

## Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
SPICER HALLFIELD SITE  
BANKS ROAD  
HADDENHAM  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 7416 2278

*on behalf of W.E. Black Ltd.*



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July 2010

ASC: 1304/HBR/2



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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	HBR	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1304
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-79141	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	tbc
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Haddenham		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Haddenham		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 7416 2278		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.11500 sq. m.		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused (formerly industrial)		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Residential redevelopment		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/03507/AOP: 10/00757/AOP		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Aylesbury Vale District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	23 <sup>rd</sup> June 2010		
<i>Client:</i>	W.E. Black Ltd Hawridge Place Hawridge Chesham Bucks HP5 2UG		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Eric Gadsden		

## Internal Quality Check

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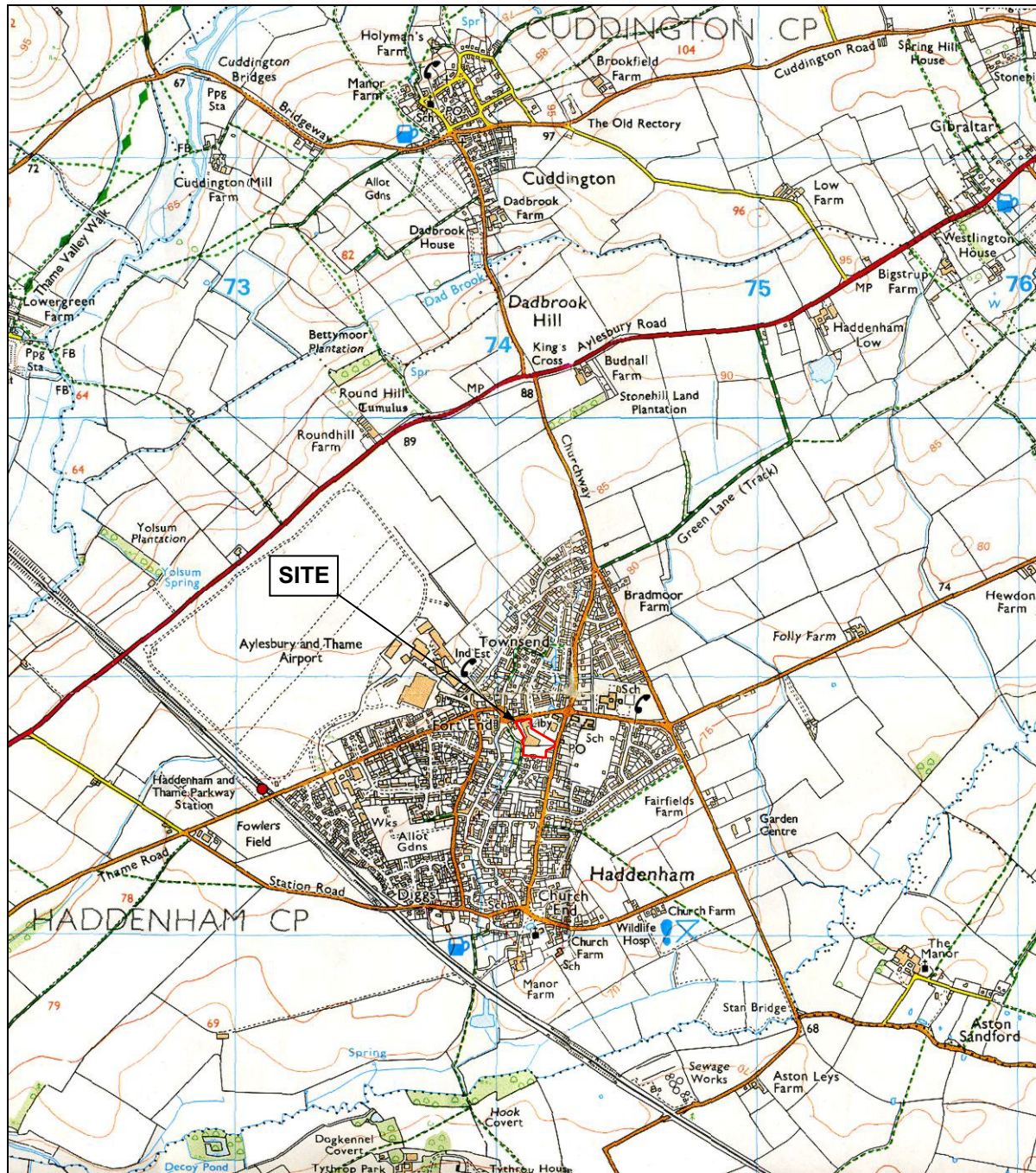


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



## Summary

*In June 2010 a trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the site of the former Spicer Hallfield factory, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, prior to residential redevelopment. The evaluation followed an initial desk-based assessment completed in 2005, and was carried out in order to establish whether any archaeological deposits remained on the site. Much of the site had been truncated by the former factory and only those areas on the extremities of the site, to the north and south, retained any potential for surviving archaeology. The evaluation demonstrated that most of the site, with the exception of the area adjacent to the south-eastern entrance, had been subject to widespread truncation. The only features noted were modern, and only a single unstratified, abraded body sherd of medieval date was recovered. It appears that the site lay beyond the occupation area of medieval Haddenham.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 In June 2010 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out evaluation of the former Spicer Hallfield, site, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by *W.E. Black Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (Kidd 2010) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Aylesbury Vale District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2010). The relevant planning application references are 07/03507/AOP and 10/00757/AOP.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

### 1.4 *The Site*

#### 1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The Spicer Hallfield site is located towards the centre of Haddenham, in the civil parish of that name, in the Aylesbury Vale district of Buckinghamshire. It comprises an irregular area of c.1.15ha, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP 7416 2278 (Fig. 1). The site lies between Banks Road to the north and Church Way to the east, with residential properties to the south and west, and the Scout and Guide Centre and Library to the north-east (Fig. 2). There are entrances to Banks Road and Church Way. The Spicer Hallfield factory, now demolished, formerly occupied most of the centre of the site, with areas of concrete hardstanding to the north, east and south. The southern part

of the site is a graveled former car park. To the west of the factory was a narrow grassed area. The boundary wall to the north and west of the site is constructed of *witchert* (cob).

#### 1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The site lies on a shallow north-west facing slope, falling from *c.*80m AOD at its south-east entrance to *c.*77m AOD at Banks Road. Soils on the site and surrounding area belong to the Moreton Association (Soil Survey 1983, 511b), described as *well drained calcareous clayey and fine loamy soils over limestone, in places shallow and brashy. Some deeper slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils.* The underlying geology comprises Jurassic clay and limestone (BGS sheet 237).

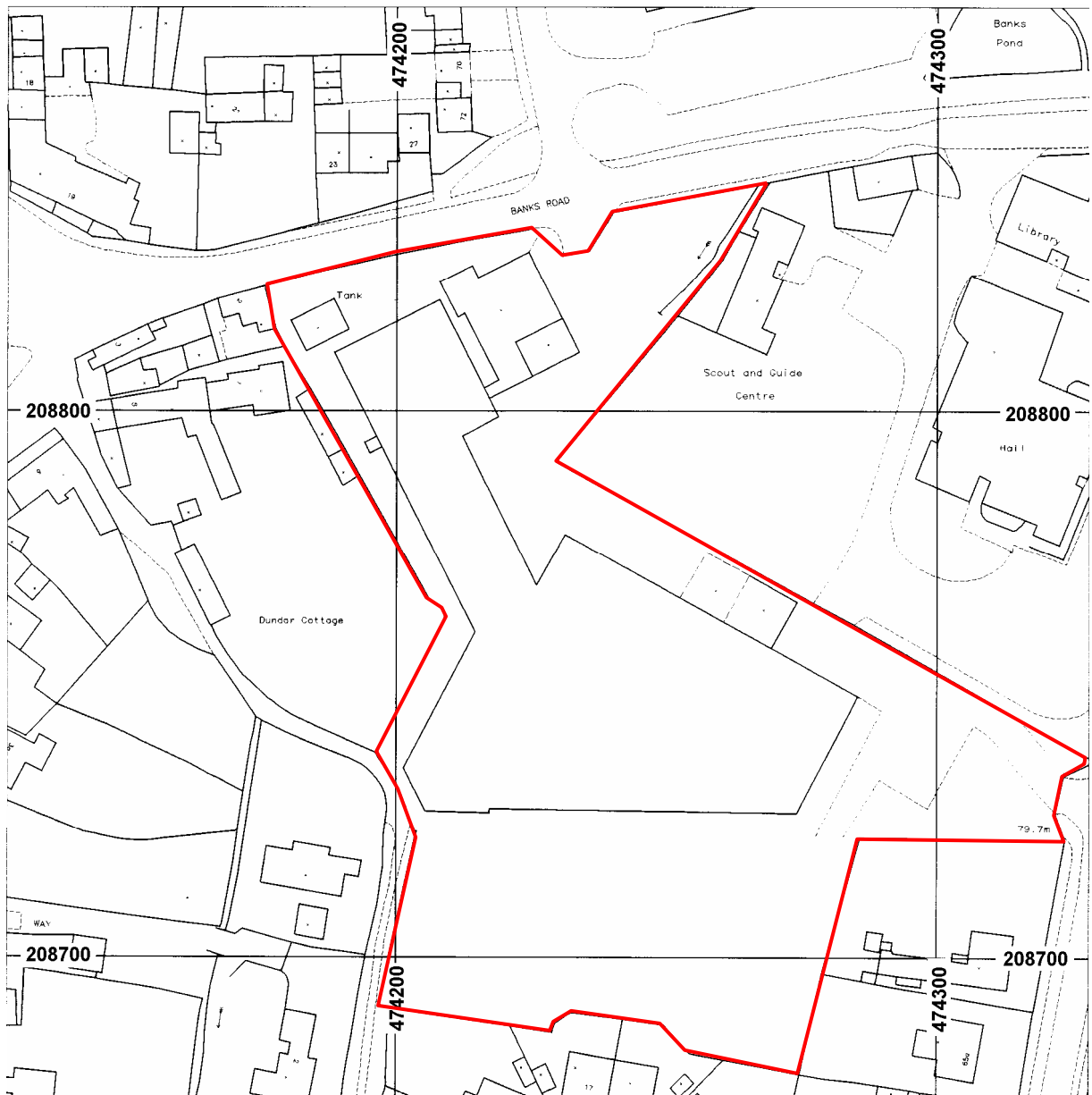
#### 1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the construction of 50 houses of a range of sizes and types, with associated access, parking and landscaping (Fig. 3).

### 1.5 *Previous Archaeological Work*

In 2005, a desk-based archaeological assessment of the site was undertaken in order to inform development proposals. The assessment report (Rouse 2005) concluded that the site lay outside the medieval core of Haddenham, and was probably not built upon until the present factory buildings were erected in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was not accepted by the AA, who stated that the north part of the site at least fell within the likely extent of medieval settlement.

A subsequent study of Haddenham, the Historic Towns Assessment (BCAS 2010) is discussed in Section 3 of this report.



**Figure 2:** Site plan (scale 1:1,250)



Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:1,000)



## **2. Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 Aims**

As described in the project design (Section 5), the aim of the evaluation was:

- To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of important archaeological remains and associated palaeo-environmental deposits within the area of study

### **2.2 Standards**

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### **2.3 Methods**

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 6), which proposed excavation of a 4% sample of the site, equating to 120 linear metres of trial trenching (Fig. 2)

### **2.4 Constraints**

There were no major constraints associated with this project. The alignment of Trench 1 had to be modified to avoid a gas main, and Trenches 6 and 7 were realigned to avoid trees. Original and final trench locations are shown in Fig. 4.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and had the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The following section is based on information from the desk-based assessment (Rouse 2005) and the Historic Towns Assessment Report (BCAS 2010).

Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record = HER

#### 3.1 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Finds dating from the early Neolithic to the late Bronze Age (HER4604) have been found immediately east of Church End, c.600m south-east of the site. A similar artefact scatter is recorded in fields c.600m further east (HER4988).

Fieldwalking c.1km north of the site revealed a scatter of flints and pottery (HER4240), some of which dates to the prehistoric period. The fields to the west of this scatter were also walked and revealed a selection of artefacts, including prehistoric flints and scrapers (HER4582). A further flint scatter (HER4401) has been found c.1km to the south west of the site. A flint scraper (HER2439) was found c.300m south east of HER4401. A flint barbed and tanged arrowhead (HER2209) dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age was found c.800m to the south of the site.

#### 3.2 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

There is no record of Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the development site. However, the presence of both Bronze Age and Roman remains suggests that there was probably Iron Age activity in the area.

#### 3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the Haddenham area lay within the tribal territory (*civitas*) of the *Catuvellauni*, with its capital at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The nearest known Roman settlement of any size was at Fleet Marston, 7km to the north-east, on *Akeman Street* (now the A41), the road from *Verulamium* to Alcester. Roman artefacts found in the vicinity of the site consist of two coins (HER1667; HER0631) and several pottery fragments, the latter found during fieldwalking (see above).

#### 3.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The village name is Saxon, and is commonly taken to mean *Haeda's homestead* (BCAS 2010, 8). Prior to the Norman Conquest (1066) the manor had been held by Earl Tostig, brother to King Harold. Documentary evidence indicates that the original church in Haddenham was a late Saxon minster, with a sizeable estate (BCAS 2010, 25). The linear nature of the village with its three village greens or 'ends' (Church End, Fort End and Townsend) and four ponds suggests that it has polyfocal origins. Evidence suggests that the earliest of these was Church End (*ibid*, 26). The remains of a possible Saxon farmstead and an associated ditch (HER2311) have been identified c.600m to the south of the site, while c.200m further south a pit and associated pottery (HER4572) of possible Saxon date is also recorded.

### 3.5 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The settlement of *Nedreham* is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being worth £40 in total. It was awarded to Archbishop Lanfranc by William the Conqueror. The manor was then given to the church of St Andrew, Rochester. Following Lanfranc's death, a dispute concerning the ownership of Haddenham arose between the king and Archbishop Gundulf, and was resolved by the archbishop paying for the fortification of Rochester Castle in return for the ownership of the manor. It remained in the hands of the Prior and Convent of Rochester until the Dissolution, except for a short period in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Page 1969, 281-2). In 1295 the Prior received the grant of a weekly market and an annual three-day fair to be held around the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Medieval pottery fragments have been discovered during the fieldwalking exercises mentioned above (HER4240 & 4401). Fieldwalking also identified a Saxon farmstead (HER2311) c.600m to the south of the site. Pottery thought to date to the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (HER4012) has also been recovered c.150m west of the site.

The Historic Towns Assessment (BCAS 2010) offers several possible development models for Saxon and later Haddenham. All are based on the essentially linear, polyfocal nature of the town plan. The site is shown as being outside the areas suggested for Saxon and medieval settlement (*ibid*, figs 25 & 26), though it is placed within the area of post-medieval settlement (*ibid*, fig. 29), and is classified as being within an area of historic closes, developed between 1945 and 1980 (*ibid*, fig. 31).

### 3.6 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The post-medieval period probably saw the consolidation of Haddenham into a linear settlement and its current form (BCAS 2010, 30). Despite the absence of a regular market, the town appears to have flourished in the post-medieval period. The principal occupations in the village at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century were farmers, labourers or servants, though numerous others are listed including drapers, cordwainers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, bakers, millers, needle makers and harness makers (*ibid*). During the 17<sup>th</sup> century a number of buildings underwent construction and reconstruction, notably after many buildings in Churchway were severely damaged by fires in 1701 and 1760 (Pevsner & Williamson 2000, 359). A number of buildings in the town, such as the Baptist Chapel of 1809, are constructed of 'witchert', (cob), a form of construction distinctive to Haddenham and adjoining villages (Rose 1943, 34). Directly to the north is a Grade II listed building (HER10431) known as Fort End House. The cob wall on the west side of the site forms the eastern boundary to the curtilage of this 17<sup>th</sup>-century house.

In 1770 the Aylesbury to Shillingford Turnpike Trust took over maintenance of the road from Aylesbury to Thame (now the A418) which passed to the north of the village. In 1830 the Princes Risborough – Thame turnpike was opened on an alignment (now the A4129) that bypassed Haddenham to the south (BCAS 2010, 30).

Haddenham parish was enclosed in 1834. This brought significant hardship to the locality, the majority of the inhabitants of Haddenham registering as paupers (BCAS 2010, 34).

### **3.7    *Modern*            (1900-present)**

The Great Western & Great Central joint line from Princes Risborough to Ashendon was opened to passengers in April 1906: the only intermediate station was Haddenham. The railway had little effect on the development of the town, and the station was closed during the Beeching 'reforms' of the 1960s. Of possibly greater impact was the establishment in 1941 of the former RAF Thame airfield (HER6767), now Aylesbury (Thame) airport, north-west of Haddenham.

The Spicer Hallfield factory was established on the Banks Road site in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

Seven trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, as specified in the project design (Fig. 4). Three were located on the north side of the site, adjacent to Banks Road (Trenches 1-3), three were close to the south side of the site (Trenches 4-6), and one was adjacent to the Church Way entrance, to the south-east (Trench 7). All were in areas outside the footprint of the former factory buildings. Detailed information regarding the trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 The Northern Trenches

#### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was located in a grassy area between Banks Road and the former factory building, running parallel to the former. Below a thin layer of turf and topsoil [100] was mid grey-brown silty clay [101], 0.3m thick, overlying natural strata consisting of cornbrash [102]. The only features present were a modern cable trench and a gas pipe.

#### *Trench 2*

Trench 2 was opened to the south-east of the Banks Road entrance. The stratigraphy revealed was similar to that in Trench 1. Part of a feature, possibly a pit, was revealed in the base of the trench, continuing beyond the west baulk. Its fill [203] comprised modern debris, contaminated with oil.

#### *Trench 3*

Relocated to the east of Trench 2, this trench was cut through a layer of modern building debris c.150mm thick [300], above greenish-brown silty clay subsoil [301]. Below this was undisturbed light yellowish brown sandy clay. No features were present.

### 4.3 The Southern Trenches

#### *Trench 4*

Trench 4 was situated at the south-west corner of the site, in the area of a former car park, represented by an upper layer of compacted stone chippings [401]. Below this was a layer of mid to dark greyish-brown silty soil [402], probably the original subsoil, overlying natural cornbrash [407]. About 6m from the north end of the trench, cut into [402], a faint east-west linear feature [403] was noted, cut by what looked like a shallow pit [405] (Plate 1). Excavation of these features revealed no datable material except for a fragment of coal in [403] (Plates 2 & 3). A single abraded, unstratified body sherd of calcite gritted ware, probably of medieval date, was found in the spoil removed from Trench 4.

#### *Trenches 5 & 6*

These trenches were located to the east of Trench 4, also within the car park area. Both revealed a similar stratigraphy to Trench 4, but no features of any date were present.



#### 4.4 Trench 7

Trench 7 was adjacent to the eastern entrance to the site, in an area of grass and trees. Beneath the topsoil and turf [701] was a layer of chalky soil [702] containing modern building debris, probably brought in during landscaping (Plate 4). Below this was dark greyish brown silty clay [703], possibly a buried topsoil layer. Beneath this was grey-brown silty clay subsoil [704]. No features or finds were noted in this trench.



**Plate 1:** Trench 4, detail of features [403] and [405], looking west



**Plate 2:** Trench 4, [403] after excavation, looking east

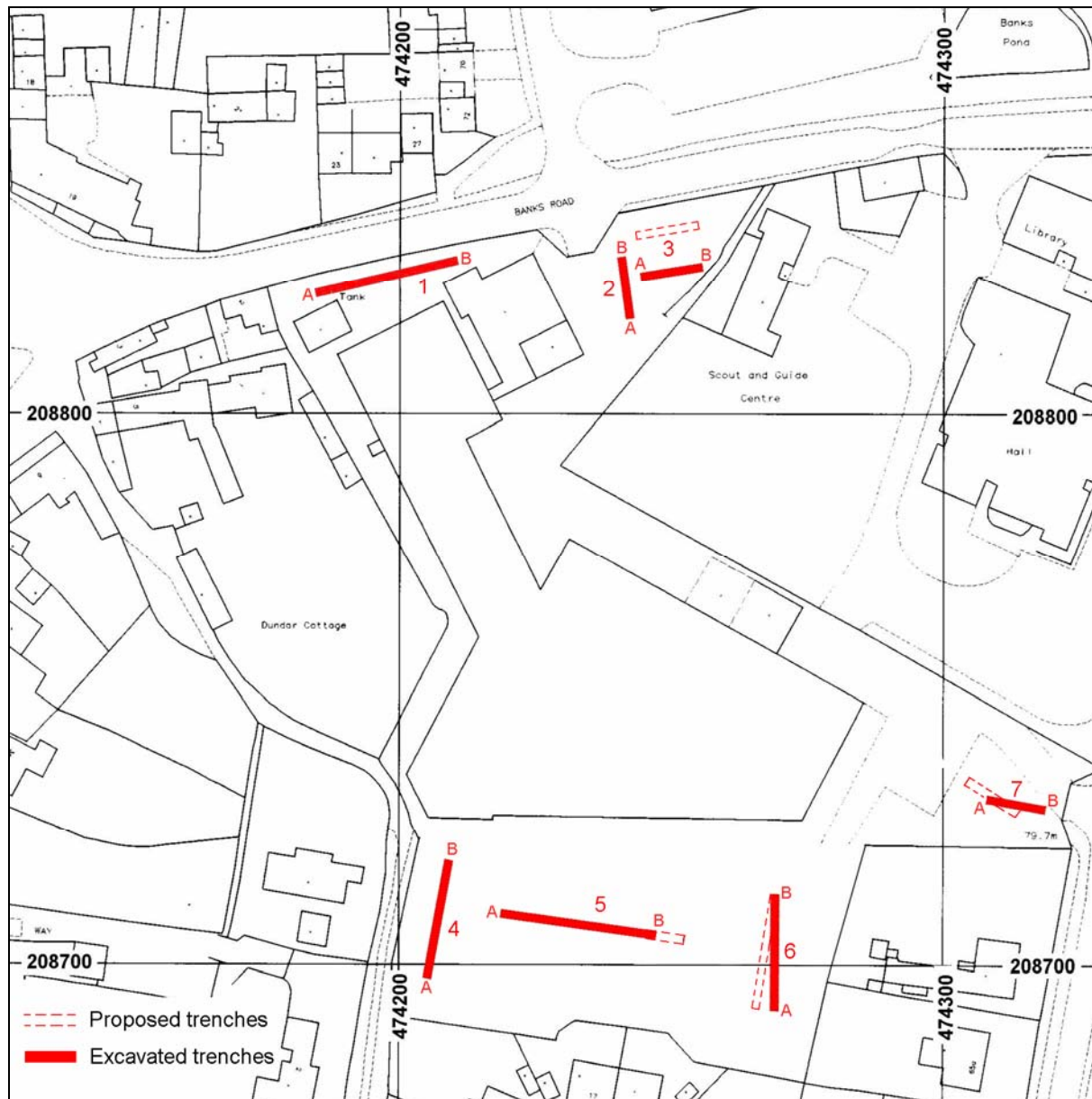


**Plate 3:** Trench 4, [405] after excavation, looking north



**Plate 4:** Trench 7, view of south facing section





**Figure 4:** Proposed and final trench locations (scale 1:1,250))

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
<b>1</b>	A	west	474185	208822
	B	east	474210	208828
<b>2</b>	A	south	474242	208817
	B	north	474240	208828
<b>3</b>	A	west	474246	208825
	B	east	474254	208826
<b>4</b>	A	south	474205	208697
	B	north	474209	208719
<b>5</b>	A	west	474219	208709
	B	east	474246	208705
<b>6</b>	A	south	474266	208692
	B	north	474268	208718
<b>7</b>	A	west	474242	208817
	B	east	474318	208727

## **5. Conclusions**

- 5.1 The evaluation revealed that the site had been subject to significant disturbance and truncation, almost certainly at the time when the Spicer-Hallfield factory was built in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The only surviving features encountered were modern pits and service trenches, and a shallow undated gully. The only find recovered was unstratified, an abraded pottery sherd of probable medieval date.
- 5.2 The question of the site's relationship to the area of known or suspected medieval occupation on Haddenham unfortunately remains unfortunately unanswered by this evaluation. Wholesale removal of topsoil and subsoil layers during the construction of the factory will probably have removed any shallow occupation features, such as gullies, timber slots, hearths etc. However, the almost total absence from the site of occupation debris and deeper features, such as rubbish pits, seems to suggest that the site was unoccupied in the medieval period.
- 5.3 The evaluation was undertaken in fine weather, with the full co-operation of the client. A high confidence rating is therefore attached to its results.

## **6. Acknowledgements**

The evaluation was commissioned by Eric Gadsden on behalf of W.E. Black Ltd. The project was monitored by Sandy Kidd of the County Archaeological Service on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA and David Fell BA MA MIFA. The report was prepared by Jonathan Hunn and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

## **7. Archive**

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise:
1. Brief
  2. Project Design
  3. Initial Report
  4. Client's site plans
  5. Site records
  6. List of photographs
  7. B/W prints & negatives
  8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.

## 8. References

### *Standards & Specifications*


- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Kidd, A. 2010: *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Spicer Hallfield, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire*. Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service.
- Rouse, C 2010 *Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation: Spicer Hallfield Site, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire* ASC/1304/HBR/1r


### *Secondary Sources*


- BCAS 2008 *Haddenham: Historic Town Assessment Report*. Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.
- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Pevsner, N. & Williamson, E. 2000 *The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire* Penguin (London)
- Rose, W. 1943 *Good Neighbours*. Cambridge University Press (Cambridge)
- Rouse C 2005 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Spicer Hallfield Site, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire* ASC/708/HBR/1r.
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).





## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables


Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	26m	Width	1.9m	Depth	0.4m
	Levels					
	Trench top west			77.19m OD		
	Trench base west			76.98m OD		
	Trench top east			77.03m OD		
	Trench base east			76.68m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 74185 08822		W	SP 74210 08828	
	Orientation			E -W		
Reason for Trench			General evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
100	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay		1.9m	100	-
101	Layer	Mixed grey silty clay cut by a modern pipe. Disturbed subsoil		1.9m	300	100
102	Layer	Natural strata. Cornbrash		1.9m	-	400


Trench 2							
	Max Dimensions (m)						
	Length	11.2m	Width	1.9m	Depth	0.65m	
	Levels						
	Trench top north			77.20m OD			
	Trench base north			76.22m OD			
	Trench top south			77.51m OD			
	Trench base south			76.57m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates						
	N	SP 74240 08828		S	SP 74242 08817		
	Orientation			N - S			
Reason for Trench			General evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
200	Layer	Turf & topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay			1.9m	150	0
201	Fill	Mixed modern debris contaminated with oil. Infilling of modern feature [202].			1.9m	500+	150
202	Cut	Irregular cut excavated to depth of 0.65m. Construction cut of modern feature.			1.9m	500+	150
203	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay. Subsoil			1.9m	c.200	150
204	Layer	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. Natural strata			1.9m		c.350

Trench 3							
		Max Dimensions (m)					
		Length	8.2m	Width	1.9m	Depth	1.1m
		Levels					
		Trench top east		77.13m OD			
		Trench base east		76.50m OD			
		Trench top west		76.90m OD			
		Trench base west		75.85m OD			
		NGR Co-ordinates					
		W	SP 74246 08825		E	SP 74254 08826	
		Orientation			E - W		
Reason for Trench			General evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
300	Layer	Mixed grey brown silty clay with turf and modern debris. Turf and disturbed topsoil			1.9m	200	-
301	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay. Subsoil			1.9m	400	200
302	Layer	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. Natural strata.			1.9m	500+	600

Trench 4							
		Max Dimensions (m)					
		Length	20mm	Width	1.9m	Depth	0.5m
		Levels					
		Trench top north		77.34m OD			
		Trench base north		76.99m OD			
		Trench top south		77.14m OD			
		Trench base south		76.70m OD			
		NGR Co-ordinates					
		S	SP 74205 08697		N	SP 74209 08719	
		Orientation			N - S		
		Reason for Trench			General evaluation		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
401	Layer	Hoggin over turf. Overgrown surface of former car park		1.9m	200	-	
406	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal. Filling of modern pit [405]		820mm	c.100	200	
405	Cut	Circular cut. Construction cut of modern pit		820mm	c.100	200	
404	Fill	Dark greyish brown silt. Infilling of fully [403]		460mm	c.100	200	
403	Cut	E-w orientated linear cut. Modern gully		460mm	c.100	200	
402	Layer	Mid/dark greyish brown silty soil		1.9m	c.200	200	
407	Layer	Natural strata. Cornbrash		1.9m	-	500	

Trench 5							
		Max Dimensions (m)					
		Length	27.5m	Width	1.9m	Depth	0.3m
		Levels					
		Trench top east		77.93m OD			
		Trench base west		77.69m OD			
		Trench top east		77.26m OD			
		Trench base west		77.10m OD			
		NGR Co-ordinates					
		E	SP 74219 08709		W	SP 74246 08705	
		Orientation			E - W		
		Reason for Trench			General evaluation		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
500	Layer	Hoggin over turf. Overgrown surface of former car park		1.9m	200	-	
501	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Truncated subsoil		1.9m	100	200	
502	Layer	Natural strata. Cornbrash		1.9m	0	300	

Trench 6							
		Max Dimensions (m)					
		Length	20m	Width	1.9m	Depth	0.25m
		Levels					
		Trench top north		78.27m OD			
		Trench base north		77.85m OD			
		Trench top south		78.36m OD			
		Trench base south		78.10m OD			
		NGR Co-ordinates					
		N	SP 74268 08718		S	SP 74266 08692	
		Orientation			N - S		
Reason for Trench			General evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
600	Layer	Hoggin over turf. Overgrown surface of former car park			1.9m	200	-
601	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Truncated subsoil			1.9m	100	200
602	Layer	Natural strata. Cornbrash & greyish brown silty clay			1.9m	0	300

Trench 7						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	6.3m	Width	1.9m	Depth	0.95m
	Levels					
	Trench top east			79.78m OD		
	Trench base east			79.32m OD		
	Trench top west			79.90m OD		
	Trench base west			79.62m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 74318 08727		W	SP 74242 08817	
	Orientation			E - W		
Reason for Trench			General evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
701	Layer	Disturbed modern topsoil formation		1.9m	150	-
702	Layer	Mixed chalky silty soil with modern debris. Modern debris		1.9m	420	150
703	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Buried topsoil		1.9m	150	570
704	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay. Natural subsoil		1.9m	230+	720

## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Spicer Hallfield, Haddenham			SITE NO/CODE: 1304/HBR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		404	Machining underway on north side of site looking NE
2		405	General view of site looking south
3		406	Excavation of Trench 3 underway looking west
4		407	Excavation of Trench 2 underway looking NE
5	1	408	General view of Trench 1 looking west
6		409	Detail of gas pipe area looking west
7		410	Detail of 18 <sup>th</sup> century stone filled land drain looking west
8	2	411	General view of Trench 3 looking west
9		412	Detail of sondage at end of T.3 looking west
10	3	413	General view of T.2 looking north
11		414	Detail of section in T.2 looking west
12	4	415	General view of T.4 looking north
13		416	Detail of features in T.4 looking west
14		417	Excavation of F.405 looking north
15		418	Detail of F. 403 looking east
16	5	419	General view of T.5 looking east
17		420	Detail of subsoil in T.5 looking east
18	6	421	General view of T.6 looking north
19		422	Detail of subsoil in T.6
20	7	423	General view of T.7 looking WNW
21		424	Detail of soil overburden in south facing section in T.7
22		425	General view of site



## Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Spicer Hallfield, Haddenham	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-79141
Short Description:	In June 2010 a trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the site of the former Spicer Hallfield factory, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, prior to residential redevelopment. The evaluation followed an initial desk-based assessment completed in 2005, and was carried out in order to establish whether any archaeological deposits remained on the site. Much of the site had been truncated by the former factory and only those areas on the extremities of the site, to the north and south, retained any potential for surviving archaeology. The evaluation demonstrated that most of the site, with the exception of the area adjacent to the south-eastern entrance, had been subject to widespread truncation. The only features noted were modern, and only a single unstratified, abraded body sherd of medieval date was recovered. It appears that the site lay beyond the occupation area of medieval Haddenham.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work:	DBA (Rouse 2005)	Site status:	none
Current land use:	Demolished factory site	Future work:	no
Monument type:	none	Monument period:	modern
Significant finds:	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 7416 2278
Site address:	Spicer Hallfield, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.11500sqm	Height OD: (metres)	c. 78m AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Sandy Kidd (BCAS)	Project design originator:	Calli Rouse (ASC)
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat (ASC)	Director/Supervisor:	Jonathan Hunn (ASC)
Sponsor / funding body:	W.E. Black Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	23.6.10	End date:	23.6.10
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Single medieval body sherd	
Paper:		Brief, project design, report, site records, photos	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Spicer Hallfield site, Banks Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1304/HBR/2		
Author(s):	Jonathan R. Hunn BA PhD MIFA		
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