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Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Prepared by: Adele Lord (Assistant Supervisor)
Edited by: Tom Phillips (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by: Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:

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OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

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Hod Hall Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Adele Lord BSc (HONS) MSc

With contributions from Carole Fletcher BA ACIfA and Rachel Fosberry ACIfA and illustrations by Katie Hutton

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Summary

Between 24th and 26th October 2017 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to Hod Hall Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (centred TL 4656 7460). Three trenches were excavated directly to the south of Hod Hall Lane and to the east of existing properties. The trenches exposed a series of at least three post-medieval boundary ditches, hedge lines and associated drains, extending north-north-west to south-south-east and perpendicular to Hod Hall Lane. Two of the ditches contained field drains. Other features comprised three postholes.

The features and sealing layers of subsoil and topsoil yielded a small, mixed assemblage of finds including post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, possible bloomery slag, glass and clay tobacco pipe stem.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tom Phillips. The fieldwork was directed by Adele Lord. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Gareth Rees and Katie Hutton. Thanks also to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by ATM UK Construction Ltd (the Client) to conduct an archaeological evaluation at Hod Hall Lane, Haddenham (Fig. 1; TL 4656 7460), on land proposed for residential development of three dwellings, new access and associated works.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 17/00559/OUT). A Brief for Archaeological Evaluation was issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET, dated 22nd September 2017) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA, which outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the southern edge of the historic village of Haddenham, in East Cambridgeshire, around 9km south-west of Ely and c. 1.5km west-south-west of Wilburton.
- 1.2.2 The development site (of 1950 sq.m), which sits at around 11.8m OD, is currently grassed and undeveloped. The village of Haddenham is laid out along ridges of higher ground which stretch north to south along Aldreth Road/ High street to the west (up to c. 34m) and east to west along West End/ Hop Row to the north (up to c. 36m OD). Hod Hall Lane sits on the southern edge of these higher areas, with the ground continuing to fall to the south. The site is bounded to the north by Hod Hall Lane, residential properties fronting on to Lode Way to the west and south, and by fields to the south-east.
- 1.2.3 The site has a bedrock geology of Kimmeridge Clay formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (accessed 2nd November 2017: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>)

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, based on information provided by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age activity nearby is restricted mainly to findspots including a Neolithic flint axe (CHER 02036; Fig. 1) and a small socketed bronze spearhead (CHER 02040) found 650m to the north-west, and a barbed and tanged arrowhead of Early Bronze Age date found 900m to the south (CHER 05633). However, a recent evaluation

along Chewells Lane, 1km north of the subject site, found evidence of Late Bronze Age settlement or land use including postholes and pits containing Late Bronze Age pottery (MCB23822).

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 1.3.3 Iron Age and Roman activity is found along the ridgeline, marked roughly by Haddenham Road, Hop Road and West End.
- 1.3.4 The closest evidence to the site was identified in a magnetometer survey, carried out on land south of Wilburton Road, 450m north-east of the development site (MCB20847). The survey revealed probable archaeological anomalies located on the upper slope of the survey area, most likely representing a rectilinear ditched enclosure and associated features. Subsequent evaluation by Oxford Archaeology (ECB4166, not yet listed in the HER) identified a sub-rectangular enclosure of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date.
- 1.3.5 A Late Iron Age coin was found 650m to the north-west (CHER 05586)
- 1.3.6 An excavation to the rear of 40 West End, 1km to the north-north-west (CB15624), uncovered Late Iron Age ditches, one containing 19 cattle and horses, buried nose-to-tail and carbon-dated to 40 – 230 cal AD. The site also produced later evidence of Roman field systems and yielded considered amounts of Roman pottery.
- 1.3.7 An Iron Age ditch and pit were also uncovered in an evaluation at 5 The Green, 900m north-north-west of the development site (MCB20012). The evaluation found Iron Age pottery and daub.

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.8 Although the name of the village has an Anglo-Saxon name (the earliest reference is to 'Haeda Ham' in AD 970; Reaney 1943), there is only limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation.
- 1.3.9 A 1990 excavation in the car park of the Three Kings pub at the crossroads of the High Street and Hop Row (850m north of the site) identified nine Early Anglo-Saxon inhumations (Robinson and Duhig 1992; CHER 09831). A subsequent excavation by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2014 found a further 9 burials (House *et. al.* in prep.).
- 1.3.10 A Middle Saxon cross, Ovin's Cross (CHER 05721) once stood at the junction of High Street and Duck Lane, 550m to the north-west. The base of the cross is now in Ely Cathedral.
- 1.3.11 Further to the north along Chewells Lane, 1km north of the subject site, a recent evaluation has found evidence of Early Anglo-Saxon settlement in the form of a large pit containing Early Saxon pottery and two ring loom weights (MCB23822).

Medieval and Post-medieval

- 1.3.12 The Domesday Book lists Haddenham as a moderate sized village in 1086, with 18 households. Twice the size was the village of Linden or Linden End to the south of Haddenham and north-west of the development site, which survived in the modern

street names Linden End and Linden Way. The modern High Street presumably connected the two settlements.

- 1.3.13 Haddenham was organized around the Church of Holy Trinity (DCB1343), 1km north of the development site. The current building dates from the 13th century AD. A medieval gravestone is recorded near the church (CHER 05698).
- 1.3.14 Most excavations in the village have been concentrated along the line of High Street and West End, so may not reflect the organization of the medieval village. Excavated medieval features and finds are clustered around the centre of the modern village (CB 15289), with areas of extensive made ground excavated near the Green (MCB 20012).
- 1.3.15 Medieval boundary ditches have been excavated c. 550m north-west of the site along High Street (MCB17365) and a 14th – 15th century brooch with fleurs de lys decoration was found nearby (MCB16174).

Modern

- 1.3.16 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 depicts all the plots south of Hod Hall Lane as orchards, as were many areas around Haddenham.
- 1.3.17 Development of the village through to the early 20th century was mostly along the line of the High Street. Most of the listed buildings in the village lie along it (DCB765, 975, 974, 800, 798, 796, 1342). Most date from the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 1.3.18 The 19th century building known as Hod Hall is located directly to the south-west of the site (MCB22253). The building can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and is still in use today. Other structures depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map include The Elms, along Lode Way 200m to the north (MCB22254) and Poplar Lodge 600m to the north-east (MCB22256), both of which are still extant, Linden House 550m to the north-west (MCB22251) and the site of a former pump 200m to the north-west (MCB22259).

Undated

- 1.3.19 Several cropmark enclosures have been identified from Aerial photographic surveys 1km to the south-west (MCB20134).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation set out aims to:
- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
 - ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
 - iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
 - iv. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A total of three trenches were opened, providing a 5% sample of the proposed development area. Trench 1 measured 20m long by 1.8 wide, Trench 2 measured 22m long by 1.6m wide and Trench 3 measured 19.5m long by 1.6m wide.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision, with a tracked excavator and a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. A bucket-sampling exercise was also undertaken whereby 90 litres of spoil from each soil horizon at the trench ends was hand sorted to characterise the artefact content. Topsoil in Trench 1 produced a single abraded body sherd (4g) from an unglazed Medieval Ely ware vessel (AD 1150-1350), alongside post-medieval roofing tile. From Trench 2, subsoil 201 produced two sherds of glass weighing 40g and two abraded sherds of pottery: a small body sherd (3g) from an unprovenanced glazed ware (AD 1200-1500), possibly from a jug, and an internally glazed body sherd (10g) from a post-medieval Redware bowl. Topsoil in Trench 3 produced two sherds of pottery: a large rim sherd (9g) from a transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware cup (AD 1800-1900+), and a small abraded body sherd of a fine oxidised fabric (2g) that is not closely datable. The context also produced 18th-19th century brick fragments.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 A register was kept of the trenches, features, and photographs. All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers.

- 2.2.6 Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 and 1:20. All sections are tied in to Ordnance Datum and the site plan is tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 2.2.7 All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, section number, orientation, date and initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.
- 2.2.8 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The evaluation revealed evidence for post-medieval or modern boundary ditches and hedge-lines in Trenches 1 and 3, none of which were substantial (Fig. 2). All of the boundaries were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, perpendicular to Hod Hall Lane.
- 3.1.2 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological deposits in each trench. The full details of the trench, with dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds reports are presented in Appendix B. Environmental reports are presented in Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of yellowish brown or blue grey clay was overlain by a mid greyish brown subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1 and 3 (Fig. 2); these are described below. Trench 2 (Plate 2) was devoid of any archaeological features.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 (plate 1) measured 20m in length and was located at the southern extent of the site, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained five ditches and gullies, two postholes and a layer, which were sealed by the topsoil and subsoil.
- 3.4.2 Ditch **103** (plate 4) was located at the western end of the trench, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 1.28m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately sloping edges and a slightly concave base. The single fill was a mid brownish grey silty clay (104), which contained three moderately abraded to abraded post-medieval redware pottery sherds (AD 1550-1800) from two bowls (72g) and a jar (14g) (Appendix B.3). Also recovered were two fragments of animal bone weighing 24g; a cow mandible and tooth (Zoe Ui Choileain, pers. comm.).
- 3.4.3 Posthole **105** was located close to the center of the trench. It measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 3, Section 2). The single fill (106) comprised dark brownish grey silty clay, which produced three small fragments (32g) of brick or tile dated to the post-medieval and modern periods

(Appendix B.5), along with a fragment of mortar (50g), most likely of 18th-19th century date (Appendix B.6).

- 3.4.4 Layer 109 was a deposit of mid orange brown silty clay measuring 0.14m in depth (Fig. 3, Section 2). It has the appearance of highly rooted natural clay and no distinct edges could be discerned.
- 3.4.5 Immediately to the north-east of posthole **105** and truncating layer 109 was posthole **107** (Fig. 3, Section 2). This posthole measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.2m deep with moderately sloped sides and concave base. The single fill (108) was a dark brownish grey silty clay, which contained a very small sherd (1g) of refined white earthenware pottery (AD 1805-1900+), a fragment of clay pipe stem (4g; Appendix B.4), a fragment of brick or tile, most likely of 18th-19th century date (5g) and a fragment of hand-forged nail (SF3) (Appendix B.7).
- 3.4.6 Gully **110** was the western most feature in a series of parallel ditches orientated north-north-west to south-south-east (Fig. 3, Section 3). It measured 0.1m wide and 0.06m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (111), a mid brownish grey clayey silt from which no finds were recovered.
- 3.4.7 Gully **112** was directly to the east of **110**. It measured 0.18m wide and 0.12m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The single fill (113) was a mid brownish grey silty clay containing a single fragment of modern ironwork (SF2), a leaf-shaped tapering fragment possibly from a building fitting.
- 3.4.8 Ditch **114** was located directly to the east of **112**. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained an intact 0.1m diameter (4inch) ceramic field drain of 19th century date at the base of the cut and was filled with a mottled greenish grey silty clay (115). Two small fragments (6g) of brick or tile were recovered from the fill along with possible bloomery slag (242g; SF1) (Appendix B.1) and a fragment of clay pipe stem (3g).
- 3.4.9 Located at the eastern end of Trench 1 was ditch **116**. This ditch measured 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay (117) from which no finds were recovered. An environmental sample yielded a single untransformed bramble seed and occasional mollusc shells (Appendix C.1).

3.5 Trench 3

- 3.5.1 Trench 3 (plate 3) measured 19.5m in length and was located at the northern extent of the site, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained one posthole and four parallel ditches, all orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, perpendicular to Hod Hall Lane.
- 3.5.2 Ditch **303** was located at the eastern end of Trench 3. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (304), a grey silty clay, contained no finds.

- 3.5.3 Posthole **305** (plate 5) was located to the west of ditch **303**. It measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.15m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a grey silty clay (306), which contained three fragments (63g) of brick or tile (Appendix B.5) and a fragment of mortar (11g), most likely of 18th-19th century date (Appendix B.6).
- 3.5.4 Ditch **307** (plate 6) was located in the centre of Trench 3. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately sloping side and concave base. The ditch contained an intact 0.1m diameter (4 inch) ceramic field drain at the base of the cut, of 19th century date. The fill of the ditch (308) comprised a dark brown silty clay, which contained two fragments (22g) of brick or tile, one of which is most likely of 18th-19th century date. A horse shoe nail (SF4) was also recovered (Appendix B.7), along with three fragments of mortar (109g).
- 3.5.5 Ditch **309** (Fig. 3, section 7) was located towards the western end of Trench 3. It measured 0.33m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single grey silty clay fill (310) from which two fragments (132g) of brick and tile were recovered, one of which was a fragment of late medieval or early post-medieval floor tile.
- 3.5.6 Ditch **311** was located at the far western end of Trench 3, measuring 0.36m wide and 0.05m deep with very shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (312) comprising grey silty clay.

3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 The evaluation yielded a small, mixed assemblage of finds including 242g of possible bloomery slag from ditch **114** in Trench 1 (Appendix B.1), two sherds of glass (40g) from the subsoil in Trench 2 (Appendix B.2), post-medieval and modern pottery (9 sherds, 114g) from topsoil or subsoil in all three trenches and from two features in Trench 1 (Appendix B.3) and two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem weighing 7g from two features in Trench 1 (Appendix B.4). An assemblage of ceramic building material (937g) dating from post-medieval through to the 18th century was recovered from features and topsoil/subsoil in all three trenches (Appendix B.5), along with a small assemblage of mortar (208g), most likely dating to the 18th or 19th century (Appendix B.6). A total of 3 modern iron artefacts (SF 2, 3 and 4) were recovered (Appendix B.7).
- 3.6.2 No finds were recovered through metal detecting.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Archaeological features, distinguished by their mid to dark grey and brown colours, were clearly visible within the evaluated area. The interface of the subsoil and the natural geology was difficult to determine because of the amount of modern tree roots, especially in Trench 2. However, the horizon was sufficiently clear to know when features were either present or absent. Both the archaeological and natural deposits were free draining in all trenches.
- 4.1.2 For the reasons stated above the results of the evaluation are believed to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed area of development as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Phillips 2017).
- 4.2.2 The evaluation revealed evidence for post-medieval or modern boundary ditches and hedge-lines in Trenches 1 and 3, none of which were substantial. All of the boundaries were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, perpendicular to Hod Hall Lane. The only other features were three postholes in Trenches 1 and 3.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 All of the ditches and gullies encountered were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, perpendicular to Hod Hall Lane. It is likely that ditch **103** in Trench 1 equates to ditch **311** in Trench 3 and ditch **116** in Trench 1 equates to ditch **303** in Trench 3. All exhibited wide and shallow profiles with similar fills and all were highly disturbed by nearby tree roots. These shallow boundaries may be remnants of hedge lines marking former plots to the south of Hod Hall Lane. The remaining ditches (**114**, **307**, **309**) and gullies (**110**, **112**) are believed to be drainage channels associated with the boundaries; ditches **114** and **307** contained intact 19th century field drains.
- 4.3.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887-1888 (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/546500/275500/12/100087> accessed on 21/11/17) shows the same boundaries for the proposed development area as are currently present. It also shows that the plot is part of a series of orchards to the south of Hod Hall Lane. The ditches and drains encountered in the evaluation may have been minor enough to not be marked on the map or alternatively, they pre-date the map. Dating evidence from the features suggests a date in the 18th or 19th century, therefore the ditches may have been filled in prior to the late 19th century.
- 4.3.3 Postholes **105**, **107** and **305** were too isolated to determine what they relate to but finds within them suggests a similar 18th or 19th century date to the ditches and drains.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation revealed a series of post-medieval ditches and drains, most likely 18th – 19th century, aligned perpendicular to Hod Hall Lane. The majority of these may have once held ceramic field drains although they were only intact in ditches **114** and **307**. The alignment of the ditches mirrors that of adjacent field boundaries depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1887-1888). The ditches most likely drained the land from Hod Hall Lane to the south end of the field.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 1 contained three ditches, two gullies and two postholes. Stratigraphically these were overlain by topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural geology consisting of a yellow brown clay with sandy lenses.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	1.8	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	1.8	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	1.8		Natural	-	-
103	cut	1.28	0.16	Cut of ditch	-	-
104	fill	1.28	0.16	Fill of ditch 103	Pot, Bone, CBM	Post Medieval
105	cut	0.36	0.24	Cut of posthole		
106	fill	0.36	0.24	Fill of posthole 105	CBM	Post Medieval
107	cut	0.65	0.2	Cut of posthole		
108	fill	0.65	0.2	Fill of posthole 107	CBM, Clay Pipe	Post Medieval
109	Layer		0.14			
110	cut	0.1	0.06	Cut of gully		
111	fill	0.1	0.06	Fill of gully 110		
112	cut	0.18	0.12	Cut of gully		
113	fill	0.18	0.12	Fill of gully 112	Fe object	Post Medieval
114	cut	0.82	0.28	Cut of ditch		
115	fill	0.82	0.28	Fill of ditch 114	CBM, Clay Pipe	Post Medieval
116	cut	1.1	0.09	Cut of ditch		
117	fill	1.1	0.09	Fill of ditch 116		Undated

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark grey blue clay with frequent chalky inclusions.					Length (m)	22
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	1.6	0.25	Topsoil	Shale, CBM	Post medieval
201	Layer	1.6	0.17	Subsoil	Glass, Ceramic, CBM	Post medieval
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench 3 contained four parallel ditches perpendicular to the lane, one with field drain in situ on a north to south alignment, in addition to a single post hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark blue grey clay with chalky inclusions.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.6	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
300	Layer	1.6	0.3	Topsoil	Blue and white transfer ware, CBM	Post medieval	
301	Layer	1.6	0.15	Subsoil	-	-	
302	Layer	1.6		Natural	-	-	
303	Cut	0.82	0.26	Cut of ditch	-	-	
304	Fill	0.82	0.26	Fill of ditch 303			
305	Cut	0.36	0.15	Cut of posthole			
306	Fill	0.36	0.15	Fill of posthole 305	CBM	Post medieval	
307	Cut	0.82	0.18	Cut of ditch			
308	Fill	0.82	0.18	Fill of ditch 307	CBM	Post medieval	
309	Cut	0.33	0.24	Cut of ditch			
310	Fill	0.33	0.24	Fill of ditch 309	CBM	Post medieval	
311	Cut	0.36	0.05	Cut of ditch			
312	Fill	0.36	0.05	Fill of ditch 311			

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 242g of slag was collected by hand from Trench 1 during the evaluation. The slag was weighed and rapidly recorded.

Assemblage

- B.1.2 Slag (SF1) was recovered from ditch 114. It is a possible bloomery slag of uncertain date, however, it is not modern bloomery slag. The slag is a flat upper surfaced plano-convex form (98 x 62 x 39mm), with distinct, small, iron-rich areas within the upper surface, which has runs like a thin layer of tap slag; below this, the material is more like a hearth bottom.

Discussion

- B.1.3 The slag may indicate iron smelting, possibly on, or close to, the area evaluated; alternatively, the material may represent the disposal of waste, as only small quantities were recovered. The slag is undated; however, the form can be found on sites dated from the Roman to the medieval periods. It probably predates the clay tobacco pipe or brick fragments it was recovered alongside.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.1.4 The slag assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain. Should further work be undertaken, the slag should be incorporated into any later archive.

B.2 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.2.1 A small assemblage of glass, two shards weighing 40g, was recovered from subsoil layer 201 in Trench 2. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.2.2 From Trench 2, subsoil layer 201 produced glass from a maximum of two vessels. The first is a sub-triangular fragment of clear, slightly blue-green vessel glass from a rectangular pharmaceutical-type utility bottle. The glass weighs 12g, is approximately 3mm thick and is embossed on its flat upper surface in a cursive script Go[...]. The second shard (28g), a partial base shard in clear, slightly blue-green glass may be from

the same bottle. The glass was recovered alongside post-medieval redware pottery, and mortar and brick fragments that appear to be demolition rubble.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.2.3 The glass assemblage is fragmentary, most likely 19th century, and is of little significance. This statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition. Should further work be undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later archive.

B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of predominantly post-medieval pottery (9 sherds, 114g) from three trenches, mostly from topsoil or subsoil. Ditch **103** and posthole **107** in Trench 3 were the only features that produced pottery.
- B.3.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. However, a simplified method of recording only has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count recorded in the text, using, for fabric classification of medieval sherds, Cambridgeshire fabric types (Spoerry 2016), and for all post-medieval types, the Museum of London fabric codes, where possible (<http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

- B.3.3 Trench 1, topsoil layer 100, produced a single abraded body sherd (4g) from an unglazed Medieval Ely ware (1150-1350) vessel, alongside post-medieval roofing tile. Ditch **103** produced three moderately abraded to abraded post-medieval redware (1550-1800) sherds from two bowls (72g) and a jar (14g). Finally, a small sherd (1g) of refined white earthenware (1805-1900+) was recovered from posthole **107**.
- B.3.4 From Trench 2, subsoil 201 produced two abraded sherds of pottery: a small body sherd (3g) from an unprovenanced glazed ware (1200-1500), possibly from a jug, and an internally glazed body sherd (10g) from a post-medieval Redware bowl.
- B.3.5 Topsoil in Trench 3 produced two sherds of pottery: a large rim sherd (9g) from a transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware (1807-1900+) cup, and a small abraded body sherd of a fine oxidised fabric (2g) that is not closely datable. The context also produced 18th-19th century brick fragments.

Discussion

- B.3.6 Very likely to be domestic in origin, the sherds of medieval pottery are residual and may be the result of animal foraging and manuring. The post-medieval pottery is reworked and, alongside the 19th century pottery, being recovered with 18th or 19th century brick fragments, appear to be the result of a spread of demolition material or hardcore spread into the topsoil and subsoil also by animal foraging.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.3.7 The assemblage is fragmentary and is of little significance. This statement acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition. Should further work be undertaken, the pottery report should be incorporated into any later archive.

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.4.1 During the evaluation, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 7g, were recovered. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47–66).

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.4.2 Short lengths of clay tobacco pipe stem, from two separate pipes, were recovered from Trench 1. Posthole **107** produced a single length of stem (28mm long and approximately 7.3mm in diameter) that is slightly discoloured, indicating it has been smoked, or burnt to remove the build-up of tobacco residues from the narrow rectangular bore (2 x 1.6mm) bore. The second stem (47mm long) was recovered from ditch **114**. It is slightly oval (8.2–7.8mm) and has a round stem bore (2.3mm), with one heavily trimmed and one untrimmed mould seam. Neither stem is closely datable.
- B.4.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what were most likely casually discarded pipes. The fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or near the site, at some point from the introduction of tobacco smoking up until the 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.4.4 The assemblage is fragmentary and is of little significance. This statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe stem may be deselected prior to archival deposition. Should further work be undertaken, the pottery report should be incorporated into any later archive.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.5.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) brick, tile and fired clay was recovered from all three trenches. In total, 21 CBM fragments weighing 933g, and a single fragment of fired or burnt clay (7g), were recovered from topsoil, postholes, and ditches across the evaluated trenches (Table 1). The CBM assemblage is composed of brick fragments. No complete examples were recovered, and all are moderately abraded or abraded; roofing material was also recovered. The CBM recovered is post-medieval through to the 18th century. No brick structures were located within the area evaluated, although the listed buildings within the village date to the 17th and 18th centuries.
- B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted, and dating is tentative. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording, and McComish (2015) and Drury (1993) form the basis for identification.

Assemblage

- B.5.3 The small assemblage of CBM was dispersed across the three trenches. The largest surviving fragment of CBM (221g) was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 2, and the largest assemblage, three fragments (278g), came from the topsoil in Trench 3. Many of the fragments are formless and not closely datable, however, they are likely to be from bricks and, like the fragments of brick, can only be broadly dated; they are most likely to be 18th-19th century. The single fragment of fired clay was from ditch **307**, found alongside formless CBM fragments and mortar lumps. The only fragment of interest was recovered from ditch **309**, a piece from a late medieval or early post-medieval glazed floor tile.

Discussion

- B.5.4 A fragmentary and mixed assemblage of CBM was recovered from the site. No brick-built structures were found during the evaluation, and the CBM may represent rubble or hardcore that has become incorporated into the topsoil and features through reworking or animal foraging. Alternatively, it may have been deposited into the ditches as rubbish or used as post packing in the postholes, which would suggest a late date for the postholes, most likely 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.5.5 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage, means it is of little interest. This statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition. Should further work be undertaken, the CBM and fired clay report should be incorporated into any later archive.

CBM and Fired Clay catalogue by Trench

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM or Fired/Burnt clay description and form	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Date
1	100		Formless fragment, most likely of brick. Dull red fabric (10R 4/6), sandy rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog	1	21	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
			Roof tile. Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 7/4), Burwell/Suffolk white-type or Gault fabric. 14mm thick	1	50	Post-medieval
			Roof tile. Yellow-pink surfaces (reddish-yellow 5YR 7/6), fabric is poorly mixed with swirls and lenses of pale yellow and pink clay, grog and voids. 14mm thick	1	86	Post-medieval
	106	105	Formless fragment, most likely of brick, reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4), sandy-rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog and occasional pale-yellow swirl.	1	7	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
			Fragment of brick or tile, single surface survives, yellow-pink surfaces, (reddish-yellow 5YR 7/6). Fabric is poorly mixed with swirls and lenses of pink clay, grog, voids and calcareous inclusions	1	14	Post-medieval
			Fragment of brick or tile, single surface survives, (reddish yellow 5YR 7/6) yellow-pink surfaces. Fabric is poorly mixed with swirls and lenses of pale yellow and pink clay, grog and voids. Surface is covered with what appears to be tar	1	11	Post-medieval
	108	107	Formless fragment, most likely to be a fragment of brick, reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4). Sandy rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog and occasional pale-yellow swirls	1	5	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
	115	114	Formless fragment, most likely of brick. Red (10R 5/8) fabric, quartz temper, lenses and specks of off-white calcareous material, and iron-stained or red quartz	1	5	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
			Formless fragment. Reddish-yellow (5YR 6/8) quartz-tempered fabric	1	1	Not closely datable
2	200		Fragment of brick, upper and lower surfaces survive. Red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog. Lenses and specks of off-white calcareous material. 60mm thick	1	221	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
			Formless fragment. Yellow-pink surfaces, (reddish yellow 5YR 7/6), fabric is poorly mixed with swirls and lenses of pink clay, grog, voids and calcareous inclusions	1	13	Not closely datable
	201		Fragment of brick, upper and lower surfaces survive. Red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog	1	11	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
3	300		Formless fragment. Pinkish fabric, pink surfaces, (reddish-yellow 5YR 7/6), poorly mixed with swirls and lenses of pale yellow and pink clay, grog and voids	1	34	Not closely datable
			Fragment of brick. No complete dimensions survive, but part of single surface survives. Reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4), sandy rough feel to fabric. Common quartz, occasional grog and occasional pale-yellow swirl	1	81	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
			Fragment of brick, no complete dimensions survive, but part of single surface survives. Red (2.5YR 4/8), sandy rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog and flint	1	163	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
	306	305	Formless fragments, most likely of brick. Red (2.5YR 4/8) with pale yellow swirls, sandy rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog and flint,	2	29	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
			Fragment of tile. Reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6), smooth fine quartz-tempered fabric. 19.3-19.6mm thick	1	34	Not closely datable
	308	307	Formless fragment, most likely to be a fragment of brick. Red (2.5YR 4/8) with pale-yellow swirls, sandy	1	15	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM or Fired/Burnt clay description and form	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Date
			rough feel to fabric, common quartz, occasional grog and flint,			
			Formless fragment of 10YR 7/6 yellow and 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish-brown swirled with calcareous inclusions	1	7	Not closely datable
	310	309	Formless fragment, pinkish fabric pink surfaces, (reddish-yellow 5YR 7/6) poorly mixed with swirls and lenses of pale yellow and pink clay, grog and voids	1	34	Not closely datable
			Floor tile. Sub-rectangular fragment 30mm thick, (5YR 6/8) reddish-yellow. Upper surface is worn, edge slightly chamfered and base lightly sanded with traces of clear glaze and white slip, fine quartz-tempered, occasional grog	1	98	Late medieval or early post-medieval
Total				22	940	

Table 1: CBM and Fired Clay by Trench and Context

B.6 Mortar

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.6.1 Fragments of mortar weighing 208g, were recovered from posthole **105**, in Trench 1, from posthole **305** in Trench 3 and from ditches **307** and **309** in Trench 3. The mortar was quantified by context, counted, weighed and detailed in Table 2.

Assemblage

- B.6.2 The mortar was recovered alongside brick fragments and is most likely of the same date as the CBM. Several fragments appear to have two surfaces and the thickness suggests these represent mortar from the joint, the space between courses of brick; other larger fragments may represent render or infilling. The mortar is off-white, with common quartz, occasional charcoal flecks and calcareous material. This is most likely to be lime mortar and 18th or 19th century, the same probable age of the bricks.

Discussion

- B.6.3 The fragmentary mortar assemblage recovered from the site relates closely to the ceramic building assemblage. No brick-built structures were found during the evaluation, and the mortar may represent rubble or hardcore that has become incorporated into the topsoil and features through reworking or animal foraging, deposited into the ditches as rubbish, or used as post packing in the postholes, which would suggest a late date for the postholes, most likely 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.6.4 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage, means it is of little interest. This statement acts as a full record and the mortar may be deselected prior to archival deposition. Should further work be undertaken, the mortar report should be incorporated into any later archive.

Mortar catalogue by Trench

Trench	Context	Cut	Mortar	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Date
1	106	105	Sub-rectangular fragment of mortar. Two surviving surfaces make a right angle, possibly infilling of a brick frog. Off-white, with common quartz, occasional charcoal flecks and calcareous material	1	50	Not closely datable but likely to be 18th-19th century
3	306	305	Sub-rectangular fragment of mortar 14.4-14.9mm thick. Off-white, with common quartz and calcareous material	1	11	
	308	307	Irregular fragment of mortar, possibly infilling of a brick frog. Traces of brick stuck to one surface. Off-white, with common quartz, occasional charcoal flecks, flint and calcareous material	1	93	
			Sub-rectangular fragment of mortar 10.3-11mm thick. Off-white, with common quartz, occasional charcoal flecks and calcareous material	1	6	
			Sub-rectangular fragment of mortar, traces of brick on both sides of the mortar. 9-10.3mm thick. Off-white, with common quartz, occasional charcoal flecks and calcareous material	1	10	
	310	309	Sub-triangular fragment of mortar 11.5-12.8mm thick. Off-white, with common quartz, occasional charcoal flecks and calcareous material	1	12	
			Sub-rectangular fragments of mortar with rough surfaces. A single fragment has traces of brick stuck to the surface. Off-white, with common quartz, occasional charcoal flecks and calcareous material	2	26	
Total				8	208	

Table 2: Mortar by Trench and Context

B.7 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

The assemblage

- B.7.1 A total of 3 modern iron artefacts (SF 2, 3 and 4) were recovered from archaeological features. Finds are fragmented and are heavily encrusted.

SF2 is a leaf-shaped tapering fragment possibly from a building fitting. Fill (113) in gully **112**, Tr 1.

SF3 is a hand-forged nail fragment with sub-circular head and square cross-section truncated stem. Fill (108) in posthole **107**, Tr 1.

SF4 is a horse shoe nail with expanded pyramidal head tapering into a stem with rectangular cross-section. Fill (308) in ditch **307**, Tr 3.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.7.2 The metalwork has low potential for informing about the archaeology of the area. This statement acts as a full record and the metalwork may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.1.1 A single sample was taken from fill 117 of ditch **116** within the evaluated area at Hod Hall Lane, Haddenham in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The total volume (18L) of the sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

Results

- C.1.3 A single untransformed bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seed is present within the flot. It is not possible to ascertain the age of the seed as the tough outer coat (testa) is particularly resistant to decay. Occasional mollusc shells are present and are moderately preserved.
- C.1.4 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordarc3-299659		
Project Name	Hod Hall Lane, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire		
Start of Fieldwork	24/10/2017	End of Fieldwork	26/10/2017
Previous Work	None	Future Work	none

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HADHOD17	Planning App. No.	17/00559/OUT
HER Number	ECB5240	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Post hole	Modern (1901 to present)	Clay Pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Gully	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Uncertain		

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Hod Hall Lane, Haddenham, Cambridge, CB6 3UX
District	East Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Haddenham	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	1950 sq.m	
National Grid Ref	TL 4656 7460	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East and Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Tom Phillips
Project Manager	Tom Phillips
Project Supervisor	Adele Lord

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	n/a	n/a
Digital Archive	OAE	HADHOD17
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB5240

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments

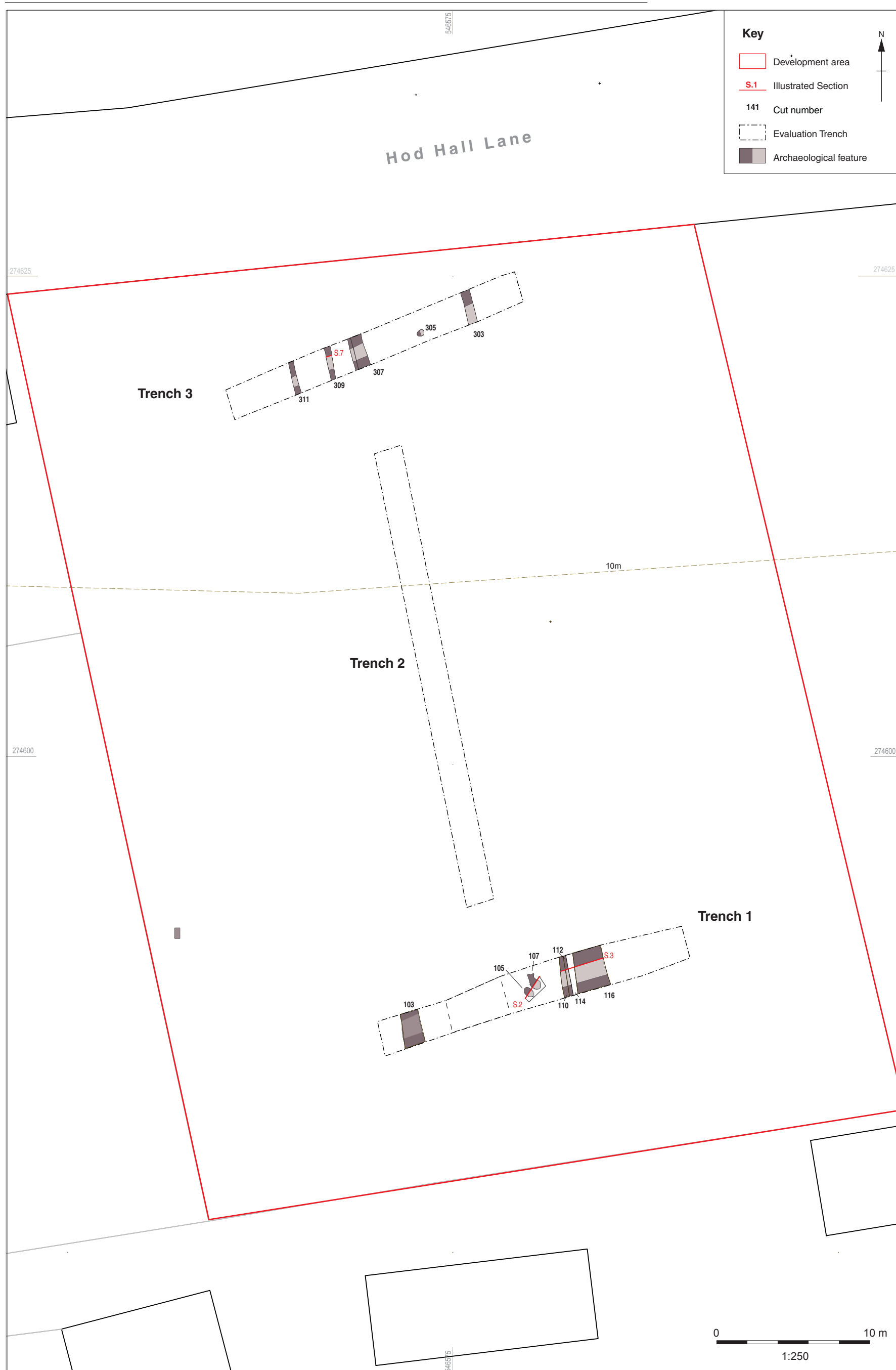


Figure 2: Trench plan

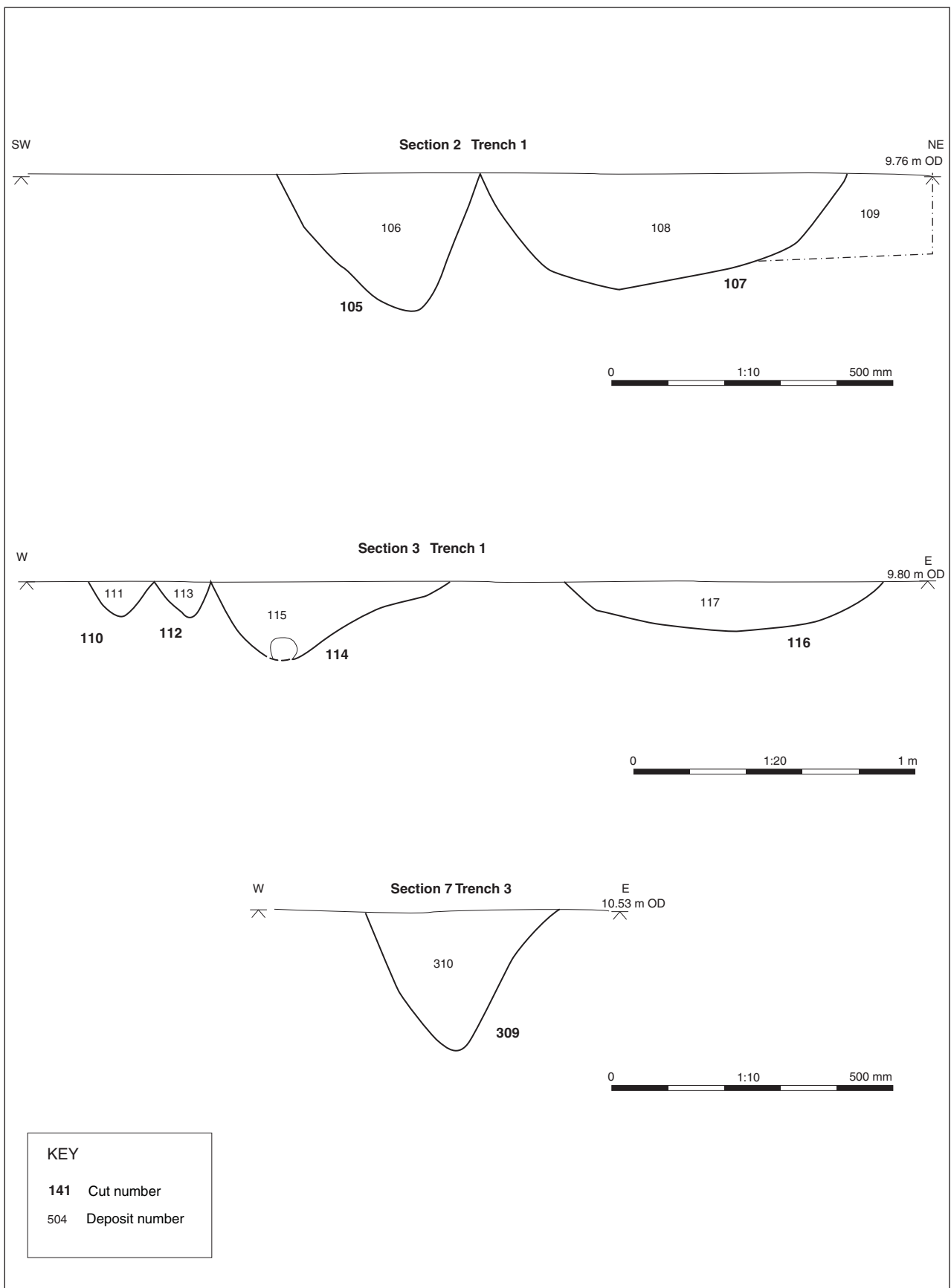


Figure 3: Selected sections. Scale 1:10 and 1:20



Plate 1: Trench 1, view from east



Plate 2: Trench 2, view from south



Plate 3: Trench 3, view from east



Plate 4: Feature **103** viewed from the north



Plate 5: Feature **305** viewed from the east



Plate 6: Feature **307** viewed from the south



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850 500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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