Land at Metcalfe Way, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

April 2021

Client: RPS

Issue No: 1
OA Report No: 2514
NGR: TL 46590 74750

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	RPS
Document Title:	Land at Metcalfe Way, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2514
Grid Reference:	TL 46590 74750
Planning Reference:	18/01041/OUM
Site Code:	ECB6582
Invoice Code:	HADMET21
Receiving Body:	Cambridgeshire County Council Stores
OASIS No.:	oxfordar3-419696

OA Document File Location: https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/7071994

OA Graphics File Location: https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/8361289

Issue No:	1
Date:	16 April 2021
Prepared by:	Chris Thatcher (Project Officer)
Edited by:	Graeme Clarke (Post Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu
Signature:	

……

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

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
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Land at Metcalfe Way, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Chris Thatcher BA

With contributions from Martha Craven, Carole Fletcher BA ACIfA and Zoe Ui Choileain MA MSc BABAO

Illustrations by Daria Adamson and Sara Alberigi

Contents

Summary vii

Acknowledgements viii

1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Scope of work 1

1.2 Location, topography and geology 1

1.3 Archaeological and historical background 1

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY 3

2.1 Aims 3

2.2 Methodology 3

3 RESULTS 5

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results 5

3.2 General soils and ground conditions 5

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits 5

3.4 Trenches 1, 2 & 4 5

3.5 Trenches 3, 5 & 6 - 10 5

3.6 Trenches 11-15 6

3.7 Finds summary 7

4 DISCUSSION 9

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY 10

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS 16

B.1 Slag 16

B.2 Glass 16

B.3 Pottery 17

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe 18

B.5 Ceramic Building Material 19

B.6 Fuel and Fuel By-Products 1

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS 2
C.1 Marine Mollusca 2
C.2 Environmental Remains 2
C.3 Animal Bone 4
APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY 5
Electronic sources 5
APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM 7

List of Figures

Fig.1	Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red)
Fig. 2	CHER entries mentioned in the text
Fig. 3	Overall trench plan
Fig. 4	1st edition OS overlay
Fig. 5	Selected sections

List of Plates

Plate 1	Trench 3, Ditch 302 looking south
Plate 2	Trench 7, Ditch 707 looking south
Plate 3	Trench 9, Quarry pit 903 looking east
Plate 4	Trench 11, Feature 1111 looking west
Plate 5	Trench 13, Ditch 1303 looking west
Plate 6	Trench 13, Feature 1305 looking south
Plate 7	Trench 13, Feature 1307 looking south
Plate 8	Trench 14, Quarry pit 1400 looking west
Plate 9	Trench 15, Feature 1507 looking north

Summary

Between the 8th and 18th of March 2021 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an evaluation ont land at Metcalfe Way, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (TL 46590 74750). A total of 15 trenches measuring 30m in length were excavated across the site.

The archaeological features present within the development site dated overwhelmingly to the post-medieval and modern period. The increased density of features in the southern part of the site appears to relate to a property recorded adjacent to the road on the 1st edition OS map. In the centre of the development area several ditches followed the alignment of linear features recorded on the same map.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank RPS for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Andy Thomas who monitored the work on behalf of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Gosia Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Cleve Roberts. Survey and digitising were carried out by Tom Houghton. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) were commissioned by RPS to conduct a trial trench evaluation at Metcalfe Way, Haddenham (TL 46590 74750). In total 15 trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 2m wide, were excavated across the development area which is to be the site of a new residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 18/01041/OUM). A brief/specification was set by Leanne Robinson Zeki of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET, dated 25th November 2020) and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OAE detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OAE implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the south of the historic core of Haddenham, at approximately 15m OD on Kimmeridge Clay Formation bedrock geology with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer website accessed 11/01/2020).

1.2.2 The site is currently an arable field bounded to the north and west by residential dwellings, to the east by arable fields and the private road Hod Hall Lane to the west.

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 upon a search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Pertinent records are shown on Figure 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Temporary Mesolithic and Neolithic encampments were identified at excavations 900m to the north-west of the site (ECB 2767, 3031). A Neolithic axe was also found within 1km of the site (CHER 02036).

1.3.3 Two finds dating to the Bronze Age were identified within 1km of the development area. These were a Middle Bronze Age spearhead (CHER 02040) and an arrowhead (CHER 05633, not illustrated).

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.4 Haddenham saw an increase in activity from the Iron Age onwards. An excavation 900m to the north-west uncovered evidence of and Early-Middle Iron Age settlement with boundary and enclosure ditches, pits, and post-holes (ECB 2767, 3031). A field system dating to the Middle Iron Age was excavated 800m to the north of the site (ECB 5108). Evidence of Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity was discovered at another excavation 200m to the east of the development area (ECB 4166, 4264). An Iron Age coin was also found within 1km of the site (CHER 05586).

1.3.5 Occupation of Haddenham continued into the Roman period, with the core of the settlement probably moving to the south and/or east of the Early-Middle Iron Age settlement excavated at West End (McNicol 2009). Other excavations in the vicinity of West End (ECB 334, 1939) uncovered Roman ditches, one of which contained 14 cattle and horse burials arranged nose-to-tail. Evidence of a Roman hut was uncovered during work at Hinton Hall, roughly 800m to the north-east (ECB 1772). A Roman coin was also found within 1km of the site (CHER 05623).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.6 Several disturbed Anglo-Saxon burials and one complete double burial were uncovered 0.7km to the north of the site at the Three Kings public house (ECB 958).

1.3.7 The historic core of Haddenham lies roughly 700m to the north. The Holy Trinity Church (CHER 05697) and Hinton Hall (CHER 05795) were built early in this period. The boundary ditch for the medieval village was discovered during excavations at The Manor, Church Lane (ECB 2907), 900m to the north. This contained a moderate assemblage of 12th to 14th century pottery. Further boundary ditches and a possible trackway were uncovered 1km to the north-west, during archaeological investigations (ECB 334, 1939). Ridge and furrow earthworks were uncovered during excavations (ECB 4166, 4264, 5108) and earthwork surveys (ECB 3992, MCB 23896).

Post-medieval

1.3.8 A number of post-medieval buildings have been recorded within 1km of the site dating, including Hill Farm (MCB 22236), Vine House (MCB 22238), Rose Villa (MCB 22239, 22241), Manor Farm (MCB 22240), a former school (MCB 22243, 22244), Baptist Chapel (MCB 22245), the cemetery (MCB 22246, 22247), a former malthouse (MCB 22248), a former blacksmiths (MCB 22249, 22250, 22252), Linden House (MCB 22251), Hod Hall (MCB 22253), The Elms (MCB 22254), Gate House (MCB 22255), Poplar Lodge (MCB 22256) and a former Shepherd's House (MCB 22257).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below 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; and
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.

Research frameworks

2.1.2 The evaluation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

v. Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24);
vi. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8); and
vii. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 15 trenches measuring 30m long and 2m wide (equivalent to 5% of the development area) were excavated. Trenches were set out by a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.2 Before trenching the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.3 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Trial trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 Archaeological deposits were cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, to clarify located features and deposits. All archaeological features were investigated and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site and allow decisions to be made regarding future mitigation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B. Figure 3 provides an overall plan of the results of the evaluation. A plan of the trenches overlaid on the 1st edition OS map is given as Figure 4 with selected sections presented as Figure 5.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was uniform. The natural geology of silty clay was overlain by a mid grey brown subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site 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 The archaeological features present within the development site dated overwhelmingly to the post-medieval and modern period. The increased density of features in the southern part of the site (Trenches 11-15) appears to relate to a property recorded adjacent to the road on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 3). In the centre of the development area (Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 & 10) several ditches followed the alignment of linear features recorded on the same map.

3.3.2 For clarity, the archaeological remains are described below following these broad groupings.

3.4 Trenches 1, 2 & 4

3.4.1 The northernmost trenches (1 & 4) were entirely devoid of features. Trench 2, located in the north-western part of the site, contained a single pit (**203**) that was partially exposed in the southern half of the trench. This feature contained a sherd of medieval East Anglian Redware and a sherd from a Creamware dish or plate (*c*.1740-1830). It could be seen truncating the subsoil, suggesting a relatively modern date.

3.5 Trenches 3, 5 & 6 - 10

3.5.1 The trenches that broadly covered the central part of the development area were characterised by a number of linear features, most of which were aligned NW-SE, parallel with the existing field boundaries.

Ditch 302

3.5.2 The most extensive single feature was a ditch possiblytraversing five of the trenches (3, 6, 9, 10 & 12) on a NW-SE alignment, close to the centre line of the site. This ditch (**302/4**, **603**, **907**, **1000** & **1203**; Plate 1) was between 1 and 2m wide and up to 0.40m deep. The excavated sections revealed a variable profile with steep sides and an intermittently flat base. It was filled by a single, homogeneous silty clay deposit. A

possible southern continuation of this feature was recorded in Trench 12 (**1203**). The section appeared slightly disturbed, perhaps as a result of root action in the lower part of the ditch, or subsequent truncation.

Possible Furrows

3.5.3 Trench 7, lying to the west of this boundary, contained a further three shallow linear features (**705**, **707** & **709**) (Fig. 5, Plate 2). These were shallow sloped and wide based, with profiles more akin to furrows. They contained sherds from a Medieval Ely ware vessel, a Grimston jug and a single abraded Medieval Sandy ware sherd (App B.1). Although not observed continuing into the adjacent trenches, they may represent surviving remnants of a truncated field system.

Quarry Pits 903 & 1002

3.5.4 Two areas of possible clay extraction lay either side of ditch **302** in Trenches 9 and 10. Pits **903** and **1002** (Fig.5) were between 4 and 8m wide in plan. In section they were steep sided with relatively flat bases, 0.60m and 0.25m deep respectively. Ditch **903** (Fig. 5, Plate 3) was apparently at least partially backfilled (905 & 906) with mixed rubble, stone and brick. Indeed, the features located from this point southwards were commonly filled or partially filled with brick rubble.

3.5.5 The other discrete features within this part of the site comprised two shallow and sterile postholes in the southern half of Trench 8 (**803** & **805**) and, in Trench 5, an ephemeral pit (**502**) truncated by ditch **504**.

Ditch 504

3.5.6 The only feature not adhering to the overarching NW-SE alignment in this part of the site was ditch **504**. This ditch was aligned NE-SW and had possibly been recut (**506** & **508**). It had a shallow sided profile and was shallow at no more than 0.25m deep.

3.6 Trenches 11-15

3.6.1 The trenches in the southern part of the site contained a range of features, most likely associated with activity relating to a property fronting the roadside, as represented on the 1st Edition OS Map (Fig. 4).

3.6.2 In the northern part of Trench 12, four narrow, shallow linear features crossed the trench on NE-SW alignments at a spacing of approximately 2m. Two of these were excavated (**1205** & **1207**) and it appears they may have represented the bases of cultivation beds; their shallow sloping, concave profiles were not particularly indicative of a structural purpose. Further to the south, two shallow, sterile pits of no obvious function were uncovered.

Brick Rubble

3.6.3 Trenches 11 and 13 lay either side of Trench 12 and contained a series of features, the majority of which contained fills comprising brick rubble dating to the 16th- 18th century (App. B5); broadly, the highest concentrations of this material were in Trench 11.

3.6.4 In Trench 11 these mainly comprised apparently linear features (**1109**, **1111** & **1113**) (Plate 4), with three indistinct, putative discrete features (**1104**, **1105** & **1107**) close to its centre and a spread of brick rubble in the south, immediately overlying the natural deposits (1100). Based upon their similar fills, it is suggested that these features either represented deliberate backfill or attempted levelling and consolidation of the southern part of the site during the post medieval period at the earliest.

3.6.5 Two ditches (**1303** & **1311**/**13**) recorded in Trench 13 formed a coaxial alignment, in line with the extant field boundaries (Fig. 5, Plates 5-7). These contained brick rubble, suggestive of either similar activity to that described above or disposal of material, perhaps associated with the demolition of the structure in the southwestern corner of the plot (Fig. 4).

3.6.6 Two natural features in Trench 15 (**1502** & **1507**) (Plate 9) also contained large volumes of brick rubble.

Quarry Pit 1400

3.6.7 A solitary discrete feature was uncovered in Trench 14. Pit **1400** (Plate 8) was not fully exposed within the trench, but it was 5m wide on its N-S axis. The excavated section revealed a steep sided, flat based profile that contained a homogenous primary deposit (1401), overlain by a dark red backfill including a high frequency of brick rubble (1402).

3.7 Finds summary

Pottery

3.7.1 A small assemblage of mid 12th-early 18th century pottery from Trenches 2, 3, 7, 9, 11 and 13 totalling, 20 sherds, weighing 0.126kg, was recovered. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at 6g.

3.7.2 The assemblage is abraded and fragmentary, representing low levels of pottery deposition and is probably the result of general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed by ploughing. It represents background noise, indicating medieval and post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

3.7.3 A single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from Trench 2. The clay tobacco pipe stem fragment is not closely datable, however, it was recovered alongside a sherd of Creamware (*c*.1740-1830). The fragment of clay tobacco pipe represents a casually discarded pipe.

Ceramic Building Material

3.7.4 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), 18 fragments weighing 6.559kg, was recovered from Trenches 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13 and 14. It is composed of brick fragments and undiagnostic material. No complete examples were recovered, and all are moderately abraded or abraded.

Fuel and Fuel By-Products

3.7.5 Fuel residues were collected by hand from Trenches 9 and 13. The fuel/fuel residues are undiagnostic and not closely datable, although they are likely to be contemporary with the other material that was recovered from these features.

Marine Mollusca

3.7.6 A single shell was collected by hand from Trench 9; the shell is poorly preserved and has suffered post-depositional damage.

Environmental samples

3.7.7 Six samples were taken from post-medieval features across the site. Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor to moderate. Charcoal content is variable. Most of the samples contain occasional to moderate quantities of relatively well-preserved molluscs. Frequent hammerscale was noted in Sample 6, of ditch **907** (Trench 9). The recovery of small quantities of legumes and moderate quantities of charcoal indicates some potential for the preservation of plant remains.

Faunal remains

3.7.8 A total of 5 fragments of large mammal bone were recovered from Trench 3.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 The evaluation identified a series of post-medieval features, predominantly in the central and southern part of the site. With a solitary exception (Ditch **504**) the ditches identified were in alignment with the extant field boundaries and Hod Hall Lane (Fig. 4).

4.1.2 Several discrete features, many of which were shallow and amorphous in plan, were concentrated in the southern part of the development. These contained high frequencies of brick rubble backfill.

4.1.3 A number of possible interpretations are suggested for these features and deposits. They may have represented extraction pits associated with construction activity adjacent to Hod Hall Lane to the south. Alternatively, they may represent attempts to consolidate or level up the ground up in this locality. Finally, they could potentially be attributed to deliberate disposal of building material in the aftermath of the demolition of a property formerly situated in the south-western corner of the development site. Very few datable finds were recovered from these features to assist in elucidating the sequence.

4.1.4 The dearth of earlier features and finds suggests that the site lay beyond the limits of the Iron Age and Roman settlement uncovered some 200m to the east of the development (ECB 4166, 4264). Furthermore, it appears that the site remained beyond the extent of the historic settlement core to the north and defined by the medieval village boundary ditch uncovered at The Manor, Church Lane (ECB 2907), 900m to the north. As such the development area seems never to have been a focus for occupation, lying in the rural hinterland of Haddenham.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty clay natural.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer			0.24	Topsoil		
101	Layer			0.06	Subsoil		
102	Layer				Natural		
Trench 2							
General description					**Orientation**		NNW-SSE
Trench contained a single pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		
201	Layer			0.07	Subsoil		
202	Layer				Natural		
203	Cut		1.03	0.38	Pit		
204	Fill	203	1.03	0.38	Secondary Fill		
Trench 3							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench contained a double ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
301	Fill	302	0.84	0.48	Secondary Fill		
302	Cut		0.84	0.48	Ditch		
303	Fill	304	0.88	0.38	Secondary Fill		
304	Cut		0.88	0.38	Ditch		
305	Layer				Natural		
Trench 4							
General description					**Orientation**		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
401	Layer				Natural		
Trench 5							
General description					**Orientation**		**NW-SE**
					Length (m)		**30**
					Width (m)		**1.8**
					Avg. depth (m)		**0.38**
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer			0.38	Topsoil		
501	Fill	502	0.42	0.08	Secondary Fill		
502	Cut		0.42	0.08	Pit		
503	Fill	504	0.96	0.12	Secondary Fill		
504	Cut		0.96	0.12	Ditch		
505	Fill	506	0.32	0.13	Secondary Fill		
506	Cut		0.32	0.13	Ditch		
507	Fill	508	0.36	0.25	Secondary Fill		
508	Cut		0.36	0.25	Ditch		
509	Layer				Natural		
Trench 6							
General description					**Orientation**		ENE-WSW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer			0.24	Topsoil		
601	Layer			0.06	Subsoil		
602	Layer				Natural		
603	Cut		0.97	0.36	Ditch		
604	Fill	603	0.97	0.36	Secondary Fill		
Trench 7							
General description					**Orientation**		**NE-SW**
					Length (m)		**30**
					Width (m)		**1.8**
					Avg. depth (m)		**0.32**
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
701	Fill	702	0.28	0.12	Secondary Fill		

702	Cut		0.28	0.12	Ditch		
703	Fill	705	1.7	0.16	Tertiary Fill		
704	Fill		1.96	0.16	Secondary Fill		
705	Cut		1.96	0.32	Ditch		
706	Fill	707	2.06	0.14	Secondary Fill		
707	Cut		2.06	0.14	Ditch		
708	Fill	709	1.6	0.24	Secondary Fill		
709	Cut		1.6	0.24	Ditch		
710	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
711	Layer				Natural		

Trench 8

General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a pit and a posthole. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clayey silt		
801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
802	Layer				Natural		
803	Cut		0.18	0.09	Posthole		
804	Fill	803	0.18	0.09	Secondary Fill		
805	Cut		0.4	0.1	Pit		
806	Fill	805	0.4	0.1	Secondary Fill		

Trench 9

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a quarry pit and a trackway. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.	**Length (m)**	32
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.28	Topsoil		
901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
902	Layer				Natural		
903	Cut			0.66	Quarry		
904	Fill	903		0.42	Secondary Fill		
905	Fill	903		0.12	Secondary Fill		
906	Fill	903		0.12	Deliberate Backfill		
907	Cut		2.1	0.3	Other Cut. Trackway		
908	Fill	907	2.1	0.3	Secondary Fill		

Trench 10

General description					Orientation		NE-SW
					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Cut		1.48	0.25	Ditch		
1001	Fill	1000	1.48	0.25	Secondary Fill		
1002	Cut			0.75	Quarry		
1003	Fill	1002		0.3	Tertiary Fill		
1004	Fill	1002		0.45	Secondary Fill		
1005	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
1006	Layer			0.18	Subsoil		
1007	Layer				Natural		
Trench 11							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer		2	0.1	Occupation Layer. possible brick layer		
1102	Layer		3	0.18	Occupation Layer. possible brick layer		
1103	Fill	1104	0.6	0.34	Secondary Fill		
1104	Cut		0.6	0.34	Ditch		
1105	Cut		0.6	0.21	Ditch		
1106	Fill	1105	0.6	0.21	Secondary Fill		
1107	Cut		0.6	0.1	Pit		
1108	Fill	1107	0.6	0.1	Secondary Fill		
1109	Cut		0.3	0.11	Ditch		
1110	Fill	1109	0.3	0.11	Secondary Fill		
1111	Cut		3	0.1	Ditch		
1112	Fill	1111	3	0.1	Secondary Fill		
1113	Cut		3	0.2	Ditch		
1114	Fill	1113	3	0.2	Secondary Fill		
1115	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
1116	Layer			0.09	Subsoil		
1117	Layer				Natural		
Trench 12							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
1201	Layer			0.12	Subsoil		
1202	Layer				Natural		
1203	Cut			0.3	Quarry		
1204	Fill	1203		0.3	Secondary Fill		
1205	Cut		0.45	0.13	Ditch		
1206	Fill	1205	0.45	0.13	Secondary Fill		
1207	Cut		0.45	0.12	Ditch		
1208	Fill	1207	0.45	0.12	Secondary Fill		
1209	Cut		0.6	0.06	Pit		
1210	Fill	1209	0.6	0.06	Secondary Fill		
1211	Cut		1.36	0.16	Pit		
1212	Fill	1211	1.36	0.16	Secondary Fill		
Trench 13							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
1301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
1302	Layer				Natural		
1303	Cut		1.3	0.26	Ditch		
1304	Fill	1303	1.3	0.26	Secondary Fill		
1305	Cut			0.3	Natural Feature. Hollow		
1306	Fill	1305		0.3	Secondary Fill		
1307	Cut			0.2	Natural Feature. Hollow		
1308	Fill	1307		0.2	Secondary Fill		
1309	Cut		1.88	0.34	Pit		
1310	Fill	1309	1.88	0.34	Secondary Fill		
1311	Cut		0.9	0.3	Ditch		
1312	Fill	1311	0.9	0.3	Secondary Fill		
1313	Cut		1.36	0.48	Ditch		
1314	Fill	1313	0.52	0.48	Primary Fill		
1315	Fill	1313	0.2	0.2	Secondary Fill		
1316	Fill	1313	0.76	0.22	Tertiary Fill		
Trench 14							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
					Length (m)		30

					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Cut			0.55	Quarry		
1401	Fill	1400	0.9	0.55	Deliberate Backfill		
1402	Fill		0.7	0.55	Secondary Fill		
1403	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
1404	Layer			0.3	Natural		
Trench 15							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
1501	Fill	1502	1.94	0.12	Secondary Fill		
1502	Cut		1.94	0.12	Natural Feature. Hollow		
1503	Fill	1504		0.32	Secondary Fill		
1504	Cut			0.32	Natural Feature. Hollow		
1505	Fill	1506	2.96	0.32	Secondary Fill		
1506	Cut		2.96	0.32	Natural Feature. Hollow		
1507	Layer			0.24	Brick		
1508	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
1509	Layer				Natural		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.1.1 A small assemblage of slag, three fragments weighing 0.024kg, was collected by hand from Trench 13. Historic England's 2015 *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* acts as a guide and the slag was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.1.2 The three small fragments of irregularly shaped undiagnostic slag (0.024kg) were recovered from hollow **1305**. The fragments are externally variously dark grey and rust-coloured, quite dense and non-magnetic, while internally it is black/rust coloured and vesicular. Dimensions: each fragment is roughly the same size, the largest is 22 x 18 x 17mm, the smallest 20 x 17 x 12mm. The slag is not closely datable, however, the hollow also produced a sherd of medieval pottery.

B.1.3 The slag assemblage is fragmentary and does little, beyond indicating high temperature processes related to iron manufacture or working. The low levels of material recovered mean the significance of the assemblage is uncertain. The small quantity suggests that its presence is very probably due to general rubbish deposition, the slag having been created elsewhere.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.1.4 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. If further work is undertaken this report should be incorporated into any later report. The statement above acts as a full record and the slag may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.2 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 Fragments of glass were recovered from 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 An irregular shard of clear, flat glass with a greenish cast (0.001kg, 1mm thick), was recovered from Sample 2, taken from the fill of pit **203** in Trench 2. The sample also produced a small rectangular fragment of clear near-colourless glass (8mm long and 3.36 x 2.7mm). The breaks at each end appear possibly post-depositional, however,

the edges of the rectangular block are very finely finished, almost grozed, and it is possible that the fragment is from a decorative item.

B.2.3 The glass is not closely datable, although it was recovered alongside a clay tobacco pipe stem and a sherd of Creamware (*c*.1740-1830) pottery. Neither shard of glass is significant, other than to indicate low levels of rubbish deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.4 If further work is undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of mid 12th-early 18th century pottery from Trenches 2, 3, 7, 9, 11 and 13. In total, 20 sherds, weighing 0.126kg, were recovered. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at 6g.

B.3.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), 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.

B.3.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics.

B.3.4 All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis, and a summary catalogue recorded in the table at the end of this report. The full catalogue is recorded in an Access Database and will be available with the site archive. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.3.5 Trench 2: Pit **203** produced an abraded body sherd of medieval East Anglian Redware, alongside a moderately abraded sherd from a Creamware dish or plate (*c*.1740-1830).

B.3.6 Trench 3: Ditch **302** (Plate 1) produced a moderately abraded Grimston jug sherd and a sherd from a late medieval East Anglian Redware vessel.

B.3.7 Trench 7: Pottery was recovered from three ditches in this trench, with ditch **705** producing an abraded rim sherd from a Medieval Ely ware vessel while, from ditch **707** (Plate 2), an abraded sherd from a Grimston jug was recovered. The final ditch, **708**, produced a single abraded Medieval Sandy ware sherd.

B.3.8 Trench 9: Two features in this trench produced pottery. From quarry **903**, mostly abraded single sherds of medieval East Anglian Redware, Medieval Ely ware and an abraded sherd from a Grimston Glazed ware jug were recovered. Trackway **907** also produced three sherds of pottery: an abraded sherd of Medieval Sandy ware, alongside an East Anglian Redware sherd and a decorated Grimston Glazed ware jug sherd (*c*.1200-1350).

B.3.9 Trench 11: Ditch **1111** produced a moderately abraded East Anglian Redware body sherd and a rim sherd from a Medieval Sandy ware jar.

B.3.10 Trench 13: The pottery in this trench was all recovered from hollow **1305** and consists of a rim sherd from an East Anglian Redware jar, an abraded Medieval Ely ware body sherd and two abraded Medieval Sandy ware sherds.

B.3.11 The assemblage is abraded and fragmentary, representing low levels of pottery deposition and is probably the result of general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed by ploughing. It represents background noise, indicating medieval and post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.12 Should further work be undertaken, medieval and post-medieval pottery may be recovered, although only at low levels. This statement acts as a full record and, if no further work is undertaken, the pottery may be dispersed for educational use, or deselected prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
2	204	**203**	Creamware	1	1	0.009	1740-1830
			East Anglian Redwares	1	1	0.005	1200-1500
3	302	**302**	Grimston Glazed ware	1	1	0.005	1200-1500
			Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares	1	2	0.003	1300-1500
7	703	**705**	Medieval Ely ware	1	1	0.015	1150-1350
	706	**707**	Grimston Glazed ware	1	1	0.003	1200-1500
	708	**709**	Medieval Sandy ware	1	1	0.006	1150-1500
9	904	**903**	East Anglian Redwares	1	1	0.004	1200-1500
			Grimston Glazed ware	1	1	0.005	1200-1500
			Medieval Ely ware	1	1	0.002	1150-1350
	908	**907**	East Anglian Redwares	1	1	0.008	1200-1500
			Grimston Glazed ware	1	1	0.004	1200-1350
			Medieval Sandy ware	1	1	0.003	1150-1500
11	1112	**1111**	East Anglian Redwares	1	1	0.008	1200-1500
			Medieval Sandy ware	1	1	0.011	1150-1500
13	1306	**1305**	East Anglian Redwares	1	1	0.014	1200-1500
			Medieval Ely ware	1	1	0.003	1150-1350
			Medieval Sandy ware	2	2	0.018	1150-1500
Total				**19**	**20**	**0.126**	

B.3.13 Table 1: Pottery by Context and Cut (EVE= estimated vessel equivalent)

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology

B.4.1 During the evaluation, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from Trench 2. 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 A fragment of undecorated clay pipe stem (0.002kg, 32mm long, slightly oval 7.1 x 6.7mm) was recovered from ditch **203** in Trench 2. The stem fragment is clean and unstained, and the seams neatly trimmed, with a relatively small, well-centred bore. The clay tobacco pipe stem fragment is not closely datable, however, it was recovered alongside a sherd of Creamware (*c*.1740-1830). The fragment of clay tobacco pipe represents a casually discarded pipe.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.3 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If further work is undertaken, this report should be incorporated into any later report. The previous statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), 18 fragments weighing 6.559kg, was recovered from Trenches 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13 and 14. The assemblage from Trenches 9, 11, 13 and 14 represents only a small sample of the material present on the site. The CBM assemblage is composed of brick fragments and undiagnostic material. No complete examples were recovered, and all are moderately abraded or abraded.

B.5.2 The assemblage was counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted, dating is necessarily tentative, and only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. The Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Minimum Standards* (ACBMG 2002) forms the basis for recording, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in a table at the end of this report. The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.5.3 A fragmentary and mixed post-medieval assemblage of moderately abraded to abraded CBM was recovered from seven trenches.

B.5.4 Trenches 2, 3 and 6 produced only small, abraded fragments of CBM, mostly undiagnostic fragments. The only identifiable fragment, a small piece of brick, was recovered from ditch **304** in Trench 3.

B.5.5 Trench 9 produced material more readily identifiable as brick, all from quarry **903**. The CBM from this feature includes three incomplete handmade bricks, tentatively dated to the 16th-17th, although more probably 17th century. The bricks are soft and somewhat underfired and would have been produced in a clamp firing.

B.5.6 Trench 11 produced an incomplete ?18th century brick from ditch **1104**.

B.5.7 Trench 13 produced the largest quantity of CBM, from three features. Hollow **1307** produced an incomplete ?17th-18th century brick, pit **1309** produced a single incomplete brick, possibly 18th century. From ditch **1313**, two partial bricks were recovered to provide dating; these were also dated to the 18th century.

B.5.8 Trench 14: Two partial bricks were recovered from quarry pit **1400** for dating purposes, and are tentatively dated to the ?17th-18th century.

Discussion

B.5.9 A fragmentary assemblage of CBM was recovered from the site, with the aim of providing dating evidence. The bulk of the CBM is post-medieval, 17th-18th and 18th century and the assemblage very probably represents redeposited CBM that was either hardcore, or general rubbish that has been reworked.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.10 The CBM assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain. The possible 18th century CBM from Trench 13 may relate to the demolition of a structure on the plot, while the CBM recovered from Trenches 9 and 11 appears to relate to an earlier structure.

B.5.11 Should further work be undertaken, additional CBM would be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

CBM Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM Form	Description	width	Thickness	count	Weight (kg)	Date
2	202	0	Undiagnostic	Brick red, irregular fragments of undiagnostic CBM. Hackly fracture, quartz-tempered and friable			3	0.011	Not closely datable (NCD)
			Undiagnostic	Irregular fragment, orange-red soft silty fabric			1	0.003	NCD
3	303	**304**	Brick	Irregular fragment of brick, partial faces and rounded arris survive. Poorly mixed fabric, dull orange red surfaces and swirls of paler fabric, with a reduced core. Some quartz and occasional large flint inclusions			1	0.050	Post-medieval
6	604	**603**	Undiagnostic	Brick red, irregular fragments of undiagnostic CBM. Hackly fracture, quartz-tempered and friable			1	0.005	NCD
9	904	**903**	Undiagnostic	Irregular fragments of CBM, dull yellowish-red silty fabric with quartz and ?grog and some vesicles			2	0.120	NCD
	906		Incomplete brick	Fragment of handmade brick with well-formed slightly rounded arris. The brick was handled while still relatively soft as there are finger impressions on header face. Part of stretcher survives and upper and lower beds. The fabric is dull yellowish-red with a mid grey core, silty, and quartz-tempered with ?grog and some vesicles. The relatively low-fired brick is soft and cracking		57-54mm	1	0.451	?16th-17th century
			Incomplete brick	Fragment of handmade brick with well-formed arris, partial upper and lower beds and one stretcher face. The fabric is dull yellowish-red, silty, quartz-tempered, with ?grog and some vesicles. The relatively low-fired brick is soft and cracking		57-52mm	1	0.632	?16th-17th century
			Incomplete brick	Fragment of handmade brick with well-formed slightly rounded arris. Part of stretcher survives and upper and lower beds. The header may be complete but this is uncertain, so the measurement should be treated with caution. The fabric is dull yellowish-red with a mid grey core, silty, and quartz-tempered with ?grog and some vesicles. The relatively low-fired brick is soft and cracking	110	51-52mm	1	0.850	?16th-17th century
11	1103 <4>	**1104**	Incomplete brick	From sample <4>. Incomplete handmade brick, dull red, quartz-tempered, and moderate pale inclusions, possibly calcareous. Partial upper and lower beds survive, with well-formed arrises and partial header and stretcher. A vertical skintling mark survives on the stretcher face		65-64mm	1	0.536	?18th century
13	1308	**1307**	Partial brick	Handmade brick, dark dull red colour, hackly fracture, quartz-tempered and overfired, being somewhat bloated and with a reduced core	109-104mm	58-51mm	1	0.786	?17th-18th century
	1310	**1309**	Partial brick	Fragment of handmade brick, dull red, quartz-tempered, and moderate pale inclusions, possibly calcareous. Well-formed arris, slightly rounded, and complete header face survives, and partial stretchers and beds. One bed appears to have an indentation, but it is unclear if this is a frog	106-105mm	51-48mm	1	0.457	?18th century
	1314	**1313**	Partial brick	Fragment of handmade brick, dull red, quartz-tempered, and moderate pale inclusions, possibly calcareous. Well-formed arris and partial stretchers and beds survive, some drag marks on one bed	115-114mm	54-53mm	1	0.538	?18th century
	1316		Partial brick	Fragment of slightly overfired handmade brick, somewhat bloated, dull red, quartz-tempered, and moderate pale inclusions, possibly calcareous. One part of the brick is completely oxidised, the other mostly reduced. Well-formed arris, slightly rounded, and partial stretchers and beds survive	110-108mm	65-50mm	1	0.431	?18th century
14	1401	**1400**	Partial brick	Fragment of handmade brick with well-formed, slightly rounded, arris. Part of stretcher survives and upper and lower beds. Fabric is dull yellowish-red, silty, quartz-tempered, with grog, and some vesicles. Some possibly calcareous inclusions		63-59mm	1	0.687	?17th-18th century
			Partial brick	Fragment of handmade brick, dull yellowish red, quartz-tempered, moderate pale inclusions, possibly calcareous, and rare flint. Well-formed arris, slightly rounded, and partial stretchers and beds survive, along with a complete header. A deep diagonal indentation on a stretcher face may be a deep skintling mark	124-122mm	68-59mm	1	1.002	?17th-18th century

B.5.12 Table 1: CBM by Trench, Context and Cut

B.6 Fuel and Fuel By-Products

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology, Assemblage and Discussion

B.6.1 Fuel residues were collected by hand from Trenches 9 and 13. The material was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

B.6.2 Trackway **907** in Trench 9 produced a single sub-rectangular fragment (0.002kg) of unburnt black bituminous coal.

B.6.3 Two features in Trench 13 produced fragments of unburnt black bituminous coal. Hollow **1305** produced two roughly rectangular fragments of glossy black unburnt coal (0.011kg), and ditch **1313** produced relatively flat rectangular fragments of unburnt coal (0.034kg), somewhat duller than the other coal retrieved.

B.6.4 The fuel/fuel residues are undiagnostic and not closely datable, although they are likely to be contemporary with the other material that was recovered from these features.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.5 The coal fragments and residue may be from a domestic fire, industrial processes, or the result of mechanised ploughing/harvesting using a ploughing engine or a steam-driven threshing machine.

B.6.6 Should further work be undertaken, additional material would almost certainly be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the material may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 A single shell was collected by hand from Trench 9; the shell is poorly preserved and has suffered post-depositional damage.

C.1.2 The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

Assemblage and Discussion

C.1.3 Trackway **907** in Trench 9 produced a single fragment of soft powdery shell (0.001kg) that has lost all its external surface, exposing the nacre. The shape suggests the fragment is from a marine mussel shell (*Mytilus edulis*).

C.1.4 The shell represents general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable may be dated by association with pottery or other material also recovered from the feature. The quantities are too small to represent anything other than casual disposal of rubbish.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.5 The shell is in poor condition and may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.2 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.2.1 Six bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Metcalfe Way, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within trenches 2,6,9,11 and 12 from deposits that are thought to be post-medieval in date.

Methodology

C.2.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for 24hrs prior to processing to break down the heavy clay matrix. The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was

collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2010). Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

U=untransformed

Results

C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor to moderate.

C.2.7 Sample 2, fill 204 of pit **203** (Trench 2), contains a single carbonised medium (2-4mm) legume (Fabaceae). In addition, this sample contains untransformed occasional bramble (*Rubus sp.*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. Sample 1, fill 604 of ditch **603** (Trench 6), also contains occasional untransformed elder seeds. These untransformed seeds may be contemporary to the features from which they were sampled as these taxa have a tough outer coating which is resistant to decay.

C.2.1 The samples are quite variable in terms of their charcoal content. The largest quantity of charcoal, 70ml, was recovered from Sample 4, fill 1103 of ditch **1104** (Trench 11). The charcoal from this sample was mostly vitrified. The vitrification process of charcoal is still largely understood but some have suggested it may be the result of anaerobic combustion (Delhon et al., 2017). Sample 4 also contains some clinker which is formed as a result of coal being burnt (Historic England, 2018).

C.2.2 Most of the samples from this site contain occasional to moderate quantities of relatively well-preserved molluscs.

C.2.3 Sample 6, fill 908 of possible trackway 907 (Trench 9), contains frequent hammerscale. Hammerscale is typically found in archaeological contexts that are associated with the forging of iron (Dungworth and Wilkes, 2009).

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Legumes	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Molluscs	Charcoal	Pottery	CBM	Clinker	Glass	Hammerscale
2	2	204	203	Pit	16	10	#	#U	+	20ml	0	0	0	#	0
6	1	604	603	Ditch	16	5	0	#U	+++	5ml	0	0	0	0	+
9	3	904	903	Quarry	16	5	0	0	0	2ml	#	0	0	0	+
9	6	908	907	Trackway	16	5	0	0	++	2ml	0	0	0	0	+++
11	4	1103	1104	ditch	20	40	0	0	++	70ml	#	###	#	0	0
12	5	1204	1203	Quarry	16	10	0	0	+	10ml	#	###	0	0	++

Table 1: Environmental samples from Metcalfe Road

Discussion

C.2.4 The recovery of small quantities of legumes and moderate quantities of charcoal indicates that there is some potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.2.5 The single carbonised legume from Sample 2 is likely to be a background scatter of domestic refuse from the surrounding area. The untransformed bramble and elder seeds present in Sample 1 and 2, if contemporary, are unlikely to be the result of deliberate collection due to low concentrations recovered.

C.2.6 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.3 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.3.1 Contexts 302 contained three fragments of large mammal bone. Context 303 contained a further two large mammal bone fragments. All bone was in good condition best representing a 2 on the McKinley (2004) scale where some but not all the cortical bone is marked by erosion.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8
Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl
Claire Delhon, Clement Moreau, Frédéric Magnin, Luke Howarth. Rotten posts and selected fuel: Charcoal analysis of the first Middle Neolithic village identified in Provence (Cazan-Le Clos du Moulin, Vernegues, Bouches-du-Rhone, South of France). Quaternary International, Elsevier, 2017, 458, pp.1-13. 10.1016/j.quaint.2016.11.001. hal-01681617
Crummy, N. and Hind, J. Clay Tobacco Pipes in Crummy, N. 1988 *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, p46-66.* Colchester Archaeological Report No 6 Colchester Archaeological Trust
Dungworth, David & Wilkes, Roger. (2009). Dungworth, D and Wilkes, R 2009 'Understanding hammerscale: the use of high-speed film and electron microscopy'. Historical Metallurgy 43, 33–46. Historical Metallurgy. 43. 33-46.
Glazebrook 1997. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3
Historic England 2011 Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edition), Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
Historic England, 2018. Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking: Guidelines for Recovering, Analysing and Interpreting Evidence. Swindon. Historic England.
Lattimer, H & Thatcher, C. 2021, Metcalfe Way, Haddenham, Cambs. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation
McKinley J.I. 2004. Compiling a skeletal Inventory: Cremated Human Bone in Brickley, M. & McKinley, J.I. (eds.) *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.* IFA Paper No. 7, 9-13
Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I
Medlycott. 2011. Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
Oswald, A. 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* British Archaeological Reports No. 14 British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.
PCRG SGRP MPRG, 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*
Robinson Zeki, L. 2021, Metcalfe Way, Haddenham, Cambs. Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation
Stace, C., 2010 New Flora of the British Isles. Second edition. Cambridge University Press
Spoerry, P.S. 2016 *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire* East Anglian Archaeology EAA 159
Winder, J. 2017 'Oysters in Archaeology' in Allen, M.J (ed.) *Molluscs in Archaeology Methods, approaches and applications* Studying Scientific Archaeology 3 Oxford 238-258
Woodforde, J. 1976 *Bricks: To Build A House* London

Electronic sources

ACBMG., 2002. *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication.*
http://www.archaeologicalceramics.com/uploads/1/1/9/3/11935072/ceramic_building_material_guidelines.pdf consulted 13/04/2018

Historic England 2015 *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* Historic England, Swindon, pdf available at https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/ consulted 03/02/2020

McComish, J.M. 2015. *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*. York Archaeological Trust. Report Number 2015/36. Web Based Report. Consulted 13/04/2018 *www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/wp.../2015/08/A-guide-to-ceramic-building-material.pdf*

Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA), 2014 *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes* https://www.mola.org.uk/sites/default/files/resource-downloads/Medieval%20and%20post-medieval%20pottery%20codes%20in%20Excel_0.xls Consulted 10/07/20

Winder, J.M 2011 *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites A brief illustrated guide to basic processing* https://oystersetcetera.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/oyster-shells-from-archaeological-sites-a-brief-illustrated-guide-to-basic-processing/ consulted 21/09/2017

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-419696
Project Name	Land at Metcalfe Way, Haddenham

Start of Fieldwork	08/03/21	End of Fieldwork	18/03/21
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Not known

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HADMET21	Planning App. No.	18/01041/OUM
HER Number	ECB6582	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	X	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☐	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
X	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Uncertain
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
furrow	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	East Cambridgeshire
Parish	Haddenham
HER office	Cambridge
Size of Study Area	1.8ha
National Grid Ref	TL 46590 74750

Address (including Postcode)

Metcalfe Way
Haddenham
Cambs
CB6 3UL

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Leanne Robinson Zeki
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher

Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB6582
Digital Archive	OA East	HAMET21
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB6582

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	X	X	X
Ceramics	X	X	X
Environmental	X	X	X
Glass	X	X	X
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	X	X	X
Stratigraphic Survey			
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	x	x	X

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	X	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	X	Context Sheets	X
Geophysics		Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	X	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	X	Drawing	X
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	X	Map	☐
Survey	X	Matrices	☐
Text	X	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	X
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	X
		Report	X
		Sections	X
		Survey	X

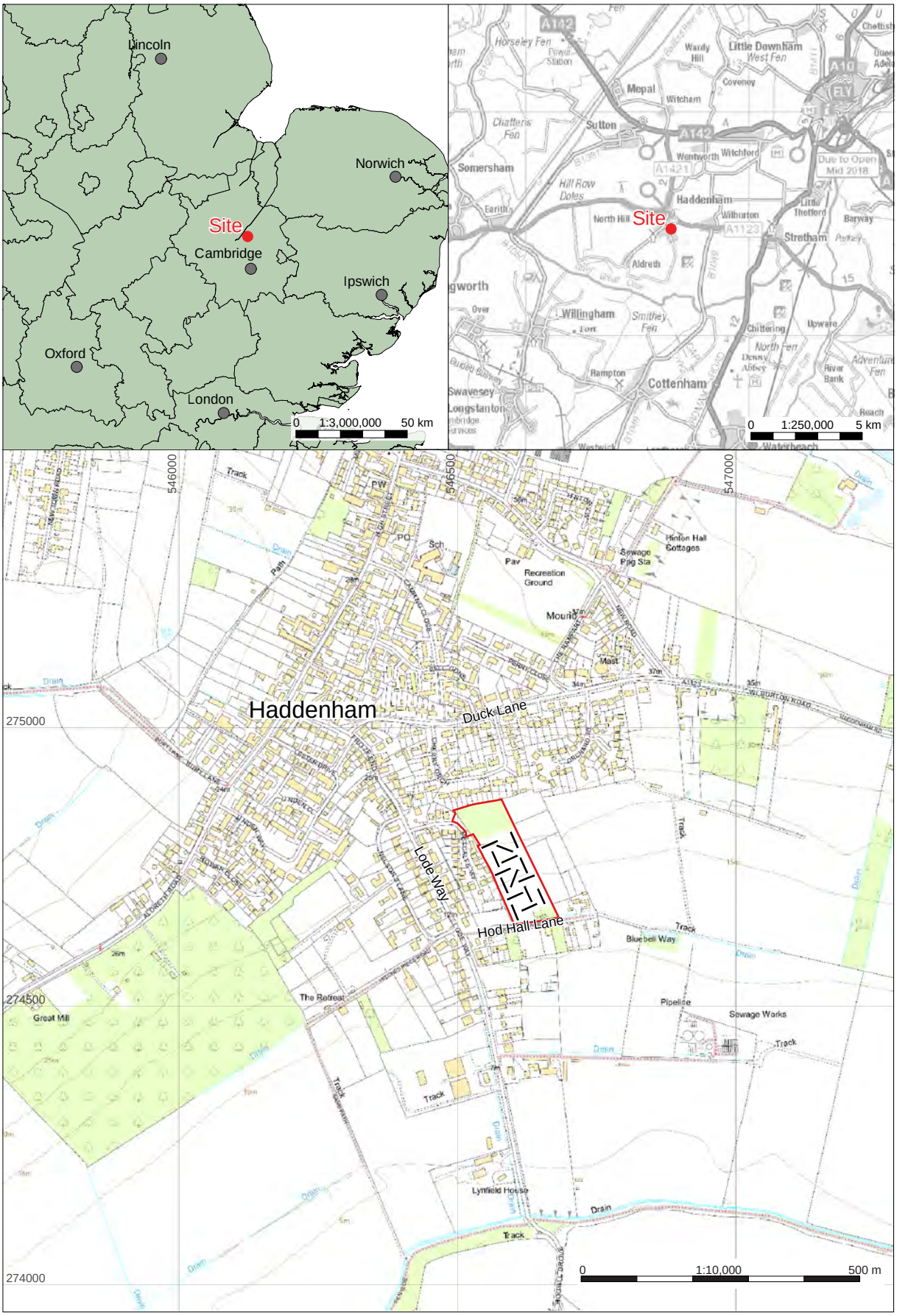

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red)

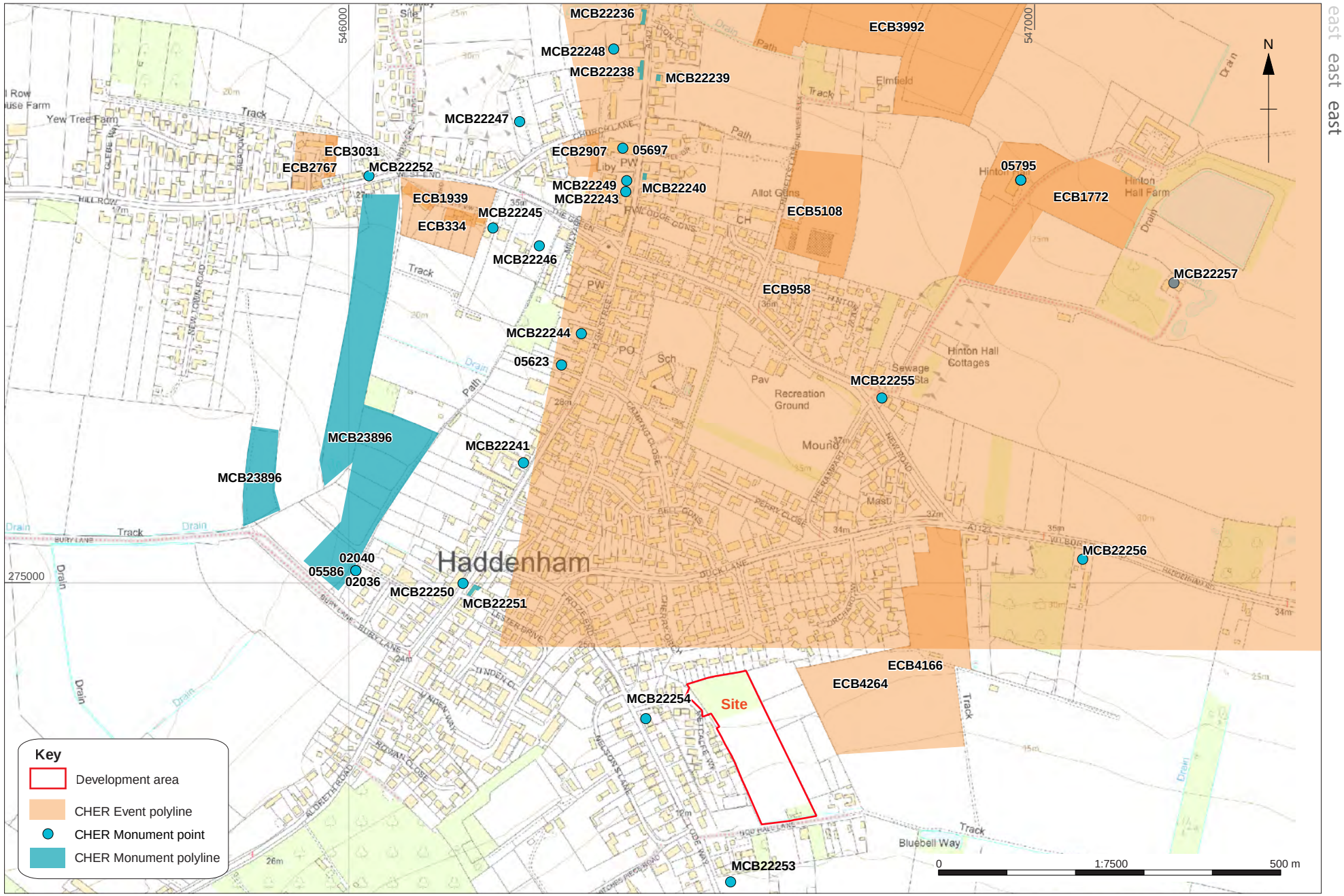

Figure 2: CHER entries mentioned in the text

546550 546600 545550

N

Key
- Development area
- Evaluation Trench
- S.1 Section
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Excavated segment
- Natural
- Modern

274800

Tr. 1
Tr. 3
302
304
Tr. 4
Tr. 2
Tr. 6
603
203
506
504
508
502
274750
Tr. 7
702
S.705
705
707
S.709
709
907
Tr. 5
Tr. 10
S.1002
1002
1000
S.903
903
803
Tr. 9
Tr. 12
1203
1205
1207
Tr. 11
1113
1109
1111
805
S.1311
1311
1309
1313
1209
1211
1107
1104
1105
1100
1102
Tr. 8
1307
1305
Tr. 13
1303
Tr. 15
1504
1502
1506
1400
274700
Tr. 14
274650

0 1:500 25 m

Figure 3: Overall trench plan

Figure 4: First edition OS overlay

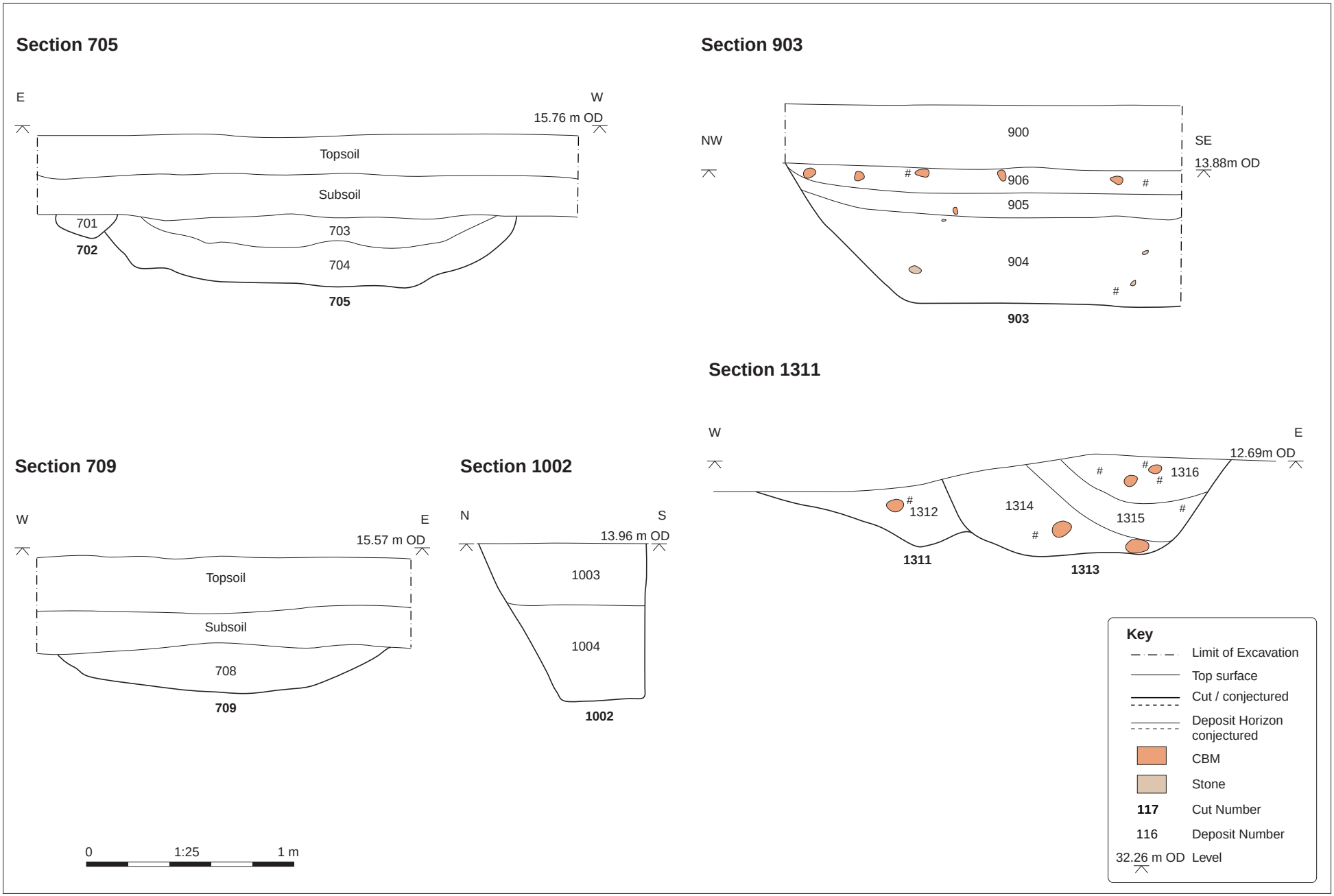

Figure 5: Selected sections

Plate 1: Trench 3, Ditch **302** looking south

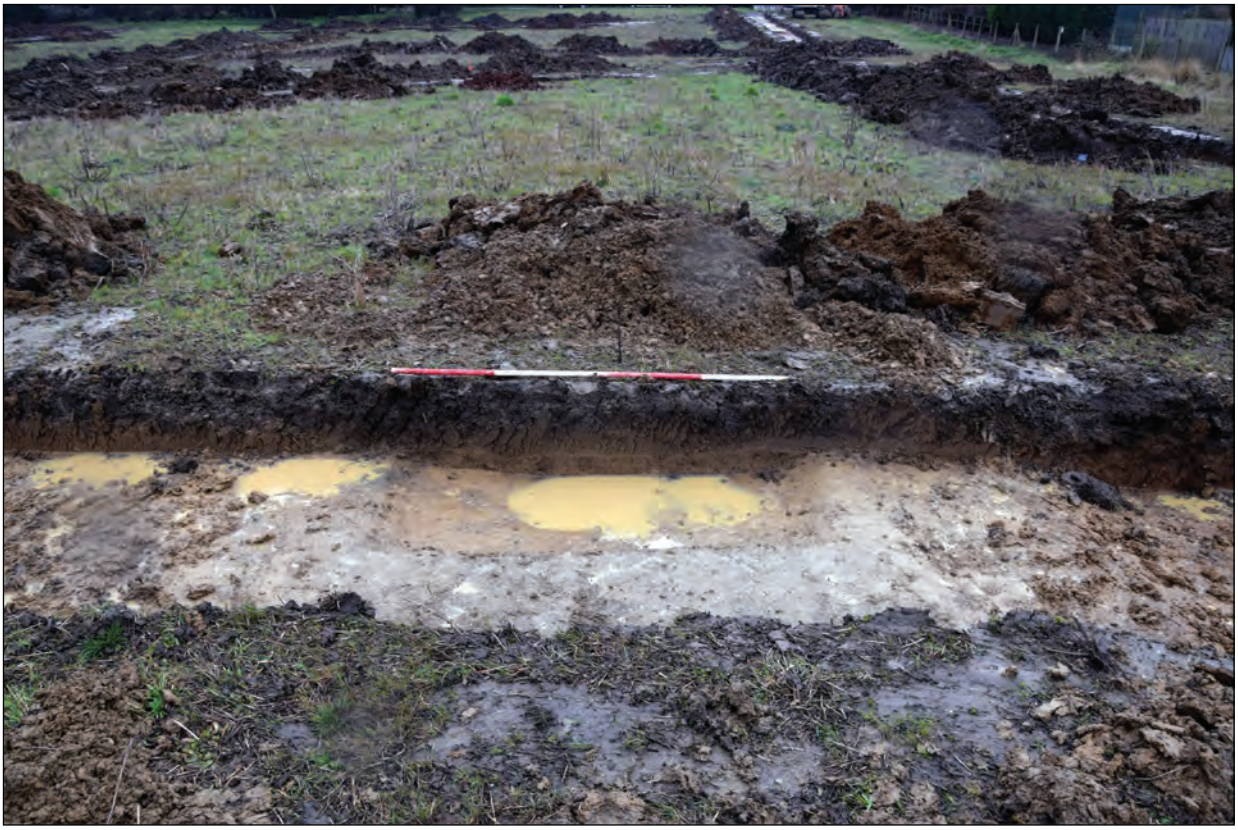

Plate 2: Trench 7, Ditch **707** looking south

Plate 3: Trench 9, Quarry pit **903** looking east

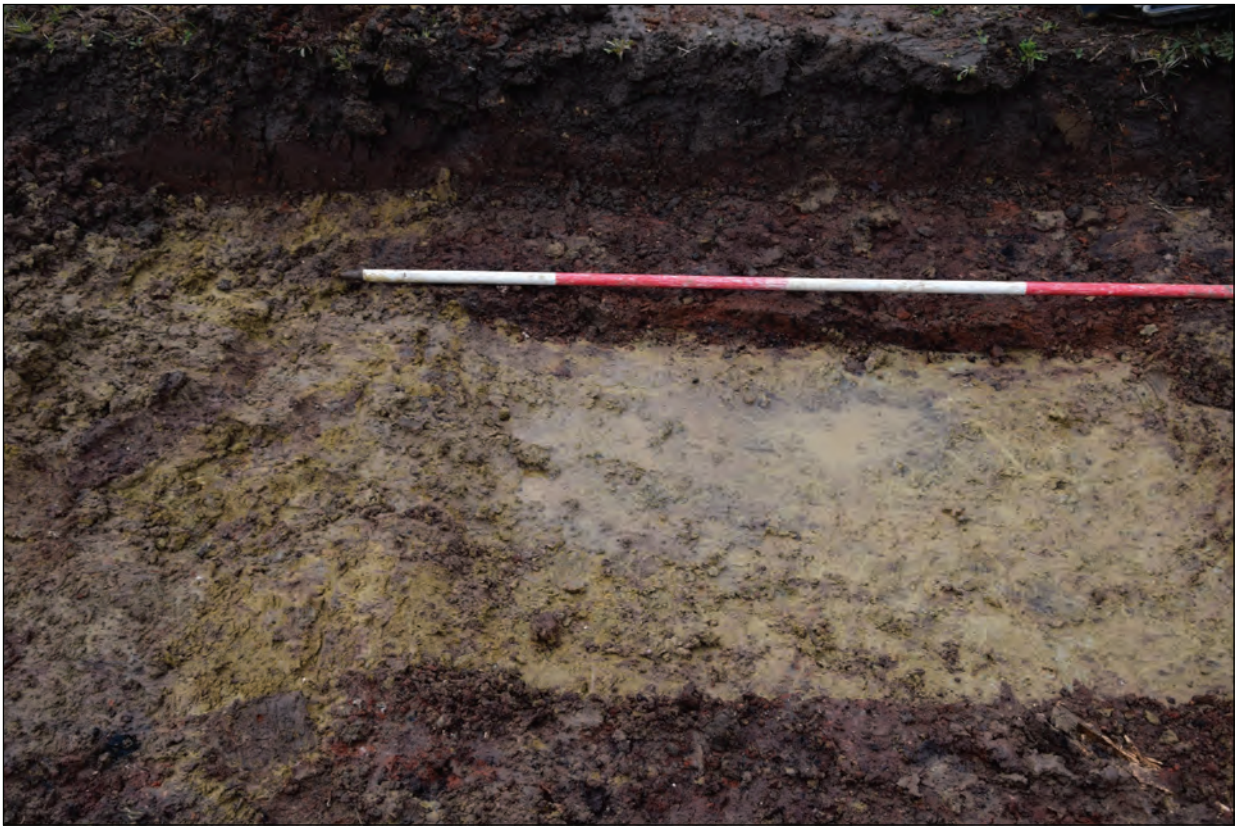

Plate 4: Trench 11, Feature **1111** looking west

Plate 5: Trench 13, Ditch **1303** looking west

Plate 6: Trench 13, Feature **1305** looking south

Plate 7: Trench 13, Feature **1307** looking south

Plate 8: Trench 14, Quarry pit **1400** looking west

Plate 9: Trench 15, Feature **1507** looking north

oxfordarchaeology

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
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA