


**LAND REAR OF 10A, 12 & 14 BUSHMEAD ROAD,
EATON SOCON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND REAR OF 10A, 12 & 14 BUSHMEAD ROAD,
EATON SOCON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB 3489

Authors: Gareth Barlow BSc (Fieldwork & report) Kate Higgs BA (Research)	
NGR: TL 1683 5938	Report No: 3704
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS1368
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4139
Signed: 	Date: Dec. 2010

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.ascontracts.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 RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

OASIS SUMMARY

Project name	<i>Land rear of 10A, 12 & 14 Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire</i>		
Project description	In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 10A, 12 & 14 Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1683 5938). The evaluation was commissioned by David Raeside on behalf of Mr & Mrs Ross-Roberts, and was undertaken as a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of four detached residential dwellings/garages and ancillary works on the site (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 1001193FUL).		
An undated gully (F1003) and a shallow depression (F1007) were present in Trench 4. No archaeological finds were recovered. Based on the archaeology known locally the site had a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. In the event an undated feature was recorded.			
Project dates (fieldwork)	15 – 16 Dec 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	
P. number	4139	Site code	AS 1368
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Back gardens</i>		
Planned development	<i>Four new detached residential dwellings/garages and ancillary works</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated gully</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Huntingdonshire</i>	<i>Eaton Socon</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	<i>c. 5,600m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1683 5938</i>		
Height AOD	<i>c.28.50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Ross-Roberts</i>		
Full title	<i>Land rear of 10A, 12 & 14 Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G., & Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3704</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2010</i>		

**LAND REAR OF 10A, 12 & 14 BUSHMEAD ROAD, EATON SOCON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

SUMMARY

In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 10A, 12 & 14 Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1683 5938). The evaluation was undertaken as a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of four detached residential dwellings/garages and ancillary works on the site (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 1001193FUL).

An undated gully (F1003) and shallow depression (F1007) were present in Trench 4. No archaeological finds were recovered. Based on the archaeology known locally the site had a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. In the event an undated feature was recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 10A, 12 & 14 Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1683 5938; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Raeside on behalf of Mr & Mrs Ross-Roberts, and was undertaken as a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of four detached residential dwellings/garages and ancillary works on the site (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 1001193FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA; dated 12th October 2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 21st October 2010), and approved by CAPCA. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The 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 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, which comprises garden land to the rear of Nos. 10A, 12 & 14 Bushmead Road, is located within the village of Eaton Socon, which lies within the district and former county of Huntingdonshire and within the county of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). Eaton Socon is situated 1.8km to the south-west of the town of St Neots and 1km to the south of the adjoining settlement of Eaton Ford. All three settlements are located along the course of the River Great Ouse, which lies 880m to the east of the site. The Great North Road/A1 trunk-road skirts the settlements of Eaton Socon and Eaton Ford along their western extent and runs within 500m of the site itself. The site is located to the north of the Bushmead Road, which lies on a roughly east to east alignment from the hamlet of Upper Staploe, over the Great North Road and joins Eaton Socon's High Street.

2.2 Bushmead Road forms the southern boundary of the site at its south-western extension, although the majority of the site's southern boundary is formed by property boundaries associated with Nos. 10A, 12 and 14 Bushmead Road (Fig. 2). To the immediate east of the site lies further property boundaries associated with Nos. 2 – 4 Ockendon Close, whilst beyond the eastern and northern boundaries of the site lie No. 14 Bushmead Road, No. 13 Queens Gardens and Nos. 1 – 9 Queens Court. The site is rectangular in plan with its south-western extension 10m wide reaching 80m southwards to Bushmead Road. It covers an area of approximately 5,600m².

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based research)

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 settlement of Eaton Socon is situated on a flat terrace within the valley of the River Great Ouse (Fig. 1). The River Great Ouse flows south to northwards 880m to the east of the site, with former gravel and clay working ponds and lakes located 1.6km to the south-south-east and forming Wyboston Leisure Park. A small watercourse known as the Dulbe Brook flows south-eastwards towards the River Great Ouse 220m to the north-east of the site. The site itself lies at an average of 28.50m AOD, with land sloping slightly down

towards the east and the River Great Ouse. It also lies upon a geology of glacial till (BGS 1978). Soils of the Eaton Socon 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 The site is situated within an area of known prehistoric occupation and the distribution of findspots is consistent with prehistoric occupation favouring the well-drained soils of the River Great Ouse's gravel terraces. The area surrounding the site has revealed a Neolithic flint blade found 350m to the south-east of the site (CHER 01919) and a ditch containing Iron Age pottery along with many surface finds of late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, glass, coins and a large 'trumpet' brooch 350m to the west (CHER 00370). More significantly, recent archaeological work along Bushmead Road 400m to the west has evidence of a middle Iron Age enclosure settlement (CHERs MCB16945, ECB2082 & ECB2328; Dinwiddy 2005; Stansbie 2008).

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 Eaton Socon remains limited as a result (Dawson 2000). Although no Romano-British find or features are recorded in the area surrounding the site, the wider area has revealed evidence of Roman rural occupation. Recent archaeological work at Priors Gate 1.25km to the south has recorded Romano-British fieldsystems, enclosures and at least one driveway in use from the late 1st to 4th century AD, with a notable concentration in the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries (Gibson 2005). The original Great North Road running 160m to the east of the site is also thought to follow the course of a Roman road, which ran from *Durovigutum* (Godmanchester) to Sandy.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 The distribution of early Anglo-Saxon settlements and burial sites in Cambridgeshire corresponds with the main river valleys and the surviving Roman road network (Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 25). The location of Eaton Socon along the course of the River Great Ouse thus lent itself well to Anglo-Saxon occupation. The Hillings at Castle Hills and 600m to the south-east of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument ringwork castle associated with a Saxon vill, subsequent shifted medieval settlement and a windmill mound (CHER DCB151). In addition, a 7th century settlement has been identified on the eastern bank of the river at Eynesbury (Ilson & Weston 2006).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 Relatively little previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the historic core of Eaton Socon, and thus the medieval development of the settlement remain poorly understood. The only recorded medieval findsspots from the area surrounding the site comprise a crucible "probably for melting lead to repair church windows" found 350m to the south-east (CHER 09782) and a copper-alloy horse decoration recovered in the same vicinity (CHER MCB17754). Nevertheless, Eaton Socon was documented in the Domesday Book as a manor held by Eudo Dapifer, and consisted of 20 hides and had two mills, an eel hatchery (200 eels), woodland for swine and two acres of vines (Page 1912). An Augustinian priory of Bushmead was founded by Hugh de Beauchamp c. 1187 almost 5km to the west of the site, presumably later lending its name to Bushmead Road, along which the site lies.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to present)

4.2.5 The settlement of Eaton Socon retained its prominent location along the course of the Great North Road, until the Eaton Socon A1(T) bypass opened at its western extent in 1971. A post-medieval milestone has been retained along the Great North Road in Eaton Socon 200m to the south-east of the site (CHER MCB18057). However, Eaton Socon remained a predominantly rural settlement, particularly in compression to the town of St Neots 1.8km to the north-east, and was dominated by its industry of market gardening (Page 1912). A number of post-medieval and early modern listed buildings are recorded within the surrounding area, although none bear any relation to the site itself.

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 has a significant potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric and Romano-British date, and also for further evidence of the known medieval settlement pattern of the area. The parish of Eaton Socon enclosure map, which dates to 1799, reveals that the site consisted of undeveloped agricultural land owned by John Musgrave. He was presumably the same John Musgrave described as a cooper in 1792 in an Archdeaconsy of Huntingdon faculty confirming his and his family's seats in St Neots (Ref. AH10/269/134), although there is nothing to link the site within the barrel making trade.

Parish of Eaton Socon enclosure map, 1799

4.3.2 The earliest cartographic source to depict the site in any significant detail comprises the parish of Eaton Socon enclosure map, which dates to 1799 (Fig. 4). In 1799, the site consisted of undeveloped agricultural land located to the

north of what was to come Bushmead Road, and to the west and rear of properties fronting the western frontage of the Great North Road. It consisted of the south-eastern section of a large agricultural field covering an area of 12 acres 3 roods and 39 perches. As noted previously, the site was owned by John Musgrave, whose occupation was recorded as a cooper in 1792.

1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1884

4.3.3 No tithe map exists for the parish of Eaton Soccon, so the next cartographic source to depict the site comprises the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1884 (Fig. 5) and 85 years after the enclosure map. In 1894, the site still consisted of undeveloped agricultural land located to the north of Bushmead Road, and to the west and rear of properties fronting the western frontage of the Great North Road. It consisted of the south-eastern section of a large agricultural field (#445) covering an area of 14.816 acres as it had been extended eastwards in part to the Great North Road. By 1884, the former field to the immediate east of the site had been developed to comprise a single detached dwelling fronting Bushmead Road, associated grounds and a small orchard to the north, thus clearly demarcating the site's eastern boundary.

2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901

4.3.4 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dates to 1901 and only 17 years after the previous cartographic source, and as a result does not depict any noticeable change or development to the site or its surrounding area (Fig. 6). By 1901, the site still consisted of undeveloped agricultural land located to the north of Bushmead Road, and to the west and rear of properties fronting the western frontage of the Great North Road. It consisted of the south-eastern section of the same large agricultural field (#473) covering an area of 14.816 acres. As previously, to the immediate east of the site lay the single detached dwelling fronting Bushmead Road, its associated grounds and a small orchard to the north, which clearly demarcated the site's eastern boundary.

Ordnance Survey map, 1974

4.3.4 The final historic cartographic source to depict the site dates to 1974 and is also the earliest map to illustrate the development of the site and its immediate surroundings (Fig. 7). The 1974 Ordnance Survey map depicts the later 20th century expansion and suburbanisation of Eaton Soccon, which prompted residential development along the course of Bushmead Road. As a result, by 1974 the site had been extensive gardens associated with housing fronting Bushmead Road to the south, Queens Gardens to the north-west and Queens Court to the north-east. In 1974, the site itself consisted of three sections of back garden belonging to Nos. 10A, 12 and 14 Bushmead Road, and appeared to incorporate four small standing structures or sheds.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Four trenches each measuring 18m in length and 1.6m in width were excavated (Fig. 2), and represented a 5% sample of the site.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated under the close supervision of an archaeologist; 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 using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 Figs. 2 & 8-9

Sample Section S end, E facing 0.00m = 26.75m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt with small & medium angular flint.
0.30 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small & medium angular flint
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. Pale yellow brown silty clay with patches of mid orange brown silty sand

Sample Section N end, W facing 0.00m = 26.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.74m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.74m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 8-9

Sample Section W end, S facing 0.00m = 26.31m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.42 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.73m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i>		
<i>E end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 26.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.40 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.63m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 Figs. 2 & 8-9

<i>Sample Section</i>		
<i>N end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 26.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1003	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt with small – medium angular flint
0.25 – 0.35	L1004	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clayey silt
0.35 – 0.50m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.50 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.73m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i>		
<i>S end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 26.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.53m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 8-9

<i>Sample Section</i>		
<i>N end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 26.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.63m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample Section			
E end, S facing			
0.00m = 25.70m AOD			
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above	Tr.1
0.32 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above	Tr.1
0.65m+	L1002	Natural. As above	Tr.1

Description: An undated gully (F1005) and a shallow ?root depression (F1007) were recorded in Trench 4.

Gully F1005 (1.80m+ x 0.53m x 0.09m) was identified in Trench 1. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It fill (L1006) was a mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flint. It contained no finds.

F1007 was a shallow depression with very gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1008) was a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small – medium angular flint. F1007 was may be the result of root disturbance

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer in Trenches 1 - 4, and consisted of a dark grey brown clay silt with small & medium angular flint. It was 0.30 - 0.32m thick. Subsoil L1001 was present below the topsoil and comprised a mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small & medium angular flint (0.33m - 0.44m thick) and was directly above the clay natural (L1002). The latter was a pale yellow brown silty clay with patches of mid orange brown silty sand (0.65 – 0.74m below the present day ground surface). Due to some localised landscaping an additional layer of topsoil (L1005) and subsoil (L1004) were present in the northern end of Trench 3.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 An undated gully (F1003) and shallow depression (F1007) were present in Trench 4, on the eastern side of the site. No archaeological finds were recovered

9.2 Based on the archaeology known locally the site had a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. In the event an undated feature was recorded.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr & Mrs Ross-Roberts for funding the archaeological evaluation, and Mr David Raeside, Chartered Surveyor, for his kind assistance.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Ms. Sally Thompson at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment (CHER) and the staff at the new Huntingdon Library and Archives (HLA).

AS is also grateful for the input of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA), in particular Mr. Daniel McConnell.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Geological Survey (BGS) 1978 *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*: London. BGS, Mansfield
- 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
- Dinwiddie, M. 2005. *Land at Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Wessex Archaeology unpublished report No. 61320.01
- Gibson, C. 2005 'A Romano-British rural site at Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire', in: *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Vol. XCIV, pp. 21 – 38
- Glazebrook, J (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 3
- Gumey 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Ilson, P. & Weston, P. 2006 *Land at Crosshall Manor, St Neots, Cambridgeshire: an archaeological evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Ltd unpublished report No. 2020

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. IFA, Reading

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. IFA, Reading

Kirby, T. & Oosthuizen, S. (eds.) 2000 *An atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire history*. Centre for Regional Studies, Anglia Polytechnic University, Cambridge

Page, W. (ed.) 1912 *The Victoria History of the County of England: Bedfordshire*. Vol. III. Dawsons Ltd, London

Stansbie, D. 2008. 'Excavation of a Middle Iron Age enclosure at Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire', in; *PCAS*. Vol. 97, pp. 41 - 52

Websites

(all consulted 12th November 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>

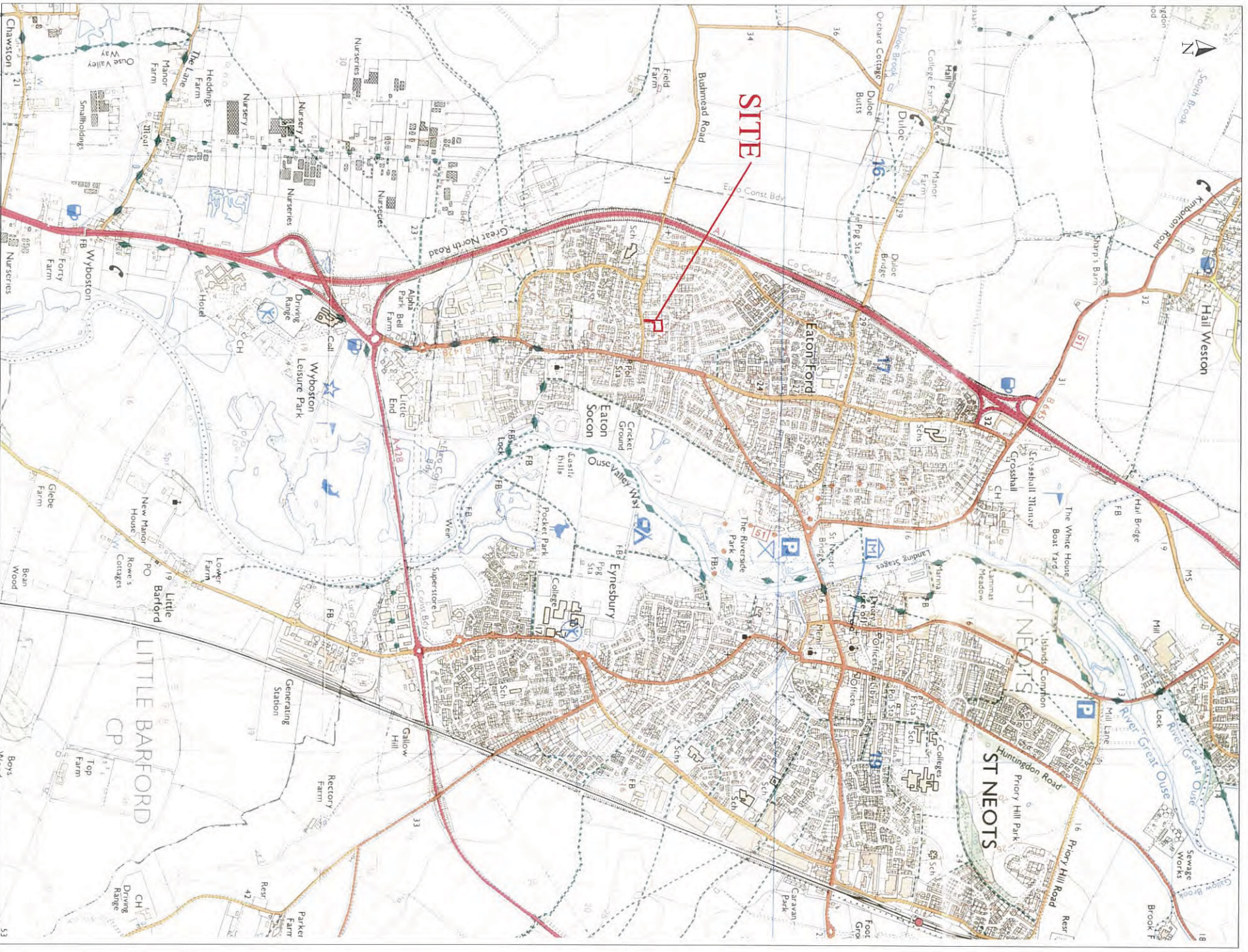
APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

The following sites are those that lie within the evaluation area (c. 500m radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
00370	165 595	A ditch containing Iron Age pottery found when digging house foundations on Bushmead Road, along with many surf ace finds of late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, glass, coins and a large 'trumpet' brooch.
01919	17 59	Neolithic flaked blade of grey flint
MCB16945	1641 5931	An evaluation on Bushmead Road revealed a substantial middle Iron Age ditch which may form part of an Iron Age enclosure settlement previously found to the north, including a number of undated ditches, gullies and a single posthole
ECB2082	16410 59311	An evaluation on Bushmead Road revealed a substantial middle Iron Age ditch, a number of undated ditches and a single posthole were also identified
ECB2328	16415 59318	An excavation on Bushmead Road revealed part of a middle Iron Age enclosure with associated ditches and pits, which produced a small assemblage of animal bone and pottery
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
DCB151	1733 5890	The Hillings at Castle Hills is a ringwork castle associated with a Saxon vill, shifted medieval settlement and a windmill mound, all of which comprise a SAM
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
09782	17 59	Medieval crucible "probably for melting lead to repair church windows"
MCB17754	17000 59000	Medieval copper-alloy horse decoration with cut holes and stars motif
Post-medieval & later (AD 1540 – present)		
MCB18057	1698 5922	Milestone on the Great North Road at Eaton Socon

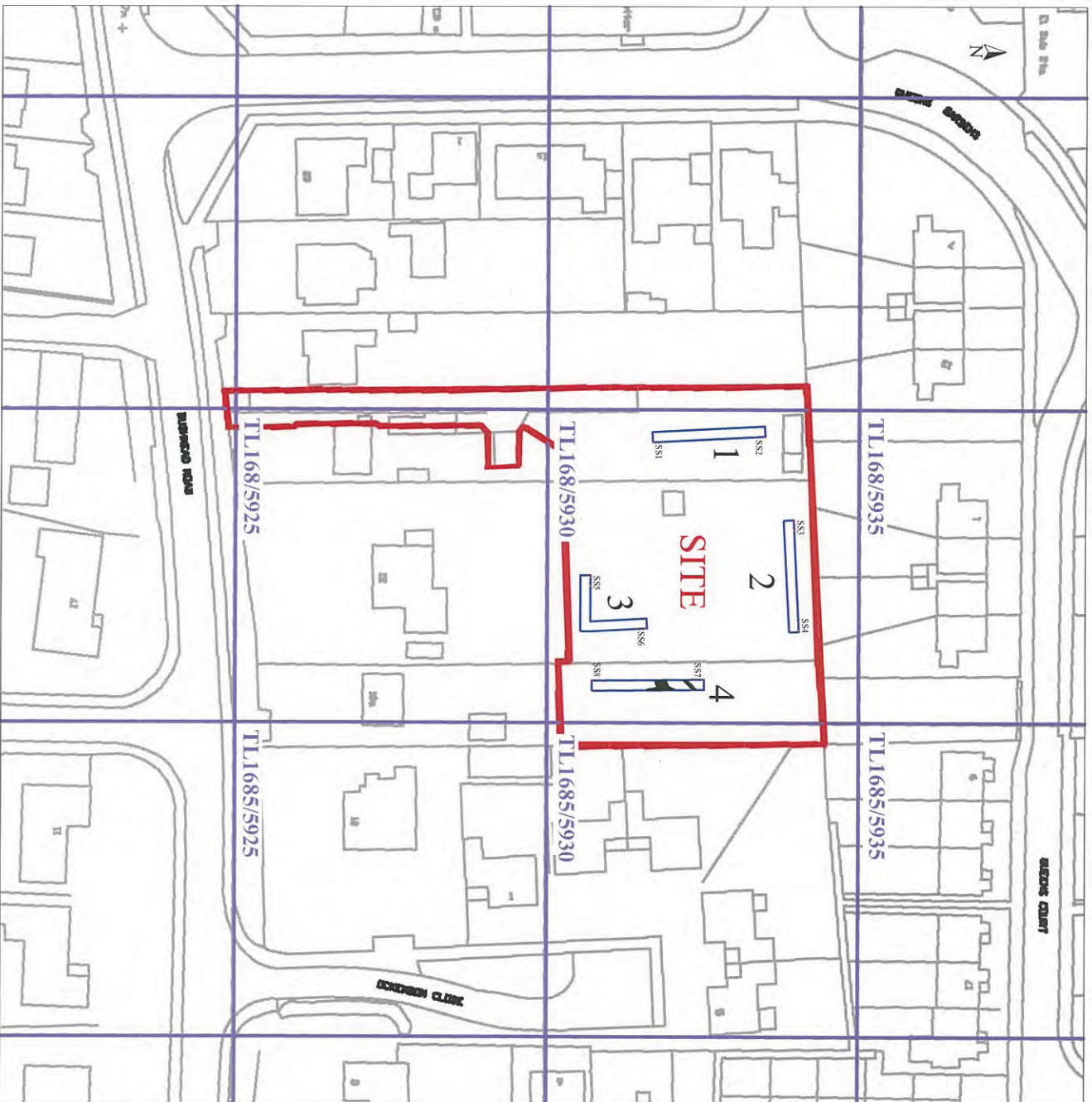
APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1799	Parish of Eaton Socon enclosure map	-	HLA
1884	Huntingdon sheet IX.1; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	HLA
1901	Huntingdon sheet IX.1; 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	HLA
1974	Plan TL 1658 – 1760; Ordnance Survey map	1:2,500	HLA
2001	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 208; site location	1:25,000	AS
2010	Detailed site location plan	1:1,250	Client

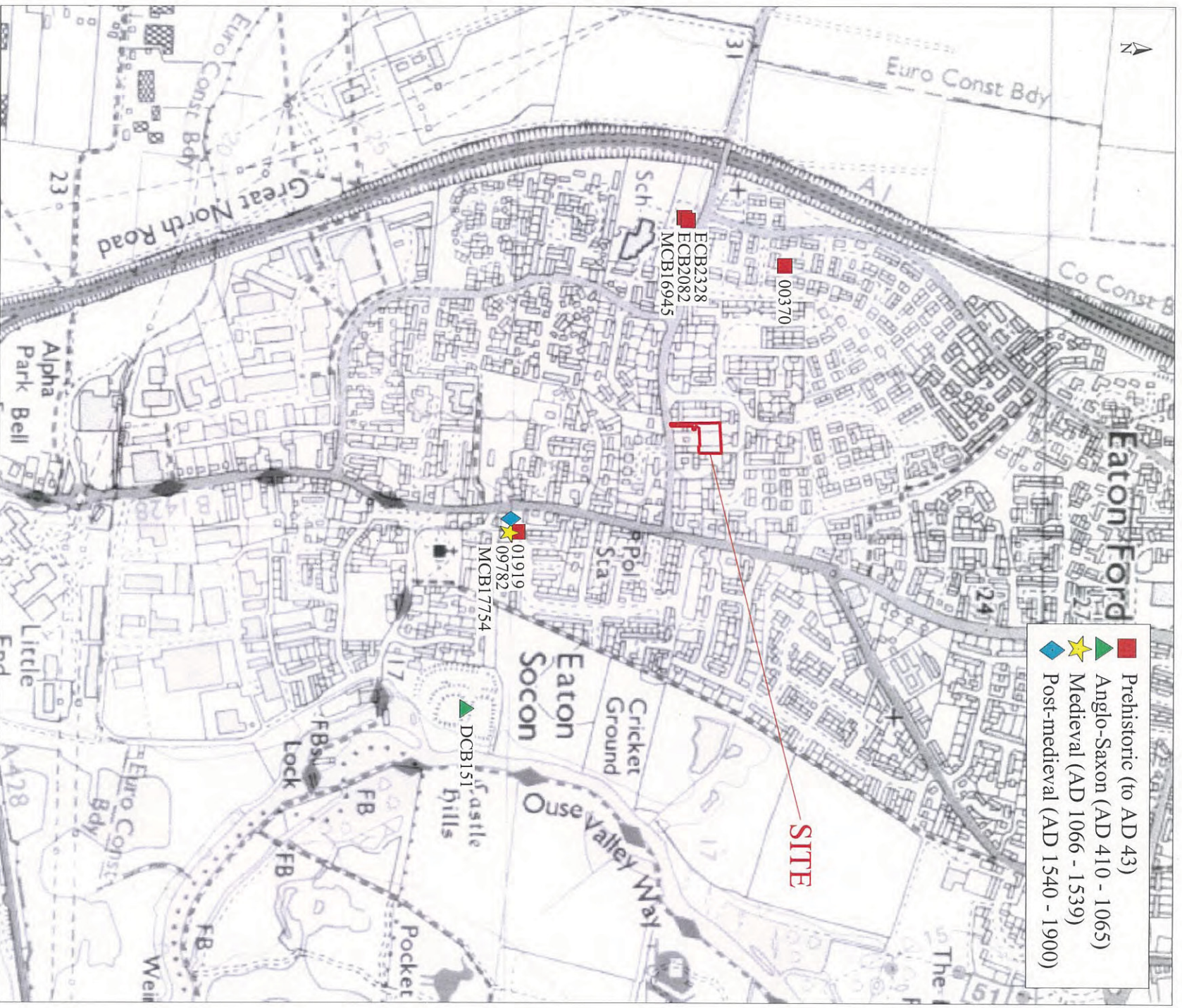


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Licence number 100036680

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



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

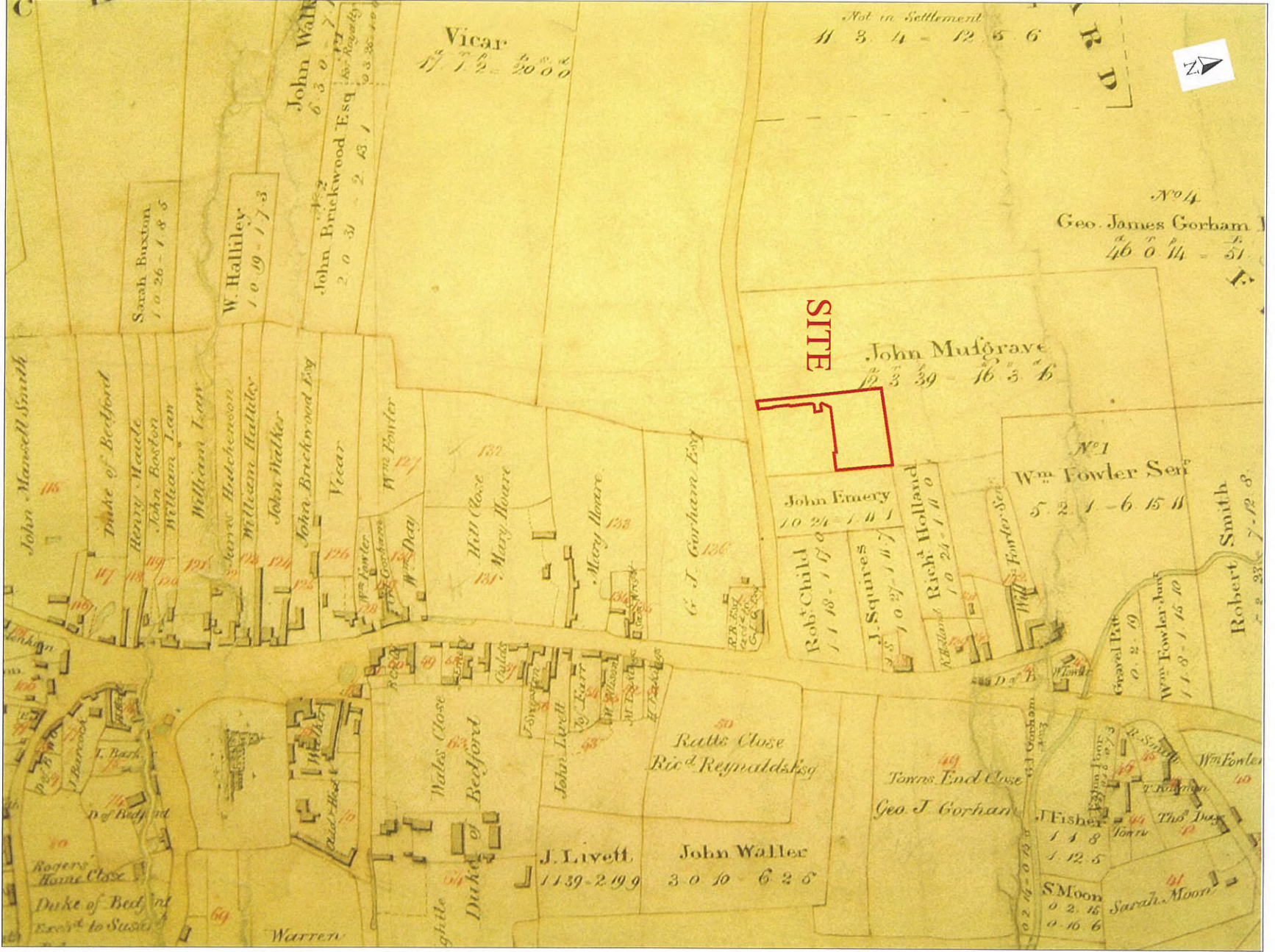


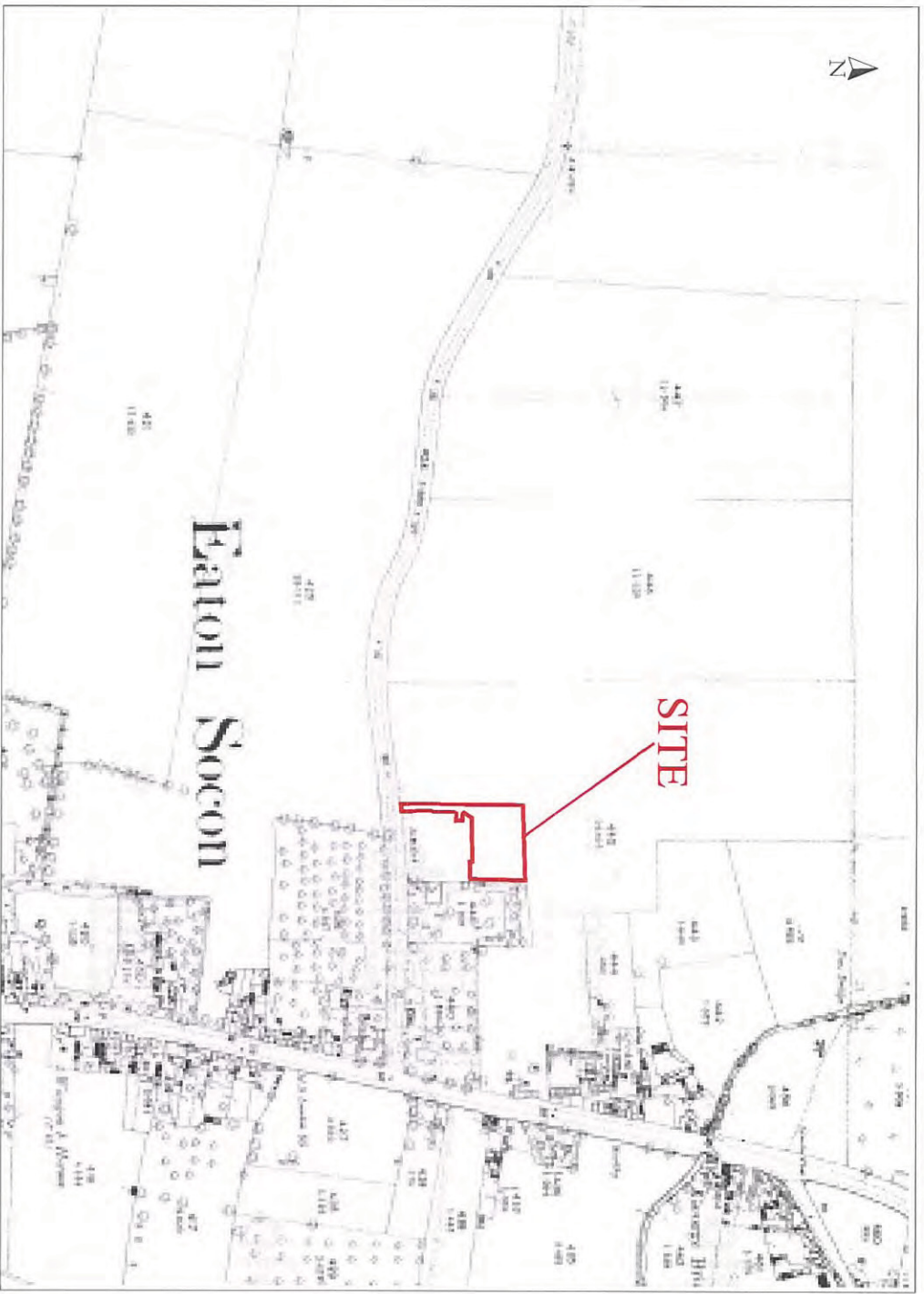
- Prehistoric (to AD 43)
- ▲ Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1065)
- ★ Medieval (AD 1066 - 1539)
- ◆ Post-medieval (AD 1540 - 1900)

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

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1799
Not to scale





Reproduced from the 1884 Ordnance Survey 6" 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. 5 OS map, 1884

Not to scale



Reproduced from the 1901 Ordnance Survey 6" 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. 6 OS map, 1901
Not to scale

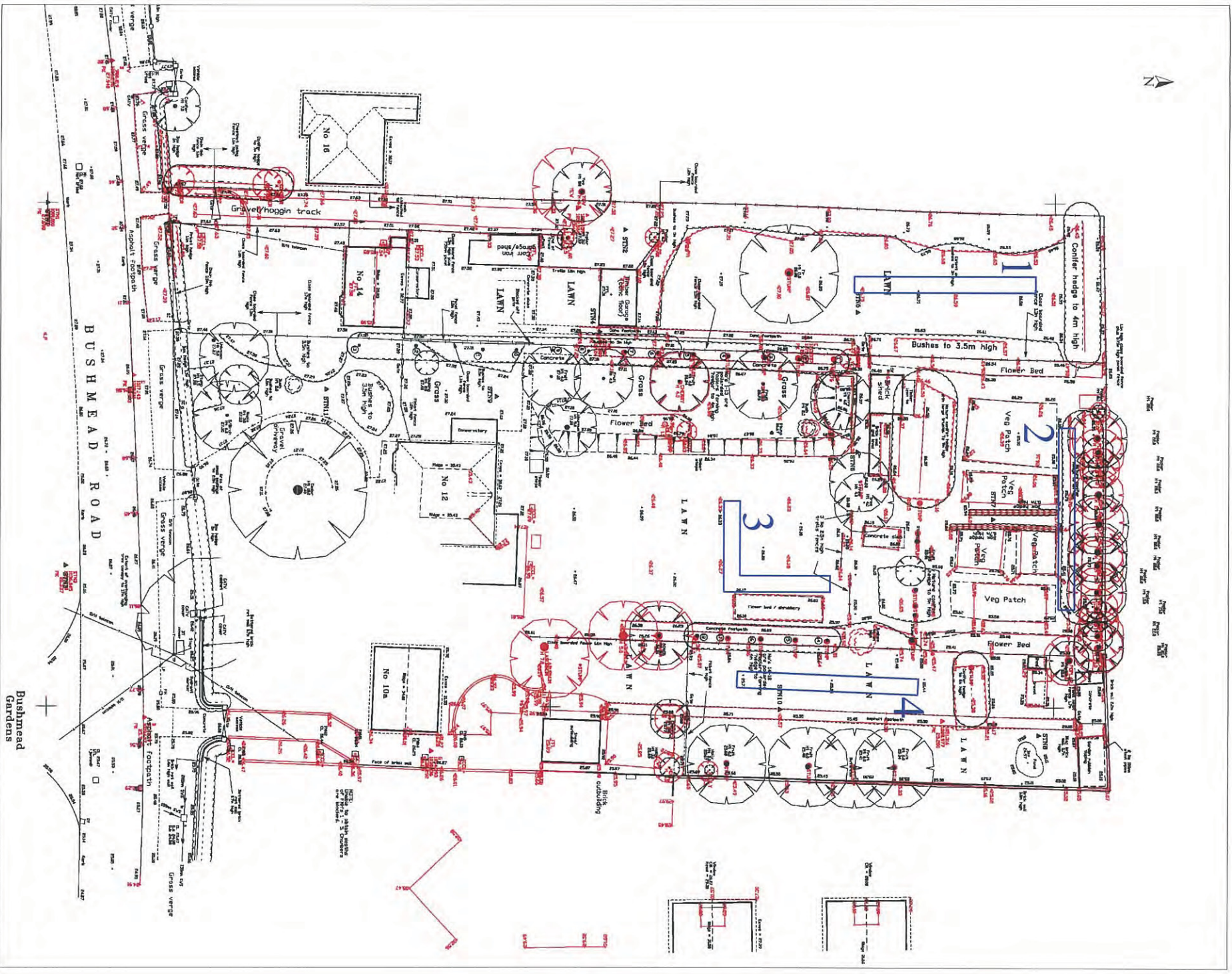


Reproduced from the 1974 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

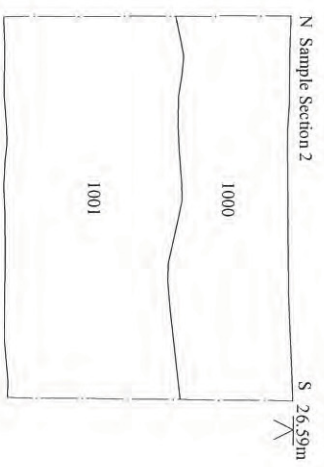
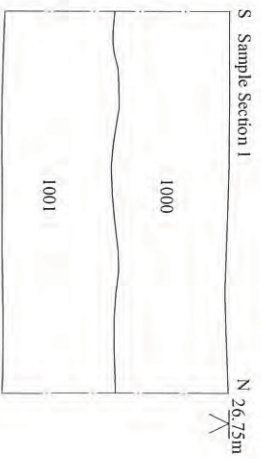
Fig. 7 OS map, 1974

Not to scale

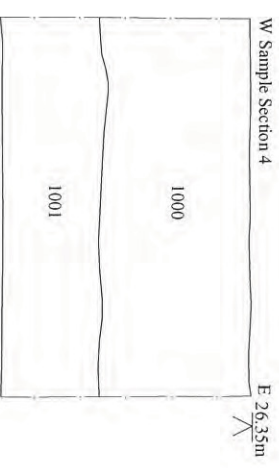
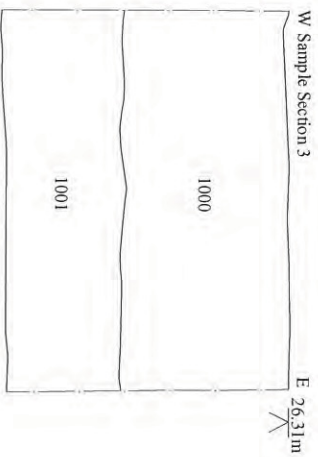


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4

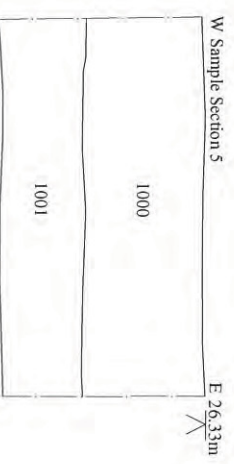
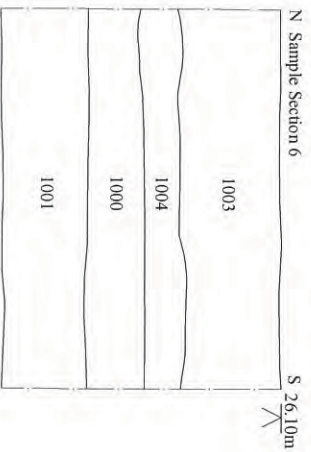
Trench 1



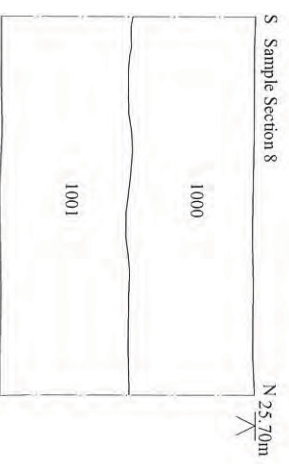
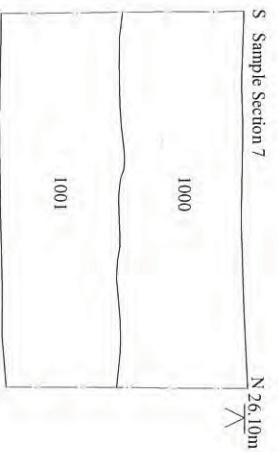
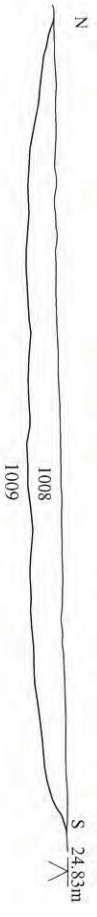
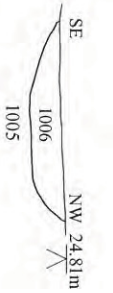
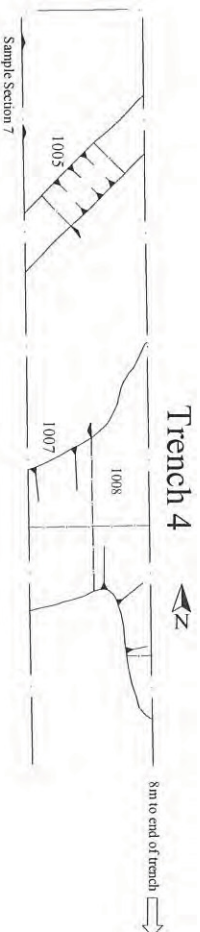
Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



0 Sections only 2m

0 Plan only 5m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4