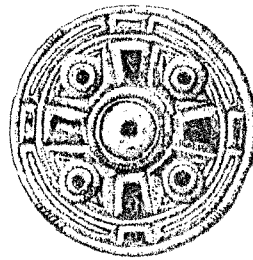




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Archaeological Field Unit

Pembroke Farm, Teversham,
an Archaeological Evaluation.

S.N. Kemp

1996

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. A83

Commissioned By Pembroke College.

**Pembroke Farm, Teversham,
an Archaeological Evaluation.**

S.N.Kemp BA MSc AIFA

1996

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Report No A83

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SUMMARY

During September 1995 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook an earthwork survey and excavated evaluation trenches at Pembroke Farm, Teversham. Work was undertaken on behalf of Pembroke College and their agents Bidwells, Cambridge.

The proposed development site was defined as an area of archaeological interest as it lies between two elements of Teversham's medieval settlement; the village core to the west, and a moated manorial site, known as Manor Farm, to the east. The Royal Commission for Historical Monuments of England suggest that the village had spread as far as Manor Farm by the end of the medieval period thus possibly infilling the High Street frontage (RCHM 1972:134).

Two prehistoric or Roman ditches were discovered in the southern part of the site. These are believed to be field boundaries associated with settlements recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record for Cambridgeshire. Two parallel ditches were found beneath the medieval headland. This suggests that a pre-existing landscape feature, a trackway, was used during the restructuring of the agricultural landscape associated with the development of the medieval open field system.

The majority of the field is covered by ridge and furrow, forming two furlongs separated by a headland (Fig. 2). These earthworks are indicative of medieval cultivation and this suggests that the majority of this area was part of an open field prior to enclosure in the late fifteenth century.

Saxo-Norman, late Medieval and post-Medieval pottery was recovered from the site during this evaluation. Given the presence of Saxo-Norman pottery, the absence of medieval sherds is surprising and may suggest a contraction of the village prior to the late medieval expansion. It is possible that the first recorded farm buildings on this site coincided with enclosure in the late 15th century. The earliest documented evidence for buildings on the site dates from 1812, when two buildings existed on the frontage of the High St. Between 1812 and 1815 the main farm buildings were built.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the north-east side of the frontage was removed by quarrying. Prior to 1927 the remaining building on the High St. frontage was demolished. During the 1970's Pembroke Farm was finally demolished to be replaced by temporary huts and buildings used as stabling.

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**Pembroke Farm, Teversham,
an Archaeological Evaluation.
NGR TL 498/582**

1 INTRODUCTION

During September 1995 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook archaeological evaluations at Pembroke Farm, Teversham in accordance with the brief supplied by the County Archaeology Office. Work was undertaken on behalf of Pembroke College and their agents Bidwells. Fieldwork consisted of an documentary and cartographic research, earthwork survey and evaluation trenching.

Teversham lies on the eastern side of Cambridge, adjacent to Cambridge Airport. To the south lie the villages of Cherry Hinton and Fulbourn. The site of Pembroke Farm, lies along the High Street of Teversham, on the south side of the road. The Rose and Crown public house lies to the north-west of the site.

The site, which comprises of 1.1 hectares of land largely under pasture with traces of a demolished farm has been proposed for residential development. In the north-west corner of the development site lies an orchard described by Corney Grain in 1888 (White et al).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The geology around Teversham consists of the middle Chalk, peat lies to the north and east within the Teversham and Fulbourn Fens, and 1st Terrace gravels occur along the Little Wilbraham River. Remnants of the Fourth Terrace gravels exist at Cambridge Airport.

The site lies on low lying, gently rolling chalklands at about 10m OD (RCHM 1972.134). The land dips slightly to the north and north-east into Teversham Fen which lies at 8-9m OD, and down towards the Little Wilbraham River. Excavations at Pembroke Farm confirmed the presence of chalk within the area at a depth of between 0.50 and 0.70m across the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to archaeological work the Sites and Monuments Record for Cambridgeshire (SMR) held by the County Council identified Pembroke Farm as an area of slight earthworks of medieval date, which lay to the south of the demolished farm (SMR 09894). Field visits and earthwork survey undertaken by this office (Fig. 1) identified these remains as the remnants of the medieval open field system. A small area of two adjacent furlongs are preserved, running east-west and north-south, in the development area. These are separated by a headland boundary (Fig.1).

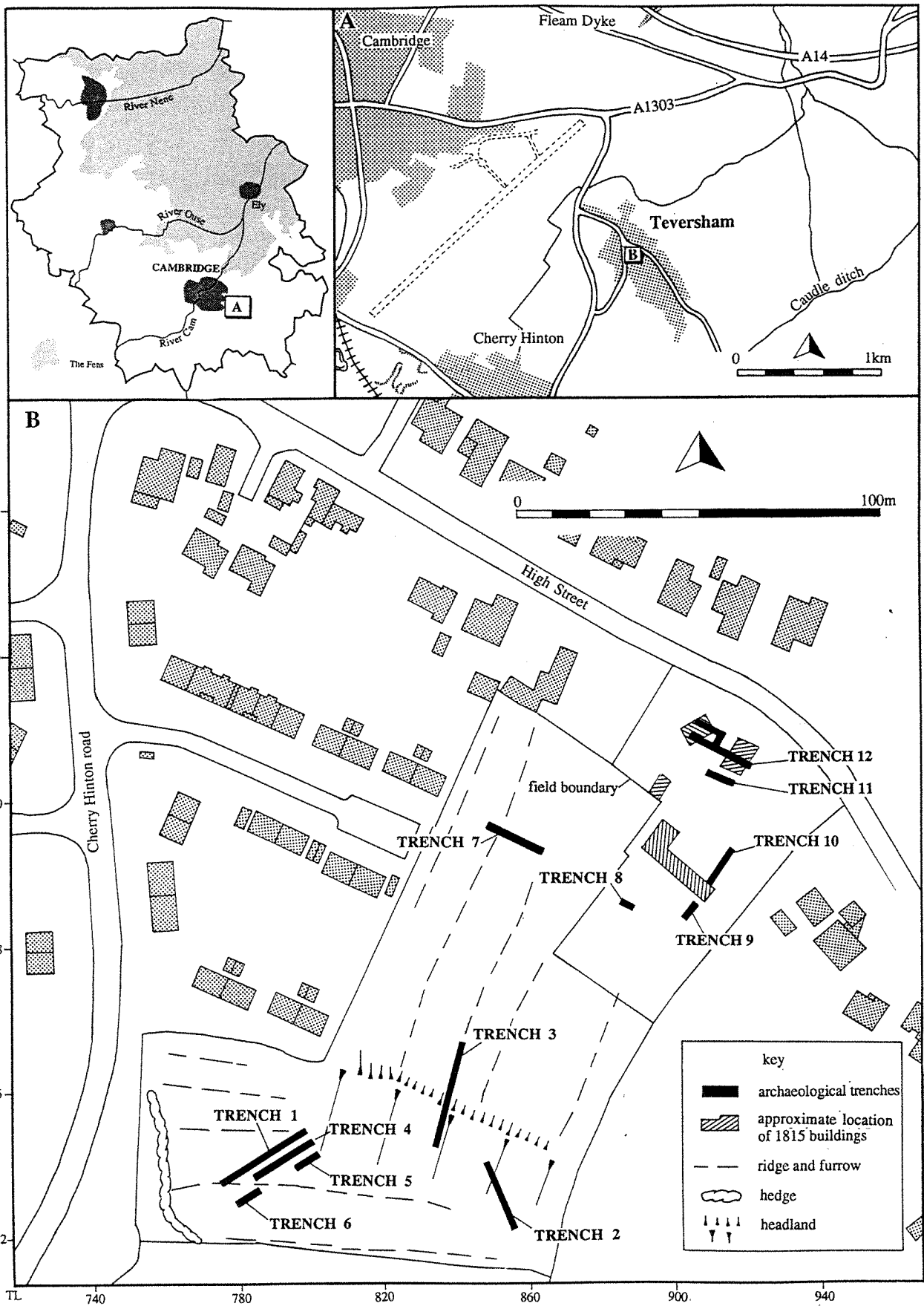


Figure 1 Site Location

The SMR records the presence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains within Teversham. A Bronze Age axe head (SMR 05102) was found at Manor Farm which lies slightly over 0.5km to the south of Pembroke Farm. The SMR 1:10,560 (6") map indicates the location of a Roman settlement (SMR 10246) to the south of Manor Farm. No further information is known about this Roman site. At Manor Farm are the remains of a medieval moat (SMR 01198) which is described as an enclosure of 300 x 175ft surrounded by a moat 20ft wide. This was a manorial site which is presently occupied by a seventeenth century farm house (SMR 06232). The SMR also describes the location of the surviving ridge and furrow and therefore the minimum extent of the open field system at the time of enclosure in 1812.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical research undertaken as part of this project was restricted to the Cambridge Record Office and local publications, particularly the Teversham Chronicle written by Pat White, Mary Symonds and Catherine Mason (unpub.). Other written documents and maps such as the terriers and estate maps are held by Cambridge University Library, Gonville and Caius, St Thomas Hospital and the British Library. The earliest of these records dates back to about 1250 AD. The Archaeological and Historical Resource for Cambridgeshire does not list any documents held by Pembroke College who appear not to have held the land prior to the 15th century. The few surviving early maps, other than those held by the Cambridge Record Office, appear to relate to the three main manors in Teversham. These manors belonged to D'Engaynes of Manor Farm who gave their manor to Gonville and Caius, St Thomas's Hospital which once owned the Manor of Alyn situated at Allens Farm, and Willows Farm which was formerly the Manor of Bassingbourn and Warburton (White et al unpub.).

Historical research has been used to suggest that the original centre of Teversham village was around the green and by the end of the medieval period the village had already expanded as far as Manor Farm (RCHM 1972:134). As the village appears to have expanded south-westwards towards the moated site at Manor Farm in the nineteenth century it is possible that houses already existed on the frontage of Pembroke Farm. Pembroke Hall was given this estate in Teversham during the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509) by Mr William Hussey, it is presumably at this point that these lands were enclosed and became available for occupation (White et al unpub:72). Certainly by 1812 an estate map of the land owned by Gonville and Caius illustrated the presence of two buildings on the frontage of the High St.

Two buildings are illustrated as lying on the street frontage within the development site in 1812 (White et al). It is possible that these contained elements of earlier buildings. The larger of the two survived until at least 1886. By 1815 two further buildings are shown on the enclosure map (CRO/Q/RD P.153/26/2). These were set back from the earlier buildings (Fig. 1). The larger of these two buildings formed the basis for the later Pembroke Farm which was demolished in the twentieth century. Surprisingly the Conservation Dept. Cambridgeshire County Council holds no information on any of these buildings which may suggest that any early traits may have been destroyed prior to demolition.

5 METHODOLOGY

Archaeological works were designed to fulfil a brief prepared by the County Archaeological Office: Development Control in December 1993. Trenching within the southern part of development site was restricted by the presence of services. Trenches were therefore placed slightly outside the area proposed for residential development to assess the types of archaeological features extending into the development site whilst avoiding these services.

Following an earthwork survey and cartographic research, twelve trenches of varying length were machine excavated in order to understand the nature and extent of the archaeological remains.

Trenches of 1.50m wide were opened using a four wheel drive digger loader (JCB) with a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were cleaned by hand prior to undertaking sample excavation of a variety of archaeological features. All exposed deposits were recorded according to the Archaeological Field Unit's recording system. Artefacts were recovered and processed for analysis.

6 RESULTS

Trench 1

Length 30m Depth to Natural 0.50m

Located to the southeast of the development site, within an area of very low east to west orientated ridge and furrow. The most obvious features within the trench were a series of deep plough marks orientated north to south and set at about 3m apart. The cut is visible from just below present turf level indicating that this was a recent event. This evidence of ploughing, both medieval and modern, explains the much reduced condition of the ditch which extended from Trench 1, through Trench 4 and into Trench 5.

- 4 East to west orientated ditch of 0.50m in width. The length of this feature is at least 9m as the feature extends into Trenches 4 and 5. This ditch has probably been reduced by medieval ploughing as ridge and furrow has formed above the feature.

See Trench 4 for full details.

Trench 2

Length 20m Depth to Natural 0.72-1.02m

Located to the south-west of the development site. The only feature was a land drain.

Trench 3

Length 30m Depth to Natural 0.72-1.00

Located on the southern edge of the development site crossing the headland boundary. Three ditches were recognised as being cut into chalk. These all proved to be of an earlier date than the ridge and furrow. One of these ditches contained small fragments of medieval pottery and animal bone. This feature was found to lie beneath the headland. A similarly aligned ditch was recognised at the northern end of the trench. The combination of these two ditches may represent a track or driveway which pre-dated the headland. Between these two ditches lay an east to west aligned ditch with a fill similar to the feature excavated in Trench 4 (Fig. 3). This is thought to be of prehistoric

or Roman date. Ditches 20 and 53 were seen to cut through a slight buried soil beneath the headland boundary. This buried soil consisted of the lower part of the sequence, the Bw or BC horizon, in contact with the natural chalks.

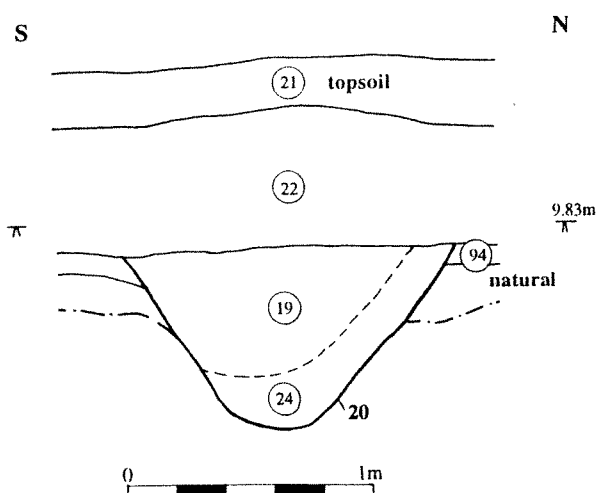


Figure 2 East facing section of ditch 20.

- 20 An east-northeast to west-southwest orientated ditch of 1.17m in width and 0.72m in depth. The total length of this feature is unknown as it extends beyond the trench. The ditch was largely filled with a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) clayey silt with rounded flint pebbles and weathered chalk fragments (19). A earlier fill (24) was of a light grey (10YR 7/2) clayey silt matrix with a higher flint and chalk component. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the upper fill of this feature.
- 58 An east-northeast to west-northwest orientated ditch of 1.25m wide. The upper fill of the ditch consists of brown (10YR 5/3) clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk pebbles. This feature remained unexcavated.

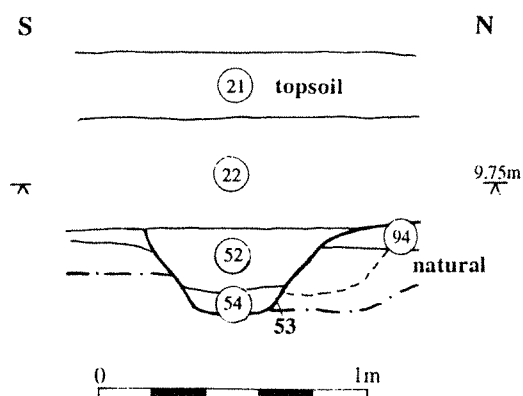


Figure 3 East facing section of ditch 53.

- 53 A north-east to south-west orientated ditch of 0.45m in width and 0.31m in depth. The ditch is largely filled with a brown (10YR 5/3) clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles and chalk fragments. The lower fill consists of a light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) clayey silt with weathered chalk fragments.

Trench 4

Length 20m Depth to Natural 0.50m

Located adjacent to Trench 1 and lying to the south-east of the development site. The curvilinear ditch recognised in Trench 1 continued into Trench 4. No finds were recovered from the excavated segment. The fill of this feature is much lighter in colour than the medieval deposits, this may indicate a prehistoric or Roman date for the infilling of this feature.

- 2 An east to west aligned ditch also showing in Trenches 1 and 5, in plan this takes a slightly curvilinear form, however at no point was a return defining an enclosure recognised. The ditch was 0.55m in width and 0.09m in depth. The ditch was filled with a mid greyish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay with approximately 2% flint pebbles up to 0.10m in maximum diameter. No finds were recovered.

Trench 5

Length 8.50m Depth to Natural 0.50m

Located adjacent to Trench 4, lying to the southeast of the development site. The curvilinear ditch found in Trench 1 and 4 terminated in this trench.

Trench 6

Length 8.50m Depth to Natural 0.50m

Located adjacent to Trenches 4 and 5. No archaeological features were recognised.

Trench 7

Length 30m Depth to natural 0.60m

Located to cut across the north to south orientated ridge and furrow. The only feature recognised of potential archaeological value proved to be of natural origin. This is likely to be the remnants of a tree bole containing root features. No evidence for this tree was found in the overlying soils which suggests that the tree was in existence prior to the medieval cultivation of this area.

It was not possible to gain access to the larger building drawn on the 1815 inclosure map as this area was overlain by concrete slabs, however, the lie of the land indicates that this building was removed by later construction activities. This is supported by trenches located adjacent to these concreted areas. These trenches found the natural chalks to lie at 8.52m OD at 20m, whilst 10m north of the main 1815 building archaeology lies at about 7.94m. This suggests major humanly induced alterations to the height of the natural close to the building.

Trenches were placed around this larger building looking for activities areas external to this structure. Trenches were also located on the frontage to investigate the buildings illustrated on the 1812 and 1815 maps.

Trench 8

Length 4.50m Depth to Natural 0.60m

Located on the southern side of the 1815 building. No archaeological remains were encountered.

Trench 9

Length 3.50m Depth to Natural 0.80m

Located to the southeast of the 1815 building. No archaeological remains were encountered. The upper 0.20m of the soil profile consisted of rubbish and demolition material.

Trench 10

Length 12m Depth to Archaeology 0.25m Depth to Natural 0.89m

Located on the eastern side of the main building. A chalk platform was found to overlie natural in the northern half of this trench. This acted as a base for a clinker floor bounded with concrete drains which survived to the west of this trench. This was associated with the twentieth century buildings remains which are still visible in the undergrowth.

Trench 11

Length 7m Depth to archaeology 0.70-0.90m

This trench was opened following the machining of Trench 12 in order to follow a chalk rubble alignment visible in Trench 12. A compacted chalk and cobbled flint surface were encountered at a depth of between 0.70 and 0.90m. Late nineteenth century pottery, brick and tile were a component of the cobbled surface. These deposits were overlain by a series of levelling layers and topsoil. None of the features in this trench were excavated. Regardless of the depth of the archaeology in this area some of the latest artefacts were recovered from these deposits. These archaeological deposits were overlain by up to 1.13m of overburden consisting of demolition and levelling deposits which overlay a grey sandy silt subsoil similar to deposits found in feature 95, Trench 12.

- 51 Sub-rectangular feature of 0.85m in width extending beneath the southern section of the trench. Filled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sands. No excavation occurred. This feature and fill were found at 7.86m OD.
- 7 A layer of greyish brown clayey sandy silts with inclusions of flint and chalk cobbles up to 0.10m in maximum dimension. The occasional fragment of brick and glazed tile were embedded in this deposit.
- 6 Layer of compacted chalk composed of angular chalk fragments averaging 0.10m in maximum dimension with the occasional quartzite pebble. The limited excavation that occurred suggests that this layer overlies a less flinty version of 7. Found at a height of 8.17m OD.
- 10 Layer of pale brown clayey silts containing flint and chalk cobbles of up to 0.08m in maximum dimension. Inclusions include brick and tile. Pottery within this deposit can be dated to between 1600 and 1800. This deposit is overlain by 7 and may be part of the same deposit. Appears to overlie 8. Found at 7.86m OD.
- 8 Layer of greyish brown to light grey (2.5Y 7/2) compacted chalky clays, in a loose and fragmentary condition. This may be redeposited natural. Found at a height of 7.94m OD.

TRENCH 12

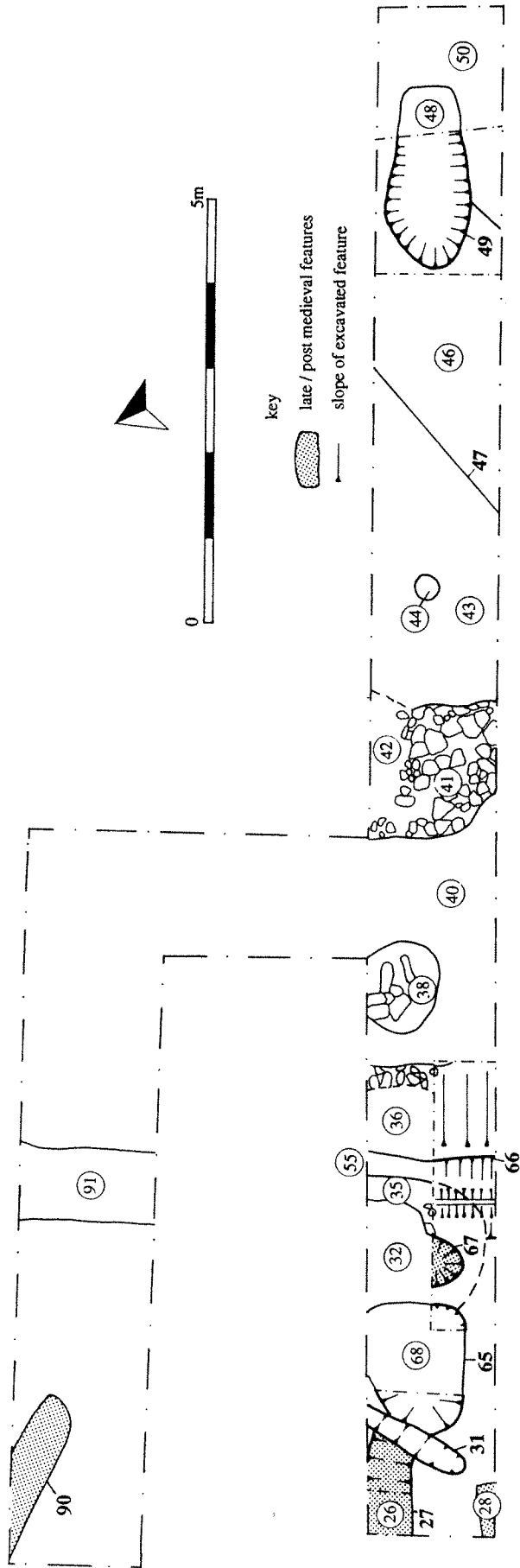


Figure 4 Plan of Trench 12

Trench 12

Length 18m Depth to Archaeology 0.50m

Located along the frontage of the development site with the aim of exposing buildings marked on the 1812 and 1815 maps of the area. Two chalk rubble alignments and a number of pit/quarry features were recognised (Fig. 4). A quarry pit (47) was examined on the eastern side of the trench, this was found to contain brick, tile and late nineteenth century pottery. Another feature (95) contained slumped, layered deposits indicative of subsidence within a shallow pit. Pottery from layers within this feature was largely of nineteenth century date, but also included late medieval sherds. On the western side of the trench lay the only archaeological evidence for pre-late nineteenth activities within this area. Here a small east-west linear ditch was found to contain large unabraded sherds of late medieval pottery (Fig. 4). To the east of this ditch lay a pit which contained a similar fill and which was stratigraphically earlier than the nineteenth century quarrying (Fig. 5). The similarity between fills suggests that the pit and this ditch were excavated and infilled at a similar point in time, however, the feature contained no artefacts to support this association.

Extensions to Trench 12 indicated a continuation of the pitting activities northwards towards the street frontage. No further evidence for late medieval activity occurred within this area.

The archaeological features and layers encountered during the course of this work are described in stratigraphic order and by the type of activity interpreted from these remains.

Natural

- 80 A light grey (5Y 7/2) chalky clay which was extremely well consolidated. This was referred to as natural during the course of these excavations. This would appear to be the upper degraded horizon of the middle chalk.

Medieval Archaeology

- 67 A pit or post-hole of 0.56m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. This feature was truncated by the overlying feature, the sub rectangular pit 33. This feature was infilled with (10YR 6/1) clayey silts with a very small sand component. This deposit is very well consolidated.
- 27 A northeast to southwest orientated ditch of 0.50m in width and 0.20m in depth. This ditch has been infilled with a mid grey (10YR 5/1) silty clay. Sherds of St Neots ware were recovered from the feature.
- 90 A north-northeast to south-southwest orientated ditch of 0.50m in width filled with a mid grey (10YR 5/1) silty clay. This feature was not excavated.

Quarrying and infill

- 71 A layer of grey (10YR 5/1) sandy silts lying beneath topsoil on the western side of the pipe trench 66. This layer contains up to 15% chalk fragments and 1% flint, all less than 0.05m in maximum dimension.
- 72 A layer of greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clayey silts with occasional chalk fragments up to 0.10m in maximum dimension. This layer was found to overlie features 27 and 90 and the natural chalk.

- 95 A feature of over 7.50m in length and 5.50m in width extending north, south and probably eastwards beyond the trench. The feature appears to be fairly shallow being only 0.66m in depth. The depth of this feature may explain the height at which the late nineteenth century archaeology lies within Trench 11. The depth of the feature here being 8.02m OD in comparison with 7.95m in Trench 11. This feature was filled with a series of layers of chalk rubble (37 and 74) grey (10yr 5/1) sandy silts, light olive grey (5Y 6/2) sandy silty clays, and light grey (5Y 7/2) and pale olive (5Y6/4) silty clays with occasional chalk fragments and flint pebbles throughout. All these fills dip eastwards at between 5 and 10°. This feature has been cut by the pipe trench 66. Pottery sherds dating to between 1350 and 1600 were recovered from this feature.
- 47 The full extent of this feature was not defined as the feature lies at the eastern end of the Trench 12. This appears to be an north-east to south-west orientated feature of at least 2.25m in width and over 0.50m in depth, excavation was halted due to flooding of the feature and the presence of late nineteenth century pottery. The feature was filled with grey (2.5Y 5/1) and dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty clays and clayey silts. The lowest fill contained chalk and clays up to 0.05m in diameter with the occasional roof tile. This feature cuts through 95. Sherds of pottery dating from between 1600 and 1900 were recovered from this feature.

Twentieth century activities. Modern pit excavation and garden activities.

- 66 North to south orientated trench of 0.57m in width and 0.84m in depth. This feature extends northwards into the northern extension of Trench 12. At the base of this feature was found a metal pipe, which is presumed to lead to external water tap situated 10m to the south of this feature. The pipe trench was filled with grey brown (10YR 5/1) sandy silts with chalk and clay inclusions and layers of olive yellow (2.5 Y 6/8) silty clays. This feature cuts 95, and is cut by 33.

Same as feature 91.

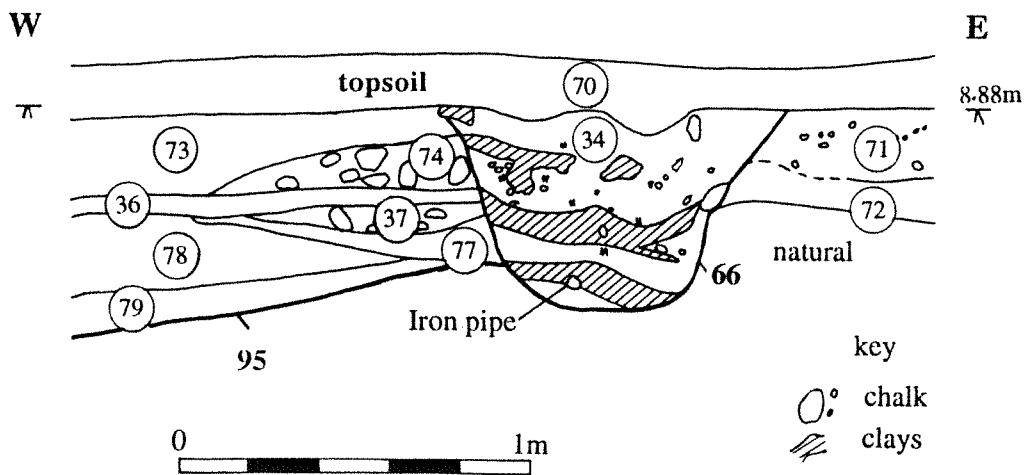


Figure 5 North facing section of pipe trench 66.

- 41/42 41 is a layer of angular chalk fragments up to 0.16m in maximum dimension and 0.10m in depth. The upper surface of this layer was flat with the layer inset into the underlying deposit 43, a fill to feature 95. 42 is a layer of chalk fragments up to 0.10m in diameter in a loose dark brown soil matrix and appears to be a root disturbed part of 41. These deposits have been interpreted as a pathway extending across the infilled feature 95.
- 49 Sub-rectangular pit 2.15m in length and 1.05m in width. The feature was 0.65m in depth. This pit was filled with a black (10YR 2.5/1) clayey silt with frequent fragments of coal and clinker. The earliest date for this context is 1890. This feature cuts through the fills of 47.
- 45 A small sub-circular feature of 0.30m in diameter. This feature was unexcavated. This is likely to be the remains of a post-hole. No similar features were encountered during the course of this work. This post-hole cut through the fills of 95.
- 39 A sub-rectangular pit filled with dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silts with numerous chalk and brick fragments. This feature cut through the fills of feature 95.
- 33 A north-northeast to south-southwest orientated feature of 1.50m in width, 0.60m in depth and over 1.40m in length. This feature does not extend into the northern extension of this trench therefore the feature has been interpreted as a sub-rectangular pit. This pit is filled with grey (10YR 5/1) silty clays and sandy silty clays. The matrix contains occasional flint and chalk inclusions of up to 0.10m in maximum dimension, these increase in size and chalk to matrix ratio, towards the base of the feature. Finds include ST Neots ware and nineteenth century pottery, modern glass, brick fragments and animal bone. This feature cuts through the pipe trench 66 and the pit/post-hole 67.
- 65 A sub-square pit of 1.5m in length and about 1m in width. The depth of this feature is unknown as excavation was incomplete. This feature was filled with a mid to light grey (10YR 5/2) silty clay. Finds from this feature included a rubber tyre and fragments of slate roofing tiles. This feature cut through pit 33.
- 31 A U-shaped narrow slot of 0.25m wide and 0.10m in depth orientated north to south. Filled with a mid to dark brown (10YR 4/1) silty clay. Pottery recovered from this feature dated between 1100 and 1400. This feature cut through pit 65.

7 DISCUSSION

The earliest archaeological remains encountered during the course of this work were the curvilinear and linear ditches in Trenches 1, 4, 5 and Trench 3. Although no artefactual dating evidence was recovered from these features the pale silty clay fills and that these features have been truncated by medieval ploughing indicates a pre-medieval date for these features. They are probably of Roman or Iron Age in date, and may represent boundary ditches of a field system associated with one of the nearby settlements (SMR 05099, 05100 or 10246)

Two other archaeological features with a darker brown clayey silt which run parallel to each other were also found to be stratigraphically earlier than the

ridge and furrow. A sherd of pottery dating between 1100 and 1400 was recovered from one of these features. These parallel ditches, which are set at twenty metres, apart may have formed a driveway onto which a headland was superimposed later in the medieval period. This alignment within the landscape is retained today as an east to west aligned field boundary on the western side of the development area (TL 49780/58176).

The southern two thirds of the site contain earthworks developed by medieval ploughing. Remnants of two furlongs separated by a headland are preserved in this area. During the late fifteenth century this parcel of land was given to Pembroke Hall. As discussed above it is probable that this area was enclosed at this point in time and the land was transferred from arable to pasture which accounts for the preservation of the ridge and furrow.

Significant quantities of large unabraded late medieval pottery sherds were recovered from features along the frontage of the High St. This suggests that this area was probably in close proximity to settlement during this period. The presence of the occasional sherd of St Neots and medieval Shelly wares may suggest that occupation of the area could be dated to as early as 900 AD, although equally a twelfth century date may be implied.

However, the nature of these early events can not be adequately identified as much of the site has been removed by later quarrying, and many of the medieval finds have been redeposited within these quarry features. It is also apparent that, where early archaeological remains exist along the frontage they have also been truncated as no part of the original soil profile through which they were cut, or surfaces with which they were associated are preserved. This truncation may have taken the form of the removal of these surfaces during later activities or simply by gardening activities disrupting earlier soils. It is therefore likely that occupation of this site began well before the first documented evidence suggests buildings in this area (1812). The absence of archaeological features dating to between the Saxo-Norman/early medieval occupation, attested to by the presence of St Neots ware pottery, and the late medieval occupation, shown by the presence of late medieval redwares and suggested by documentary evidence, indicates that this area of land was not built upon. This may be supported by the incomplete lengths of ridge and furrow preserved as earthworks in the adjacent area. Medieval ploughing forms a ridge or strip in the shape of a reverse-S; as the northern stem of these strips are missing it is probable that these strips extended further towards, and probably up to the High St. It is therefore likely that the present street frontage was under cultivation and therefore unoccupied during the medieval period.

Historical data shows us that somewhere between the late fifteenth century and 1812 two buildings were erected on the frontage, the largest of these survived until at least 1886. At sometime between 1812 and 1815 two more buildings were erected to the south of the two earlier buildings (Fig. 1). The 1886 Ordnance Survey (OS) map indicates that the smaller of the buildings, which lay on the frontage, had been removed by this time.

Pottery recovered from 47 suggests that this quarry feature was excavated after 1886 and may explain its absence on our earliest OS map of this date. This feature had been infilled certainly by the 1920/30's as the previous occupant of the land remembers an unstable piece of land in this area in to which he sank as a child. No historical evidence for quarrying in this area has been recovered during these investigations so a use for this extracted material can only be surmised. The proximity of the quarry site to the road suggests that this material was being transported away from Pembroke Farm. It is possible that

in subsequent periods the chalk was being extracted from the chalk upland areas in order to lime adjacent fenland fields or to use in road construction.

The date of the earlier quarry feature is more subjective. Although these features contain late medieval pottery sherds this may indicate that medieval deposits were disturbed during this event, rather than the feature being infilled at that point in time. As no archaeological traces of the post-medieval structures shown on the early maps of the area were discovered, it is likely that they have been removed by the quarrying. It is interesting to note that the previous occupants of Pembroke Farm had great problems with subsidence as a result of the cattle reworking and depressing the soils. This resulted in a depression around the main farm buildings which was rectified in the twentieth century by the removal of soil and the laying of a large concrete pad. Given the similar heights between the level of nineteenth century archaeology in Trench 10 and the base of feature 95 in Trench 12, it is possible that a similar method had been devised which resulted in the laying of the cobbled surface (10).

It would appear that nineteenth and twentieth century extraction and ground alterations have removed the majority of medieval and post-medieval deposits within the development area. If medieval or post-medieval remains were to survive within the development site they would exist to the west of feature 95 and within the north-west corner of the site. Unfortunately much of this area is likely to have been disturbed by rooting from the orchard, and compaction beneath the farm track which leads into the development area.

8 CONCLUSION

The trenching programme exposed two prehistoric or Roman ditches which may be the remnants of an earlier field system possibly related to Roman settlement remains lying to the south. Two medieval ditches are also preserved beneath the ridge and furrow predating the medieval open field system. These parallel ditches are believed to be the remnants of an early drove or trackway. In the southern part of the site remnants of two furlongs divided by a headland are preserved. These earthworks have been much reduced by later ploughing. Towards the High St. frontage Saxo-Norman and late medieval pottery were recovered. During the nineteenth century and early twentieth century much of northeast side of the frontage was removed by quarrying, land alterations and demolition.

Though there is some evidence to support late-medieval and possibly Saxo-Norman occupation in this area. It is apparent on the basis of archaeological remains recovered and historical data, that expansion of the village towards Manor Farm suggested by the Royal Commission (RCHM 1972, 134) was a relatively recent occurrence and may have followed a contraction of the village in the medieval period. White *et al* (unpub.) suggest a date of 1200 AD for the construction of the moat at Manor Farm. This suggests that this manor site, in contrast with the other two manors, stood in isolation within its own private landscape, prior to the expansion of the village westwards during the late fifteenth century.

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