

5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Rectory Homes Limited**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code THB 07/09

April 2007

Summary

Site name: 5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 7414 0912

Site activity: Field Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 3rd – 10th April 2007

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: THB 07/09

Area of site: c.0.35ha

Summary of results: The evaluation has confirmed that archaeological features survive across the whole site, mainly dating from the 11th to 13th centuries. There is also some Saxon pottery present, so that deposits of this date might also survive, although no feature dated to this period was found in the trenches examined. The archaeology present (pits, ditches, walls) may be considered typical of early medieval occupation, and is of local importance.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 24.04.07
	Steve Preston ✓ 24.04.07

5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 07/09

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out 5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire (SP 7414 0912) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Jake Collinge, for Rectory Homes Limited, Thame House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, HP17 8DA.

Planning permission (06/02714/APP) is to be sought from Aylesbury Vale District Council to construct new housing on the site, which lies to the rear of 5 Townsend. In order to better inform the planning process, a programme of archaeological work has been requested. The archaeological potential of the site and its environs has been highlighted in a brief for the work prepared by Mr David Radford of Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service (Radford 2007), which drew upon an earlier desk-based assessment (Preston 2007). This report deals with the initial component of the work which was proposed, namely a field evaluation by means of trial trenching. Based on the findings of the evaluation, a strategy for mitigation of the development's impact on any archaeological remains could then be devised if necessary.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Radford, Archaeological Officer with Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service, who advise the Local Planning Authority in archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Natasha Bennett, Jo Pine and Sean Wallis between the 3rd and 10th April 2007, and the site code is THB 07/09. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located immediately south-east of the green at Townsend, which is one of the three greens around which Haddenham is focussed (Fig 2). Elsewhere, the site is mainly flanked by residential properties, many of which are quite modern. Most of the site consists of open grassy space, although the north-east part of the site is currently a garden, complete with greenhouse, fruit trees, compost heap and vegetable patch. Although relatively flat, the site does slope gently downwards towards the north-west, and there is a prominent earthwork running

NW-SE across the site. This earthwork seems to represent a field boundary shown on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey (and earlier) maps, and the ground level is noticeably lower on the northern side of this feature. The site lies at a height of approximately 80m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology is the Portland Formation (sand and limestone) (BGS 1994). However, the underlying natural observed in most trenches consisted of yellowish white limestone marl, with orange brown clayey silt being noted towards the south-eastern corner of the site.

Archaeological background

In summary the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, due to its close proximity to the centre of the historic core of the settlement. Haddenham is first documented in Domesday Book (1086) as a sizable settlement, with Saxon origins. The layout of the polyfocal village and its subsequent development is complex and it may have comprised one or more smaller settlements to begin with.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation in-situ, or might be better recorded under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of the project were:

- To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

- To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

- To establish whether there is evidence for late Saxon occupation on the site;

- To establish whether there is evidence for medieval or post-medieval occupation, comprising property boundaries, domestic, commercial or industrial activities. Special attention was to be paid to any evidence for the origins of the local 'witchert' wall building tradition.

It was proposed to dig 6 trenches, each 20m long and 1.6m wide, using a 360° type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were located to provide a good overall coverage of the site, with particular reference to the examination of former boundary features shown on historic maps. A contingency of 30m of trenching was included within the proposal should this be required to clarify the findings of the initial trenches.

The full depth of archaeological deposits above the natural geology was to be established. Where archaeological features or deposits are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the features or deposits sampled to satisfy the project aims above.

Due to the fact that the ditching bucket was only 1.5m wide, a number of trenches were extended slightly. Two of the original trenches (5 and 6) were moved slightly southwards, to avoid trees, a hedge and a greenhouse. After a discussion on site with the archaeological monitor, Mr David Radford, it was decided to excavate a further trench (7) in the north-eastern part of the site, to target one of the areas which would be most affected by the proposed development. Another additional trench (8) was dug, in the south-corner of the site, for the same reason.

A list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Results

A total of 8 trenches were eventually excavated, all of which contained archaeological features (Fig. 3).

Trench 1 (Figs 4, 6; Pl. 1)

This trench was 21.1m long, up to 0.9m deep and aligned approximately E-W, and was positioned across the earthwork at an angle. A number of features were recorded in the western half of the trench, some of which appear to be boundary features which may correspond with the earthwork. The stratigraphy at the far west end of the trench comprised turf and topsoil approximately 0.3m thick over up to 0.45m of mid reddish brown clayey silt subsoil, which lay directly above the natural yellowish white limestone marl.

The robbed out remains of a wall (68) were recorded between 3.6m and 7.8m, most of which consisted of a deposit of greyish white lime mortar with occasional small fragments of limestone. Some larger limestone blocks were noted towards the eastern end of the feature, measuring up to 800mm x 300mm x 90mm. These stones appear to be the bottom course of a wall, most of which had clearly been robbed out. A 0.5m long slot was dug through a feature parallel to wall 68, on its western side, which was initially thought to be a construction cut for the wall. However, investigation revealed that it was in fact an earlier ditch (15), filled with dark brownish grey clayey silt (67). Four sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery, four fragments of tile and an iron nail were recovered from this fill. Ditch 15 appears to have fully silted up, perhaps through deliberate backfilling, before wall (68) was constructed, partially above it.

Another deposit (69) was recorded on the eastern side of wall 68. This layer probably represents a buried soil horizon which may have originally run the whole length of the trench from wall 68 eastwards. It consisted of dark brownish grey clayey silt, which contained occasional limestone flecks, three sherds of medieval pottery and a single fragment of tile. Apart from the area where it abutted against wall 68, this deposit was removed by machine to reveal a number of earlier features. One of these was a narrow ditch or gully (18) which was 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (73). This feature appeared to follow the same alignment as ditch 15 and wall 68.

A further five possible features were recorded beneath layer 69. Post-hole 21 was about 0.25m in diameter and 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark grey clayey silt (83). Pit 22 was approximately 0.9m long, 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled with dark grey clayey silt (84) and yielded a single tiny sherd of medieval pottery and an iron blade(?) fragment. Two possible pits and a post-hole (30-32) were planned but not excavated. All were filled with dark grey silt. No finds were recovered from their surfaces.

At the east end of the trench were intercutting pits 27 and 28. Pit 27 was 0.5m deep and at least 1.6m across with two fills. The upper fill (81) was a brown clayey silt with limestone flecks with a single fragment of tile and the lower fill (82) was dark grey brown clayey silt with larger limestone pieces and contained a single small sherd of medieval pottery, five fragments of tile and a fragment of oyster shell. Pit 28 was not excavated and the exact stratigraphic relationship not demonstrated but it appears to have been cut by pit 27.

A linear patch (29) was observed between 12m and 16m along the trench, but not excavated. It is possibly a ditch but is considered more likely to be a natural deposit.

Trench 2 (Figs 4, 7; Pl. 2)

This trench was 20.5m long, 0.7m deep and aligned SW-NE across the main earthwork on the site. The stratigraphy comprised turf and topsoil 0.3m thick overlying 0.35m of subsoil above the natural geology. A large number of archaeological features were recorded with a complex sequence of development (Fig. 7). The subsoil (156) contained a stoneline towards its base, sealing medieval archaeological deposits, suggesting a period of turf formation before later activity, probably associated with formation of the extant earthwork.

Six pits were revealed, most at the north end of the trench. Pit 7 was unexcavated but two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the uppermost fill (58). Pit 8 was 1.05m across and 0.14m deep with a single fill (59), an orange brown clayey silt. Three sherds of medieval pottery and one of early Saxon pottery were recovered. Pit 9 was unexcavated but two sherds of medieval pottery and an iron nail were recovered from the uppermost fill (60). It was cut by pit 10, also unexcavated but again the uppermost fill (61) produced two

sherds of medieval pottery. Pit 13 was unexcavated but was cut by ditch 14. Pit 19 was 1.3m across and 0.23m deep with a single fill (74), an orange brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 20 was 0.48m across and 0.18m deep and terminated within the trench. It contained a single fill (76), an orange clayey silt, but no finds.

Towards the southern end of the trench, a complex sequence of intercutting features was revealed.

Ditch 12 and its recut (49) were not bottomed. Recut 49 (fill 63) contained 13 sherds of late post-medieval/modern pottery; no finds came from . This ditch is that which defines the visible earthwork on the site despite evidence for backfilling (158, 159). Ditch 12 was cut through the subsoil deposit (156) and through ditch 48 which did not contain any dating evidence. Layer 75 appears to be a later slump into the top of partially filled ditch 48. This layer, like the buried soil 156, had a stone line at its base and it may be that 75 and 156 are essentially the same deposit; a single sherd of medieval pottery came from layer 75.

Towards the south end of this complexity, ditch 12 cut through a clay-silt deposit (155) which could be a continuation of the buried soil (156) but is probably the remnants of the original bank of the earthwork, part of which has been pushed back down into recut 49 (158, 159). Ditch 48 was aligned with ditch 14 but a sequence between the two could not be established with certainty.

Ditch 14 was not fully excavated but the uppermost fill (66) a brown clayey silt produced five sherds of medieval pottery. This ditch cut pit 13.

Wall or foundation 11 was contained within a construction cut which was 0.24m across and curved slightly. This feature cut ditch 14 but was not fully excavated. The stonework comprised unmortared limestone slabs c. 0.20–0.25m across. Visible mostly only in section deposit 162 consisted of similar blocks, probably collapsed rubble, possibly in a cut (101) or just tumbled down into pit 10.

Trench 3 (Figs 4, 6)

This trench was 20.2m long, 0.7m deep and aligned E-W. The stratigraphy comprised turf and topsoil 0.3m thick which overlay 0.36m of subsoil above the natural geology. Three linear archaeological features (1, 5, 6) were recorded.

Gully 1 was at least 0.7m wide and 0.67m deep with a single fill (72), a grey brown clayey silt. It contained 6 sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone. Ditch (5) was 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep with a single fill (55), an orange brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. Ditch (6) was not dug but the uppermost fill (57) produced two sherds of medieval pottery.

Trench 4 (Figs 4, 6; Pl. 3)

This trench was 18.5m long, 0.76m deep and aligned SE-NW. The stratigraphy comprised turf and topsoil 0.36m thick overlying 0.26m of subsoil above the natural geology. Two ditches (16, 17) were recorded on the same alignment. The earlier feature (17) is at least 0.7m wide and 0.67m deep with a single fill (72), a grey brown clayey silt. It contained 5 sherds of medieval pottery and one fragment of brick/tile. It was cut by ditch 16 which contained two fills (70, 71). Lower fill 70 contained one sherd of post-medieval 16th century pottery (and three medieval sherds), 10 fragments of brick and tile and one fragment of clay pipe stem while upper fill 71 yielded a moderate assemblage of 8 medieval sherds and 6 post-medieval. Ditch 16 seems to have been intended to redefine ditch 17, marking a long-lived boundary line.

Trench 5 (Figs 4, 6)

This trench was 22m long, 0.88m deep and aligned SW-NE. The stratigraphy comprised turf and topsoil 0.42m thick which overlay 0.38 m of subsoil above the natural geology. Two archaeological features (2, 3) were recorded. Feature 2 was a pit 1m across and 0.6m deep. It contained a single fill (53) a red/brown clayey silt from which was recovered a single medieval pottery sherd, a fragment of fired clay and animal bone. Feature 3 was a gully 0.66m across and 0.13m deep with a single fill (54), a red/brown clayey silt from which were recovered two sherds of medieval pottery, fired clay and animal bone. Feature 4 within this trench was unexcavated with an irregular plan; it is considered as a probable tree hole.

Trench 6 (Figs 5, 6)

This trench was 21.4m long, 0.7m deep and aligned SW-NE. Turf and topsoil 0.28m thick overlay 0.37m of subsoil above the natural geology. Eight archaeological features were recorded.

Feature 23 was 0.6m across and 0.17m deep and is a pit or possibly a tree hole. It had a fill (77) of red brown clayey silt and produced one sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone. Posthole 24 was 0.38m across and 0.18m deep. It had a fill (78) of red brown clayey silt with limestone but produced no finds. Pit 25 was 0.53m across and 0.36m deep. It had a fill (79) of red brown clayey silt but produced no finds. Feature 26 was only partially exposed within the trench and was unexcavated but the uppermost fill (80) produced one sherd of early post-medieval pottery and a fragment of brick/tile. Pits 33, 34 and 36 were unexcavated, as was a larger spread of material, probably two large intercutting pits (35, 37).

Trench 7 (Figs 5, 6)

This trench was 11.6m long, 0.65m deep and aligned almost N-S. The stratigraphy comprised turf and topsoil above the natural geology. Eight archaeological features were recorded, of which two were excavated. Pit or large posthole 40 was 0.53m across and 0.4m deep with a fill (87) of grey clayey silt with limestone. Two tiny fragments of bone were recovered but no datable finds. Posthole 41 was 0.31m across and 0.09m deep with a fill (88) also of grey clayey silt with limestone. No finds were recovered.

None of the other features were excavated in this trench. They comprised ditch 42 from which the uppermost fill (89) produced one sherd of medieval and one of early post-medieval pottery; and ditch 45 from which the uppermost fill (92) produced one sherd of medieval pottery. Other deposits in this trench comprised a possible pit (43) from which the uppermost fill (90) produced one sherd of late post-medieval pottery and three fragments of tile, and pit 47 which produced five sherds of late post-medieval pottery and a clay pipe stem, also of late post-medieval date; a drain (44), and the burial of a cat (46), also presumably relatively modern.

Trench 8 (Figs 5, 6)

This trench was 17.2m long, 0.88m deep and aligned SW-NE. The stratigraphy comprised turf and topsoil 0.36m thick above 0.45m of subsoil above the natural geology. Two archaeological features were recorded. Gully 38 was unexcavated but the uppermost fill (89) produced one sherd of medieval pottery. Wide gully or spread (39) was unexcavated and revealed no finds.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 88 sherds with a total weight of 1,240g. It comprised a range of mainly Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery types which suggest that there was activity at the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the first half of the 13th century. Small quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery were also noted, along with a single sherd of early/middle Saxon hand-built material.

Fabrics

The geographical location of the site means that the medieval assemblage comprised some types which are well-known in Buckinghamshire and others which are common finds in Oxfordshire, with the medieval assemblage in

the main being far more typical of the latter. Consequently, the types which appear in the Buckinghamshire type-series are recorded using the coding system of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat *et al.* 1994), whereas the Oxfordshire types which do not appear in the Buckinghamshire type-series are listed using the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1994), prefixed with 'OX'.

SNC1: *St. Neots Ware*. c AD900-1200. 1 sherd, 4g.

MC3: *Medieval Shelly ware*, AD1100-1400. 2 sherds, 7g.

MC9: *Brill/Boarstall Ware*. c. AD1200-?1600. 11 sherds, 108g.

OXAC: *Cotswolds-type ware*. c. AD975-1150. 31 sherds, 457g.

OXBF: *Newbury-type ware*, AD1050 – 1400. 2 sherds, 81g.

OXY: *Oxford ware*. c. L 11th – 14th century. 12 sherds, 139g.

PM8: *Red Earthenware*. 17th century. 9 sherds, 153g.

PM16: *Black-glazed coarsewares*. Late 17th – 19th century. 1 sherd, 7g.

PM25: *White Earthenware*. Late 18th – 20th century. 18 sherds, 254g.

In addition, a single sherd (30g) of early/middle Saxon (c AD450 – 850) hand-built pottery in a fine, slightly sandy fabric with few visible inclusions, was noted. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2.

Chronology

The early/middle Saxon sherd aside, the range of fabric types present indicate that the bulk of activity at the site took place in the earlier part of the medieval period.

Potentially the earliest fabric type in this category is the sherd of St. Neots ware, but it appears to be of Denham's (1985) T1(2) type, which had a currency of c AD1000 – 1200, and thus could easily be post-Conquest. The presence of large quantities of Cotswolds-type ware, common in Oxfordshire but rare in Buckinghamshire, could also date to before the Conquest, but the weight of evidence suggests that this is unlikely. Mellor (1994, 51-2) noted that although the material is known in Gloucestershire from around the end of the 9th century, its spread eastwards was a gradual one, and despite the fact that a vessel is known from an early 10th century context in Oxford, it does not appear to have been arriving at the city in quantity until after the middle of the 11th century, and probably only reached as far as Banbury by the later 11th century. Here, it is found in contexts lacking any Oxford ware (fabric OXY), which has a reliable start-date in Oxford of the later 11th century, so contexts which produced OXAC and no later pottery have been given a tentative date of the mid-11th century, although it could easily be a couple of decades later.

The end of medieval activity appears to have come about during the first half of the 13th century. Brill/Boarstall ware, which is common in both Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, is fairly well-represented, but Potterspury ware (Buckinghamshire fabric MC6), which is common in the region from the mid-13th century

onwards, is entirely absent, suggesting that the site had fallen into disuse by that time, and other, fairly common later medieval wares are also absent.

There was early post-medieval and later activity at the site, evidenced by the assemblage of Red Earthenware, etc.

Overall, the assemblage is in good condition, and does not appear to have been subjected to major redeposition or disturbance, and indicates that the point of consumption of the pottery is within the vicinity of the excavations.

Clay pipe

Two stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered from ditch 16 (70) and pit 47 (94) are not closely datable.

Brick/tile

A small amount of tile with a small amount of brick was recorded from the evaluation as detailed in Appendix 4.

Metalwork

Just three items of iron metalwork were recovered. These comprise a nail from medieval ditch 15 (67), a nail from the surface of pit 9 (60) and a heavily encrusted blade(?) from medieval pit 22 (84).

Iron ore?

Seven fragments of ironstone were recovered. Ditch 16, produced 2 pieces from fill 70 and 3 pieces from fill 71. Pit 8 produced 3 pieces from fill 59. It is unclear if this material is naturally present on the site in small amounts or has been collected as iron ore.

Animal bone

A total of 41 fragments of animal bone, weighing 701g, were recovered from several contexts (Appendix 5). Several of the pieces were small, unidentifiable fragments. Those which could be identified include the distal end of a pig sized humerus from gully 1. Pit 8, trench 2, produced a single cow incisor. A fragment of pig mandible was retrieved from ditch 15 along with a single sheep/goat tooth. A fragment of cattle-sized femur was

retrieved from ditch 16, and the distal end of cattle-sized femur was recovered from pit 27 which displayed signs of butchery. This feature also yielded a small fragment of pig mandible. The distal end of a sheep metacarpal was recovered from pit 47. Several of the fragments of the bone recovered displayed signs of butchery and a small fragment of burnt bone from retrieved from pit 3.

Shell

A single fragment of oyster shell was recovered from medieval ditch 27 (82).

Conclusion

This evaluation has confirmed the archaeological potential of this site suggested by the earlier desktop study. A large number of archaeological features have been identified of late Saxon/medieval date comprising deposits such as pits and postholes, and boundary features such as ditches and gullies, but including limestone wall foundations indicative of above ground structures. Several post-medieval features were also identified. All eight trenches dug revealed archaeological deposits and the whole proposal site should be considered as having archaeological potential. No deposits were encountered indicating the preservation of waterlogged deposits and therefore no exceptional preservation of organic materials was demonstrated. The remains present therefore should be expected to be typical of dry land archaeological sites. Although it is only with the benefit of full excavation can the exact status and nature of the deposits found be characterized with confidence, none of the deposits revealed in the evaluation appear to be unusually rich or complex, or representing anything other than what would be expected as typical archaeological components of medieval village occupation.

References

- BGS, 1994, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 237, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Denham, V, 1985, 'The Pottery', in J H Williams, M Shaw and V Denham, *Middle Saxon Palaces at Northampton* Northampton Development Corporation Monog Ser 4, 46–64
- Mellor, M, 1994, 'Oxford Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region', *Oxoniensia* 59, 17–217
- Mynard, D C and Zeepvat R J, 1992, *Great Linford Bucks Archaeol Soc Monog Ser 3*
- PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO
- Preston, S, 2007, '5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, An archaeological desk-based assessment', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 07-09, Reading
- Radford, D, 2007, Brief for an archaeological field evaluation (trial trenching), land adjoining 5 Townsend, Haddenham' Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service, Aylesbury
- Zeepvat, R J, Roberts, J S and King, N A, 1994 *Caldecotte, Milton Keynes. Excavation and Fieldwork 1966-91* Bucks Archaeol Soc Monog Ser 9

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at south or west end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	21.1	1.5	0.90	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.75m grey/brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.75m+natural geology limestone marl. Features 21, 22, 29-32 [Plate 1] .
2	20.5	1.5	0.70	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.65m grey/brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.65m+natural geology limestone marl. Features 7-14, 19, 20, 48, 49, 101 [Plate 2]
3	20.2	1.5	0.70	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.66m grey/brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.66m+natural geology limestone marl. Features 1, 5, 6
4	18.5	1.5	0.76	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.3-0.56m grey/brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.65m+natural geology limestone marl with reddish, sandy patches. Features 16, 17 [Plate 3]
5	22.0	1.5	0.88 1.12m NE (test pit)	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.80m grey/brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.80m+natural geology limestone marl with reddish, sandy patches. Test pit dug at NE end, Features 2, 3, 4
6	21.4	1.5	0.70	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.65m grey/brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.65m+natural geology limestone marl with reddish, sandy patches, Features 23-26, 33-37
7	11.6	1.5	0.65	0-0.55m topsoil; 0.55m+natural geology limestone marl, Features 40-47 [Plate 4]
8	17.2	1.5	0.88	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.79m grey/brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.79m+natural geology orange/brown clayey silt, Features 38, 39

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date (century AD)</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
3	1	52	Gully terminal	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
5	2	53	Pit	Medieval or later	Brick/tile
5	3	54	Pit	Medieval 13th C	Pottery
5	4	56	Tree hole?	Not dug	
3	5	55	Ditch	Undated	
3	6	57	Ditch	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
2	7	58	Pit	Medieval 13th C	Pottery
2	8	59	Pit	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
2	9	60	Pit	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
2	10	61	Pit	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
2	11	62	Wall construction cut	Medieval ?	
2	12	64, 157, 161	Ditch	?19th C	Stratigraphy
2	13	65	Pit	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	14	66	Ditch	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
1	15	67	Ditch	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
1		68	Wall (robbed)	Medieval or later	Stratigraphy
1		69	Layer (buried soil)	Medieval or later	Stratigraphy
4	16	70, 71	Ditch	Modern 19th C	Pottery
4	17	72	Ditch	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
1	18	73	Gully	Medieval 13th C	Pottery
2	19	74	Pit	Undated	
2		75	Layer?	Medieval 13th C	Pottery
2	20	76	Gully	Undated	
1	21	83	Posthole?	Not dug	
1	22	84	Pit	Medieval 13th C	Pottery
6	23	77	Pit	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
6	24	78	Posthole	Undated	
6	25	79	Pit	Undated	
6	26	80	Pit/posthole	Post-Medieval 17th C	Pottery
1	27	81, 82	Pit	Medieval 12th C	Pottery
1	28	95	Pit?	Not dug	
1	29	96	Ditch or natural stripe	Not dug	
1	30	97	Posthole?	Not dug	
1	31	98	Posthole?	Not dug	
1	32	99	Pit?	Not dug	
6	33	150	Posthole?	Not dug	
6	34	151	Posthole?	Not dug	
6	35	152	Pit?	Not dug	
6	36	153	Pit?	Not dug	
6	37	154	Pit?	Not dug	
2		155	?Bank	Medieval?	
2		156	Layer (subsoil?)	Post medieval?	
8	38	85	Ditch?	Medieval 11th C	Pottery
8	39	86	Ditch?	Not dug	
7	40	87	Pit/posthole	Undated	
7	41	88	Posthole	Undated	
7	42	89	Ditch?	Post-Medieval 17th C	Pottery
7	43	90	Pit?	Modern 19th C	Pottery
7	44	91	Drain?	Not dug	
7	45	92	Gully?	Medieval 13th C or later	Pottery
7	46	93	Cat burial	Modern	
7	47	94	Pit?	Modern 19th C	Pottery
2	48	75, 160	Ditch	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	49	64, 158, 159	Ditch recut	Modern 19th C	Pottery
2	101	162	Wall?	Undated	

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type

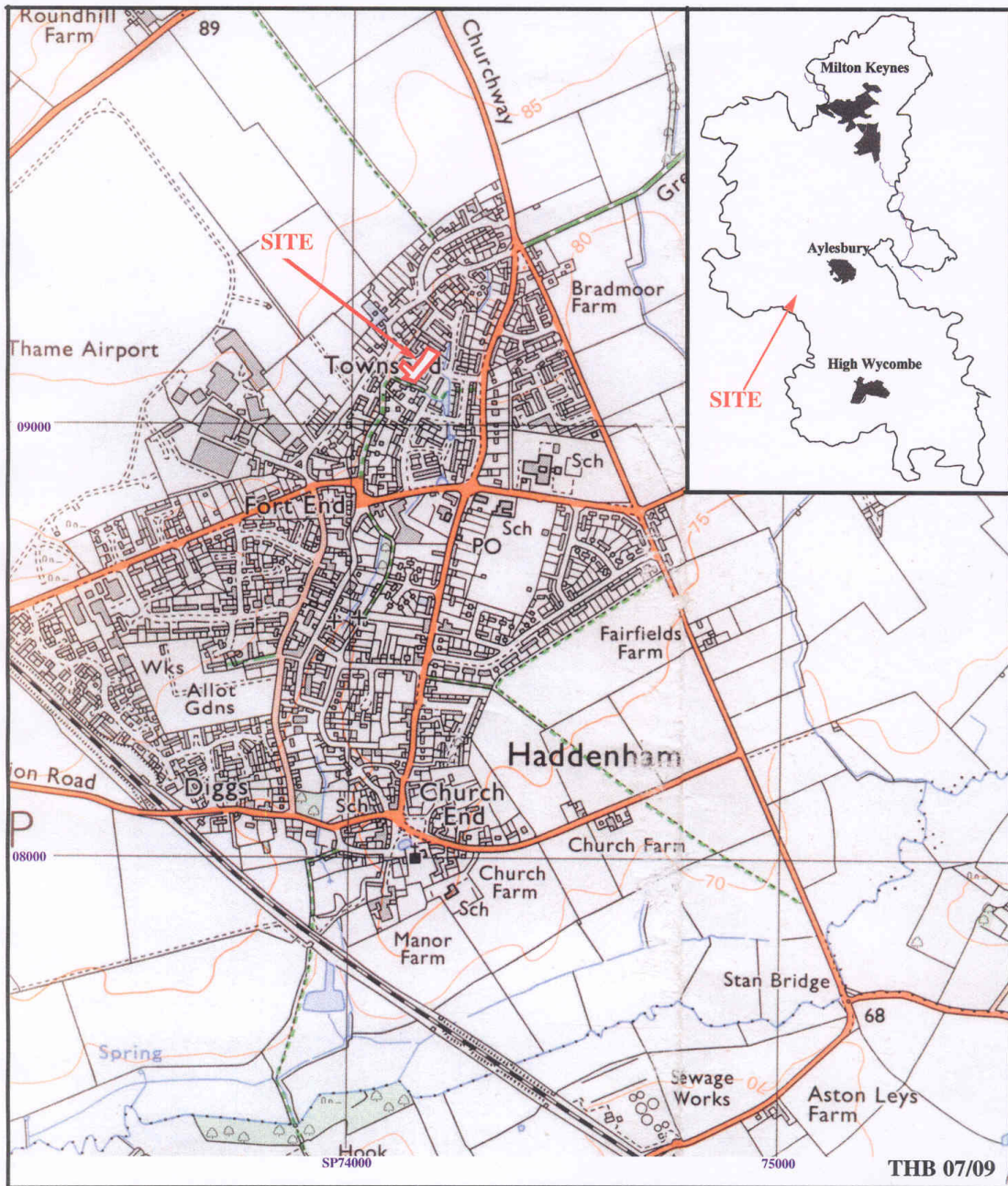
Cut	Context	E/MS		SNC1		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		MC3		MC9		PM8		PM16		PM25	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
	Tr2 subsoil									1	37										
	Tr5 spoil					1	8														
	Tr6 subsoil									1	11										
	Tr8 subsoil					1	24														
1	52					6	110														
3	54					1	9					1	4								
6	57					1	31			1	7										
7	58					1	6							1	14						
8	59	1	30			3	30														
9	60					1	47	1	77												
10	61					2	9														
49	63															4	59			9	209
14	66					3	39			2	23										
15	67			1	4	2	15	1	4												
	69					1	5							2	42						
16	70					2	8			1	16					1	14				
16	71					1	15			4	26			3	21	2	25	1	7	3	13
17	72					4	92			1	4										
18	73													1	8						
	75													1	14						
23	77					1	9														
26	80															1	41				
27	82											1	3								
22	84													1	2						
38	85									1	15										
42	89													1	2	1	14				
43	90																			1	7
45	92													1	5						
47	94																			5	25
	Total	1	30	1	4	31	457	2	81	12	139	2	7	11	108	9	153	1	7	18	254

APPENDIX 4: Brick and tile occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
15	67	1	4	194
	69	1	1	52
16	70	4	4	232
16	71	4	6	86
17	72	4	1	9
26	80	6	1	14
27	81	1	1	32
27	82	1	5	59
43	90	7	3	142

APPENDIX 5: Animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>WT (g)</i>
1	52	3	4	170
2	53	5	1	2
3	54	5	1	2
6	57	3	1	5
8	59	2	2	8
48	64	2	1	2
14	66	2	2	6
15	67	1	2	22
	69	1	2	16
16	70	4	3	154
16	71	4	6	46
17	72	4	3	24
18	73	1	2	8
23	77	6	1	2
27	81	1	2	10
27	82	1	4	200
40	87	7	2	4
47	94	7	2	20

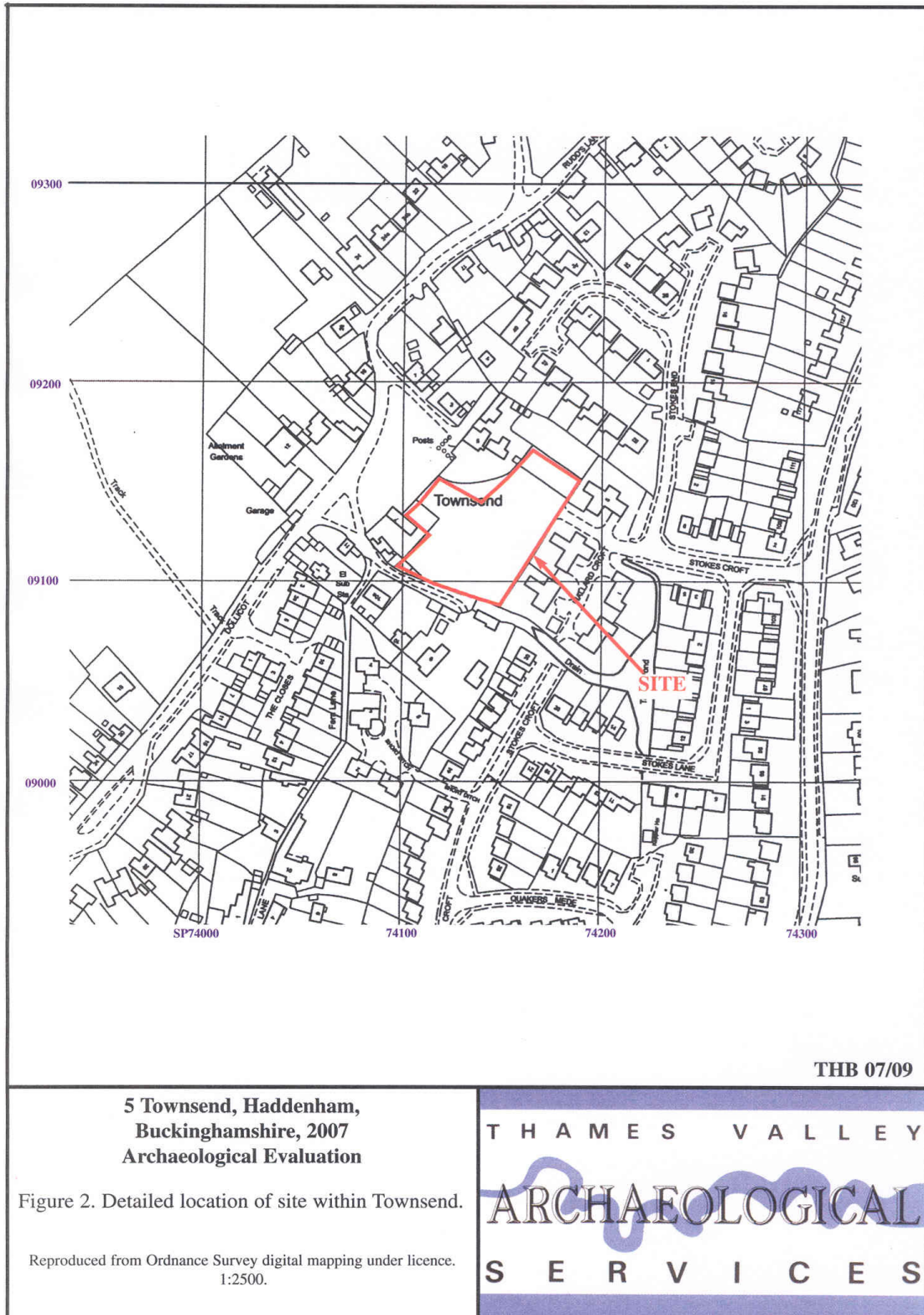


**5 Townsend, Haddenham,
Buckinghamshire, 2007
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Haddenham and Buckinghamshire.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Pathfinder 1117 SP60/70 at 1:12500.
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880

T H A M E S V A L L E Y
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 S E R V I C E S



5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007

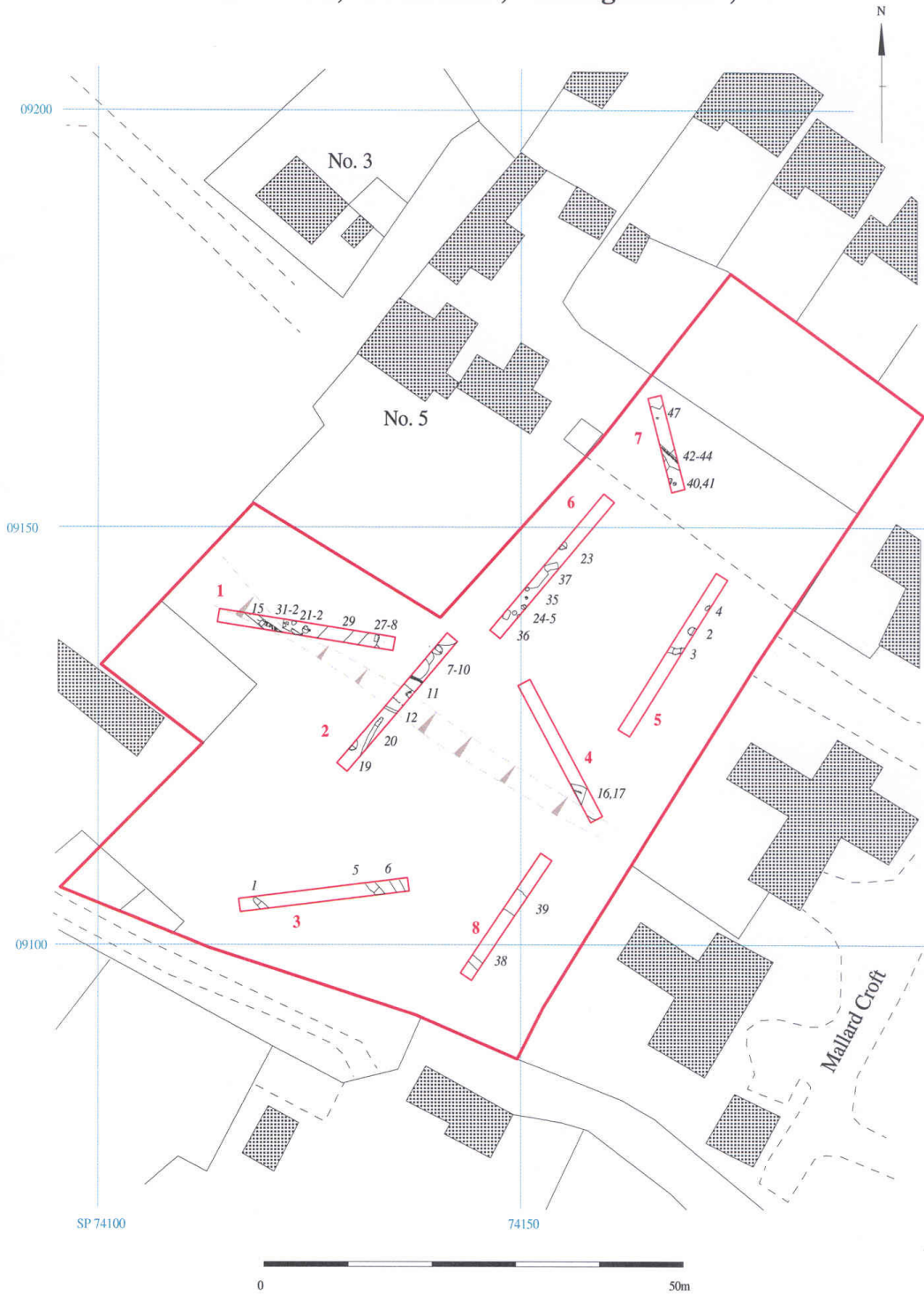


Figure 3. Location of trenches.

THB 07/09

5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007

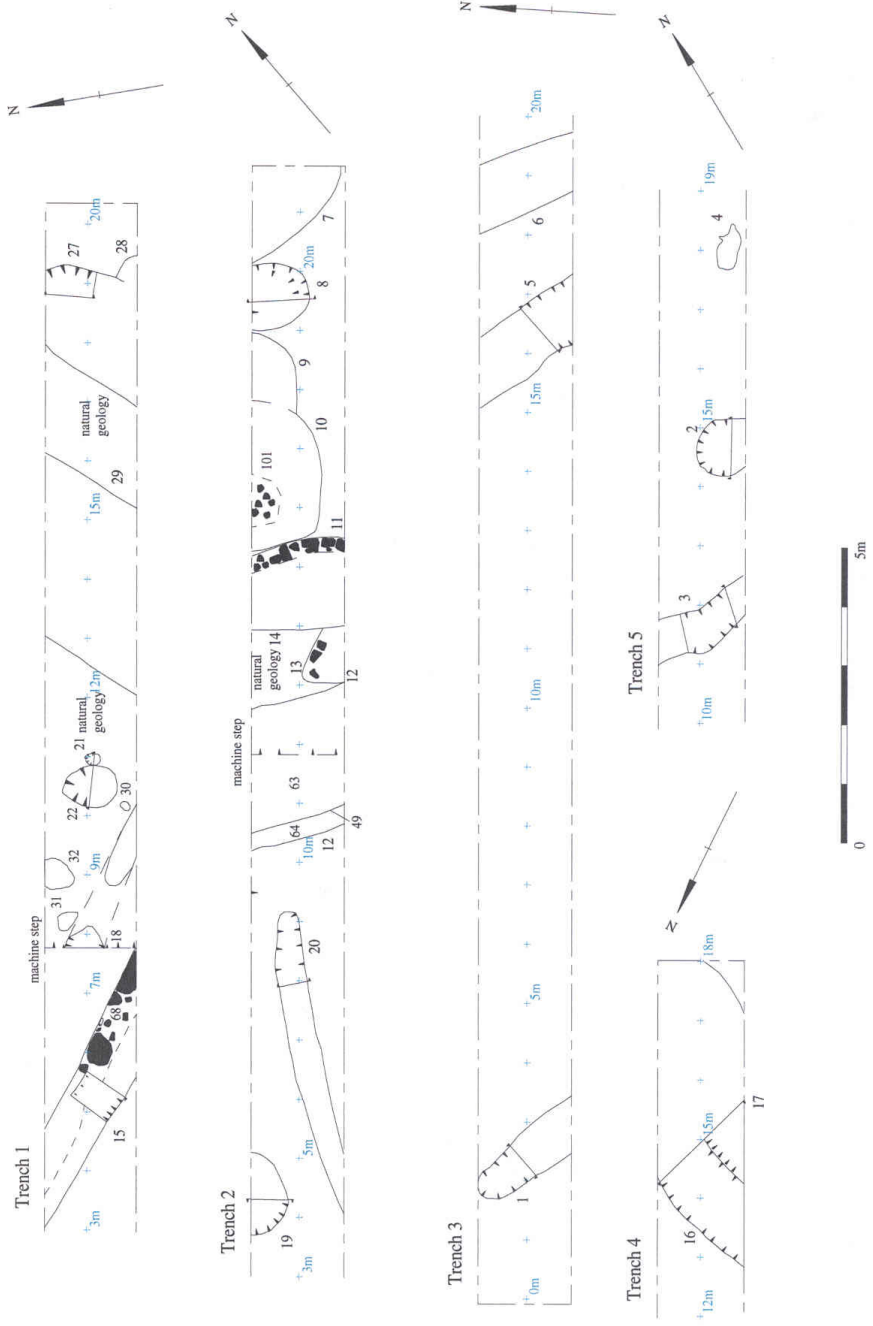


Figure 4. Plan of trenches.

5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007

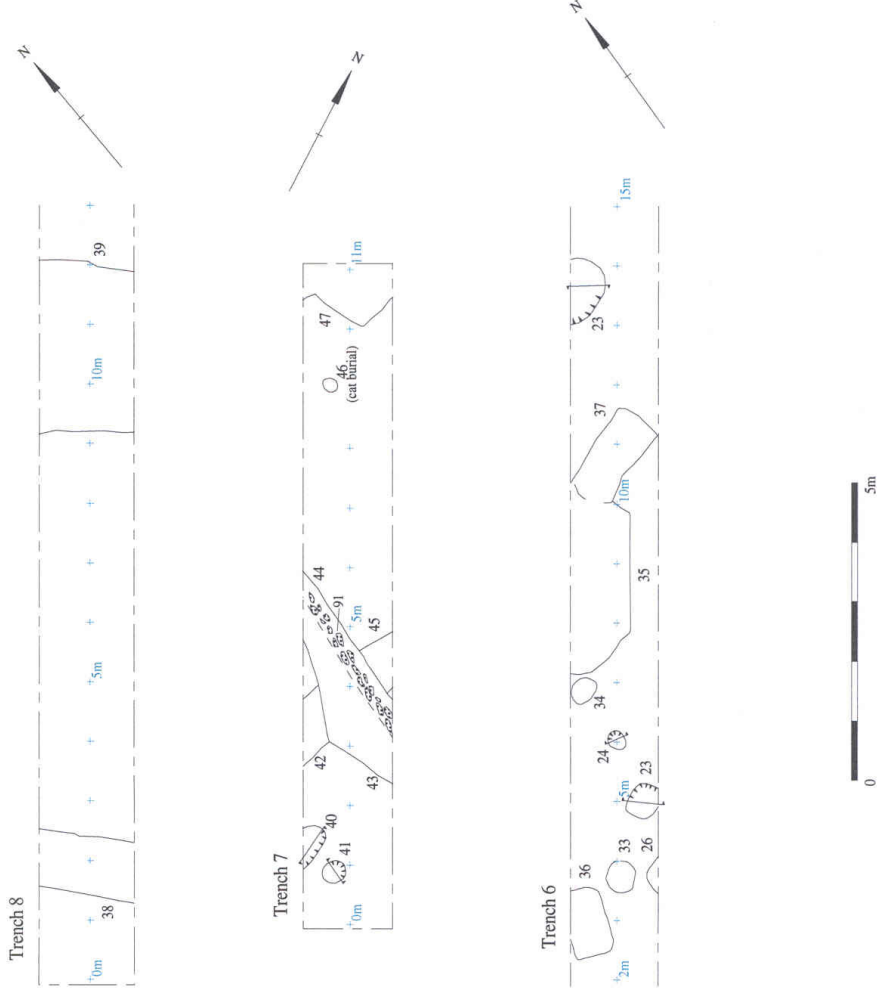
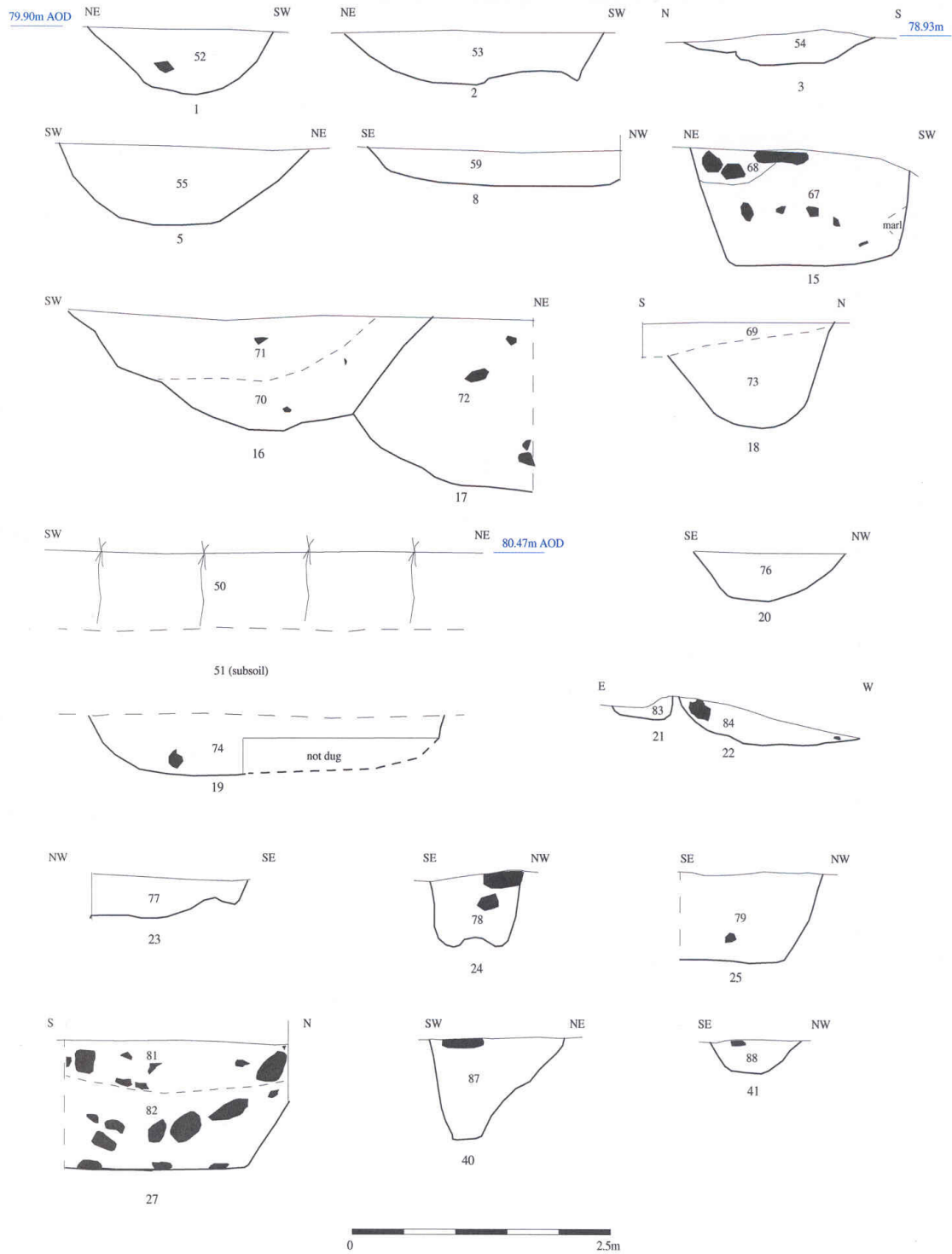


Figure 5. Plan of trenches.

5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007



5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007

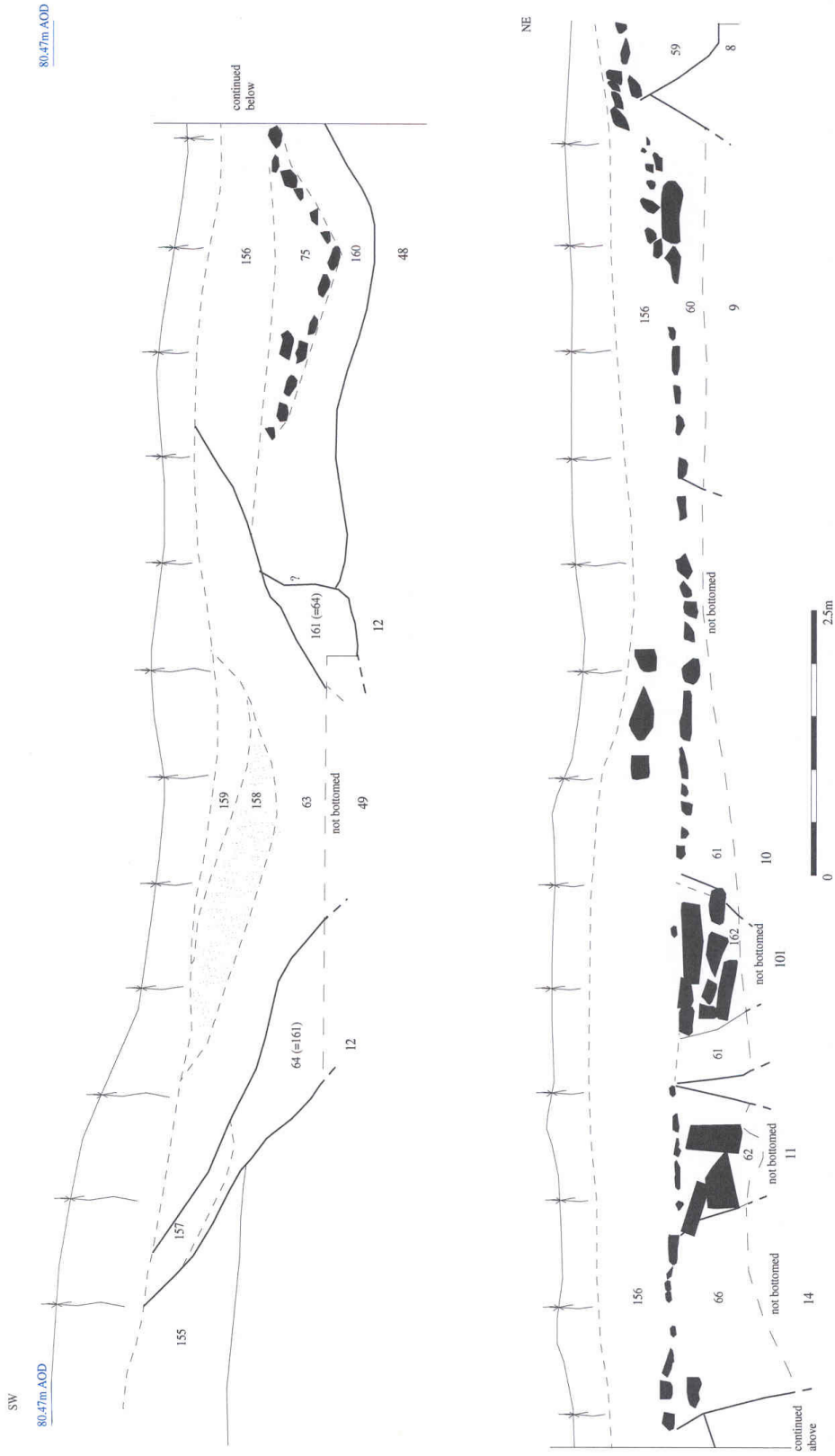


Figure 7. Trench 2 Section.

THB 07/09



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking east, scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking north, scales: 1m and 0.5m.

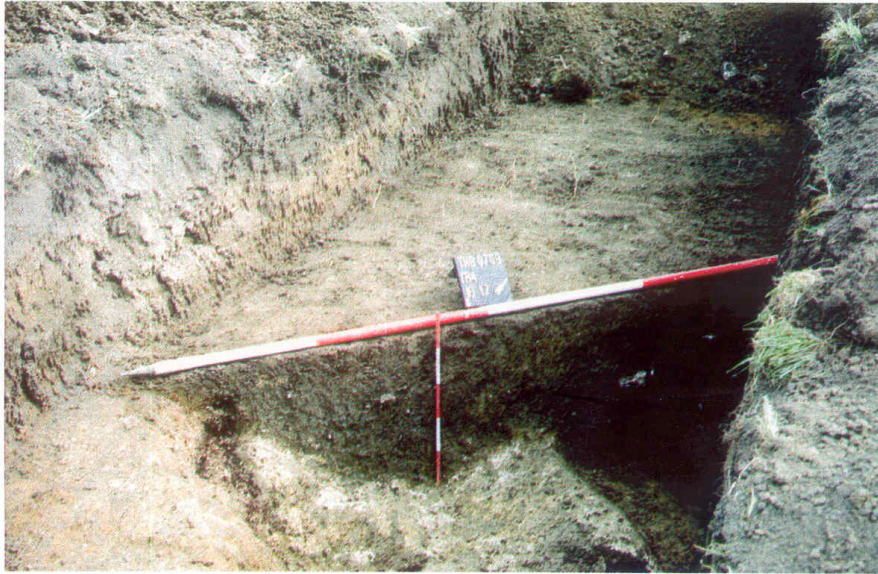


Plate 3. Trench 4, linears 16 and 17, looking south east, horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 7, Scales 2m and 1m.