formed a cobbled surface. The matrix (L1003) between the stones was a firm, dark brownish grey clay silt with frequent small angular stones, charcoal flecks and chalk fragments. It contained 12th – 14th century pottery (8; 31g), animal bone (71g), CBM (1439g), and glass (54g). The CBM was likely derived from a former building, and includes post-medieval (18th – 19th C) fragments (CBM report below)

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposit model was similar for both trenches. Topsoil L1000 was a friable, dark grey brown clay silt (0.17m thick in the southeast sector increasing to 0.32m in the northwest sector). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a firm, pale grey brown, mottled with orange, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and CBM fragments. It varied in thickness between 0.20m in the northwest and southeast, and 0.13m in the north east, and it was only 0.06m thick in the centre of the site. At the base of the sequence was the natural geology (L1002), a compact, yellowish orange sandy clay and was encountered at depths between 0.48m in the northwest, 0.24m in the centre, and 0.36m in the southeast.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 A tabulated summary of the archaeology is presented:

Trench	context	Description	Spot Date
1	1007	Ditch	17 th – 18 th C
1	1009	?Tree Hollow	16 th – 18 th c
1	1011	Ditch	Mid 11 th – mid 14 th C
1	1012	Ditch	-
1	1014	Pit	-
1	1016	Pit	13 th – 15 th C
2	1004	Cobbled yard or track	Post-medieval

9.2 The majority of the features were located in the northern sector of the site (Trench 1, and the northern end of Trench 2). The features are relatively dense in Trench 1 comprising three ditches, two pits and a possible tree hollow.

9.3 The dating evidence is sparse, for example, Pit F1016 (Tr.1) contained only one abraded sherd of 13th – 15th century pottery. Similarly Ditch F1011 (Tr.1) contained only two sherds of mid 11th – mid 14th century pottery. Therefore the 'medieval' features are not securely dated.

9.4 The Cobbled Surface, F1004 (Tr.2) incorporated 12th – 14th century pottery, again abraded, but the associated CBM suggests a post-medieval date for the feature.

9.5 Excepting animal bone and CBM the finds assemblages were quite small and limited in character.

9.6 The medieval sherds are likely residual, derived from activity in the vicinity of the site. The medieval core of the village lies approximately between 500m and 900m west of the site around Manor Farm. Fishponds and ditches have been found in the vicinity of the medieval manor house (CHER 01028, 0128A & CB 15470). The Grade I listed church of St Peter dates from the 13th century (CHER 01706), and remains of the shrunken medieval village are nearby (CHER 02738).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the PPV Group for commissioning this evaluation (in particular Mr Chris Larrington for his kind assistance).

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Ms Hazel White of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Office and staff at the Huntingdon Record Office

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

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APPENDIX 1 HER Information

HER number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 700,00-12,000 BC</i>		
01419	185 922	Palaeolithic Hand axe found in Yaxley Yard
11336A	1780 9200	Pit, Vicarage Farm: Evaluation recovered a small number of flints from one pit with bone, other unstratified flints
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
00996	191 922	Pottery from Cow Bridge Farm: Sherds of Nene Valley colour coat
01409	176 920	Coins and pottery, Manor Farm: settlement evidence but none found during evaluation in 1991
01418	189 921	Pottery, Hog Fen:
01628	191 922	Kiln, Cow Bridge: pottery, tile and wasters kiln or oven debris collected after ploughing
CB15469	17737 92070	Earthwork banks and ditches recorded north of Manor Farm: RB pottery and ditch found in trial trenching
MCB16368	1907 9300	Iron Age and Roman settlement NE of Yaxley Monument: late Iron Age enclosure and roundhouse drip gullies. Two early Roman enclosures and a subsequent 2 nd century enclosure on the LIA site. Small inhumation cemetery on the western perimeter. CBM and a kiln foundation pit suggest a Roman villa type building in the vicinity. Small late 3 rd century enclosures may relate to livestock
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
0128A	1763 9198	Fishponds; Earthwork remains associated with the manor
01427	176 922	Ridge & furrow from Manor Farm
01706	176 918	Saint Peter's Church: 13 th and 14 th century work surviving, 14 th century wall painting, 15 th century nave and clerestory, listed 415307. Restored in modern times.
02738	1778 9185	SMV near St Peter's Church: trackway, possible house platforms, pond
11336	1777 9197	Medieval and post-medieval field systems, at Vicarage and Monument Way: Evaluation identified two overlying field systems suggesting medieval and early modern

		respectively
CB15470	17557 92011	Medieval features, Manor Farm: Excavation found several 12 th -14 th century ditches. No moat was found around the manor site which was not located
MCB15873	17680 92107	Medieval remains, north of the Manor House: earthworks thought mainly to be med, but no dating evidence
MCB16924	1906 9191	Yaxley Lode: med to 19 th century canalised the Yaxley Brook between the village and Whittlesey Mere
<i>Post-medieval AD 1539-1900</i>		
01028	1765 9196	Manor House, Manor Farm: 17 th century modernised building; Listed 415308. Excavation failed to locate the precursor.
01345	182 921	10 Back Lane: House, 3 tenements, late 16 th century. Includes decorated panel
01417	183 922	House on NW side of Middleton's Lane: Listed (415401) late 16 th century
12262	1746 9200	Cemetery: cemetery in use to 20 th century, mortuary chapel remains
CB15468	17650 92028	Dovecote, Manor Farm: Narrow stone footings found during an evaluation in 1988
MCB166655	18385 92125	Water pump: Listed 415395
MCB 17209	1864 9211	Non conformist chapel, Listed 415389
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
05710	1745 9243	The Folly: modern building

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Map Description	Date	Scale
Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
Detailed site location	Modern	1:100
HER information	Modern	
Inclosure map	1821	
First Edition OS	1887	1:2,500
Second Edition OS	1901	1:2,500
OS	1924	1:2,500
OS	1950	1:10,560

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS 1351: 41 Middleton Road, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire

Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone	Other
	1003		2	Yard surface	Post-medieval	31g (8)	(4) 1439g	71g	Glass 54g
1007	1008			Ditch	17th-18th	67g (4)		42g	
1009	1010			?Tree hollow	16th-18th	5g (1)	26g	7g	
1011	1006		1	Ditch	mid 11 th – mid 14th	58g (2)		230g	
1016	1017		1	Pit	13th-15th	9g (1)		45g	

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 15 sherds of mainly abraded pottery weighing 119g which are of mixed dates. The pottery is quantified and described below. The earliest context is L1003 which contained mainly shelly wares including three small sherds that are probably St Neots ware. In addition an oxidised partially green and clear glazed jug rim resembles Hedingham ware although lacking the micaceous surfaces of the fine ware. The ribbed neck suggests it is a 'London-style' early rounded jug dated to the second half of the 12th century (Cottar 2000, 91).

L1006 contained a single early medieval dark grey wheel-made body sherd with a black core, which is almost certainly post-Conquest and probably of 12th-13th centuries date. L1008 also contained a medieval shelly ware residual with three conjoining black glazed post-medieval sherds. L1017 contained a single partially glazed late medieval sand and calcareous tempered sherd, and L1010 a brown glazed early post-medieval sherd.

Bibliography

Cottar, J. P. 2000, *Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*, English Heritage

Quantification of the pottery by context

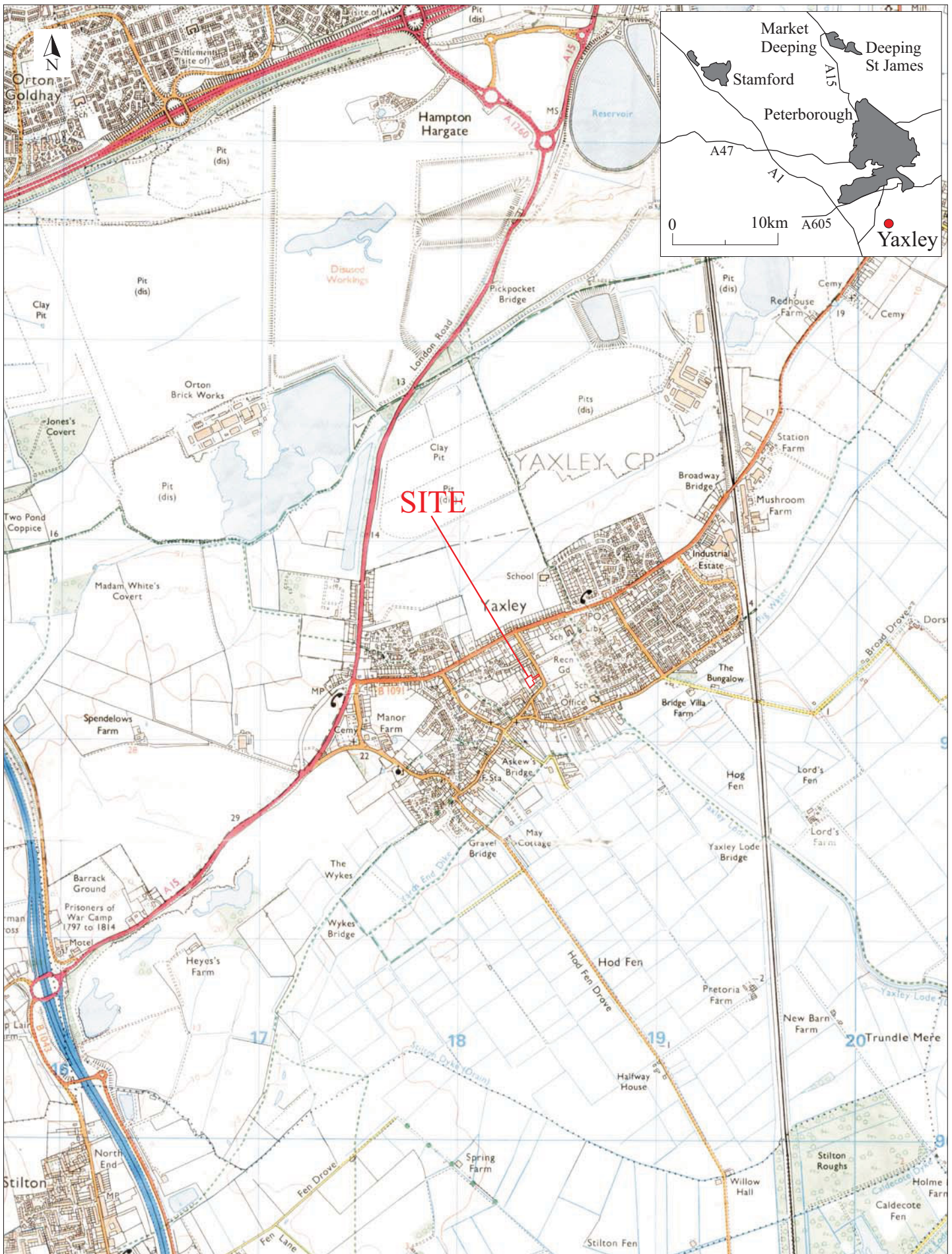
Feature	Context	Quantification	Date	Comment
1003 (1)		1x5g medieval shelly ware	12 th -14 th	
1003 (2)		1x2g medieval shelly ware 1x7g medieval grey ware	12 th -14 th	
1003 (5)		3x4g St Neots-type ware 1x3g medieval grey ware 1x11g Hedingham ware	Mid 12 th - mid 14 th	Hedingham baluster jug neck
1007	1008 (4)	1x31g medieval shelly ware 3x36g black glazed local calcareous earthenware	17 th -18 th	
1009	1010 (1)	1x5g early post-medieval earthenware	16 th -18 th	Internal and external glossy brown glaze, grey fabric
1011	1006 (2)	1x6g medieval sandy ware	Mid 11 th - mid 14 th	Wheel-made
1016	1017 (1)	1x9g late medieval and sand calcareous ware	13 th - 15 th	Wheel-made, oxidised surfaces, patchy clear glaze and slight cordon

Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

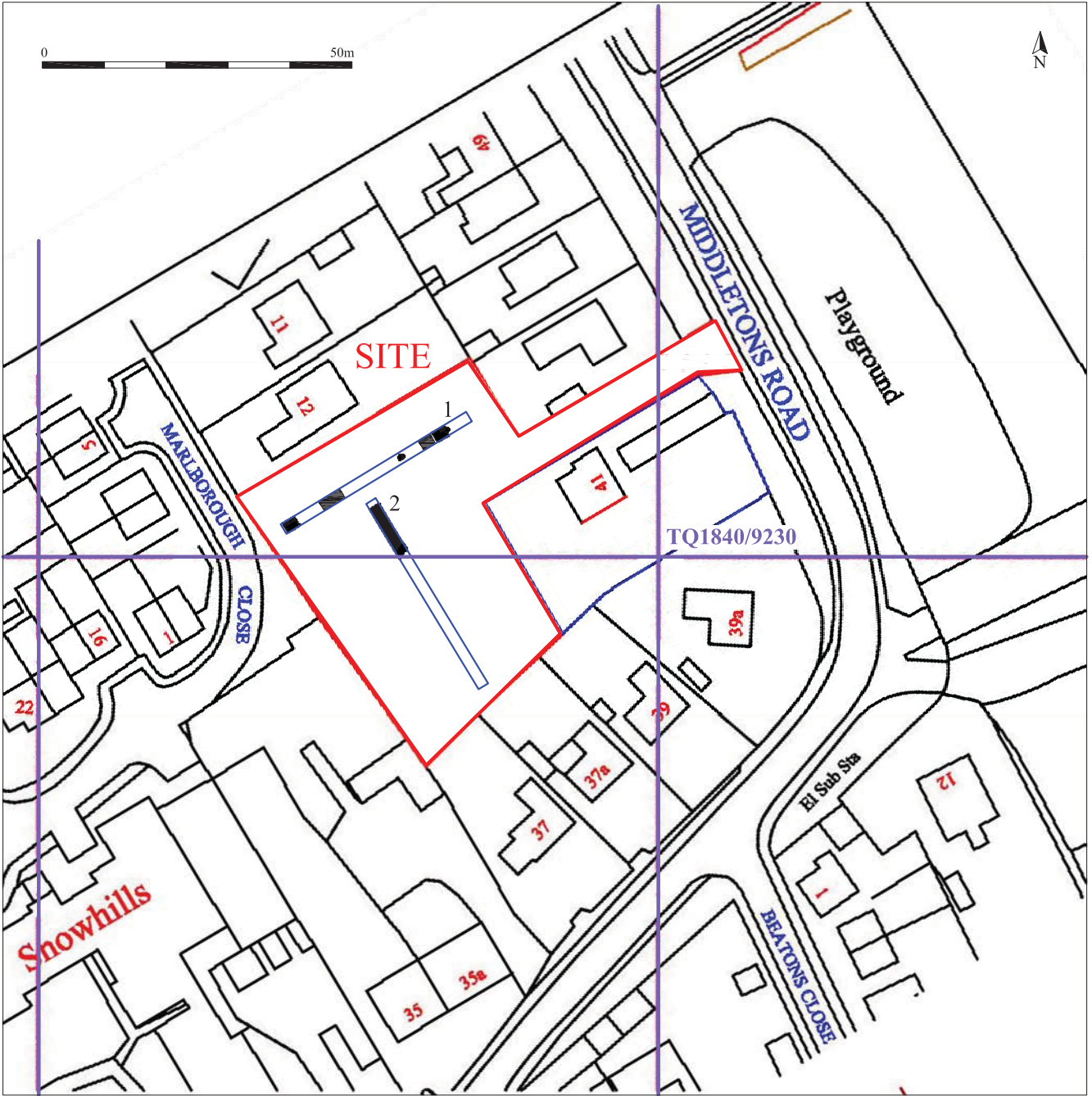
The trial trenching recovered five fragments (1458g) of CBM ranging in date from medieval to post-medieval. The bulk of this material was recovered in varying states of preservation from Yard Surface L1003.

The CBM from Yard Surface L1003 included 2 fragments of brick with partial dimensions of ?x110x45mm, a rough straw-marked base and slightly irregular arises and faces. The fabric of these fragments was consistently oxidised dark red with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse (often oolitic) limestone, and red-brown iron rich grains (both 0.25-5mm). These characteristics suggest the bricks date from the late 14th to early 17th century, and are of the type commonly known as 'Tudor Place Bricks'. The bricks have traces of lime mortar on their exterior surfaces suggesting they were part of a building prior to being used in the yard, therefore may post-date their probable date of manufacture. Supporting this theory are two small fragments (88g) of late post-medieval (18th to 19th century) ridge tile that are also contained in Yard Surface L1003. These fragments are in a hard-fired orange-red fabric tempered with common fine-medium quartz (0.1-0.3mm) and are not as abraded as the brick fragments, which reflect either their robust fabric or more recent date of manufacture/deposition. The only other fragment (26g) of CBM in the assemblage was contained in Pit F1009 (L1010) and comprises a non-diagnostic fragment of brick, in a fabric comparable to that of the late 14th to early 17th century bricks contained in Yard Surface L1003.

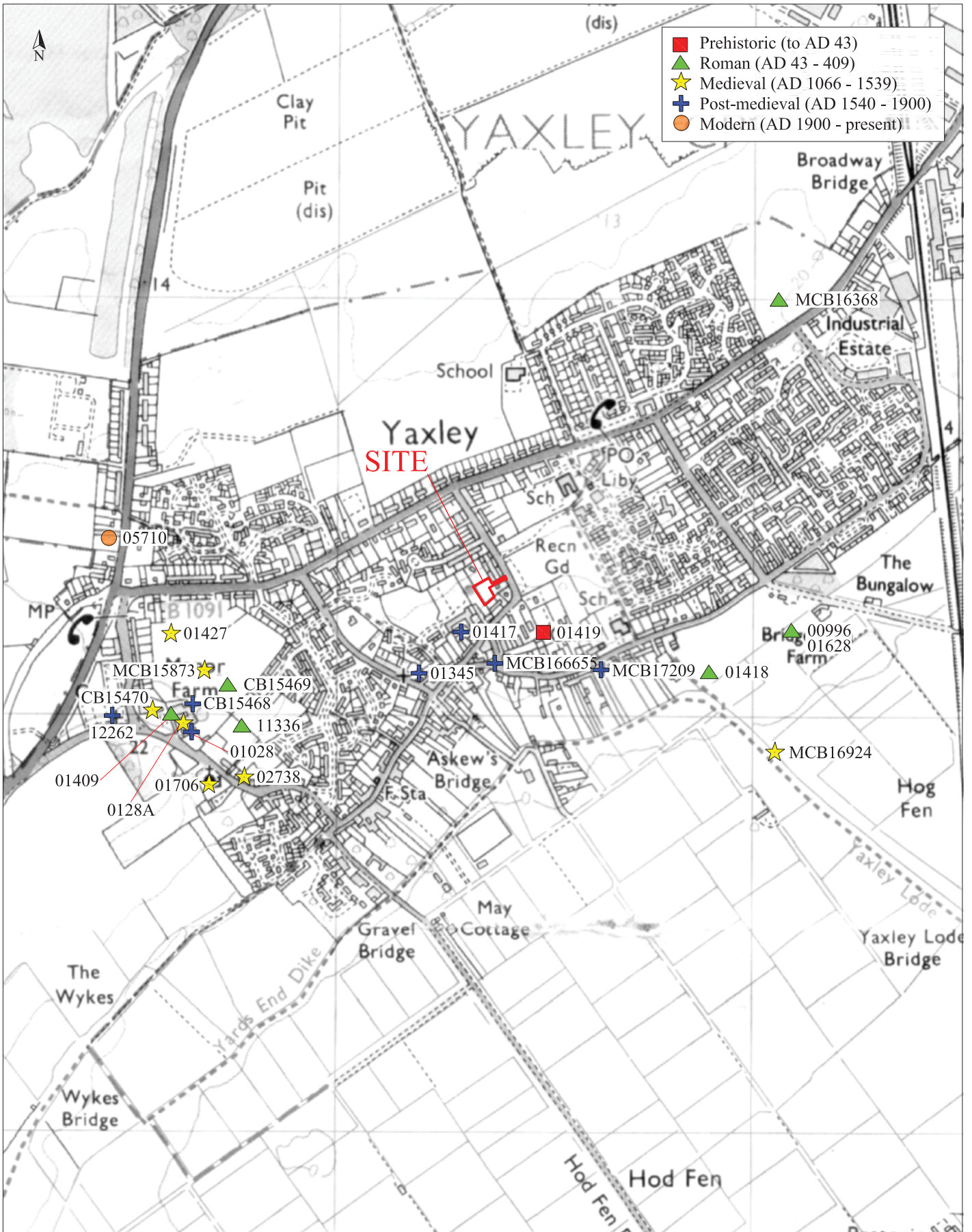


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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

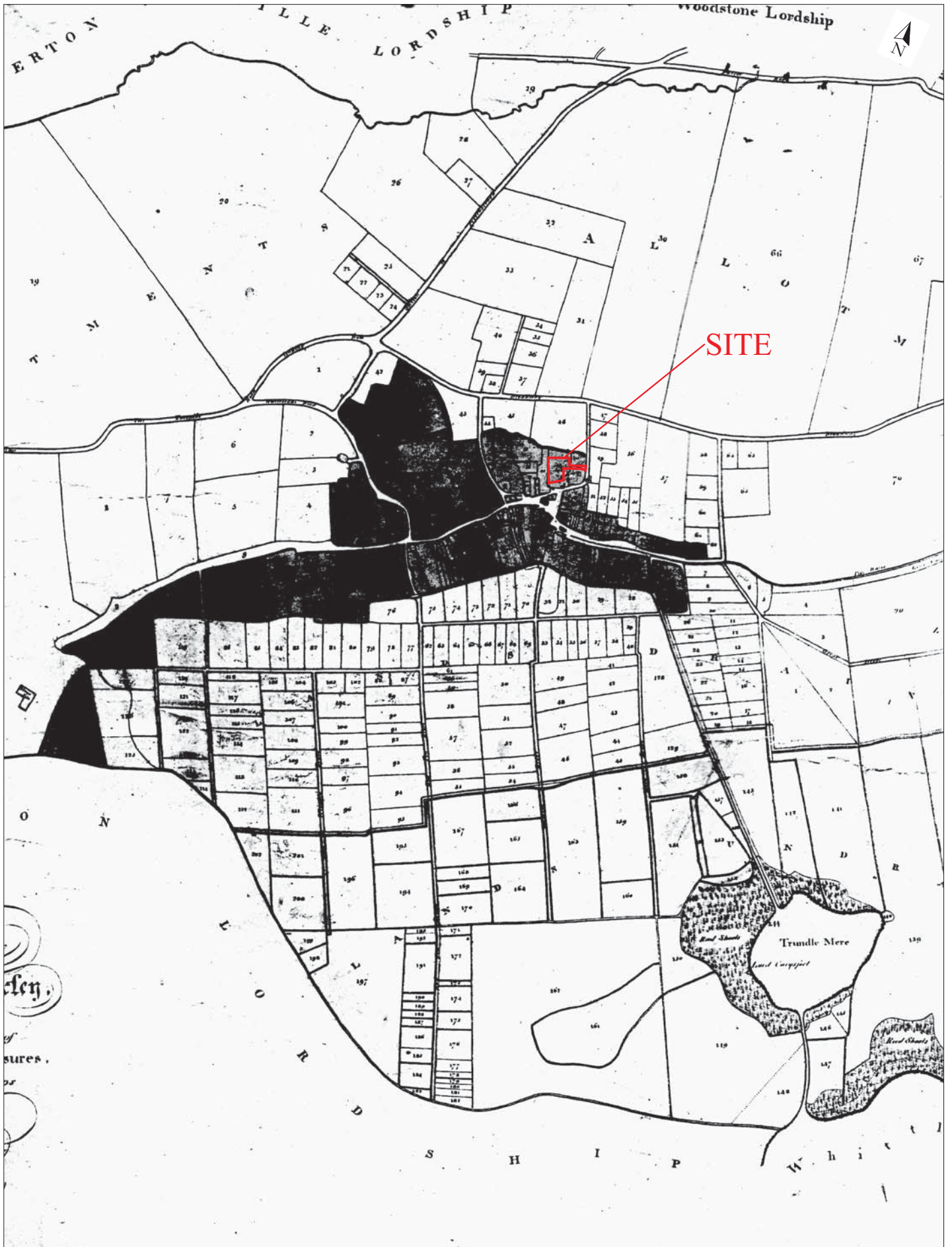


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4

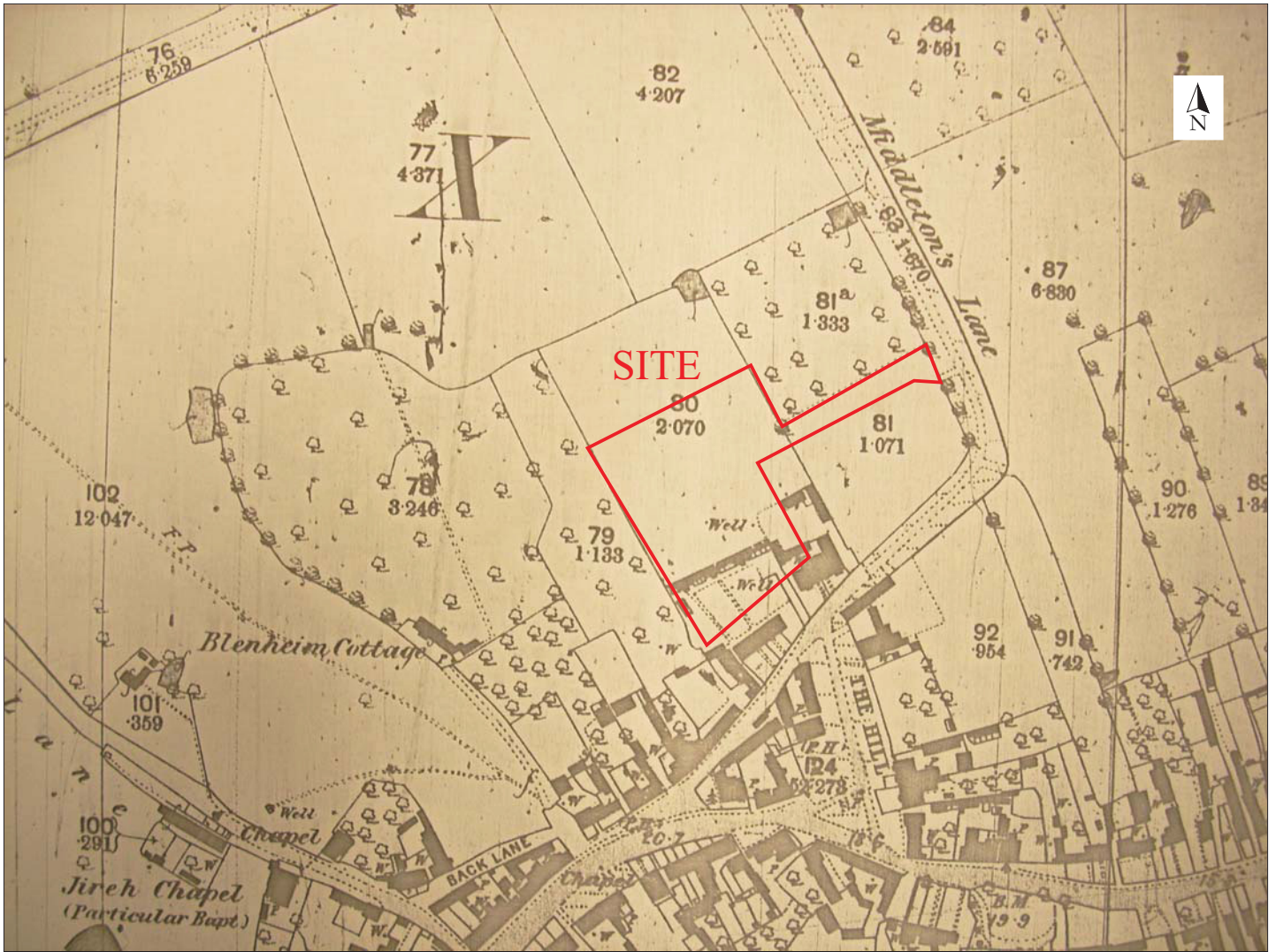


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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

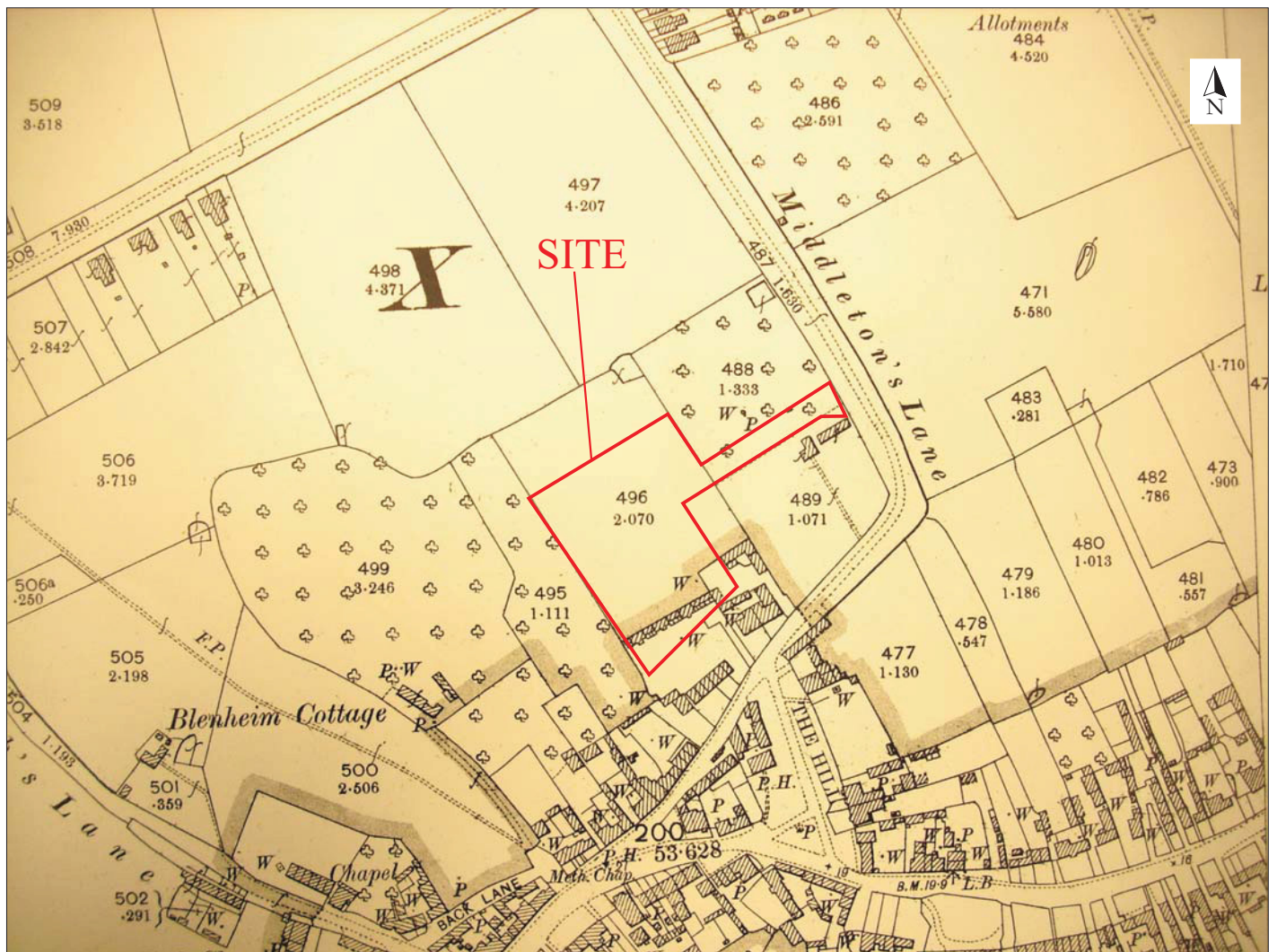


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 Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1821
 Not to scale



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Fig. 5 OS map, 1887
Reproduced from the 25 inch to 1 mile map



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1901
 Reproduced from the 25 inch to 1 mile map



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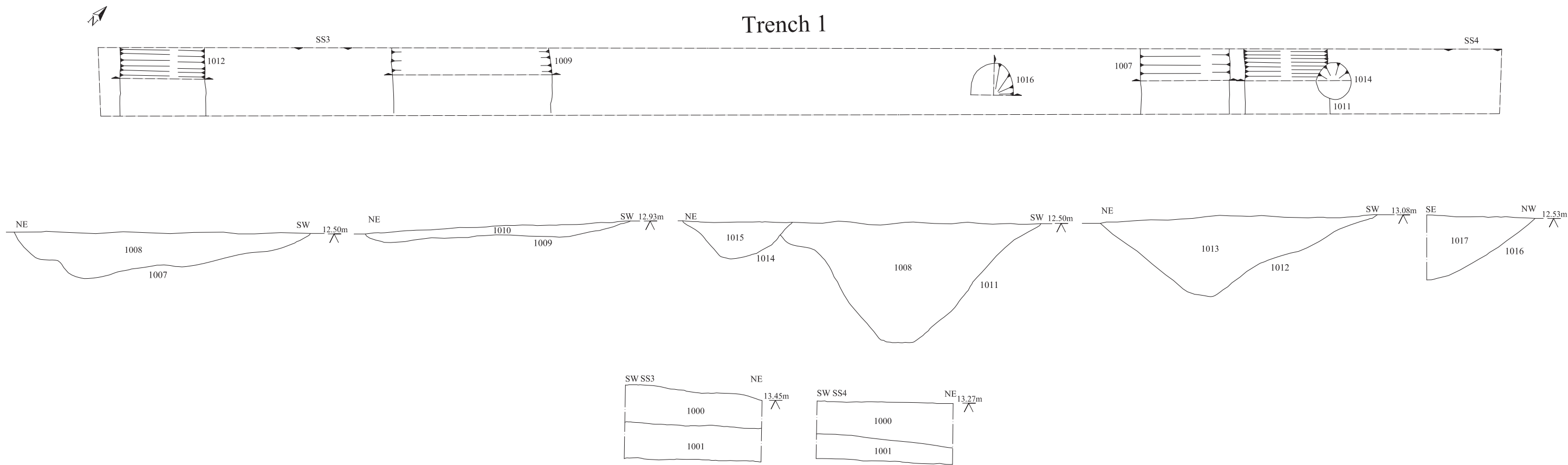
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1924
 Reproduced from the 25 inch to 1 mile map



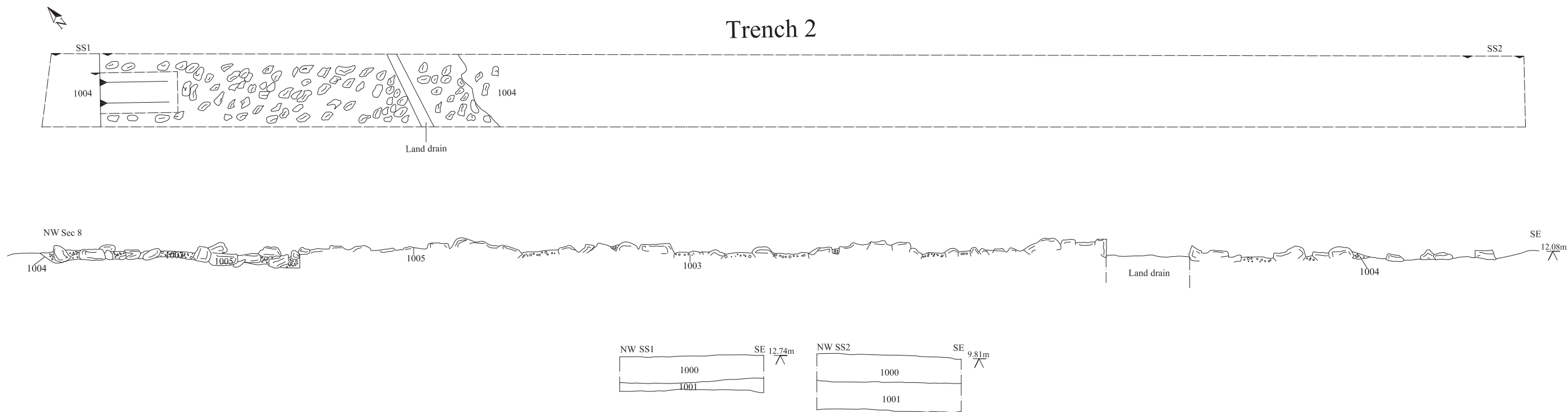
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1950
Reproduced from the 6 inch to 1 mile map

Trench 1



Trench 2



SS = Sample section

	Stone (1005)
	Brick (1005)
	Backfill (1003)

0 Plans only 5m

0 Sections only 2m