
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**21 HIGH STREET,
BUCKDEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB 3481

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NGR: TL 1905 6742	Report No: 3678
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS1356
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4101
Signed:	Date: Nov. 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project name	21 High Street, Buckden, Cambridgeshire		
<i>Project description</i>			
<i>In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at 21 High Street, Buckden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1905 6742; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken as a requirement of planning in advance of the construction of four residential apartments, following the demolition of the existing buildings on the site (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 0901485FUL). The site is located in an area of archaeological potential on the edge of the historic medieval core of Buckden and along the western frontage of the High Street. The medieval manorial history of Buckden is well-documented and the parish church of St Mary's dates to the early 13th century. In the event the evaluation revealed only modern and undated features.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	29-10-10 – 02-11-10		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	4101	Site code	AS1356
Type of project	An archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Single structure & outbuildings		
Planned development	Four residential apartments		
Main features (+dates)	Furrows, pits, post holes		
Significant finds (+dates)	Modern		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Buckden
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 800m ²		
NGR	TL 1905 6742		
Height AOD	c. 24m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	AWJ Usher & Sons Ltd		
Full title	21 High Street, Buckden, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G. & Higgs, K.		
Report no.	3678		
Date (of report)	November 2010		

21 HIGH STREET, BUCKDEN, CAMBRIDGEHSIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at 21 High Street, Buckden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1905 6742; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken as a requirement of planning in advance of the construction of four residential apartments, following the demolition of the existing buildings on the site (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 0901485FUL). The site is located in an area of archaeological potential on the edge of the historic medieval core of Buckden and along the western frontage of the High Street. The medieval manorial history of Buckden is well-documented and the parish church of St Mary's dates to the early 13th century. In the event the evaluation revealed only modern and undated features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at 21 High Street, Buckden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1905 6742; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by AWJ Usher & Sons Ltd and was undertaken as a requirement of planning in advance of the construction of four residential apartments, following the demolition of the existing buildings on the site (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 0901485FUL). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA; dated 10th September 2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 24th September 2010), and approved by CAPCA.

1.2 It was noted that the evaluation was to comprise field evaluation (trial trenching), as well as a suitable level of documentary research is also required to set the results in their geographical, topographical and archaeological background. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where

archaeological remains are potentially threatened was studied, and attention was given to sites and remains of all periods. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning context

1.4 The report was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. 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

2.1 The site of 21 High Street is located within the village of Buckden, which lies within the district and former county of Huntingdonshire and within the present county of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). Buckden is situated 6km to the south-west of Huntingdon and 7km to the north of St Neots. The smaller settlement of Offord Cluny is located 2.5km to the east, whilst the hamlet of Diddington lies 2km to the south. The Great North Road/A1 trunk-road skirts the village of Buckden along its western extent and runs within 15m of the site itself. The site is located along the western frontage of the High Street.

2.2 The High Street forms the eastern boundary of the site, whilst the site's western boundary is demarcated by a wide verge and roadside associated with the Great North Road (Fig. 2). To the immediate south lies a large roundabout linking the A1 Great North Road, the High Street and the B661, which leads westwards to the village of East Perry. At the northern boundary of the site lies a pedestrian walkway associated with a subway beneath the A1 Great North Road. The site is irregular in plan and covers an area of approximately 800m². The site was until recently occupied by a single detached structure located in the eastern section of the site and fronting the High Street, with a range of four adjoining structures in the site's western section. The site had been cleared at the time of the evaluation.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

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

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the CHER database was searched for all known entries within a 500m radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for historical and cartographic documents was the new Huntingdon Library and Archives (HLA). Relevant cartographic sources are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 7.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal source of secondary material was the new Huntingdon Library and Archives (HLA), as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey (1989) and those produced by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The village of Buckden is situated on a flat terrace within the valley of the River Great Ouse (Fig. 1). The River Great Ouse flows south to northwards 2.4km to the east of the site, beyond a series of interconnected former gravel and clay working ponds and lakes. The vast Grafham Water reservoir lies 1.95km to the west of the site and flows partly into the Diddington Brook situated 1.1km to the south of the site. The site itself lies on flat ground at 24m AOD, with land sloping slightly upwards to a spot height of 26.7m AOD 20m to the south. The site lies upon a solid geology of Ampthill and Oxford Clays, which are overlain by the Third Terrace Gravels of the River Great Ouse (BGS 1978). Soils of the Buckden area comprise those of the Hanslope association, which are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (to AD 43)

4.2.1 Prehistoric activity within the parish of Buckden is attested by flint stray finds dating from the Palaeolithic period onwards, whilst later prehistoric occupation is confirmed by the presence of large areas of cropmarks to the east of the village (CCC 2003). The distribution of findspots is consistent with prehistoric occupation favouring the well-drained soils of the River Ouse's gravel terraces, as confirmed by archaeological excavations undertaken at the Buckden Gravel Pits, which produced Neolithic pottery and worked flint (Tebbutt 1965). The site of the Red House 350m to the north-east of the site has revealed several multi-period finds including an Acheulian flint handaxes from the Palaeolithic period (CHER 00657), whilst early Neolithic to late Bronze Age lithic implements are recorded from an unspecified location within Buckden (CHER 00650).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 Frequent flooding of the River Great Ouse in the late Iron Age resulted in significant abandonment of settlement in the surrounding floodplain and Romano-British occupation within Buckden remains limited as a result (Dawson 2000). However, evidence for settlement has been uncovered at Buckden Gravel Pits (Tebbutt 1963 - 1964) and from quarries at Margett's Farm to the south-east (Walsh & Wilson 2000). Within the area surrounding the site, Roman pottery sherds and a coin of Constantine were found at the Red House 350m to the north-east (CHER 00657), whilst Roman coins were also recovered from the Vineyard public house, which lies 300m to the north-east (CHER 00655). The discovery of coins is consistent with the pattern of coin-loss along roads (CCC 2003), and it is thought that the High Street follows the course of a Roman road,

which ran from Alconbury Hill through Buckden and on to Titchmarsh, branching off Ermine Street.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 Relatively little is known of the Anglo-Saxon period in Buckden and no Anglo-Saxon findspots are recorded in the area surrounding the site. Nevertheless, small-scale settlement has been discovered at Buckden Gravel Pits (Tebbutt 1963 - 1964), whilst the manor of *Buckdene* was first mentioned in the Domesday Book, when it was assessed at Lincoln had 20 hides taxable and land for 20 ploughs held by the bishop of Lincoln (Morris 1975). There were also a church and a priest, a mill rendering 30s, 84 acres of meadow and woodland for pannage (*ibid.*).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 The medieval manorial history of Buckden is well-documented and the parish church of St Mary's dates to the early 13th century, as no evidence has been found for the earlier structure noted in the Domesday Book (CHER 05073). The archaeological record for Buckden in the medieval period is dominated by features relating to the 11th century Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 112) and lies 350m to the north-east of the site (CHERs 00653 - 00653g). An 11th century boat-shaped building was also discovered in 1961 whilst constructing the A1 by-pass only 80m to the north of the site (CHER 00651). Additional medieval remains include Buckden Manor House 300m to the north-east, as well as three areas of medieval ridge and furrow to the south of the village (CHERs 00658a, 11343, 11344 & 13007). The site itself is located in an area of archaeological potential on the edge of the historic medieval core of Buckden and along the western frontage of the High Street.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to present)

4.2.5 Buckden Palace fell into decline in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, and was subsequently extensively restored by Bishop Williams (1621 - 41) who also established the Great Park and Small Parks (Page 1974; CHER 12317). However, much of the palace was demolished in the mid 19th century, with the moat being in-filled and the bridge demolished. In contrast, the village of Buckden grew in size as a result of it being a coach station with numerous inns situated along the Great North Road, and with associated manufacture and trade from the late 17th century. Extant post-medieval and early modern structures within the area of the site include the Old Mill House, the Lion Hotel, barns at Buckden Manor House and the George Hotel, whilst evaluations in St Mary's Churchyard revealed 18th and 19th century burials (Appendix 1, below). Early modern development in Buckden was characterised by the progressive subdivision and infilling of the former medieval properties fronting onto the High

Street. The site thus was thought to have a potential for post-medieval and later remains given its prominent location along the High Street.

4.3 The site

4.3.1 Relatively little is known of the history of the site and no relevant documents directly concerning the site could be found in the new Huntingdon Library and Archives (HLA). The site's pre-medieval history remains relatively unknown other than it lay on the floodplain of the River Great Ouse, which was abandoned in the late Iron Age due to flooding and not significantly repopulated until the medieval period. The site would have stood in a prominent position along the western frontage of the High Street from at least the medieval period onwards, although it has been suggested that the High Street follows the course of a Roman road, which ran from Alconbury Hill through Buckden and on to Titchmarsh, branching off Ermine Street. Prior to the construction of the A1 by-pass along the western extent of Buckden in 1961, the Great North Road originally ran along the High Street and thus all of early modern coaching trade would have passed by the site itself.

1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1887

4.3.2 No tithe map exists for the parish of Buckden, so the earliest cartographic source to depict the site in significant detail comprises the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1887 (Fig. 4). In 1887, the site lay along the western frontage of the High Street, which clearly continued southwards out of the village. The eastern section and roadside frontage of the site in 1887 was occupied by a single standing structure occupying a footprint very similar to that presently comprising No. 21 High Street. Within the central section of the site stood two outbuildings, whilst the western and southern sections of the site extended into a separate plot of land (#116) that contained only established trees and appeared to comprise an orchard.

2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1900

4.3.3 The 2nd edition Ordnance survey map dates to 1900 (Fig. 5). In 1900, the site remained situated along the western frontage of the High Street, which clearly continued southwards out of the village. The eastern section and roadside frontage of the site in 1900 was occupied by a structure occupying a footprint very similar to that presently comprising No. 21 High Street. However, in contrast to the previous cartographic source, the structure appeared to have been divided into two properties with a north-west to south-eastern aligned property boundary crossing the northern section of the site. Within the central section of the site stood only one outbuilding, whilst the western and southern sections of the site extended into the separate plot of land (#289), which by 1900 shown no evidence of being an orchard.

3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1926

4.3.4 The 3rd edition Ordnance survey map dates to 1926 (Fig. 6). By 1926, the site remained situated along the western frontage of the High Street, which clearly continued southwards out of the village. The eastern section and roadside frontage of the site in 1926 was occupied by a structure occupying a footprint very similar to that presently comprising No. 21 High Street. However, in contrast to the previous cartographic source, the structure appears to have been reverted to a single property as the aforementioned property boundary crossing the northern section of the site was no longer extant. Within the central section of the site stood only one outbuilding, whilst the western and southern sections of the site extended into the separate plot of land (#289), which by 1926 once again contained established trees and appeared to comprise an orchard.

Ordnance Survey map, 1978

4.3.5 The final historic cartographic source comprises the 1978 Ordnance survey map (Fig. 7). By 1978, the site was situated along the western frontage of the High Street at its southernmost extent and immediately before it joined the recently constructed A1 by-pass. The Great North Road and associated verges thus formed the western boundary of the site by 1978. The eastern section and High Street frontage of the site in 1978 was occupied by a structure occupying a footprint very similar to that presently comprising No. 21 High Street. The aforementioned single outbuilding in the central section of the site had by 1978 been replaced by four adjoining outbuildings, one of which consisted of a glasshouse.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Two trial trenches, 10m long and 1.60m wide, were excavated (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 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section: West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 24.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, dark orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.30 – 0.38m	L1002	Colluvium. Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with very occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.38m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Firm, mid brownish orange clay silt with moderate medium rounded and angular flints.

<i>Sample section: East end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 23.92m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1004	Made ground. Friable, mixed lenses of dark red brown and dark grey sandy silt, with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.16 – 0.32m	L1002	Colluvium. As above
0.32m +	L1003	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained two modern post holes and a modern pit. No other archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section: South end, east facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 24.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown organic clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.22 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.37 – 0.43m	L1002	Colluvium. As Trench 1.
0.43m+	L1007	Fill of furrow F1006. Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.

<i>Sample section: North end, east facing.</i> <i>0.00 = 24.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1005	Made ground. Firm, mixed lenses of dark grey brown and mid orange brown clay silt with moderate small angular flints.
0.22 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.35 – 0.54m	L1002	Colluvium. As Trench 1.
0.54m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained two undated furrows (F1006 and F1013) an undated pit (F1008) below Furrow F1006, and a modern gully (F1010).

F1006 was an undated furrow (1.75 + x 1.60 x 0.09m) aligned northeast/southwest at the southern end of the trench. It had shallow sides and a flat base. It truncated Pit F1008. Its fill (L1007) was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained no finds.

F1008 was a circular pit (0.85 x 0.85 x 0.08m) with moderately steep sides and a flat base that had been truncated by Furrow F1006. Its fill (L1009) was a firm, mottled mid orange brown and mid brownish orange clayey silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained animal bone (43g).

F1010 was a gully (1.60+ x 0.36 x 0.16m) aligned east/west near the middle of the trench. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its lower fill (L1011) was mixed lenses of firm, dark grey brown and mid brownish orange clay silt with moderate medium angular flints. It contained animal bone (12g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (3g). The upper fill (L1012) was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained modern pottery (8g), CBM (125g), glass (5g) and an iron fragment (15g).

F1013 was a shallow undated furrow (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.03m), aligned northeast/southwest. It was very shallow with a variable width of between 0.50m and 0.80m. It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1014) was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained no finds.

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 Made ground deposits, L1004 & L1005 were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. (0.16 - 0.22m thick). Topsoil L1000 was a firm, dark grey brown organic clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints, and was preserved in south end of Trench 2 (0.22m thick). Below the made ground and topsoil was subsoil L1001, a firm, dark orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints (0.15 – 0.30m thick). L1001 overlay colluvium L1002, a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with very occasional small and medium angular flints (0.06 – 0.08m thick). L1001 overlay the natural, L1003, a firm, mid brownish orange clay silt with moderate medium rounded and angular flints (0.32 – 0.54 m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated below

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	-	Pit	Modern
	-	Post Hole	Modern
	-	Post Hole	Modern
2	1006	Furrow	Undated
	1008	Pit	Undated
	1010	Gully	Modern
	1013	Furrow	Undated

9.2 Modern and undated features were recorded.

9.3 The site is located in an area of archaeological potential on the edge of the historic medieval core of Buckden and along the western frontage of the High Street. The medieval manorial history of Buckden is well-documented and the parish church of St Mary's dates to the early 13th century. In the event the evaluation revealed only modern and undated features.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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

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(all consulted 29th October 2010)

Heritage Gateway website;
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

Images of England (IoE) website;
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

The National Archives website;
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 500m radius of the 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.

CHER	NGR TL	Description
<i>Prehistoric (to AD 43)</i>		
00650	19 67	Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age lithic implements found at Buckden
00657	1938 6761	Multiperiod finds from The Red House include medieval and Roman pottery, a jetton with some indecipherable coins, an Acheulian flint handaxes and a Roman coin of Constantine
<i>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</i>		
00655	193 676	Roman coin finds from the Vineyard Public House
<i>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)</i>		
00651	190 675	An 11 th century boat-shaped building discovered in 1961 whilst constructing the A1 by-pass at Buckden
00653	1924 6772	Buckden Palace site includes a former moat now filled in, a two-arch moat bridge, a gate house, a great tower of three storeys and remains below ground of a great hall, chamber and chapel
00653a	1924 6772	The moat immediately surrounded the walls of Buckden Palace has now been entirely filled in, but was crossed in front of the gatehouse by a brick bridge of two spans, both of which date to the 11 th century
00653b	1921 6771	The Inner Gatehouse at Buckden Palace was built late in the 15 th century
00653c	1924 6772	The red brick Great Tower at the palace of the Bishops of Lincoln at Buckden dates from the late 15 th century
00653d	1924 6772	The curtain wall between the Great Tower and the Gatehouse range at Buckden Palace is late 15 th century
00653e	1929 6769	Buckden Palace Great Hall and Chapel date to the medieval period, but were destroyed in the 17 th century
00653f	1924 6772	The Outer Gatehouse at Buckden Palace is a square structure of red brick probably built late in the 15 th century
00653g	1924 6772	Wall of outer enclosure at Buckden Palace is brick crenallated and dates to the 11 th century
00658a	193 676	Buckden Manor House is of two storey, the walls are partly of rubble and partly timber framed and plastered; and dates to the 15 th century
05073	1926 6765	The walls of Saint Mary's Church are of rubble and ironstone, with the earliest work comprising an early 13 th century southern doorway
11343	1881 6718	Well-defined ridge and furrow running E-W indicates

CHER	NGR TL	Description
		medieval agricultural activity in this area
11344	1885 6770	Earthwork features in Buckden show considerable extents of well defined ridge and furrow, aligned E - W in with a N – S headland bank and three irregular pits suggesting clay working
13007	1934 6746	Earthwork survey found traces of ridge and furrow, orientated east-west and indicating cultivation in medieval times along Glebe Lane
<i>Post-medieval & later (AD 1540 – present)</i>		
00614	1880 6716	Old Mill House depicted on a map c. 1813, converted in the 1920's and now a private residence
00652	191 676	Lion Hotel on the Great North Road and Church Street dates from c. 1500 and originally consisted of a Hall-block
00658b	193 676	Barns at Buckden Manor House are is timber-framed and weather-boarded, and of 17 th century date
00674	1912 6760	George Hotel and house adjoining, opposite Lion Hotel, is of three storey s and dates to the 18 th century
11700	1923 6765	Evaluations in St Mary's Churchyard revealed 18 th and 19 th century burials, and a range of 12 th -14 th century pottery
12317	193 677	Earliest references for Buckden Little Park/Buckden Towers Park date to the early 16 th century , yet it is probable that the park was created the same time, or shortly after, the Great Park
<i>Undated</i>		
00648	19 67	The upper half of a cylindrical quern found at Buckden

APPENDIX 2

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No.	Location
1887	Huntingdon sheet XXI.11; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	4	HLA
1900	Huntingdon sheet XXI.11; 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	5	HLA
1926	Huntingdon sheet XXI.11; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	6	HLA
1979	Plan TL 1867 - 1967	1:2,500	7	HLA
2001	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 225; site location	1:25,000	1 & 3	AS
2010	Detailed site location plan	1:1,250	2	Client

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS 1356: 21 High Street, Buckden
Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1008	1009		2	Pit				43	
1010	1011		2	Gully Fill	19th - 20th C	(3) 8g	125	12	C.Pipe (1) 3g Glass (1) 5g Fe Frag (1) 15g
	1012		2	Gully Fill					

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Gully F1010 (L1012) contained a total of four fragments (125g) of moderately abraded post-medieval peg tile. The fragments occurred in three fabrics: oxidised orange-red with common calcitic inclusions (voids), oxidised red with common quartz sand temper and cream/pale yellow tempered with sparse sand, iron ore and calcite grains (voids). All fabric types were commonly used for the manufacture of peg tile in the north Cambridgeshire region from the 16th to 19th centuries.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Site location shot. Looking North



2
Excavation of Trench 1. Looking east.



3
General shot of site. Looking south east.



4
General shot of site. Looking northeast.



5
Sample section 1. Trench 1. Looking south.



6
Sample section 2. Trench 1. Looking north.



7

Trench 1 post excavation. Looking east.



8

Sample section 3. Trench 2. Looking west.



9

Furrow F1006 and pit F1008. Trench 2. Looking south west.



10

Gully F1010. Trench 2. Looking west.



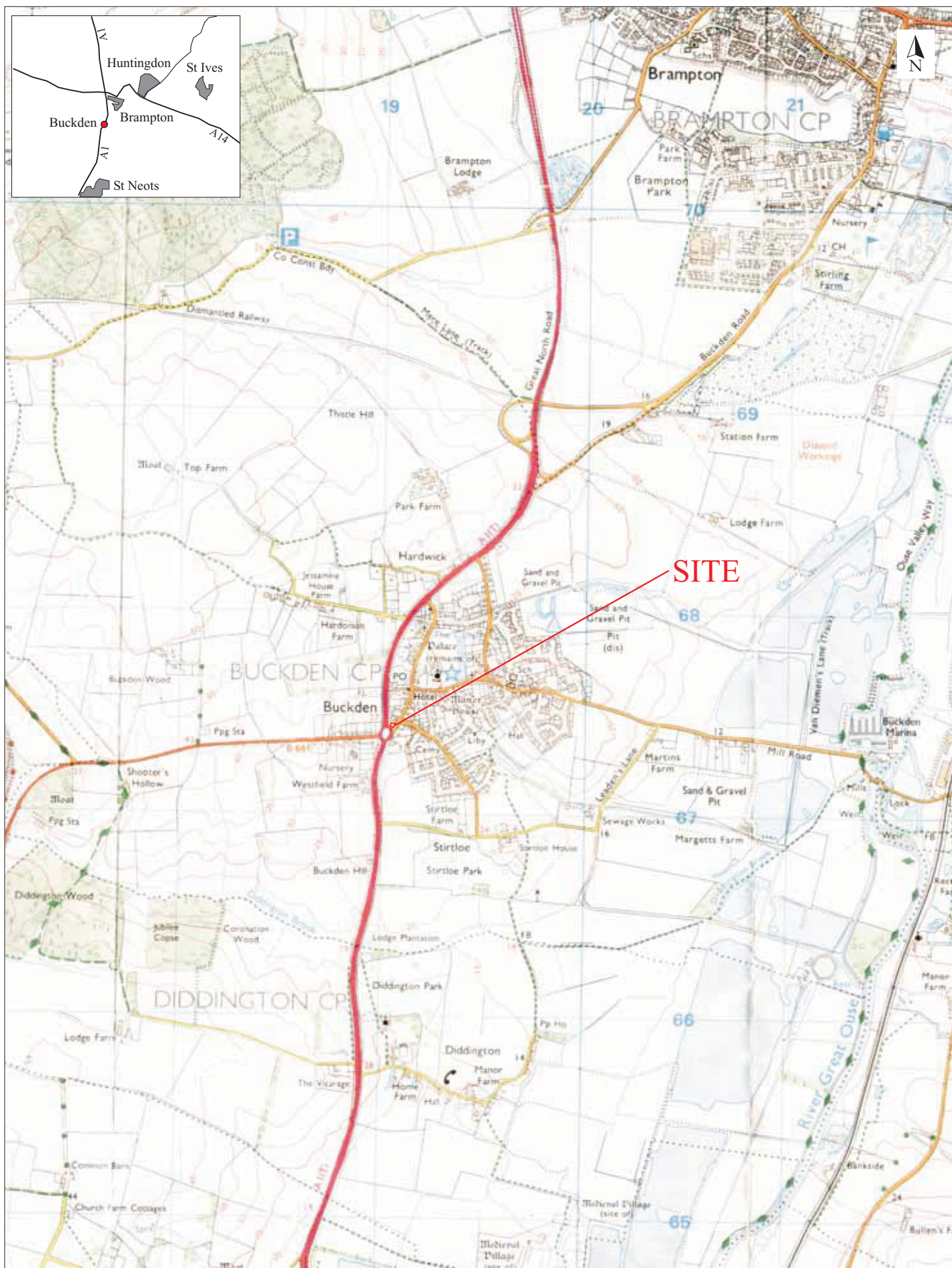
11

Sample section 4. Trench 2. Looking west.



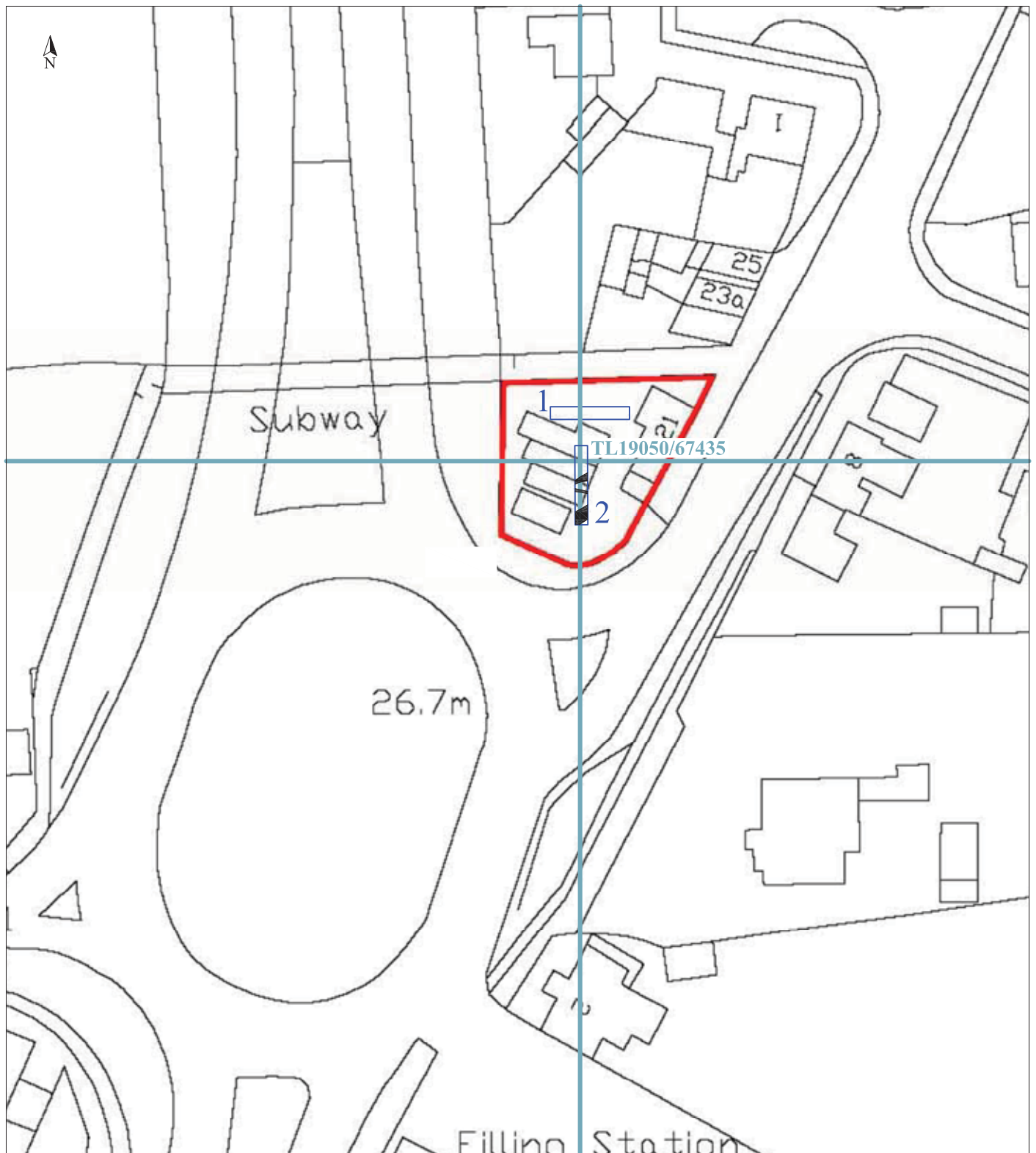
12

Trench 2 post excavation. Looking north.



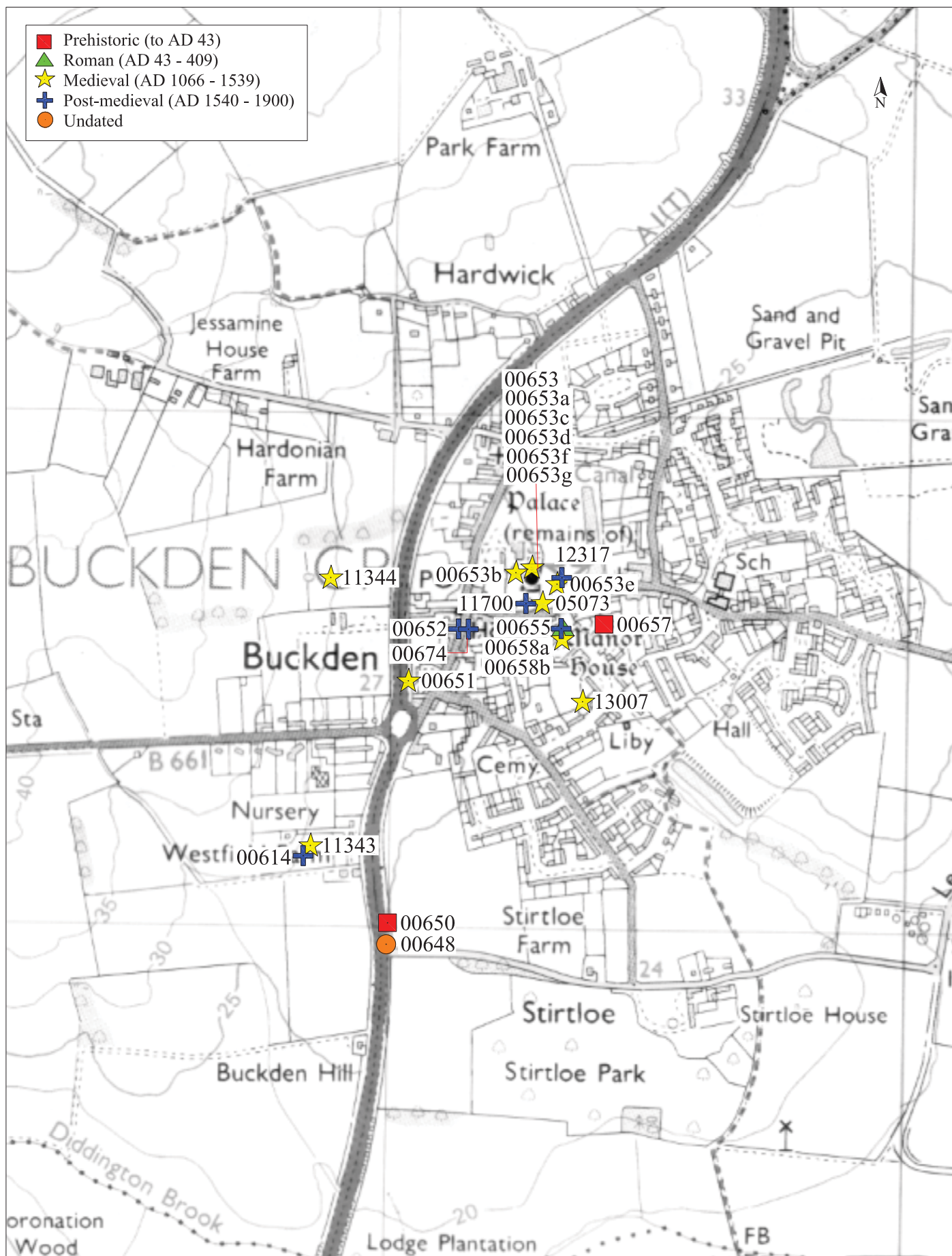
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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



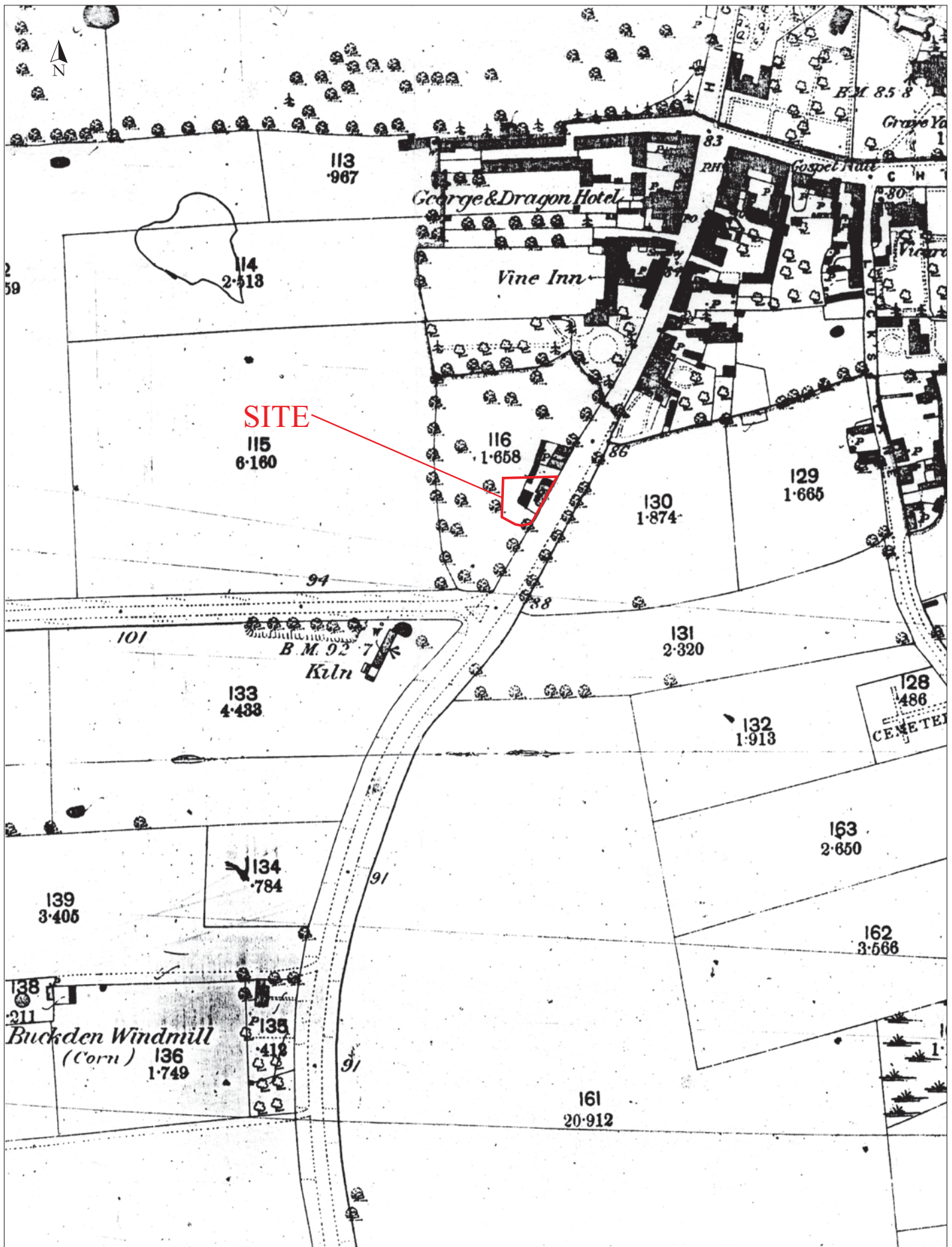
0 50m

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



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

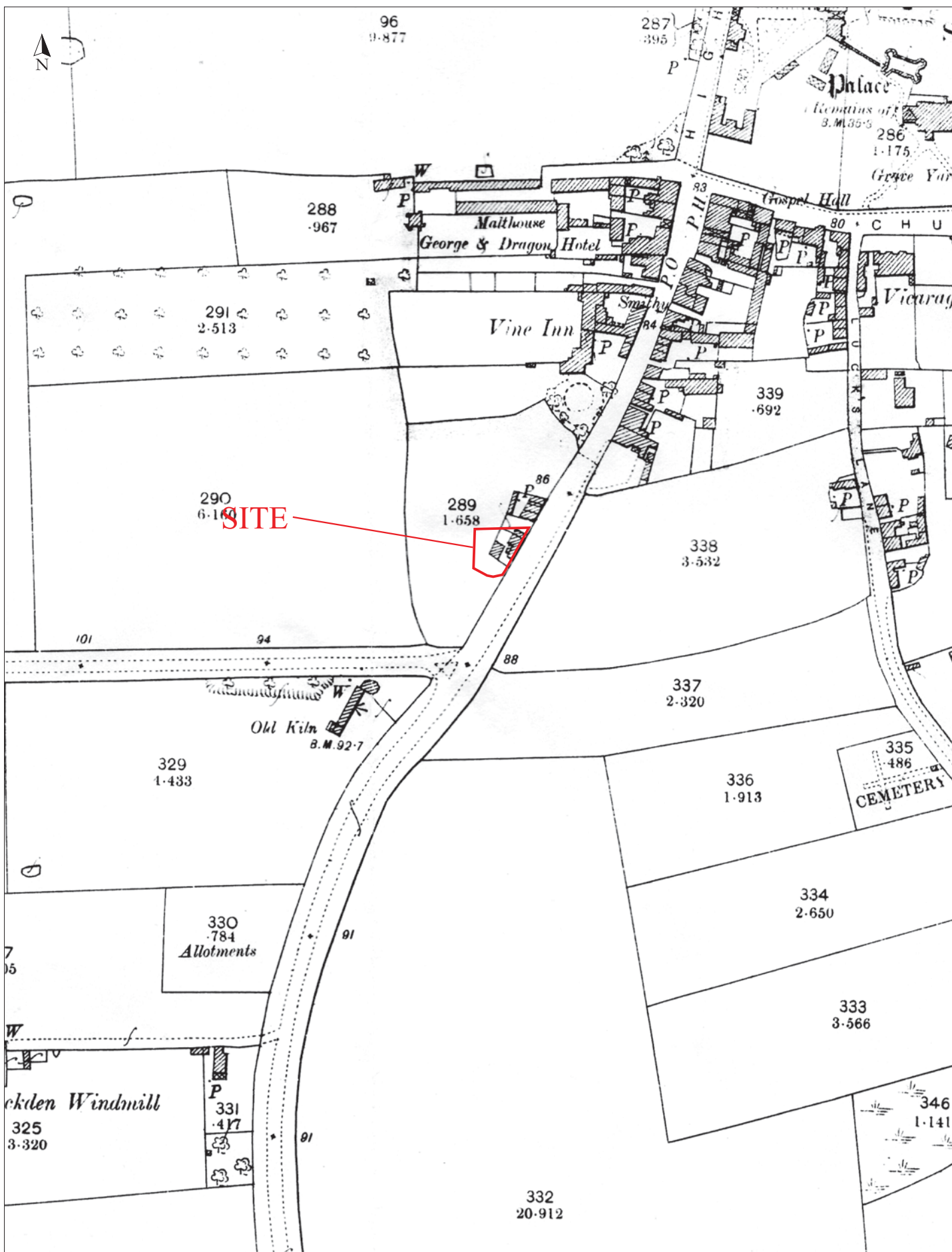


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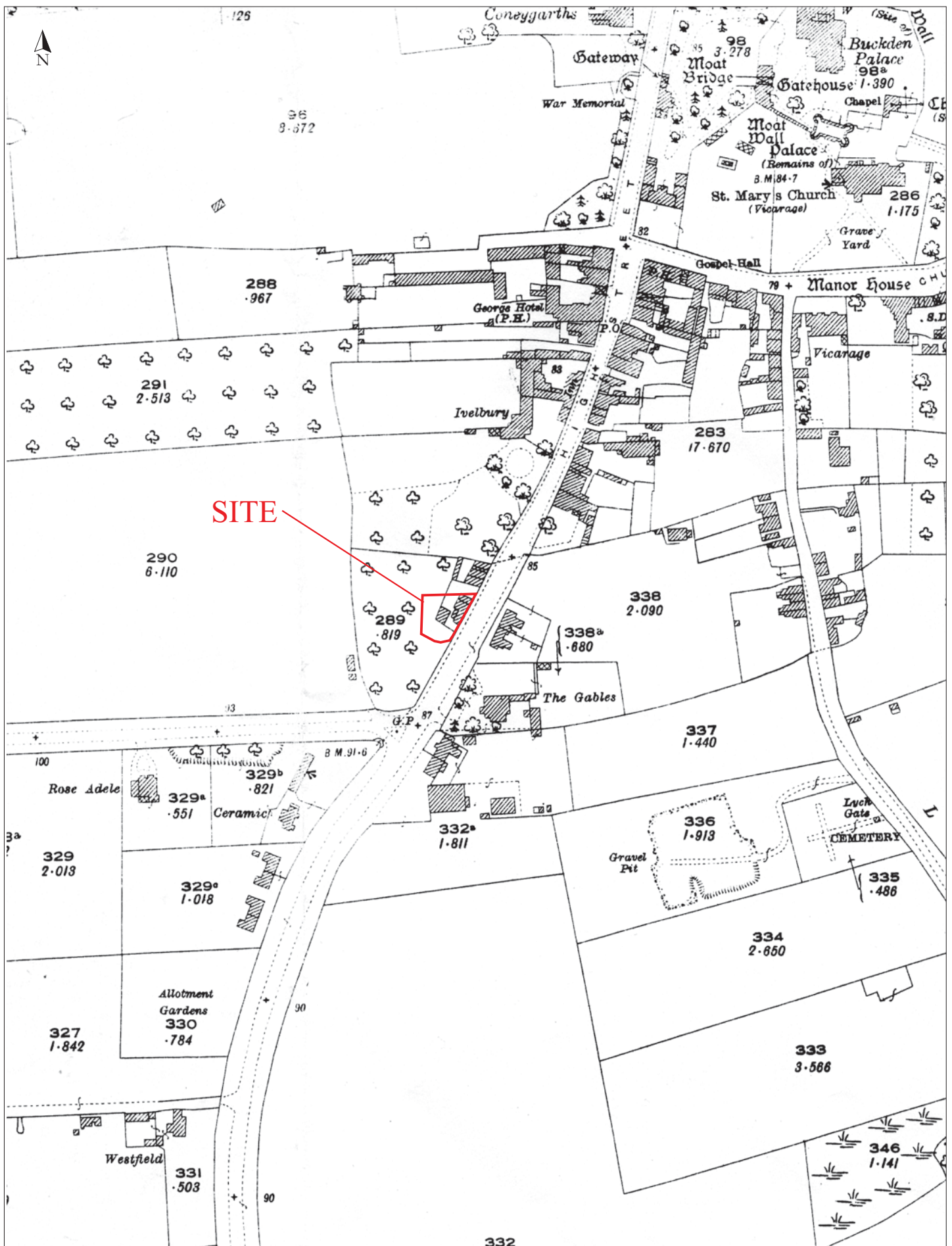
Fig. 4 OS map, 1887

Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 5 OS map, 1900
Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



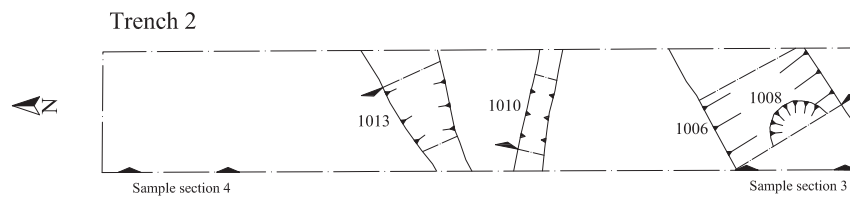
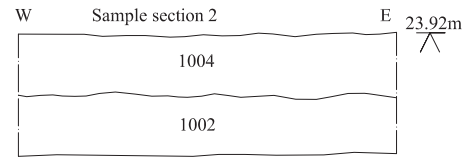
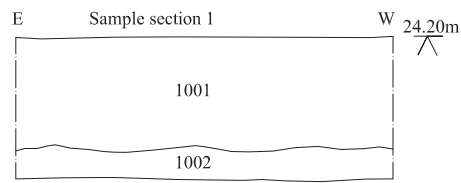
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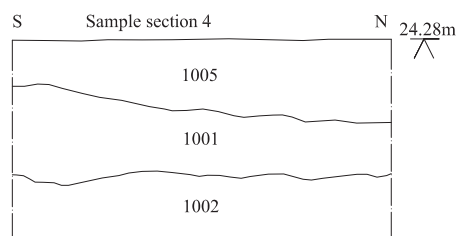
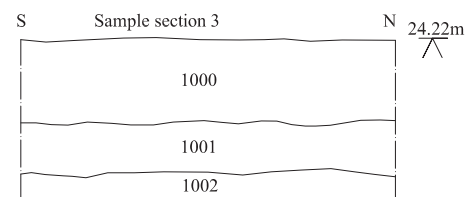
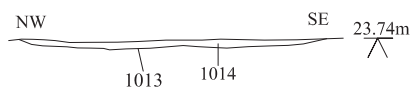
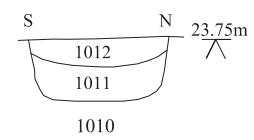
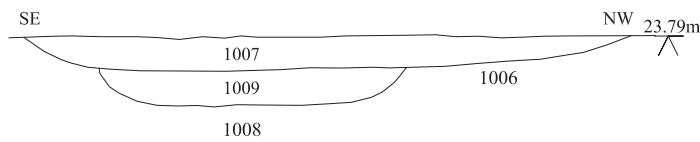
Fig. 6 OS map, 1926

Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

Trench 1



0 Plan only 5m



0 1m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 8 Trench plan and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3